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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 691.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

HITHERTO the history of the war has been a record of fruitless but patient negotiations, rather than of deeds of arms. But the day of negotiation—long since passed as regards Turkey and the Maritime Allies—has now passed with regard to Austria and Prussia. Those Powers, unwilling as they were to offend or take part against the Czar, exhausted their diplomacy, if not their patience, in the proposal of the Austrian ultimatum for the evacuation of the Principalities. The answer has been received, and the German Powers, having no alternative, have drawn the sword. Austria has led the way, and Prussia must follow, whatever may be the disinclination of her weak and vacillating Sovereign. When negotiations shall be again resumed, no man can predict; but this much is certain, that it can only be when Russia is effectually humbled, and sues for that mercy to herself which she has refused to show to others. The statement so confidently promulgated last week, that, out of his "high regard" for the Emperor of Austria, Nicholas had consented to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, turns out to have been a wilful fabrication. It is now admitted, even by the journal which first gave it currency in this country, to be destitute of truth. So far from yielding to the friendly remonstrances of his powerful neighbour, the Czar, with the wrong-headed fatuity which has characterised all his actions from the commencement, has declared that he will admit of no interference. He insists that the question of the Protectorate and the rights of the Greek Christians—the whole point in dispute—must be settled between Turkey and himself alone. He declines to make any stipulation with regard to the Principalities. Even at this late period, with the world in arms against him, and with his own subjects disabused of the long-prevalent superstition, that the Russian name was supreme, and the Russian army invincible, in Europe, he repeats the insolence of the Menschikoff propositions, and abates no jot of the preposterous claims which he founded upon them. Foiled and baffled by the Turks alone, he holds his head as high as if Right and Fortune were both upon his side. Some persons may, perhaps, be found who will call this conduct courageous; but the mass of mankind will pronounce it to be no better than obstinate madness; and many will apply to it, with the full belief of a speedy verification, the inspired words, "that pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

The retreat of the Russian armies into Moldavia—rendered necessary by the failure of their attack upon Silistria, and by the advance of the Austrians to Wallachia—will change the tactics of the war. It was this retrograde movement, which gave the only foundation for the report that Paskiewitsch was in full retreat beyond the Pruth. Its objects and character are now better understood. Wallachia, and the line of the Danube, being untenable, the Russians will partially evacuate that province, and take up a stronger position in Moldavia, on the line of the Sereth and the Pruth, so as to make head against their new and formidable opponent. General Coronini, the Austrian Commander, has passed into Little Wallachia, at the head of a powerful force; and another division has passed from Transylvania into Greater Wallachia; so that, in a few days, we may expect to hear not only of the complete occupation of that province, but of a collision between the Austrians and the Russians. The Czar appears determined upon a desperate resistance, and will, we are informed, let loose, if he can, the bloodhounds of Revolution and Civil War in Austria to aid his falling cause. All his troops in Russian Poland have been ordered to the frontiers of Gallicia; and a levy *en masse* has been ordered in Poland—each landowner to provide twenty-four men, armed with the national weapon, the scythe. But if the Czar, in his desperation, attempt to excite internal commotion in the dominions of Austria, he must be taught that he also is vulnerable on that side. If he have not a Lombardy and a Hungary to cause him uneasiness, there is a Poland, whose frame may yet quiver with life and energy at the summons to freedom. Besides Poland, there are Finland and the Crimea, and a whole host of provinces stolen from Turkey, that detest his rule, and yearn for independence.

Austria has, no doubt, calculated all the chances and mischances of the conflict into which she has so reluctantly entered. However great may be the will of the Czar to do her mischief, it is possible that he has but little power. Even if his emissaries raise the cry of revolution, it may turn out to be fruitless. Whatever their former leaders may be, it is probable that the Hungarian and Italian subjects of Austria are wise enough to understand the real objects and nature of the war, and to spurn the aid of the bloodthirsty despot who, for his own nefarious purposes, might tempt them with a promise of the freedom which he hates; and which, if he were victorious, he would use every effort to extinguish among them, as well as in every other part of Europe.

Among the most pertinacious of the devices to which the Czar has resorted throughout the course of the war, and of the lingering negotiations which preceded it, have been his attempts to sow distrust and produce disunion among the Allies. At one time his friends and emissaries in England (for, to our shame be it

INTERIOR OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE IN FRANCE.—PAINTED BY FRANCOIS BIARD.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH ART.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

spoken, he had, and possibly still has, a few emissaries amongst us) were loud in their expressions of jealousy of the French. In France the same game was played; and the war was represented as one in which England had everything to gain, and France everything to lose. In Germany the same efforts were made to prevent a cordial union of the Powers. France and England were both held up to odium, and represented as the enemies, not only of Russia, but of Austria and Prussia, and of the general independence of all European States. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Czar, finding it impossible any longer to cajole or to coerce Austria into compliance with his wishes, should instruct his supporters to hint doubts of the sincerity of that Power. But it is surprising, nevertheless, that some influential journals in this country, whose abhorrence of Russian aggression is undoubted, and whose earnestness in the war is not to be denied, should lend countenance to these Russian innuendoes. It is worse than folly to express mistrust of Austria, when she is exerting herself so nobly in the general cause, and to speculate upon what might happen if she were to play false. Of course it is possible that Austria may be in collusion with Russia; but is it in the slighest degree probable? It is possible that St. Petersburg may be swallowed by an earthquake, and that Sir Charles Napier may be in this way spared the trouble of taking possession of it; but are we to argue as if such an event were likely? In the same manner, it may be said of France, as it may of Austria, that the Emperor meditates treachery towards England, and that his whole present policy is a sham and a delusion; but would not such a supposition be a gross and gratuitous insult to France and the gallant French people, and a piece of mischievous and abominable stupidity at the same time? The past conduct of Austria should have preserved her from such unworthy suspicion. The honesty and patience with which she exerted h rself to maintain or to restore peace as long as the remotest hope was left that her efforts might be successful, are proofs that she will act as worthy and as honest a part, now that she has found it necessary to take a more decided part against the disturber. Interest, policy, the sense of justice;—everthing combines to attach Austria and the whole of Germany to the Anglo-French alliance. Had Austria no more exalted motive than the dread of Russian vengeance, should Russia gain the mastery in the struggle, she would have abundant inducement to aid the Powers who have taken up arms against Russian aggression and ambition. Let the few friends of the Czar attempt to throw discredit upon the conduct and motives of Austria; but the public opinion of enlightened Europe will trace the opinion to its real source. So great a Power as Austria cannot take such a step as she has taken with the *arrière pensée* that the Russians are willing to attribute to her. She has done nothing to forfeit confidence, but every thing to deserve it. Before many weeks she will, we trust, show that she is as staunch in the battle-field as in the council chamber; and prove even to the Russians that their Czar stands utterly alone in his wickedness and folly.

INTERIOR OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE IN FRANCE.

François Biard is one of the most successful and popular labourers in the modern French school of painting. A pupil of Revoil, school of Lyons, he received the second-class medal for *genre* in 1828, and the first-class medal in 1836; and was made Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1835. His works are in various styles, but chiefly small dramatic groups, or single figures of the sentimental or poetic character; some serious, some comic, in character. He contributes seven pictures to the present Exhibition of French Art:—"Madame du Barry Consulting Cagliostro on her Destiny"—a small composition, rather theatrical in style, but not ineffective; two comic pieces of domestic life, respectively entitled "Before the Party" and "After the Party"—caricature upon the shifts and struggles of would-be great little people; the "Interior of a Custom-house"—a serio-comic scene of everyday life (all the above small in dimension); "Gulliver in the Isle of Giants;" an extraordinary conceit of "Microscopic Studies from Nature in the Forest of Fontainebleau," elaborated with wonderful industry, and exaggerated minuteness of detail; and two female figure subjects of "Undine," and "The Mammoth." Mr. Biard's style of composition is bold and original, and his outline firm and correct. His weakest point is in respect of colouring, which is too generally tame, and lacking in transparency.

The subject which we have chosen for engraving is "The Interior of the Custom House;" the realness of which will be painfully recognised by most of our travelling friends. The comfortless structure in which these cruelties are daily, hourly practised, suggests the exceptional and purgatorial condition of the wayfaring man. The various groups too truly illustrate the *petites misères* to which the Sante delights to subject him. In the centre is an "unprotected female," earnestly pleading for a "duck of a bounet," which a ruthless *douanier* is inspecting too closely with his clumsy hands; whilst scattered around are a whole shopful of millinery goods which are indispensable to her existence as a member of civilised society. To the left is a very "cool hand," who has thrown open all his treasures, and, with an air of wonderful candour, invites inspection of them. Behind are two ladies, one a Quakeress, who, in consequence of some suspicious point in their appearance, which the experienced eye of the officials easily detected, are ordered off to the searcher's room. Behind is a gentleman, whose wig having had an awkward "sit," is removed, in search of contraband; and near him a rather stout and very indignant gentleman, who is being dispossessed of some unnecessary wrappers, in the shape of silks or cambrics, belonging probably to the youngest of the ladies about to be removed for search, and upon whom he casts a look of wild horror, well knowing what will be the result of the investigation pending over them. At the extreme right we see a cautious gentleman, who, with some misgivings, is making his way to the door, when he is stopped by the strong arm of authority. Seated in the midst, at a low, ordinary looking table, is seen M. le Commissaire, whose business-like coolness is exemplary.

TRAVELLERS AT A FRENCH CUSTOM HOUSE.

BY EDMUND H. YATES.

Look at the folk just escaped from the sea,
Fallen into the hands of the "powers that be,"
To be pushed and torn at, and bullied and sworn at,
And made to show each individual key!
To be bustled and hustled, and made to unfold
The torn and the ragged, the dirty and old,
Coats, trousers, and linen "de jour" and "de nuit;"
A: the mercy of gensdarmes, who whisper and stare;
To declare that you really have nought to declare;
To unveil your paramountest most secret recesses;
To have your boots probed, to display all your dresses,
In short, to incur all the spite and the malice,
That awaits one on landing at Boulogne or Calais!

Look at the lady, who strongly declares
That all is *de rigueur* and nought contraband:
Mark her gaze of affright at the *bête*, as he dares,
To examine her *chapeau si beau* with his hand.

Mon Dieu! voila tout!
Mon chapeau, mes cartons, rien de plus!
Robes, châles, linge, brosses, souliers—que voulez vous?

And here is one, with outstretched hand and calm complacent air,
Who to the treasures of his trunk invites the searcher's stare,
And, boasting of his honesty, he's placed his name, you'll see,
Upon the centre of his box—'tis "*Biard*," of "*Paris!*"

But, behind him, the scene is different quite,
And loud-voiced contention is at its full height;
For a Quaker is bawling,
And pulling and hauling,
While his spouse on her Ephraim loudly is calling,
As she fiercely repels a gendarme who no harm meant,
Though he's dared to lay hands on the hem of her garment;
And a John-Bullish "party,"
So stalwart and hearty,
Declares, for such usage, he'll make them all smart. He
Won't take off his wrapper, nor undo his box—
Let them do it themselves—let them break all the locks!
But for each thing they smash they shall give him a new 'un,
And he *wont* read their humbugging "*Règles de Douane.*"

Last scene of all this strange eventful history,
Depicts a person who'd fain make a mystery
Of all contained within his *sac de nuit*—
Slily and stealthily he tries to fly, but see
A watchful sentry has him gripped; and then,
Like to the Scotchman, he goes "back again!"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

On the morning of the 28th ult., General Dulce, the officer who, in 1841, distinguished himself in the Palace of the Queen of Spain, at the head of the Halberdiers, by his noble resistance to the insurgent troops, gave orders to all the cavalry of Madrid to mount their horses. This he was enabled to do, in virtue of his office as Director and Inspector of Cavalry. When the regiments had turned out, he harangued them at some length, and ended by crying "Long Live the Queen! Death to the Ministers!" Generals O'Donnell, Ros de Olano, and Messina joined him, as did also Brigadier Echagüe at the head of his regiment. The rebels then left in the direction of Alcala and Guadalajara, with the hope that the troops stationed there would join them. The Generals issued a proclamation to the troops, in which, while expressing devotedness to the Queen, they declare that it is their intention to re-establish the Constitution of 1837. They then drew up and signed a document, by which they bind themselves to do what their proclamation announces. The Council of Ministers, on hearing of the insurrection, immediately assembled at the Ministry of War, and ordered troops to be sent to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The Queen, who was at the Escurial when informed of the rising, resolved to return to the capital, and the Council of Ministers having approved of this, her Majesty set out. She arrived in Madrid at ten o'clock in the evening, and the bells of all the churches were rung to announce her return to the population. Instead of entering by the gate of San Vincente, the most direct way, the Royal cortége arrived at the barrier of Atocha, which was the longest route, and had, consequently, to traverse the whole city before arriving at the Palace. The Queen was escorted by all the garrison of the capital, including the cavalry regiment of Villa Viciosta, which had arrived from Aranjuez just as the Queen entered the city gates.

A Lieutenant of the Civic Guard and a Captain of the regiments of Estramadura were promoted—the first for refusing to join the insurrection when he happened to fall into the hands of the insurgents; the second for endeavouring to prevent it, in doing which he was wounded. Crosses and small pensions were also granted to two corporals and four soldiers for similar good conduct, and one of the corporals receives an ensign's epaulet. This and the crosses were given by the Queen herself, through the hands of General Quesada, Governor of Madrid, at a review of the garrison, on the evening of the 29th, in the Prado. Her Majesty was in an open carriage, accompanied by her husband and daughter, and followed by a brilliant staff. As she rode down along the line, the Royal equipage was surrounded by officers, the troops were formed as near as possible, and the Queen addressed them. At a very moderate distance from the mass of military it was impossible to distinguish a word she said, but the applause, and the heat took produced, and held up her child to the troops, as if confiding it to their protection. If there had been in the breasts of Spanish military man a spark of sympathy with their Sovereign, and of attachment to her throne, it ought surely to have flashed out on this occasion, and the Royal equipage, in her hour of peril, presents herself in the midst of her troops, and confides herself and her infant daughter to their protection, placing an epaulet and cross upon the shoulders and breasts of soldiers whose loyalty had been proof against seduction. It was an ominous sign for the Queen of Spain that, at no period of the review, was a single mark of enthusiasm or affection shown by either officers, soldiers, or people. Not a "viva" nor a shout was heard, not a voice was raised in acclamation. This silence was so evident, so marked, and was noted by so large a concourse of persons, that even the *Official Gazette*, and the as official *Heraldo*, dared not assert it to have been broken. The latter journal says:—"It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm with which the troops received their Sovereign." The phrase was well chosen, for it is certainly difficult to describe that which did not exist. After the review, the Queen took a drive, and returned to the Palace about ten o'clock, passing through the most crowded parts of the capital. She was received with profound silence and complete indifference. It is said that the Queen was deeply affected by the manner of her reception by the troops, and that on her return to the Palace she burst into a flood of tears.

A later account in the *Herald* of Bayonne, affirms that the Queen's troops have been defeated, and forced to retreat to Madrid. The report of the Commander of the Queen's troops states that the rebel Colonel Garrigos was made prisoner; but what he does not state—and what is given by the *Messager* of Bayonne—is, that General O'Donnell, at the head of some cavalry, made a charge upon the troops who had taken him, and triumphantly took him out of their hands. The *Messager* also declares that General O'Donnell took five pieces of artillery from the Queen's troops.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Niagara*, which left Boston on the 21st ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning. The political news is not very interesting. According to despatches from Washington, dated the 20th, the principle demanded by Santa Anna is the payment of the ten millions in cash, instead of five monthly instalments. The United States Commissioner at Cincinnati had published a communication denying the constitutionality of that part of the Fugitive Slave Law which makes it the duty of the commissioner to issue warrants and hear cases. He says he has refused, and will continue to refuse, to issue warrants. In Congress, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill reducing and modifying the revenue, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Senari gave notice of a bill regulating the navigation to the coast of Africa of vessels owned by American citizens; the object being to break up the African slave-trade in American vessels.

The record of crimes and disasters is heavier than usual. General J. C. Saunders, of Alabama, and Judge Evans, of Mississippi, fought a duel near the Alabama State line on the 3rd ult. Five shots were exchanged, and both parties were wounded, Judge Evans dangerously. Mr. Schlessinger, who had been engaged in a duel at New Orleans, was shot dead by S. G. Ladd, during a dispute about the affair. In the House of Representatives two members, Church well and Colleon, got to high words. The latter leaped over the desks towards the former, and, shaking his fist, called him liar and scoundrel; whereupon Mr. Churchwell drew a pistol and cocked it. Friends interfered, and order was restored.

Several destructive fires are reported, one of the most disastrous of which had occurred at Worcester, Massachusetts. It burned over a space of four acres, including the principal manufactories of the city. The loss was estimated at from 300,000 dollars to 500,000 dollars, about one-third of which is covered by insurance.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM

After many contradictory reports regarding the reply of the Czar to the Austrian summons, the real answer has been received at last, if the Telegraph may be relied upon. A despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday night, brings the following circumstantial statement:—

Prince Gortschakoff arrived here this evening, as bearer of the official reply of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. It has not transpired what this answer is. The Prince is also bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor of Austria, the tenor of which is said to be, that, by evacuating Wallachia, and leaving the Danube free, the Emperor considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of this Principality is a necessary guarantee for the conditions of a future treaty of peace. If this be correct, a war between Austria and Russia is inevitable.

The opinion that war between the two Emperors is inevitable is now general even among the Russian party in Germany. An Austrian nobleman, whose strong bias is favour of Russia is well known, explained the other day the exact position in which Austria is now placed:—

A few months since, and Austria might, perhaps, have been able to back out, and make her peace with Russia; but this is no longer possible. Austria has now no choice but to advance. If she pauses or halts she loses the Western Powers, without, however, gaining Russia. Those persons who can still doubt that we are on the eve of a bloody war must be in the most enviable ignorance of what is going on in the world.

THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.

The latest accounts relating to the movements of the Austrian army of occupation were that Count Coronini had received orders to enter Wallachia with a corps of 25,000 men, on the 3rd of July. A second division of equal strength was to follow a few days after. General Hess, Generalissimo of the Armies of the East, received his final orders from the Emperor on the 29th ult., and was to start on the 30th for his headquarters.

Previous to the departure of General Hess, Count Buol had a dinner party in honour of the newly-appointed Commander of the Army. The English, French, and Prussian Ministers were invited to meet Baron Hess before his departure to the army; and, under present circumstances, the choice of guests is considered extremely significant.

General Ceronini was expected to advance from Semlin by the Danube, in the boats which have been taken up for that purpose, in which case he will land within a short distance from the Wallachian capital; while the Austrian forces in Transylvania will probably descend by the passes, until they effect a junction with the extreme right of their own army.

Count Schlick was also to proceed immediately to the army of Gallicia, of which he has the command. Colonel Kulik, of the staff of the Emperor, accompanied by Colonel Lowenthal, and a Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy, left Vienna on the evening of the 29th, for the camp of Omer Pacha. After having conferred with the Generalissimo of the Ottoman forces, Colonel Kulik's instructions were to visit Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, in order to concert the movements of the Austrian troops with the three Generals-in-Chief of the Allied armies. The military envoy of the Emperor Francis Joseph to these Generals is provided with letters of introduction from the French and English Ministers, as well as from the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna.

THE RUSSIANS IN MOLDAVIA.

In corroboration of the statement elsewhere given, that the Czar refuses to give up Moldavia, advices from Jassy state that a courier had arrived from St. Petersburg on the 26th ult., with orders for the Cossack regiments in Bessarabia to enter Moldavia without delay. The retreat of the Russian army from Wallachia still continues. The orders were, that Bucharest was to be evacuated within the first week in July; but it is questionable whether they will be fulfilled, as the troops find great difficulty in obtaining horses and waggons to convey their stores and war material. The position which the Russians are taking up, so far as can be gathered from the imperfect intelligence on the subject, indicates a determination on their part to make a firm stand against Austria. They have now placed three distinct divisions, so as to form a semicircle round the Eastern portion of the Austrian dominions. The southern division, or the extreme left, covers the principal line of communication between Transylvania and Wallachia, east of the Aluta, and consists of the troops recently withdrawn from the Danube, belonging, probably, to General Dannenberg's, or the 4th corps, which suffered so severely before Silistria. The centre may be termed the army of Moldavia, now said to be reinforced by General Paskiwitch's division, occupying a strong position on the Sereth, in front of Jassy. The northern, or right wing, which consists of 40,000 men, is the corps resting on the fortress of Zamosc, in the Palatinate of Lublin, and threatening the Gallician border of Austria between Cracow and Lemberg. These corps are, however, distinct divisions, operating, or preparing to operate, at so great a distance from one another, that they may be considered as separate armies. In the present state of affairs, the positions which the Russians still retain in Wallachia, if their advance on Kimpina is persevered in, is the most immediate object of interest; for they occupy one of the principal roads by which the Austrian army would enter the Principality.

THE ALLIED FLEETS BEFORE CRONSTADT.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, of July 4, stated that the combined fleets were drawn up in line of battle before Cronstadt, on the 29th (last Thursday week), and that a general attack upon the fortress was expected on the following day. The latter portion of the report is not deemed of much value. As for the statement that Sir Charles Napier had advanced near Cronstadt, without meeting any resistance, that seems to be correct. He had with him the *Duke of Wellington*, *Hogue*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, *Impérieuse*, *Rodney*, *Princess Royal*, *James Watt*, *Edinburgh*, *Cæsar*, *Cressy*, *Royal George*, *Majestic*, *Leopard*, and *Nile*; and the French ships *Austerlitz* (screw), *Inflexible*, *Darien*, *Hercule*, *Jena*, *Duguesclin*, and *Indret*. These were towed by their own paddle-wheel steamers and screws, except the *Austerlitz*, which was towed by our *Magicienne*.

The general opinion of naval officers is, that the approach of Admiral Napier to Cronstadt is less for the purpose of attack on that fortress than to make a reconnoissance. A letter from an officer in the Baltic fleet (French) mentions that the strictest orders have been given by the Admiral to the officers in his command not to give any account whatever in their letters home of the plans of campaign, the direction of the fleet, its strength, or to communicate anything which might be turned to advantage by the enemy.

Rear-Admiral Corry, with the sailing squadron, the *Ajax* (screw) and three French ships, was said to be watching Sveaborg, ready to act as a reserve or support to the fleet under Admiral Sir C. Napier, and to hold in check the Russian division which remains at anchor inside Sveaborg. It is not unlikely that a part of Admiral Corry's squadron may fall in with the Russian gun-boats, which have been sent into Barosund, with 1200 men, to prevent the communication between the English and the inhabitants of the coast. Little surprise need be felt at hearing of the transit of Russian gun-boats, either at Bomarsund or Barosund. The whole of this coast is studded with hundreds of small islands, which afford an excellent shelter for boats, and a safe hiding place for riflemen; and the English Admiral has not at his disposal any force adapted for the particular service of successful and economical attack upon such positions. The Emperor of Russia seems determined to prevent as much as possible any communication between his subjects and the combined fleets; and has ordered that any Russian on the coast who shall be found with English money in his possession, shall be instantly executed.

Rear-Admiral Plumridge will join Sir C. Napier, after having secured the Gulf of Bothnia with his flying squadron. Captain Hall will then succeed Admiral Plumridge in the command of the light flotilla charged with the blockade of the Finland ports in the Gulf of Bothnia. Mean-

while the *Hecla* has gone to join the Admiral, whose intentions are not disclosed even to the Captains with whom he communicates. It is said that the fleet will anchor across the Gulf of Finland, near Tolbreckan Light, at a bout five miles and a half distance from the most westerly of the detached forts (Fort Constantine), which is three miles from the man-of-war harbour of Cronstadt. Is is supposed that the fleet will remain until the Admiral receives from England a reply to his despatch. It would not be difficult to land an army five miles to the north of Cronstadt and fifteen miles from St. Petersburgh.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who has lately returned from the East, was to leave Paris on Friday, to embark for the Baltic with the division of the army under his command. Six or seven large English men-of-war will be employed in conveying the French troops. In order to afford as much accommodation as possible, the ships will not carry their lower deck guns. The total number of the French troops will be about 7000. They will assemble at Calais and Boulogne, and will be conveyed to the British squadron in the Downs some time next week.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

A few days ago the *Siècle* contained a letter from a European officer serving in the Turkish army in Asia, which gave a very hopeful view of the campaign then commencing. The Russian army was said to be in a very precarious state, and much "demoralised," as the French say, by the news from the Danube, and the evident estrangement of the population in Georgia. We should not be surprised, therefore, to receive letters from Constantinople confirming the following telegraphic report:—

VIENNA, July 5.

The Russian General Andronikoff has been completely defeated.

The army of Asia has been totally dispersed by Selim Pacha, who captured thirteen guns, several stand of colours, and the *materiel* of three camps.

Should this report prove correct, we may expect to hear, in a short time, of the complete evacuation of Georgia by the Russians.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE EAST.

This week has been remarkably barren of news from the Allied forces in the East. Letters from Constantinople of the 22nd ult. have been received, which state that the movement of troops to Varna continued. The transports from Gallipoli, and even from France, no longer stopped at Constantinople, but proceeded on without interruption towards the Black Sea. The entire division of Prince Napoleon had left. The cavalry was proceeding towards the Balkans, but mostly by land. The military operations and the plan of campaign continue to be enveloped in much mystery. Measures were taken for the speedy transmission of accounts of events on the Danube to Constantinople, and telegraphic lines were in course of establishment between that capital and Varna, Schumla, Widdin, Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

As regards the fleet, a letter from Baltschik Bay, dated the 19th ult., states that the *Britannia*, *Agamemnon*, *Albion*, *Queen*, *Trafalgar*, *Rodney*, *London*, *Retribution*, *Apollo*, and *Banshee* were at anchor there. The *Curaçoa* despatch vessel arrived on the 16th from Varna, with Lord Raglan, Colonel Steele, and Colonel Lord Burghersh. Lord Raglan was received with a salute from the English and French flag-ships, and left again for Varna in the evening, where a large party—consisting of the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir George Browne, &c.—met him at dinner, on board the *Bellerophon*. He started that night, in the *Curaçoa*, for Constantinople. The French fleet was lying at Baltschik, and the Turkish fleet at Kavarna.

The *Sanspareil* and *Samson* were on the coast of Circassia. The *Highflyer* had gone on a secret mission, and the *Terrible* and *Furious* were reconnoitring off Sebastopol in the evening, where a large party—consisting of the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir George Browne, &c.—met him at dinner, on board the *Bellerophon*. He started that night, in the *Curaçoa*, for Constantinople. The French fleet was lying at Baltschik, and the Turkish fleet at Kavarna.

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The same de-patch states that General Bosquet had left Adrianople for Schumla, where a violent cannonading was heard on the 22nd. The report, on the 26th, was that the Allied fleets intended to attack Anapa.

THE RUSSIAN FLOTILLA ON THE DANUBE.

People are beginning to ask what is to become of the Russian flotilla when its owners shall be driven from the Danube, seeing that the months of the river are blockaded by the French and English. This force is said to consist of 10 armed steamers and 100 gun-boats. The loss of these, whether they fell into the hands of the Allies or were voluntarily destroyed by the Russians, would be severely felt by the enemy. A despatch from Kalarasch, of the 23rd ult., states that the flotilla of Silistria, composed of two steamers, 18 gunboats, and several sailing vessels, left that place on the 22nd for Galatz, and a de-patch from Buchurest of the 1st July mentions that three Russian vessels, laden with ammunition, were lost while on their way to Galatz. This was, no doubt, part of the Silistria flotilla, the whole of which might have be taken if we had a sufficient force of gun-boats to assist the French flotilla on that river. A letter from Widdin, of the 30th ult., states that Omer Pacha was making arrangements to establish his head-quarters at Rustchuk. The communications of the Danube were kept open as far as Sistova by the Turkish ...

A letter from Vienna says: "... red among Austrian military men of rank, that the Turks and ... lies are about to undertake something against the Russians in the Dobrudja. It is not clear how it is to be effected, but the Russian gun-boat flotilla is to be destroyed."

THE WAR.—A new instrument for the extraction of bullets has been submitted to our inspection by Mr. Coxeter, surgeons' instrument maker. It consists of a tube, having at its distal end a scoop, which readily follows the course of the ball; the proximal end is furnished with a pointed shaft, which is passed up the tube, but without irritating the wound; the missile is thus pressed into the scoop, becomes firmly fixed, and is easily withdrawn, without the possibility of relaxing its hold. It appears that the Army Medical Board are alive to the value of this instrument, one hundred of which they have ordered to be transmitted with all possible dispatch to the sea-coast.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE EASTERN SEAS.—Advices from Mauritius, dated the 8th May, which have been brought by the screw-steamer *Calcutta*, state that Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling had sent despatches requesting Admiral Seymour, who commands the French squadron of the Cape of Good Hope, to co-operate in capturing the Russian squadron in the Eastern seas. In compliance with this request, Admiral Legoarre, with a frigate and two sloops, would sail for China as soon as he had repaired some trifling damages at Mauritius.

It is positively stated that the Sultan has determined to obtain a staff of English and French medical officers for his troops. The Turkish Ambassador has entered into communication with our Government on the subject, and the advice of the Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Departments has been requested as to the formation of the staff.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the *Invalide*, and the *Northern Bee* have repeatedly spoken of the immense sums contributed by private individuals towards the expenses of the war, but they neglect to state that the proceeds of the so-called voluntary tax-assessment is no more than four or four-and-a-half millions of silver roubles—not a twentieth part of our Income-tax.

Private letters from Constantinople mention the probability of Marshal St. Arnaud heading the expedition to the Crimea, which has been so long spoken of.

Accounts from Christiania, of the 27th ult. announce that the English vessels which are to be employed in the blockade of the ports of the White Sea, have arrived at Hammerfest, a seaport of Norway, in the small island of Qualoe. Some French vessels are expected there. Orders for the blockade had not arrived.

Colonel Isakoff has been charged by the Emperor of Russia to express to the States of the Conference of Bamberg the thanks of his Majesty for the kind feeling which they have manifested towards Russia.

A DUEL.—By private letters from the Baltic, we learn that a duel has been fought, with swords, on board the *Euryalus*, 51, screw, between the second master, Mr. Julian, and Mr. Cade, mate, of that ship. It commenced in a "lark," but ended in a serious encounter, in which one of the combatants has been most severely wounded, and who is now on board the *Belleisle*, hospital-ship.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to Mr. Albert Smith a diamond pin, in approbation of his entertaining and instructive Ascent of Mont Blanc, and in remuneration for a morning performance commanded by her Majesty, and at which her Majesty was present. The pin is very handsome, and is altogether an appropriate gift, and one of which Mr. Smith is justly proud. Gifts of this kind have very seldom been made by kings or queens, in this country, to authors or artists, being subjects. Queen Elizabeth paid for her plays at so much a performance, whether good or bad, long or short. James I. is said to have given an imaginary five hundred pounds to Shakspeare. Charles I. was fond of giving gold chains to artists—marking the esteem in which he held them by the greater or lesser number of ounces in each chain. Charles II. gave hints to Dryden and Crown, for poems and plays, but no gold chains nor diamond pins. Queen Caroline promised some medals to Swift, and Swift is everlastingly harping, both in verse and prose, that his medals had not arrived. In fact, though promised, they were never given. Frederick, Prince of Wales, gave to Pope some marble heads of poets; and George IV. presented Sir Walter Scott with a handsomely-bound copy of Montfaucon. We believe Mr Smith has not yet sent out his cards of invitation for the day on which he first appears in the pin.

Participating, as we do, in a very prevalent feeling, that many of the pictures in the National Gallery might be covered advantageously with glass, to protect them from the injurious dust, and smoke, and fog of London, we have been curious to witness the effect of glazing, and to arrive at some estimate of the cost likely to be incurred for covering with glass those pictures in the Gallery especially demanding this kind of treatment. It is wrong to expect that a picture will be improved by being seen through glass; but we will take upon ourselves to say that the fine Francias—covered with glass within the last half-year—is seen to no disadvantage, while it preserves the picture for more centuries than it would have seen without such a protection. Now we come to the cost. Well, here we have a mahogany case, with frame, looks, and French plate-glass, measuring 82½ inches by 89 inches, with all charges for fixing, hanging, &c., for the comparatively trifling sum of forty-four pounds ten shillings. What member would be found to grudge a vote of two thousand pounds for preserving to posterity some of the finest works of the best schools of painting? Let us buy and preserve for all time after the pleasure of acquiring useful knowledge, the next great charm is the pleasure of communicating it.

At the sale this week of the effects of the late John Martin, we observed a few slight sketches for some of his fine conceptions. They were indeed slight—mere indications of what Dryden calls "thick-coming fancies moving the sleeping images of things." This truly original artist never produced a great work, like others, by repeated efforts. What he determined on doing he conceived immediately in all its subsequent completeness. This is not a proof of additional greatness; but it is a characteristic of excellence meriting preservation

We have been greatly pleased with several passages in Lord Mahon's new volume, in which he records interesting anecdotes derived from new and unexpected sources. Here is something about Grattan, to do on the authority of the late Sir Robert Peel:—

"Throughout the whole of Grattan's long career, his stainless character, his eminent abilities, and the remembrance of the great part which he had played in 1782, gained him high and spontaneous tokens of respect. One of these, which I have heard from Sir Robert Peel, will scarcely, perhaps, bear its full significance in the eyes of any not themselves engaged in public life. Sir Robert stated that he had observed, during the first years he sat in Parliament as a proof of the veneration in which Grattan had been held in the Irish House of Commons, that those gentlemen who had been near friends of that House with him as Dublin, and who were now again his colleagues in London, always addressed him with a 'Sir,' as they would the Speaker or a Royal Duke. That great orator (said Sir Robert) was observed even by Lord Castlereagh, though at that time the leader of the House.

A traditional anecdote connected with the last moments of the great Lord Chatham, is in every way characteristic:—

To the last he appears to have retained his serene demeanour, and the stern dominion of his will. It so chanced that a young lady, an attached friend of his family, was then upon a visit in Berkeley-square, and sent, writing a letter, in one of its apartments. Seeing Lord Chatham walk through, she called to him to come and mend her pen. Lord Chatham obeyed her summons, and took up and his pen in fulfilled her request; after which, pass ng on to another chamber, he turned the same knife against himself. This tale, though traditional, has a high contemporary voucher. It was related by the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards the first Marquis of Lansdowne, to the person from whom I received it.

Did not Lord Castlereagh purchase the penknife with which he made away with himself of an itinerant vendor of knives, at the White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly, and within a few hours of his turning it against himself?

A striking entry about Lord Chancellor Erskine is derived from a MS. "Paper-book" by Lord Byron, begun at Ravenna in 1821, and now in the possession of John Murray, Esq.:—

In 1812, when on a visit at Lord Jersey's seat of Middleton, we find him described as follows, by Lord Byron who was another of the guests: "Erskine, Lord Erskine was there good, but intolerable. . . . He would read his own verses, his own paragraphs, and tell his own stories again and again; and then the trial by Jury! I wished it were abolished, for I sat next him at dinner; and as I had read his public speeches, there was no occasion to repeat them to me."

This, however, we think we have seen before.

Of the finest coin, as a work of art, in the whole world, whether we consider the design or the execution, an example was sold at Mr. Cuff's sale (last week for £56 10s. We allude to the famous Petition Charles II. crown, or trial piece, of Simon, of which only fifteen specimens are known. Of these fifteen, six are in the collections: viz, the British Museum, the Royal Mint, the Bank of England, the Bodleian Library, Christ Church, Oxford; and the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. The remaining *nine* are now in the hands of Sir George Chetwynd Mr. Sackville Bale; Mr. Brown, of Longmans' house; Mr. Wigan, of East Malling; Mr. Sheppard, of Frome; Mr. Brice, of Clifton; Mr Baker, of Islington; Mrs. Biscoe, of Holton-park, Thame; and Mr Webster, a dealer. The Museum example was acquired through Sir Hans Sloane; the Mint example was a bequest from Miss Banks; the Bank impression was part of Mr. Austen's collection, bought, in 1812, under an Act of Parliament; the Bodleian example was a bequest from Archbishop Wills; of the Christ Church coin, nothing is known; and the Hunterian example was obtained through Dr. Wm. Hunter. Mr. Webster's example cost him £56 10s.; Mrs. Biscoe's specimen was purchased from a silversmith at Salisbury; Mr. Baker's example belonged to Dr. Mead—at Mead's sale, in 1755, it sold for £12, but Mr. Baker, in 1842, gave £170 for it; Mr. Brice's belonged to the Pembroke collection, and, at the Pembroke sale, in 1848, brought £136; Mr. Sheppard gave £44 2s. for his example, in 1818; Mr. Wigan gave £52 for his, in 1844; Mr. Brown gave £33 10s. for his, in 1848; and Mr. Bale gave £155 for his, in 1847. Of the fifteen, the finest belong to the British Museum, Mr. Bale, the Mint, Glasgow University, Mr. Brice, and the Bodleian. Near to the King's nose, on Mr. Webster's example, some Vandal has scratched "C. W., Oct. 19, 1799." If this were well taken out, the coin itself would be in a very good state.

The other day, at the Athenæum Club, a portrait-painter was taking great credit to himself for an error he had detected in the chapter on Life and Manners in Lord Mahon's newly-published volumes. "Look here, Sir," said he, "how little his lordship knows of Sir Godfrey or Sir Joshua":—

Even with the aid of Kneller's pictures, we can scarcely bring to our mind's eye our grandmothers in their hoops and hair powder.

Now, Sir, hair powder was not in use in Kneller's days, nor, indeed, for some time after. Kneller, Sir, died in the first quarter of the last century. Hair powder, Sir, is true to Sir Joshua, not to Sir Godfrey." The painter we overheard was correct in his criticism.

The Emperor of the French has, we are glad to hear, been sitting for his bust to Mr. Patrick Park, the eminent Scottish sculptor. From what we have seen of his works—more especially his recent bust of the late Sir Charles Napier—Mr. Park is likely to catch more than the likeness of our great ally, and to elevate portraiture into historical composition. Mr. Park was introduced to the Emperor by the Duke of Hamilton.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

The centenary of this Society was celebrated on Monday by a grand dinner at the Crystal Palace. The Duke of Newcastle was announced to take the chair; but, owing to his unavoidable absence, Earl Granville presided, and discharged the duties in a manner which left no ground for regret that the War Minister had been prevented from attending on the occasion. From 750 to 800 gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was served up with an abundance and excellence highly creditable to Mr. Horne, the head of the refreshment department at the Palace. The entertainment took place in the basement story, where, a few days ago, the directors and shareholders of the company gave a déjeûner to the distinguished foreign visitors present at the opening of the Building. The circular tables were so arranged that, in a great degree, the company was classified, the artists sitting at one, with Sir Charles Eastlake as vice-president; the men of science at another, with Dr. Forbes Royle at their head; the engineers at a third, under Mr. Robert Stephenson; the men of commerce supporting Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool; the manufacturers, headed by Mr. Thomas Dela rue; the educationists, presided over by the Dean of Hereford; the representatives of the mechanics' and literary institutions in union with the society grouped round Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds. At the centre table sat Dr. Booth and the members of the Council. The chairman, Mr. Harry Chester, was placed on the left of Earl Granville, as the principal tab e, and the Lord Mayor on his right. There were also seated the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, the foreign Commissioners who have come over to attend the educational exhibition of the society, and a number of other distinguished guests.

After the usual routine toasts, Mr. Harry Chester proposed, "Success to the Crystal Palace," which was acknowledged by Mr. S. Laing, M.P.

The Chairman then proposed, "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," and, in doing so, spoke at some length on the objects of the society. Their efforts had not been confined merely to national objects; the system of exhibitions, which they had in the first instance introduced, had done much to encourage what they had first the Exhibition of 1851; and now that marvellous building within which they were assembled. On the great question of national education, he went on to say:—"I am one of those who think that the progress has been made both in elementary instruction and in the necessity which all classes of English society feel for a greater admixture of instruction in manufactures and science than has hitherto been given. I believe by the efforts of the Society, by the efforts of public bodies—both of laymen and of religious societies—and, I may add, by the efforts of individuals with whom I could name—and I should like to particularise them if they were not present—immense assistance has been given to the cause of education in this country. The mode of imparting education has been immensely rewarded and improved. A race of teachers utterly unknown a few years ago has been created. Without referring more in detail to anything which has already been done by the Government, I believe that the regulations which have been adopted within the last year will, with a very few years, show their result in a very largely-increased measure of instruction both in science and in art, being given in the elementary schools of this country (Hear, hear). But when I have said this, so far from being proud of the progress we have made, I feel that there is a lamentable deficiency, when we compare the state of education with the power and resources of this great nation (Hear, hear). Plans have been suggested many of which, I believe, would work very well if all parties would combine in carrying them out—but the whole either for Government or any other body of men to force down conscientious objections to any part cular plan, when those conscientious objections are founded on political and religious feelings (Hear, hear), I think we must for the moment, and only for the moment, be satisfied with pushing education through every possible avenue that we can find for it. I think that the Society of Arts, in their forthcoming exhibition, are likely to be most useful for this purpose. This society numbers among its members some of the most distinguished men in every one of life that we have in this country, and yet I do not value the society so highly for having pushed any particular branch of science, or, on account of its universality and its variety in embracing itself to the wants and feelings of the present age (Cheers).

Among other toasts which followed Mr. C. Knight proposed, "The Visitors and Institutions in Union with the Society to which Mr. Baines, of Leeds, responded. Lord Mahon gave, "The Distinguished Foreign Commissioned by their respective Governments to take part in the Educational Exhibition;" to which M. Milne Edwards (of Paris) and the Hon. H. Barnard (of Connecticut) replied.

On Tuesday the third annual conference between the representatives of the institutions in union and the council of the society was held in the society's house in the Adelphi; Mr. Harry Chester in the chair, supported by Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Forster, the secretary, and the representatives from about 180 institutions in all parts of the country. Mr. Forster read the report. A long discussion followed, which lasted five hours, on various topics alluded to in the report, and the meeting then separated.

HYDE-PARK COLLEGE.—The first annual meeting of this college was held on Wednesday afternoon, at 31, Westbourne-terrace; the Earl of Carlisle, president, in the chair; the Lord Bishop of London, visitor, also kindly attended. The secretary read the report, which was of the great success of the College, the flourishing state of its finances, and the attendance of pupils very considerable, and still increasing. Several speeches followed from the Lord Bishop of London, the Earl of Carlisle, Revd. J. S. Boone, V.P.; A. M. Campbell, V.P.; C. Mackenzie, F.C. Cook, Baden Powell, J. B. Kelly, H. F. Leathwortth; H. Chesnight, Esq., and the Chairman. The College was established in 1851, for affording the advantages of a sound and extended education to young ladies, who must be introduced by the president, vice-presidents, committee, or ladies visitors.

ISLINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes at this school took place on Friday (last week). The prizes were given away by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, one of the patrons, and by the late Head Master of the school. The Islington Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Hoole, Lusby Scholar of Magdalen Hall, the captain of the school, who also gained and received the Latin and English prize medals and the Exhibitions. The Rev. R. W. Bush, the present Master, reported that during the last few months five pupils from the schools had distinguished themselves at the Universities.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—On Sunday a most singular and unusual demonstration on the Methodistical system took place in the neighbourhood of Holborn. At half-past nine o'clock a procession, consisting of the clergyman, elders, and friends of that body was formed at Hatton Garden, Fetter-lane, from whence they proceeded at a slow pace, singing psalms and hymns, and followed by an immense concourse of persons, down Holborn-hill into Victor a street, at the top of which the procession, which numbered at least fifty persons of both sexes, halted, and commenced a camp meeting by offering up prayers and singing hymns; but as it was intimated that a high mass was being celebrated in the new Roman Catholic Chapel immediately opposite, the leaders removed to the high ground near Peter-street, Saffron-hill, where they took possession of a waggon, from which several preachers successively addressed an assemblage numbering at least 2000 persons. A number of persons assailed the preachers with yells and hisses, and notwithstanding that a large number of constables was present, considerable difficulty was experienced in preserving the peace. At twelve o'clock the preachers and congregation dispersed, and at two o'clock a similar scene was enacted, when the rev. gentlemen met with the same kind of reception, which they bore with Christian fortitude. The day concluded with a "Love Feast," in Ebin Chapel, Fetter-lane.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

THE opening of the first portion of this important railway, the first line constructed in India, took place on April 16, 1853. Since its success been worked with twelve trains daily, without a single accident; and, on the 1st of May last, the extension, as far as Callian, was opened with due ceremony. A party of about 250 ladies and gentlemen—European and native—proceeded in a special train. At the terminus, at Borebunder, the party was received by Major Swanson and Captain Barr, two of the Directors. By a quarter to five the train started, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, reaching the Bhandoop station, which is 16¾ miles from Bombay, in thirty-four minutes. The Governor was present, as were the Members of Council, the Puisne Judge, Secretaries to Government, and all the Elders of the village. There was also present a great number of native gentlemen of Bombay. At Bhandoop, a stoppage of five minutes to take water into the engine was made, and the train then got under way once more for Callian. The railway station and streets of Tannah were crowded with natives,

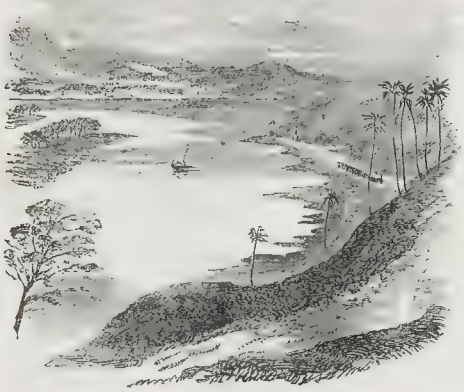
THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VIEW FROM SION HILL.—THE RAILWAY CROSSING THE MARSH

anxious to see the passing train, and all were dressed as for a holiday. Tannah once passed, the new, or extension, portion of the line commenced. The magnificent bridge, or viaduct, by which that arm of the sea called the Tannah River is passed, is upwards of a quarter of a mile long. The immense quantity of solid masonry, the iron girders, and bridge, from England, the great height of the arches—allowing of large country boats passing underneath—must give the natives of India a tolerably just idea of what English energy and English engineers can do. This bridge passed, the train leaves the Island of Salsette, and is on the mainland of India; so that from the starting point you pass from the island of Bombay to that of Salsette, and, from the latter to the mainland. About half a mile from the bridge the first tunnel is entered. It is not above three hundred yards long, but quite enough to show our Eastern fellow subjects how a railroad can overcome even the obstacle of a mountain. A little further on is another tunnel, about double the length of the first, and solidly built with masonry, although bored as it were through the earth, not blasted out of the rock like the previous tunnel. The traveller then begins to realize in his mind—what was long thought to be an imaginary vision—namely, a railroad through the jungles of India. From Bombay to Tannah the road has been for years well known: but beyond Tannah you reach the heart of the Concan, and a scene as different to that around Bombay as the West Riding of Yorkshire is to Switzerland. Having passed the two tunnels, we come upon a regular rail-jungle, with high hills on one side of the road, and an inlet of the sea close on the other. At six o'clock precisely the train arrived at Callian, where the company found an immense suit of tents pitched, and the dinner-table laid for about 300 guests. The first move was to the top of an adjacent hill, to view the scenery, which from this point is magnificent. The high mountains, the Tannah river or creek, the line of rail winding along the foot of the former, and tents pitched on the banks of the latter, the large assemblage of the English scattered in groups over the hill above the station, and the now empty train, with its hissing, puffing engine below, altogether formed a sight which will not be forgotten by those who were present. The Railway Directors, with Major Swanson at their head, seemed to think of nothing but providing for the comfort of their guests. When the party ascended the hill, they found at the top chairs enough for all the ladies; and, when they came down again, an equal number of seats were set out by the river side. Spacious dressing tents were pitched; a large table was prepared for, and all the seats at it completely filled by, Parsee gentlemen, about forty or fifty in number, who seemed to do as much justice to the good cheer as their European friends. The Governor's band was in attendance, and played during the dinner. This portion of the entertainment being over, the speeches began; after which, the whole party adjourned to witness an exhibition of fireworks and blue-lights sent up and burnt from the opposite side of the river. About a quarter past nine the guests mustered on the platform, and at a quarter to ten the train started for Bombay. On the return trip, the tunnels were lighted up with blue-lights, giving a very pleasing effect. The train made one very short stoppage at Tannah, and reached the Boree Bunder Station at eleven o'clock. The day, as well as the occasion of the entertainment, will long be remembered in Bombay; and, a year hence, may the company meet to celebrate another step in advance made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

The opening of the first portion of the line was illustrated in our Journal for June 4, 1853.

THE BYCULLA STATION.



THE EASTERN TUNNEL.

THE FLATS, FROM SION-HILL.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH CAMPS IN THE PIRÆUS.—SKETCHED FROM THE GULF OF EGINA.

CAMP IN THE PIRÆUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

I enclose a Sketch of the English and French Camps at the Piræus, taken from the Gulf of Egina. The two French Camps, occupied by the 23rd and 28th Regiments of the line, and a detachment of Infanterie de la Marine, are situated on the high ground on the right and left of the Sketch. They command the entrance of a small bay, at the extremity of which, on low ground, sloping down towards the sea, is the Camp of H.M. 97th Regiment, which forms the British expeditionary force to Greece, under the command of Colonel Lockyer, K.H. The whole army of occupation is commanded by the French General Mayran.

The troops enjoy good health, notwithstanding the heat, which is just setting in for the summer months.

It should be added that the Camp is at the back of the present town of the Piræus, about six miles from Athens. The bay on which it is placed is about midway between the harbour and the ancient Falerian port.

This harbour, to the westward of Munichia and Phalerum, was capable of containing in ancient times 1000 triremes; it is very deep. The only difficulty is in entering, between two moleheads. In 1844 there were anchored in it, two English and two French line-of-battle ships, an English frigate, a French, a Greek, and a Turkish corvette, three large steamers, besides a host of merchant-ships, and the small trading craft of the country. Nay though the Piræus is more like a great basin than a port, from its great depth, it will accommodate a large number of heavy ships in security. In modern times it has been named Porto Draco, or Porto Leone, from the colossal lions of marble, transported to Venice in 1687, and placed near the arsenal. Close to the pedestals, which still remain, are seen the moleheads, to which was attached a chain, to prevent the entrance of hostile ships, whence the three ports of the Piræus received the name of the closed ports.—Κλειστοι Λιμενες. On the promontory are seen the remains of the tomb of Themistocles looking down on the Gulf of Salamis, the scene of his glory. The modern town of the Piræus, which has been entirely built since 1834, contains about 1000 houses. The Government has filled up the marsh and constructed a quay, which will afford accommodation to several hundred merchant-vessels.

A STREET SCENE IN ATHENS.

In this Sketch our Artist has pictured the every-day life of Athens, in one of its public thoroughfares, wherein we have a glimpse of its ancient and modern buildings, and the picturesque crowds which people its streets. The classic edifice upon the right is the Stoa of Hadrian, which stands near the market place, and is partly concealed by modern erections. Eight Corinthian columns, with their capitals, remain perfect, and project in front of the ancient wall of the inclosure; the column in the foreground is six feet in advance, and the arched gateway leads to a barrack. The old Mosque in the mid-distance is used as a Gymnasium, as well as for musical performances. The street is crowded with fruit-sellers, all males; not a woman is to be even seen serving in the shops; such is the prevailing custom in the Levant. Our Correspondent describes the Piræus as a straggling town, although it contains some fine buildings, as a military school, public and private storehouses. The quays and roads are good. The road to Athens is partly through a forest of olive-trees.

STREET IN ATHENS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 9.—4th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—London Bridge burnt 1212, 3000 persons perished.
TUESDAY, 11.—Jack Cade slain, 1450. Prince of Orange assassinated, 1584.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.
THURSDAY, 13.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.
FRIDAY, 14.—The Bastille destroyed, 1789.
SATURDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 25	1 0	1 30	1 58	2 25	2 50	3 16
A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
0 48	1 23	1 53	2 21	2 48	3 15	3 45
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 3	1 36	2 6	2 34	3 1	3 29	4 0
A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
4 10	4 53	5 31	6 5	6 36	7 5	7 35
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 23	5 6	5 44	6 18	6 49	7 18	7 48

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The statement of which A SHAREHOLDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY complains was given on the authority of the *Globe*, of June 26th.

W. X. will find some quotations of "Shoe Omens" in Sir Henry Ellis's Notes to Brand's "Popular Antiquities" (Knight, 1842, vol. iii, p. 85). The custom of throwing an old shoe after a person in wishing him to succeed in what he is going about, or "in signs of good luck," is mentioned by Ben Jonson, Heywoode, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Butler.

AYR.—The opera of "The Crown Diamonds" is by Auber.

THE WAR.

On SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854, will be Published,

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OF

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

THE Quarterly Returns of the Revenue, made up to Wednesday last, show a decrease both in the year and in the quarter. The decrease in the financial year, is £474,369; and on the quarter, £812,789. There is nothing in these figures to be surprised at—for the whole decrease results from the remission or diminution of taxes, sanctioned by Parliament, before we went to war—and not from any decrease in the real prosperity and industrial energies of the country. The decrease of £367,494 in the quarter's Customs arises, mainly, from the reduction of the Tea duties—though partly, no doubt, from the action of the war upon our insignificant trade with monopolist Russia; the decrease of £171,609 on the Excise is accounted for by the abolition of the impost on the manufacture of soap; whilst that of £74,556 on "Taxes," springs entirely from the reductions effected last session, in obedience to the expressed wishes of the people. The other items of increase and decrease are more exceptional—such as Crown Lands, Imprest Monies, and Repayment of Advances—and afford no index whatever to the financial and commercial prosperity of the country. Under the head of the Post-office appears the gratifying increase of £128,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1853, and of £166,000 upon the year 1853-4. Under the head of Property and Income-tax there is an increase of £435,165 on the year, and £48,567 on the quarter, arising from the extension of the impost to incomes between £100 and £150, and to all incomes in Ireland, which we owe to Mr. Gladstone's excellent and well-considered Budget of 1853. The War Budget of 1854 has not yet influenced the Revenue, no portion of the doubled Income and Property-tax having yet been collected. Upon the whole, accustomed as the public has been for the last few years to hear of an increase in all the great branches of the national revenue, there is every reason to be satisfied with the last balance-sheet. Though it show a decrease, it has been effected by the remission of taxes that interfered injuriously with trade and industry, and of which we shall reap the full reward hereafter, if not at the present time. The national finances are in a healthy state, and afford no room either for cavil or for regret at the wise policy which reduced taxes, when reduction was essential, and which, in like manner, can discover new sources of revenue in the day of need, whenever the nations honour shall require a sacrifice.

MORE than six months ago a catastrophe seemed imminent in Spain. On the 24th of December last we pointed out in this Journal the wretched state of affairs in that country, and stated that the persons who had monopolised place and power in the palace and councils of the Queen seemed bent upon doing their utmost to render her throne more precarious than her life; that they were bringing the constitution into contempt as a preparatory step to its destruction, and were meditating a *coup d'état* and the establishment of a despotism, because knaves had a better chance of plunder and aggrandisement under a despotic Sovereign—especially if she were a woman—than under any parliamentary system, however corrupt and imperfect. We added that it was "deplorable to think that Spain did not possess a single statesman of sufficient energy and ability to rescue the Queen from evil councillors, to rally around her the friends of rational liberty, and to secure her a permanent place in the affections of the country; and that, unless such a man were speedily found, Spain would inevitably pass through the ordeal of one—if not many—civil wars, before she could do justice to her magnificent resources, or assume her proper place among the nations of Europe." In the interval that has elapsed, much has been done to aggravate, and nothing to remove, the evils that then existed. The Court has, if possible, become more profligate, and the wretched Ministry more corrupt. Scandal has followed upon scandal, and intrigue upon intrigue, till private, as well as public honour, has seemed in danger of extinction. Spain, that once stood among the foremost nations of the civilised world, has gradually been descending to the lowest rank. She no longer inspires respect for her power, or confidence in her engagements. Whatever evil may have been done by those who formerly misgoverned her, it may safely be said, that those who have wielded her destinies for the last few years have accomplished more mischief than any of their predecessors. They have given an impetus to the downward career of their country, which it may take half a century to counteract, unless some man of genius shall appear in the interim, with a strong hand, a resolute will, and a pure heart, to regenerate the institutions which they have brought into contempt; and to re-establish that public morality upon which their whole career has been an outrage. We are not sure, however, that Generals O'Donnell or Dulce, the leaders of the military insurrection that has just broken out, have such high objects; or that, having them, they possess the means of attaining them. At the head of a considerable portion of the army, they have taken arms against the Government, demanded the dismissal of the existing Ministry, and the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837. It may be remembered that General O'Donnell, who now looks to this Constitution as a means of salvation for Spain, was the leader of the party which destroyed it, and which succeeded in driving from power the only honest man who of late years has arisen in Spain—General Espartero. Upon that occasion he was opposed by General Dulce, his present coadjutor in the attempt, real or feigned, to regain the lost liberties of the nation. The meagre accounts of the Revolution—or Insurrection—for we do not as yet know by what name to call it—do not enable us to form any definite opinion of the hold which it has taken either upon the army or upon the people. One significant and painful fact is that the Queen, though she personally appealed to the loyalty of her soldiery and populace, by addressing them from her carriage in the street, and holding her infant towards them as if soliciting their protection, did not, even in so affecting an act, elicit a single cheer or expression of good-will. When her Majesty afterwards placed the epaulettes on the shoulders of a common soldier, whom she promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant for refusing to take up arms against her, the same cold apathy prevailed. This is a state of things which augurs ill for the Court. For most of the evils now existing in, or preparing for Spain, that country has to reproach the memory of the late Louis Philippe. It was the greediness of that meanminded Monarch which led him to desire the Spanish throne for the inheritance of his son's children—which led him to embark in intrigues of a character that are not fit to be mentioned in decent society—and which blighted the private life of the unhappy Queen, and produced, in due course, all the scandals which have rendered her Court a disgrace to Spain and to Europe. It is to be hoped, whatever the fate of the present movement may be, that some public virtue is left in a country which was once so noble, so chivalrous, and so great. Venality, ignorance, and profligacy are always dangerous; but when they are "clothed in purple and fine linen," when they sit in the high places of the world, and sway the destinies of a nation, they exist only upon sufferance. By their very nature they are exposed to the opposition of the honest, the enlightened, and the virtuous; and if these look on with indifference when an assault is made upon a Government, we may be sure that such a Government cannot stand, whatever may be the demerits of those who seek to overthrow it. We know too little of O'Donnell and the other leaders to augur either well or ill of their own motives in attempting to seize the reins of power; but we know enough of the existing Government to be convinced that no possible change which can be effected in it, will be for the worse.

IT is an old expedient of certain sharp practitioners to induce clients, actual or coveted, to confide their papers to them—merely "to take care of." The plea is safe custody, but the motive is business. Other people's documents are seed, which, by dint of the undermining system of husbandry, eventually produce rich crops of costs.

NO man read the Lord Chancellor's Testamentary Jurisdictions Bill without having the amiable practice above described forcibly brought to mind. While no one would dream of instituting any parity of intention between the dignified keeper of the Crown's conscience and the conscience of a pettifogger, no one can be blind to the fact that the intention of, the bill was to snatch all the business now connected with testamentary proceedings out of the clutches of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to cram it into Chancery. The bill was advocated by the glaring *non-sequitur*—that, because it is the function of the Court of Equity to interpret the intentions of testators, the Court of Equity should also have the custody of their wills. This sort of reasoning, and the inherent defects of the bill itself, have occasioned its withdrawal: Lord John Russell announced the fact on Tuesday night.

It may be safely stated that, as a body, the British public have no affection for the Court of Chancery; that, were it put fairly to the vote of the will-making part of the community, rather than put their wills—and with them, peradventure, their posterity—into Chancery, they would express a preference for having them deposited in London, in a Record-room, one wall of which formed part of an adjoining timber-shed, in the occupation of a wheel-wright, and conveniently warmed by flues underneath for conflagration at any moment;—or at York, to be tossed and tumbled about in a long room, over a damp gateway, liable to be stolen, and whence they have been stolen, and sold to a cheesemonger, as was proved by the Rev. F. O. Morris in 1850; open to the introduction of forged wills, as was shown by Mr. Downing Bruce in the same year; and indexed not by surnames, but by Christian names, so as to make it next to impossible to find the will of John This or Thomas That;—or in the Gate-house at Lincoln, where, until Mr. Dickens took the matter up in *Household Words*, they would be exposed to the hoary filth of centuries, to the percolation of rain, and to the teeth of rats;—or in Lichfield, in a shed with broken windows, through which some of the papers protruded;—or in some manor-house in a non-diocesan district, called a "peculiar," in many of which manor-houses housemaids used them for domestic purposes;—or in any of the 372 places to which the law now gives resort for depositing and proving wills, and obtaining administration. We question, also, whether a preference over Chancery would not be declared for the present state of things; which makes not only all the wills of all the testators whose wills have not mouldered away or been eaten by rats, but the buildings in which they rot, the personal and devisable property of the registrars of the Ecclesiastical Courts. We question, again, if a confiding public care very much whether the enormous sums they have to pay in respect of wills be divided between a few existing sinecurists, or a great many barristers, and proctors, and solicitors, and proctors' and solicitors' clerks, whose appointments the Lord Chancellor provided, in his own bill, should rest with him. It cannot much matter whether the present registrars obtain, for the ponderous respons bility which they so conscientiously fulfil by deputy, from £37,000* down to a pittance of from £10,000 to £5000 a year; or whether a sum not much under £500,000 be distributed among the three London Registrars at £1500 each, actually named in the new Bill, and the twenty-seven barristers of seven years' standing at £14,000 a year each, whom the Lord Chancellor was so good as to undertake to appoint; together with all the subordinate staffs of his proposed Provincial Courts of Registry. What compensations to the present registrars was to cost, the wildest imagination cannot conjecture; for his Lordship, tender of the Moores, the Harcourts, and other archiepiscopal relatives, provided for their reimbursement for loss of office and its enormous emoluments. Not content with sweeping all this patronage into the insatiable net of Equity, the bill provided that a monopoly of the common-form business should be granted for ten years to certain solicitors and proctors, to be nominated by the Lord Chancellor. This is the price it was proposed we should pay, and the Court of Chancery receive, for "taking care" of our testamentary papers.

There is no reason whatever why the registry of wills and other documents should be under the control of the same authority as that which deals with them judicially. Common sense forcibly points to the reverse; and, as reform is pressingly needed and must come soon, we believe it would be most easily and efficiently brought about by transferring the custody of wills to Somerset-house. In the office of the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, every appliance and machinery already exists for efficient record, registration, and means of reference. Whoever now wants to find a will may have to seek it half over the country, and may not find it after all: whoever wishes to know all the official particulars of any birth, or marriage, or death, which happened in any part of the country during the last dozen years, may learn it in five minutes at Somerset house. If that office have been able to bring such millions of facts under such control as to be able to select any one of them after an instant's reference, surely it could deal with wills, by the help of an increase of staff, quite as effectually.

It happens, also, that instead of new and expensive buildings, which according to the Lord Chancellor's plan would have been raised for the deposit of Wills (the present space in Doctors Commons being admittedly insufficient), there are in Somerset-house, under the wing occupied by the Registrar-General of Births, dry, fireproof, well-lighted vaults, at present unoccupied, and spacious enough to hold all existing wills, and all the future wills that can be made for centuries to come.

NOR is the Registrar-General of Births, &c., unwilling to undertake the task. Appended to the second Report of the Ecclesiastical and Testamentary Inquiry Commissioners is a series of suggestions by him to that effect, which are so sound, clear, and practical, that they leave no room to doubt the wisdom of their adoption, in preference to the patronage-creating, expensive, and abortive scheme devised by the Lord Chancellor.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Year and Quarter ended 5th July, 1854, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Year ended 5th July, 1853.	Quarter ended 5th July, 1853.	Year ended July 5, 1854. Increase.	Decrease.	Quarter ended July 5, 1854. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,583,538	4,775,813	..	460,524	..	367,494
Excise	35,582,463	5,624,408	..	435,436	..	171,969
Stamps	6,525,424	1,706,644	48,174	..	30,181	..
Taxes	3,367,115	1,416,927	..	39,902	..	74,556
Property-tax ..	6,021,944	1,143,701	1,575,165	..	48,551	..
Post-office ..	1,327,000	370,000	166,000	..	128,000	..
Crown Lands ..	209,000	65,000	..	152,882	..	115,882
Miscellaneous..	132,845	55,588	..	29,967	..	24,649
Total Ordinary Revenue	49,147,369	12,942,893	649,241	1,077,617	207,052	781,136
Imprest and other Moneys..	817,266	135,716	58,477	..	..	117,043
Repayments of Advances ..	1,219,939	39,971	..	102,476	..	114,692
Total	51,186,073	13,288,580	707,718	1,180,087	207,052	1,013,341
Deduct Increase ..	..	..	Deduct Increase	707,718	Deduct Increase	207,052
Decrease on the Year ..	..	..	Decrease on the Year.	474,369	Decrease on the Quarter	812,789

* In the year ending in March, 1848, Mr. Moore, the Canterbury Registrar, received £20,831 in fees, and £6,760 as discount for stamps.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE RIGHTS OF WAR.

On Tuesday Mr. J. G. Phillimore brought forward his long-promised motion, for affirming the right, by the law of nations, to seize property of an enemy in the ship of a friendly nation; assuming that, "however, from the peculiar circumstances of the present war, a relaxation of the principle may be justifiable," to announce or surrender the principle of the right "would be inconsistent with the security and honour of the country." The motion, "under the peculiar circumstances," was uncalled-for, and could lead to no practical issue; for, according to the circumstances, either the right in question, nor any other right, has been "renounced or surrendered" by this country; the Order in Council declaring war distinctly asserting that, "to preserve the commerce of neutrals from unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, *for the present*, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her Majesty as one of the belligerent rights appertaining to her Majesty as one of the law of nations." Indeed, it must be palpable to any one, considering the actual conditions of the war, as at present carried on, that the exercise of the right in question could lead to no ill result to the enemy, whilst it might become the cause of greatly prejudicing the interests of friendly powers. The Russian ports in the Black Sea, and in the Baltic, being effectually blockaded, her commerce is entirely interdicted, whether in her own ships or those of neutrals.

Mr. Phillimore's motion—unnecessary, and leading to nothing in itself—gave Sir William Molesworth an opportunity, in opposing it, of displaying a great deal of book-learning and argumentation, equally to no purpose, and equally illogical. The right honourable gentleman contested the motion upon two grounds—1st, that a common Law right did not exist, or was not satisfactorily established; and, 2nd, that it had been expressly waived by special clauses in most of the commercial treaties which had been concluded between the chief Powers of the world during the last two centuries—two positions utterly inconsistent with one another; for a State cannot give up a right which it does not possess. To complete the confusion between principles and exception, and exception and practice, Sir William, after reciting the dates of some score of treaties to the effect described (among which, by the way, not one with Russia) stated that "he must admit that, although in had been the principle asserted by the various States of Europe, which had not been their practice and custom in time of war," indeed he fully admitted that in practice the principle to be found in all these treaties had not been respected, but, on the contrary, had been utterly disregarded." In other words, the Common-law right has proved itself to be so consistent with common sense and common security, that all treaties to neutralise it have, when put to the test, given way before the force of circumstances; and Sir William Molesworth made a long speech, which, taken as a whole, amounted to absolute nothing. The natural termination of a debate so unmeaning on both sides, was an ignominious "count out."

For ourselves, we cannot take leave of the subject without animadverting upon the maudlin small-talk which has been too commonly used by some of our contemporaries about "mitigating the horrors of war," "sparing unoffending parties," and so forth. In war all are direct-ly or indirectly implicated, and all are parties; and the surest way of shortening the duration of war is to make its terrors known and felt by all. As to the rebuke which has been propounded against the unnecessary destruction of property in the Baltic, we, in the first place, dispute the position that such operations, however small in themselves, will prove useless as regards the ends of the war; and, in the second place, we ask, why should the Czar's subjects in the north go scathless, whilst the unhappy Wallachians, who are not his subjects, have, during a whole year, writhed, experienced all the horrors of the lawless spoliation and tyranny? If Nicholas cannot be brought to reason by other means, let him be terrified and starved into it, by the ruin of his own proper subjects;—till, if need be, his whole vast empire becomes a howling wilderness.

THE DOG-CART NUISANCE.

The dog-cart nuisance fought a good fight in the House of Lords on Tuesday last. The debate was edifying enough. Lord Eglinton broke the first lance in behalf of the costermongering interest, by resisting a clause prohibiting the use of carts drawn by dogs, proposed by Lord Stanley, and which, on motion of Lord Granville, was directed to be inserted in his Cruelty to Animals Bill; or, rather, extending to the whole kingdom a prohibition which is already in force in London, and within a distance of fifteen miles from it. The chivalrous Earl thought it would be "very unfair to prevent poor persons making use of their dogs to assist them in their business, inasmuch as he believed (upon what authority his Lordship did not state) that their dogs were by no means objected to rendering such assistance." The Earl of Malmesbury took up a similar position, and anno nneed the astounding fact that "there were 1500 people in the counties of Sussex and Hampshire alone, who earned their living by driving dog-carts." The Earl of Chichester somewhat damaged this feature of the case, by stating that the result of the inquiries he had made was, that these 1500 dog-cart proprietors were men of bad character; but Lord Granville admitted that there were grades of respectability between the owners of carriages and pairs and dog-carts, thought it would be a dangerous principle to interfere with the peculiar habits and enjoyments of the latter, because they were less respectable than their neighbours. On the other hand, Lord Brougham, who is "up" in every branch of natural science, argued that, according to the observations in comparative anatomy, dogs were not intended to do the work of horses; and Lord Westminster went further, and asserted that "the natural position of a dog was to stand on its toes" (wherefore, perhaps, the teaching a dog to dance is not to be held cruelty); but Lord Granville scattered all these arguments to the winds, by declaring that a dog must be a beast of draught by nature, because this very bill proposed to prevent its being employed as such. This was a settler. Their Lordships laughed, and agreed to the clause, Lord Eglinton threatening to renew the contest on a future occasion.

Meantime the magistrates of Gosport have interfered with the continuance of dogs and their masters, by committing a hulking fellow to Winchester Gaol for a month, with hard labour, for having driven a pair of dogs nearly to death.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Government is badly off for house-room; the "departments" are constantly chopping and changing about, and all sorts of deserted private houses, in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners, are every now and then bought up for the public service. This is really, as the House of Lords agreed on Monday night, "disgraceful;" but it has gone on a long time, and will go on now, it seems, till after the war. The Earl of Malmesbury, on the evening in question, made a doleful complaint of the injustice and hardship inflicted upon the Inclosure Commissioners, who, being but just settled down in Petersham-house, recently purchased for their use, are now ordered to evacuate these premises in favour of the newly-constituted War Department, and take up new quarters in St. James's-square; the result of which will be, that the invaluable maps of the said Commissioners will be as a sealed book to the public for no less than eighteen months to come (things are not done so quickly with commissions as with private individuals);—and then his Lordship, with lively but uncomfortable recollections of his brief Ministerial career, descanted upon the ruinous condition and beggarly appointments of the Foreign-office, which had neither kitchen nor hall-room—or, at least, no room which could with safety be used for a ball; inasmuch that, when he once gave a diplomatic *soirée dansante*, the one reception-room in the house had to be propped up from the rooms below, and the "whole Office turned upside down," to make room for the scaffolding. The worthy Premier (who loves a joke), after some explanations touching the removal of the Inclosure Commissioners, admitted the "dangerous and disgraceful condition" of the Foreign-office, which, unlike our foreign relations, has a natural tendency to "settlement," but extended a hope to the noble ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that "before he came into office again, that place would be fit for his reception;" a notification which the modest Earl construed into a postponement of improved structural arrangement till the Greek Kalends.

Seriously speaking, the Government establishments as at present scattered about, are a disgrace to the metropolis and to the country; and they must be remodelled as soon as returning peace gives leisure and means to take the matter in hand. It would be a grand scheme to clear away all the crowded, dirty streets which intervene between Parliament-street and the Park, and erect upon their site a stately mass of public offices. A difficulty suggests itself in asserting a line of demarcation between the Gothic style—which has now taken possession of the Palace and Abbey of Westminster—and the Classic; but the breadth of Bridge-street and Great George-street may be sufficient for the purpose.

FLUNKEYISM AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The directors of the Crystal Palace announce that, on the half-crown and five shilling days, "servants in livery, in attendance on their masters," will be admitted at one shilling a head. Who was the author of the vulgar suggestion we know not; we only hope that masters will have too much good taste to avail themselves of the privilege of being thus attended. Surely in the Palace of the People—pretending to illustrate and consecrate the enlightenment of the nineteenth century—and within whose precincts all should be upon an equality, the snobbish display of plush breeches, lace hat-bands, and gold-headed canes—badges and relics of barbarous servitude—might be spared us; or, at least, let the city grandee who would avail himself of such an arena for displaying his liveried retinue pay a handsome extra fee, instead of a paltry shilling, for the enjoyment, and secure a "reserved" standing for the occasion.

PARACHUTE DESCENTS.

When will the brutal appetites of a mob-public have their fill of the perils of mountebankism? When will our good sense repudiate the wanton risk of human life? The morning papers, and ourselves, last week, misinformed by interested informants, announced that a French adventurer, of the name of Latour, after ascending from Cremorne-gardens, had made a "successful descent" in a parachute, at Tottenham, on Tuesday week. We have since received several communications from persons who witnessed this triumphant performance, describing it in its true colours; from which it appears that the balloon came down bodily with the parachute: the unfortunate occupant of the latter being strapped in a sort of chair, in which he was dragged, rolling over and over, through hedges and across ditches, until the whole structure was stopped in its wild career by the bystanders; and he was taken up and carried away for dead. Another account in a daily paper, states that M. Latour is now lying at an inn in the neighbourhood where he fell, with three ribs broken, and other injuries; all got to obtain a few shillings from an enlightened British public, wherewith to minister to the wants of an indigent wife and family in Paris!

THE COURT.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Monday, and embarked at Woolwich for Ostend, *en route* for Brussels, on a visit to the Royal family of Belgium.

On Saturday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which his Highness the Maharajah Dulsep Sing was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Ladies and Gentlemen in the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, with the gentlemen of their suite, attended the service in the chapel of the French Embassy in King street, Portman-square.

On Monday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. At the Court, Sir George Bonham, K.C.B., late her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to China, was presented to her Majesty at an audience, on his return from China, by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Right Rev. R. J., Lord Auckland, had an audience of the Queen, and did homage, on being appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells. Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department, assisted at the ceremony. Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel Seymour, honoured the officers of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel, with his company at dinner in the evening, at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. The Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, honoured the Opera Concert-room with her presence.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. In the morning, the Prince Consort inspected the Victoria Lodging-houses of the married soldiers of the Guards. His Royal Highness in the evening presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. The Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, honoured the Olympic Theatre with her presence.

On Wednesday her Majesty visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at half-past nine o'clock, for the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and proceeded to Cambridge, to preside at the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute. His Royal Highness returned at six o'clock. In the evening the Queen had a dinner-party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Marianne Alford, Viscount Torrington, Lord and Lady Poltimore, and the Right Hon. and Mrs. Sidney Herbert.

On Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by two of the Royal children, paid a visit to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, arriving there early in the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge held the first of a series of assemblies, at her residence in St. James's Palace, on Tuesday evening.

The Duke of Devonshire has been progressing favourably since his arrival at Brighton, and his Grace's medical attendants have sanguine hopes of his early restoration.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Marchioness of Breadalbane gave a second grand ball on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Park-lane. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the Marchioness with their company, arriving shortly after eleven, attended by Major Purves and Lady Sidney.—The Marchioness of Westminster will have a grand "reception" on Thursday next, at Grosvenor House. The invitations already issued are very numerous.—The Countess (Francis) Waldegrave gave a grand concert, on Wednesday night, at the family mansion, in Carlton gardens. A brilliant circle of the aristocracy responded to her Ladyship's invitation. The programme of the music embraced compositions of some of the most eminent composers, which were rendered by Jullie, Angelina Rosio, Madame Viardot, Sig. Lablache, Sig. Gardoni, and other favourite artistes.—The Countess of Listowel gave a magnificent ball, on Wednesday evening, at Kingston House, Princes-gate, Knightsbridge, and Lord and Lady Jermyn, and the Princesses Mary and Augusta of Cambridge, honoured the Royal [illegible] with their company, arriving shortly after eleven o'clock.—The Duchess of Cleveland and Princess Mathilde honoured the Countess with their company, arriving about half-past eleven o'clock.—Viscountess Combermere was honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy, at her mansion in Belgrave square, on Monday afternoon.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph).

VIENNA, July 6.—The Emperor of Russia's answer was received last evening: it is unfavourable.

BERLIN, July 6.—Colonel Manteuffel has arrived from St. Petersburg. The Czar will not comply, save on his own conditions, with the requirements of the German Powers.

MADRID, July 5.—Tranquillity has not ceased. The insurgents are discouraged, and pursued into the provinces. [This news is from the Spanish Government.]

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The cholera has broken out in the garrison of Cronstadt.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

ONE of the two English officers who were shut up in Silistria during the siege has sent home an interesting journal of what took place in the garrison from the middle of May to the 10th of June:—The enemy opened fire from his batteries on the islands on the 16th of May, at which time the total force of the Russians in that neighbourhood was supposed to be 35,000 men. On the following day there was much excitement, in consequence of a report, which proved false, that a force from Scumla, marching to their relief, had attacked the Russians. On the 18th, the Russian fire was very slack. There was a little skirmishing, but, as he remarks, "it was very poor work, both sides keeping at a respectful distance." They had not yet become fairly in earnest. The enemy broke ground on the 19th, "opening his first parallel across the Rassova road, at a distance of nearly two miles from the fortress; its extreme right resting on the river, where a steamer keeps pace with his movements, supplying materials from the opposite side." On the same day, an officer who had been sent to Schumla, to report the commencement of the siege, returned with the usual ceremony, or otherwise, which was that "we were not to expect any relief for at least fifteen days." This, it will be remembered is the period at which a despatch was sent off to Constantinople, by Omer Pacha, urging the immediate attendance of the English and French commanders at Varna. On the 20th and 21st the field-pieces of the enemy kept up a "vigorous fire of grape and shell," causing Mussa Pasha and his brave troops to feel rather anxious for the arrival of the promised reinforcement. Among other items on the 21st, the following one appears:—

Got up a sweepstakes to name the day on which the siege shall be relieved, each naming the day he thought most probable. They ranged from the 3rd to the 15th of June. Mussa Pacha having chosen the first, and his secretary the last of these dates.

Up to the 24th there is nothing very particular to record, except that, on the evening of that day, the two English officers, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's birthday, drank her Majesty's health "in a mug full of sour wine." A furious attack was made by the Russians on the 25th; but the fortress does not seem to have sustained much damage from it, although the besieging force was by that time estimated at 100,000 men. During the two following days the Russians were very quiet, preparing, no doubt, for the grand attack on the 28th of May, which is thus described by Captain Nasmyth:—

28th. Awoke about three a.m., by a furious cannonade, which lasted all day. Another council of war on the subject of making a sortie on the enemy's batteries ended in smoke, Mussa Pacha not being able to make up his mind to risk the loss of men that might cause. A watercourse, which supplied part of the town, and which at the commencement of the siege had been cut off by the Russians, was again allowed to run by them. About midnight, aroused by the report of musketry from Arab Tabia, and on reaching the rampart at the Stamboul gate, found that a second and much more serious night attack on that work was going on. The first assault was on the left face, the enemy actually penetrating into the redoubt before they were observed. A Russian officer who led it, and cut down a lieuteuant of artillery, was immediately brained by a handspike. A severe and desperate struggle took place, terminating in the repulse of the enemy, who were driven into the ditch, having suffered severely from our grape and canister tearing through them. He forming, they again attempted it in the same manner, led gallantly on with drums beating; but were again driven back with great slaughter. After about a quarter of an hour, a third attack was made, this time on both left and front faces at once, but meeting with the same determined resistance. After a bloody fight the Russians were finally beaten off, the Albanians pursuing them into their own batteries. The force in Arab Tabia, at the time, was only four battalions of Egyptians, and 500 Albanians, under the command of Hussein Pacha. The lowest estimate of the numbers with which the enemy attacked is nine battalions, and it is not improbable, from the number of his dead found in and about the fort, that this is considerably under the mark. The affair lasted from midnight till after daybreak, and is one of the most brilliant occurrences in the whole course of the siege. Casualties, 65 killed and 121 wounded, many others being among the former. The loss of the enemy may be reckoned at 3000 killed and wounded, although those who removed the bodies declared there was upwards of this amount in killed alone, which, allowing for wounded in the smaller proportion, would bring their loss to upwards of 6000.

The *Invalide Russe*, in its description of the affair, says the whole of the Russian loss was "one subaltern officer killed, and three wounded; and twelve men killed, and eighteen wounded." For the next few days there was constant firing, but nothing remarkable, except that "the shells came unpleasantly near" to the tent of the two English officers. The 2nd of June was rendered memorable in the annals of Silistria by the death of the brave commander, by the complete failure of the Russian mine which was sprung in the afternoon of that day, and by the arrival of a relieving force:—

2nd. At one o'clock this day, Mussa Pacha, the commander of the fortress, was mortally wounded in the left side by a piece of a shell, which burst near him, whilst sitting outside his quarters at the Stamboul-gate. He lived about twelve minutes after receiving the wound. He had just received intelligence that a messenger was at hand, bearing the Sultan's order of Mejidie of the second class, which had been sent to him, and was waiting for instructions as to whether it was his excellency's wish to receive the decoration publicly, and with the usual ceremony, or otherwise. Mussa Pacha replied that it would be better to bring it in quietly; remarking, at the same time, that this was no season for pomp and display. About four hours after this his remains were interred. He had possessed great natural quickness of apprehension, intelligence, and activity, and was zealous, and attentive to the charge his duties faithfully. And to which he was a kind, considerate man, beloved by his dependents. His death is a great loss. His successor in command, who had been in charge of the force at Arab Tabia, was Suleiman Pacha, the Bulgarian renegade, and succeeded by Colonel Lapinsky. The surmise of yesterday regarding the Russians having sunk a mine under Arab Tabia was confirmed by his springing it about six p.m. It was, however, so miscalculated, as to take place of destroying the bastion, the explosion was carried backwards into their own batteries, doing considerable injury to the storming party who were lying in readiness to rush in. 5000 Bashi-bozouks, under Suleiman Pacha, of our old Bazardschik acquaintance, Mehemet Pacha, arrived. Nothing beyond the usual cannonade occurred during the night.

The intelligent correspondent of the *Vienna Medical Journal*, in a letter of the 22nd ult., enables us to bring down our account of this siege to that date. From his narrative we learn that on the 18th and 19th the slaughter was great on both sides. The attacks were made with desperate courage, and the defence was gallant in the extreme. On the 14th both parties, as if by common consent, removed their dead and wounded. The number of Russian officers and non-commissioned officers killed was out of all proportion to the loss in common soldiers. The increase of sick and wounded is described as being so awful that it was found necessary to establish a second line of transports from Bucharest: one by Bolcni and Plojesthi, the other by Busco and Himnik. In speaking of the evacuation of Bucharest he says:—"The chancelleries, archives, and cashiers, as also the wives of the superior officers and *employés*, are already off to Jassy. All the beasts of burden within a circle of fifty English miles were collected, but they prove insufficient for conveying all the baggage back from Kalarasch and Sobea." Three months ago the medical correspondent gave the mortality in the Russian army at 30 per cent.; during February, March, April, it was 41 per cent., but in May the sick and wounded amounted to 63 per cent. Here we must give his own words:—

Everything has combined, during the last two months, to break the [illegible] and destroy the self-confidence of the companies of the 4th and 5th [illegible] in truth, not long since in excellent condition. Indeed, the allied Wallachians, who took the word "retire" as no longer [illegible] our [illegible] pay on our sick and wounded. We [illegible] to the victors [illegible] for the future. Our [illegible] taken possession of [illegible] and are converted into [illegible] Turkish [illegible].

A COURT of Directors was held on Wednesday, at the [illegible] use when Lieut.-General the Hon. George Anson was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Fort St. George establishment, and Second Major-General [illegible].

TOWN AND FORTRESS OF SILISTRIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

PRINCIPAL STREET IN VARNA.—ARRIVAL OF THE STAFF.

VARNA.

VARNA is being improved daily. Since last week, the English Sappers have started a substantial stone-work pier, which, if finished in the style in which it has been commenced, will be a lasting memorial of their visit to the town. The French, on the other hand, have organised a post-office, which gives name to the street in which it is situated—Rue de la Poste. A steamer started on the 13th, carrying mails for Constantinople, and it is believed will be continued at least weekly. French shops have made their début in all the doist of newly-painted canvas signs. The French continue at work in reclaiming a part of the shore from the sea, forming thereby a most convenient place for landing troops or stores. They do a double benefit to the town by making it, for they are taking away a mass of rubbish from the sides of one of the streets to fill in the space once occupied by the sea.

We have engraved a View of the principal street of Varna, with a military arrival.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Perhaps there is no place in the world which, at the present day, gives one so much the idea of life and bustle as this little Turkish town. On approaching it from sea, one is surprised by seeing in the harbour numerous French and English transports and steamers, all discharging their living cargoes of troops and horses. By the able assistance of the boats of the *Bellerophon*, *London*, *Arethusa*, and the French ships *Jena* and *Marengo*, and a Turkish frigate, the "disembarking" has been accomplished with the greatest ease and celerity. All appear in the highest spirits—soldiers and soldiers, English, French, and Turks joining together as if every day friends. The Sketch represents the Camp of the English Light Division, situated on a hill well selected, not only for the manœuvres of the troops, but also for its dry and healthy position: it is about eight miles from the town. On one side a large lake adds to the picturesqueness. The commissariat department appears to be rather scant in its supplies; but good water is in abundance. The 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers are six miles in advance, on their way to Silistria. The troops on guard march daily five or six miles out, just (as they themselves say) to get them into trim for a little longer day's work when they approach the Russians; their only fear being that the enemy will not so quietly wait, but anticipate their approach, and take themselves off.

The following is from a letter written by an officer belonging to the Light Cavalry Brigade:—

On reaching Hootolie, which is four miles and a half up the Bosphorus, we were immediately disembarked and marched into barracks. The quarters are large and commodious, and the rooms well ventilated; but the walls were literally swarming with horrible creeping things, to me wholly unknown prior to my arrival in the East. The building is beautifully situated, being close to the water's edge, affording a splendid view of Constantinople on the opposite side. Crowds of boats, manned by athletic, handsome Greeks, are ever waiting to convey passengers across. Here we found two troops and head-quarters of our regiment, one troop of Horse Artillery, and one of the 8th Hussars. A dépôt of Turkish Lancers was likewise stationed at the place; and if they did not impress us with elevated notions of their habits and discipline, the remarks they hazarded respecting ourselves were certainly the reverse of complimentary. Among other observations, they gave it as their decided opinion that we "were far too pretty and smart to fight." Government very generously provided a small steamer for the use of the officers and men, to enable us to visit the Great City and its suburbs free of expense—an advantage which, you may be sure, we were not slow in profiting by. Constantinople, Pera, and Galata have too frequently and minutely been described to need repetition in a letter; yet, for my own part, I cannot avoid mentioning how greatly I was enchanted with the magnificent scenery viewed from the water. The green banks apparently abounded with picturesque villas, springing up in every direction; but the charm is instantaneously dispelled on landing at Pera, where nothing is encountered but dilapidated wooden buildings, innumerable packs of howling dogs, and smoke-dried Turks. The noise incessantly kept up by the canine scavengers is perfectly awful. There is a tolerable hotel, and some few shops. I rode over to Soutari to witness the wrestling and other games got up by the regiments stationed there. The scene was very lively and amusing; and I could almost have fancied myself again at Chobham, but for the preponderance of the fez, and the extraordinary "get up" in which the officers seem to consider it necessary to indulge. Our regiment took part in the review ordered for the Sultan's edification. His Sublime Majesty kept us waiting two hours, which brought down no inconsiderable amount of blessings (?) on his head. His escort consisted of a few cavalry, and he was arrayed in the garb of a Turkish gentleman. His personal appearance is by no means dignified; and, altogether, he presented a similitude to a not fastidiously clean Hebrew in a dressing-gown, mounted on a somewhat "shady" pony. A few days after the review we re embarked, and were towed by steamers to Varna, where we encamped. The town is excessively dirty; but, from the variety of constant bustle, every one seems in a state of excitement. Sir George Brown's division marched on the 6th, taking the Schumla road, which route we are to follow immediately our horses are some-

CAMP OF THE ENGLISH LIGHT DIVISION, AT VARNA.

what rested. There is a camp of about 7000 French within half a mile of us. The fraternization among the troops is most amusing. The best feeling appears to exist between the two armies, and the gallant Gauls are enthusiastic in their civilities. They, likewise, are moving inland, and will encamp within a short distance of the British. Our men are in excellent health and spirits, and stronger and better for the long sea voyage. The horses are picking up flesh wonderfully, considering what they have gone through. The regiment lost no less than twenty-five on the passage. We have no news from the Danube, and know as little, or, probably, less, about the war than you do at home, but the general impression is that some time will elapse before active operations are commenced in the field. Whatever the intentions of the Generals may be, they are kept hermetically sealed in their own breasts, and there is as little information to be gained in the French camp on the point as we have it in our power to divulge in ours. Meanwhile, we live in expectation of what the future may bring forth.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading.	Thermometer: Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
June 30	29·636	71·2	49·5	58·7	— 5·0	61	N.W.	·004
July 1	29·537	69·0	51·6	54·2	— 7·6	73	S.	·042
,, 2	29·909	69·0	50·0	57·7	— 4·3	81	S.W.	·062
,, 3	29·767	71·9	54·5	61·2	— 0·9	80	S.W.	·042
,, 4	29·707	77·2	56·0	65·8	+ 3·8	58	W.	·010
,, 5	29·656	67·9	49·8	56·7	— 5·6	78	S.	·001
,, 6	29·668	65·9	50·3	55·7	— 6·5	82	W.	·17

Note.—The sign + denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer for the week was 29·64 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29·91 inches by the 2nd; decreased to 29·54 by the 4th, and increased to 29·68 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29·7·2 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 57·4°, being 4·8° lower than the average of the corresponding week during the last seven years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25·4°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17·6°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly seven-tenths of an inch.

Thunder was heard during the morning of June 30; and a *thunderstorm* occurred during the after part of the day.

The weather during the week has been cold, unseasonable, and changeable.

For the month of June the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29.835 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 86°, on the 22th; and the lowest was 43·2°, on the 1st. The range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 37·1°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day, was 67·2°; and of all the lowest by night, was 48·7°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 18·4°. The mean temperature of the month was 58·0°, being 3·2° below the average of the corresponding month during 58 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 51·8°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 47·8°. The mean degree of humidity was 76 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 1·3 inches.

Lewisham, July 7, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending July 1, the births of 920 boys and of 844 girls, were registered within the metropolitan districts: these numbers exhibit an excess of 108 males, and of 191 females over the average in the same week, of the preceding nine years. The number of deaths registered within the same time was 1230: of these 703 were males, and 557 were females: of these 1230 deaths, 1029 occurred from increase of population, by 134 males, and 67 females. The rate of mortality in London has been high for many weeks; but more especially of late in consequence of the registration of coroners' cases that have occurred during the quarter.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.—MEETING IN ST PANCRAS.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the Vestry-hall, Kingsroad, Camden town, convened by requisitionists on the subject of the war with Russia. Mr. Cudden, after some delay, took the chair, and stated that Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir B. Hall had been invited to attend. The former excused himself as he had a previous engagement, and Sir B. Hall was absent through indisposition. Mr. Urquhart addressed a meeting of about 400 persons for two hours, and denounced the war as unnecessary, unjust, and inconsiderate.

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—The most intense interest was excited in Belgravia, on Sunday morning as to what changes would be made in the celebration of Divine Service in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. At eleven o'clock it was generally thought that the large majority of the congregation being composed of the leading members of the aristocracy and gentry of the district. The prayers were *memorised* by the Hon. and Rev Robert Liddell, the incumbent; the solemn Litany was chanted as usual. The only difference in the people's parts was to have been that the Litany was to have been rendered on one note. No sooner, however, did the choir begin the monotone, than the people themselves took up the tune, and of choirs, sang, and continued to chant the Litany throughout as usual. The [illegible] was not the great body of the congregation was remarkable as a fair index of the real feeling of Mr. Liddell's people. The Lessons were read by the Rev. Charles E. Parry and the Rev. George Nugee. The Litany was concluded by the Rev. E. E. Portal, Curate of St. Barnabas. The Holy Communion was celebrated, and the sermon preached by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell. Great excitement prevails as to whether the Lord Bishop of the diocese will give his permission to resume the Chanting of the Litany by the choir as well as the people.

DRESSMAKERS' AND MILLINERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this association took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The meeting was attended by a number of ladies who have taken great interest in the objects of the association. From the report it appeared that the heads of many houses, who had pledged themselves to the twelve hours' labour system, had exacted as much as seventeen consecutive hours' work from the young girls, that the time for meals had been reduced from one and a-half hours to less than half an hour, and that in some firms, where the new system had been carried out fully, more work had been actually done in the twelve than was formerly performed in the seventeen and fifteen hours under the old system. During the past year no fewer than 1114 young persons had been registered for employment, free of all expenses, and that a gratuitous had been granted to each of the women, and that no one complaint had been made of their conduct, thus giving a satisfactory proof of the efficacy of the society's registration. The meeting was addressed at some length by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord T. W. Ashley, the Rev. Mr. Hume, and Mr. Grainger. It was proposed to call a general meeting of the nobility to take into consideration the propriety of bringing a measure before Parliament to regulate the working hours in all factories, &c., and to make it compulsory on all such establishments as well as in factories.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Saturday the annual meeting of the governors and friends of this hospital, for the relief of poor persons afflicted with diseases of the eye, took place in the lecture room; the Marquis of Westminster in the chair. The annual report stated that the number of persons admitted to the benefit of the charity during the year was 1,437. Of these, 187 were received into the hospital, and 5522 treated as out-patients, of whom 2002 were children under eleven years of age. Of 88 operations for cataract, 81 were completely successful, and 6 partially so. Of 12 operations for the formation of an artificial pupil, 10 succeeded in restoring sight, and, in the other two cases, eight was much improved. The other operations were equally successful. The address of the committee stated that since the year 1817 to January, 1854, 98,889 had availed themselves of the benefits of the charity. Of these, 2137 had been restored to sight; the appearance of 4283 persons altogether improved, and the remainder obtained, some a reasonable and others an excellent sight.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The highest number of visitors to the Palace on one day, up to the present time, was on Thursday week, when 54,807 persons were present, in addition to a large number of season-ticket holders. On Friday there were 3838 visitors at 2s 6d. each, and on Saturday 5667 at 5s. During the first three days of the present week the number of shilling visitors was—Monday, 14,447; Tuesday, 14,816; Wednesday, 13,056. Mr. John C Deane, to whose indefatigable energy much of the success of the Dublin Exhibition may be ascribed, has been appointed head of the exhibitors' department of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Mr. Deane had previously been a ding in the general arrangements of the Exhibition, and the directors have evinced the appreciation of his ability by conferring on him the above responsible office.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—A petition, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Sinclair, and 169 other clergymen, was presented to the House of Commons last week, praying "that a law may be passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on any part of the United Kingdom during any portion of Sunday."

THE *Opinione* of Turin states that four camps for military evolutions are to be formed this year in Piedmont.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to three public and sixty-six private bills.

The Customs-duties (Sugar and Spirits) Bill and the Excise-duties (Sugar) Bill were severally read the second time.

RESIDENCE OF THE MINISTER AT WAR.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked whether it was true that the offices of the new department of Secretary of State for War were to be removed to the house occupied by the Indo-ure Commissioners in Whitehall-gardens, and that the Inclosure Commissioners, in their turn, were to be removed to St. James's-square. Having complained of this arrangement as inconvenient, expensive, and unnecessary, the noble Earl further called attention to the state of the Foreign office, in Downing-street, which he compared to that of old barracks, from the want of repair. The Foreign Secretary had no residence within the building, while the room in which he sat was so unsafe that, if he received company, it had to be propped up, and he could not give a dinner, because there was no kitchen.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said the house occupied by the Inclosure Commissioners was the only one in the neighbourhood of Downing street and the Horse Guards which could be found for the new War Department; whilst the house to which the Inclosure Commissioners would be removed was one which they had themselves approved before being removed from Somerset-house. Inquiry, however, should be made as to the amount of inconvenience which the change would produce; but he apprehended that two months would be sufficient to rearrange the archives of the Commission. As to the state of the Foreign office, he well knew, from personal experience, that it was disgraceful and dangerous. The rents in the walls were quite alarming to look at. Plans for a new building were in preparation, and would be completed by the end of the summer, but her Majesty's Government had no present intention of applying to Parliament for a grant of public money for a new erection.

The Earl of ELLESMERE expressed his approval of the resolution of the Government, not to spend £80,000 on a new building under existing circumstances.

Lord REDESDALE called attention to the dispersion of the public offices, and said that, considering the amounts paid for rents and enlargements, it would be real economy to erect a building adequate to accommodate all the most important departments.

Lord CAMPBELL put in a word as to the state of the courts of law at Westminster; especially of the Bail Court, which he characterised as pestiferous.

Lord ST. LEONARDS suggested that, as the courts of equity now sat in Lincoln's-inn, the courts occupied by them at Westminster might be adapted for the use of the Common-law Judges at a very small expense.

The Lord CHANCELLOR mentioned that he had given directions that the Courts of Chancery at Westminster should be held at the service of the Common-law Judges.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that that day fortnight he should move a series of resolutions on the important subject of national education.

The Canning-houses Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Vice-Admiralty Courts (Mauritius) Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Charges Bill,

Mr. W. WILLIAMS appealed to Mr. Spooner not to endanger a valuable bill by bringing on his motion for excepting from it the grant of Maynooth.

Lord J. RUSSELL also remarked upon the inconveniences of the proposed course. The proper mode to proceed in reference to the question was that which Sir R. Peel adopted when he placed the Maynooth grant upon the Consolidated Fund by a bill. His own opinion had been that the subject should not be one of annual discussion, and therefore he had supported Sir R. Peel on his bringing in that bill. Retaining the same opinion, he announced that he should oppose the motion, and that he hoped it would be rejected by a full House.

Mr. SPOONER said that he should assuredly persevere in his motion, and charged those who desired to obstruct it with wishing to stifle the Protestant voice of the nation. As to bringing in a bill, he said that he should be met by the Irish members, who had acted against them, and he told an anecdote of one of them, who was notorious for long speaking and repetition, who, being asked if he were "good for an hour," replied that he was good for two, if it were wished. He described the originally pledging this grant on the Consolidated Fund as unconstitutional, and as having failed in its pretended object of pacification, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic priests were not in the least less of political agents than before. In reply to an observation of Mr. Sidney Herbert on the preceding night, he pledged himself not to "dare" to take the chance of the House on the payments to Roman Catholic priests for attendance on the soldiery.

An amendment of Mr. J. V. SCULLY, for exempting the officials of the Court of Chancery in Ireland from the operation of the bill, was negatived by 138 to 111.

A similar amendment, by the same member, in regard to the officials of the Queen's Bench, was negatived by 121 to 100.

Other amendments having been disposed of, Mr. SPOONER, in fulfilment of his threat, moved his amendment in regard to Maynooth, supporting it in a speech of great solemnity.

The question was put, and no one on the Government side rising to reply, Mr. NEWDEGATE rose, and at very considerable length supported the amendment.

After a few words from Mr Heyworth and Mr. Gardner, the question was again put, and a scene of some confusion arose in consequence of Mr. Isaac Butt endeavouring to speak after the two-minutes glass had been turned, a proceeding contrary to an understanding to which the House had come. The Speaker, in enforcing the rule, was warmly supported by the House.

On division, the numbers were—For Mr. Spooner's amendment, 90; against it, 106: majority for Government, 16.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Poor-law Boards Continuance Bill was read a third time, and passed; as were the Union Charges Continuance Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and the Insurance on Lives (Income-tax) Continuance Bill.

The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord PALMERSTON withdrew his motion for leave to introduce the Police (No. 2) Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Encumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Cruelty to Animals Bill, and several others were forwarded a stage; after which, their Lordships adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.

Lord W. GRAHAM drew the attention of the Lord President to the translation of a foreign document, which has lately been presented to the House, entitled "Additional article to the treaty between Austria and Prussia, dated April 20th, 1854," for the purpose of pointing out the omission of some important words which were contained in the original. In the original German the article stated that Austria and Prussia were united in the desire to avoid, if possible, any participation in the war, but the words "if possible" were omitted from the translation laid upon the table of the House. He wished to know who was responsible for the translation?

Lord J. RUSSELL readily granted that it was most desirable that translations of State papers should be made with perfect accuracy; but he was unable to state the name of the gentleman who had translated these documents. He believed they were translated in the first instance at Berlin; and the fault to which the noble Lord had directed his attention was, no doubt, inadvertently made.

THE IRISH MILITIA.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Esmonde, said, it was the intention of Government to take steps for enrolling the whole or a portion of the Irish militia. With regard to embodying them when enrolled, there was a difference between training and embodying. To embody them was to call them out, and keep them under arms for a whole year. As to their assembling for the purposes of training, if it should appear that there was a sufficient number enrolled to admit of training, that was a matter for consideration; but he hardly thought it could be done in the course of the coming autumn.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. SCOTT asked whether the Government intended, in the present session of Parliament, to introduce any measure for the more effectual prevention of railway accidents?

Mr. CARDWELL said, a bill had been drawn up on the subject, but the time at his command had not enabled him to introduce it; and at the present period of the session he did not think he could bring it in with any prospect of its becoming law before Parliament was prorogued.

NAVAL PRIZES.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved the following resolution:—

That it is the opinion of this House, that however, from the peculiar circumstances of the war, a relaxation of the principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend are lawful prize, may be justifiable, to renounce or surrender a right so clearly incorporated with the law of nations, so firmly maintained by us in times of the greatest peril and distress, and so interwoven with our maritime renown, would be inconsistent with the security and honour of the country.

Without meaning to question the propriety of the relaxation which had recently been made in the maritime law, he wished to have it understood that the principles of that law, as it was maintained by this country in times of the greatest peril, were not to be sacrificed, but simply held in abeyance. Those principles were, that the goods of an enemy found on board the ship of a friend were lawful prize, and the goods of a friend found on board an enemy's ship should be restored, and these were mild principles as compared with those recognised in other European countries. The doctrine that free ships made free goods gave neutral Powers an interest in the continuance of war, which it should never be the policy of belligerents to do; and he, therefore, hoped the House would never agree to the surrender of the bulwarks of England's maritime greatness.

Mr. BICKNELL seconded the motion, and said that the greatest blow that could be inflicted on Russia would be to shut up her ships, and thus destroy her commerce.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH contended for the expediency of the course taken by the Government in giving up its right to seize Russian goods—unless they were contraband of war—found in neutral vessels, and hoped the House would not pledge the honour of the country to a specific course of action in reference to a disputed state of international law, for he could not assent to its interpretation as laid down by the honourable and learned gentleman. In order to show that that interpretation was not the correct one, he entered into great details as regarded treaties between this country and Spain, and this country and others, for more than a century and a half, in nearly all of which the principle of free ships free goods was specifically laid down. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, the previous question.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE contended that the right hon. baronet's argument went to show that the powers heretofore exercised by the Sovereigns of this and other countries were not belligerent rights but belligerent wrongs. That position, however, was opposed to the doctrine laid down by Lord Mansfield, Lord Stowell, and the highest authorities upon the subject in all the civilised nations of the world.

Mr. BOWYER supported the views taken by Sir W. Molesworth.

While the hon. gentleman was speaking the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES.

Sir J. YOUNG, in resuming the adjourned debate on Mr. Sergeant Shee's motion respecting the Irish Church temporalities, regretted that the subject should be once more dragged before the House of Commons by the ecclesiastical question, which, without any reason for the feeling in the affection of the great majority of the people of the United Kingdom for the Established Church, sought to make a sweeping alteration in the position occupied by the Irish clergy. The object of the hon. and learned gentleman was nothing less than that Parliament should confiscate £35,000 per annum to Catholic and Presbyterian purposes, a proposition upon which parties in this country had expressed a final opinion, and he should therefore meet the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. O'CONNELL would oppose the motion, because he was an advocate of the voluntary principle. He would never vote for a motion which gave one shilling even to his own Church.

Mr. MAGUIRE also objected to the motion, because the object of the Established Church in Ireland, for, whether a man were to be destroyed by the sword or by slow poison, it was still destruction.

Mr MAGUIRE quoted Mr Macaulay in support of the assertion that the Church of the Establishment was the most unfounded, and indefensibly bad institution to be found in any country in Europe.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON could not support the voluntary principle, for he thought the maintenance of religious truth was an obligation on the State.

Mr. LUCAS did not approve of the plan of Mr. Sergeant Shee, which he believed would not settle the question, for that would not be settled as long as the Established Church of Ireland continued to exist. He felt no interest in the present motion, for he was an advocate for the voluntary principle, and would like to see the Catholics declaring that they would have no grant at Maynooth—no money at all, from the State—in order consistently to unite with those who advocated the voluntary principle.

Mr. A. STAFFORD concluded with Mr. Serjeant Shee on his motives in having brought forward a bill which could not find one single supporter in the House, although he announced it as one which was calculated to give tranquility to Ireland.

Mr. KENNEDY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr Serjeant SHEE supported the motion for adjournment, in order to give him an opportunity of replying to the misrepresentations which had been made in the course of the debate.

The adjournment was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

The Earl of DERBY asked whether the information was correct that the House of Assembly at Canada had resolved to secularise the clergy reserves, and further to withdraw Church property generally in the colony, including the Roman Catholic endowments: and also whether it was true that the question had been carried against the local Government, and that a dissolution of the provincial Parliament was expected.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the Government had no official information, public or private, on the subject. The last despatch from the Governor-General of Canada was dated the 17th of June, and it contained nothing which could lead them to suppose that the circumstance to which the noble Earl had referred had occurred. In the same time, he had to state that a telegraphic message had been received, from which the Government gathered that the noble Earl's statement was, in all probability, correct, and that a coalition of parties in the provincial legislature had defeated the Government on the question of clergy reserves. (Laughter).

DISABILITIES OF THE COLONIAL CLERGY.

Lord LYTTELTON gave notice that on Tuesday next he should ask the Government whether it was intended to bring in any bill to remove the disabilities of the Colonial clergy.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

Lord CANNING moved the second reading of the Oxford University Bill.

The Earl of DERBY said that he would not oppose the second reading, but would certainly enter his objections to the clauses respecting the admission of Dissenters to the University, when the bill went into Committee.—The bill was then read a second time.

The Excise-duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

CHURCH BUILDING ACTS AMENDMENT (NO. 2) BILL.

Sir J PAKINGTON moved the second reading of this bill. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to contrast the large amount of spiritual provision made for the city of London with the destitution which prevailed in other parts of the metropolis. This bill proposed to make the superfluity of the city of London contribute to the deficiency in other parts. It had received the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of the Diocese, and a large number of the clergy.

Dr. R PHILLIMORE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He objected to the bill, because it took away from the parishioners all control over the removal of their

church, or the sale of their burial ground, and left the matter entirely in the hands of the bishop of the diocese. He maintained that the evils alleged in the bill did not exist; and that, even if they had been demonstrated, the measure would not provide an adequate remedy.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which, Mr. S. Herbert and Mr. T. Hankey supported the Bill; and Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Christopher, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Henley, Mr. Westerton, Sir J. Duke, Mr. Bagge, Mr. T. Duncombe, and Mr. H. Drummond, spoke against the measure.

The House then divided, when there appeared:—For the second reading, 53; against it, 148: Majority against the second reading, 95.

The bill was consequently thrown out, without a formal division.

At the evening sitting, Mr. MONSELL, in reply to Mr. Hadfield, said that the intrenching, and other implements sent to the army in Turkey, had been supplied by first-rate manufacturers, at fair prices. They had been tested by skilful persons, and had not been found in any respect faulty.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £38,745, for Non-Conforming and other Ministers in Ireland,

Mr. BRIGHT strongly condemned the grant, as being, in the words of Dr. Candlish, "the hush-money of the State," which ought to be rejected by the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, who could afford to well to support their own clergymen without the aid of this *Regium donum*. The hon. member concluded by moving the rejection of the vote.

Mr. KIRK supported the vote on the grounds of right, and the benefits conferred on Ireland by the administration of the recipients.

Mr. HADFIELD hoped the time would come when the Presbyterian body would feel ashamed to ask the dole for their maintenance.

Mr. FAGAN thought the best course for the Government to take would be to bring in a bill to abolish all votes for religious purposes.

Lord J. RUSSELL specified two grounds for the vote. The one was the ground of contract, and the other was the reasonable expectations of the Presbyterian body. The subject yielded a great revenue to the State in the shape of diminished crime, and the prevalence of good order and industrious habits.

Mr BRIGHT said, he did not wish the Committee to divide against the whole vote; but, finding that it had increased since last year by £134, he moved that the vote be reduced by that amount.

The Committee having divided, Mr. Bright's amendment was negatived by a majority of 149 to 82.

The next vote was £11,855 for the General Board of Health, which occasioned considerable discussion during the remainder of the night.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—The ceremony of confirming the election of the Right Hon and Right Rev. Lord Auckland, late Bishop of Sodor and Man, to the see of Bath and Wells, took place on Saturday, July 1, at Bow Church, Cheapside.

THE DEAN OF WINDSOR.—On Sunday the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, the newly-appointed Dean of Windsor, read himself in, at morning service, in the Chapel Royal of St. George.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. R. Argles, Rev. J. Christopher, and Rev. M. J. Berkeley to rural deaneries in the diocese of Peterborough. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Brown to Broadwas: Rev J. Broughton to Kilsby; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick to Painstown: Rev. H. T. Pyne to Burton Bradstock, near Bridport, Dorsetshire; and to Sunbury, Surrey: Rev. E. Kirwan to Wootten-Wawen, near Henley-in-Arden: Rev C. E. Pritchard to South Luffenham, Rutland; Rev. Dr. S. L. Townsend to Louth; Rev. J. Wheeler to Copgrandhall, near Crewe. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Harris to Landid cil, near Davynnock; Rev. D. Mackay to Stoer, Sutherlandshire; Rev. T. Walker to Eskdalesaib and Ugglesarby, Yorkshire; Rev. C. B. Walsh to Bonsall with Kniveley, near Alton, Hampshire. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. A. H. Hulton to Christchurch, Ashton-under-Lyne.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The inauguratory meeting was held at the Town-hall on Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, and at that hour about 200 persons assembled, including a goodly proportion of ladies. At the hour named the Mayor and municipal body entered in procession, preceded by the mace-bearers, and ushering into the hall the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Institute (Lord Talbot de Malahide), the Rev. the Master, Trinity College, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Milman), Professor Sedgwick, W. H. Blaauw, Esq. (secretary to the Sussex Archæological Society), Sir Charles Anderson, and others. The procession having filed off in due form, the Council took their seats below the platform. The different discourses and addresses having been delivered, Professor Sedgwick proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged the same, and the proceedings terminated.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Cambridge. He was met at the station by the Vice-Chancellor, in his robes of office, containing that dignitary and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick (Master of Trinity College and the Provost of King's were also present. Upon leaving the station the carriages proceeded at a rapid pace to Trinity Hall Lodge, where his Royal Highness robed, and proceeded to Senate-house by Senate-house-passage, amid the hurzas of the spectators. As soon as the arrival of the Prince Consort was known, the Senate-house became the centre of attraction. A few minutes before twelve the Prince Chancellor entered, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Institute, the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Professor Sedgwick, and one or two other eminent members of the University. In waiting upon his Royal Highness were the Hon Colonel Charles Grey and Colonel Seymour. The President, addressing his Royal Highness, explained to him that the learned Master of Caius College (Dr. Guest) was celebrated for the attention he had bestowed, and the valuable resources he had thrown, on the remains of the Roman era existing in this country. He was sure that the learning and the research with which the learned master would illustrate and embellish his subject, would make it most attractive to all who had the pleasure of hearing him. The Master of Caius, who was received with cheers, illustrated, in a paper entitled "The Great Boundary Dykes of Cambridgeshire, their Purpose and Origin," the subject referred to. The President proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctors and called upon Professor Willis to read a paper "on the Buildings of the University." Professor Willis read a long and interesting paper on that subject. Dr. Whewell proposed a vote of thanks to the Professor; Professor Sedgwick seconded the motion. This concluded the formal proceedings in the Senate House; and the Prince, rising, crossed to Professor Willis, cordially shook him by the hand, and remained some few minutes in conversation with him and the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's. His Royal Highness then retired, and honoured the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Geldart, of Trinity Hall, with his presence at luncheon; after which, the Prince, accompanied by Professor Willis, visited the unique chapel of Jesus College (lately restored), and paid a visit likewise to the museum of the Institute. His Royal Highness finally left for London about four o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The object of this Exhibition—which was opened on Tuesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, and of which we shall give an illustration next week—is to excite a deeper feeling of interest in the cause of education, by showing as complete a collection as possible of the various means and appliances employed in the various educational establishments at home and abroad. The Society of Arts has been greatly aided in its endeavour to make the exhibition as complete and practical in its character as possible by the facilities afforded by the Foreign and Colonial offices for the admission of the exhibitors of articles duly free from foreign states; and much of the educational apparatus from France, Prussia, Belgium, Hanover, the German States, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States, is represented in the present exhibition. The National Society, British and Foreign Society, Church Missionary Society, and several societies for teaching the blind to read, the Committee of Council on Education, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Board of Education, the Home and Colonial School Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Department of Science and Art, the Wesleyan Education Committee, and other societies, are among the principal contributors, and nearly the whole of the public institutions in the metropolis are represented in a large apartment devoted entirely to the purpose. The exhibition was opened on the day night by a conversazione, which was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Torrington, Major-General Wylde, and Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness arrived at nine o'clock, and, accompanied by Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Harry Coester, Dr. Booth, Mr. Le Neve Foster, Mr. R. Graham, and other members of the Council, proceeded to make as careful, attentive, and minute an examination of some of the principal articles exhibited as the crowded state of the rooms would permit. The contributions from Norway and Sweden were examined with much interest, as were also those of the larger British educational societies. In the galleries a fine collection of philosophical instruments and mechanical models were noticed with interest; and some remarkably fine coloured lithographic prints of insect and vegetable life, from Vienna, attracted the Prince's most deserved attention; and his Royal Highness expressed his earnest wish that works of a similar character could be produced in this country at such prices as would place them within the reach of the great bulk of the population.

MUSIC.

GRISI'S "farewell performances" continue to be the great attraction of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Every night they take place they fill the house to overflowing. As they are so productive, and of so much importance to the theatre, there is little doubt they will be continued to the end of the season. On Tuesday Gnecco's comic opera, or rather mes cal farce, "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," was performed, with Madame Viardot and Lablache in the principal characters. This old piece was scarcely worth reviving. The composer, who "flourished" about the end of the last century, never had much reputation; and, but for this trifling production, his name would long since have been forgotten. The music is antiquated and forced; there is nothing in the drama that deserves the name of plot, and the humour is mere buffoonery. It contains a duet, however, "Ah! guardate che figura" (which still has some popularity in our concert-rooms), between an opera-manager and a prima donna, who quarrel and ridicule and mimic each other in a way that is amusing enough, and generally raises a laugh.

GWING, we presume, to the temporary absence of Formès, who has been invited to attend a Continental musical festival, the German operas at DRURY-LANE have been suspended, and the performances of this week have been the Italian pieces, "La Sonnambula" and "Lucrezia Borgia." "Fra Diavolo" was announced for Thursday with Mr. Sims Reeves, "his first appearance since his severe illness;" but the piece was changed, "La Sonnambula" being repeated. We should have concluded from this that Mr. Reeves was not sufficiently recovered to appear, had it not been that he sang at Mr. Allcroft's concert, at the Lyceum the previous evening. If the management of the Royal Opera-house is to be successful, this theatre must furnish greater and more varied attraction than it is doing at present.

THE French company at the ST. JAMES's have at length produced an opera of Auber's—not one of his best, but greatly superior to the most of the third-rate French composers, of which we have had too many. "Le Sirène" was performed on Saturday last, and repeated on Monday. It contains a great deal of gay and sparkling music, well calculated to show off the flexible voice and brilliant execution of Mdme. Marie Cabel; but the frivolity of its subject, and the absurdity of its incidents, joined to its excessive length, make it distasteful as well as tiresome to an English audience. "Les Diamans de la Couronne," one of the best and most celebrated of Auber's works, is announced for Monday next; and, we doubt not, will make a much more favourable impression.

THE CONCERTS of the MUSICAL UNION have been brought to a close for this season. The last took place on Tuesday, and was one of the most interesting of the series. The programme contained two quartets, both masterpieces: Haydn's eighty-third in G, and Mendelssohn's fifth, in D. They were played by Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Hill, and Piatti. M. Vieuxtemps was brought by Mr. Ella from the Continent for the express purpose of performing at this and the previous Concert of the Musical Union—an act of spirit worthy of all approbation. M. Vieuxtemps also performed a piece of his own composition, a caprice entitled "Les Arpèges," which not only displayed his marvellous powers of execution, but the breadth, grandeur, and expression of his style. Mdlle. Clauss performed Beethoven's celebrated Sonata in C sharp minor (commonly known by the name of the "Moonlight Sonata") with that exquisite finish and depth of feeling which are this young lady's characteristics as an artist.—No musician in London is more entitled to a large share of public approbation and gratitude than Mr. Ella. By professing the Musical Union, and, by his able management, raising it to its present "high and palmy state," he has wrought a revolution in the musical taste of the aristocratic and wealthy classes. He has imbued them with a love for the highest order of music; and nowhere are the works of the great classical masters better understood, or more warmly appreciated, than in those circles of rank and fashion where, not many years ago, they were absolutely unknown.

ANOTHER person who has rendered important services to MUSIC—by spreading a taste for it in its most refined and elegant forms—is Mr. STERNDALE BENNETT; and this he has done by his labours as a composer, a performer and an instructor. In this last capacity his exertions have been invaluable. His ability has gained him a position of the highest eminence in his profession; and the influence these arising has been uniformly used in resisting the inroads of frivolity and bad taste, and in leading his pupils to understand and love the noblest and most beautiful works of the greatest masters. All in the respect and confidence of the extensive circle in which he moves he has gained his reward. His performance of classical chamber music, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on Monday morning, attracted a great assemblage of the most fashionable company, who enjoyed a delightful entertainment of vocal and instrumental pieces, selected from the works of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mr Bennett himself. He was assisted by Mr. Wentzempe (this being the only concert, except those of the Musical Union, at which this great violinist has appeared this season), Signor Piatti, Signor Gardoni, Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. A. Gilbert, and Miss Cole.

LIVERPOOL, like London, has its SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY: the provincial association having been formed six years ago on the model of the great metropolitan body. We noticed the establishment of this society at the time it took place, and are gratified to find that it progresses very favourably, and promises to become one of the most useful musical institutions in that part of England. Its special objects are—the cultivation of Sacred music, the improvement of congregational singing, and the formation of a free vocal school, with the view of rendering the services of the pupils hereafter available for choral performances, and for the choirs in places of worship. The number of members of this school amounts to nearly three hundred; while many hundreds of the leading nobility and gentry in the town and neighbourhood, including the Mayor and nearly all the members of the Town-council, are subscribers to the society. The first private rehearsal of the members of the vocal school took place a few days ago, under the direction of Mr. Hackett, the conductor; and their efficiency reflected high honour on his skilful training. The voices were 181 in number, consisting of first and second trebles, altos, tenors, and basses, and they performed a selection from the sacred works of Mendelssohn, Handel, and other masters, to the entire satisfaction of a numerous and musical audience. We trust that institutions of this kind will multiply throughout the kingdom. Their value in promoting the progress, not of music alone, but of manners also, cannot be over-estimated.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—On Friday week a new farce was produced, adapted from M. Lafleche's vaudeville of "Deux Gouttes d'Eau," and entitled "As Like as Two Peas." The notion of personal resemblance is the basis of the action—one which our theatres now-a-days seem scarcely willing to let go. It is, however, one more appropriate as the foundation of a ludicrous than a serious action; as less likely to be interfered with by ethical considerations. Accident of all kinds is a fair enough ground of comic incident, but is very unsatisfactory as the foundation of a tragic interest. Here the assumption is employed as an apology only, not as a fact; and Mr. Buckstone, as *Mr. Richard*, uses it by way of accounting to his wife for the rumour that he is a frequent visitor at Vauxhall and Cremorne: it is not he, but somebody else exactly like him. Convicted at last by the circumstances of a lady's ring upon his finger, he still maintains his coolness of effrontery, and even consents to turn his back, Hibernian like, upon himself, by quitting his own house, on the assumption that he is somebody else, with the convicting ring upon his finger—soon afterwards returning as his own proper self without it. His wife now in her turn carries on the assumption of the double; and upon a conversation between her and himself, which never took place, until *Richard* is introduced into a belief in his own lie; and, driven onward to a crisis, meeting with an angry *Mr. Pritchard* (Mr. Compton), a dealer in guns and swords—quite willing to give or accept a challenge—is involved in a duel. *Pritchard's*, however, is the party wounded; to whose reconsolation *Mrs. Pritchard*, the lady of the ring, is reconciled; a similar reconciliation taking place between the would-be *Dromio* and his spouse. The broad fun of the farce was perfectly successful.

LYCEUM.—A new piece from the French ("La Tasso Cassée") was produced on Monday, under the title of "The Gentleman Opposite." The chief claims of which lie in its affording opportunity for the fascinations of Miss Talbot's, and *nuances* of Mr. C. Mathews', acting. The previous circumstances lead *Mrs. Mowbray*—such is the heroine's name—to expect from *Mr. Charles Villiers*, "the gentleman opposite," a formal and urgent admirer. She finds him, on the contrary, modest and retiring, and yet to be warmed up into a demonstration of the tender passion. In painting these stages of growth in the history of individual affection, Mr. Mathews is a skilful artist; and the result was the success of a small piece wholly dependent on the actor for its importance.

OLYMPIC.—A new comedietta, called "Heads or Tails," produced at this theatre, is remarkable for affording three excellent parts to the three principal performers—Mr. Emery, Mr. Wigan, and Mr. Robson. The plot proceeds upon a whimsical notion. *Harold Dyecaster*, the unreflecting hero, has hitherto trusted everything to chance, and prospered accordingly, to an extent that induces him to believe thoroughly in the divinity of fortuitous adventure. His plan is to decide by "heads or tails," not by judicious deliberation; while that of his friend is to reflect until all is lost by delay. The latter, having caught cold in the rain, is afflicted with a tendency to sneeze, an infirmity which Mr. Robson imitates with his accustomed drollery. Both by his sneezing and proportunitation, however, he loses the young lady of whom he has been in pursuit for three years; and who is won by his friend after an introduction of three minutes. Though so brief an acquaintance, however, he is an old relative; and, as her father's nephew, a family union is proposed to him as the best means of settling an old family feud a Chancery suit. Instead of deciding whether he will marry his cousin, he leaves the result to the chance of two letters—the one containing the refusal being actually delivered. A clever substitutive, however, is made by the lady in question; and the old crusty Uncle, who has been sadly nettled by the unlucky refusal, is made to believe that he had, at first, mis-read the letter, and that his kind offer was all along accepted. The extravagance and absurdity of these stage assumptions is glorious enough; but, by the aid of good acting and lively writing, they were rendered sufficiently effective.

ADELPHI.—Another version of "La Joie Fait Peur," under the title of "Hopes and Fears," was produced here on Wednesday. It is, we think, judiciously compressed, and was beyond question excellently acted. Madame Celeste, as the suffering mother, was frequently fine, and more than once sublime; while a new colouring was afforded to the whole by Miss Woolgar performing the part of the son. An unwonted importance was thus lent to the character, which was supported with unexampled vigour and animation. Old *Noël* found an admirable representative in Mr. Webster. The dialogue has been considerably abridged, but not impaired in effect.

FINE ARTS.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LANDSCAPE PAINTING IN WATER COLOURS. By GEORGE BARNARD. Parts 1 and 2. W. S. Orr.

We gladly recommend this little work, which upon examination we find (as far as it goes) to be well adapted to its purpose, that of affording instruction in drawing and water-colour painting, in a popular manner. The name of the author who is well known as the professor of drawing at Rugby School, and the author of the "Handbook of Foliage and Foreground Drawing," "Studies of Trees," &c., is a sufficient guarantee of the correctness and soundness of the principles set forth; and the illustrations are abundant, and admirably adapted to the purpose. Those which concern outline, and rules for sketching, are engraved on wood, and printed with the text; whilst those which illustrate the nature and theory of colours, are printed by the chromatic process, than which a better medium could not be chosen. Its efficacy is well shown in the exhibition of the colours of the prismatic spectrum, and also in the formation of the secondary colours from the primary colours, and again of the tertiary from the secondary in the respective colours combining to the several results, being, in each case, super-imposed one upon the other, thus rendering the *rationale* of the theory palpable to all.

The work is intended to be completed in six parts: the two already published comprise the following branches of the subject:—On the nature of colours, primitive and compound; on the harmony and contrasts of colours; on the power of the eye to discriminate colours—a faculty not universally nor equally developed; explanation of terms used by artists; practical rules for the arrangement and use of the colour-box and palette; in the choice of pencils, brushes; on the handling of the brush; compositions in sketching, &c.

ANSDELL'S SPORTING SCENES.

Messrs. Jennings have now on view six capital animal studies by Ansdell, of which they are about to publish engravings by Ryall, under the title of "Our Country Seat." In one of these we have a group of partridge, the woodcock, the grouse, the wild duck, and the rabbit, all with their proper captors, the character of the various birds being admirably discriminated, and the composition well diversified. The engravings by Ryall give all the textural softness, and fine air of expression, observable in the originals.

FROME SELWOOD.—The old parish church of this town, for the last century called St. Peter's, having been satisfactorily proved by the present Vicar of Frome to be entitled to the patronage of St. Aldhelm, the latter saint has been duly restored, and on Tuesday week the day on which also the first stone of the new church was laid by the Marchioness of Bath, a lease was opened for the erection of a grammar school, and a national institution established, under the patronage of St. John's College, to afford a sound education, at a low rate, to middle-class boys, or sons of clergymen, and other gentlemen, in reduced circumstances.

RICE'S PATENT SPRING LINKS.—Every improvement which tends to promote humanity to the lower animals is worthy of special attention. Such is the object of the above patent, in decreasing the labour both in carriage and draught horses, as well as in preventing the fouling of traces and chains. The improvement consists of spring links, made either of steel or indiarubber, attached to the traces, hame-chains, or any part of the harness, so as to avoid the dead pull.

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT OLNEY.

THE rural town of Olney, in Buckinghamshire—a place endeared to us by its association with the poet Cowper and his friends—has just been visited by a destructive and calamitous conflagration. A sorrowful duty appears to attend the town; for the *Northampton Herald* report of the catastrophe commences by observing:—"Often as during the last two or three years we have had to record the destruction of life and property by fire in this little town, we have never had occasion to detail so fearful a conflagration, as to property, as that which occurred on Monday," the 26th ult.

It appears that about two o'clock in the afternoon the thatch of a small wash-house was discovered to be on fire, at about the middle of the High-street, on the western side. The flames almost instantaneously communicated to the premises of a dyer, next door; and, before any efficient alarm could be given, the premises of a blacksmith, considerably lower down, on the opposite side of the street, were also on fire by the boisterous wind carrying flakes of burning thatch in a most insistently direction. From house to house the burning masses continued to be borne by the wind, till several dwellings and outbuildings, barns, and two or three farm-yards, were enveloped in flames. The tiny parish engines, aided by two from Newport Pagnel, and one from Yardley Hastings, all worked by able and willing hands, did their utmost, but could not be subdued; and the progress of the fire was way from ridge to ridge, till some twenty or thirty houses on the eastern side, and some ten or twelve opposite, together with a considerable number of buildings in the rear, outbuildings, and large quantity of hay, beans, &c., were destroyed, and many more severely; while both of the whole number of houses in the town are damaged, or seriously damaged.

The loss is roughly estimated at between £9000 and £10,000. The Insurances extend but to about £3000; and the descent ruin of the poorer tenants, many of whom lost every article they possessed, except the clothes they escaped in, is truly afflicting. A number of women and children were housed temporarily in the National School and other places, where they were lodged and fed; and others found a home in such cottages as were empty. Many of the poor, highly to their credit, opened their little abodes to their destitute neighbours; but there still remains a large number of persons homeless and ruined. Many persons have been driven out by this fearful desolation with the conviction to know that no lives were lost. The fire was accidental: it broke out as nearly as possible on the same spot as a still more extensive one in 1787.

A benevolent Correspondent has collected a few additional facts, tending to show the calamitous circumstances of this visitation.

Many persons, it appears, considering their houses in danger, removed their goods and clothes to places supposed to be safe, as a distance from the flames; but, in several instances they were destroye

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SOUTH LINCOLN MILITIA, AT GRANTHAM

before the owners had the slightest idea that they were in danger a second time; and in many places where ladders had been set against houses for the removal of goods, those upon them had scarcely time to get down before they were consumed; and every scrap of wood, even the wood covering of wells, are charred by the intense heat of the flames. The ruins are calcined; and the walls, being built of limestone, are in many cases reduced to lime. The number of houses destroyed is 55, and 25 others damaged—altogether, 80.

The greatest sufferers are those who derive a scanty living by carrying on a small trade with the very poor; and, from both classes being burnt out, the former must, in addition to the loss of their property, add the loss of their debts.

Another class of sufferers are those who, by dint of hard savings, have built cot ages in the gardens which are attached to all the houses in Olney; and, although insured, the amount in all cases is inadequate.

The most praiseworthy efforts are being made by all classes of the inhabitants to relieve the wants of the distressed, by making various articles of clothing, &c., to meet immediate necessities; and already the pressing wants of food and clothing have been provided for. A committee of gentlemen, with the Vicar as chairman, together with a sub-committee of ladies, are actively engaged in carrying out all remedial measures that they are enabled to do by means of the contributions placed in their hands for the purpose. These at present amount to nearly £300; but nothing short of a very liberal contribution can materially assist the sufferers.

The place, as sketched by our Artist, presents a fearful picture of desolation; solitary chimneys and gables, charred roofs and window-frames being all that remain of many a rural homestead and abode of smiling content—such as can be nowhere seen so abundantly as in England; yet the calamity at Olney is borne with patience and resignation such as must excite the sympathy of every Christian community.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SOUTH LINCOLN MILITIA.

THE impressive ceremony of presenting new Colours to this regiment, under the command of Colonel Sibthorp, took place, on Wednesday week, in Belton Park, the noble domain of the Brownlow family, near Grantham. There were present an immense concourse of people from the neighbourhood of Grantham and the surrounding district. The Marquis of Granby, Lord Graham, and a number of the county gentry were present. Soon after twelve o'clock Lady Marian Alford arrived, accompanied by Lady Caroline Cust, Colonel Cust, and several other members of the Brownlow family. The South Lincoln Militia first formed in line in front of a dais, covered by a canopy, and then into three sides of a hollow square. Her Ladyship and friends, with the Rev. William Potchett, were then conducted from the tent to the dais by one of the officers, when the two companies advanced, and thus completed the square. After the minister had read the usual form of prayer for the consecrating of regimental colours, and the Lord's Prayer, the company kneeling round the dais, Lady Marian Alford presented the Colours to Lieutenants Banks and Adams, accompanying the presentation with the following appropriate address:—

Gentlemen of the South Lincoln Militia,—Your gallant Colonel has intrusted to my hand the honour of presenting to you the new Colours for your regiment. May their now spotless folds never be stained but by summer showers, nor faded but by sunshine, and may they long float like the rainbow—a guarantee of peace in the land. But, should an enemy venture on our shores, and should you be called upon to fight for your hearths and your homes, I am sure, from the spirit you have shown, that, led by your gallant Colonel, you will follow your Colours with loyal enthusiasm, and bring them back with honour. I now present them to you with the earnest prayer that Heaven may protect them in peace or in war.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Colonel rode in front of the company, and, while warmly expressing his sense of the honour her Ladyship had conferred on him and the officers of the regiment, he ventured to hope that the conduct of the regiment would accord with the noble sentiments she had expressed. The Colours were then conducted to the regiment under the escort of Captain Beckett's company, the old colours being removed by the Light Company; and the regiment, after going through some evolutions, marched back to Grantham; where some hundreds of the company, who had been present at the ceremony, partook of an elegant déjeûner, given at the Corn-exchange, by the Colonel and officers of the regiment, and supplied by Messrs. Windover and Boyall, of the Angel Hotel, Grantham, the head-quarters of the Militia. Several officers of the Leicester and Nottingham regiments were present. A quadrille band was stationed in the adjoining large room. The Exchange-hall was open during the rest of the day to the guests at the déjeûner, and other invited inhabitants of Grantham. The shops were closed, and the day was kept as a general holiday. By order of the Colonel, the private soldiers received each a shilling and a pint of porter, on his return to quarters.

In reply to a statement that the men of this regiment have recently been ill-provided for, it is asserted, in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, "it is well known, at Grantham, that the officers are as zealous in consulting and promoting the comfort of the men as they are eager to bring the regiment into the highest state of efficiency."

RUINS AT OLNEY, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

THE DERBY ARBORETUM.—ANNIVERSARY FETES.

IT is curious, as well as instructive, to mark the contrasts occasionally exhibited in the conduct and character of individuals; nor is it less interesting to take notice of contrasting subjects occupying the time and engaging the attention of different public bodies at the same hour.

On Tuesday, the 27th of July, the members of the House of Lords were learnedly discussing a measure for the enclosure of a part of Hampstead heath, at the instance of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, in contravention of his father's will. At the same hour of the same day thousands

STATUE OF MR. STRUTT, IN THE ARBORETUM, AT DERBY.

ANNIVERSARY FETE AT THE ARBORETUM, DERBY.—THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

upon thousands of the labouring classes, from the busy hives of Birmingham, Burton, Sheffield, Leicester, and Nottingham, poured into Derby, to commemorate the opening of the Arboretum, presented to the people by their constant friend and generous benefactor, the late Joseph Strutt.

Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson—though foiled five times—with a pertinacity worthy a better cause, endeavours to appropriate to himself, ground which his father intended to be kept for ever open. It is such conduct that places class against class, the poor in antagonism to the rich, and converts blessings into curses. Could the thoughtless Baronet understand the rapture with which the toiling millions, relieved from labour, enjoy the fresh air of breezy downs and furzy commons, even he would hardly venture to persist in an attempt which Parliament will never sanction.

Joseph Strutt, of Derby, saw with sorrow that no open heath or common-land existed in the neighbourhood of his native town, and resolved to supply the deficiency, and "give the inhabitants of their large and increasing town the opportunity of enjoying with their families exercise and recreation in the fresh air, in public walks and grounds devoted to that purpose."

To accomplish his beneficent idea, he purchased nearly twelve acres of land near the town, and engaged the services of the late J. C. London, the distinguished landscape gardener, to lay out the grounds. No expense was spared; and, in 1840, the Derby Arboretum was handed over to the Town-council of Derby in trust for the benefit of the town and neighbourhood. It was opened with great ceremony, and is annually commemorated. To the credit of the working classes, for whose advantage it was intended, few, if any, depredations have been committed during the fourteen years it has been a place of public resort.

In these times, when different sections of society are discussing, perhaps, with more zeal than reason, the propriety or impropriety of opening the halls and grounds of the Crystal Palace on the Sunday, perhaps the conduct of Joseph Strutt, and the experience of the people of Derby, may help them to solve the problem. When full confidence is shown, and perfect liberty given, the masses of the people of England will generally keep within the bounds of reasonable enjoyment. When curbed, or arbitrarily restrained, they are liable to run into riotous excess. Denied the rational indulgence, they are in danger of adopting the opposite extreme. Knowing well the temper and tendency of the people he wished to benefit, Mr. Strutt laid down as a fundamental condition:—

That the Arboretum shall be open to all classes of the public without payment, and subject only to such restrictions and regulations as may be found necessary for the observance of order and decorum, on every Sunday; and also at least one other day in every week, from sunrise to sunset; except that it shall never be open earlier than six o'clock in the morning, nor later than nine o'clock in the evening, and that it shall be closed between twelve and one o'clock on Sundays.

To secure a perpetual and lively interest in protecting and supporting it, he remarked—

I have purposely omitted any endowment to keep the Arboretum in

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY NEW TERMINUS, AT PADDINGTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

order; as I know, by experience, that I should best provide for its future preservation by intrusting it to those who will enjoy and profit by it, and who will take an interest in its permanence.

The wisdom of the following paragraph deserves the highest commendation, more especially when we remember that such opinions were, even only fourteen years ago, entertained by a very limited number of men of influence:—

It has often been made a reproach to our country, that, in England works of art, and exhibitions for instruction or amusement, cannot, without danger of injury, be thrown open to the public. If any ground for such a reproof still remains, I am convinced that it can be removed only by greater liberality in admitting the people to such establishments. By thus teaching them that they are themselves the parties most deeply interested in their preservation, and that it must be the interest of the public to protect that which is meant for the public's advantage. If we wish to obtain the affection and regard of others, we must man-fest kindness and regard towards them; if we seek to win them from debasing pursuits, and gratifying pleasures, we can only succeed by opening to them some new sources of rational enjoyment. It is under this conviction that I dedicate these Gardens to the public, and will only add that as the sun has shone brightly on me through life, it would be ungrateful in me not to employ a portion of the fortune which I possess in promoting the welfare of those amongst whom I live, and by whose industry I have been aided in its acquisition.

Unlike the Queen, whose good fortune as regards the weather is proverbial, the anniversary of the opening of the Derby Arboretum has ever been attended with drenching rain; and if showers have not fallen for weeks, the weatherwise will declare they are sure to come then. The present anniversary has been no exception to the rule. The sun fell heavily, but it failed in drowning the ardour or quenching the enthusiasm of the people. They went for pleasure and resolved to have it.

NEW STATION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, AT PADDINGTON.

THE Station of this fine railway, as originally constructed, was intended as a temporary, rather than a permanent one, without any attempt at ornamentation. At the same time it was resolved by the Board of Management that, hereafter, a Station should be erected more in accordance with the magnificent railway itself, and this resolution has been carried out in a manner in every way worthy of its object, in the above Station, which was opened for business last month. A certain critic of the day has asserted that railway buildings are scarcely worthy of the genius of architecture being employed upon them (or words to that effect); and in the present Station, though without the fear of the above dictum, the constructors have met the question by producing a design, which realises one of the first conditions of fitness, that it should at once convey correct ideas of the purpose for which it has been erected, in this instance, as a Railway Station. It is the joint work of Mr. Brunel and Mr. M. D Wyatt: the former having arranged the general plan, and the engineering and business portion; the latter the architectural details in every department. The principle adopted by them, was to avoid any recurrence to existing styles, and to make the experiment of designing everything in accordance with the structural purpose, or nature of the materials employed—iron and glass.

The Station, it will be seen by the following details, which we quote from the *Builder*, is very extensive.

The roof covering over the platforms, varying from thirty to forty feet in width. The departments for directing and managing the affairs of the company are carried on in the upper portion of the building; and those in connection with the traffic to and from the station in the lower part.

The space occupied by the platforms and lines of railway under the curved roofing is 700 feet long, and 240 feet wide; and the platforms four in all are 4 and ten lines of railway. The two platforms on the departure side of the station are respectively 27 feet and 24 feet 6 inches wide; and the other two, on the arrival side, are 21 feet and 47 feet. The latter is of stone. The roof over these spans is carried in the line of three longitudinal openings, with two transepts, each 50 feet wide, at one-third and two-thirds of the length. The lengths of the openings are each 700 feet, and of the respective widths of 70 feet, 103 feet 6 inches, and 68 feet.

The roofing contains 189 wrought-iron ribs, or arches, of an elliptical form, and arranged in rows of three each, parallel to one another, with twelve diagonal ribs at the transepts. The rise or height to the under side of the ribs in the central opening is 54 feet 7 inches from the line of rails from the springing it is 33 feet 9 inches. The height in the side divisions is 46 feet. The ribs against the building are supported by sixty-three cast-iron pilasters, and sixty-three columns, and in connection of the roofing rest on sixty longitudinal wrought-iron girders, each about 30 feet long, and supported by sixty-nine circular columns. The ribs over the central opening are 1 foot 8 inches high, formed of quarter-inch plate with angle-iron at the edges, and weigh 3 tons 3 cwt 6 inches. The ribs over the side openings are 1 foo. 4 inches high, formed in the same manner. The central half of each of the curved roofs is glazed, and the other portion is covered with corrugated galvanised iron.

The execution of the design was superintended by Mr. Brunel, principally through one of his chief assistants, Mr. Charles Gainsford. The work was done by Messrs. FOX, Henderson, and Co.

ATTEMPT AT ABDUCTION AT TIPPERARY.—An attempt at abduction, which fortunately failed in its object, was made, at half past two o'clock last Tuesday, by Mr. John Carden, a large landed proprietor in Clonmel, assisted by six or seven ruffians, supposed to be some of his tenantry. It appears that the Hon. Mrs. Gough, accompanied by her sister, Miss Adrianbah, Miss E. Bradshaw, and another lady, who is on a visit at Mrs. Gough's, proceeded to attend Divine Service, at Rathronan Church, a short distance from their residence, Rathronan House; and, on their return at half past two o'clock, they were met by Mr. Carden and his associates, armed with knives, bludgeons, &c., who stopped the car, cut the reins and traces, and desired the driver not to stir or they would kill him. For refusing to comply with their order, he was severely beaten, as were also two of Mr. Gough's men, who came to the rescue. In the meantime Mr. Carden succeeded in dragging Miss E. Arbuthnot out of the car, but was prevented by her sister and the other lady from doing her any injury. The alarm having reached the house, and the servants being seen approaching, the discomfited Tipperary and his set to fled, as one of his men held a carriage with four or five saddle-horses close by, leaving his hat, cane, and a portion of his coat, in the hands of the victors. Shortly after the occurrence the steward to Captain Gough, hearing of the circumstance, set off in chase after Mr. Carden, and, after a desperate race of twenty miles, at the end of which one of Mr. Carden's horses dropped dead, they laid hold of him at Fanny Bridge, and lodged him in Cashel Bridewell, along with four of his accomplices, at last by whom he attempted to carry off his heiress, with a fortune of £50,000.

PARRATT'S TUBULAR LIFE-RAFT.—The Committee of the House of Commons on Emigrant Ships have, in their report, recommended that the above life-raft is carried in all emigrant ships. This invention consists of India-rubber tubes, enclosed in canvass cases and netting, so arranged and united to compose a raft to form, when extended, a most serviceable raft—capable of conveying from fifty to one hundred, or even more, persons with safety through a surf or heavy sea, in case of shipwreck.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON ON THE AFRICAN COAST.—The *Baltimore Sun* mentions that the Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington has advised the withdrawal of the American squadron on the African coast. This squadron is considered of no use, and the cost in bringing it home is supposed to be the necessity of increasing the disposal naval means in the event of a rupture with Spain.

SIR JOHN BOWRING'S ADVICE TO MERCHANTS.—Sir John Bowring has addressed a general letter, through the Consuls, to the British merchants at each of the Chinese ports, urging them to caution in the present very uncertain state of our relations with Russia. This warning is a very proper one, as there seems to be no restriction of business; and we can imagine nothing easier than the capture or destruction of a large amount of British property in these seas before the Russian fleet is swept out of them.

THE FRENCH BAR AND THE MOUSTACHE.—A young advocate having on Friday presented himself, with moustachios, at the Court of Correctional Police, Paris, the President, at the conclusion of the case in which he had to plead, alluded to the fact, and recommended him, the next time he had to plead, to appear without them, and in that manner to conform to the established usage of the Paris bar.

The payments to creditors in the Irish Encumbered Estates Court, out of the proceeds of sales now very large; and several English and Scotch mortgagees have been paid the full amount of their encumbrances. The largest payment made last week was £40,000 to Lord Dunfermline, the amount of a charge upon the estates of the Earl of Portarlington.

A new building material is coming into use at New York—steatite or soap-stone. Though so soft that it can be cut with a chisel, planed, bored, sawed, or turned in a lathe, yet it resists pressure very well, especially when combined with hornblende or serpentine. In beauty it often equals marble, with even a greater variety of appearance.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 70 sovs.—St. Faith 1. Ch. f. by John o'Gaunt, 2. July Stakes—The Bonnie Moorn, 1. Redemption, 2.

WEDNESDAY

Handicap Plate of £70.—Cheddar, 1. Folly o'the Day, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Thrasuly, 1. Cadique, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Census, 2.
Town Plate of £50.—Epaminondas, 1. Tenby, 2.

THURSDAY

Chesterfield Stakes.—Boarding School Miss filly, 1. Daffodil, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Miss Charlotte, 1. Firebrand, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Nicotine, 1. Testy, 2.
£50 Plate.—Dagobert, 1. Leybourne, 2.

WORCESTER SUMMER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Wiley Count Handican.—Patience, 1. Betty Pockets, 2.
Worcester Stakes.—Knight of Ellerdale, 1. Little Davie, 2.
Trial Stakes—Domino, 1. Patience, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Bessie, 1. Helena, 2
Selling Stakes were won by Vestige, beating two others.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Stakes did not fill.
Flying Stakes.—Beeswing, 1. Batter, 2.
Madresfield Stakes. Questionable, 1. Myr le, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Titterstone, 1. Hazlenut, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Economy, 1. Lady-in-Waiting, 2
Sweepstakes.—Welsh nurse, 1. Le Juif, 2
Bentinck Benevolent Fund Stakes.—Whalebone, 1. Battery, 2

LANCASTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Plate—Domino, 1. Helena, 2.
Lancaster Cup.—Blenheim, 1. Lancashire Lass, 2.
Hamilton Plate.—The Swell, 1.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Royal George, 1.

DERBY BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

TUESDAY CUP.—4 to 1 a. cy Derby (ex), 20 to 1 agst Dr. O'Toole (ex.)

RACES TO COME.—The sport for next week will be found, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Mansfield; on Wednesday, Tamworth, and Friday, at Liverpool: and at Abingdon and Ipswich, on Thursday and Friday—the great event of the week being, of course, the Liverpool July Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—On Saturday the bill amended by the Lords was issued, to compel the attendance of witnesses in the United Kingdom from Ireland to England, and vice versâ. The parties need not attend unless they have their expenses defrayed in coming and returning from the place where they reside.

NOTHING seems yet definitely settled as to the visit of the French Emperor and Empress to this month. Count Cowley, Marshal de Castellane, the Lord Steward of the Emperor, and Baron d'Haussville, Inspector of the Imperial Palaces, arrived at Bayonne on the 28th ult., and at once proceeded thereby to prepare the apartments for their Majesties. Nothing has, however, been decided as it is by no means an easy matter to procure a convenient habitation at Biarritz, away from dust and noise.

DURING a thunderstorm which visited Paris last Friday, two persons were killed by the electric fluid, and several were struck to the ground, but without being seriously injured. The lightning entered several houses and in one set some curtains on fire. The most curious phenomenon was the glass-like sinking-in-lamp without breaking the glass, turning the cock of the lamp, and set ing fire to the gas.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The annual Harveian Oration was delivered in the theatre of the College on Saturday last, by Dr. Alderson, Pres. R.C.P., before a large assembly of Fellows and distinguished company. (We shall engrave this very interesting commemoration (the first of the kind) next week).

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tone of the Consols Market throughout the week has been very flat—quite so, in some measure, from the falling-off in the Revenue for the past quarter, and the apprehensions entertained in several quarters that the strange weather has done serious injury to the crops. The fall in prices has not exceeded one half per cent; but it is evident that there have been more sales than purchases. The imports of the precious metals continue large—about £500,000 having come to hand, chiefly from New York: and, judging from the steady increase in our export trade, and the large business doing in manufactured goods both in America and Australia, its apparent that we shall shortly be on the eve of, apparently, a most abundant harvest. The shipments this week have been only about £60,000, 'll be returned to the Bank of England to show an increase in the stock of gold of nearly £400,000: this would make it over £14,000,000.

On Monday, business was very restricted in the Stock Exchange Bank Stock was from 214 to 215. Reduced, 93¼ and Consols for Account, 93¼. Consols for Account, 93¼ to 93⅜; Consols for Account, 93⅜ to 93⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103¼; Ltd., Ar. ... Issue, 18¾ to 18⅞; Ditto, 1853 4; Exchequer Bills, 76 to 78 pm; Ditto, Bonds to 1859, 1 pm. The material changes took place in prices on Tuesday. Bank Stock was 214 to 216; the Three per Cents Reduced marked 93⅝ to 93¾; the New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 103⅜ ⅝; and Consols for Account, 93⅝ to 93¾. Stock for the Account, was 937. Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, ¼ prem. On Wednesday the Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅝ to ¾; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per cents, 93⅜ to 94; and Consols for Account, 93⅝ ¾; Long Annuities 1860, were done at 11 1-16th ⅛; Ditto, 1885, ⅜; India Bonds were 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem; Ditto Bonds, ¼ ⅜ prem. The market, on Thursday, was very heavy. Consols were 93 to 93⅜ for special transfer, and 93⅛ to ¼ for the Account; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents realised 93⅜ to ⅝; and the Three per Cents Reduced 93 to 93⅛; India Stock was 222 ex div; South Sea Ditto, 134; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis to 2s. prem; India Bonds, par.

All Foreign Bonds have sold rather heavily, and in most transactions the quotations have tended downwards. The following are leading prices:—Mexican Five Cents, 25¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; Ditto Three per Cents, 52¾; Russian Five per Cents, 100; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81 ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¼ ex div.; Ditto, New Deferred, 15¾ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents 53¼ ex div.; Ditto, Four per Cents, 91¾; Brazilian Five per Cents, Sm⁹), 100; Ditto, New Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Danish Three per Cents 73¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43¾ ex div.

It is stated that a new Turkish loan, the interest on which is to be guaranteed by England and France, will be shortly announced for £5,000,000. The Peruvian Government has the willingness to increase the sinking fund, on condition that the bondholders withdraw their present opposition to the introduction of the new bonds into the market. The new Mexican loan of £3,000,000 is to be issued at 55, payable in paper money, and the interest to be paid in silver.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been steady as to price, but the business doing in them has been unusually small. The following are the quotations:—Australasia, 43½; Bank of London, 43¾; Bank of North American, 63¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 9¾; London Joint Stock, 27¼; South Australia, 43 ex div.; Union of Australia, 74¾; and Union of London, 27. Miscellaneous Securities have realised the following quotations:—Australian Agricultural, 47¾; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 107¾ ex div.; Crystal Palace, 6⅞; North British Australasian, 2¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4⅝; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¾; Victoria Docks, New, 7¾. Canal Shares have continued firm. Ashton and Oldham, 154; Coventry, 215; Derby, 63; Grand Junction, 68; Loughborough, 87½; Meath, 12½; Oxford, 115; Regent's, 16; Rochdale, 68; Stafford and Worcester, 407; Stourbridge, 285; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. Water-works Shares have commanded full quotations. Grand Junction, 73½; Ditto, New, 93; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89¾; West Middlesex, 101; Ditto, New, 113. In Gas-light and Coke Companies very little doing. Brighton, 51; Equitable, 91¾; Imperial, 86¾; Phœnix, 27¾; United General, 19¾; Westminster Chartered, 36.

The following prices have been paid for Insurance Companies Shares:—Albion, 90; County, 195; Eagle, 41½; Globe, 127; Guardian, 37; Law Life, 55¾; Provident, 42; Rock, 7¾; Royal Exchange, 229 ex div.; Sun Fire, 96½; Ditto Life, 65. Hansprefixed-bridge Shares have marked 12; Waterloo, 6; Ditto, Old Annuities, 2; Westminster, 3¾.

Last month's return of the note circulation of the joint-stock banks in England and Wales shows a falling off of £281,875 compared with the previous month. The decrease, compared with the corresponding period in 1853, is £716,124. These banks are below their fixed issues £1,149,973.

The following Price Tables for the month ending the 8th of June are very favourable. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the declared value of our exportations shows an increase of £409,457. The quantities of exports during the first five months of the present year, has been £88,725,962, against £95,093,824 in the same period of 1853—showing an increase of £631,538. Compared with 1852, the increase is £7,845,966. Money, for commercial purposes, has been rather tight; but an increased supply may now be anticipated.

For Railway Shares there has been very little demand. In the general quotations no material change can be noticed. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 24¾; Bristol and Exeter, 99; Caledonian, 69¾; East Anglian, 18; Eastern Counties, 13¾; Eastern Union, A Stock, 4½; Ditto, B Stock, 7⅞; East Lancashire, 95; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 74; Great Northern, 98½; Ditto, A Stock, 74; Great Western, 78¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88½; London and Brighton, 106¾; London and North Western, 104¾; Manchester Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21¾; Midland, 66¾. Norfolk, 84½; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 65; South-Eastern, 64¾; Vale of Neath, 19½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 74½; Ditto, Extension 13½; York and North Midland, 55.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 97; Hull and Selby, 164; Midland Bradford, 95; Northern and Eastern, 87½

PREFERENCE SHARES. Aberdeen, 94; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 84; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6. 4½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 110; York and North Midland, Half and S. Purchase.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 92¼; Ditto, Extension, 1¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 5¾; Ditto, New Five per Cent, 1; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8¾; Hamilton and Toronto, 20¾; Madras, 13¾; Northern of France, 34¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 81¼; West Flanders, 2¾.

Mining Shares have continued dull. On Thursday Agua Fria were done at £; St. John del Rey, 29 ex div.; Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 16¾; and Wheal Jewell Iron, 2¾.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol Market has ruled inactive to-day, yet prices have been steady. The Three per Cents are 93¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93¾. All Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are dull.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—There has been a decided increase in the arrivals of English wheat, and to-day's market was heavy, and the trade dull and drooping; fresh parcels of foreign wheat were in short supply, and the demand was extensive, and prices advanced full 1s per qr. Barley was in moderate request at last week's prices. Oats and beans were in short supply, and fully maintained their value. Imports of foreign wheat have been moderate, and of all descriptions we have a dull inquiry, at Monday's currency. In flour no change has taken place. The show of oats was liberally good. About an average business has been transacted in most kinds of malting. Monday's decline. Beans and peas were held at late rates. The flour trade was dull. The top price of ... was per 280 lbs. The imports are nearly 200 sacks, chiefly from ...

ARRIVALS.—English (Imperial Measure):—1691 malt, 2310; oats, 870; flour, 1960. Irish: ... qrs. oats, 1100 do. meal. Foreign:—... qrs. wheat, 1000 barley, 1000 oats, 1000 flour, 4100 sacks.

... Wheat, 4s to 4s 6d; ditto, white, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; rye, 3s to 3s 2d; grinding barley, 2s to 2s 2d; distilling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Norfolk and Suffolk ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; malting ditto, 3s to 3s 2d; chevalier ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; brewers' ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Lincoln and Yorkshire ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Scotch ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Lincolnshire and East Kent oats, 2s 8d to 3s; potato ditto, 2s 8d to 3s; Youghal and Cork, 2s 8d to 3s; Sligo ditto, 2s 8d to 3s; Limerick ditto, 2s 8d to 3s; beans, 4s to 4s 2d; peas, 4s to 4s 2d; ... 4s 6d to 5s; ditto, white, 5s to 5s; bollers, 5s to 5s; pigeon ditto, 5s to 5s; Egyptian ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s 2d; per 280 lb. American, 37s to 40s per barrel.

Seeds.—The general demand is in a sluggish state, at last week's currency.

Linseed, English, sowing, 74s. to 76s.; mixed, sowing, 64s. to 66s.; Baltic, 58s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 56s. to 58s.; brownseed, 48s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt. Rapeseed, English, new, 19l. to 19l. 10s.; foreign, 18l. to 18l. 10s. Canary, 40s. to 44s.; and extra fine, 46s. to 48s. per bushel. Kapeseed realised £17 to £18 per last of 10 qrs. Hempseed, 32s. to 34s. per qr. Tares, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. Trefoil, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Carraway, 46s. to 50s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, 70s. to 80s.; red, 50s. to 60s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 10½d. of household, 9½d. to 10½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, ... qrs.; barley, 37s. 2d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 40s. 6d.; peas, 42s. 3d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, ... qrs.; barley, 37s. 1d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 40s. 6d.; peas, 42s. 1d.

The ... by no means ex... ; yet prices are not sup...

... Loss have further receded 6d. per sack. Brown ... low to good yellow, 33s. to 37s.; fine 37s. 6d. to 38s.; low to mid brown Marinos 37s. to 38s.; good to fine, 39s. to 39s. per cwt. Refined ... have also tended rards at 43s. to 46s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 1st inst. were 3,016,999 cwt., against 3,719,527 cwt.

Coffee.—Good ordinary Ceylon has sold a trifle better, at from 44s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. Most other kinds command full prices.

Rice.—The business in this corn trade has produced extreme dulness in our market. Prices have, however, fully supported.

Provisions.—We have only a moderate ... for Irish butter, yet the quotations are nearly the same as on Monday last. Fine foreign and Irish qualities are 2s. per cwt. lower. The bacon trade is dull, at late rates. In pork more inquiry, without change in the value. Other kinds of provisions are dull at our quotations.

Potatoes.—The demand is rather active, at higher rates. Y. P. C., on the spot, is quoted at ... and forward ... 80s. to ... New Yorks, ...

Coals.—... is steady, at 47s. 6d.; Hetwell, 20s. 9d. to 37s.; Hartley, ... 6d.; Tanfield Moor, ... 6d.; Pelaw, ... 6d.; Stewart, ... 6d.; Wylam, ... 6d.; Tees, ... 6d.; Hartlepool, ... 6d.; Stanley, ... 6d.; Eden

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 10, and during the Week, THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE; which must shortly be withdrawn for the production of a new Drama. An ELEE AS TWO PEAS, every Night

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE Oxford-street. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the COUSIN of LYONS; Tuesday, LOUIS XI; and Thursday and MARGUERITE DE ... the CORSICAN BROTHERS; with other Entertainments. The New Ballet Every Evening

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—First Week.—Mr. Charles Dillon, Lessee and Manager.—On Monday, July 10, and during the Week, THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE; which must shortly be withdrawn for the production of a new Drama. An ELEE AS TWO PEAS, every Night

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA BOXES and STALLS in the best situations, and on the most moderate terms, can always be secured at HAMMOND'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, 9, New Bond-street opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Opera Fit Tickets and Private Scenes at all the Theatres.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Bernese Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday; and every Tuesday and Saturday mornings, at Three.—Stalls 3s.; unreserved seats to be taken at the Box office, every day from Eleven to Four.—Lessee, Mr. Albert Smith.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—SEBASTOPOL (from the Admiralty Drawings by Lieut. MONTAGU O'REILLY, of H.M.S. "Britannia") and CALIFORNIA are now added to the DIORAMA of the DANUBE and BLACK SEA. Exhibiting daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION and HISTORICAL GALLERY established in Paris 1795, is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 20, PALL MALL. From Nine till dusk. Admission 1s.

GALLERY of GERMAN PAINTINGS.—THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN GERMAN MASTERS is NOW OPEN, daily, from Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 168, New Bond street, next door to the Clarendon.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-Colours.—The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—Their TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, PALL MALL, from Nine till dusk. Admission 1s. JAMES PASHLEY, Secretary

MR. F. E. GROSVENOR on the MELODIES of IRELAND and SCOTLAND MONDAY NEXT, JULY 10, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Reserved seats, 5s.; second seats, 3s.; back seats, 2s.; may be had at Mr. Willis's private residence, Sussex-place, Hyde Park; and W. Olivier's Music Warehouse, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, where arrangements may be made for Mr. F. E. Grosvenor.

CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., beg to announce that they have made arrangements with the following eminent artists, to give OPERATIC CONCERTS, in their SALOONS during AUGUST and SEPTEMBER next:—
Mdlle. GRUVELLI (from the Royal Italian Opera),
Mdlle. MARAI (from the Royal Italian Opera),
Madame COTTI (from the Royal Italian Opera),
Signor LICHINI (from the Royal Italian Opera),
Signor MARAI (from the Royal Italian Opera),
Signor POLONINI (from the Royal Italian Opera), and
Signor TAMBERLIK (from the Royal Italian Opera).
Her Majesty's Theatre.
Mr. A. HARRIS (from the Royal Italian Opera); and
Conductor,
M. JULES BENEDICT.
All applications to be made (by letter) to Mr. WILLERT BEALE, 201, Regent street.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a pair of the ANTELOPE, called the Addra Gazelle, and a pair of LEIPOAS have been added to the collection. The Band of the Life Guards will perform (by permission of Colonel Dunn) on every Saturday, at Four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s. Monday, 6d.

CREMORNE.—Admission, One Shilling.—The delightful Temple of the Muses is open every Afternoon and Evening, and in Secondary Circle, Mr. Batty's unrivalled French and American Equestrians are pre-eminently successful. Mdlle. Adèle Batty, Mdlle. Elie Tourniaire, Mr. Batty, Mr. Wyndham and the Great Little Whistle, will continue their surprising performances. New ballets in rapid succession nightly received. Professor Taylor elicits marked approbation. The terrific Rope Ascent by Mdlle. Elie in the midst of a Pyrotechnic Display. Dancing on the Illuminated Platform. Open on Sundays free, by refreshment Ticket.—Acting Manager, Mr. SIG'SMUND.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square.—Popular Lectures by Mr. E. L. Hime and Sam Jacobs, Monday, at 3; Tuesday, 7; Wednesday, 8; Thursday, 3; Friday, 3 and 8; Saturday, 3 and 8. Wednesday, 8, Mr. W. R. Birt, Monday 7 to Wednesday 7 to 10, Saturday 2 to 10. Lectures by Mr. E. Trotter, Monday, 8; Friday, 3. Lectures by Mr. Hime, Tuesday, 7 to 10; Saturday, 3 to 10. Electrotyping by Mr. Bakewell, Monday, 8; Friday, 3. Mr. Hime's Improved Diving Apparatus, which received the Prize Medal at the Exhibition of 1851, in the Crystal Palace, containing 600 gallons of water, daily, at 2 45 and 7 45. Organ, Mr. Hime. Panorama by Mr. W. R. Birt. Microscopic Discovery and Manufactures beautified as one and eight. Original Dissolving Views. Model of Hundred Thousand of "Jack and Jacket," with Jacket, with organ and voice seven pounds. Hours of Exhibition—Morning, 11 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10 (Saturday evenings excepted). Admission, 1s. Schools and children under ten, half price.

MR. CORNELIUS CARTER has REMOVED from No. 29 to No. 77, GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square.

LAKES of KILLARNEY.—IRELAND RAILWAY HOTEL.—The above splendid Hotel will OPEN THURSDAY next, the 13th of JULY. Tourists and families accommodated on, at a very moderate rate of charges, at tourists' visiting the north or entry of the above district. Cars with the railway can substation has been opened from Dublin some time ago, and the Killarney Junction Railway Company have put on their usual Railway Stations in England, Scotland, and Ireland Parties requiring accommodation will be supplied to Mr. SMITH, Manager, Killarney, 3rd July, 1854.

PRIZE MEDAL.—GREAT EXHIBITION, 1851.—WHITE FLOWERS.—Messrs MINTORN, 36, New Bond street, London, are the Noblesse and the Public that they have now on view a very choice display of FLOWERS, Vases, Glass &c. made entirely of white flowers suitable for presents and decorative purposes. They feel no who practise the delightful art of rendering flowers in wax. Will send specimens for the study at Home. Messrs. Mintorn's Show Rooms as above. Country orders promptly attended to. Parties that cannot to be made parties to Mintorn and Son, 35 & 36 Cavendish-street. Price lists will be sent on application by post.—36, New Bond-street, June 30, 1854.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE.—The NATIONAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED, at St. MARTIN'S-HALL, Long-acre, on THURSDAY, the 6th JULY.—The following days and hours are appointed for Lectures and Conversations:—Monday, at Eight o'clock, Lectures on Mechanical Science.—On Industrial Art and the Law of Design" by the Rev. William Thorp, M.A., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Wednesday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, till 3 o'clock, Conversations on Industrial Art and Design.—Every successive Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. at Three p.m.

The following is the scale of Prices of Admission, including the Lectures and Discussions:—

Season Tickets	£ 0 d.
For the month of July or August	10 0
For One Week	5 0
Single Admission on Thursdays	1 0
Single Admission on all other days	0 6

The Exhibition will be open daily from 9 a.m. till dusk.
By order, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.
Society's House, 4, Adelphi, 4th July, 1854.

AUSTRALIA, &c.—The following fine first-class SHIPS will be despatched during the present month:—

Ships.	Captains.	Tons Reg.	Destination.
Bargomaster (new)	Van Rooden	525	Geelong
Cheruber (regular trader)	J. Anderson	650	Sydney
Brothers	J. Cann	258	Port Jackson
Fashi	H. C. Milton	173	Cape Good Hope

Loading in the London Docks.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. G. MACKRETH and SONS, Vine-street, Minories, adjoining.

ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP, and SYDNEY.—PASSENGERS and GOODS LANDED at Melbourne from Salcon. 54s., Cabin or Deck. £23 to £30; Intermediate, £15 to £16. Passengers, Children under 12, one-third berths, or two-thirds fare. Apply to WM. HARNETT and CO., 25, Pall-pot-lane, London, Merchant, Colonial, Shipping, and General Agents.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—Two Years to Sydney, via Melbourne.—The splendid first-class, and have made the best passages on record. Cash orders first-class in Australia from all upwards, and parcels forwarded to John Jaffrays and Co. 21, St. Helens, London; or to the owners, Messrs Baines and Co. 4, York-street, Liverpool.

THE MAIL STEAM SHIP for AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 4, 1854. The magnificent Screw Steam-ship OLYMPUS, 1800 tons, Capt. J. GODDALL, another of the fine fleet belonging to the Screw Steam Shipping Company, will be despatched with her Majesty's Mails for ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP, and SYDNEY, on the 4th AUGUST next. This fine vessel has maintained her high reputation for rapid sailing and punctuality, having made a short ship on the Argo, which has made the quickest voyage to and from Australia up to this time. The Calcutta has been specially engaged by Messrs. Mann and Rose, and Messrs. Gillanders, and, from her superior accommodation and steamer qualities, it may be fairly assumed that she will make the run to Australia in early days. Rates of Passage from Thirty to One Hundred Guineas. For will be followed, on the 4th of October, by the Ormonde, 2,500 tons.—Full particulars as to freight and passages money, at the Company's Offices, 37, Cannon-street, City.

THE WEST INDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS, which leave England on the 2nd and 17th of each Month, the present DIRECT from SOUTHAMPTON to BARBADOES, and thence to COLON, via Carthagena.

Mail, Passage, and Parcels for HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, and JAMAICA, will be carried out by the Steamer of the 2nd, and those for CHAGRES, PANAMA, and the Pacific by the Steamer of the 17th of each Month.

For all other places comprised in the Company's West India Scheme of Stations, including Carthagena, Colon, and Grey Town, Malta, Mauritius, and Penang, Mails will be conveyed via Southampton on the 2nd and 17th of each month

For Rates of Passage, Freight, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, in London and Southampton, where passengers and their families can obtain the necessary certificates to be received at Stations.

Return Tickets issued, available for six months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money.

N.B. Goods taken on moderate freight to and from Barbadoes, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Honduras, Nassau, Carthagena, Colon, and Grey Town (Nicaragua); and (Homeward only) from Kingston, Vera Cruz, and Havana.

Particulars as to cargo may be had of Robert Reakes, Esq., the Company's Agent at Southampton, of the cargo department at Gresham-buildings. Freight being prepaid.

35, Moorgate-street, London. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for Debenture mortgages, to a limited extent, at four-and-a-Half per Cent per annum for Three Years, or Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent for Five or Seven Years. The interest to be paid half-yearly on the 1st of January and 1st of July, at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s Bankers, London. Offers of Loans to be addressed to

J. R. MOWATT, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, King's-cross Station, London, July 3, 1854.

MAISON de CONVALESCENCE, for the TREATMENT of CANCER. A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SOUTH PARK-ON-SCREEN, Fulham, for the reception of persons suffering from Cancer, Tumours, &c. It is under the superintendence of the highest medical authority, and the management of Mr. and Mrs. RUSSELL, who have had extensive opportunities of nursing cases, and the locality must satisfactory. Experienced nurses, and every other necessary attention are provided for persons desiring to be at private.—Address to Mr. RUSSELL, Rectory-house, Parsons-green, Fulham.

CHURCH PENITENTIARY ASSOCIATION for Promoting and Organizing Sisterhoods and Maintenance of Penitentiaries and Houses of Refuge for Fallen Women throughout the country.

PRESIDENT—The Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Lyttelton, and the Hon. Mr. Justice C. Wilde.

Grants to the extent of £500 have been made during the past year to the Penitentiaries at Clewer and Wantage, Berkshire, Bussage, Gloucestershire, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Salisbury, also to the Houses of Refuge in London.

Contributions to the Funds are earnestly solicited, and may be paid to the Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. Thomas Hunkley Greene and Rev. Sydney Turner, at the Office of the Association, 7, Adam-street, Messrs. Hoares and Co., 37, St. James's-street; Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard street; and Messrs. Twining, 215, Strand.

CALAMITOUS FIRE at OLNEY.—On MONDAY, JUNE 26, a terrible fire at Olney, purely accidental, occurred, by the Directors of the Bucks Herald, Office, and Printing Works, together with stables, Farms, Sheds, Offices, Printing Machinery, &c. The Insurance Offices will not pay more than a moiety of the property destroyed. A Committee has been formed, with Mr. Geo. Lovejoy, Vicar, as Chairman; and Subscriptions have already been made, to the amount of £293, for the relief of the Sufferers, who are in the midst of the poorer and busiest part of Olney. All current papers are made to the Benevolent for further help, under the very distressing circumstances.

Contributions will be thankfully received at Messrs. Rassell's, Newspaper Agents, Wellington-street; the Union Bank, Northampton, or Northampton Banking Company, Messrs. Barnard and Co., Bankers, Buckingham and Aylesbury Bank, and Messrs. Smith's, Olney London Agents.

Postal Orders may be made payable at Olney to the Rev. Dr. Langley, Vicar, Mr. Joseph Palmer, and Mr. Ch. Hall Bailey, Solicitor, Trustees, and Post Office Orders, &c., may be sent to the same address may apply locally, by Pickford's Van, or Conveyance Train to Wolverton, such article as will be most gratefully acknowledged.

CONSECRATION of the NEW DISTRICT CHURCH of ST. JOHN, LOWESTOFT. The Church will be CONSECRATED by the Lord BISHOP of NORWICH, on SATURDAY, the 15th of JULY, 1854, by the Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP of WINCHESTER, who has also kindly undertaken to preach. The Morning Service will commence at 11 o'clock. The Clergy are requested to assemble in their Robes of Office, at the Vicarage, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Church. Collections will be made at the door of the Church, in aid of the Building Fund, which, however, is very far from being sufficient to meet the liabilities already incurred. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Brooke, Lowestoft, Bankers, Messrs. Gurneys, Birkbeck, and Barclay, London; Messrs. Gurneys and Co., Norwich; and Messrs. Tomlinson and Co., Yarmouth.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 each for Travellers on Continent. They are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable the traveller to carry his funds without inconvenience. No expense is incurred; and, when cashed, no charge is made for commission. They may be obtained at the Bank, Lothbury, or its branches, 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Strand; 67, High-street, Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

J. W. GILBART, General Manager.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall. Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND to the 30th ultimo, after the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be in course of PAYMENT to the Shareholders, on and after the 11th July inst.

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EDUCATION.—GERMANY.—A first-class school at Bonn, established in 1833 for THIRTY PUPILS, there are a FEW VACANCIES for terms and

MADAME GRISI.

FROM A PAINTING BY MUCCHY

THE above Portrait of this celebrated lady, painted in 1849, is a striking likeness of what she is at the present time. If there is any change in her appearance during the interval, it is for the better; for it is evident to every one that, at this moment, she has more beauty, more strength, more vigour, both of mind and body, than she has had for years. This may be accounted for by her recent period of comparative repose. But, be the cause what it may, the effect is apparent; and, much as we may applaud her wisdom in retiring from the stage before her powers and her charms have been touched by the hand of decay, we cannot but regret that so bright a vision is so soon to vanish for ever.

Giulietta Grisi is eight-and-thirty. She was born in Milan, in the year 1816, of a family, several members of which have been distinguished in music. Grassini, the greatest lyrical tragedian of her day, was her aunt; and her elder sister, Giuditta Grisi, a singer of considerable eminence, was prima donna at our Italian Opera, the year preceding the arrival of her more celebrated sister. Carlotta Grisi, who carried dancing, as a beautiful art—as the "poetry of motion"—to a higher pitch than has been done by any one else in our time, was of the same family. Giulietta Grisi, like most musical artists, showed her talents at an early age, and attracted the notice of Marliani, a composer of reputation, and the author of some successful, but now forgo By him her powers were cultivated by a careful education Bellini brought out his "Norma," at La Scala, in her native was selected to be the original *Adalgisa*, with Pasta, the original *Norma*. Her subsequent career in Italy, though successful, was short. She was brought by her instructor, Marliani, to Paris, in 1834, at the age of eighteen, where she appeared at the Théâtre Italien; and in the same year she made her début at the King's Theatre (now her Majesty's Theatre) in London. Many of our musical readers must still have this début fresh in their memory, for it created a sensation unequalled by any thing of the kind since the first appearance of Catalani. She performed the part of *Elvira* in the "Puritani," and her youthful beauty, her lovely voice, her pure Italian style, her innocent and graceful gaiety, so strongly contrasted with almost tragic intensity of feeling, threw the public into a state of enchantment, the greater from being unlooked for, as we had scarcely heard the name of Giulietta Grisi till she actually appeared before us. She has lately relinquished the part of *Elvira* to younger performers; but it will always be commemorated as perhaps the most captivating and affecting of all her personations.

Since then, Grisi's artistic life has been quite uneventful. Her subsequent career, of twenty years' duration, and unbesquered by reverse or vicissitude, has been brilliant beyond parallel. And, what is most interesting to us, the most triumphant portion of it has passed under our own eyes. London principally, and Paris next, have been the scenes of her success; but, while she has absented herself for whole seasons from Paris, she has not, during all these twenty years been absent a single season from London. She has never re-appeared on the stage in her own country; and her only change of scene, from London and Paris, has been an occasional visit to St. Petersburg. In 1847 she was the most important member of the magnificent company who left Her Majesty's Theatre on the establishment of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent-garden, and has ever since been the chief pillar of that house.

It is now understood that Grisi has resolved to terminate her artistic career by a visit to the United States, and then to retire to a beautiful estate in the neighbourhood of Florence, the well-earned fruit of her labours. We observe with pleasure the announcement which has just appeared, that, in consequence of her departure for the United States having been deferred till the end of the present month, she is to give eight additional "farewell performances" over and above the twelve originally announced. This, at least, will prolong the melancholy pleasure of looking on her and listening to her for the last time.

During these farewell performances she is appearing in a round of her most favourite parts. The principal characters in which she has already appeared have been *Norma*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, *Valentina* (in the "Huguenots") and *Norina*, (in "Don Pasquale."). Among the operas in which she is yet to appear are "La Favorita," "Anna Bolena," and "La Gazza Ladra." This series displays the wide range as well as the greatness of her powers. To her the sock has always been as becoming as the buskin: she has always been a Thalia as well as a Melpomene—an impersonation of the comic as well as of the tragic muse. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that at present she is giving tragedy so much the predominance, especially when we think of the effect she has produced by the sparkling gaiety of her *Norina;* but we can easily understand her reason to be that the grand and lofty vein is the most suitable to one who is past the bloom and lightness of youth. It is needless to repeat what is said everyday by those who see her, that her *Norma* and her *Lucrezia Borgia* are more powerful, more terrible, than ever; and that, in Meyerbeer's hapless heroine, she never was more tender, more passionate, and never filled the spectators with deeper sympathy. Among the characters yet forthcoming we are glad to observe *Ninetta*, the humble heroine of "The Maid and the Magpie;" a part which, interesting and affecting as

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE COURIER OF LYONS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

It is, yet will give us another specimen of Grisi's light and simple comedy. In Grisi's acting, as well as singing, a great charm has always been found in her unaffected straightforward simplicity. She seizes the plain, broad features of every character; enters into it earnestly and paints it truly, without the slightest parade of art. Such, also, is the case with her singing No one has ever been more successful in making melody what it ought to be on the stage, not an exhibition, but a language for the expression of thought and feeling. And this very excellence has been supposed a defect—her avoidance of the display of art has been deemed a want of art. Many singers have excelled her in the florid or ornate style; they have wrapped up their airs in bright and delicate tissues, which indicate consummate skill, and delight the connoisseur. This Grisi has not done, and perhaps could not do; her full and mellow voice is not fitted for such feats of agility. She sings as she acts, simply and earnestly; but never betrays any deficiency of power, either in executing the notes of the composer, or in giving them such embellishments as are requisite for beauty and expression

Such, in our humble way of thinking, is Giulietta Grisi, as an artist. As a woman she does honour to her art. She is simple-hearted, kind, generous, and remarkable for her active beneficence, especially to the suffering members of her own profession; in which respects, we may add, she resembles some of the most illustrious of her sisterhood. Traits of her compassionate disposition might be mentioned, as pleasing as those recorded of Catalani and Malibran.

(The accompanying Portrait—an admirable likeness—is from a miniature painted by Meuret. The enclosing characteristic *bordure*, emblematic of Madame Grisi's lyric triumphs, has been designed for our Journal, by T. R. Macquoid.)

THE COURIER OF LYONS.

THE melodrama has its necessary laws by which it is distinguished from the poetic play. The latter, revelling in an opulence of language, sometimes prefers narration to presentment. But, with melodrama, that has no peculiar diction, and insists on rapidity of action, everything is produced in the foreground, and placed before the sight. The Grecian drama, we know, transacted all such business as might be revolting behind the scenes; and only permitted before them what could be confided to gorgeous dialogue—sometimes elaborately descriptive, sometimes eloquently passionate. This is a privilege not accorded to melodrama. Its action must be *seen*; if a murder is to be done, it must be done on the stage. Here we have, too, the source of its spectacular attractions. The action, addressing the sight, frequently calls for scenic accessories, and

THE SPEECH-DAY AT HARROW SCHOOL.—VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in this way sometimes gives scope and opportunity for extraordinary pictorial decoration. Advantage is naturally taken of such accident; nor is the value of the subject to be decorated much regarded; it is enough that the opportunity is created. Melodrama addresses the eye, and it attains an appropriate grace if it addresses it beautifully. It is here that the scene-painter comes in for his due share of praise.

In the scene which we this week present from the new melodrama, much credit is due to Mr. W. Gordon, or Mr. F. Lloyds, for the stage arrangements and adjuncts, and general pictorial effect. We are admitted to inspect the inside as well as the outside of old *Lesurgues'* inn, and thus a double action, when necessary, can be exhibited, or a rapid change of scene from one place to another accomplished with ease. In the higher drama, this would suggest a want of art; and yet the French, some modern tragedies, "Valerie," for instance, have affected it as an additional means of effect. Such a work, of course, ought to do much more, and aim at besides more proper to its purpose and its nature. With melodrama, however, these extrinsic contrivances are allowable. In the scene before us, the persons of the play pass in and out of the inn, and we need not be informed of what they do in either place; we see it readily, preceding as in vision, and are spared words. At the moment chosen by our artist, old *Lesurgues* has returned, after a brief absence from his inn, and sees *Dubosc*, whom, from his extraordinary personal resemblance, he mistakes for his wife, actually engaged in the murder. He interferes, and receives from the villain a shot in the shoulder while in the act of recognising his features. In this recognition is, indeed, the final effect of the scene. It may be remarked that the character of the father is acted by Mr. Graham, one of our most careful and precise of actors, whose steady progress in his profession entitles him to high commendation. His inter retation of the situation was, in all respects, effective, without exaggeration.

In such situations the horror that naturally belongs to them is lost in the pictorial effect. It is as a picture, rather than as an action, that the scene is witnessed. All is brought as rapidly as possible into complete composition; and no sooner is this accomplished than the curtain falls.

HARROW SCHOOL.—THE SPEECH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 29, having been appointed for the annual delivery of the Speeches at Harrow School, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales honoured the institution with their presence.

The inhabitants of the village made a great display on the occasion. The arch on entering the village from the London road was adorned with evergreens, the regal crown, ciphers, &c., and in compliment to the Prince of Wales, the triple feathers. Many of the houses of the tradespeople were decorated with national flags, and the Harrow Printing office displayed in bold and tasteful type the Royal mottoes, "Treu und Fest," and "Ich Dien." At the School the gateway was hung with laurel, and the arms of the benevolent founder, as usual, formed a conspicuous object. The English ensigns floated on either side, and were supported by the national flags of France and America. From eleven o'clock until one—the hour at which the Speeches were announced to commence—the distinguished visitors arrived in rapid succession—Lord John Russell and family, the Earl of Harrowby, and Viscount Palmerston (who came on horseback), being among the early visitors.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and suite, including the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Wateryard, Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, and Mr. Gibbs, arrived precisely at half-past one o'clock, and at once proceeded to the School-room, where their Royal Highnesses were received by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan (the Head Master), and the Under Masters, the Rev. W. Oxenham, Mr. G. F. Harris, the Rev. B. H. H. Drury, the Rev. J. Simpkinson, the Rev. R. Waddell, the Rev. E. H. Bradley, the Rev. T. H. Steel, the Rev. S. A. Pears, the Rev. F. Kendall, the Rev. G. C. Swayne, Mr. J. F. Macmillier, Mr. W. J. Bull, &c.

Mr. W. Winkley (the vestry clerk) and Mr. Page, with wands, preceded the Head Master and the Royal visitors to the Speech Room, where a brilliant and highly distinguished company had congregated.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales sat on the right of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who, as Head Master, presided in front of the rostrum, and was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Visitor), the Marquis of Abercorn, the Rev. W. Cunningham, and Mr. Sotheron, M.P. (Governors).

The Speeches then commenced. The subjoined is the programme:—

Hope, sen.	Latin Alcaics.	
	Natura ipsa de Immortalitate Animorum tacita judicat.	
Locock	From Latin Reader	Proofs.
Hudson	Elegus	Sophocles.
Marie, sen	Latin Oration for the Peel medal.	
	Regii dicta Animos ad Pectora nuncet.	
	(Lamartine to the Red Republicans, February, 1848.)	
Wigram, max ..	Russia	Campbell.
Mr. Ellis, sen. ..	Speech at Plymouth	Canning.
Sergeant	Greek Prose for the Hope medal.	
	Translation from Burke's Speech at Bristol.	
Trotter, Maj. ..	Uranicnes	Mason.
Locock	Anus Didius	
Kenyon	Latin Prose for the Gregory medal.	
	Translation from Macaulay's History of England.	
Maclean, sen. ..	Martius Galeotti	Sir W. Scott.
Harcourt, sen. ..	Louis XI.	
Earle, sen	Eng. English Essay.	
Harcourt, sen.	*Affects of a State of High Civilisation upon the Individual Character.*	
Earle, sen. ..	Le Maitre de Philosophie ..	Molière.
Mr Ashley, sen. ..	M. Jourdain	
Hope, sen. ..	Latin Hexameters	
	Ventus Exeunus.	
Chaplin, maj. ..	Master of the Guards	F. Lushington.
Hope, sen. ..	Greek Iambics	
	Translation from Shakspeare.	
Sergeant	Mr. Sneer	Sheridan.
Digby	Mr. Puff	

Wodehouse, sen., Neeld Medal for Mathematics.
M'Call, Second Prize for Mathematics.
Bethamley, prize for Euclid.
Tollemache, prize for Arithmetic.
Mr. Ashley, sen., Bothie of Medal for Modern Languages
Winter, Exhibition Prize for Modern Languages.

1. Barnes .. .. } Fifth Form Prizes for Latin Prose.
2. Harter .. .. }
Stuart, prize for Proficiency in Military Studies.
Sergeant — English Poem.
The Catacombs of Rome

The speeches were admirably delivered, and proved highly creditable both to the masters and students. The clever speech of Messrs. Earle and Ashley, from Molière's comedy, was warmly applauded by the company. Messrs. Sergeant and Digby were also most encouragingly commended, as *Mr. Sneer* and *Mr. Puff*. The list this year was longer than ordinary, owing to the new competition for Mr. Berish Bothfield's medal and Viscount Ebrington's prize, for proficiency in modern languages. It was the first year these honours had been open to competition. They were carried off by the Hon. Mr. Ashley (son of the Earl of Shaftesbury) and Mr. Winter. The Head Master having complimented the several successful scholars, awarded prizes in the usual manner; and this portion of the day's proceedings terminated. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, it is almost needless to remark, were loudly cheered on descending from the speech-room; and Viscount Palmerston (an old Harrovian) obtained a large share of public applause. Lord J. Russell, the Bishop of St. David's, the American Minister, the Provost of Eton, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Bishop of Oxford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Sotheron, and Viscount Ebrington were cordially greeted as they retired.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, and the suite of the company then repaired to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan's residence, where a déjeûner was laid out in the spacious dining-hall.

The Royal party left at twenty minutes to four o'clock, for London.

An elegant and massive silver salver has just been presented to the Rev. George Townsend Warner, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, on his resignation of the Assistant Mastership of Harrow School, by the pupils boarding in his house at the time of his leaving. The salver bears an inscription expressive of the esteem and confidence existing between Mr. Warner and his pupils. The plate is the design and workmanship of Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, Coventry-street.

OUR COTTON FACTORIES.—The total number of factories in the United Kingdom is 1932, containing 21,000,000 of spindles, 249,837 power looms; employing 141,601 males, and 189,423 females. But this is not the total number, as it appears by the "Official Returns" that Messrs. J. Bright Brothers, who have two factories in Rochdale, and one near Manchester, refused to make the returns called for; and Messrs. Smith, of Belper, in Derbyshire, also refused to make the returns.—*Braithwaite Poole's Statistics of Commerce.*

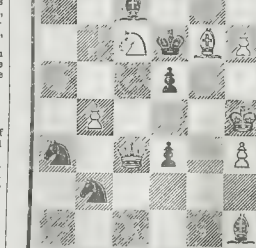
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STOCKLANDS.—They were quite correct, but not received in time for notice last week.
S. F. D., Lisbon.—You are wrong respecting Problem No. 531. Look at it once more.
S. F. H.—It shall be examined.
C. C. S., Ely.—I get the "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn. 2. Your Solution is incorrect.
ROYAL DUBLIN.—We will look the Game over, but the information you require had better be sought from the *Chess-players' Chronicle*—we have no space to give elementary instruction in the game.
ONE DEEPLY INTERESTED, &c.—1. A Selection from the recently-discovered Games of the famous Calabrese will, we hope, appear in our columns. 2. We cannot say.
H. O., Queensown, N. B.—Your No. 2 makes a neat Enigma, and she'l appear shortly.
J. W. B., Trinity Co'l. O.—Below our standard.
CHARLES ROE.—I have not had time to look at what you say.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 531, by Derevon, Q.R., Sunderland, Cear, Omar, F. H. S., B. D. Mantz, W. W. T., A. E., Jack of Shrewsbury, F. F., E. H., of Norwich, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA by Derevon, F. F., Derevon, Phiz, D. D., Jack of Shrewsbury, S. F., Delta, Omicron, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 542
By E. A. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in five moves.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.
BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

IT was acutely observed by the late Ensign O'Doherty in his ninety-eighth maxim, that "the reason why many important matters remain in obscurity and doubt is, that nobody has adopted the proper means for having them cleared up." This judicious remark on the part of the philosophic standard-bearer, appears to me to be most applicable to the present state of our information respecting the origin and progress of the game of Chess. Modern writers on the subject, with a few distinguished exceptions, merely repeat the puerile legends handed down to us by Damen, Ruy Lopez, and Salvio—men, who, undoubtedly, were first-rate chess-players, but rather deficient in antiquarian accuracy. Since the times of those early luminaries of the South, two of our most eminent Orientalists, Dr. Hyde and Sir William Jones, both of Oxford, arrived at the conclusion that Chess was invented in India, and thence introduced into Persia and other Asiatic regions during the sixth century of our era. This view has been adopted, solely on its own intrinsic merits, by Mr. Francis Deane and Sir Frederick Madden in their more recent communications on the subject to the "Transactions of the Archæological Society."

In the following papers, it is my intention to follow up to the utmost the path already pointed out by the Orientalists of Oxford. I hap'en to possess sources of information, which to my predecessors were either altogether unknown, or inaccessible. I think I can clearly show that the game originated in India, and nowhere else. I do not mean to say that I can intimate anything like the precise time when, or spot where, the invention took place; nor is this at all requisite for the investigation. In fact, many of our noblest discoveries, even of comparatively recent date, are still involved in obscurity. We know not to a certainty who it was that first applied the magnetic needle, so as to serve as a guide to the adventurous mariner across the pathless surface of the mighty deep. The art of printing, which unravels types—an art by which the secrets of the remote past are transmitted to the remotest future—is little more than four centuries old, yet are we still in a state of uncertainty as to the precise time *when*, the place *where*, and the person *by whom*, this glorious discovery was made. It is much, however, we may safely say, that the art had its birth near the banks of the Rhine, either at Strasbourg or Mainz, or still lower down; for be it known that Haarlem also has respectable claims to the invention. On the other hand, if any one were to assert, as in the case of Chess, that printing originated among the Scythian shepherds or the Arabs of the Desert, the idea would at once be scouted by all people of sense. In the former case, we have ample historical evidence to rely on; in the latter, we should have none; and, therefore, we should reject the whole as mere conjecture.

Precisely, in like manner, we have ample historical evidence, native and foreign, that Chess was invented in India, but not a single reliable scrap, tending to prove that it was either invented or known in any other country previously. It may be asked, then how came so many writers to ascribe the invention to so many other countries? The answer is simple: it resulted from sheer error of judgment—and the causes of such error are worth noticing. In the first place, the Indian game had a rude and primitive game played on a board by means of pebbles called *pettela* or *pessoi*, which bore as much resemblance to Chess as the ancient ship *Argo* did to the finest of our steam-vessels now ploughing the same dark-blue waters beyond the Symplegades as far as the shores of Colchis. Then the Romans had two distinct games, something like our backgammon and draughts, derived, as is believed, from the Grecian, and generally termed *Ludus Latrunculorum*, or "the Game of Chalcedrum;" but nothing approaching Chess. Well, during the middle ages whilst Latin was the written language of Europe, when a writer had occasion to mention the game of Chess, we find that to save himself trouble, he used the unwarrantable term "Ludus Latrunculorum," taking it for granted that it was identical with the game of the Romans. By-and-by, when the modern languages of Europe became a little formed, and translations from the Classics began to be made for the use of the general reader, for "Ludus Latrunculorum" was generally translated as "the game of Chess;" in order to give the thing the greater dignity. Now, we here see one error re-act upon another, so as to multiply itself beyond any assignable limit, the refutation of which would be mere waste of time.

In the second place, a host of writers of respectable abilities have, each according to his own preconceived notions (founded absolutely on *nothing*), attributed the paternity of Chess to various nations and tribes who, themselves, never laid any claim to the honour. For example—one man writes a quarto to prove that Chess was invented by the Scythian shepherds—nobody knows how long ago; and, in the course of time, communicated to Palamedes, at the siege of Troy, who quietly took to himself the honour of the invention. All this is sheer hallucination. Who were the Scythian shepherds? Why, they were the fathers of the savage Cossacks. Had he taken the Chaldean shepherds instead, there would be a little less absurdity in the matter: but the Scythian shepherds! this is too ridiculous. Another writer insists that Chess was invented either at Babylon or Palmyra—I forget which—because the Queen has such great power in the game. This is the greatest dreamer of the whole host. He evidently did not know that the word *Queen* was never heard of in Oriental Chess; and even if she were, the piece so called by us was one of the weakest on the board, even in Europe, till the beginning of the sixteenth century. Another will have it that Chess was invented by the Arabs, and that our word "*check*" is derived from the Arab Sheikh. Now we know well that the Arabs, never, to this day, used the word Sheikh at all. They received the game from the Persians, and have retained the original word Shah. Finally, another writer of higher qualifications than all the rest put together, tries hard to confer the honour on the Persians, an honour to which not one single author of that nation lays claim. I pass over the pretensions of the Irish, the Welsh, and the Jews, as "matters well worthy of confirmation," to use an expression borrowed from our Transatlantic cousins.

It is evident, then, that these two causes, to which others might be added, have tended to render the history of Chess an inextricable labyrinth. An ordinary writer intending to give a popular lecture on the subject, is compelled, as it were, to give the following stereotype paragraph, or something like it, in commencing his discourse:—"Some historians refer the invention of Chess to the philosopher Xerxes; others to the Grecian Princes Palamedes; some to the brothers Lydo and Tyrrhene; and others, again, to the Egyptians. The Chinese, the Hindoos, the Persians, the Arabians, the Irish, the Welsh, the Arracanians, the Jews, the Scythians; and, finally, their fair Majesties Semiramis and Zenobia also prefer their claims to be considered as the originators of Chess. But the testimonies of writers in general prove nothing except the remote antiquity of the game."

Now if, instead of echoing such views, writers were to reflect for a moment on what they are saying, or rather repeating, they would soon find theirs is far from being the proper course "for having the matter cleared up," supposing charitably that such is their object. A brief inquiry, we think, would convince them that the "philosopher Xerxes," and the "brothers Lydo and Tyrrhene," were, like Mrs. Harris, persons of questionable existence, the mere myth of some jovial mediæval monk, probably conjured up under such inspiration as might have emitted from a good cup of wine. They would have found, moreover, that there is not a particle of evidence that either the Grecian Prince Palamedes, or any other Grecian Prince or peasant of ancient times, knew anything of Chess; and that neither the Persians nor the Egyptians ever did possess or prefer any claim whatever to the invention. Finally, they would find, on a very small degree of reflection, that the presumed antiquity of Chess among the Irish, the Welsh, the Jews, the Cherokees, and all other such enlightened and civilised communities, is nothing else than "the baseless fabric of a vision."

If we calmly inquire into facts, setting aside all foolish prejudices and partialities, we shall find that the history of Chess divides itself into three distinct periods. The first is that of the ancient Hindi game, called Chaturanga, in which the moves and powers of all the pieces employed (with one exception) were the same as they are at this day. The origin of this game is lost in the fathomless abyss of remote antiquity; but there can be no question, as we shall afterwards show, that it was invented in India. The board consisted then, as it does now, of sixty-four squares. The game was played by four persons, each having a King, a Rook, a Knight, and, lastly, a Bishop (then represented by a Ship), together with four Pawns. The two opposite players were allied against the other two, and the moves were decided by the turn of an oblong die having four faces marked with the numbers two, three, four, and five; the two and five being opposites, as were the three and four. The very simplicity and imperfection of this game furnish the best possible proofs of its originality. Its duration may have been three to four thousand years before the sixth century of our era.

The second, or mediæval period, in the history of Chess, occupies one thousand years—that is, from the sixth to the sixteenth century of our era. At the commencement of this period the first improvement made in the game is very decided. The board and the powers of the pieces still remain the same, but the two allied forces have each united on one side of the board, whilst the adversaries have done the same on the other. One of the allied Kings then becomes a subordinate piece, called *Farzin*, or *Wazir*, the counsellor or minister—with only half the power that he had previously possessed as an independent sovereign. At the same time the Bishop is transferred to the corner of the board, and the Rook to the place before occupied by the Farzin. Finally, the game is continued and the whole game is reduced to a pure trial of mental power and intellectual skill.

The third, or modern period, commences with the sixteenth century. The change made here consists, first, in extending the power of the Bishop, allowing him to command the whole diagonal, instead of every third square, as formerly; secondly, in giving the Queen the enormous power of the Rook and Bishop combined, as at present; thirdly, in allowing the Pawns to advance one or two squares at pleasure, at their first move. To these improvements we may add that of casting the King and Rook, recording to the Italian method or that of the Anglo-French school. It is just probable that our go-lessen has likewise undergone some unimportant modifications—such, for instance, as giving the Queen the additional power of the Knight. This, like our modern improvements in the implements of war, will tend to shorten the duration of a game, "a consummation," sometimes, "most devoutly to be wished."

It is now time to finish this rambling chapter. In my next it will be my task to describe, more minutely than has yet been done in any modern language, the primary ancient Hindu game of Chaturanga, a game which has been hitherto entirely misunderstood, owing to the inaccurate account of it given in the early volumes of the "Asiatic Researches." Be it known, at the same time, that I do not herein claim unto myself any extraordinary degree of merit. The task is as much easier for me at the present day, than it must have been to Sir William Jones in his time. He had, most probably, a single and imperfect manuscript to work upon; whereas I have the choice of two printed texts, besides sundry other minor advantages which it were needless to enumerate.

GREAT CHESS GATHERING IN LIVERPOOL.
(From a Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Northern and Midland Chess Association was held at the Exhibition Rooms, on the 23rd and 24th ult.

Among the gentlemen assembled, in addition to the chess members of the Liverpool Club, which now musters saw my strong, we noticed Sir John Bisshop, Bart., one of the best players in Ireland; Mr. Staunton, M. De Rivière, the Hon. Secretary of the York Chess Circle; Herr Lowenthal, the well-known Hungarian player; the Rev. S. Burnell, of Wyresdale Rectory; Mr. Morecroft, and Mr. Harden, of Rock Ferry; and Messrs. Kipping, Ralls, and Aylmer, the leading amateurs of Manchester. At an early hour on the opening day, the majority of the chess-boards were in requisition, and many interesting contests took place.

At three o'clock on the following day the President, having been voted to the chair, Mr. Staunton proceeded to lay before the meeting the alterations in the laws of Chess, which, with Messrs. Von Jaenisch, Von Heydebrand, and himself considered to be desirable.

Mr. Staunton commenced the subject by observing that, at the last meeting of the Association, he had taken occasion to animadvert upon the defects and inconsistencies of our present code of laws, and to enlarge upon the members who did him the honour to listen to his views, the expediency of adopting some means to obtain a more complete revision of the laws, so that they might be applicable to all probable cases of dispute. A committee was formed for the purpose, and the result was a little pamphlet containing many important alterations and additions. In obedience to that resolution, I immediately put myself in communication with those gentlemen, and the result was a little pamphlet could desire. I carried with me a copy of the proposed alterations, which, however imperfect they might be, I had the honour to present to the notice of every Chess amateur, they devoted themselves to the task they had been solicited to undertake; and I have now the pleasure to present to the meeting the fruits of their labours. In the pages of Mr. Von Jaenisch, we have been favoured by a treatise on the laws, more comprehensive and evincing more research than any production of the kind yet written; and on the part of Mr. Von Heydebrand, I have before me a series of valuable notes, for which I hope of fully equal practical utility." After entering at some length into the subject of his own contribution to the tripartite work, which, he trusted, would appear in conjunction with the pamphlet of his colleagues in a single volume during the present year, Mr. S. went on to say:—"Before proceeding to give you an abstract of the corrections which we propose to submit to the judgment of the Chess community, it is but right to say, my colleagues and myself to assure you that these alterations have not been ventured without long consideration and a great amount of hard reading. Our endeavour has been to acquire an accurate knowledge of the ancient moves and powers of the Chessmen. To ascertain as nearly as the accessible works of the period would permit, when that remarkable change in the moves, &c., took place, which gave us the present game; and, finally, to trace from the earliest works extant on the game in Europe, the different laws or rules which have been established from time to time by various countries to regulate it. Fortunately, in the attainment of this indispensable information many works now obsolete have been carefully consulted and a vast amount of time and mental labour, not always with commensurate results, has been expended. After ridding the ancient works to which attention had been paid, Mr. Staunton confessed his own labours with respect to them had been considerably lightened by a discovery, as remarkable as it was interesting, of several invaluable MSS. on Chess, which had enabled him to settle many long-controverted points, and correct many erroneous impressions regarding the old laws and usages of the game. (An account of these new-found treasures was given in our last.) Mr. S. proceeded to enumerate those clauses in the received laws to which he own, and the attention of his colleagues had been especially directed, and at the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks having been accorded him by acclamation, the majority of guests adjourned to an entertainment provided for them at the Adelphi Hotel. The next meeting of the Association, it was understood, would be at Leamington.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At a dinner given by the Emperor of Austria to his newly-appointed Generals, Hess, Schlick, Clam, &c., his Majesty proposed one single toast—"The health of his Majesty the Sultan."

The Senate of Hamburg has approved of the decision of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, that the last Russian loan shall not be officially quoted at the Bourse.

His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.B., who has been *en congé* in this country during the last twelve months, arrived at the British Embassy at Florence on the 28th ult.

The arrivals of specie last week were again very heavy, amounting to about £850,000, of which one half was silver.

The sign of the "Omer Pacha" has been adopted for a large beershop, about to be opened near the Infantry Barracks, Windsor.

The railway calls for July amount to £1,190,163, nearly all of which is on account of foreign companies, in which the interest of English capitalists is not known.

The insurance losses on American shipping during the last nine months have averaged more than one million of dollars per month.

The Liverpool magistrates are trying a new plan to stop robberies at night: they have ordered the police to look up all known thieves found abroad after sunset.

Government are about to appoint teachers of practical science in Ireland, in connection with the "Museum of Industry and Geology," under the superintendence of Sir Robert Kane. They are to lecture in the Irish towns.

A petition is lying in New York has presented a memorial to the Senate, claiming to have invented a battering-ram of such force, that thirteen of them are capable of defending the coast from Passamaquoddy to the Rio Grande.

It is rumoured that the young King of Portugal is not unlikely to contract a matrimonial alliance with the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg.

The Dutch Government has ordered that in the tobacco trade have agreed that business shall cease from four o'clock on Saturdays

The Legislature of Connecticut has refused to grant to the Legislature of New York the right to tax the deposits of the inhabitants of this latter city.

The total value of currency of the Australian colonies, which in January was £4,000,000, is now £6,000,000, over the correspondence of the first month in the year the fire months of 1854 June, the amount of gold exported is more than in 185

Up to the present time 8000 letters for the English fleet have passed through the

The Emperor, with the most profound secrecy intended for [illegible] between Spezzia, Venice, and Sardinia, arrived [illegible] until the 10th inst. The Greeks cannot be too ready to take out the above mentioned [illegible] The Times has been superstitious.

A great number of vipers have appeared this year in the department of the Côte-du-Nord. The Prefect has issued an order, according to which [illegible] for every one destroyed.

The Court of Monmouth gaol has been apprehended on a charge of [illegible] The amount of his defalcations is said to be £[illegible]

Within the last month, seventeen suicides have been committed in Berlin, many of them owing to gambling losses.

It was stated in the House of Lords last week, on the authority of Lord Coke, that a marriage had once been set aside because the husband had upon one occasion stood godfather to the second cousin of his wife.

A letter from Cairo states that the harvest this year has been very abundant, and that Egypt will be able, if necessary, to supply Europe with a considerable quantity of corn.

At the present moment there are seven cardinal's hats at the disposal of the Pope, and an eighth is likely to be soon vacant by the death, which is daily expected, of the Archbishop of Lucca.

The total emigration from Liverpool during last quarter was 84,230; compared with 74,641 in the corresponding quarter of last year, this shows an increase in the number of emigrants of 9589.

A letter from Rome says:—"The Abbé Lucien Bonaparte has lately received the tonsure from the hands of Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda

The fruit crop in France this year is said to be one of the most abundant ever seen; the peach, almond, pear, and apple-trees are literally bending under the weight of the fruit. Cherries have been an absolute drug; and enormous quantities of them have been bought for the Paris and London markets.

Lord Maidstone has issued an address to the electors of Cambridge, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of their borough as soon as the writs are issued.

The Orange River Free State has adopted the Dutch language as the current language in its Courts of Justice and Public offices.

The consumption of tea has increased since the reduction of the duty. In the five months ended the 5th June, the quantity entered for home consumption was 26,985,578 lbs.; against 23,845,319 lbs last year.

The *Cape Town Mail* states that orders have been received to send home immediately, the whole of the military forces stationed in that colony, with the exception of the Cape Corps and one regiment to remain in Cape Town.

The number of visitors to Hampton Court Palace in 1833 was 186,734; being about half the number who appeared in 1851; but, as compared with the number in 1852, there is an increase of 7000.

The value of last year's potato crop far exceeded the highest amount ever before raised off a similar aggregate of soil in Ireland.

The receipts of Prussian joint-stock railways for the month of January amounted to 5,320,000 thalers, showing an increase of 1,100,000 over the same period of last year.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury has been prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the 20th of July.

The Governor of Gibraltar reports to the Duke of Newcastle that the temporary quarantine, imposed by him in February last, has been raised.

The cholera is making serious ravages in several parts of France, and especially in the departments of the Aube and the Upper Marne. There are no less than fifteen departments affected by the disease

The number of wrecks in June amounted to 96 ships. The records for April and May contained a list of 206 ships, making a total of 246 losses in the three months.

The *New York Courier and Inquirer*, speaking of the Fishery Treaty, says it is not unlikely that the southern senators will insist upon a clause for the restitution of fugitive slaves now in Canada, and the practical extension of the Fugitive Slave Act to those provinces.

The misunderstanding which occurred between the Earl of Erroll and his Colonel has been amicably arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, and Lord Erroll has returned to his duties.

For many years past there has not been so hopeful a prospect of an abundant harvest in Ireland as that which is now fast ripening to maturity.

The town of Bradford is threatened with great scarcity of water in the event of July proving a dry month. The main source of supply is only yielding about one-third of the quantity usually required by the town.

Last week the Civil Tribunal in Paris was called upon to pronounce interdiction, on the ground of insanity, in the case of Paul de Saint-Pierre, son of the author of "Paul and Virginia."

The section of the railway from Antwerp to Rotterdam, having been completed from Antwerp to Breda, was opened last week with great ceremony. A grand dinner was given on the occasion.

Upwards of 7000 persons pressed into the palace at Berlin, on the 27th and 28th ult., to gaze at the marriage *trousseau* of Princess Louise, whose nuptials were to be celebrated on the following day.

The *Messaggero*, of Modena, announces that M. Gabbi, the judge who was stabbed in the streets of Parma some days ago, is out of danger.

Mr. Fagan, a Sheffield cutler, having forwarded a case of razors for Sir Charles Napier, as a mark of admiration, the Admiral, in acknowledging the receipt of the Sheffield blades, says, "It was not before they were wanted, as mine are none of the best."

The scarcity of seamen in the merchant service is severely felt in New York, many vessels having been detained. Secretary Dobbin proposes to increase the wages of seamen in the navy, in order to increase the number of enlistments.

The Earl of Albemarle, in a letter to the farmers of Norfolk, advises them to grow flax rather than wheat, as they will, thereby, realise double the profit which grain yields.

The *Univers* publishes a long letter from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Lima, expressing his sympathy for the Archbishop of Fribourg and enclosing an order for 500*l.* towards the subscription "in aid of the persecuted church of Fribourg."

There have been four cases of cholera in the *Duke of Wellington*, in the Baltic. Two died in the hospital ship, one recovered on board the *Duke*, and one is recovering in the hospital ship.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY

THE last Exhibition of the Society took place in the Gardens in the Regent's Park, on Wednesday; when the show of flowers and fruit was remarkably fine.

Among the objects of attraction was a Fern Case, exhibited by Mrs. Ruscombe Wollen, of Chepstow Villas, Bayswater. The interior of the

NEW FERN CASE.

case represents a small serpentine rivulet, on which mosses and a collection of the choicest foreign ferns luxuriate in an atmosphere abundantly supplied with moisture. One of the most interesting features in this design, is that it affords, without trouble or difficulty, a pleasing pursuit for a sitting-room, especially in the winter months, when all other vegetation is in a dormant state; since this case exhibits the seasons of spring and summer. Mrs. Wollen has also designed an aquavivarium, containing marine plants, similar to those in the Gardens of the Zoological Society.

At the Exhibition on Wednesday the fruit was magnificent. The peaches, grapes, strawberries, and pines were predominant in beauty and growth. The display of cut roses was fine, and nothing could exceed the brilliant and diversified perfection of the pelargoniums. The orchids were truly splendid. This last exhibition would have proved one of the most attractive of the season, but for the heavy rain. The gardens are in excellent order, and exquisite taste is shown in their arrangement.

Among the visitors were the Duchess of St Albans, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Ladies Enfield, C. Stirling, De Tabley, Rokeby, C. Cavendish, Clark, M'Farlane, Goldsmid, Petters, Buchan, C. Barrington, Marshall, Grattan, Clayton, Esq., Brook, Campbell, Bayley, and Evans; Lord Rokeby, Lord Sondes, the Bishop of Durham, Archdeacon Jones, Baron Goldsmid, Miss B. Coutts; the Spanish, Greek, and Brazilian Ambassadors; and the Indian Princes Gholam Mahomed Dhuleep Sing, Runjeet Sing, &c. The gold medals, which were numerous, were awarded to Mr. May, Mr. Williams, Mr. Speed, Mr. Woolly, Mr. Green, Messrs. Fraser, Mr. Fros', Messrs. Robinson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Gilham, Mr. Gedney, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Holder, and Mr. Ewen The usual military bands were in attendance.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FORMATION OF A CHANNEL SQUADRON

A formidable Channel squadron is ordered to be formed immediately, and placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Berkeley, C.B., Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty. The ships to compose it are to assemble as soon as possible at Spithead. We have enough ships at home to form a most powerful squadron, and the only difficulty in the way will be that of manning them. This difficulty will, however, we believe, be got over. There has been a little relaxation of late in the endeavour to enrol men; but, if energetic measures be again adopted, we anticipate they will succeed. The following ships are available for the Channel squadron:—

	Guns.	Stationed at.		Guns.	Stationed at
Royal Albert, screw	121	Sheerness	Wellesley ..	74	Chatham
Waterloo ..	120	Sheerness	Indefatigable ..	60	Devonport
Royal William ..	120	Devonport	Curacoa, screw ..	36	Forbsmouth
St. Vincent ..	104	Portsmouth	Dauntless, screw	22	Portsmouth
Impregnable ..	104	Plymouth	Terpsichore, screw	24	Portsmouth
Algiers, screw ..	91	Spithead	Hornet, screw ..	16	Woolwich
Hannibal, screw	91	Sheerness	Harpy, screw ..	16	Portsmouth
Powerful ..	84	Portsmouth	Conway ..	26	Cork.
Calcutta ..	81	Sheerness	Swallow, screw ..	8	Portsmouth
Formidable ..	84	Sheerness	Sphynx, paddle..	6	Portsmouth
Colossus, screw ..	80	Portsmouth			

The above are exclusive of small craft, and, with the exception of the *Curacoa*, *Harrier*, and *Swallow* are all in commission.

The 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, or Scots Greys, left Nottingham on Monday. The occasion of their departure excited great enthusiasm in the town, and it was calculated that 30,000 persons were present. On reaching the centre of the market-square they were met by a civic procession from the Exchange, headed by Mr Reckless, the Mayor, and Mr. Mundella, the Sheriff, and which consisted of the magistrates, Town Council, Militia and Yeomanry officers, many of the principal townsmen, and by all the corporate servants in their state and livery, preceding the mace and other insignia. They halted a few minutes, for refreshment, which immediately afterward, marched for Liverpool to embark on board the *Simla*.

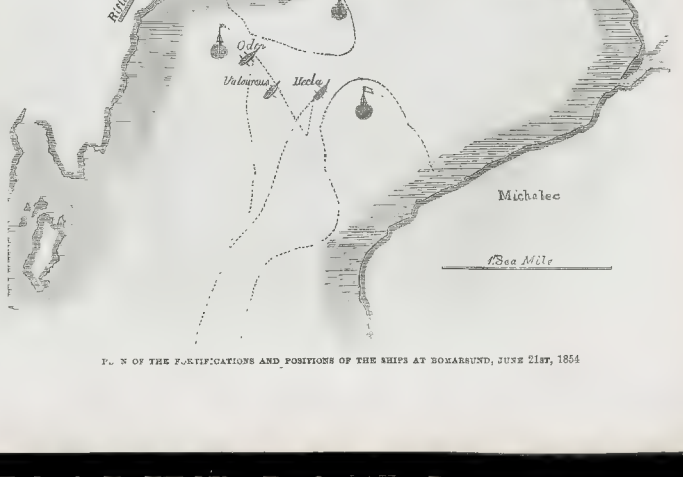
THE Royal mail-steamer *Orinoco* is being prepared for service to take out a regiment of infantry, and two Peninsular and Oriental steam ships *Hindostan* and *Simla*, and the General Screw Steamship, per Company's steamer *Prince*, have also been chartered by Government. The whole of these steamers are to be got ready without delay. Thirteen vans, one full of musket ball cartridges (we may also say sixty tons), and other military stores, have arrived at Southampton for shipment to the East. The destination of the troops to be conveyed by the *Orinoco*, *Himalaya*, *Prince*, and *Simla*, is not known, but it is understood the steamers are to proceed direct to Constantinople, there to receive orders as to their final destination, which is supposed to be a port in the Crimea, for the purpose of co-operating with the army and sea forces now in the Black Sea, in a combined attack on Sebastopol.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT [illegible]

(From a Correspondent in the Baltic Fleet.)

On the morning of the 21st ult. (*Odin* being in company), we fell in with the *Hecla*, Captain Hall, off Lodsgar Lighthouse, to the southward of the Aland Isles, and immediately proceeded, in order of battle, through the intricate channels leading to Lemar Sound; pilots having been previously procured by Captain Hall, they being masters of vessels captured by him among the islands, who agreed to pilot the ships in, on the promise of their vessels being restored.

At 1 p.m. beat to quarters, and cleared for action; the men remaining at their guns, ready to clear the woods, if riflemen should be concealed. At 4 45. the ship's company having had supper, they were again called to their quarters. One unfortunate occurrence took place, a man belonging to the *Odin* fell overboard; and, though the ship was going slowly, and every exertion made to save him, they were unsuccessful, and the poor fellow met with a watery grave. At 4 55 the *Hecla*, whilst proceeding through the Narrows, fired the first shot, into a thick jungle, and, shortly after, another, at the same time hoisting the pirate ensign at the main—the pre-concerted signal to commence the engagement. A large round fort on a hill, with two tiers of guns casemated, now appeared in sight, and, in a few minutes more, a second, similar to the first, on a hill on the right, with a long semi-circular battery (also with two tiers of guns casemated) on the water's edge; and also a third round fort, like the others, on an island to the right. The *Hecla* fired a few shot from her long guns, which, at first, fell short; but, as more way was required to close the batteries, she soon threw a shell over the long fort, and the fire now became general with shot and shell, so me of which pitched over, but most fell short of this fort, which now opened fire on us; their shot, however, fell a great distance short of the mark; and we continued to fire away, at a distance of about 2000 yards, passing and re-passing one another, until six, when a small masked battery at the point of the wood to the left opened a smart flanking fire to us as we stood across, and a heavy fire from field-pieces, with horse Artillery, and Minié rifles. We immediately returned the compliment, pouring in a rapid fire of shot and shell, apparently with great effect, as many of the shell burst



PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AND POSITIONS OF THE SHIPS AT BOMARSUND, JUNE 21ST, 1854

BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.

RIFLEMEN. MASKED BATTERY. "HECLA." 1st ROUND FORT. "VALOROUS." VILLAGE OF BOMARSUND.

directly over the battery; but we soon found we had a rather more formidable enemy to contend with than we at first suspected, many of their shot striking our hull, and rifle bullets falling thick all round us. About this time an unburst shell pitched on the quarter-deck of the *Hecla*, which an officer (Mr. Lucas) standing by, regardless of the danger, picked up and threw overboard, to the admiration of every one. At 7 the fire from the guns in the wood ceased, but we continued ours, as the riflemen were not yet silenced. At 7 30 ceased firing into the wood, as we were now out of range of their rifles, and recommenced the cannonade at the long fort, and the round one on the left; both of them returning it at intervals, but nearly all falling short. At 9 anchored by signal, in order of battle—*Hecla* on the right, with springs on the cables, within range, and kept up a steady and well-directed fire at the long fort. 9.45, *Hecla* made signal, "Well done, *Valorous*;" our shell falling well and rapidly. At the same time a fire burst out behind the centre of the long fort, which was immediately followed by three hearty British cheers, and the firing continued with renewed exertions, using Moorsom's shell. The main-deck guns, being out of range, were not used; but the 10 inch told with great effect, and soon a second fire burst out, to the right of the first, and spread rapidly. At 11.15 all the fuzes being expended, we kept up the fire with round shot; those from the batteries on the hill falling over us, some of them evidently red hot from the noise they made when falling into the water. 12.50, ceased firing by signal, and gave three hearty cheers, the fires increasing rapidly. We then weighed, steamed through the narrows, and anchored about ten miles from the scene of action. We are now at Grisselham. *Hecla* and *Odin* have returned to the fleet. The loss on board our ships was very slight: *Hecla*, one wounded (slightly); *Valorous*, none; *Odin*, two wounded (not seriously).

Captain Hall received on the 22nd an order to join Admiral Napier, from which circumstance some decisive operation was supposed to be contemplated.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of July 4, states that "Bomarsund was again bombarded on the 26th and 27th June. The fortifications were half destroyed. The Russians were transporting the stores from Bomarsund to Gelaby.

2nd ROUND FORT. LONG FORT, 80 GUNS. "ODIN." 3rd ROUND FORT.

THE CITY OF ABO.

ABO is the most ancient city in Finland; its history being coeval with the reign of Eric the Saint, that is from about 1150 to 1160, the period at which Christianity was first introduced into that wild region. The Castle is as ancient as the town, and can boast of having more than once arrested the onward march of the Russian armies. It is now used as a prison, and is garrisoned by half a battalion of infantry. The Cathedral of Abo is highly interesting, not on account of its external appearance, which is coarse and heavy, but partly for its interior, which is of three epochs, and, still more, on account of its having been the cradle of Christianity in Finland; this being the spot where the first Episcopal chair was instituted; for many centuries the first families in Finland were buried here also, and the chapels are filled with their monuments.

The streets of Abo have a desolate appearance, on account of their great width and the low style of building, which has prevailed ever since the great fire of 1827, which destroyed two thirds of the old city. Previous to that catastrophe it had a flourishing port and a well-attended University. Its trade is now very much reduced; and its University, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1630, has been removed to Helsingfors, the Russian capital of Finland. Although the city does not contain more than 14,000 inhabitants, it covers as much ground as Dresden, owing to the wideness of the streets, and the scattered style of building. Abo is celebrated in history as the spot on which the relations between Russia and Sweden were settled in 1745. Here too, Alexander and Bernadotte concluded that treaty which arrayed Sweden against France, and placed the father of the present Swedish King in the anomalous position of fighting against his own countrymen.

A recent letter from Stockholm states that no vessel of any kind or nation is allowed to enter Abo, the authorities being afraid of the arrival of intelligence injurious to Russian interests. Not less than thirty one gun-boats are now ready and manned in Abo harbour.

ABO, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

[ALTHOUGH the news conveyed by the Electric Telegraph renders of comparatively little importance the statement of the main facts from the seat of war, the following letter from our Special Correspondent on the Danube will be found to be full of interest, and to contain details by the aid of which the late telegraphic news becomes more intelligible.]

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

SCHUMLA, June 4th, 1854.

The siege of Silistria is prosecuted by the Russians with a vigour proportioned to their desire of getting the place in their possession previous to the concentration of the Allies. I passed through Varna on the 2nd inst., and found the Light Division of the British force encamped outside the lines, and expecting to move at a moment's notice. Although the French were only represented by a corps of Sappers and Miners, quarters had been prepared for several thousand men; and the words "Armée Française," chalked upon the best houses, had proved the foresight of the commissariat in securing beforehand every available corner. Two piers have been built in an incredibly short space of time; and on the day of my arrival the horses and men of Lord Cardigan's regiment, the 8th Hussars, were landed. The port was most animated — boats gliding about in such numbers as had never before been seen in the bay, and English soldiers being towed to land alternately by British tars and French or Turkish sailors. The first ships, containing the Canrobert divisions, were entering the harbour as I left for Schumla. On the road to Devna a detachment of Sappers and Miners were making the road fit for artillery, and had nearly completed their task. It may be expected that the Allies will have a force shortly concentrated, ready to relieve Silistria.

Since the last accounts I wrote, the Russians have continued to assault the Arab Tabia, an outwork of considerable extent, against which they are now making regular approaches—and experience having proved to them the impossibility of carrying it by assault. On the 2nd of June two mines were exploded by the enemy, who had prepared their storming parties for an assault on the outworks; but the mines were ill laid, and exploded in such a way as to kill and wound several Russians, without destroying any essential part of the fortifications. The Turks, seeing the mishap of the enemy, sallied out and killed several men.

It is to be regretted that, during the course of these proceedings, a most serious loss has been suffered by the Turks. Mussa Pacha, whose house had been a special mark during the whole of the siege, was killed in a passage leading from his room, by the explosion of a shell. Mussa Pacha, who had been frequently remonstrated with on the imprudence of staying in a house which was the mark of the enemy's shells, had obstinately refused to retire from it.

There is good news from the army of Little Wallachia. Skender, who had advanced from Krawna, eight leagues on the road to Slatina, was met by a regiment of Paskiewitsch Hussars, 400 Cossacks, and four field pieces. He had with him a regiment of cavalry, some Irregulars, and no guns. He charged the enemy with tremendous vigour, scattered them, took the four guns and 10 0 prisoners, and left 600 Russians either killed or wounded on the field.

June 14.

The siege of Silistria continues to be the event of the present campaign. In every sense it is a remarkable episode in the war. For upwards of thirty days the Russians have expended their energies in vain attacks against an outwork of the smallest dimensions. The Arab Tabia, against which they made approaches similar to those required by a fortress of the largest size, is a mere redoubt of earth, mounting five guns, and defended by 400 men, who are relieved every forty-eight hours. Such outworks are usually stormed without the necessity of regular approaches; but the Russians have failed in the assaults which they have made; whilst the imperfect method of their advance has caused them to suffer enormous losses. The mines which they have laid have recoiled upon themselves, and the number of lives which they have sacrificed is immense. It is evident, therefore, that, however strong the Russians may be in manœuvring their armies upon the field, their knowledge of regular sieges is by no means perfect. Whatever may be the fate of the Arab Tabia, which I fear cannot much longer hold out, the Russians will still have the main body of the place to carry after they have taken it. I believe there is no record of a redoubt holding out for weeks against an enemy whose parallels are within 150 yards; and one may calculate the time the Russians are likely to take in reducing Silistria by that which they expend in the reduction of the out-works. The Turks have this advantage on their side, that the communications are kept up constantly between Silistria and the country behind it. A vast and high forest covers the ground from Toutracan to the walls, and stretches to a distance of eighteen miles from Schumla. The villages in this forest had been abandoned by the peasantry of all denominations, who, it must be owned, were almost as much afraid of the Bashi-bozouks as of the enemy; but the Commander-in-Chief has advanced his troops gradually, and they are now, for the greater part, *echellonné* on the road to Silistria. Behram Pacha (General Cannon), with a brigade of Chasseurs, was encamped, on the 11th, within four leagues of the besieged town; Sadyk Pacha, with his Cossacks, was at a distance of six leagues; and the divisions of Hassan Pacha, and Ismail Mushir Pacha, are also forward on the road from Schumla. The confidence of the peasantry will revive as the main body of the Turkish force advances, and then there will be no lack of accommodation and food for men and horses. The Russians, however, have taken new measures against Silistria since the advance of the Turks from Schumla, and a few days ago six battalions, making a total of about 4500 men, crossed the Danube at Oltenitza. This, no doubt, is the vanguard of a larger force, which, however, has not as yet closed up the communication between the besieged and the army outside. The gates which the Turks use to enter the town is the Stambul gate, and latterly the Russians had succeeded in placing a gun so as to rake the entrance. It was at no great distance from that place that Mussa Pacha was killed. The Russians have also guns playing upon the ground behind the covered way, which leads to the Arab Tabia. A few days since, Captain Symmons, R.E., Captain Fearon, and Captain Govane, of the Sardinian Staff, went to visit Silistria, and were welcomed at the spot I have just mentioned by a shell, which exploded almost in the midst of them. There was no one wounded in that party, fortunately, though the pieces flew through it; but the shell burst in the centre of a sitting group of Bashi-bozouks, killing three and wounding five others. The Arab Tabia itself is described as a particularly hot place at present, and no one can show the corner of a hat or the glitter of an epaulette without an instant discharge of Minié rifles, and a hail of balls and shells of every kind. The conduct of the besieged has been admirable. The town in its whole extent is under the fire of the enemy; the steeple of one of the mosques has a hole knocked through it by a gun-shot, and still stands erect. The inhabitants have all abandoned their houses, and live under ground, so that little or no damage is done to human life by the volleys of shells which are fired into the place.

A few days since a flag of truce was sent in by the Russians, and the bearer came to complain that the conduct of the Turkish Irregulars was contrary to the rules of civilised warfare. They had been seen parading on the end of their lances the heads of some Russians killed in the various encounters of the last few weeks. The Commander of the Irregulars replied that such was the custom of the corps, and that the Russians were at liberty to do the same to all the Bashi bozouks they might catch. This answer, if it be true, and it was given to me by very good authority, shows what sort of men are these Irregulars. I, for my part, hope that when those celebrated chiefs, Yousouf and Beatson, come to discipline these

SIR EDMUND LYONS, G.C.B., REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE BRITISH FLEET, IN THE BLACK SEA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

CIRCASSIAN PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO SCHUMLA.

co[illegible]y will succeed in putting an end to the barbarities which they commit. Youssouf, who has organised French Mussulman Irregulars, and Beatson, who has had much experience with these in the service of England, are not likely to tolerate the exhibition of human heads upon pike staves.

Whilst the Russians crossed at Oltenitza, the Turks were passing the Danube at Rustchuk. They commenced crossing early on the morning of the 11th inst., and are said to have occupied Giurgevo. The first force that crossed before daylight consisted of two battalions of infantry and three or four squadrons of cavalry. The Turkish army, which evacuated Little Wallachia, is now concentrated at Tirnova, ready to act when it may be needed. The French, as yet, have only landed a brigade of the Canrobert division at Varna; but it is asserted that within a week 30,000 men will have arrived. The Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier Lord Cardigan, is at Devna. It consists at present of the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers, with a few guns. The Light Division, which left Varna, is encamped at a spot half way between that place and Devna. A man named Spitz, who took the contract for provisions for the Cardigan Brigade was wounded by a Turk at Devna whilst driving some carts, with stores, to the camp. The case is flagrant. The Turks, who witnessed the act refuse, however, to give evidence against the offender, and although the culprit is in confinement, it is difficult to say whether Turkish justice will reach him. Spitz is now laid up in Schumla with his wound, which is a sabre cut across the face.

Since leaving Constantinople I find that Redschid Pacha has at last retired from the Cabinet of the Porte. I should scarcely mention this fact in a letter from Schumla had it not been publicly stated that the retirement of the Prime Minister was temporary, his successor having been only appointed *ad interim*. I have every reason to know, however that Redschid Pacha's retirement is permanent. It remains now to be seen whether his successor will handle the affairs of State with equal ability and judgment. The present condition of Europe is complicated by difficulties of all sorts. The adhesion of Austria to the policy of England and France, albeit extremely favourable to the speedy termination of the war with Russia, has added to the confusion of the situation. So long as it remained doubtful whether Austria would join the other Western Powers or not, [illegible] Turkish sovereignty or suzerainty, like [illegible] Danubian Principalities, and the Herzegovina, had an obvious course to pursue. Their policy was to keep aloof from Russia, because as long as that Power would have involved the possibility of Austrian invasion; and hatred of Austria, which is a chronic sentiment in most of these provinces, kept them within bounds; but now that Austria declares against Russia, their policy is changed, and that very hatred will drive them into sympathising with the Court of St. Petersburg. No idea can be formed in England of the Russo-phobia which exists as present in Servia. The English and French Consuls are no longer welcome at the palace of Prince Alexander; M. Mashin, the Russian Consul, it is true, is no longer present; but M. Simonovitch an equally able agent, has succeeded him, and is permitted by the Servian Government to reside in Gourgoussevatz, the centre of the Principality. The Prince has raised the populations, and called to arms all available men. He has thus an active force of 50,000 men ready to act in favour of Russia. In the midst of this ebullition of feeling, the Turkish Governor, Izzet Pacha, is laid up with dropsy, and no active steps are taken to counteract Russian influence. Of course he is this the good cloud which hangs over the horizon in that part of Europe. Hungary, which has been waiting patiently for the moment when circumstances may render a rising possible, cannot but feel that the Governments of Europe are acting at this moment as if no revolutionary feeling existed there and in the other Austrian dominions It would be a strange sight, indeed, to see a fresh revolution in Austria acting this time in concert with Russian hostility against the Imperial power. It would be remarkable to find the revolutionary element which Russia has done so much to put down, acting at the same moment and in accord with Russia; but these are possibilities—nay, I firmly believe them to be probabilities; and these are questions in which Turkey is now as much involved as the Western Powers. They require at the head of Turkish affairs a firm and clear-sighted statesman.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS, BART., G.C.B.

THE services of this gallant officer in the capture of Redoubt Kaleh, on the Circassian coast, were briefly noticed in our London News of May 13. We abridge the following interesting account of his services from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography":—

Sir Edmund Lyons was born Nov. 21, 1790; and is the second surviving son of the late John Lyons, Esq., of Antigua, and of St. Austens House, Lymington, Hants; and is the brother of Captain John Lyons, R.N.

This officer entered the Navy in 1801, as First-class Volunteer, on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, Sir Harry Burrard Neale. After sharing in much active service on the Mediterranean station, and enacting the part of a Midshipman's part in Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, where he assisted in demolishing the formidable redoubt on Point Requiles, he returned to England in 1807. Towards the close of the same year, he sailed for the East Indies, in the *Monmouth*, 64; and was there, in June, 1808, three months after he had joined the *Russell*, 74, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral William O'Brien Drury, appointed Acting Lieutenant of the *Caroline*, 36, Captain Henry Hart. In the following August he became attached, in a similar capacity, to the *Barracouta* brig; and to that vessel he was confirmed by commission, dated Nov. 24, 1809. At the celebrated capture, in January, 1810, of the Island of Banda Neirra, Mr. Lyons was among the first to escalade the walls of the Castle of Belgica, an achievement, for boldness in the design and conduct in the execution, rarely paralleled. In December following, on the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty with the news of the conquest at Madras, we find Mr. Lyons immediately appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Drury, in the *Minden*, 74 Continuing, on the death of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve in the same ship, under Captain E. W. Hoare, he proceeded, in the spring of 1811, to the coast of Java, there to await the arrival of an expedition fitting out at the different ports of India for the subjugation of the above island. While stationed in the Sunda Strait, Lieut. Lyons' extreme zeal for the service and the gallantry of his nature led him to the performance of a most daring exploit This was nothing less than the storming and capture, on the night of July 30, 1811, with not more than thirty-five men, and with but trifling loss, of the strong fort of Marrack, mounting 54 guns, and garrisoned by 180 soldiers and the crew of two boats. Previous to this latter event, Mr. Lyons had materially assisted Captain George Sayer, of the *Leda* frigate, in reconnoitring and procuring information relative to the force and position of the enemy. During the operations, which were shortly afterwards regularly commenced, he was at first entrusted with the command of a flotilla of five gun-boats recently equipped by Captain Maunsell; and was then allowed to serve in the batteries erected to Fort Cornelis. After the glorious assaults on that strongh ld, Lieut. Lyons's health became so impaired from the exertions he had undergone, that he was under the necessity of invaliding, and he accordingly returned home in the *Caroline*.

Re-appointed to the second promotion commission, Captain Lyons was next, on April 5, 1813, appointed to the command of the *Imaleb*, 10; in which vessel, it appears, he escorted Louis XVIII. and the Allied Sovereigns to England; besides affording a passage to M Pilaure, the bearer of the treaty of Paris. Although advanced to Post-rank June 7, 1814, he was not again employed until 1828; early in which year he obtained command of the *Blonde*, 46, fitting for the Mediterranean. In October following, after having for some time blockaded the port of Navarin, he directed the movements of a naval part of an expedition ordered to co-operate with the French in the siege of Morea Castle, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus During an arduous service of twelve days and nights, in very unfavourable weather, which preceded its unconditional surrender, he greatly distinguished himself; and, having landed, was almost constantly in the trenches, exposed to a tremendous fire of great guns and musketry. The greatness, indeed, of Captain Lyons's exertions, added to the satisfaction afforded to the French by his cordiality towards them led to his being invested with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis of France, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.

In the summer of 1829 the *Blonde* conveyed Sir Robert Gordon, our Ambassador, to Constantinople. She was there afterwards the *first British man-of-war that ever entered the Black Sea;* and in January, 1831, she took Sir John Malcolm from Alexandria to Malta. Removing towards the close of the year to the *Madagascar*, 46, Captain Lyons witnessed, in May, 1832, Ibrahim Pasha's bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; and early in 1833 Captain Lyons attended King Otho and the Bavarian Regency from Trieste to Greece. He paid the *Madagascar* off in 1835, was nominated a K.C.H., and received the honour of Knighthood. His commission of Rear-Admiral of the White is dated January 14, 1850.

Sir Edmund Lyons, who has filled the office of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens, was created a Baronet for his civil services, in 1840, and a G.C.B. in 1846. He married, in 1814, Augusta, second daughter of the late Captain Josias Rogers, R.N. By that lady he has issue two sons and two daughters—one married to the Baron Philip de Wurtzburg, the other to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

LITERATURE.

LESSONS ON THE PHENOMENA OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE AND THE CONDITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS Edited by the Rev. RICHARD DAWES, M.A., Dean of Hereford, &c. Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row

Philanthropists and authors are making great efforts to remove the ignorance of the middle and, whatever may be the future reputation of England in the scale of education—now standing very low—it cannot be denied that her writers, her publishers, and her patriots are doing their best to raise it. The exertions of the latter are incessant, if not always successful, but there is no species of useful book which the true farmer do not combine to produce in profusion. It will not be the fault of these classes if we do not surpass other nations as much in our learning as in our well-regulated political freedom. Amongst the gentlemen who have done much to promote this good end, the Dean of Hereford, by his connection with the school at King's Sombourn, in connection with his other labours of teaching and writing good books, he has now added the service of editing an excellent work by another hand; but, if we do not mistake the latter, the Dean has had little other trouble than to write the preface and send the well-prepared pages to the printer. On the present occasion his merit consists, we believe, in presenting to the world a book admirable in itself, and needing no other recommendation to discriminating readers than its own characteristics, which identify it with the productions of a gentleman equally well known for his educational books and for his personal services to youth in some of our most popular schools. The title of the work will hardly lead the reader to expect an elaborate treatise on political economy; yet such is its real nature. It treats of labour or industry as the source of wealth, of the circumstances which make it productive; such as knowledge, skill, frugality, economy, to provide it with instruments and tools; of capital, property, wages, profit, rent, interchange, value, measures and weights, money, credit, bills, banking, rates of exchange, and industrial progress, strikes and lock-outs, taxation, and all the phenomena usually included, with many not usually included, in the science just mentioned. All these very important subjects are described or discussed in simple, plain, intelligible, and forcible language, which, to a remarkable degree, excites interest, and carries conviction with it. The idea conveyed in the title that the subjects to be treated of are the industrial pursuits of all classes with the conditions of success, awakes a deep interest, in contradistinction to the borrowed and misapplied name of Political Economy—to signify the science of industry and man's material well being; or what Adam Smith called National Wealth which is only calculated to set the reader asleep, or lead him astray. From the usual terms employed in political economy, and from the abstruse topics usually discussed by Economists, or from the abstract manner of discussing them, the reason is clear to perceive that the science really concerns only the daily tools of all the industrious classes, and the consequences of their toils. From all the abstractions of the Economists the writer escapes; and, opening his eyes to the simple facts, that we cannot live without food, shelter, and clothing; that, for enjoyment, we require comforts and luxuries; that we should nearly all perish, were we, by any accident, to [illegible] deprived of all our stores of such things, and by showing that the comfortable existence of individuals and of nations depends on the possession of them, and on the continued reproduction of commodities as they are consumed. If [illegible] of nations depends on wealth, we need not say that the [illegible] is the produce of labour: the most durable of our [illegible] subject to a process of decay; and if we could not be kept without temperate lodges, and food, we must [illegible] of production to the [illegible] we have, and, if we would [illegible] clothing, some of us must continually produce these articles. All these are plain and admitted facts Man must work to live; and industry is successful in proportion as it is skilful, and guided by knowledge Knowledge concerns the future as well as the past [illegible] are abundant harvests in past times, we infer them in future. Foresight and economy are, therefore, portions of the knowledge and skill necessary for industry to be successful. Many cannot labour at all; all cannot labour to produce the same thing; however one is skilful in making cloth, another must be sowing seed or reaping grain. Those who make cloth must have a practical conviction, though it may never be expressed, that others are producing corn; and those who grow corn must know that they can get cloth when they want it, or they would turn their attention from producing corn to making cloth. Hence division of labour; hence confidence, hence credit, hence all the varied, minute, and multifarious occupations, and all the interchanges between individuals in the same and in different countries, which grow up amongst thriving, civilised nations. These are the phenomena, in all their ramifications, of which the author treats; and no subject can be more interesting to us all than the condition on which industry can be successful, individuals and nations be sustained in existence, and advanced to greatness. Though he treats these subjects in a plain manner, and makes no pretensions to scientific display, and still less does not enter into learned and abstruse controversies, yet he throws several beautiful or obscure questions in clear light. The knotty subject of value, for example, which has given occasion to many volumes, he disposes of, by telling us simply that in his book it means "the quantity of other commodities obtainable for money, or for any commodity which is sold" and by always adhering to that definition of the word, whether he speaks of bullion or coined money, or corn or cloth. The great subject of credit which now enters into all our industrial operations, has never been better, if so well, explained, as by this writer; and he shows us, instead of being, as is sometimes supposed, a false and factitious pretence, it is necessary to successful industry; though, like the use of food, it may be abused. We shall, as our only quotation from the work, place before our readers a brief passage on this subject. The reader will see from it how deeply it enters into all transactions, besides running up an account with a tradesman, or negotiating a bill. The author says:—

> Where credit is given and received, dealings are conducted precisely as if money were paid and received with the single exception of passing the money. Values are measured and prices are calculated, and the results are recorded in account. Two parties might have dealings in the way to the extent of many thousand pounds, and their accounts might be liquidated once a quarter, or at the end of each year, by the payment of some small balance in money. Credit may truly be said to be given and received between masters and workmen, the former trusting that the time which they have purchased will be faithfully employed, and the latter trusting that the wages contracted for will be punctually paid. The owners of land and houses give credit to their tenants, when they trust to take care of their property, and to pay the rent stipulated for as it falls due. Carriers receive land and water give and receive credit, for they frequently deliver the merchandize at its destination without receiving on the spot what is due to them for carriage or freight; while, on their side, they have an absolute control for the time over the merchandize committed to their charge. The merchant who orders merchandize from another trusts to him to buy as cheap and as well as possible; still more does he give credit, if he pay for the merchandize before he receive it. And the merchant who makes consignments on sale, without receiving any value at the time on account, gives credit; and where he does receive a partial payment in advance, he both gives and receives credit.
>
> As the use of money has greatly promoted commercial intercourse and industrial enterprise, so the use of credit has promoted them still more. There are two considerations which we must not lose sight of in regard to the use of credit. First, confidence must be felt that the parties who contract engagements are prepared and intend to fulfil them; and, secondly, results must show that the engagements have been fulfilled. Without this confidence, credit, as a means of promoting industrial operations, would not be granted; and wanting the performance of engagements, credit would lead to loss and industrial failure, not to profit and industrial success. The full benefit of the use of credit can only be realized in a state of society where scrupulous exactness in the fulfilment of engagements is universally felt to be a duty, and where there is intelligence enough to appreciate the resources available to meet the engagements contracted.

Another point which the author dwells on in many places, with great force and great success, is the necessity, as a condition of industrial success, to be honest and frugal, as well as skilful; to be punctual, to keep every engagement, and to observe the strictest integrity. He gives trickery no quarter. If he teach individuals how to make money, he teaches them to make it honestly We have never met with a work on political economy in which the moral requisites for success are so continually and emphatically urged. If we have any fault to find with the book, it is that the observations about the rates of exchange—a small part of the business of the merchant and the bill-broker—is disproportionately though not un-necessarily elaborated; and that the author does not carry out fully the principle he more than once announces, that all these phenomena have their origin in man's wants and in the material world to which man is adapted, and are regulated in all their details by the [illegible] with great facts in which they originated. The book [illegible] to the [illegible] good by making that an [illegible] finale, [illegible] by statement, to prevent them from making [illegible] by common, to prevent these engaging in foolish strokes. The author makes no lofty pretensions, and his plain and perspicuous language will in consequence be more effectual in explaining the laws on which depends the industrial success of individuals and of nations The profits arising from the work are to be applied, by the Dean of Hereford and Dr. Lyon Playfair, for the encouragement of education.

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1. POEMS By B. R. PARKES, [illegible] SONNETS and other Poems. By the Same. [illegible]

Miss Bessie Rayner Parkes—for such is the [illegible] the second publication, instead of the more timid initials on the titlepage of the first—has been working hard to [illegible] herself with the poetry of her country, by the [illegible] bel nag to a school accused with a [illegible] of [illegible] of the characterise her verse in its general

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No. 692.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.

THE electric telegraph has its disadvantages when it is under the absolute control of a Government. The news which it conveys is not to be depended upon in times of civil or foreign warfare. The Vienna telegraph once bade fair to acquire a character for mendacity only second to that of the "Father of Lies" or of Russian bulletins. During the past week the Madrid telegraph has been equally untrustworthy, and day after day has announced the failure or suppression of a revolt, which private letters, tardier but perhaps more faithful, have represented as invariably to be maintaining its ground, and extending in every direction. At the time at which we write, it is still uncertain whether the insurrection, led by Generals O'Donnell and Dulce, is to be considered a failure or a success. It is quite certain, however, that it deserves to succeed, and it is probable, if it do not, that it will only be the precursor of many similar attempts at no remote period.

The deplorable state to which Spain has fallen naturally suggests reflections as to the circumstances which produced the catastrophe, and the combinations and difficulties to which it may lead. Even the mightier interest excited by the war against Russia is not sufficient to distract attention from the events that have occurred, or are about to occur, in the Peninsula. They may influence not only European but American politics, and may greatly increase many existing difficulties on both sides of the Atlantic.

It will be generally admitted that most of the present evils that afflict Spain are traceable to the repeal of the Salic law under that bad man and worse Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. There are some countries, such as our own, where a Salic law would be impolitic, as well as ungallant and ungenerous; but, in more southern climes, experience proves the danger of intrusting the sovereignty to female hands. Independently of the mischief of a disputed succession, which was produced by Ferdinand VII. when he changed the fundamental law of the kingdom, and set aside the legitimate heir and his progeny, to place the Crown on the head of his infant daughter, there can be no doubt that neither Queen Christina nor Queen Isabella has acted a worthy part in Spanish history. The softness of their character and the looseness of their morals laid them open to the assaults of schemers, intriguers, libertines, and ruffians, who could have played no similar part under a male sovereign. Among other evils which Spain owes to the selfish act of her late King, are, not only a civil war carried on by the legitimate heirs—a war which inflicted incalculable damage upon the country—but all the scandal, corruption, and excesses of the reign of Isabella and her mother. The bad character of the one, and the helplessness and bad training of the other, were incentives to every kind of intrigue, and every species of misgovernment. A male sovereign—whether Don Carlos or the Count de Montemolin—though he might not have been, in all respects, the model of a king, and though he might have failed to procure for his country the advantages of a wise, just, and progressive form of Government—would not have been liable to the same extent as Christina and Isabella, to be swayed by the councils of penniless knaves and traders upon the weaknesses of women. No unscrupulous private soldier, with a handsome person, and devoid of every other advantage—physical, moral, or intellectual—would have been able to sway the councils of the Chief of the State, and to possess power without responsibility. No favourite, selected from a crowd of similar aspirants for the superior elegance of his manners or the more dazzling effrontery of his good looks, would have been admitted into the private sanctuaries of the palace, to dispose, unquestioned by all except by his flagitious patroness, of the resources of the nation, and to trifle away its internal and external honour and security. And mounting upwards in the scale from these low and sordid adventurers, a neighbouring sovereign, such as Louis Philippe then was, would not have been able to barter away the domestic happiness of a man as he did of a woman, and with the vilest of arts and the filthiest of intrigues have endeavoured to blight the natural hopes of one Queen that he might procure for his son's children the possession of a throne which he coveted for his family. It is to the repeal of the Salic law that Spain owes these and many other evils affecting both the public and private life of the nation, and of which it is impossible at the present time to foretell the close or the diminution.

It may be said that the Spanish nation acquiesced in the change effected by Ferdinand, and that the Sovereignty of the male line of succession had become odious to the people. The nation had an undoubted right to express its own opinion on the subject. Had it done so, and had the result been such as to satisfy the Spaniards themselves, it would ill become critics in foreign countries to dwell upon the abstract merits of a Salic law, or to express any disapproval of an otherwise beneficial change, even although it had cost a civil war to effect it. But the history of Spain, since the death of Ferdinand, does not show a single benefit to the nation from the revolution which he brought about. It was not for any love of Constitutional Government, that the partizans of Isabella endeavoured to link her name with the rallying cry of "Liberty and Progress." All they desired was to strengthen their cause by that pretence, in default of any better; and there is nothing to

FETE TO OFFICERS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FORCES, AND THE GREEK ARMY AND NAVY, IN THE ACROPOLIS, AT ATHENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

show that the Carlist party would not have secured more real freedom to Spain than has been secured by Isabella. We should like to know where a vestige of Constitutional liberty is to be found in that country, and whether Queen Christina, or Queen Isabella has the profoundest contempt for every law but that of her own caprice. The liberties of Spain exist only as the shadow of a theory, and have no foundation in fact. Spaniards do not possess any one of the rights which are most prized by a free people. They have neither a free Parliament nor a free press; they have no security against arbitrary rule; public honour is defunct, and private morality—especially that which comes within the range of the Court, or of its functionaries—is fast descending to the same tomb. So hateful, in every respect, is the Government, that a Military Dictatorship of the most stringent kind would be accepted as a change for the better by every honest man in the country. Without credit, without power, without resources, Spain requires a revolution, to do justice to herself; and everything betokens that such a revolution will speedily break out.

Whatever may be the ultimate aim of General O'Donnell and his colleagues, the very fact that they have taken up arms against the Queen Mother and the Queen's favourite, Arana, and the Ministers who assist these persons to plunder and misgovern the country, is a circumstance in their favour. Their own views may be selfish, but if they succeed in them, by the necessary preliminary of cleansing out the corruption that blocks their way, they will perform a public service. It is a sign that some wholesome vitality is still left in the country, when military men of the highest grade are sufficiently ashamed of the present system to revolt against it. Their effort, even if it fail, will teach Spaniards not to despair of their country, though they may despair of the present dynasty. The nation is superior to its rulers, and will ultimately shape out a better destiny. The undeveloped resources of Spain are still ample, her people are still brave and high-spirited; and though, as a State, she is almost as bankrupt in reputation as in finance, it is possible that a great national peril might be the means of bringing out her latent energies and virtues, and re-establishing her in her proper place in the great commonwealth of nations. The Americans are eagerly on the look-out for every symptom of her weakness and disunion. At the first favourable opportunity they will seize the island of Cuba. Perhaps the attempt will be the best thing that can happen. The pride of Spain would never submit to such an indignity; and, if it became necessary to wage war against the United States, she might find salvation even in the extremity of the peril. A first preparatory step to any serious task like this would be to effect a revolution that should sweep away all the Court minions that now degrade, insult, and oppress her. An honest and a capable Government, supported by a nation alarmed for its existence, would work wonders. We have seen what the pressure of a strong necessity has done for Turkey. There can be little doubt that it would do as much for Spain. At all events, it is quite certain that the present system is doomed. If O'Donnell be not the man who is destined to overthrow it, another will soon arise; and the sooner the better.

MILITARY FETE AT ATHENS.

A CORRESPONDENT at the British camp in the Piræus has favoured us with a sketch of the very interesting occurrence engraved upon the preceding page—a grand banquet given on the 22nd ult. to the French and English officers of the Army of Occupation, as well as to those of the men-of war of the two Powers and of the Austrian vessels. There were also present about a hundred officers of the Greek army, or of the old Philhellenic army. The banquet was given in the interior of the Temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis, and thus borrowed from the locality a grandeur which forcibly struck all the foreigners present. In order that the entertainment should have no exclusively political character, it was agreed beforehand that no toasts should be given. The cordiality of sentiment among the guests, nevertheless, found a means of expressing itself, and it was with the greatest warmth of feeling that the Greek Ministers present pronounced the names of the Sovereigns, who in taking on themselves to re-establish order in Greece, have saved the country from certain ruin.

The Fête was attended by General Magnan, and the officers (military and naval) of the French expeditionary force; Colonel Lockyer, K.H., and the officers of H.M. 97th Regiment; and also by the officers of H.M.S. *Leander* and *Wasp*, and the Austrian corvette in port: in all, about 350 guests sat down to dinner.

The Sketch is taken from the entrance of the Temple of Minerva, looking towards the ruins of the eastern front. The mountains beyond are the range in which is Mount Hymettus.

LETTER FROM THE BALTIC.

There is a special maxim, known full well,
Never to strike till sure the blow will tell;
Therefore look out at home for something here,
That very soon will make Na-pier a Peer!

TEUTJA.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonry*: The Rev. L. Foot to Netherbury-in-Terre, in Salisbury Cathedral. *Prebend*: The Rev. J. G. Whatley to Templebryan, Cork. *Rural Deaneries*: The Rev. W. Howarth to Claydon; Rev. W. North to Lower Sub-Ayron. *Rectories*: The Rev. J. E. Adams to Ashmore, near Shaftesbury; Rev. E. E. Allen to Millom, near Ravenglas, Cumberland; Rev. J. Brougham to Rilfea; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick to Painstown, Meath; Rev. J. Griffiths to St. Fagan, near Cardiff; Rev. H. W. Long to Hilperton, Wilts; Rev. C. H. Lowry to South Weston, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. Wilcock to Cleeriah, near Penmaughi; Rev. D. Williams, to Llanefy, Carmarthenshire; Rev. J. T. G. Williams to Thomastown, Kildare. *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. L. Jenner to Preston, near Wingham, Kent; Rev. T. Nolan to Acton, Cheshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. E. Boys to St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith; Rev. H. St. J. Howard to Laurencekirk, Brechin; Rev. E. Pinck to Hardrow, near Hawes, Rev. T. D. Platt to Holy Trinity Church, Portsea. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. J. B. Burne to Aldermaston, Berks; Rev. F. M. Harker to St. Mary's Church, Edge-hill, Lancashire.—The Rev. E. C. Woollcombe to be one of her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

NEW BISHOPRIC IN AUSTRALIA.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has contributed the sum of £5000, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will grant £2000, towards the immediate establishment of a Bishopric of Perth in Western Australia—the extensive see of Adelaide being subdivided for that purpose, the Government sanction having been obtained.

A TESTIMONIAL has been presented to the Rev. T. Holgins, by the Sunday school teachers belonging to St. Jude's schools, St. Philip, Bristol, on his leaving the district.

A PUBLIC DEFAULTER.—There has been presented to the House of Commons the report of the Treasury Committee of Inquiry into the misappropriation of moneys intrusted to Mr. H. Swabey, late Registrar of the Court of Admiralty. He disappeared last November, and the report states that the deficiency in his accounts exceeds £60,000. He had given no sureties, rendered no account, and was never called upon to do so. He had the custody of the suitors' fund, received it as it was paid into court, and mixed it with his own money, using it as he thought proper. The committee propose a plan for the security of the fund in future.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor, in order to testify the great importance he attaches to the envoy of the fresh detachment of troops for the Baltic, under General Baraguay d'Hilliers, has gone to Boulogne in person to witness their departure. After this he returns to Paris to accompany the Empress to the baths of Biarritz, from whence they will return in time for the Fête of the 15th August.

The King of Portugal is expected in Paris about the end of the month. The Pavillon Marsan in the Tuileries is to be prepared for his reception.

The chronicles of the last month and especially of the last week, have had the melancholy duty of announcing an unusual number of deaths among persons whose talents, virtues, position, or associations, had secured them honourable and distinguished places in the ranks of society. First on the obituary list stands the name of Georges Bousquet, the young composer, who, after passing through the years of struggle and difficulty that usually attend the beginning of a career, and having attained a place and a name, is called away at the age of six-and-thirty, leaving a young widow, two little children, and an aged mother, whose existence depended almost entirely on the efforts of his genius. Rebecca Félix, the sister of Rachel—whose frail constitution, unable to support the self-imposed fatigues of her profession, sunk beneath her efforts—comes next. A name, whose celebrity is attached to one of the most striking and interesting periods of European history, that of the Princesse de la Moskowa, Maréchale Ney, succeeds. On this occasion, the *Moniteur* has published a short but most feelingly expressed letter from the Emperor to the Prince de la Moskowa, expressing his regret and sympathy on a loss which, being that of the intimate friend of his mother, personally concerns him. Another name associated with the history of the same period has to be cited—that of the Duchesse de Plaisance, widow of M. Lebrun, Aide-de-camp of Dessaix, at Marengo, afterwards General of Division, and son of the Prince Lebrun, Duc de Plaisance, one of the Three Consuls of the 18 Brumaire, and formerly Arch treasurer of the Empire. The name of the Duc de Plaisance is also connected with literature, by his admirable translations of Homer and Tasso. The Duchesse de Plaisance was daughter of the Marquis de Rochambeau, Garde des Sceaux, and First President of the Cour des Comptes—transported to Sinamary in 1797. She was particularly distinguished for her extensive charities, which embraced all classes and all religions; but, though she never ceased strictly to adhere to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, certain circumstances connected with her personal history caused her to experience and manifest a peculiar interest for the Jewish faith, and to contribute largely to the charities set on foot for the benefit of the poor Israelites. M. Jules Secrets, the amiable and enlightened encourager of musical talent—whose direction of the Théâtre Lyrique contributed alike to the well-being, interests, and advancement of artists, and to the amusement of the public—appears in the catalogue. Greatly do we regret that our space is insufficient to afford even a sketch of the history and career of a man whose private character and personal history reveal a series of the most admirable and estimable traits. Suffice it to say that, at the death of his brother Edmond, founder of the Théâtre Lyrique, and whose efforts, not yet arrived at success, left but as fruits an enormous accumulation of debt, and a wife and children reduced by the sudden calamity almost to beggary, Jules plunged resolutely, to save them, into the Augean stable, paid off the whole of his brother's debts, and re-established his brother's family in ease and comfort. While giving to the public the best specimens of the works of the most celebrated modern composers, M. Seveste never failed to aid and encourage the rising talents of promising beginners, who ever found ready access and ready attention, and impartial judgment at his hands. The last scheme in which M. Seveste was engaged, was the preparing for representation the two last works of Georges Bousquet, over whose tomb it fell to his lot to pronounce the funeral discourse. Cholera was the disease to which, in the course of a few hours, he fell a victim. The names succeed one Emile Souvestre, the author of some of the most admirable specimens of the light literature of the day; of M. Raoul-Rochebette; and of the Comte de las Cases, son of the secretary and personal friend of the late Emperor, and who had himself in his boyish days, at St. Helena, constantly written, from Napoleon's dictation, some of the most interesting passages of the history of the latter. The Comte de las Cases had been married but a few days when a disease of the heart—under which he had been suffering for years, but which appeared to have diminished in violence—brought his existence to a sudden termination.

The following list, drawn up by the second and large piece of water, which adds so greatly to the embellishment of the Bois de Boulogne, being completed last week, the ceremony of letting in the water was performed before their Majesties, the Préfet de la Seine, a large number of other fane tionaries, and a large concourse of spectators.

An event which might have been productive of the most frightful results occurred last week at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, at the representation of the new drama "Schamyl," in which Mdlle. Jue is producing so immense a sensation. One of the actors, taking up a gun which was placed among a stand of arms, perceived a ball drop from it, and, on examination, it was found that the whole stand, consisting of fourteen guns, were loaded with ball. Every attempt has been made to discover the authors of this frightful conspiracy, as well as the motives of it, but as yet nothing has transpired.

Considerable reparations being necessary in the Théâtre Français, it is for the moment to be closed; as there are at present no less than six theatres shut up for different causes, the representations are to be continued at the Italian Opera-house.

We some time since mentioned the sale of the library of M. Armand Bertin: the particulars of this sale being now known, it appears that the collection of books, which cost him less than 40,000 francs, has sold for 125,000 francs.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

A despatch from Madrid of the 11th states that the capital was tranquil. The rebels were near Despenapenos, and their ranks were rapidly thinning. The Royal forces were hemming them in. General Serrano, who had joined the rebels, had not succeeded in carrying any troops over with him.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, which left New York on the 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning last. In Congress, Mr. Clayton had reported from a Committee of the Senate a bill to suppress the Slave-trade in American built vessels. The remedy proposed is to have every bill of sale executed in presence of an American Minister or Consul, and to invalidate the sale, and render the owner liable to heavy penalties if the vessel shall make any voyage to the coast of Africa without a full American register. The punishment to be inflicted upon every American citizen who shall sell a vessel for use in the Slave-trade is a fine of 10,000 dollars, and three years' imprisonment. A Committee of the House of Representatives reported a bill to suppress the Slave-trade in American built vessels. The remedy proposed is to have every bill of sale executed in presence of an American Minister or Consul, and to invalidate the sale, and render the owner liable to heavy penalties if the vessel shall make any voyage to the coast of Africa without a full American register. The punishment to be inflicted upon every American citizen who shall sell a vessel for use in the Slave-trade is a fine of 10,000 dollars, and three years' imprisonment. A Committee of the House of Representatives reported a bill to appropriate six hundred thousand dollars to pay the purchase-money of the territory ceded by Mexico under the recent "Gadsden treaty."

Grave doubts are expressed by several leading papers that the treaty will Great Britain respecting reciprocal trade with the Colonies will not be ratified by the United States Government.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

TRIESTE, Wednesday, July 12.—The steamer *Calcutta* arrived here this morning, at ten o'clock, in 112 hours, from Alexandria. The Indian mail reached Alexandria on the 7th, with advices from Calcutta to the 1st June, and Bombay 7th June. Trade in India was dull. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 0¼d. There is no mail from China.

THE FIRE AT OLNEY.—The extent of loss is estimated to be at least £10,000, of which scarcely one-fourth is covered by insurances; the greater portion of the sufferers being small tradesmen and labourers. A very liberal subscription has been entered into, and more than £300 realised; yet very far from the amount necessary to supply even the immediate necessity of more than 300 persons.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND MILITARY OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

The Chairman and Directors of the East India Company visited Chatham on Thursday morning, for the purpose of witnessing a grand military *fête*, which was executed in the presence, and under the direction, of General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications. Some thousands of persons from London took advantage of the occasion to make themselves acquainted with the tactics of war. Chatham lines—extensive as they are—were thronged with visitors, who came in every direction to the spot. From Brompton to Gillingham, and from the Canterbury road to the Medway, the space was crowded with eager sight-seers. Several military bands were in attendance, and the scene was one of the greatest animation.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left London by a special train on the North Kent line, and on his arrival at Chatham, the Royal Artillery fired a salute. The Prince and his party occupied a stand on the top of the casemate barracks, near the Dockyard, and within a few yards of the Medway, a point which commanded a perfect view of the whole proceedings. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered on his appearance upon the ground.

The whole of the troops of the garrison were engaged in the attack and defence of a fortified town, and, for carrying out the different operations some effect, they were broken up into separate divisions, having no connection with each other. Each division represented a distinct and separate part both in attack and defence, which were carried on without reference, in point of time or order, to any other operation. Some of the operations were such as at a siege which would only be executed during the night, and the troops went through that part of the duty as if the operations were performed in actual warfare.

The defence of the palace of duchess of a fortified place against an assault by rockets, fusees, hand-grenades live shell, musketry, and pierriers, was the last operation, followed by the inside of the town by a body of troops of artillery across a river upon rafts of cylindrical and other construction. The practicability of the river Medway rendered this experiment peculiarly interesting. The use of the helmet and diving dress was also exhibited.

At the close of the operations the Royal Engineers gave a splendid entertainment, in the mess room, to all the distinguished party. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the festival with his presence.

THE first lieutenant of the ill-fated *Tiger*, Lieut. Alfred Royer (1841), has reached London, and has reported himself at the Admiralty upon being released on parole on his arrival at St. Petersburg.

SIX, or more probably nine, additional regiments of militia will immediately be embodied, for the purpose of performing the duties at some of those battalions of the line ordered on foreign service.

THE army is at present much below its establishment. This deficiency could be immediately remedied in every regiment by volunteering from the militia; but, from some unexplained cause, the Secretary at War objects to that mode of recruiting.

THE 1st and 2nd West India Regiments are 250 each below their establishment. No recruits can be obtained in Africa, and, as the establishment in the West Indies is limited by orders not to be exceeded, it is not clear how those colonies are to be garrisoned after the whole troops are withdrawn.

THE Admiralty invite tenders for the conveyance of 500 tons of naval provisions in a sailing vessel, and 500 tons from Gosport in a steamer, to the Baltic. Also for 500 tons of naval provisions from Cork to Malta and seven officers and 260 men from the River, and both for Malta. Two steamers are also required for the conveyance of 500 tons of bread to Varna from either Gosport or Plymouth, the vessels to coal at Constantinople for orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

INCREASE OF THE PAY OF THE COAST-GUARD.—We are glad to hear that the pay of the deputed mariners and mariners of the revenue cruisers, has been increased; the former from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d. per day, and the latter from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per day; that the rate of enlistment for boys of cruisers has also been altered, and boys of the second-class will now enter between thirteen and fifteen years, and of the first-class between fifteen and eighteen years.

NINETY-TWO cases of swords, each containing 120, or altogether about 10,000, and 2000 barrels of ball cartridges, are being shipped for Constantinople, for the use of Omer Pacha's cavalry.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 8.

Month and Day	Thermometer of Fahrenheit's Scale. Corrected for Index Error.	Thermometer of Fahrenheit's Scale. Mean Temperature of the Day.	Thermometer of Fahrenheit's Scale. Mean Temperature of the Night.	Thermometer of Fahrenheit's Scale. Mean Temperature of the Week.	Thermometer of Fahrenheit's Scale. Highest Temperature of the Week.	Thermometer of Fahrenheit's Scale. Lowest Temperature of the Week.	Prevailing Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches
July 7	29.767	66.1	44.5	55.0	74	42	S.E.	0.12
„ 8	29.714	67.5	51.9	56.4	76	39	CALM.	0.18
„ 9	29.676	67.0	47.4	57.1	80	36	S.W.	0.01
„ 10	29.522	69.9	48.3	57.7	81	37	W.	0.35
„ 11	29.801	66.1	50.3	58.2	79	37	N.E.	0.03
„ 12	29.811	67.2	51.6	59.4	80	39	W.	0.34
„ 13	29.814	67.8	48.7	57.2	78	41	W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the standard. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the variation of the scale is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer for the week has varied but little during the week, the lows at reading being 29.68 inches on the 9th; and the highest 29.85 inches on the 11th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.760 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 7th is the lowest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1814, when it was 58°; that of the 9th is the lowest since 1836, when it was 54°9; and that of the 12th is the lowest at present recorded, the register extending back to the year 1814.

The mean temperature of the period from July 1 to 13 was 55.9°, and is the lowest mean temperature of the corresponding period, since the year 1821, when it was 55.6°.

The mean temperature of the week was 57.4°, being 6° lower than the mean of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 28°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 7th, and the highest on the 10th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17°. The greatest was 21° on the 7th, and the least 6° on the 12th.

Rain fell during the week to the amount of nearly one inch.

A thunderstorm occurred about three p.m. on the 9th, and *thunder was heard* during the 10th.

The weather during the week has been very unsettled and showery, and the wind in gentle motion only.

Lewisham, July 14th, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 8, the births of 1476 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 752 were boys, and 718 were girls. The averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years were 699 and 681 respectively. The deaths during the week were 1009 of males, and 97 in the number of females. The number of deaths registered during the week, 986, is a very satisfactory evidence of an improved state of the public health; the mortality during the week has been above the estimated number, having this week fallen 62 below the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for the increase of population.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—At the annual meeting of the governors of this charity on Friday last—Major Lyon in the chair—the hon. secretary, Mr. J. Robertson, presented a favourable report for the past year. In the course of this period 15,001 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief at a cost of £2568 10s. 5d.; of these, 1343 were in-patients, and 13,708 were out-patients, many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to health. In this hospital, last week, the daughter of a cab-proprietor, aged ten years, of hydrophobia. She received a bite from a dog about a month before, and expired in thirty-six hours after the symptoms of the disease were fully manifest. We take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Commissioners of Police to the very negligent manner in which their order respecting "Mad dogs" is carried out, especially in all poor and crowded neighbourhoods, where the number of dogs at large is a nuisance.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Wednesday being the anniversary of this excellent charity, the foundation-stone of the new medical schools attached to the establishment was laid by Earl Mauvers, the president of the hospital. In the evening a large party of the patrons, subscribers, and others interested in the success of the charity, dined together, in order to celebrate the auspicious circumstance of the establishment of more appropriate buildings for the educational department of the hospital, as well as its anniversary festival. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., presided, supported by the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Mauvers, Lieut.-General Delamotte, Cole, Sykes and Croxe, &c. We are happy to state that a subscription to the amount of about £1400 was collected during the day.

THE WAR.

THE CZAR'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

The reception of Prince Gortschakoff by the Emperor of Austria was of so unfriendly a character as to lead to the very obvious conclusion that the message he brought from St. Petersburg was not at all acceptable The following is said to be the authentic version of the answer of the Emperor of Russia to the last propositions of Austria and Prussia:—

Russia accepts the common protection of the Christians in the shape determined on by the Four Powers in the protocols of the Conference of Vienna

Rose a will evacuate the Ottoman territory if the Western Powers will also leave it; and if Austria will not enter it.

Russia will keep the line of the Danube for strategistic purposes.

Lastly, Russia is ready to enter into negotiations on the conditions of the re-establishment of peace, provided that it be guaranteed to him that nothing of an unfavourable nature against him shall be undertaken during he course of the negotiations.

Besides the above, the German papers speak of two autographs addressed by the Czar to the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, but not identical; and it is also said that, besides this, the two Envoys were instructed to give verbal explanations, and to make comments, which were intended to complete the written documents, but which it was not considered safe to refuse to writing The Emperor Nicholas still pretends that he wishes to negotiate and to accept all the terms proposed by Austria, with the exception of that with respect to the religious question.

The *Independance Belge*, a Russian organ, pretends that Prince Gortschakoff has more favourable terms in reserve, but that any untoward accident, "an attack on Cronstadt, or, what is perhaps more likely, on Sebastopol, or even the occupation of the island of Aland by the Anglo-French, may modify these dispositions, and restore more force at St. Petersburg to the war party adverse to all concession."

EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.

The Emperor of the French left Paris on Tuesday at two o'clock for Boulogne and Calais. He drove along the Boulevards in an open carriage, without escort of any kind, and with only one person with him in the carriage. Both were in plain clothes. There was a complete absence, not only of military, but of any state whatever. A considerable number of persons had previously assembled at the Northern Railway station, when the carriage arrived. The Emperor descended and passed through the crowd, who received him with every mark of respect. He arrived at seven o'clock. His Majesty would not have any official reception. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the Sub-Prefect, and Mayor of Boulogne received the Emperor at the railway station. All the inhabitants of the town, among whom were a great number of English, were assembled, and hailed his Majesty with the loudest acclamations.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning his Majesty, accompanied by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, Generals d'Hugues and Grésy, Col. Fleury, and numerous other military officers, proceeded to the extensive camp now formed at Wimereux, a short distance from Boulogne, where a very large number of French soldiers are at present encamped. The troops were drawn up in lines of regiments in the separate camps, to receive the Emperor, whose appearance on the ground was the signal for the usual military salutes. As his Majesty proceeded on horseback along the lines, each regiment shouted "Vive l'Empéreur!" in the most enthusiastic and unanimous style The inspection having been brought to a close, his Majesty summoned the officers of the respective regiments, about immediately to march, towards him, and a circle having been formed, the Emperor, in the hearing of a large portion of the troops, and many of the spectators, delivered with much animation the following address:—

Soldiers!—Russia having forced us to war, France has armed five hundred thousand of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To day our fleets and armies, united for the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry our eagles to those regions of the North. English vessels will convey you there—a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations (*peuples*), and the firm resolution of the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the national honour.

Go, my children! Attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph; our country, proud of a struggle which only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties still retain distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you; and soon, in re beholding you, I shall be able to say: They were worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moskowa.

Go: may God protect you!

Loud and prolonged shouts of "Vive l'Empéreur!" and other loyal cries, followed this address.

On Wednesday afternoon the following vessels left the Downs for Calais Roads:—*Hannibal*, screw, 91; *Royal William*, 120; *Algiers*, screw, 91; *St. Vincent*, 101; *Sphinx*, paddle, 6; *James*, paddle, 6; *Lizard*, paddle-tender. Other vessels were to follow yesterday, and the embarkation was to commence yesterday (Friday). The Lords of the Admiralty have given notice at the different reports of the North Sea merchant captains that a number of Baltic masters are required to pilot the English and French vessels about to convey the French troops to the Baltic. They are to receive 15s. a day for their services.

AN EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE OF CRONSTADT.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the combined fleets have established a strict and effective blockade of the ports in the Gulf of Finland; but it seems that a still more effectual plan for sealing up those harbours has been proposed

A proposition has been sent to the Admiralty by an officer of the Navy of high standing, for the perfect sealing up the entrance to Cronstadt, by doing which, he affirms that the Russian fleet could be kept there for years and, if necessary, for ever. The plan is said to be now under the consideration of the Admiralty, and that the gallant Anglo-French Admirals have been consulted on the practicability of the scheme. To give further explanations at present would be most injudicious. If carried out, it will release nine-tenths of our fleet from that part of the Baltic, after which Sweaborg and Helsingfors may have similar cards played at a cost of a few shot or shell, and most certainly without loss of lives, compared with Gamla-Carleby.

THE RUSSIAN FLOTILLA ON THE DANUBE.

A letter of the 3rd from Bucharest states that the Russian transports and gun-boats that have arrived at Galatz from their station off Silistria, where they were employed, are having their armaments taken out. This seems to be the commencement of what has become necessary—the entire breaking up of the Russia flotilla on the Danube This subject is at this moment most seriously occupying Prince Gortschakoff's attention, and it is thought by no means impossible that the ships will be burned. The mouths of the Danube are blockaded by the Allied fleets, and the Russian vessels have no longer an escape that way.

The *Banshee* steamer, which arrived on the 30th at Constantinople, from Varna, brought the intelligence that a flotilla of boats from the Allied squadrons had proceeded in the night time, armed with cannon, to the mouth of the Sulinch, and had there destroyed the works raised by the Russians. The report of the Captain of the *Banshee* states that most of the pieces of cannon were cast into the Danube, and the others spiked, so that nothing now remains of the Russian fortifications. The enemy offered a sharp resistance, but without effect; and, in the end, was obliged to take to flight. It is added, that a General or Colonel was taken prisoner.

SICKNESS IN THE BLACK SEA SQUADRON.—The sick in the French fleet, according to the latest accounts, did not average more than 3½ per cent. Our own was a fraction under 5. Scurvy had begun to show itself in both fleets; but as, since their return from Odessa, and a cruise along the coast of Circassia, they have had a good supply of vegetables, it has now nearly disappeared.

PRINCE NAPOLEON paid a visit on June 24, to the Allied fleets at Baltschik. The Turkish, English, and French squadrons were dressed out on the occasion, and received the visitor with numerous salutes. The spectacle is described as magnificent.

COFFEE is now regularly given to the French soldiers when they are in active service or in camp. Two tons and a half were roasted at Havre the other day and sent off to the camp at Boulogne.

THE screw-steamer *Himalaya* has been fitted up to take out 2000 soldiers and 500 horses to the East. She will take in soldiers and horses at Devonport. A party of the Ambulance corps will be taken out to Turkey in the *Himalaya*. The *Simla* is to take out a cavalry regiment from Devonport. She is to be provided with a flat boat to land the horses and troops.

THE ACTION OFF SEBASTOPOL.

THE *Terrible*, *Furious*, and *Descartes* were detached from Baltschik on the 10th of June, to reconnoitre at Sebastopol. On reaching the offing of the enemy's stronghold on the 11th, they boldly stood close in, and counted the same number of line-of-battle ships as heretofore, but could only make out one steamer. This circumstance gave them hopes of meeting some of the enemy outside, and accordingly proceeded to cruise along shore towards Cape Tarkan, until they were within fourteen miles of the Tendra peninsula, where a brig was observed on shore, which, on a boat being sent to overhaul her, was found to be the *Mentor*, of Bremen, salt laden, a portion of which cargo, and some of her stores, were in a tent pitched near her; and her boats, which were in good condition, were hauled up on the beach; but none of the crew were to be seen. Some Cossacks made their appearance not far off, and the boat was in consequence recalled before any closer examination could be made. When the disturbers reached the place, there was of course a flourishing of lances, which innocent display was allowed to be indulged in; had there been any harm in it, they would soon have found that they were within range of the steamer's guns. At daybreak on the 15th, the three steamers, being close into Eupatoria, sent in some boats, and brought out a schooner which was lying within a hundred yards of the town. Here, also, a troop of Cossacks made their appearance, but very wisely refrained from interfering. Whilst the captors were employed in stripping the prize of whatsoever might be useful, preparatory to burning her, a steamer was reported in the direction of Sebastopol, so of course the prize was soon in flames, and the captors steaming away at full speed towards the stranger. Before long, five other steamers and three line-of-battle ships were descried in the offing of Sebastopol, and the former, which showed an inclination to fight, were within range of the steamer's guns. The reconnoitring vessels were prepared to cure any mad project of boarding; and, of course, steered to windward of this squadron. For some time the Russians were allowed to fancy that they were giving chase, so as to draw them well away from the large ships; and then, by easing the engines, had by noon got them within range of the *Terrible*'s guns, to attack which their largest vessel, the *Vladimir*, seemed destined; whilst to the *Furious* and *Descartes* a pair had also, it was evident, been appointed. At half-past twelve the *Terrible* fired her first shot from her stern guns. This fell short, as did the second; but the third went into the *Vladimir*'s bows, and produced a cheer from the *Furious* and *Descartes*. The Russians returned the fire at once, and, as they did so, hoisted the national colours at each mast-head. The *Vladimir*'s shots were seen passing over the *Terrible*, but most of those from the other steamers fell short. A running fight was carried on from 12.30 till 2 p.m. when the enemy's steamers suddenly turned and made for the line-of-battle ships with all speed, hauling down their colours at the same time. In the act of turning, they offered a capital mark, which was quickly taken advantage of, and several well-directed shots were sent into them. The chase became now quite another affair, and that good order which the Russians had observed in coming out was entirely broken up: they, however, proved themselves to be of good speed. When near the liners they stopped, whereupon the English and French vessels did so likewise, and, by way of finish, gave them two or three broadsides. During the afternoon, three more line-of-battle ships, and two other steamers, had come out from Sebastopol, so that the three Allied steamers were actually in the presence of, and not far distant from, no less than six liners and eight large steamers (full of troops) of the enemy; yet nothing further was attempted, the whole squadron moving off in a body towards the port, the liners being a little in advance. No damage whatever was sustained by the Allied steamers, but it was impossible to say what the effect of their firing was on those of the enemy. According to one account the Russian steamers were many times struck, the port bow of the *Vladimir*'s paddle-box boat and a part of that ship's quarter were knocked away; and it was thought that she must have lost some of her crew from a shell which burst over her forecastle.

Commander Darrican, of the *Descartes*, in his report to the French Admiral, corroborates this account. He had no doubt but the intention of the Russians was to close the three steamers in, so as to catch them between the frigates and the lines. "It was with a feeling of good fortune," he says, "and I will say almost of pride, that we saw, in presence of this squadron of line-of-battle ships, the flags of six steamers disappear behind the ramparts of the harbour fortifications. The Russians had intended boarding us, for their decks were covered with soldiers."

The Russian journals publish a report of Prince Menschikoff Governor of Sebastopol, respecting the affair of the 15th of June of that place. The Prince admits that the two steamers *Gromonassets* and *Wladimir* had suffered from the fire of the enemy, and had twenty officers, and as many non-commissioned officers, wounded, and several killed. He then adds, in a triumphant manner, that the enemy fled, and that the victorious Russian flotilla re-entered Sebastopol. Those journals are completely silent respecting the siege of Silistria; but they announce with emphasis that, on the 3rd inst., the Emperor caused a "Te Deum" to be sung in the Church of the Winter Palace, on the occasion of the glorious victory gained by General Andronikoff in Asia.

THE BLACK SEA FLEETS.

All the accounts from the Black Sea, unite in speaking of some great movement which was anticipated. The 4th French military division taken up the Bosphorus by Admiral Bruat's squadron, consisted of 8000 men, under General Forey, and were taken direct to Varna. The captains of the ships composing the naval division, had received sealed orders. The effective force now consists of thirty-four ships of the line, in addition to a large number of steamers.

It was rumoured at Constantinople, that Sir Edmund Lyons had taken possession of Anapa; but it is probably a false rumour, as that fortress could not be taken without a strong land force.

THE RUSSIANS IN WALLACHIA.—ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY.

THE announcement that the Austrain army had entered Wallachia was premature. Up to the 9th inst., not a single Austrian soldier had entered the Principalities, and it now appears that the Russians, who were in full retreat from Wallachia, have received orders to halt. That this is a demonstration against Austria is deemed all but certain, from the fact that the Russians—whose line of retreat a week since was Buseo, Fokschan, with a strong corps at Plojeschti and Kimpina, to protect the left flank of the retiring army, have suddenly thrown out their pickets as far west as the Aluta. It is now supposed that the Russians are again about to take the Aluta as a line of operation, as they occupied Rimnik-Walitschea on the 2nd and Slatina a day or two later. Sass, Anrep who after the affair at Citate was in disgrace, has suddenly appeared at Tirgowischt; and, as he is said to be one of the best of the Russian Generals, some great operation may be expected. The report that Prince Paskiewitsch is in disgrace, and has been recalled, is confirmed; and it is now said that the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander will take the command of the Moldo-Wallachian army, with Prince Gortschacoff as his adjutant. Travellers who have just returned from Poland relate that the Russian troops, which were on their way to the Gallician frontiers, have received orders to advance in forced marches.

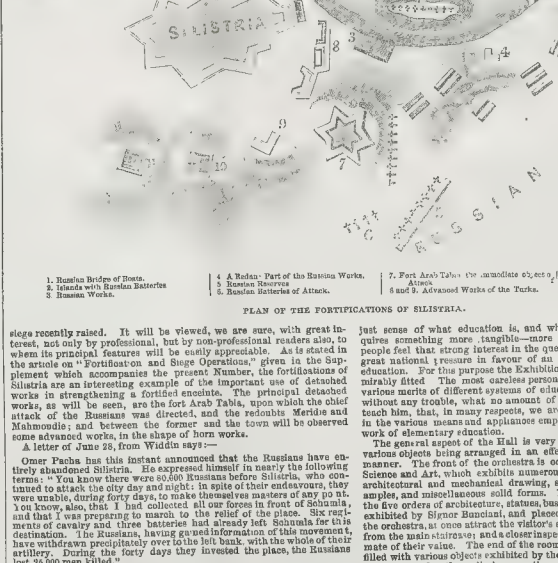
Odessa letters of the 1st of July state that the troops which were stationed there are now on their way to Moldavia, as are also such parts of the corps of Osten-Sacken and Paniutine as were posted in Bessarabia. The separate Cuirassier corps has also received orders to march to Moldavia. Fresh troops from the interior of Russia have already reached Odessa.

The prevalent opinion in Jassy and Bucharest is, that the Russians will again attempt to cross the Danube at Kalarasch-Silistria; but it is evident that, at present, Austria is in far greater danger than Turkey.

By telegraph we learn that on the 7th the Turks crossed the Danube at Rustchuk, and, after some hard fighting, took possession of Mikan and Radovan. On the 8th, Omer Pacha, with 40,000 men, having surrounded the Russians and taken Giurgevo, the latter cut their way through with the loss of 800 men. General Chrulieff lost an arm in the battle. Prince Gortschakoff was advancing, by forced marches, with 30,000 men, towards Giurgevo, where a general engagement was likely to take place. Other despatches speak of the Russian General as having taken up a position four miles in front of Bucharest, where he awaited the advance of the Turkish army. A body of 15,000 Anglo-French troops was said to have advanced to Rustchuk.

PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF SILISTRIA.

We have been favoured, by M. Durand Bragé, an officer in the French Black Sea squadron, with the accompanying plan of the fortifications at Silistria, and of the camp and field-works of the Russians, during the



1. Russian Bridge of Boats.
2. Islands with Russian Batteries
3. Russian Works.
4. A Redan: Part of the Russian Works.
5. Russian Reserves
6. Russian Batteries of Attack.
7. Fort Arab Tabia, the immediate object of attack.
8. Tabia Redoubt.
9. Meriodie Redoubt.
10. Marabo Redoubt.
11. Mehmoodie Redoubt.
12 and 9. Advanced Works of the Turks.

PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF SILISTRIA.

siege recently raised. It will be viewed, we are sure, with great interest, not only by professional, but by non-professional readers also, to whom its principal features will be easily appreciable. As is stated in the article on "Fortification and Siege Operations," given in the Supplement which accompanies the present Number, the fortifications of Silistria are an interesting example of the important use of detached works in strengthening a fortified enceinte. The Silistria detached works, as will be seen, are the fort Arab Tabia, upon which the chief attack of the Russians was directed, and the redoubts Meridie and Mahmoudie; and between the former and the town will be observed some advanced works, in the shape of horn works.

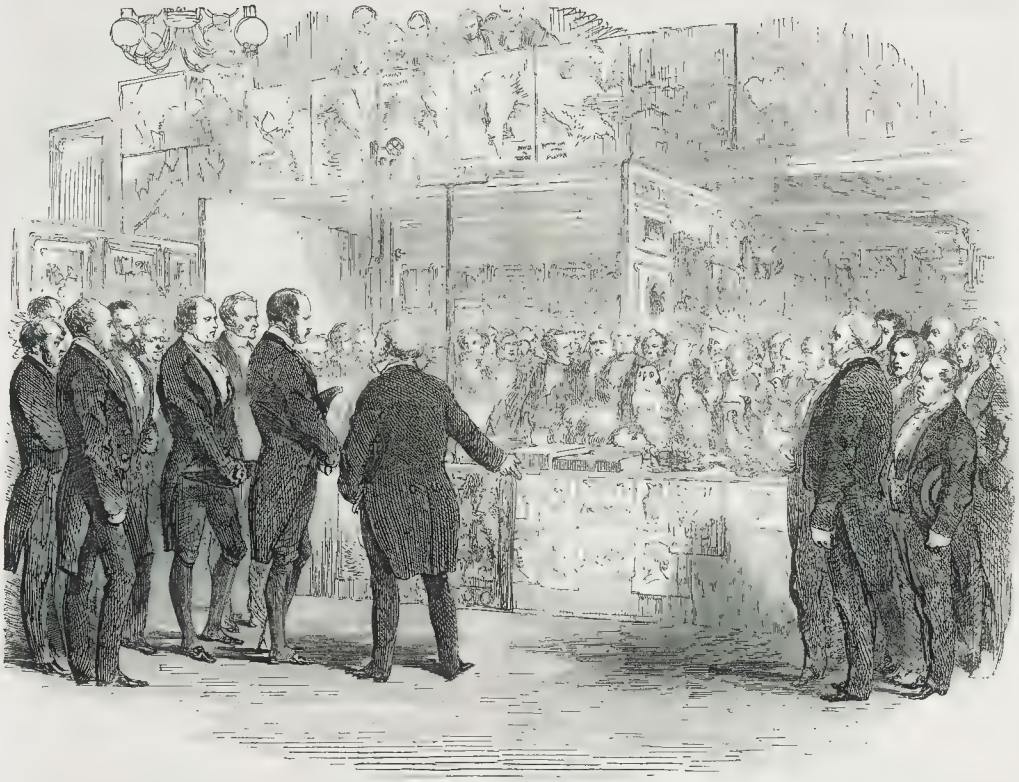
A letter of June 28, from Widdin says:—

Omer Pacha has this instant announced that the Russians have entirely abandoned Silistria. He expressed himself in nearly the following terms: "You know there were 80,000 Russians before Silistria, who continued to attack the city day and night: in spite of their endeavours, they were unable, during forty days, to make themselves masters of my post. You know, also, that I had collected all our forces in front of Schumla, and that I was preparing to march to the relief of the place. Six regiments of cavalry and three batteries had already left Schumla for this destination. The Russians, having gained information of this movement, have withdrawn precipitately over to the left bank with the whole of their artillery. During the forty days they invested the place, the Russians lost 25,000 men killed."

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

THIS Exhibition, of which we gave a short notice last week, is one of the happiest educational ideas of the present day. More annual reports, blue-books, and lectures about the ignorance of the lower classes, may be quite sufficient for those who are already thoroughly awakened to a just sense of what education is, and what it ought to be; but it requires something more tangible—more startling—to make ordinary people feel that strong interest in the question which must precede any great national pressure in favour of an improved system of popular education. For this purpose the Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall is admirably fitted The most careless person can there see at a glance the various modes of different systems of education, and can thus discover, without any trouble, what no amount of reading would have served to teach him, that, in many respects, we are greatly behind other nations in the various means and appliances employed in carrying on the great work of elementary education.

The general aspect of the Hall is very animated and agreeable, the various objects being arranged in an effective, as well as convenient, manner. The front of the orchestra is occupied by the Department of Science and Art, which exhibits numerous copies for outline drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, shaded drawing, coloured examples, and miscellaneous solid forms. These, with the specimens of various orders of architecture, statues, busts, masks, friezes, plasters, &c., exhibited by Signor Bunciani, and placed near the wall on each side of the orchestra, at once attract the visitor's attention as he enters the Hall from the main staircase; and a closer inspection seems to heighten his estimate of their value. The end of the room opposite the orchestra is well filled with various objects exhibited by the Committee of Council. Along the sides, under the galleries, are the compartments allotted to the leading educational societies; in the middle are four tables, on which are exhibited the articles from abroad; and the galleries are devoted to philosophical instruments, apparatus, &c. The room appropriated to books—of which there is a numerous collection supplied by all the leading educational booksellers—is over the Great Hall. One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition is to be seen in the Library, which contains the "results of the schools," or articles made by the young people in those establishments, and specimens of work done



CONVERSAZIONE OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION, IN ST. MARTIN'S-HALL.

there. All over the walls, in the passages, on the landings as you go up the stairs, and round the galleries, maps and diagrams are hung, and at the foot of the stairs some excellent models of school-fittings (desks and seats) are exhibited.

The value of the Exhibition will be much enhanced by a series of lectures to be delivered, and conversational meetings to be held in the rooms during the next three months, by various distinguished professors in the various branches of education.

The inaugural lecture, "on the Material Aids of Education," was delivered on Monday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, F.R.S. The large theatre was crowded by an assembly numbering about 500, and comprising some of the foremost friends of education; as well as several of the Foreign Commissioners, accredited by their respective Governments to attend this Exhibition. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was received with loud applause, the Bishop of St. David's moved the thanks of the audience to Dr. Whewell, expressing a hope that he would allow the discourse to be printed. Mr. Hume seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Dr. Whewell, in returning thanks, said the notes of the lecture were not in a state for publication; but, as it was the wish of the meeting, he would revise them for that purpose.

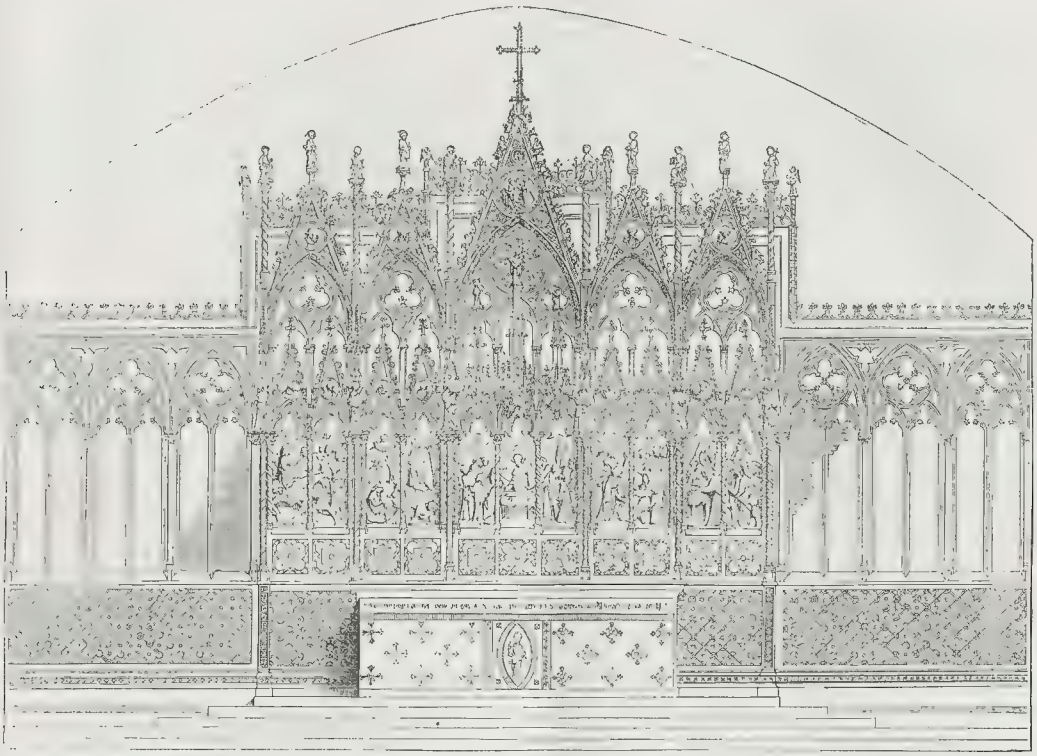
SOCIETY OF ARTS.—THE DINNER AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LAST week we gave an abridged report of the Centenary Dinner of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and this week we have given an Illustration of this interesting festival, which took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

As the Society of Arts claims the honour of the parentage of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and as the Crystal Palace stands in a filial relation to that great event, the Council of the Society of Arts very properly considered it both agreeable and appropriate that, on the completion of its first centenary, its members should assemble under the auspices and protection of the roof of its famous crystal grandchild. This venerable Society of Arts is certainly one of the most prolific of parents. Originally founded as a society for the promotion of arts and manufactures, it soon outstripped these narrow dimensions, and took "commerce" under its protection. Its all-embracing arms have, during the past year, been thrown around the sacred cause of "education," and its educational exhibition, which opened last week, promises to be as successful as any of the previous efforts of the society. A society with objects so varied, and ramifications so extensive, could not certainly have selected a more appropriate place for its réunion than within the walls of an institution having in common with itself many kindred objects, seeking by vast and novel means to obtain those ends; and possessing most excellent *cuisine*, and a lofty and well-ventilated dining-room.

DINNER TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE, IN CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE NEW REREDOS (ALABASTER AND STONE) FOR ELY CATHEDRAL.

IN our Journal of last week we reported, to Wednesday night, the proceedings of this very interesting Meeting. We now illustrate Professor Willis delivering his Lecture, in the Senate-house, on the Architecture of Cambridge. Professor Willis observed that the most ancient authority respecting Cambridge was that of Dr Caius, published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a book of ancient prints, published by one Loggan, a Dutchman, in 1688. For a long period the College system, as regarded its building, was very imperfect. The early colleges and hostels had no chapels, but the students attended the parish church. After comparing the chronological history of the earliest colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, he came to New College, Oxford, founded by William of Wykeham. This was planned perfect, having chapel, hall, and everything necessary for carrying out the routine and discipline of the present day. Henry VI., in founding King's College, Cambridge, evidently copied this from the perfect plan contained in his will, parts of which the learned Professor read. There appears a cloister 175 feet in length, the first which is found in any college of Cambridge; also "a goodly kitchen" which, as the lecturer observed, was not, as is vulgarly supposed, for their own indulgence, but for hospitality; so William of Wykeham was the man who first established colleges as they now are. The Professor next called the attention of his audience to a plan of Jesus College. This was originally the nunnery of St. Rhadagunda. The nuns being reduced to two, Bishop Alcock dissolved the society, and founded the present college upon it; the most distinguishing architectural feature of which is the chapel, and this originally had two side chapels and two side aisles. He concluded by some remarks on the church of St. Benedict, which is of undoubted Saxon origin, and one of the most interesting monuments of the architecture of that period. Dr. Whewell moved, and Professor Sedgwick seconded, the thanks of the meeting to Professor Willis.

On Wednesday evening the society met at the Town-hall—Lord Talbot in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Deck "On Rebuses occurring in Heraldry, Architecture, and Printers' Devices." He gave many curious examples. That of Bishop Fisher—a fish and an ear of wheat; that of Archbishop Parker—a park railed in with deer, and the letter "r" at the corners. The arms of Saffron Walden are three sprigs of saffron, walled in. At the close of this paper, Mr. Westmacott asked if any one could explain the meaning of a small gold frog attached to the left ear of a statue of one of the ancient family of the Foleys, in Suffolk. Professor Henslow said, in that part of the country young frogs were called "polley wiggles," and so it might have reference to the name, but no one could throw any light on this fact.

A paper was next read by Mr. Edward Freeman, on Wisbeach Church in which he pointed out its singular peculiarities, and its similarity to the Church of Leominster.

On Thursday morning the sections on Antiquities and Architecture

PROFESSOR WILLIS LECTURING IN THE SENATE-HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

ANGLESEY ABBEY, NEAR BOTTISHAM.

met in the schools. A paper was read by Lord Talbot, the President, on the gold ornaments found in Ireland. A large tray full of massive gold ornaments was placed before the company. They consisted of fine gorgets, two neck torcs, and 137 wrist-bracelets, varying from a penny weight to several ounces.

In the architectural section, the Rev. J. Hailstone the Rector of Bottisham gave a detailed account of Anglesea Abbey in the parish of Horningsey, about four miles from Cambridge. The principal remains are the refectory; a series of arches apparently leading by a staircase to the upper rooms; two doorways, one containing the initials of William de Reche (a Prior in 1515) and the arms of the Clare family, who were great patrons; and part of a cloister. The rest of the building was the manor-house, built of the materials of the Abbey after its dissolution. A party of Archæologists afterwards went to explore the remains. The hypothesis as to its state seemed to be that no part of the church now exists; that the part where the entrance is was formerly the chapter-house, and then converted into a mansion, by the introduction of a floor and windows in the debased style of Gothic architecture; that part of the ambulatory still exists in the shape of a kitchen; and that the staircase leading to the dormitory has left a very beautiful vestige. The situation of the refectory and the buttories was easily discernible.

After the reading of Mr. Hailstone's paper, the Rev. E. Venables read a long communication on the past and present state of the University Church, Great St. Mary's. He gave a very interesting detail of the ancient furniture of the church.

Mr. Westmacott read a paper on the co'ouring of statues, contending this was contrary to all rules of art, ancient and modern. All the other speakers agreed with him; among whom were Dean Milman, Mr. G. Scharf, jun., and Mr. Hawkins.

At the evening meeting—Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., in the chair—Mr. Freeman informed the audience that a tumulus at Weybury, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, would be opened on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Cumming Bruce then read a paper on the Roman Altars at Trinity College, with speculations as to the meaning of the inscriptions. The Rev. J. Lee Warner then read a paper upon the Illustrations of Walsingham Abbey, existing within the University of Cambridge.

Friday was occupied by an excursion to Bury, 28 miles distant from Cambridge. At about twelve miles on the road, the Archæologists inspected the Devil's Dyke (otherwise the Giant's and the Reche Dyke), a vast earthen ancient British wall, stretching unbroken over the fats of Cambridgeshire, after the lapse of nearly 2000 years, and the greatest of the four dykes of this county. According to Dr. Guest, it was a defence raised by the Iceni against the attacks of the Cassivelauni; and, in the time of Canute, it marked the limit of the holidoms of St Edmund's Abbey, at Bury. The Archæologists then proceeded on their excursion; and, on their arrival at Bury, were received in the Townhall by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Alfred Hervey and the Suffolk Archæological Association. Lord Hervey read a very interesting paper on the Antiquities of Bury; and, after the company had partaken of a collation, hospitably provided by Lord Hervey, they proceeded to Hengrave Hall, four miles distant, the seat of Sir Thomas Rookewood Gage. We shall engrave this fine old seat next week. In the evening the Archæologists returned to Cambridge.

Saturday was appropriated to an excursion to Audley End and Saffron Walden. Audley End, the mansion of Lord Braybrooke, was erected in 1603, and is one of the finest existing specimens of Elizabethan architecture. Its distinctive features are the main body of the edifice, rising one story above the front; its noble oriel windows, projecting *renaissance* porches, and cloister: the ceilings are also very fine, and the collection of portraits of great value and interest. The Hon. R. C. Neville received the Archæologists, including Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Earl of Carlisle, and other distinguished personages. The visitors then walked across the park to the adjoining town of Saffron Walden, and there inspected its beautiful church, decorated and Perpendicular church, and the Museum, rich in Roman remains, gathered in the district. Here, also, was an exquisite "Adoration of the Magi," painted by Roger, of Bruges, in the style of Hemling. After partaking of a collation, provided by the municipal authorities, in the Agricultural Hall, the visitors returned to Cambridge.

Monday was devoted by the Archæologists to the examination of Ely Cathedral—the worthiest and most venerable monument of ancestral piety and ecclesiasthical grandeur to be found throughout the whole territory of the East Angles; and presenting specimens of all the different styles of architecture which have successively flourished in England—from the Romanesque or Norman to the Perpendicular. We have only space to notice the restoration of the Cathedral, which, under the fostering care of Dean Peacock, has long been recognised by lovers of art as one of the noblest achievements of its time and class. We have engraved the new Altar-screen (now in course of erection), which has been designed by Mr. G. G. Scott: the centre, over the altar-table being of alabaster, and the wings of stone. The subjects are from the Life of Our Saviour: in the centre, the Last Supper, the Entry into Jerusalem, Washing the Disciples' Feet, the Agony in the Garden, and Bearing the Cross.

At the opening of the tabernacle work are Angels, holding emblems of the Crucifixion; and in the centre, and crowning the canopies, is Christ, with Moses and Elias. The judicious treatment of the Evangelistic symbols in the crocketing of the four side gables, a reference has been sustained between this ornamentation and the figures of the Evangelists which surmount these gables. The twisted pillars are enriched by mosaic work of coloured pebbles. The altar-table is of oak, and covered with an embroidered antipprandium, presented by a lady. The work has been partly raised by the Chapter, and J. G. Gardner, Esq., in memory of his deceased wife. The figure subjects have been executed by Phillips, of Pimlico.

On Tuesday the final meeting of the Institute was held in the Senate-house. Lord Talbot de Malahide occupied the chair, and proposed a vote of thanks to Prince Albert, for honouring the Institute with his presence. The vote was carried with acclamation. Votes of thanks were then passed to the several public bodies and official personages by whom the institute had been so cordially received.

The papers read on Monday and Tuesday in the Sectional Meetings included a notice of documents connected with the history of Hatfield Regis Priory, preserved at Barrington-Hall, Essex, by Mr. G. A. Lowndes; "Observations on Ancient Sculptured Crosses in Ireland," by Mr. H. O'Neill; "On the Painted Glass in King's College Chapel," by the Rev. W. J. Bolton; a notice of Bishop Wren's MS. History of Pembroke College, by the Rev. Venables; notices of Ancient Monastic Barns, by Mr. R. R. Rowe; and an "Essay on the Ancient Art of Glass Painting," by Mr. C. Winston.

At the close of the general meeting on Tuesday, a party of Archæologists visited Sawston-hall, the picturesque seat of the very ancient family of Huddlestone, eight miles distant from Cambridge. The mansion was erected in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, and retains unchanged its Tudor windows with chamfered mullions and stay-bars, quaint gables and oriels, oak staircases and panels, and Arras tapestry.

We should add that the Museum of the Institute in the lecture-rooms of Trinity College presented a most splendid display of objects of antiquarian interest. Conspicuous amongst the curious, rare, or costly objects was the plate of the different Colleges, especially those of Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Catharine, and Clare Hall.

The principal exhibitors, apart from the University authorities, were Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Mr. Maskell, the Rev. S. Banks, Mr. Way, the Rev. J. Faulkner Lee, Mr. Rhode Hawkins, and Sir Chas. Anderson.

The early British, Roman, and Saxon remains were very remarkable. Among the church antiquities contributed by Mr. Beresford Hope was a magnificent ivory crosier, of the fourteenth century, the head exquisitely carved with the Coronation of the Virgin; and a triptych of inlaid work, representing the Baptism of Christ, and the Crucifixion, with the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Jerome and St Bartholomew, St Dominic and St. Francis, in the corner. Among the miscellaneous antiquities were a Runic calendar, carved on a box-wood stick, wooden clog-almanacks, used in Staffordshire as late as the seventeenth century, and still employed by the peasantry of the north of Europe.

We have been of necessity chary in our Illustrations of this most interesting Congress. Of Cambridge and its University edifices, several well executed Engravings appeared in Nos. 271 and 272 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (the Installation of the Prince Chancellor); and two Views of Audley End appeared in No. 5.1.

DURING last month, 16 new gun-boats were launched in Libau, about ten worsted from Riga; they are to be manned by militia from Courland and Livonia, and officered by the captain, of the corvette *Nemesis*, which was sold at Flushing last winter, rather than run the risk of the voyage home. Thirty-two more gun-boats in progress of erection in Sweaborg.

LETTERS from the Lower Danube state that the Sultan intends to visit the head quarters of his army on the banks of the Danube, then to go to [illegible] June regards to the gallant garrison

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 16.—6th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 17. Dr. Watts born, 1674.
TUESDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374. Hampden killed, 1643.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—George IV. crowned, 1821.
THURSDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Playfair died, 1819.
FRIDAY, 21. Robert Burns died, 1796. Lord W. Russell beheaded, 1683.
SATURDAY, 22.—St. Magdalene. Battle of Salamanca, 1812.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m / h m / h m / h m / h m / h m / h m /
A M / A M / A M / A M / A M / A M / No
6 35 / 7 0 / 7 26 / 7 49 / 8 10 / 8 29 / 8 45 / 9 16 / 9 45 / 10 13 / 10 39 / 11 23 / 0 39 / 0 12 / 0 0 / 0 30

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We are not acquainted with any "County History" of Huntingdon. Of course, the materials will be found in Camden's "Britannia" and in Lambarde's Dictionary; in Dugdale's Monasticon; and in the Harleian, Lansdowne, and Cottonian Collections in the British Museum. The article Huntingdon in the "Penny Cyclopædia," partakes of the general excellence of the topography in that very able work, which in this department is unrivalled by its more costly contemporaries.

RUSSIA AND DENMARK.—The Duchy of Holstein, after the death of the present King of Denmark, Frederick VII., will not be inherited by Russia, as all Russian claims upon this province have been given up by the present Emperor in favour of the Prince of Glucksburg (now called Prince of Denmark) and his male successors. There may be again a time when Russia may have a claim upon this province, but there is little chance of it at present, as the Prince of Denmark has several sons. The eldest is about fifteen years of age.

J. W.—Lord Ward's pictures are to be seen, gratis, at the Egyptian Hall. Black's "Tourist's Guide to Scotland" is a trustworthy work.

ELSHIE.—The word "mobilized" is of recent application as a military term. It is derived from the French verb *mobiliser*—to render "moveable." It is intended to express the employment of men on service who are generally stationary. For instance, the Landwehr of Prussia, and the local troops of France and Austria, together with the English Militia, when embodied and moved out of their counties, districts, or provinces, and made available for general service, are then said to be mobilized.

M.D., Sandbach, Cheshire. "The Practice of Photography," a Manual, by P. H. Delamotte, F.S.A., is extremely simple in plan, carrying the student directly through the various stages of each process, and describing the various chemical substances used in Photography at the end of the work, apart from the details of the processes. Or, a smaller work, Hogg's "Practical Manual of Photography."

In Preparation,

A PICTURESQUE PANORAMA
OF
HELSINGFORS and the FORTRESS of SVEABORG.

The PANORAMIC VIEWS of VARNA will appear shortly.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Next week we shall Illustrate the Meeting of this Society at Lincoln.

*** The Title-page and Index to Vol. 24 will be given next week.

PIRACIES.—NOTICE.

Proprietors of Publications who have copied the Engravings, &c., from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are hereby cautioned that, if such acts of piracy are continued, persons committing the same will be prosecuted.

198, Strand, July 8, 1854.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

IT appears that the world has not yet been correctly informed of the terms of the Czar's reply to the Austrian demand for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities. That the answer is unfavourable, is generally understood; and that it must lead, within a few days or weeks, to the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Russia, is as certain as any event can be that has not yet taken place. Various rumours and reports have been in circulation during the last fortnight, the whole of them being founded, more or less, upon truth—with the exception of the notorious falsehood "that out of high regard for the Emperor of Austria, the Czar had consented to recross the Pruth." The other accounts that have reached Central and Western Europe, though they disagree in the details of the Czar's exact words, agree in the fact that he will not listen to reason, and that his mind is made up to fight out the quarrel against any and every opponent. True to his ancient policy of endeavouring to gain time, the official reply to the Austrian summons has been purposely delayed, and so ambiguously framed, as to retain the Austrians in Transylvania, ready at any moment to pour into Wallachia, but awaiting a more definite answer before taking the irrevocable step of open hostility. It is possible, at the same time, that Prussian treachery or opposition has aided in bringing about this undesirable result. The Czar has not, in the least degree, yielded. Prince Paskiewitsch having, for reasons purely strategical, determined on the removal of his head-quarters to Jassy, has given dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg. Though the evacuation of Wallachia was necessary, it looked too much like a defeat, especially when coupled with the ignominious retreat from Silistria, to be otherwise than distasteful to the proud spirit of the Czar. Notwithstanding the long favour which he has enjoyed, his high character, his venerable age, and his eminent services, Prince Paskiewitsch has been ordered to retire to his estates; and, in all probability, his services will not again be required during the war. Bucharest remains in the occupation of the Russian troops, and at, or near that town, the first great shock of the conflicting armies of Austria and Russia will probably take place.

The preliminary period, not exactly of inactivity, but of the disposition and distribution of fleets and armies, is, at length, we suppose, approaching its end. The public is weary of notes, memorandums, and conferences, of which the only results have as yet been to pamper the personal pride of Nicholas, to feed him with visions of his greatness and his invincibility, and to enable him to exhaust all resources of art and labour upon the fortification of his two strongholds of Cronstadt and Sebastopol. The public impatience—though it may appear unreasonable, or even offensive to naval and military officers in high command—is by no means unnatural. The capture of one of the two great Russian fortresses is what the public expect. Halt of the summer is gone; and if the other half should pass over, and leave these two great operations to the chances of another year, it would be impossible to predict what advantages Russia might not gain from the delay, and what a vast amount of discouragement might not weigh upon the spirits of the gallant British and French nations. It is not to be anticipated, however, that such an unwise delay will be permitted. It is not without meaning mischief that 40,000 French soldiers are to proceed to the support of Admiral Napier in the Baltic. It seems highly probable that the first great blow will be struck in that quarter. It would, no doubt, be better if our fleets and armies should succeed in the simultaneous capture both of the northern and southern fort and fleet of the enemy; but if we are only to do one thing at a time, the predilection of the people is in favour of giving Cronstadt the first unmistakeable proof of our prowess. The Czar might, in his desperation, hold out long after the capture of Sebastopol; but the capture of Cronstadt would run him beyond retrieval. He might look his subjects in the face if he lost Sebastopol; but the capture of Cronstadt would be the capture of his capital, and would expose, even to the most benighted of the Russians, the hopelessness of his cause, and the ignominy of his disasters. In such a case he would have to reckon with his subjects at Moscow; and Moscow has never had that confidence in his character, or veneration for his person, which he has so successfully cultivated in St. Petersburg.

A DISCUSSION on the evils of Bribery, and a plan for their prevention or punishment, seem to be matters of course every session of Parliament. Doubts have often been expressed whether the Legislature were really desirous to put an end to a system which is convenient, though scandalous. But we think the House of Commons may fairly claim the merit of a wish to do right if it could but discover the way. In some of the attempts that have been advocated, the disease itself, bad as it has been, is less mischievous than the remedy. Ultra-purism in such matters would be injudicious, even if it were possible, as is evident to everybody who will consider without bias the question of "treating." To sell your vote for hard cash is an offence against private and public morality; but, to accept a glass of ale and a sandwich from the hospitality of a man whom you may have walked ten miles to vote for, is surely undeserving of no similar condemnation. Yet, ultra-purists in election matters would deal with both cases in the same manner. At the same time, systematic treating, if unchecked, speedily degenerates into bribery and corruption of the worst form. The difficulty is, how to meet such cases, and whether it is not better to wink at them, than to enact laws which cannot be enforced, and to place Law in opposition to Public Opinion. Whatever may be the real wish of Parliament, we greatly doubt whether public opinion is yet sufficiently pure and elevated to condemn the giver and receiver of a bribe. Crimes that are not recognised as crimes are beyond the power of the law. In England, a man who struck his helpless grandfather in the mud of the Thames, and left him there to die, would be universally denounced as a murderer; but, in India, public opinion sanctions and commands such acts; and Englishmen in that country may condemn, but cannot prevent the scandal. If they punish it, the sympathy of the people is with the alleged culprit, and not with the exotic law that attempts to be wiser than the traditions and practice of a nation. English venality and corruption in small boroughs are, in this respect, like the drowning of grandfathers—they are a blot upon English public life, and are very greatly to be deplored but will never be effectually remedied, until public opinion shall itself be purified. The taint is not merely skin-deep, but pervades the system; not only bribery and corruption, but perjury itself, is by far too many persons considered venial if it serve an electioneering purpose. A mayor and a magistrate convicted of perjury in a statement relative to a disputed election, considered himself an ill-used man because the law took cognizance of his offence and sent him to Newgate for it; and a whole host of wealthy, respectable, and virtuous persons took the same view of the offence, and sued for a remission of the sentence. Severity, in these cases, fails of its effect. Everything is considered fair in war and in elections for members of Parliament. The virtuous thing to do is to carry the election of your candidate. Provided that be done, the end sanctifies the means—not, of course, in the opinion of the just and the high-minded, but in the opinion of venal voters and unscrupulous agents. The candidate himself may make wry faces at the dirty work which he is expected to sanction; but, the election once over, he forgets its disagreeable episodes as fast as he can, and consoles himself with the reflection that, bad as he may be, he is not worse than his neighbours.

But justice should be done to members of Parliament. To them the system can be no other than a nuisance and a scandal; and we believe there is not one in a hundred of them who would not readily lend his aid to the purification of elections, if he but knew how to set about it. The new bill, founded upon the recommendations of a Committee, and which was discussed in its details on Monday night, has the merit of not attempting too much. Its main provision is one for the appointment of a new officer during elections, to be called the "Auditor of Election Expenses." This functionary is to be nominated by the returning officer, either on the joint recommendation of the candidates, or—in case of their being unable to agree—at his own discretion. To this auditor all pecuniary claims arising out of the election, except expenses for advertising or for personal expenses, are to be forwarded by the candidate within a limited period after they have been sent in; and any payment made by the authority of the candidate otherwise than through the election officer is to be deemed illegal, and may render the election void. By subsequent clauses the Auditor is required to make out full accounts of all moneys disposed of by him, and also of the amount stated by the candidate to have been paid by himself for advertising and for personal expenses; and these

accounts, besides being open to the inspection of the electors, are to be published in two local newspapers. The candidate is also to subscribe a declaration that he has not "knowingly made authorised, or sanctioned, and will not knowingly make, authorise, or sanction any payment other than that allowed by law to be made by him." The emoluments of the Auditor are to consist of a payment of £10 from each of the candidates, and a commission of two per cent on their legal disbursements. It is impossible as yet to predict how this change will work. The Auditors will have very difficult and delicate duties to perform; and experience alone will enable us to decide on the value of the innovation. We know of no valid objections to such officers; and if they perform their duties with ordinary impartiality and discretion, it seems reasonable to believe that the abuses of treating—that great source of electoral impurity—will be sensibly diminished, if not altogether removed. As regards the more serious question of direct bribery, the House of Commons can do little more than repeat its anathemas against the offence, and leave to the influence of public opinion the remedy which laws have hitherto been powerless to provide.

RUMOURED MEETING OF THE QUEEN AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH IN THE DOWNS.

We have received the following statement from a correspondent, who is usually well informed. The rumour has been current for several days but we have not been able to trace it to any authoritative source:—

Since the day when Henry VIII. and Francis I. met in the Field of the Cloth of Gold—(for the visit of our Queen to Louis Philippe had nothing of significance about it beyond Royal courtesy)—there has been no meeting so memorable between the Sovereigns of England and France as the approaching rendezvous in the Downs to witness the departure of the British ships freighted with the next division of the French army for the theatre of war in the Baltic. One day in the ensuing week will, we believe, be appointed for this interesting and important spectacle. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort proceed from Dover with the Emperor and Empress of the French cross over from the opposite coast, half way, to the floating field, far grander, in its heaving waves, crowded with majestic vessels and the steam trumpets of science, than all the gorgeous and splendour which gold could impart.

Necessary preparations are making to give eclat to this ocean interview, and the Imperial and Regal pair to General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and his brave companions (the first, as we have stated, of the force destined for this service), would be enough to plant courage and unquerchable resolution, even in cowardly natures; what must be the effect on the gallant soldiers of France! Mixed with our admirable Marines, the foe should be stout to face them.

THE COURT.

On Monday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. At the Court Lord Howden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, was presented to her Majesty, on his departure, by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on his return from Madrid, on leave of absence. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, went, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, to visit the Duchess of Gloucester, at the juvenile ball given by the Royal Duchess, at her residence, Gloucester-house, Piccadilly.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Seymour, went to Claremont, to visit the Countess de Neuilly. Her Majesty and the Royal party travelled by the South-Western Railway to Esher, and returned by a special train to the private station at Vauxhall. In the evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Suffield, Baroness de Speth, Viscount Falkland, Viscount Torrington, Viscount and Viscountess Ranelagh, Lord Howden.

Sir William C. Ross, R.A., had the honour, on Wednesday, of taking the last sitting for a miniature of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, painted by command of the Queen.

On Thursday the Prince Consort, attended by Major-General Wylde and Colonel Seymour, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past one o'clock, for the purpose of viewing the siege operations at Chatham. In the evening, the Queen and his Royal Highness honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

THE COURT.—It is confidently stated that her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family will take up their residence in Windsor Castle soon after the prorogation of Parliament, and that the annual visit to the Highlands will either be considerably shortened or entirely suspended. The reason assigned for this arrangement is the probable necessity of holding frequent Privy Councils during the progress of the war.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Duchess of Gloucester, on Wednesday, at Gloucester House. Her Royal Highness, attended by Sir George Couper and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, honoured M. Claudet, the Daguerreotype artist, with a sitting in the morning, at his studio, in Regent-street.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewska left town on Saturday last on their way to Switzerland, where they propose to make some stay.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

This highly-useful institution is now under entirely new management; and, to give opportunity for explaining the consequent improvements, a conversazione was summoned by the resident director, Mr. J. H. Pepper, for Thursday evening, which was numerously and fashionably attended. An address by John Walter, Esq., M.P., was delivered on the occasion, for the purpose of inaugurating the re-opening of these halls of science. "It could not be said," the speaker observed, "that the institution had hitherto kept pace with the progress of the age, for new discovery proceeded at a rate so rapid that this was impossible. But, under the new management, increased efforts would be made to render the institution more comprehensive and profitable. Experiments in natural philosophy would be conducted according to the latest and most approved methods." Mr. Walter then read some extracts from Lord Bacon, to prove that even the knowledge of that great man was far behind that of the merest tyro in science in the present day. The great attraction of the evening, however, was a lecture in the chemical theatre by M. Dubosc, who had come expressly from Paris to exhibit his extraordinary experiments in optics and electricity. These were, in many instances, of an original and refined order; but they were performed with such rapidity as to forbid details. On other evenings, at an earlier hour, it was announced that they would be more carefully and fully shown, that their merits might be adequately tested. Oneexperiment in the large hall, of an illuminated fountain, was very striking, and the variety of colours which it assumed equally marvellous and beautiful. Dissolving views were then presented of Turner's pictures, illustrative of the river Loire, which were highly interesting. Many novelties were among the objects exhibited of these some large photographic portraits by Mr. Maynall—exceeding in size any previous specimens—excited great attention. In the gallery we witnessed some brilliant specimens of electric gold and silver plating, from the establishments of Messrs. Hardy and Rosehill, and Messrs. Elkington. Messrs. Copeland and Co also contributed a collection of designs in porcelain and terra cotta; Messrs. Watkins and Hill, a new electro-magnetic apparatus, illustrating the application of electricity as a motive power, and the Electric Telegraph Company, their gas-fire electric telegraphs by Bachhoffner and Defries. Every thing seems to have been done that could be, to render this institution a school for the education of all classes; and such was the multifarious nature of attractive objects that it was very late when the company dispersed, highly gratified with the new and instructive entertainments produced and the spirit manifested in the arrangements, which of itself was full of promise for the future.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CRIMINAL REFORMATION.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on Monday last, at the first meeting of the "Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory," at the school-house, Stretton-hill, in the presence of "400 ladies and gentlemen, resident in the neighbourhood," who, of course, took a deep interest in the proceedings. As an evidence of how men—men of plain, practical good sense in many respects—may be led into absurdity by indulgence in a favourite hobby, we find the noble chairman, at the very outset of the proceedings, declaring that the usefulness of these criminal conservatories was "recognised all over the world," adding that, "in the progress of civilisation, it became more and more apparent, as *there was no doubt that civilisation tended to develop crime*"—a position that we will not pretend to analyse or gainsay. We turn to the report of the year's proceedings of this newest of Reformatories, as better adapted to our comprehension. The report stated that

During the past twelve months 100 persons, varying in age from sixteen to forty-five, had been admitted to the institution. Of these, 15 had left while on probation; 25 had been dismissed as incorrigible; 6 had been restored to their friends; 7 removed to juvenile reformatories, 11 provided with situations, and 36 remained in the institution. Of these 36, the committee had determined to aid 6 to emigrate. The total receipts amounted to £2008 16s. 8d., and the expenditure to £1993 12s. 8½d., leaving in hand a balance of £15 2s. 0½d.

Examining this return, it resolves itself into the following results:—that, of 100 interesting sinners, of various ages, admitted in the course of the year, 40 had "left whilst on probation" (left for what, we need hardly ask), or been "dismissed as insincere;" and that of the remaining sixty, twenty-four had been got rid of amongst their friends, other reformatory institutions, or in situations; leaving thirty-six still to be dealt with. In a word, forty per cent of his Lordship's *protégés* have turned out failures at starting; the remainder being treated with various, but still problematical, success, at a cost annually of £2000 in round numbers, or an average of £33 per head. A hard-working farm-labourer in the country considers himself lucky in earning ten shillings a week, wherewith to keep a wife and family. Why should he toil for this pittance, when here are a body of benevolent gentlemen ready to spend 12s. 6d. per week a head upon him, and reform him into the bargain? Verily "civilisation develops" much absurdity.

FATAL PARACHUTE DESCENT.

The unfortunate Frenchman, Le Tour, whose so-called "successful parachute descent" we noticed last week, has died of the injuries he received in it; indeed, from the first he never rallied, his recovery was hopeless. An inquest has been held on his body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. Some of the Jury were for accompanying their verdict with a recommendation to the Home Secretary for the prevention of such stupid and reckless exhibitions in future; but they were restrained from it by the majority, who considered it might be "prejudicial to the interests of science" to interfere. Now the interests of science have nothing to do with ballooning or parachuting; the whole "art" is an idle amusement got up to fill the pockets of unscrupulous speculators; and it is high time that it should be restrained within harmless bounds. The magistrates, some time back, interfered successfully to prevent the lives and limbs of ponies and donkeys from being imperilled in such tomfooleries—why should poor, stupid man go less regarded? Surely it would be easy to frame a power to prevent the announcement of "feats" of this kind, which shall be shown to be very likely to terminate in disaster.

THE LAND TENURE IN INDIA.

The case of the poor Indian Ryot was brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Blackett, who moved for the appointment of a Commission to proceed to India to inquire into the tenure of land in the Presidency of Madras. The motion was supported by Mr. Danby Seymour and Mr. Bright, who (the former as the result of personal observation) brought forward an array of facts illustrative of the wastefulness, the injustice, and the cruelty of the present system; statements which only men "deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," could listen to with indifference. It was opposed by Sir James W. Hogg, the East India Director, who, disdaining to meet the case upon its merits, contented himself with ridiculing the promoter for having wasted his time in listening to the complaints of discontented natives, and, above all, for having the weakness to suppose that the House of Commons would care a rush about the matter: opposed, also, by Sir C. Wood, who deprecated interference at the present moment, upon the ground that Government had the subject under their consideration, with a view to improvement. In short, the supporters of the motion had all the argument to themselves; and although, upon a division, they were defeated by a majority of 5, there can be no doubt that the principle sought for will be attained, and the Governors of India awakened, after a century's sleep, to a real sense of the responsibilities attaching to their stewardship. But whilst Sir J. W. Hogg "pooh! poohed!" the idea of non-official personages interfering with their advice and opinions, in matters of state policy, Sir Charles Wood cited the late Mr. Alexander Mackay, who, three years ago, went out upon a mission to India, to investigate the agricultural resources and prospects of the Western States, for the information of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, as an authority in favour of the Ryotwar system. Now upon referring to the third chapter of Mr. Mackay's "Western India," we find it to contain a circumstantial account of the system in question, and a strong condemnation of it. "It cannot fail to strike every one," he observes, "that a system like this, unless the agents employed throughout are of unimpeachable integrity, must be a prolific source of *fraud, corruption, and oppression*," and then, after explaining the uncertainty during the growing season, as to the amount the Ryot will have to pay, he adds: "It is whilst this is being ascertained, or the season progresses, that a door is opened for every species of underhand transaction." Sir C. Wood had, probably, not seen the book itself, and cited it as an authority at second hand.

JUSTICE'S JUSTICE IN THE CITY.

The Lord Mayor gave a strange decision on Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, which would be funny, but that it entails serious and really undeserved hardship upon the unfortunate individual who happens to be the victim of it. It appears that the police, having got an Irish row, accompanied by the favourite Irish cry of "Murder!" in the lodging occupied by one Jeremiah O'Driscoll, forced their way into the premises, when they found the said Jeremiah, his wife, his sister, and brother-in-law, all sprawling upon the ground, in a state of "real Irish confusion." For the occasion of this hilarity;—there had been a christening; and what so reasonable as that all should get drunk? True, the wife's head was bleeding; and "the belief of the officer" was, that this bleeding was consequent upon a blow by the husband (what so natural, under the circumstances, as woman-beating days?); but it was said and proved that on this the policemen were taken, as there had been no quarrel or violence at all. However, be it as the officer dragged this unhappy Hibernian out of his house (an "Englishman's" house is his castle), without being charged with any offence; and, when brought before the Lord Mayor, his Worship fined him five shillings for being drunk, and in default, committed him to prison for fourteen days. The sentence is clearly illegal; Lord Mayors ought to know that a man cannot be punished for getting "drunk on his own premises"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

JUNCTION OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

VIENNA, July 13.—Eighteen thousand of the Anglo-French forces joined Omer Pacha at Rustchuk, who, on the 7th and 8th inst. (as already stated) inflicted great loss on the Russians at Giurvego. It is also stated that the Turks have crossed the Danube at Oltenitza.

ODESSA, July 2.—The Allied fleets, composed of fifty-eight sail, are being concentrated in the direction of Sebastopol.

WIDDIN, July 6.—The Russians are reported to be in full march towards Krajova and Kalafat. On the 30th June Prince Gortschakoff, the General, received orders from St. Petersburg to re-occupy the position which has been quitted by order of Prince Paskiewitsch.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Euphrates* steam-packet, which started from Constantinople on the 5th, left at Varna the English and French troops ready to march on Schumla. The Dobrudja was not as yet evacuated. The Duke of Cambridge was at Constantinople on the 2nd, to confer with M. de Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio; and the next day, in company with the Sultan, passed a review of the Turkish brigade, and of the twenty pieces of cannon attached to that division. On the 4th he returned to Varna. At the same date Omer Pacha was at Silistria, distributing recompenses, and having the fortifications repaired.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC

Forty thousand troops are spoken of for the northern expedition. It is probable they will be employed to occupy and defend Sweden, if necessary, from any attack of Russia during the winter, and the cooperation of Sweden seems to be made sure of.

EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Calais from Boulogne on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, with several Generals, and took up his residence at the Hôtel Dessin, which had been prepared for his reception. His Majesty was saluted on his arrival with the utmost enthusiasm. Commodore the Hon. F. W. Grey, Captains Talbot, of the *Algiers*; Ringcome, of the *Royal William*; Mansell, of the *St. Vincent*; and Clifford, of the *Sphinx*, with Mr. Consul Bonham, waited on the Emperor, and met with a most cordial reception. Proceeding to the business in hand, his Majesty expressed an opinion that the embarkation had better not take place on Friday, referring to the still lingering English prejudice against the sea as "unlucky" day. It was then proposed to postpone the embarkation to the 20th inst.; but, the weather being fine, and all the transports ready, it was finally settled by the Emperor and the British officers that the baggage and *matériel*—which includes 6,000,000 cartridges and 320,000 lbs. of powder—should be placed on board yesterday (Friday), and that the troops should embark on Saturday. This having been settled, the Emperor invited the British officers to dine with him. They expressed their sense of the offered honour, but declined it, as it was not consistent with their duty to remain absent from their ships. The suggestion to postpone the embarkation to the 20th came originally from the English Admiralty, and originated in the apprehension that all would not be ready before then.

CLOSE BLOCKADE OF FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, July 11.

The Swedish mail-packet has been stopped and sent back by her Majesty's cruisers.

Communication with Finland via Aland is no longer allowed. Aland is declared in a state of blockade.

DANTZIC, Thursday.—The *Nicolai I.* has arrived. She left the fleet in Barö Sound on the 10th instant (46 English and 16 French vessels). There were a few cases of cholera in the fleet.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Oest Correspondenz* of Thursday contains an article stating that almost all the German Governments have promised to give their support to a motion to be made in the German Diet, that the whole of Germany do join the Austro-Prussian Alliance.

The King of Wurtemburg still stands aloof, but it is considered certain that a Monarch who was always one of the first to defend the rights of Germany against the West, will not be found remaining when it is necessary to oppose the disturbance of the balances of power in the East.

MADRID, July 12.—The insurgents have been beaten in Valencia. Their commander was killed: 54 prisoners were taken.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT LINCOLN.—The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway gives extra facilities for the traffic connected with the event, at reduced prices. The meeting to be held in the best agricultural county in England—is expected to be the most interesting on record.

THE STAPLE CIRCASSIAN TRADE.—At present the only trade that may be said to be carried on here is that in women; and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present, from the large prices obtainable on Constantinople, and the removal of all obstacles. I have been told from good authority that a girl bought for fifteen purses here is sold in Constantinople for forty. Numbers of little boats arrive all along the coast from Trebizond almost every day. They haul themselves up on the beach, and spread the sails on the sides of the boat to form tents. Here the captain sits, and the natives bring down to him their girls to exchange against his cargo, which generally consists of calicoes, prints, and other stuffs, and of salt. There is no money in the country, and all the bargains are struck with reference to so many pieces of calico—each piece being called a "mal:" one mal is worth about fifteen shillings, and twenty mals make a Turkish purse. The Circassian girls this side of the Caucasus are, though all young, rarely more than pretty, though many are not worthy of the reputation for beauty which Circassian women have always enjoyed. They are generally the children of serfs, it being considered disgraceful for a freeman and a Mussulman to sell his children.—*Letter from Bordjume.*

THE PIRATES ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO.—By the arrival of Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Stromboli* at Portsmouth, on Monday evening, we learn that her Majesty's steam sloop *Prometheus* had returned to Gibraltar on the 4th inst., having recaptured the *Cuthbert Young*, merchantman, on the Riff coast, from the pirates. She was, however, ridded of everything. The *Prometheus* was fired upon, and she returned the fire with interest, doing much mischief. She had three men slightly wounded.

M. THOUVENEL CHARGÉ, who has returned from Constantinople on the Turkish loan, had the honour of a private interview on that subject with the Emperor of the French last week.

THE ALLIED FLEETS OFF CRONSTADT.

THE telegraphic despatch which we gave last week that the Allied fleets were off Cronstadt on the 29th ult., and that a general attack was expected on the following day, proves to have been only half true. The fleets are there, but no attack had taken place or is likely to take place for some time. We have, however, received some particulars relating to the movements of the combined fleets, which left Baro Sound on the 26th ult. On the 27th they anchored off the island of Seskar, and soon after they had anchored the Hecla [illegible] she suddenly pulled up on [illegible] the Russian pilot-boat, after a momentary pause, [illegible] The *Dragon* [illegible] Warrior [illegible] other, but interposed unsuccessfully. The Russian pilot was [illegible] on board. The Russians [illegible] Seskar, and [illegible] the Russian ships in [illegible] Cronstadt, as soon as the [illegible] of the Russian ships in the [illegible] were observed [illegible] Russian fleet. [illegible] the Russian ships, [illegible] Seskar, were [illegible] anchor outside the forts. Not a breath of [illegible] ruffled to carry them inside under protection of their batteries; [illegible] of immediate action, certain victory and captured ships, very [illegible] Saturday prevailed on board. One or two ships were in advance of the [illegible] cut for the "infernal machines." All the ships had [illegible] Cronstadt tops, reporting every floating log of wood that [illegible] resemblance to a buoy—an appendage said to be attached to [illegible] and closer, the [illegible] ships

RECONNOITRING AT CRONSTADT.

of-war were still skulking under their guns within the harbour. The Admirals consulted together. The combined squadron came to an anchor; and there was evidently a great stir amongst the Russian ships. The steamers in harbour immediately got steam up, and all seemed on the alert. Our squadron made a sweep, and retracing its steps a little, dropped anchor at out eight or ten miles off Cronstadt. Seven or eight ships amongst which were the *Imperieuse*, *Arrogant*, *Desperate*, *Penelope*, *Magicienne*, *Lightning* and *Driver*, were placed in a position off the mouth of the harbour, about three miles.

On the 27th of June, the yachts *Emerald* and *Gondola* were taking a pleasure trip round the English steam squadron, and, in order to reconnoitre a little, they reached in within about four English miles of the entrance of the harbour of Cronstadt. They were in a short time (not altogether agreeably) surprised by a Russian steam-corvette steaming out at full speed in chase of them, to try to cut off their escape. They, however, being only prepared to take their pleasure, and not equipped for combat, very soon showed the Russians what English-built yachts could do when close hauled up in a wind. They sheeted sharply home, and gave them the full of their sails, and after three tacks they were safely under the protection of our steam squadron. The *Desperate* thinking it a good opportunity to take the measure of the Russian, got up steam and proceeded towards her. This was rather too much for the Russian corvette, which very soon down helm, and ran at full steam power for the harbour. The *Desperate* sent an iron messenger after her, but the Russian escaped into the harbour, and the *Desperate* sailed slowly back, having fired the first gun in defiance of the batteries and fleet at Cronstadt.

While the main squadron was employed surveying and sounding on the north side, the *Driver*, having the master of the fleet on board, was engaged in sounding round the fortifications; and also in the channel for the purpose of discovering some of those infernal machines, of which so much has been said. According to all accounts they are covered with stones and small rocks, and their position is marked by small buoys. Very great circumspection and care were therefore used by the gallant officers, as they discovered several buoys, which, from their appearance, answered the description that had been given of the marks placed to point out the locality of these newly-invented submarine wires. Cautiously the buoys were approached, carefully the chains to which they were attached were raised; and very anxiously their pendent burthen was looked for. It was quietly hauled on board, and to the anxious looks of the discoverers was exhibited only a large stone. The infernal machines have not yet been found, and it may be doubted whether they are worth the trouble of looking for.

Telegraphic despatches from Dantzic, of the 10th inst., announce that Admiral Sir Charles Napier, after spending above a fortnight before Cronstadt, endeavouring to tempt the Russians into action, has returned with his ships to Baro-sound. The cholera was raging at Cronstadt, and the Admiral was unwilling to keep his men unnecessarily in its neighbourhood.

ENTRANCE TO CHRISTIANSUND.—RUSSIANS RUNNING FOR REFUGE.

CHRISTIANSUND.

We have engraved a view of this interesting Norwegian seaport, with an incident, recently sketched by a Correspondent. The town is built upon three islands, and forms almost a circle around its beautiful landlocked harbour. In entering from the sea, not a house is to be seen, until the narrow passage between the islands is passed, when the town bursts upon the view. The three islands are so irregular upon the surface, that so nearly any two houses stand exactly upon the same level. They are all of wood, and coloured with red ochre. The trade of the town consists chiefly of stock-fish, exported to Spain and Italy.

CHRISTIANSUND

EMBARKATION OF CATTLE AT TRIESTE FOR THE AUXILIARY ARMY IN THE EAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

EMBARKATION OF CATTLE AT TRIESTE.

OUR Austrian Correspondent writes from Trieste, June 28th:—Upwards of 12,000 oxen have been bought already in this neighbourhood, chiefly in Friuli, for the Allied French and English Armies. During the last fortnight a large number of vessels have left this port for Gallipoli, laden with first-rate cattle.

The accompanying Sketch represents the scene of shipping the oxen. They are first placed on large flats, provided for the purpose; and, after being towed alongside, are hoisted into the vessel with slings, in the usual manner. The vessels destined for this service are easily distinguished by a large letter and number painted near the stern.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SCREW PROPELLER.

Lord LYNDHURST moved for a copy of the agreement entered into by the Lords of the Admiralty, in respect of which a sum of £20,000 had been paid, on account of patent rights, for the propellers used in her Majesty's Navy: and presented a petition from Captain Carpenter, R.N, who complained that he ought to have received a considerable proportion of that sum; of which, however, he had been unjustly deprived.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, the matter had been referred to an impartial person, and, according to his decision, the money had been paid. If Captain Carpenter felt aggrieved, he should apply to the proper tribunal. He would not object to the production of the papers.

After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to.

The Cruelty to Animals Bill, after considerable discussion, passed through Committee.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the bill had been referred to a Select Committee, before which it had undergone the most mature consideration, and several amendments had been made, which were of great importance, and which he hoped the House would agree to. The noble Lord added that it was not his intention to proceed with the Controverted Elections Bill during the present session.

The first four clauses were agreed to, after considerable discussion and several verbal amendments.

On the 5th clause being proposed, defining what was to be considered as undue influence.

Mr. MALINS proposed as an amendment that the words "spiritual or temporal" should be inserted after the word "loss," with the view of making the clause include within its operation priestly influence, whether used from the altar or otherwise.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 126 to 26.

On the 10th clause being proposed, which prohibited persons acting as counsel, attorney, poll-clerk, or in any other capacity, if themselves electors, from receiving any remuneration for their services,

Several objections were raised, and the clause was ultimately withdrawn, with the view of framing another, better calculated to carry out its object.

On the 12th clause, which prohibits the employment of electors as special constables during an election, a discussion took place, followed by a division, upon which the clause was carried by a majority of 184 to 39

Clauses to 16, inclusive, were then agreed to; after which,

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill was read a second time, after a short discussion.

The Criminal Justice Bill was also read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the main purpose of which is to enable those tribunals to take parol evidence, passed through Committee without amendment.

Various amendments in the Oxford University Bill were proposed, and agreed to, after which the report was brought up.

The Indemnity Bill, Poor Law Board Continuance Bill, Union Charges Continuance Bill, Holyhead Harbours Bill, and Dublin Carriage Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

LAND TENURES IN MADRAS.

Mr. BLACKETT moved that an address be presented to the Crown for the appointment of a commission to proceed to India, to inquire into the tenure of land in the presidency of Madras.

Mr. LOWE opposed the motion.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the motion, and mentioned many circumstances which had come to his knowledge during a recent visit to India, to show that the condition of the people in the presidency of Madras, owing to the system adopted, was a disgrace to the Government.

Sir J. HOGG warmly contended that the statements made by Mr. Seymour were exaggerated, and unsupported by evidence. He had been misled by interested agitators during his tour in India.

Mr. BRIGHT contended that a case had been made out for inquiry, and enlarged upon the duty which this country owed to India.

Sir C. WOOD said it would be most inexpedient to interfere with a tenure to which the people had been accustomed. He hoped the motion would not be pressed to a division

After some further discussion the House divided. The numbers were —For the motion, 59; against it, 84: majority against, 5.

Mr. J. FITZGERALD moved for returns relating to the Irish constabulary, with the object of showing that, compared with the number of Roman Catholics in each class, they had been unfairly dealt with in the matter of promotion.

After a brief debate, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 21; against it, 62: majority against, 41.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MEDICAL GRADUATES BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill was opposed by Mr. BOUVERIE, who considered that the measure did no more than extend a monopoly which ought to be abolished altogether. The graduates of the London University were to be admitted to privileges from which the Scotch practitioners remained excluded. He moved that the bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. COWAN supported this amendment, urging the claims of the Edinburgh University to an equal share of privilege, and exhorting the Government to introduce a general bill on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the bill. When the London University was founded there was, he argued, an understanding that the degrees granted there should convey the similar professional advantages to those acquired at Oxford or Cambridge. This was the case with respect to all degrees, except those in medicine, although the medical examination in the London University was confessedly excellent. The present measure was designed to remove this anomaly, and, if passed, would not stand in the way of a general bill, which he admitted to be desirable, and hoped to introduce in another session.

The debate was continued for some time. On a division, the motion for going into Committee was carried by a majority of 90 to 26—64.

The bill then passed through Committee, after a protracted discussion on an amendment proposed by Mr. MOWBRAY, for changing the word "University" into "Universities," in Clause 1, with the object of bringing Durham University within the scope of the measure. This amendment was adopted, upon a division, by 147 affirmative votes to only 2 on the negative side.

The Properly Disposal Bill and the Jurors and Juries (Ireland) Bill, were both withdrawn.

The Literary and Scientific Institutions Bill went through Committee

Leave was given to Sir W. MOLESWORTH to bring in a bill for removing the office of the Duchy of Cornwall from Somerset-house to a new office to be erected on Crown property in Pimlico.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CIRCASSIA.

The Bishop of OXFORD called the Earl of Clarendon's attention to a statement which had appeared a few days since in the public journals to the effect that since the delivery of Circassia from the domination of Russia, the Slave-trade had been revived there in its most horrible phases.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied that a despatch had been received that morning from Admiral Dundas, in which he stated that he had given orders to British officers serving on the coast of Georgia and Circassia, to prevent by all friendly means all attempts that might be made to continue this iniquitous traffic.

COUNT PAHLEN.

Earl GRANVILLE made a brief statement relating to a matter personal to himself. He had been charged with having introduced into English society the subject of a country with which we were at war: he alluded to Count Pahlen, whom he had known for many years. That distinguished person had been the warm friend of his father, and of many members of their Lordships' House; and, on ascertaining that he had arrived in this country from Madeira (and not from Russia) he had asked him to his house, and had introduced him to the Travellers' Club. Looking at the character and accomplishments of Count Pahlen, he did not believe that in so doing he had done anything unbefitting a servant of the Crown or a member of their Lordships' House. Count Pahlen had not been in Russia for many years. His only object in visiting this country at this moment was to settle some small pecuniary matters, and to take leave of many intimate friends—from whom, it was to be feared, he was about to make a final separation.

The Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl Ellesmere bore witness to the high character of Count Pahlen, and expressed their opinion that the sentiments expressed in another place, and in a portion of the public press, would find no echo in the country.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, after what had passed, he need scarcely say that Count Pahlen had not come on a visit of diplomacy to him (laughter)—a charge which had been made against him by the organ of the noble Lords opposite (Laughter).

The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a second time.

The Oxford University Bill was read a third time and passed

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the Cruelty to Animals Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Drainage of Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Convict Prisons (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Criminal Procedure Bill went through Committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of introducing amendments.

OUR OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. HUTT, said that the months of the Danube were subject to a close blockade; but as regarded the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, no decision had as yet been come to. A proposition had been made by the Admirals in command, and it was under the consideration of the Allied Governments.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Hutt, said that orders had been transmitted to the Admirals commanding in the White Sea to institute a strict blockade of the ports in that sea from the first day of next August.

The same right hon. bart, in reply to Mr. E. Phillimore, said that no information had been received by him as to a reported decision of the Tribunal of Commerce of Hamburgh on subjects relating to the blockade of the Baltic.

Sir J YOUNG, in reply to Mr. J. Butt, said it was intended to allow the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act to expire on the 31st August.

THE IRISH LAND BILLS.

The House having resolved itself into Committee upon the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. NAPIER complained of the Government in asserting, on Tuesday last, by the mouth of Sir J. Young, that the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill, were not Government measures, although they had previously made them their own by adoption. They had been introduced into the House of Lords by the Government. He appealed to the House whether the character of the Government was not compromised by the course it had pursued.

Sir J. YOUNG said, without arguing the question whether the measures referred to were Government measures or not, maintained that the questions involved in those bills could be best settled by postponing all legislation on the subject until next session.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed a hope that the chairman would be allowed to report progress.

Mr WHITESIDE charged the Government with a breach of faith in the matter, and said that the bills had been sacrificed to secure the support of a certain party in that House.

A warm discussion then ensued, in the course of which Mr. DISRAELI commented severely upon the conduct of the Government, and charged them with being influenced by any principle, and unsupported by any party. The chairman reported progress, at an advanced hour of the night; and the other orders of the day were disposed of without much hesitation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY in moving for the production of certain papers relating to the Board of Health, called their Lordships' attention to the charges made against that board by Lord Seymour, in the House of Commons, and entered into a statement with a view of showing that the Board of Health had discharged its duties most efficiently.

The Bishop of LONDON, the Earl of CARLISLE, and Lord BROUGHAM, severally bore testimony to the valuable services rendered by Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. Chadwick, and by the Earl of Shaftesbury himself.

The Common Inclosure Bill (No. 2) and the Inspection of Nuisances Bill were read a second time.

The Bankruptcy Bill and the New Forest Bill were reported with amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. HEYWOOD asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whether it was intended to create exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, open to students without any religious test, and when and from what funds such exhibitions would be provided?

Sir J. YOUNG said, he could not undertake to answer for the University, as it was a corporation not under Government control. He had, however, appealed to parties there, and he understood that the Board proposed to take steps to adopt the recommendations of the Commissioners to found a reasonable number of exhibitions, which should be open to persons of all religious denominations.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the recent cases of outbreak of cholera on board of emigrant ships, in particular to that of the ship *Dirigo*, chartered by the Emigration Commissioners for Melbourne? and whether the Government would, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Emigrant Ships Committee, pass a Bill this session, to enable her Majesty, by an Order in Council, to stop emigration from any port where cholera, or any other epidemic, may prevail, during the time of its prevalence?

Mr. FERL thought the session was too far advanced to deal with the matter. He was happy to be able to inform the House that the outbreak of cholera in the *Dirigo* had been much mitigated.

Sir G. HEATHCOTE asked the Secretary at War whether measures had been taken to carry out the amelioration announced to the House in the clothing and dress of the army, both at home and abroad; and also, in the equipments of the soldier, with the view to render them less burthensome, and more adapted to actual service? And, whether hospital waggons, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, had been dispatched to the seat of war?

Mr. S HERBERT said that hospital waggons had been prepared to remove the sick and wounded from the field. As to the clothing of troops, he begged to say that our army, being dispersed over various quarters of the globe, it was necessary to make arrangements for clothing long before it was required, and it was consequently impossible to alter the clothing which had already been sent out.

Mr M. GIBSON asked whether the Secretary to the Treasury would lay on the table of the House the minute which had been prepared, for the conveyance of printed papers through the post?

Mr WILSON said the Treasury minute alluded to was merely to make the weight correspond with the increased dimensions which the House sanctioned last year. As soon as it was prepared it should be placed on the table.

BRIBERY, &C. BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

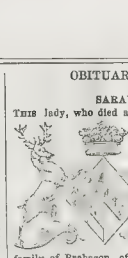
The remainder of the night, up to nearly one o'clock, was occupied in a discussion upon the clauses

The House having resumed, soon afterwards adjourned.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SARAH, BARONESS TEYNHAM.



THIS lady, who died at Oakland, Sussex—the seat of her brother-in-law, Hercules Sharpe, Esq.—on the 26th ult., was the youngest daughter of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart., of Brabazon-park, co. Mayo. She became, July 16, 1828, the second wife of Henry Francis, fourteenth Lord Teynham, who died March 8, 1842, leaving no issue by her. His Lordship's son by his first wife, George Henry, is the present Baron Teynham. The family of Brabazon, of which her ladyship was a descendant, was a branch of the ennobled house of Meath springing from Sir Anthony Brabazon, of Ballinasloe Castle, second son of Sir William Brabazon, Lord Justice of Ireland. Her ladyship's only brother, Sir William John Brabazon, who died in 1840, was the last Baronet, the baronetcy becoming extinct with him. Sir William left his nephew, William John Sharpe, Esq., of Oatlands, county Sussex, his heir. Mr. Sharpe, in consequence, assumed, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Brabazon. He is the elder son of Mrs. Sharpe, Lady Teynham's elder and only sister.

Through her mother, Lady Teynham was the great-granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., M.P. for the University of Dublin.

MADAME SONTAG.

THE news of the death of Madame Sontag will be received with much regret in our musical circles, where she was not only admired as an artist, but esteemed as an amiable and accomplished lady. She died in the city of Mexico, on the 18th of June, having fallen a victim to cholera, after only a few days' illness. Her death caused general grief, and her funeral was attended by a great concourse of the citizens of Mexico.

During this celebrated lady's last residence in London we gave, together with her portrait, a detailed memoir of her life. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 379.) It is sufficient, therefore, at present, to remind our musical readers of a few particulars of her brilliant career.

Henrietta Sontag was born at Coblentz. Her parents were theatrical people, and she herself appeared on the stage in her infancy. By the time she was fifteen she had distinguished herself; and very soon afterwards she had become the idol of the musical circles of Berlin. In 1826 she went to Paris, where she appeared at the Italian Opera, in the part of *Rosina*, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia," and delighted the public by the brilliancy of her execution. She returned to Berlin for a short time; and then returned to Paris, where she re-appeared, with still greater success. In the season of 1828 she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, causing an excitement which is still remembered. Her youth and beauty, her charming voice, and her grace and intelligence as an actress, enchanted our musical public. This was, at that period of her life, her only season in London. On her return to Paris she was sought in marriage by the Count de Rossi, a Piedmontese nobleman, then attached to the Sardinian Embassy at the Court of the Tuileries, and their union took place soon afterwards. The late King of Prussia showed his interest in the fair songstress by smoothing every obstacle to the marriage. He granted her a patent of nobility; an emphatic proof of his estimation of her character and his sense of her worthiness of the rank to which she was elevated. While she adorned her rank by her manners, her refinement, her accomplishments, she by no means neglected her art. The young Countess continued to cultivate it with unabated assiduity; and, wherever she resided, in Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, her house was the resort of all that was renowned in the artistic world; and the world itself was more admirably as an amateur than she had ever done upon the stage

This bright and happy course of life was not destined to last. During the revolutionary convulsions of 1848, the Count de Rossi became entangled in the vortex, and lost everything. The Countess at once adopted the noble resolution of having again recourse to her art, in order to retrieve the fortunes of her husband and her children. The instant her determination was made known, all the theatres of Europe were open to her. She chose the London Italian Opera, and arrived here, in 1849, with an engagement of £7000 for the season Her reception was even more enthusiastic than it had been before. It was universally agreed, that while her personal charms were scarcely impaired, her powers as an artist were greatly increased. Her voice was as rich and beautiful as ever; her mind was enlarged, and her conceptions of her art were enlarged and elevated. Her success, consequently, was complete; and, during the seasons of 1849 and 1850, she was the great attraction and support of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Having resolved to visit America, she arrived at New York in the autumn of 1852. After having made a series of tours through every part of the United States, realizing large funds and fruits more substantial, she yielded, in an evil hour, to a proposal made to her by the director of the principal theatre in Mexico. Thither she went only a few months ago; and there she was cut off by the fell epidemic which is now ravaging that city. To friends and family the sadness of the event, three of her children, from whom she had been long separated, are now on their way from England to join her, and will only arrive to find that their mother is no more.

The date of her birth is not precisely ascertained; but there is reason to believe she was in her forty-eighth year when she died.

PROBATE of the will of the Right Hon. Henry William (Paget) Marquess of Anglesey, P.C., K.G., G.C.B., &c., was granted on the 3rd inst to the eldest son of the Marquess of Anglesey (heretofore Earl of Uxbridge), and to the Most Noble Charles Duke of Richmond and the Right Hon. John Robert Viscount Ebrington, the executors, a power being reserved to Lord Clarence Paget, a son, and one of the executors. The personalty in England was sworn under £160,000. The will is dated the 23rd of February, 1854, whereby he leaves divers bequests to his younger sons, an annuity of £6,000 to his private secretary; the annuity of £10,000 as remuneration for services to be continued to Mr. Edward Smith, R.N.; and a legacy of £5,000 to Henry Ashworth, Esq., as an acknowledgment of his professional services. He bequeaths the residue to his eldest son, to whom he has devised the real estate. The executors will communicate with the Queen, intimating the wish of her Majesty King George IV., when Prince Regent, and by the officers of the Hussars, he bequeaths to his eldest son, to be retained as an heir-loom with the Earldom of Uxbridge

THE will of Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, who died in May last, was proved on the 4th inst., the executors being Sir William Hyde Parker, Bart., and the sons, Hyde Parker, Esq., Commander, R.N., and Captain William Parker, 23rd Regiment of the army. The late Admiral's will is dated 30th July, 1852. The personalty, £20,000, is left amongst his sons and daughters.

FRANKLIN EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR SEAS.—The wills of some of the officers forming the expedition (which sailed nine years since, and of whom no tidings have since been heard) the presumption being that they have perished) have now been brought into the Prerogative Court for probate. That of James Fitzjames, Commander, R.N., second in command of the *Erebus* bears date May, 1845, when lying off Woolwich he leaves the whole of his property to a particular friend, to whom letters of administration have been granted as the universal legatee, there being no executor appointed: the personalty sworn under £1,500. That of Henry Thomas Dundas Leigh Vesconte, R.N., made on board the *Erebus*, dated 15th May, 1845, proved under £400, containing several specific and pecuniary bequests; and that of Alexander Macdonald, surgeon on board the *Terror*, another of the vessels joining the expedition: this will bears date October, 1841; the effects sworn under £3000, leaving all to his father.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester was honoured with the presence of the Queen and the Prince Consort at a fête given by her Royal Highness to the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, and the Diplomatic Members of the nobility, on Monday afternoon.

Miss Burdett Coutts had an assembly on Thursday evening, at her mansion, in Stratton-street.

The Marchioness of Westminster had a reception, at Grosvenor House on Friday (yesterday).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday, for the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Addenbridge, Kent.

Viscount Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening, at his family mansion in Carlton gardens. A brilliant circle of the aristocracy responded to her Ladyship's invitation.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—In 1851, the value of the imports was £48,784,800, and the exports £46,410,443. The tonnage of vessels that entered inwards was 4,731,949, and that cleared outwards, was 4,697,547. The tonnage of vessels that were built in the same year was 398,183. Comprising, in seven areas in the free states and the slave states, respectively, the former was found to contain twenty five large towns, and the latter nine or

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

JULY is not generally a month particularly rich in booksellers' advertisements. It is also a spare diet month for authors. Albemarle-street and the Row are looking after their half-yearly accounts. Our Tonsons and Lintots are busy about balances, not about new books. There is no chance for an author just at present. Publishers are puzzled, and unwilling to hear of new suggestions. They are thinking of their country-houses and the seaside. Indeed, they are in that general mood which they adopt towards new poets—that of giving a flat refusal. Their July issues are their ledgers and their stock accounts. The better page of copy they can see is a balance in their own favour, and a very small remainder in the warehouse of the pet book of the last half-year. When booksellers are in this mood, it is idle to expect an announcement of any importance. The great forefathers of the Row made no kind of announcement for the summer term. Jacob Tonson went to Ledbury, and Bernard Lintot to Horsham. Their thoughts were in Herefordshire and Sussex. In July, Paternoster-row is removed to Chorley Wood, and Albemarle-street to Wimbledon Park. Need we add that we have looked in vain to the new numbers of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* for announcements of any literary importance. They are singularly barren of any kind of promise.

The Royal Academy closes next week; and Mr. Leslie—our great "Queen Anne" and "Molière" painter—has set aside his palette, and is, we are glad to learn, actively at work, pen in hand. All who had the pleasure of hearing his lectures, and any one who has read his "Life of Constable," will be delighted with an announcement of "A Handbook for Young Painters," from the pen of Mr. Leslie. His "Handbook" is to be a winter fruit; but, come when it will, it cannot come wrong. What good sense is to be found in the brief extract from the author's preface, with which Mr. Murray favours the public in his announcement of the "Handbook":—

> The road to Art is proverbially a long one; and it is often made longer than it need be by our own mistakes. If, therefore, anything I can say should tend to shorten it to younger artists, it will be in a great measure owing to discoveries of some of my own errors—which, though made too late to be of much benefit to myself, may possibly be of use to those whose habits are not so formed but that they might be abandoned, if wrong.

If Mr. Leslie's work is written in this spirit, it will indeed be a permanent service to Art and the literature of the Fine Arts.

Dr. Waagen has made his appearance in print, in the columns of the *Times*. He writes about Mr. Hunt and the Pre-Raphaelites. He sees (as might be expected, from his customary good sense) much that is valuable in what they are doing, and have done; but he will not follow Mr. Ruskin through Venice—he cannot see in the particular works what that gentleman affects to see in them. With all his admiration of Perugino, he naturally prefers Raphael to Raphael's master. He tacitly admits that the race of Virgin Mary painters expired with Raphael; but he sees much to admire in the school of the Caracci; and properly cautions young aspirants in art against confining their attention to the forerunners of Raphael and Leonardo. For an artist to restrict his admiration to Van Eyck and Giotto is only to be compared in folly to a poet who copies Marlowe and Lily and neglects Shakespeare. Dr. Waagen's letter should be read by all who are in any way interested in Art, either past or present.

A valuable literary discovery has just been announced. We do not allude to the lost books of Livy, or to the remaining portion of the half-told tale of Cæmbuscan bold. Our *find* (as the coin collectors call it) has nothing of a Pompeian or a Nineveh consequence. In its own way it is very remarkable. Who does not feel an interest in Coleridge? Who is of opinion that he has had enough of that "noticeable man"? "He would talk—Heaven, how he would talk! His conversation was finer (may we say it?) than his printed works. His table-talk savoured considerably either of the fine-coffee-House or the pulpit. He gave ideas in thick succession, he did not exchange them. It was said of Sir Walter Scott, you might write a romance from his conversation, so thick-set was it with anecdote and story upon story. So with Coleridge, who should have had a short-hand writer everlastingly by him, when in the vein for talking. Well, Coleridge was a frequent lecturer in public; but he did not license from a book or rather form his ideas upon paper. He preached (we use Charles Lamb's phrase) extempore. His lectures were admired; but we have only an imperfect record of them. The *find* we thus dilate upon is connected with these lectures. Mr. Collier (whose services to Shakspeare cannot be too much appreciated) attended these lectures and took ample notes of them. Mr. Collier wrote short-hand, and among his manuscript treasures he has dug up more than will make a volume, of notes taken at the time. We are once more to hear Coleridge anew—we are to have (thanks to Mr. Collier) another volume of the works of the old man eloquent.

We were at Cambridge, and saw the Archæological Museum; but missed (much to our regret) hearing Professor Willis on the early architecture of Cambridge. The feature of the Museum was its fine collection of carved ivories, and the contrast between the Museum at Oxford and the Museum at Cambridge rested chiefly on the collegiate plate—which Oxford would not lend, but Cambridge did. Willis dilated (with his customary skill) on the recently-restored Early English chapel of Jesus College; and drew an instructive parallel, as he went on, between the monastic and collegiate buildings of the two great Universities. Everybody was pleased, and everybody seemed to think that Prince Albert went away with a liking for archæology. His Royal Highness will find archæology anything but a dull pursuit. He will soon discover that its paths are strewn with flowers.

We have been delighted with a characteristic story of Chantrey, hitherto (we can answer for it) not in print. Allan Cunningham asked Chantrey to visit the neighbouring studio of a young artist, then unknown, but now deservedly distinguished. We shall tell the story dialogue-ways, just as it occurred:—*Cunninghame*: M——ll wants you to see his statue. He is a clever fellow, and is anxious to obtain your opinion about it. *Chantrey* (taking snuff): What statue? *Cunninghame*: "A statue of Adam." *Chantrey* (another pinch of snuff, and one of his significant glances): "Is it like?" Chantrey's little regard for the poetry of his art is here most characteristically put forth.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. D. V. BLAKE DIAGRAMS.—For our own sake, as well as for the sake of numberless amateurs who are in the habit of resorting Chess problems, we are glad to learn that Mr. Blake's Diagrams may now be procured in any quantities at the office of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 23, Paternoster-row, at the trifling cost of 3s. per hundred.

ARIETES.—See the notice to "R. D. V."

AN OLD MEMBER.—The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess-club, is two guineas per town and one guinea for country members. For the rules, list of members, &c., you must apply to the Secretary, at the Club-house, No. 83, St. James's-street.

PAWN-AND-TWO.—Look again.

CAMOLUS.—It shall appear among our Enigmas

P. K. H.—Solvable in two by a different move.

M. P.—THE MATCH AT CHESS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.—The score of this interesting contest was despatched, as per agreement, at one o'clock; even at the moment in progress for sending it out, and if no cause of serious wound probably have the pleasure of seeing the game concluded before the end of next week.

MAXILLA.—The pamphlet by Don Ambrosio Lozano, "Satos del Caballo," shall have attention, though we believe all interest in the subject is not the subject itself, has long been exhausted.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 541, by Argus, P. T. W., H. G., P. R. M. P., M. P., Omega, Septimus, Phis. J. P., Derevon, R. W. B., Ellesmere, J. M. of Aberdeen, T. T., Von Jaden, Utrecht are correct

SOLUTIONS OF No. 542, by Severus, Orpx, M. P., Milo, Argus, Omega, Phiz, Rob Roy, J. P., Derevon, Amphion, E. H., Norwich, Trebor, Liverpool, are correct. An others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 541.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes KRP (ch)	K takes Kt (best)	3. Kt to K 5th (dis ch)	K moves, or takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd (ch)	K to K 5th, or Q 5th (best)	4. Q mates	

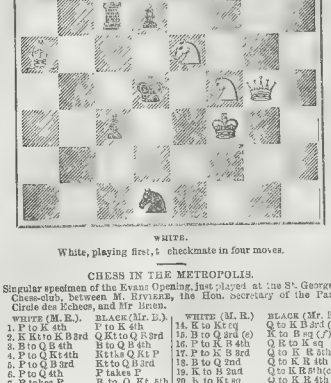
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 542.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th	Kt from K 6th to B 4th (best)	4. K to B 4th	Anything.
2. K to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 8th (best)	5. K moves, and discovers check-mate.	
3. Q takes Kt	P takes Q (best)		

PROBLEM No. 543.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, † checkmate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Singular specimen of the Evans Opening, just played at the St. George's Chess-club, between M. RIVIERE, the Hon. Secretary of the Paris Circle des Echecs, and Mr. BREEN.

WHITE (M. R.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (M. R.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K to Kt sq	Q to K B 3rd (*d*)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to Q 3rd (*e*)	K to B sq (*f*)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q 4th	16. P to K R 4th	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	17. P to K R 3rd	Q to K R 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. B to Q 4th	Q to K R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 8th (ch)
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch) (*a*)	20. K to Kt sq	Q to K R 4th (*e*)
8. K to B sq (*b*)	Q to K 2nd	21. K to Q B 2nd	Q takes K B P
9. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd (*c*)	22. B to K 4th	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
10. P to Q 5th	Kt to K P	23. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
11. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q B to Q 2nd	24. K to K 3rd (*g*)	P to K B 4th
12. Q takes K B	Kt takes Kt	25. Q R to K Kt sq	P to K R 4th
13. P takes Kt	R to K R sq (ch)	26. Q to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd

And, after a few more moves, White resigns.

(*a*) This is not considered a good move by the authorities

(*b*) By this sacrifice, Mr. Breen obtains the position, as to the book opening, which Mr. Kolsey, White, in one of his early games, played against Staunton. Mr. Breen, however, improves upon Mr. Kolsey's play, and obtains a much more favourable position.

(*c*) This advance is premature, now. Black to extricate himself without so ruinous a sacrifice, but Black is to blame in not observing and preventing the attack, the consequences of which are very serious.

(*d*) The situation is remarkable. Black has lost a piece, and his forces, for the most part, are cooped up at home, yet, save in the strength of his Queen and Bishop, as now posted, the Black forces will have some interest in the game.

(*e*) He has many choices of moves, for Mate is always staring him in the face.

(*f*) Well played.

(*g*) White might have drawn the game, we believe, by persisting in playing the King to Kt sq and K R 2nd, and we are surprised he did not do so, under the circumstances

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Instructive game. M. DE RIVES giving Mr. ALLIX the odds of the Pawn and move.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. De R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	16. Q to Q B 7th	Kt takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. P takes Kt	K R takes Q P
3. P to K 5th (*a*)	P to Q B 4th	18. Q takes B	Q R† Q Kt 2nd
4. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	19. Q to K R 6th	Q R to K sq
	P takes B	20. K R to Q B sq	Q to Q B 7th (*d*)
5. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q to K Kt 6th	Q to Q Kt 6th
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	22. Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q
7. P takes Q B P	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	23. P takes Q	Kt to K 4th
8. P to Q B 3rd	Q takes double d P	24. K R to Q B 3rd	K R to Q Kt P
9. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	25. Q R to Q B sq	Kt take K Kt P
10. K B take K Kt P	Kt takes B (*c*)	26. K R to Q B 7th	K to K sq
11. Q B to K B 6th	R to K Kt sq		
12. Q takes P (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd	27. K R P takes Kt	Q R takes P (ch)
13. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd	28. K to K B sq	
14. K Kt to Q 4th	K B to K R 5th		

And the game was given up as a drawn battle.

(*a*) Better to take Pawn with Pawn

(*b*) P to K Kt third is considered preferable.

(*c*) This exertion was unasked for. White had so fine a position, that, with ordinary prudence, no war cry of victory.

(*d*) Ingenious certainly. Yet we venture to suggest another move, which M. De Rives will believe, will confess to be much stronger. This is K to K B 4th—a move that was a never-Black. For supper—

19.	K to K B 4th	21. Kt to Q B 3rd (best)	R takes Q
20. Q to K R 7th (ch), or *	R to K Kt 2nd	22. R takes Q	P takes R, &

*20	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. R takes Q	P takes R, & c
(*e*) Again M. De Rives could not be persuaded to take it. He should have taken the Kt. Even, checking, and to no purpose. For		Q R to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt sq
20.	Q R to K Kt 3rd (*e*)	22. R to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
*	K takes R, or		

(If he play K to B square or B square, he is mated in two moves)

		21.	Q to K B sq

And White cannot save the game.

* 21.	K to K sq (best)	23. K takes R	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
22.	K to K sq, or †	And can give mate in two or three moves (double ch)	
† 22.	Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q	23. P takes Q
		And White is bad in not losing	K R to Q 7th

Lord Howard de Walden, her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, has left, for a lengthened absence. Sir Thomas Wallet is acting as Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

The estimated charge of the embodied and disembodied militia of Great Britain and Ireland, amounting to 124,074 officers and men, as determined by the Select Committee, is £998,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The appointment of principal Harbour Master of the port of London vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Rowland, has been filled up by the Navigation Committee in favour of Mr. Charles Henry James, next in seniority in that department.

The state of health of the heir to the Russian empire, the Czarowitch, occasions the greatest anxiety at St. Petersburg. His disorder is said to be rapid decline.

In the Dublin Law Courts Lord Claremont has obtained £250 damages from Mr. Joseph Carlan, proprietor of the *Dundalk Democrat and Peoples Journal*, for libel.

A few days ago, a writer at Dundee received 1136 letters from the Dead Letter Office. They consisted of intimations of objections to electors.

The Senate of Connecticut has passed a bill, providing that, hereafter, no gaol, court house, or other public building of that state shall be used for the custody of a fugitive slave.

M. Louis Neyret, manager of a private telegraph company at Marseilles, has been condemned to a fine of 500 f. and a month's imprisonment, by the Correctional Tribunal of Marseilles, for transmitting false news relative to the war in the East.

Some coins of the reigns of Edward IV., Henry IV., VII., and VIII., of the Emperor Maximilian, of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Pope St. Martin, of Duke Sigismund, and of Ladvic of Bavaria—all of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—have been found by the labourers employed in sewering the streets of Southampton

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mauritius has refused to allow his clergy to administer the sacrament of the holy communion to a member of the Council of Government, on account of his being a Freemason.

The Russian Minister, Count Arnim, has gone on six weeks' leave of absence to one of the Bohemian baths.

Recent explorations at Pompeii have brought to light a new bath-house, larger than that discovered in 1824; and a circular piece of glass.

A consignment, consisting of 17,000 live quails, was lately received by a dealer in Clerkenwell. They were shipped at Alexandria and at Naples—those from the latter place having been captured in the wild districts of Calabria, where they are exceedingly abundant.

An arrangement is said to be on foot amongst the friends of temperance, offended by the sale of wine, &c., at Sydenham, to purchase the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and to erect a Crystal Palace there.

A mountain of mineral paint of Spanish brown is said to have been discovered near Elytown, Alabama. It is described as almost inexhaustible.

The Archduke Francis Charles and the Archduchess Sophia left Vienna on Friday for Prague; thence they will proceed to Reichstadt, and afterwards to Germany.

A deputation on behalf of proposed accommodation for scientific and literary bodies in Burlington house, had an interview with Sir William Molesworth, on Saturday, at the office of Public Works.

The harvest is finished in the greater part of the Roman States, and the crops are most abundant.

The prosecution against the Preston delegates, Messrs. Cowell and Co., concerned in the recent strike, has been withdrawn.

The subscriptions for a monument to Vincenzo Gioberti amount at present to 30,140 francs.

Riza Pacha, Minister of War, and Omer Pacha, Generalissimo of the Turkish army, have been named Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour

During last week, several of the ship-bread bakers in Liverpool received an order for 500 tons of bread for the French army. One house alone was offered an order for 400 tons of bread; but such is the state of the trade that the request was refused.

Grandoni, one of the persons arrested at Rome on charge of having been concerned in the murder of Count Rossi, has hanged himself in prison.

A large demand for under-clothing for the army and navy has given an impulse to employment at Leicester and the neighbourhood. It is reported that more than fifty tons of yarn will be required to complete the orders.

Graf Von Konigsmarck is about to be dispatched from the Prussian Court to St. Petersburg to congratulate the Empress of Russia on her birthday, the 18th instant

The arguments in the motion for a new trial, in the case of the Duke of Manchester and his children, closed on Monday week, in the Vice Chancellor's Court; and Vice-Chancellor Sir J. P. Wood delivered judgment on Tuesday in favour of the motion.

Several ecclesiastics in Prussia having been, of late, in the habit of preaching political sermons, in which they implored the Almighty to accord the triumph of the Christian over Russia over the Pagan ensigns of the Cross, the Minister of Public Worship at Berlin has issued an order prohibiting, for the future, any political allusions from the pulpit.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have taken the initiative, and abolished the vergers's fee of 2s. a head, for showing the cathedral. The bunting is now open free, daily, from ten to four o'clock.

On a communication from the Government of the Two Sicilies, the Neapolitan Board of Health has ordained a quarantine of ten days on arrivals from Paris

The King of Portugal proposes to visit the principal towns of Belgium next week. He has adjourned his journey to France to September. On leaving Belgium, he will repair to the Hague, Berlin, Vienna, and Gotha.

On the 28th of June the police report of the cholera gave the number of cases in treatment at St. Petersburg at 405, the day previously it was only 134, on the 1st of July there were 850. It is understood that it is making great ravages amongst the garrison of Cronstadt.

The *Dirrega*, which sailed from the Mersey on Thursday week, with 420 Government emigrants on board, returned to Liverpool on Monday, several deaths having occurred, and about 100 passengers suffering from diarrhœa. By the time the vessel had reached Queenstown, the disease had become so alarming that it was deemed prudent to return to port.

The late King of Prussia had bequeathed half a million of thalers to the railway which should first unite the Eastern provinces of the kingdom to the Western. Two lines now claim the legacy, that from Cologne to Minden, and the Thüringian line. As the Government refuses to pay either, the latter line has brought an action against the State for the recovery of the sum.

During the last two or three weeks the chief magistrate at Bow-street, has been called upon, almost daily, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of convicts who have been liberated under the ticket of leave system.

Mr. Pollock, the enterprising purchaser of the West Estate, county Galway, has, instructed his agent to suspend the works of improvement which are in progress ove. the property. This will throw a number of poor persons out of employment.

Letters from Washington affirm that the Sandwich Islands are ceded to the United States, and that the act will be authentically announced in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose, South Ieff, Glasgow on Thursday week for Lochlomond and the West Highlands. Their intention is to return via the Trossachs and Stirling.

At Samara, on the Volga, a fire has destroyed 70 stone-built houses, besides 5 wooden dwellings and four factories.

Mr. C. Moore, of Bath, has presented a collection of geological specimens to his fellow-citizens, and the Board of Guardians have appropriated additions to the museum, in which the specimens and the collection shall be safely kept.

In the Isle of Man the duty on tea is now only half, or three-pence per pound. On refined sugar a trifle more than a penny per pound, and on foreign spirits.

Serious coal mines have been discovered in various parts of Italy. On the Apennines an attempt at research has taken place in Tuscany, near Carrara, which will probably be successful.

The power-loom weavers of the district which is formed in Preston—that of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co.—have had an advance of 5 per cent on their wages, between one week and the next.

Trade is very depressed in Paris. The theatres, generally speaking, have never had so little to do at this season, except in revolutionary periods. There are few visitors, and the shops are not half filled.

The application for bail, in the case of Mr. Carden, charged with the attempt at abduction, near Clonmel, has not been successful.

A public meeting of the chemists' and druggists' assistants throughout the metropolis, to consider how the present long hours of business could be shortened, was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday morning, at a quarter to five o'clock.

The whole quantity of gold produced and exported from the Californian mines, from the discovery in 1848, down to the close of last year, amounted to £64,000,000.

Mormonism is making great progress in Denmark: there are now Mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isle of Amack, near Copenhagen, almost all the women have become Mormons.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The weather was fine, the running ground in excellent condition, and the muster of company of an average strength; but the amount of sport in regard to the number of competitors, fell short of expectation. The list is as follows:

Croxteth Stakes.—Orestes, 1. Knight of St George, 2.
Mersey Stakes.—Lady Palmerston, 1. Sicily, 2.
Sefton Stakes.—Rosaline, 1. Struan-say, 2.
United Kingdom Trainers' Stakes.—Billy Richardson, 1. Lady Yconsby, 2.
Lancashire Oaks.—Midsummer, 1. Sister of Mercy, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Child of the Mist, 1. Gold Dust, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Miss Emma, 1. Andromache, 2.

THURSDAY.

Derby Handicap.—Orestes, 1. Snowden Dunhill, 2.
The Cup.—Ammonite, 1. Typee, 2
Eglinton Stakes.—Sicily, 1. Struan-say, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Dear me, 1. Coleraine, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Dowling, 1. Aribbas, 2.

FRIDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Rosaline, 1. Dear me, 2.
Lancashire Produce Stakes.—Cloud, 1.
Licensed Victuallers.—Helena, 1. Catharine Parr, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Pilatot, 1. Miss Whip, 2.
St. Leger Acrobat, 1. Arthur Wellesley, 2.
Bentinck Plate.—Aribbas, 1. Game, 2.

RACES NEXT WEEK.—The meeting at Stourbridge takes place on Monday and Tuesday; at Stamford, on Tuesday and Wednesday; at Knutsford, on Wednesday and Thursday; and at Nottingham, on Thursday and Friday.

THE HOOD MEMORIAL.

On the afternoon of Tuesday next, at three o'clock, the admirers of Thomas Hood are invited to attend at Kensal-green Cemetery, to witness the uncovering of a Testimonial, raised by "public subscription," after a lapse of nine years from his death, to the memory of that distinguished poet and humourist. Upon this occasion an inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.

The Memorial is an appropriate and tasteful composition, and will add much to the reputation of the sculptor, Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street. It consists of a large bronze bust of the Poet, elevated on a pedestal of polished red granite; the whole twelve feet high. In front of the bust (which is pronounced an excellent likeness, and has been modelled from authentic portraits) are placed three wreaths (in bronze), formed of the laurel, the myrtle, and the *immortelle*. On a slab beneath the bust appears Hood's simple self-inscribed epitaph:—

"He sang the 'Song of the Shirt.'"

Upon the projecting front of the pedestal is carved this inscription:—

In Memory of THOMAS HOOD.
Born, 23rd May, 1798; died, 3rd May, 1845.
Erected by Public Subscription, A.D. 1854.

Beneath, at the base of the pedestal, a lyre and comic mask (of bronze) are flung together—suggesting the mingled pathos and humour in every page of Hood's writings.

The most attractive portions of the Memorial, and those in which the sculptor's ability has been most fully developed, are the medallions inserted in the sides of the pedestal. These are oval in form, and illustrate Hood's fine poems, "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Dream of Eugene Aram." In the first-named composition, the poor victim of deluded hope and love is seen just raised from the watery grave, into which she had rushed headlong to escape from the pangs of cureless remorse and shame, and the consequent "burning insanity" which had rendered life insupportable:—

Mad from Life's history,
Glad to death's mystery
Swift to be hurled—
Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world!
* * *
Take her up tenderly
Lift her with care;
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair!

Mr. Noble has shown a complete sympathy with the touching description of the poet, and has embodied the story with much success. The unfortunate and beautiful girl is represented as being indeed taken up "tenderly" by two compassionate men, while a youth stands wondering by, and struck with emotion at the wreck of so much loveliness.

In the second medallion there is a terrible moral conveyed: the observer is made to feel, by the whole character and bearing of the principal figure, that "Woe, woe, unutterable woe," is the sure fate of those who spill "life's sacred stream." The haggard countenance and the shuddering aspect of Eugene Aram powerfully portray the dread workings of a guilty conscience:—

The crimson clouds before his eyes,
The flames about his brain;
For blood has left upon his soul
Its everlasting stain.

In striking contrast to the mental agony depicted in this figure, are the studious boy lying near, and the happy children released from school playing in the distance.

HOOD MEMORIAL RELIEF.—"THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS."

THE HOOD MEMORIAL, AT KENSAL-GREEN.

Like sportive deer they coursed about,
And shouted as they ran,
Turning to mirth all things of earth,
As only boyhood can;
But the usher sat remote from all,
A melancholy man!

For the entire monument Mr. Noble will receive £400, that being the sum left at the disposal of the committee, after the purchase of ground at Kensal-green, advertising, and other expenses. This amount, it will be readily seen, is insufficient to remunerate the sculptor for the time, labour, and costly materials employed in the production of so important a work; but Mr. Noble has warmly sympathised with the feelings of those who subscribed to the fund, and generously relinquished all thought of profit in the transaction.

Objections are frequently urged to the erection of monumental tributes to literary men; it being asserted that an author's writings form his best monument. Miss Mitford's donation to the fund, was accompanied by the following remark:—"It is not so much for Hood's sake, as for the honour of England, that such a testimony is needed;" and thousands of grateful admirers have confirmed that estimable lady's opinion, with which we most cordially agree. The subscription list is an interesting one, and proves how Thomas Hood's writings have endeared him to all classes of his readers.

The Duke of Devonshire placed his name at the head, with a liberal donation of £25, and "a few poor needlewomen," remembering Hood's eloquent cry on behalf of that suffering class, were among the earliest contributors. Among the literary brethren and sisters of the poet who have testified their fraternal admiration of him, are Thomas Babington Macaulay, Benjamin Disraeli, Samuel Rogers, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Mackay, W. M. Thackeray, Douglas Jerrold, Thomas De Quincy, Barry Cornwall, Monckton Milnes, Westland Marston, Charles Swain, Lady Morgan, Mrs S. C. Hall, Miss Martineau, and Miss Eliza Cook. We also observe in the list the names of Lords Brougham, John Russell, Carlisle, Ellesmere, St. Germans, Dudley Stuart, and John Manners; Messrs. W. C. Macready, R. Stephenson, C. R. T. Cresswick, R.A.; Rowland Hill; Mrs. Theodore Martin, and Miss Cushman.

The amount subscribed was raised chiefly in small sums; these were forwarded from almost every part of the United Kingdom. Contributions were also received from the United States, from Rome, Paris, and other remote places.

It would be unjust to omit stating that the existence of the Hood Memorial, and the success of the movement in which it originated, is chiefly due to Miss Eliza Cook, Mr Murdo Young, and Mr. John Watkins, whom the subscribers at a general public meeting appointed trustees to the fund. Miss Cook having, about a year and a half since, directed attention, in a spirited poetical composition, to the neglected condition of Hood's grave, a committee was at once formed, consisting of gentlemen connected with the Whittington Club, and active exertions were commenced to repair past neglect: Miss Cook accepting the office of treasurer, and Mr. Watkins undertaking the duties of honorary secretary, which he has discharged with untiring zeal.

Many literary celebrities are expected to attend the inauguration of the monument; and the only son of the poet, it is said, will be present.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

PAINTED BY ANNE E. BLUNDEN.

IN connection with our Illustration of the Hood Monument, now completed, we have great pleasure in inserting an Engraving from a picture by Miss Blunden, embodying in a very forcible manner the sentiment of the famous "Song of a Shirt," exhibited in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists. The poor sempstress is seated at a garret window, and, looking out disconsolately upon the roofs of the crowded city, her hands clasped, as she sings the doleful lines:—

For only one short hour,
To feel as I used to feel,
Before I knew the woes of want,
And the walk that costs a meal

THE HARVEIAN ORATION,

AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE Harveian Oration, in commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the Royal College of Physicians, was delivered by Dr. Alderson, in the Theatre of the College, on the 1st inst., in the presence of the President and Fellows, and a large and distinguished company, including the Earl of Yarborough, the Bishops of Oxford and St. Asaph, Lord Beaumont, Mr. Baines, M.P.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Henry Holland, &c. Although there is but little scope for originality in the treatment of the subject, Dr. Alderson succeeded in acquiring the high appreciation of his audience; and the expressions of applause, which were frequent during the delivery of his address, were repeated in a still more marked and emphatic manner at its close. Of the oration—which was, as usual, in Latin—we subjoin an outline:—

We meet to day (said Dr. Alderson) for the 200th time, to commemorate the benefactions of the earliest and worthiest of the members of this college. Those, our honoured predecessors, strove by learning and moral strength to win for the professors of the healing art a position in the world's race worthy of their usefulness; and the founder of this annual oration caused their good example to be thus recorded, that future generations might follow in their steps, and thus increase the influence of the profession, and enlarge its power to do good. Passing the long line of benefactors in review before us—men of worth and powerful intellect, who, without many of our means, anticipated much of our success; who, when the lamp of science had scarcely glimmered either on chemistry or physiology, were led by their own acute perceptions to many a just, though still unproved, conclusion, we notice Halford first; latest—almost one of our own times. If less deeply versed in science than his successor, the present president, yet, to the profoundest knowledge of the art of medicine he added the choicest classical attainments, and his manners were an example of the most refined urbanity. By Halford's influence, the building in which we now meet was erected and dedicated to the uses of the College. Receding from our own times, Baillie appears next, surrounded, and, in his career, assisted by relations scarcely less distinguished than himself—Hunter, Denman, Croft—a race since honourably represented, both in law and medicine, by Denman and by Brodie.

HOOD MEMORIAL RELIEF.—"THE DREAM OF EUGENE ARAM."

Harvey presented to this College their former habitation. During the Commonwealth—at which time he flourished—the property had been wrested from the Church, and it was sold to him by public auction. The building stands yet, near St. Paul's Cathedral—no mean specimen of the architecture of the times. Gilstion and Crovin founded Lectureships in the College. Caldwell, also, in connection with Lord Lumley, founded a Lectureship. Lord Lumley was a Fellow of this College, and studied medicine, as was then sometimes the custom, for knowledge sake, without intent to practice. It was in these Lumleian Lectures that Harvey first announced his great discovery of the circulation of the blood. In Harvey's honour—greatest of discoverers, the founder of this day's observance, and a pecuniary benefactor, having presented to the College his patrimonial estate in Kent—let us dwell in longer panegyric. Where was this great man prepared for such exertions? What spark of truth lighted up the torch which dispelled such confused shades of error? Cambridge claims him as her *alumnus*: and Padua furnished his chosen science. Padua was then the first school of medicine: how many illustrious spirits still hover around her now deserted halls? So it is with seats of art and learning, as with imperial cities—they rise, they flourish, and decline. Thus our northern Athens, once preferred to all among our schools of medicine, now gives way to this metropolis. Wherever industry and talent throng, there science loves to join them. Harvey's Cambridge training, however, or his Paduan teaching, or even his own bright perception, would have failed to raise him to his pinnacle of fame, had he wanted his amazing perseverance. He was modest, also, and loved truth—not for his own preferment, but for her sake alone. His discoveries had to bear the test of factious opposition. Claiming erroneously his bright example, many a false and vain discoverer is ready to attribute such counter argument to envy—and to appeal to Harvey's persecution as if it proved the truth of his own pretensions. Miserable boasters! Opposition does not prove the truth; the final triumph only shows its existence. Were it not so, the most ridiculous absurdities would, merely because controverted, seem most true. Let not our order yield to fallacies which require such vain arguments for their support; and let not mesmerists, table-prophets, homœopathists, mountebanks, or any of the tribe, pollute the honoured name of Harvey by claiming his example in favour of their presumption. Truth is, indeed, indestructible, and cannot be extinguished by oppression; therefore Harvey triumphed finally. He lived to see his discoveries acknowledged by his generation. Linacre closes the list of benefactors. He was the first person who taught Greek at Oxford, and he founded professorships in medicine at both the ancient universities. By his influence this College was instituted, and he obtained from Henry VIII.—to whose elder brother he had been not only physician but preceptor—the Royal charters by which it is governed. Until that time, medicine had been cultivated in the cloisters; and physicians, licensed by the Bishop of the diocese and the Dean of St. Paul's Church, were united only as a society. Well have the laws, framed after Linacre's suggestion, worked out their object. Witness the literature which has adorned the College, the science which it has improved. Witness the men among its members—Sloane, Addington, Denman, and others—whose descendants are now numbered among the aristocracy of the land! Witness such men as Friend and Radcliffe, who to professional labour added their services in Parliament! Were their example followed now, the task of legislating for the immense body of medical practitioners would not, as at this moment, be abandoned to certain members of the House, whose connection with the profession does not entitle them to represent it, nor incline them to regard its general interests. Justice and expediency alike suggest that this should not remain the only unrepresented one of all the learned bodies of the kingdom. Have, then, these chartered privileges fostered so much excellence? Let us guard them, and, if changing times require that our laws be modified, let us at least seize the spirit of the ancient charter, and perpetuate in a new one what is good. To recur again to Harvey. This College voted him a statue, yet no honour was bestowed upon him by his country. But, if we speak of living merit, there is one whom I would single out, whose labours have enriched the store of new discoveries, and who has won no less the public favour than his brethren's applause—Bright, whose well-earned fame is not restricted to the shores of England. Neither let us fail to greet with honourable acclaim those Fellows of our College on whom, since last we met to celebrate this institution, the Sovereign's favour has descended. To Holland, learned, accomplished, and energetic, let us wish a lengthened period to enjoy his prosperous career. Let Burnett and Forbes, also, receive our willing congratulations. Would that these public honours—showered freely on all other callings—were to ours more frequently accorded. Let us, however, call to mind that, whether our worthier members be neglected or rewarded, it is ours to raise our intellectual and moral standard for the sake of doing good. Let us not forget that it is the office of this College, whose founders we have now extolled, to guide opinion throughout the profession. Let us in all reforms listen to the general voice, and yield to varying circumstances; but let us yield so that we may not cede our special mission to widen and improve the portal through which talents and learning are to enter, and, for the service of the public, become accredited.

"THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."—PAINTED BY A. H. BLUNDEN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Visit of the Queen to Chiswick.—The last flower-show of the season took place on Saturday last in the Society's grounds at Chiswick, and attracted a very large number of fashionable visitors. The Queen paid her expected visit in the afternoon, when the gardens were crowded. Her Majesty, who looked in excellent health and spirits, wore a white muslin robe, deeply flounced, and trimmed with lace, a white silk mantle, and bonnet of white lace, with blue trimmings. She carried in her hand a magnificent bouquet of flowers. The Royal party, attended by the members of the council, proceeded leisurely through the tents, examining the many beautiful and rare specimens of horticultural and floricultural skill therein displayed. On arriving at the extreme end, near the grand conservatory, the illustrious visitors halted for a few minutes, but the Queen did not sit down. They then returned through the tents, taking the opposite side, and spent some time in examining the curious collection of exotic plants. The Royal visitors left the gardens at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, proceeding through the Duke of Devonshire's grounds to Buckingham Palace. The morning was gloomy and threatening; but the evening turned out extremely fine. Many people were deterred from visiting the grounds in consequence of the sky being overcast till the afternoon.

DR ALDERSON DELIVERING THE HARVEIAN ORATION, IN THE THEATRE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

MUSIC.

THE musical annals of this week are quite uneventful, and may be comprised in a few lines. At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA Grisi continues her round of farewell performances.—At DRURY LANE Mr. Sims Reeves, recovered from his severe illness has re-appeared in his favourite part of *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and has been received as enthusiastically as ever.—The French Company, at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre, have produced Auber's well-known comic opera, "Les Diamans de la Couronne," with great success. It was performed on Monday and Wednesday nights to crowded houses. There was nothing at all remarkable in the *ensemble* of the piece. The performers were barely respectable, all but Madame Marie Cabel, whose acting and singing in the character of the heroine were so graceful, brilliant, and charming that everybody was captivated. The opera itself, moreover, is so delightful, the subject is so gay, and the music so sparkling, that its intrinsic beauty is sufficient to make up for the defects of even an indifferent performance.

THE principal CONCERTS of the season have come to a close. The QUARTET ASSOCIATION had their last performance on Thursday; and the ORCHESTRAL UNION give their concluding concert to-day. Both these societies have done much for the cultivation of chamber music, and the other for that of orchestral music, have had a very successful season and, we trust, have established themselves on a firm and permanent basis.

MADAME DREYFUS had a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday morning. This lady is a performer on the harmonium, and is doing a good deal towards bringing this fine instrument into general use. She shows that it is not only admirably adapted for solo playing; but that, as an accompanying instrument, it surpasses every other in the variety of its powers; being able to produce the effects of a small orchestra. Mdme. Dreyfus employed it in accompanying several songs, and instrumental solos; and its rich and delicate harmonies delighted the large and fashionable audience.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—A new farce was produced on Monday. It is denominated "Perfect Confidence." The hero is one *Mr. Easy* (Mr. Robson), who professes to despise suspicion and jealousy, but is consumed with doubts and fears in regard to his wife, who, by temporary participation in a good-natured intrigue, soon gives him occasion to manifest his real temper. *Mrs Easy* (personated very pleasingly by Miss Marston) is placed under the necessity of feigning an attachment for an old admirer, *Herbert Athelry* (Mr. Robinson), a rattling young fellow, who makes love to every woman he meets, and who is cleverly hit off by his histrionic representative. He is brought into humorous contact with *Mr Easy*, who is mightily perplexed between his disposition and his wish to conceal it. But the propensity is too strong for him, and he corrdescends to the meanest of subterfuges and tricks, in order to discover the proofs of his wife's supposed infidelity. Mr. Robson gave many of the characters and elevated the incidents to their most advantageous position. We regret, however, that the piece did not afford more salient points for the actor's genius. It is, indeed, only a trifle, but might have been more effectively worked, with a little more dramatic vigilance on the part of the writer.

SOLDIERS' WIVES CAMPAIGNING.—These women, that worked or loitered about the camp at Devna, went with their wretched, seedy-looking shawls drawn over their heads, their faces were flushed with the sun, and perhaps with strong drink, and their features wore that settled expression of suffering, discomfort, and despair, which at length, hardened and bronzed with depravity, stamps the face of the confirmed camp follower.—Now that no one can deny because, the Government has graciously allowed to attach themselves to the baggage-train of the army? How they live and what they live on is a mystery to the poor of the soldiers, and perhaps to the women themselves, for it is evident that, after giving them a passage out, the War-office has made no further provision for the support of the regimental women. They really and truly wonder about and know not whence they are to get rations. It appears that no tents are provided for them, and that with the cavalry no provision is made for the transport of the women from place to place. They are a burden to themselves, to the officers, to the soldiers; and in a great many instances the poor creatures are hated and scouted by the soldiers generally. *Letter from Schumla.*

CINQUE PORTS.—The Bill for the Better Administration of Justice in these ports, brought in by the Government, abolishes the jurisdiction of the Lord Warden in civil proceedings. It provides that the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law and Equity shall extend to the Cinque Ports as to other places, and writs and other matters shall be directed and executed there as in other places. Persons holding office under the Lord Warden are to receive compensation from the counties of Kent and Sussex. The bill is not to affect the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing chiefly to the large sales of stock, and the comparative scarcity of money, the market for all national securities has ruled exceedingly inactive this week, and we have to notice a decline in the quotations of 1 per cent. This is rather an extensive fall, considering the div dend pays ents; but we may observe that the sales have been mostly on account of parties, who purchased largely prior to the shutting of the transfer books, solely for the purpose of receiving the dividend. The falling off in the imports of bullion, which have not exceeded £50,000, has contributed to weaken the market; but really, with the exception of our being engaged in an expensive war, we see nothing to justify alarm as regards future prices.

Consols were very flat on Monday, and the quotations gave way. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at from 92½ to 92¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 92⅝ to 92¾; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93¾ to 93⅞; and Consols for Account, 92⅝ to 92¾. India Bonds were 207s to 209. India Stock, 280. India Bonds realised 4s.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. premium. Exchequer Bonds marked ¾ pm. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents Reduced were 92¾ to 93; the Three per Cent Consols, 92¾ to 93⅛; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅞ to 93½; and Consols for Account, 92⅝ to 92¾. Bank Stock, 207½; Long Annuities, 1860, 9 5-16. Exchequer Bonds, 97s to 99s; India Bonds, 4s. to 1s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm. to 1s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds (Scrip), ¾ pm.; Very little was doing on the following day The Three per Cents Reduced varied from 92¾ to 93; the Three per Cent Consols, 92¾ to 93⅛; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93½ to 93⅝; and Consols for Account, 92⅝ to 92¾. Bank Stock, 210; India Stock, 283. Long Annuities, 1860, 9 5-16. Exchequer Bonds, 98s to 99s; India Bonds, 1s. to 1s. pm.; 1858, ½ pm. On Thursday the market opened heavily, at 92⅝ for the Three per Cents; but it subsequently became brisk, at 93⅛, closing at 93⅜. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅛ to 93⅜; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅝ to 93⅞. Exchequer Bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. Bank Stock was firm, at 208½ to 210. India Bonds, 1s. to 3s. prem.

There has been very little doing in the Foreign house, and prices almost generally have not been supported. The following are the leading quotations:—Grenada—One-and-a-Half per Cents, 19½; Mexican, Five per Cents, 24; Russian Five per Cents, 96½; Ditto, Four and-a-Half per Cents, 87 ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¾ ex div.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59; and Dutch Four per Cents, 90. We understand that the subscriptions for the new Russian and Austrian loans have come in very slowly.

Joint-Stock Banks have been very dull and drooping:—Australasia have sold at 82½; British North American, 64; Chartered of Asia, 4¾; English, Scottish, and Australasian Chartered, 2¼ dis.; London Chartered of Australia, 21 ex div.; London and Westminster, 39½; South Australia, 43 ex div.; and Union of Australia, 74¾. All Miscellaneous Shares have met a dull and drooping market:—Australian Agricultural have been 45 to 44¾; Canada Six per Cents, 107 ex div.; Crystal Palace, 4¾; Electric Telegraph, 20¾; North British Australasian, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85¾; South Australian Land, 16 ex div.; Submarine Telegraph, 3; Van Diemen's Land, 12¾. Canal Shares have sold as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 154; Coventry, 215; Grand Junction, 58; Grand Surrey, 19½; Loughborough, 61½; Rochdale, 190; Oxford, 15½; Regent's, 16¾; Stafford and Worcester, 40?; Stourbridge, 285; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. In Waterworks Shares very little has been doing:—Grand Junction, 72; Ditto, New 19¾; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 83¾; West Middlesex, 101; Ditto, New, 16⅜. Gaslight Companies Shares have been exceedingly dull. Imperial have marked 104; Phœnix, 27; Ratcliff, 70; Westminster Chartered, 56. Insurance Companies' Securities have been very inactive:—Albion, 90; County, 125; Crown, 20¾; European, 19¾; Globe, 127; Guardian, 87; London, 29¾; Pelican, 6⅝; Provident, 6¾; Rock, 72; Royal Exchange, 229 ex div.; Sun Fire, 260; Ditto Life, 65. In Bridges, very little doing, as follows:—Hungerford, 12; Waterloo, 6; 10s to Old Annuities of £6, 28; and Vauxhall, 21.

The imports of bullion have been under £50,000, chiefly from New York. The shipments have rather exceeded that amount; but the demand for gold on Continental account has been by no means active.

Foreign Shares have been dull and drooping. The account has passed off heavily each day, but many parties have had very high "continuation" rates. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS—Aberdeen, 23¾; Bristol and Exeter, 98; Caledonian, 67; Eastern Counties, 13¾; Great Northern, 85¾; Ditto, B Stock, 122; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 64¾; Leeds Northern, 14¾; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11; London and Brighton, 109; London and North Western, 102¾; Ditto, Midland, 84¾; London and South-Western, 83¾; South-Eastern, 62¾; South Wales, 33¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 73¾; York and North Midland, 59¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100.

FOREIGN—Northern of France, 38; Paris and Lyons, 41¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 37¾.

Mining Shares have commanded very little attention In prices, scarcely any change has taken place.

Friday Evening.

Several large sales of Money Stock having been effected to-day, the market for Consols has been rather excited, and prices have fluctuated to a considerable extent The Three per Cents are marked 91¾ down to 91¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ to 92; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92¾. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little has been doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week, constitutes, the supplies from all quarters, fresh up to Monday evening were scanty, and the show of samples was limited; yet the demand for all kinds was confined to immediate want, at 2s per qr. decline. The foreign wheat we now have to supplies and we have to report a fresh arrival, amounting to nearly 17,000 quarters. Last trade for all description was heavy, but we have to notice changes in notice in prices. In floating cargoes next to nothing was doing The show of barley was no extra, at last the sale for most kinds was inactive, on former terms. In bonded corn, no change, and prices showed a tendency to decline. The oat trade was dull and the quotations were rather easier. Bean, peas, and flour remained very inactive.

ARRIVALS—Wheat, [illegible] 790; malt, 3190; oats, 1830; flour 450 Irish oats, 950 Foreign—Wheat, 5300 oats, 21,720; flour, 1350; barley, 1,480 beans.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 71s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 74s. to 85s.; norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s to 77; ditto, white, 74s to 84; rye, 4s to 5s; grinding barley, 31s to 32s.; distilling ditto, 35s to 37s; malting ditto, 40s to 41s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s; brown ditto, 60s to 71s.; Kingston and Ware, 72s, to 75s; Chevalier, 72s to 76s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; poland ditto, 24s to 28s; Essex and Kent ditto, 25s to 27s; potato ditto, 24s to 26s; beans, 44s to 46s; grey peas, 44s to 46s; maple, 47s to 48s; white ditto, 46s to 50s; tick beans, 42s to 44s; harrow ditto, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 26s to 30s. per 280lbs. Amsterdam, 37s. to 40s. per barrel.

Seeds.—We have to notice a moderate inquiry for canary, at full prices. All other seeds move off slowly, at barely last week's rates.

Linseed, English, sowing, 74s to 76s.; Baltic crushing, 44s. to 48s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s.; linseed cake, 6l 5s. per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 14s.; and tares [illegible] per bushel. Trefoil [illegible] per cwt. Rapeseed [illegible] per last. Linseed cake, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per ton. Rapeseed cake, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per ton.

[illegible] yellow Linseed, 31s. to 34s.; fine white ditto, 40s to 42s per cwt. Hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter. Canary, 40s. to 44s.; and new to fine grocery, 44s to 48s. 6d. per cwt. The total consumption on Saturday last was 3,31,872 cwts., against 3 225,152 ditto in 1853.

Coffee.—The demand for most kinds is steady, at full quotations Good ordinary native has changed hands at 42s. 6d to 44s. per cwt.

Rice Our market is dull, but we have no change to notice in prices.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is steady, and prices have advanced fully 2s. per cwt. Fine Irish is 4s to 5s higher than last week; while English is in demand at more money. The home market is steady, at full quotations. In other articles, we notice no change.

Tea [illegible] About an average business is doing in our market on higher terms [illegible] sugar has changed hands at 30s. to 32s.; and [illegible] at 30s. to 31s. 6d. Refined goods are very inactive at 34s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. Fish oils are unaltered. Cocoanut is quoted at 46s.; American, 4 s. to 4s 6d. per cwt. Stockholm tar 23s; Archangel, 20s. per barrel.

Spirits.—The market for rum is heavy, and we have sellers of proof Leewards at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per gallon. Brandy is steady. In Genera and corn spirits very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 70s to 90s.; clover, 75s to 105s.; and straw, £1 14s to £2 0s per load

Wool.—The public sales have commenced, and prices show a tendency to decline

Potatoes.—Imports are good and a large business is doing, as follows: English, 9s. to 7s per cwt. Scotch, 4s. to 6s. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Chester Main, 18s.; Holywell, 19s 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 17s 3d.; Hosforth, 18s. 6d.; Hetton, 18s 6d., 20s 3d.; Wylam, 20s 3d.; Stewart's, 20s.; Haswell, 19s 6d.; Kassop, 20s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday). The very unfavourable accounts from the plantations have produced considerable firmness in our market and prices have advanced 6s. @ 20s per cwt. The duty to-day's market was 145,000 cwt. The imports were 2,615 bales from Belgium. Mid and East Kent pockets, £10 @s. to £13 15s.; Weald of Kent, £6 12s. to £11 11s.; Sussex, £5 5s to £11 0s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was well supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. For most breeds we had a fair demand, at Monday's prices. Sheep—the attendance of buyers was limited, at a decline of 2s. to 4s per 8lbs. There was a slight fall off in the sale for lambs, but no change took place in their value. Prime calves were in request. Hogs—owing to the weak trade we have to quote 2s. to 4s lower.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d.; prime Scots, 4s 4d to 4s 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d. to 4s 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s 2d. to 4s 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d. to 4s 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d. to 5s 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 14s to 20s.; and quarter old store pigs, 28s. to 32s. each. Total supply, Beasts, 2810; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 16,000, calves, 300; pigs, 450. Foreign: Beasts, 350, sheep and lambs, 5600; calves, 420.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d to 4s. 8d.; small 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 2d to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 10

Royal Artillery: Brevet Major G. Dundas to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Capt. H. W. Fatson to be Captain; First Lieut. H. F. Harris to be second Captain, Second Lieut. L. D. Broadbent to be First Lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 7.

Royal Marines: 1 cond Lieut. W. J. Christy to be First Lieutenant. Brevet Major A. Lamerton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain R. Burke to be Captain; Second Lieut. C. J. D. Napier to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS

J. D. WHISKER, Castle street, Holborn, tailor—J. W., and E. TRIGGS, Southampton, upholsterers J. SWALLOW, Aldersbrook, Essex, corn-merchant—S. S. GREEN, Aldermanbury-street, Clerkenwell, Mount-street, Lambeth Warwick street, Pimlico; Minories; and Bow—J. SMITH, Wellington-street, Strand, bookseller—H. Mary Ann Cooper, Bishopsgate street Upper Clapton Constantinople, and Leghorn, merchants—J. ADAMS, Longton, Staffordshire, china manufacturer and [illegible]—J. and E. SANDERSON, Liverpool, shipbrokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. LEARMONTH, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, grocer. J. DYKES, Glasgow, wright and builder. W. DUNLOP, Glasgow, wine merchant. W. SCLATER, Leonhead, Edinburgh. D. GAUDIE, Montrose, plumber

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 14.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. R. Bradford, Lieut. and Capt. M. Bruce to be Lieut.-Col. F. Chetwode, Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. D. Wemyss, C.B., to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. Ensigns and Lieuts. W. A. M. Barnard, C. Alexander, J. Murray, W. B. Phillimore; and Capt. A. B. V. Poulsonby, to be Lieutenants and Captains.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. D. W. Carleton, Lieut. and Capt. Lord A. C. L. Hervey, Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Seymour, Major J. T. Alley, to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. Ensigns and Lieuts. H. W. Cust, F. S. Crewdy, Sir J. Dunlop, Bart., G. L. Goodlake, and Capt. J. A. Butler, to be Lieutenants and Captains.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieuts. and Capts F. Haygarth, Hon. R. Charteris, Brevet Lieut.-Col F. Lushington, C.B., Major G. H. Montgomery, to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. Ensigns and Lieuts. H. W. Cust, F. S. Crewdy, Sir J. Dunlop, Bart., G. L. Goodlake, and Capt. J. A. Butler, to be Lieutenants and Captains.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Lieuts. and Capts. D. W. Carleton, Lieut. and Capt. Lord A. C. L. Hervey, Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Seymour, Major J. T. Alley, to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. Ensigns and Lieuts. H. W. Cust, F. S. Crewdy, Sir J. Dunlop, Bart., G. L. Goodlake, and Capt. J. A. Butler, to be Lieutenants and Captains.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieuts. and Capts F. Haygarth, Hon. R. Charteris, Brevet Lieut.-Col F. Lushington, C.B., Major G. H. Montgomery, to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. Ensigns and Lieuts. F. Darling, S. L. W. D. Danne, R. F. W. Culdon, W. Wheatley, Capts. R. E. Wetherall, A. C. Ramsay, to be Lieutenants and Captains. Lieut. and Capt. H. F. Drummond to be Adjutant

Third Foot: Capt. J. Astley to be Major

BREVET.—Capt. J. L. A. Sim rose to be Major. Brevet Major J. L. A. Simmons to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Canada. Lieut. and Capt. H. Wray to be Major. The name of Lieut. Nanapth, of the Rom ay Engineers, is recorded to have the Brevet rank of Major, when he shall have been promoted to the regimental rank of Captain

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 14.

2nd Life Guards: Major and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. L. S. Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Marray to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieut J. G. C. Hamilton to be Captain; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. A. Conyers to be Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoon Guards Assist.-Surg. O. [illegible] to be Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd to be [illegible] to be Cornet

5th Lieut. A. Wyatt to be Adjutant

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet J. P. North to be Cornet. A. Baker to be Assistant-Surgeon.

4th: Assist.-Surg. H. G Crichton, M D., to be Assistant-Surgeon

5th: J. Goldie to be Cornet.

to be H. D'Arcy P. Burrell to be Cornet.

1st Foot: D. C. Brock to be Ensign; Lieut. C. M. Keane to be Adjutant.

2nd. A. Watson to be Ensign.

3rd: R. B Hyndman to be Ensign.

4th. C. P. Stokes to be Ensign.

5th. E. B. Burnaby to be Ensign.

6th. R. Bolton to be Ens gn.

7th: J. J. F Jones to be Ensign.

8th: C. J. Borton to be Ensign.

12th: R. T. P. Calcbert [illegible] Ensign

13th. C. J. Coote to be Ensign

31st: T. Bruce to be Ens gn; J. H Patrick-son to be Assistant-Surgeon.

33rd: Quartermas-ter-sergeant M. Eyre to be Quartermaster

34th: R. Cochrane to be Ensign

36th: Ensign A. J. C. Warneud to be Lieutenant; G. S. Hughes to be Ensign

37th: Capt. J. R. Heatrer to be Captain

41st: Lieut. G. Graham to be Adjutant

42nd: P. M. Jones to be Ensign

44th: C. J. Coote to be Ensign

46th: Lieut. R. G. Horne to be Adjutant; W. Hemphill, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon

49th: Assist.-Surg. W. R. Flower to be Assistant-Surgeon

54th: Lieut. W. J. Chads to be Captain; Ensign A. Bordon to be Lieutenant.

58th: Capt. W. H. Fitzgerald to be Captain.

59th: R. K. O'Neill, to be Assistant-surgeon

79th: Lieut A. Maddan's to be Adjutant.

80th: R. C. Sotheron, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon

95th: Lieut. E. G. Maynard to be Captain.

[illegible] Lieuts. H. R. E. Newbegin and J. B Young to be Lieutenants. Ensigns [illegible] Talbot, F. Fremantle G. R. Saunders, C. R. Musgrave, C. B. Dashwood, to be Lieutenants. J. A. Sperman and J. F. Williams [illegible] Surgeons.

2nd Regiment: W. M. Jacks, Regiment, C. F. Scamble to be Ensign.

3rd Foot: T. Hamilton to be Lieutenant [illegible] Ensign.

Corps: Rifle Regiment: J. J. Thompson to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Staff: Capt. T. H. H. Wilton to be Paymaster of Detachments. Capt. H. Fanshawe, Paymaster of Land Transport Corps, to be Paymaster of the Eighth Battalion of Infantry.

Unattached: Lieut. J. R. Wilson to be Captain. Lieut. S. Dunning to be Captain

BREVET.—Major-Gen. C. Griffiths to be Lieut.-General. Major Gen. Lysons to have the rank of Colonel in the Army. Capt. J. E. Hewson to be Major in the Army. Lieut.-Col. W. F. Forbes, C.B., for Lieut.-Colonel Miller, Secretary at the Admiralty, to have the local rank of Colonel in the Army while so employed. Capt. W. F. Hay, on the Staff at Warley, to have the local rank of Major in the Army while so employed.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 14.

To be Captains without purchase (from half pay): 1st Foot Guards: W. P. Wesley, 2th, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Foot Guards: Capt. C. Pearson, Hon. T. L. W. Fremantle, 8th Capt. G. J. Goldie, 30th, Capt. W. Ward, 36th, Capt. G. Schoolbred 41st, Capt. T. Warrington, 54th, Lieut. H. Bevan, 81st Capt. C. T. Patterson, 87th, Capt. H. Cramer, 89th Capt. F. J. B. Hepburn, 79th L. Capt. C. Cox, 79th, Capt. G. Newbery, 82 L. Capt. R. H. Ford, Hon. Capt. Hon. H. Hare, 3rd. West India Regiment, Capt. J. J. Grout; 8 Regt. Brigade Major.

BREVET.—Captains C. Warrington, C. Cox, C. T. Patterson, D. Davies, G. Newbery, G. Schoolbred, T. J. W. Fremantle, W. B. Northey, H. Cramer, C. Pearson, Hon. R. Hare, H. Goldsmith, F. J. B. Hepburn, R. P. Jones, J. J. Grout, to be Majors in the Army. Brevet-Majors T. Warrington, C. Cox, C. T. Patterson, D. Davies, G. Newbery, G. Schoolbred, T. J. W. Fremantle, W. B. Northey, H. Cramer, C. Pearson, Hon. R. Hare, H. Goldsmith, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army. Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Wrightson, on the Staff in the Army.

BANKRUPTS

W. W. ARLIS Plymouth, ale and porter merchant.—T. J. SMITH, formerly of Liverpool, Hotel Keeper, but late of Windsor, dealer in cutlery, glass china, and hardware.—J. Leopold Isaac J. WHITE Jun., Bury, cabinetmaker W. P. JENKINS, Cornhill-court, commission agent, and [illegible] Bedford, Mile-end-road, [illegible] Bedford, commission agent

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last FIVE NIGHTS of the KNIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE in consequence of the production of a NEW DRAMA on SATURDAY next, only 12 Acts as Lohengrin does every month.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE (Oxford-street. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the [illegible] LYNN Lessee and Manager, as FAUST and MARGUERITE with their original music. In her Ballet Every [illegible]

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA [illegible] and STALLS in the best situations, and on the most [illegible] can always be secured at HAMMOND'S MUSICAL [illegible] street opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Opera [illegible] Tickets and Private Boxes at all the Theatres.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. SEBASTOPOL (from the Admiralty Drawing by Lieut MONTAGU O'REILLY, of H.M.S. "Retribution") and MILLENIAL, now added to the JERUSALEM, also the DANUBE and BLACK SEA. Exhibiting daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC [illegible] the Barrows Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Three. Stalls 3s., which can be taken at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS will SHORTLY CLOSE the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, Gallery 53, PALL-MALL, from 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—THE GALLERY of MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS—A NEW WORK by C. F. [illegible]

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, established in Paris in 1780, is being added to, consisting of Napoleon Relics, and celebrated Parisiennes, a appropriate Ceramics. Open from 11 till 10 at night.

MR. BARNARD'S VIOLIN SOIRÉES.—FOURTH and LAST CONCERT [illegible] JULY 18, at 7. Distinguished Vocal and Instrumental Selections from Rossini, Meyerbeer, and Auguste de Trobe Wahy. Kuhe, Barnard, Sainton, Lindsay, Viennello Pelle, Peyser, Pinsuti, Lutz, Mr. Frank Mori, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Vocalists: Madame Isabella Pascal, Miss Eliza Hayward, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 7s. and 3s.; to be had of Mr. Hargreave, 16, Albion-place, and at the Rooms.

CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., beg to announce that they have made arrangements with the following Artists, and intend, to give OPERAS and CONCERTS in the PROVINCES during AUGUST and SEPTEMBER next:—

Mdlle CHIUDELLI (from the Royal Italian Opera), Mdlle MARAI (from the Royal Italian Opera), Madame COTTI (from the Royal Italian Opera), Signor LUCHESI (from the Royal Italian Opera), Signor FAGLIACCO (from the Royal Italian Opera), Signor BELLINI (from the Royal Italian Opera), Signor TAMBURINI (from the Royal Italian Opera), and Signor ARDITI. Pianoforte, Mr. HARRIS (from the Royal Italian Opera). Conductor, Mr. JULES BENEDICT.

An application to be made (by letter) to Mr. WILLERT BEALE, 2 Regent-street.

CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., beg to announce that they have made arrangements with the following Artists, and intend to give OPERAS and CONCERTS in the Provinces during OCTOBER and NOVEMBER next:—

Adams Novello,	Mr. H. Phillips,
Mr. Lockey,	
Sig. Redersdorff,	Mr. Sims Reeves,
Mr. Lockey,	Pianiste—Mr. J. L. Hatton
Mr. H. Bibb.	Conductor Mr. Land

All applications to be made, by letter, to Mr. WILLERT BEALE 2 Regent-street.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a pair of GLADUS STELLA, the rare species of BIRDS OF PARADISE, with a pair of LORIDAS have been added to the collection on The Band of the First Life Guards will perform in the Gardens, by Permission of Colonel Peel, every Saturday, at Four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s. Monday, 6d

CREMORNE.—Admission, One Shilling.—These delightful Gardens are situated by the side of London to which point the Steamers ply every Hour. Dr. Lardner, the Royal Lecturer, on the Dogs and Monkeys, the Double-headed Youth, the Lady of the Whiskers, the Wonderful Horse, the Terrific Rope Ascent, and the dancing on the Illuminated Platform; with the Performance Display by the Surprising and Unique Equestrians of Astley and Ducrow. ON THURSDAY NEXT a Fellow from Brasenose Boat, which [illegible] Race-course will take place. Doors open at Six. Admission 1s. Manager MR. KELSON LEE.

LAKES of KILLARNEY.—IRELAND.—RAILWAY HOTEL.—The above splendid Hotel will [illegible] class accommodation, at a very moderate rate [illegible] Tourists visiting the Lakes of Killarney, to which direct railway communication has been opened from Dublin same day. Excursion and season through tickets issued at low rates from the principal railway stations in England, Scotland, and Ireland. For [illegible] and [illegible] accommodation, apply to Mr. SCAHILL, Manager, who will send every information.

Killarney, 3rd July, 1854.

SINGING.—Signor REA, from the Conservatorio of Milan, gives LESSONS in Private Families and Schools at No. 6 Rochel for Forming the Voice has proved most successful. Address, 6, Rochel-street, Grosvenor-square.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver ORATIONS as follow:—

Monday,	July 24	Exeter-hall.
Tuesday,	„ 25	Southgate-road (Chapel, Islington.
Wednesday,	„ 26	Kingsland Congregational Church.
Monday,	August 7	Hanover Institution.
Wednesday,	„ 9	Horsham-street Chapel, Kensington
Thursday,	„ 10	Stamford-hill.
Tuesday,	„ 15	Marylebone Theatre.

W. TWEEDIE, 337, PHILLIPS, Han Sen. London Temperance Leagua Library and Reading-rooms, 337, Strand.

HOLLOWAY.—EDEN GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, Cornwall-place, Conducted by Mr E. WANSTALL. A limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN are boarded and educated in this School, the duties of which will be resumed on the 16th instant.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA.

WESTON PARK SCHOOL, Wellington House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset. The Rev. JOSEPH [illegible] assisted by RESIDENT MASTERS, Graduates in Honours, French, German, Latin, Greek, Drawing, Music, and Singing, may [illegible] Terms, Prospectuses, and [illegible] Address as above.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near STOCKBRIDGE, HANTS.

Principal—Rev. T. G. JACKSON
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Rev. Thos. A. Hirst, of the University of Marburg and Berlin.
CLASSICS—Dr. Heinrich Dubus, late Assistant in the Lyceum of Perpignan, and Classical Lecturer in the University of Marburg
CLASSICS AND HISTORY—Frederick Hill M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge
MODERN LANGUAGES AND FOREIGN LITERATURE—M. Jean Beaa, from the Collége Bonaparte, Nice, and Lecturer in the Queenwood School.
GEODESY—Mr. Richard P. Wright
PAINTING AND DRAWING—Mr. R. P. Wright.
ENGLISH AND JUNIOR MATHEMATICS—Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. William Hughes.
MUSIC—Mr. [illegible] Cornwall

For further information, and prospectus, to be had of the Principal. The Second Session of 1854 commences on the 27th of July.

CLOSE of the HOLIDAYS.—BOYS' BELTS. Parents requiring the above useful articles will find the assortment at the Warehouse of EDWIN LAWRENCE, Oxford-street, London. Prices varying from 10d. to 2s. 6d. N.B.—Sole Manufacturer of the Registered Cracking Belt. To be had of all respectable Hosiers in town or country.

ROUSSILLON WINE, of the first quality, from Port Vendre Eastern Pyrenees—resembling Port, soft, with great flavour—26s. per dozen. Sherries, pale old wines, rich or dry to character, 36s. and 36s. per dozen, each. Carriage free to all English railway stations. Other wines, according to quality, at moderate prices. No. 4, Lower Area, Hungerford-market. JOHN TATTERSALL.

A GRAND BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR, in aid of [illegible] Parish, will be held on [illegible] and 28th of JULY, in a NEW Building on the Goodwood, in the parish of [illegible]

[illegible]
The Right Hon. the Lady Wenlock
The Right Hon. the Lady Leigh
The Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell — Mrs Alston
The Hon. Mrs. Adderley — Mrs Chadwick
The Hon. Mrs. Adderley — Mrs Tyrrit
Lady Chetwynd — Mrs. Terry
Lady Hastop — Mrs. Bedford, sen.
Lady Stone — Mrs. Forster
Mrs. Manley — Mrs. Webb
Mrs. Grove — Mrs. Baron Webster
Mrs. Hawksley — Mrs. Anastasius Thomson
Mrs. Newington — Miss Steele Perkins
Mrs. Fox-Shaw

Contributions in WORK or SALEABLE ARTICLES are solicited, [illegible] Ladies, who have kindly consented to preside at Stalls—

The Hon. Mrs. R. Jervis — Mrs. Chevasse
Lady Fairlop — Mrs. Belloche
Lady Scott — Mrs. Sadler
Mrs. Holgrave — Miss Rhoda Bedford
Mrs. Chadwick — Miss Steele Perkins
Mrs. Lucas Webster

It is earnestly and respectfully requested that Contributions may be sent on or before the 24th of JULY, as the days fixed for the Bazaar are the 27th and 28th, and no time

[illegible] Committee; or to any of the following Treasurers, addressed to the Committee; or to any of the following Ladies, who have kindly consented to preside at Stalls—

The Hon. Mrs. R. Jervis — Mrs. Chevasse
Lady Fairlop — Mrs. Belloche
Lady Scott — Mrs. Sadler
Mrs. Holgrave — Miss Rhoda Bedford
Mrs. Chadwick — Miss Steele Perkins
Mrs. Lucas Webster

SPACIOUS AND COMMODIOUS TENTS

[illegible] ARTICLES will take place, and which will [illegible]

PLEASURE BOATS

will be launched on the adjacent beautiful Lake

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC,

under the direction of Messrs Hayward and Synyer, will perform [illegible]

[illegible] of the best quality, and at moderate prices, will be provided by Mr Green, of Birmingham

There will be a PUBLIC LUNCHEON [illegible] Mr. Green, and Tea, Confectionery, Ices &c., [illegible] [illegible] erected for the purpose.

Viewing for Horses and Carriages will also be [illegible]

BUTTON PARK,
the attractions of which are [illegible] as to need no comment, is only seven [illegible] from the principal towns of Sussex—Arundel, Chichester, Petworth, Midhurst, and Worthing—and is a delightful contemplation for the genera. convenience of Visitors from all the [illegible] Railway Stations, and to the town of Birmingham

Prices of Admission—First Day, 2s.; Second Day, 1s. 6d.; Third Day, 1s. Children under ten years, 6d. each day.

A DELAIDE, PORT PHILIP, SYDNEY.—A PASSENGERS and GOODS LANDED at Melbourne free, Saloon, 34th October, £25 to £30; Intermediate, £15 to £20. Steerage, £10. Children half-price. Intermediate berths, per let-ness Ships. Apply to WM. BARNETT and CO., 35, Philpot-lane, London, Merchants, Colonial Shipping and Gen. Commission Agents.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These splendid Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all first class, and have been fitted for passengers on record. Cash orders issued in Australia from £1 upwards, and parcels forwarded. Apply to Jno. Jeffrays and Co., Great Howard, Liverpool; to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cook-street, Liverpool.

THE MAIL STEAM SHIP for AUSTRALIA, [illegible] 1,200 Tons Burthen, [illegible] CAPTAIN [illegible] will [illegible] and [illegible] Ports of [illegible] Melbourne, on the 6th AUGUST next. This vessel has been [illegible] for the accommodation of [illegible] and [illegible] and has a large [illegible] for the reception of [illegible] Passengers will carry the Mails and full [illegible] and [illegible] Particulars as to rates of Fares, Freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, 103, Fenchurch-street, London. And at the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department, where parcels, packages, and publications will be received for Hobart Town, Launceston, Port Phillip, Sydney, Moreton Bay, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio de Janeiro freight being prepaid.

Goods taken on through freights outward to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and homeward from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and Oporto, at low rates of freight.

Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths.

Return tickets issued, available for twelve months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money

50, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—To MARGATE and HERNE BAY, via TILBURY. On and after the 17th JUNE, the Steamer CROWN will leave Tilbury Fort for Herne Bay and Margate every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, on or [illegible] Tilbury Fort at 10.30 a.m. Margate at 3.30 p.m., Ramsgate 4.30 p.m., Herne Bay 5 p.m. Mondays 9.27 a.m., and Stratford at 10.27 a.m.; and will leave Margate every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Half-past Nine a.m. in conjunction with a Train direct from Tilbury to London Passengers may also [illegible] through, to, or from, either of the above-named Stations. Fares: First-class, and Saloon, 5s. 6d.; Second-class and Deck, 3s. 6d.; Children, 2s. 6d. A Fast Packet will shortly be placed on the Station for a Daily Service. For further particulars, apply to the Station Superintendents, Shadwell Station; or the Superintendent's Office Fenchurch-street Station, Liverpool-street.

May 22nd, 1854.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The prices of COALS brought to London by this Railway have been reduced, and are at present as under:

Delivered within five miles of the Station.

FROM THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

House Coals, Best Quality.	
Lambton's Wall's End, screened	21 6 per ton.
Adelaide Tree Wall's End, screened	22 0 „
WEST HARTLEPOOL NEWCASTLE COAL FIELD.	
House Coals, Best Quality	
Silkstone, screened	21 6
House Coals, Second Quality.	
Elsecar, screened	20 0 „
Steam or Furnace Coals.	
Isaac Lord	21 0 „
Whitwood	20 0 „

Orders can now be promptly executed.

Beyond five miles from the King's-Cross Station, 1s. per ton per mile extra. Screenings, an additional charge of 2s. per ton is made for deliveries at Hampstead and Highgate. Cash to be paid on giving the order, or on delivery

The above coals will be brought to London by the Great Northern Railway is within this Station, and care should be taken to address them to the Great Northern Railway, Sole Agent for the sale of Coals consigned to the King's-cross Station, or to the Secretary

By order,
J. B. MOWATT, Secretary.

King's-cross Station, London, May 8, 1854.

YARMOUTH and LOWESTOFT.—Seaside Residences for Families and Invalids.—The Public are informed that the EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY have made the following arrangements for the conveyance of Vis tors to and from the above named old established and fashionable Watering-places

Family Tickets to Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and back (for not less than four persons), will be issued by the Company within 14 days from the date of issue, and which give the holders the privilege of travel ing by any train (including the Express) are issued at £1 each Return Tickets by second-class In addition to which, a number of each family party is entitled to extra journey-tickets, to be used by any train during the term of the above named Family Tickets, at the following fares—

	First Class.	Second Class.
For the [illegible]	40s.	27s 6d
For [illegible]	20s.	15s.

And [illegible] may also travel at the [illegible] and second class Return Tickets issued to the carriages reserved for a family.

Horses and carriages accompanying family parties booking under these arrangements are conveyed at very reduced rates for the journey to and fro.

The Express Trains occupy four hours only on the journey between London and Lowestoft, or Yarmouth

For further particulars, apply to the Coaching-Superintendent, Bishopsgate Station.

Bishopsgate Station, June, 1854.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION, 9, Royal Avenue, Sloane-street, founded, 1841, for the Treatment of SPINAL and CHEST DEFORMITIES and DISEASES of the JOINTS, &c., without cruelty, or restraint for confinement in the reclining position By Mr HAMON Author of several Works on the cause, and Remedy of Deformities

ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £1,000,000 fully subscribed. CHAIRMAN—RICHARD BAGSHAW, Esq., Q.C. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Henry Duff Mayne, Esq. Accidents by railway, sea, road and the public streets, insured against, either by single or annual premiums, at very moderate rates

ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY. Accidents by Sea, Fire, and Travelling, or from any other cause, insured against. Payments can be secured weekly, in addition to doctors' bills, in case of non-fatal accidents, and by a fixed sum in case of death.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY. War Risks, either by Land or Sea, or in the Pass of the Enemy insured against.

No persons, attendance or medical examination required No persons, attendance or medical examination required Prospectuses and further information can be had on application at the Company's Offices, or of any of their Agents

7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury WILLIAM YOUNG, Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS. Established 1824.

Patron—The QUEEN
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Westminster.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Committee, held at the Office, No. 19 Pall-mall, on Monday, July 10th, 1854, the Report of the Superintendent, just then read, it appeared that the operations of the Society during the past quarter had resulted in One Hundred and Twenty-eight prosecutions for the following Offences:

Owners, for causing Horses to be driven in unfit state	63	Ill-treating Oxen	7
Carters, &c., for driving Horses with wounds	33	Ill-treating a Sheep	1
Ill-treating Horses	10	Ill-treating a Dog	1
Ill-treating Asses	2	Ill-treating a Cat	1
Ill-treating Donkeys	2	Assaulting Officer	1
Stabbing a Donkey	1		

The punishments inflicted for these offences included sentences of Imprisonment, with hard labour, for periods varying from one week to fourteen days in four cases, and the following pecuniary fines:—Seven of £1 line or £1 15s.; Eight of £2, one of £3 10s. and Five of £5, and the remainder under £1, exclusive of costs in Courts of Law.

By order of the Committee,
July 10, 1854. [illegible] Secretary.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST. Under the patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby
Treasurer—H. Edmund Gurney, Esq.

The Hospital at Victoria Park is now completed, and only requires to be furnished to be fit for the reception of Patients. The cost of the building has, however, exceeded the estimate, and when all the statistics now can reader are included, there will be a debt of nearly £3,000 on the Hospital, and a further sum of £2000 will be required for the Furniture. The Committee have, therefore, been most urgently compelled to defer opening the Building till sufficient funds are obtained to justify it in incurring that responsibility, but, deeply conscious, as they are, of the necessity for further relief being afforded to the numerous and unfortunate sufferers from Diseases of the Chest, especially in the City and the Metropolis generally, appeal to the Public for further aid, in the confident hope that the Institution will meet with the sympathy and support of the benevolent and influent and benevolent.

Donations and Subscriptions will [illegible] thankfully received by the Treasurer, at the Banker's-house, the Bankers, Messrs Barclay and Co., Messrs Coutts and Co., and Messrs. Ransom and Co.; by the Honorary Secretary, 31, Old Broad-street; and at the Hospital, as the Offices, 5, Liverpool-street, Finsbury

H. SEWELL, Honorary Secretary
RD. HAND, Secretary

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE [illegible] Since the announcement that they do not intend to have, this year, a Public Dinner for the benefit of the Hospital. They are bound to add, that they are not, nevertheless, in great need of assistance, and may trust that the funds of the Hospital will receive as much support as if an annual festival were held.

The expenses are usually about £600 per annum The year they will be [illegible] £1,000, in consequence of the [illegible] of the [illegible] The certain [illegible] reduce do not exceed £300. A debt of £800, however, remains [illegible] and which, annually, by great economy, the committee have been able to continue to its original amount. A new ground rent [illegible] Farrow Building [illegible] and, as a considerable annual saving, the Committee are about to incur a extra expenditure of £300. In this emergency and from the benevolent is earnestly hoped.

The Hospital affords relief annually to 16,000 persons, of whom 1600 are in-patients, and nearly 900 are women in childbirth, attended at their own abodes. It has room for 200 in patients, but, for want of funds, the foundation is obliged to limit the number of beds to 120.

Received since the last Advertisement.
*Contributors on former occasions.

*The Hon. Richard Denman	10 10 0	£ s. d.	
*Mrs. Denman	10 10 0	F. H. Jaxson, Esq.	5 5 0
*Mrs. Denman, Jun.	10 10 0	Mrs. Jaxson, Esq.	5 5 0
*Thomas Isaacs, Esq. (annual)	2 2 0	Collection by Island Revenue.	
*Alfred Aingey, Esq.	5 0 0	Officers	2 2 0
*Samuel M. Peto, Esq., M.P.	10 10 0	Lacerstory, viz.	
Robert Stephenson, Esq.	10 10 0	Mr. Lawrence Counsel	1 1 0
*Edward Levy, Esq.	5 5 0	Sundries	2 12 6
R.B. Batchelor, Esq.	2 2 0	William Edgar, Esq.	2 2 0
*The Right Hon. Edward Ball	10 0 0	*Somers de Verdon, Esq.	2 2 0
		*John R. Jaffray, Esq.	10 0 6
		*Thomas Hall, Esq.	1 1 0

Donations and subscriptions will be received at the following Bankers—by the Bank of England, the Bankers, and Messrs. Forster Bank, Bunnsbury Branch, Messrs. Smith and Co., Strand; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Child and Co., Temple-bar; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall-mall East; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., Birchin-lane; Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Praed, Mackworth, and Co., Fleet-street; Messrs. Hoare, Barnett, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co., Temple-bar; Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing-cross

THE SCOTS GREYS LEAVING NOTTINGHAM FOR THE WAR IN THE EAST.—(SEE PAGE 38.)

(*Continued from page 38.*)

o make its tour of the town, offering prayers at divers altars, erected (temporarily) at different points on its route. The procession was very long, representing the history of Our Saviour, St. John, the Virgin Mary, &c. The whole being followed up by the priest, bearing the Host under a canopy. Arrived at the ramparts, the priest left the procession, and, with a few others, ascended them, mounted an altar put up for the occasion, and, after a few prayers, faced the sea, and gave it his benediction, amidst a salute of 21 guns. Having rejoined the procession, it returned in the same order to the church.

The Sketch represents the elevation of the Host at the time of the Benediction.

At this fête the fishermen's wives make offerings to the Church, and soon afterwards all the fishing-boats leave for the North Sea fisheries, where they remain eleven weeks.

CEREMONY OF BLESSING THE SEA, AT OSTEND

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 693.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, June 20, 1854.

THE operations of the united armies are likely to assume an active character after the lapse of another week. The entire English force is now landed at Varna, and encamped in the neighbourhood. The French will be ready with 30,000 men in seven or eight days, and they only await the arrival of General Bosquet's division of 6000 men, from Adrianople, to move forward at once. General Bosquet left Adrianople on the 15th, and is expected to reach Pravadi in two days. In the meanwhile reconnoissances have been made by the French and English forces in the direction of Bazardjik and the Wall of Trajan; and these operations have given rise to a rumour that the first move will be made in the direction of Tusla—a place situate on the coast, in the centre of a bay of that name, at the point where the old Roman lines touch the sea. It is also added, that such a movement as that just mentioned is rendered necessary by the position of the Russians, who have directed a large portion of their main force hitherto in the vicinity of Karasu, towards the chain of lakes which defends the entrance to the Dobrudja, between Karasu and Rassova.

The Turkish force continues to move in the direction of Silistria, and though they are no great distance from Schumla, they were ready to move forward at a moment's notice. This morning, Captains Burke and Bent, of the Engineers, left this place for Silistria, which they are to help in defending. The Russians have not made any assaults on this place since the day when Rifaat Pacha entered the town, and that is now a period of twelve days ago. On that occasion they had been informed of the intended entrance of the new Governor into Silistria, and they attacked him on his way in, but the entrance was made good. Later, thinking to take advantage of the confusion likely to be caused by the arrival, the Russians assaulted the Arab Tabia, but were again repulsed. In order to understand the persistence of the enemy in attacking this point, it is necessary to explain in some sort the position which it occupies with reference to the town. Silistria is situated on a bend of the Danube, the bank of which forms a segment of a circle. At 2500 yards outside, as the Danube flows, is the extreme point of a hill, on which is situated the Arab Tabia. Nearer Silistria, and on the side of the same rising ground, is another fort, called the Illanli Tabia. This latter outwork has also been frequently assaulted by the Russians as unsuccessfully as the Arab Tabia. It was discovered not long since that the enemy had made a covered way leading to the Illanli Tabia. The Turks sallied out and filled it up. The Arab Tabia itself, which was large enough to contain 2500 men, has been so damaged by shells, that an immense redoubt has been made, with a fosse and parapet of high profile. The new redoubt, however, is not large enough to contain more than 1000 men. For fear the Russians might succeed in making their way between the Illanli and the Arab Tabia, the Turks have also made a new redoubt midway between the two, and a little in the rear.

There is no news of any important engagement, except the assault on the day of Rifaat Pacha's entrance. But the attack on that day is said to have cost the life of two Russian Generals, Paniloff and Selvan.

Bairam Pacha, who had made his way into the besieged fortress, has left it, with his brigade, in the direction of Toutracan, where, as my last letter informed you, several battalions of Russians have landed. To-day the troops hitherto concentrated at Tirnova will march in here, bringing their prisoners and guns taken near Slatina.

CAMP LIFE AT VARNA.

THE several Correspondents from the seat of the war agree as to the immense extent of the camp of the Allied troops collected under the walls of Varna, though Canrobert's division of 10,000 men is away some six miles off, near the camp of our light infantry division. The greater part of the 3rd division of Prince Napoleon has landed, and several French regiments have arrived overland from Bourgas, and are under canvas a little to the north of the town, between the tents of our troops and those of the Egyptians and Turks. Next to these are posted the division of Sir De Lacy Evans, with the 55th Regiment; and south of these again come the Duke of Cambridge's division of Guards and Highlanders, with troops and batteries of horse and field artillery. Below all, and close upon the shores of the lower lake, are some 5000 Turkish cavalry and infantry, with a force of about 40 pieces of artillery. Four complete Turkish regiments, 1200 strong, have also joined the camp of their fellow-countrymen. Altogether, the force now here cannot be far short of 55,000 men of all arms, of which 20,000 are English, 22,000 French, and about 12,000 Turks and Egyptians. When the rest of our cavalry and Sir R. England's division arrive, with the French who are *en route*, we shall move from here some 80,000 strong; and, with the Turkish contingent under Omer Pacha, are likely to take the field upon the Danube with an effective strength of 120,000.

The routine of a day in camp is thus described:—

Between six and half-past six o'clock the seven regiments parade, each in front of their own encampment; but nearly two hours before that time, the stranger, unaccustomed to the sounds of the camp, if he has been able to sleep through the challenges of the sentries along the lines, and the monotonous cry running from man to man, "Number One! All's well?" "Number two! All's well!" &c., will be awakened by the bugles and trumpets sounding the *reveil*, the noise of conversation around his tent, and the chopping of wood for the camp fires. Parade over, there is a general rush for breakfast, which takes place at eight o'clock.

The heat in the day is great; but, perhaps, it does not much exceed the average temperature of a fine sunny day in England about the same time of year. The nights are colder, and heavy dews are frequent. When recall is sounded, and all the bands have ceased playing, the silence which reigns over the camp would be profound; but that the vigorous breathing of the sleepers frequently attain the dimensions of snoring, and that the challenges of the sentry to the straggl'ers for half-an-hour or so are frequent. Ere dusk, outlying pickets are appointed, and reliefs are sent out about half-past two o'clock in the morning. These pickets are posted around the camp at the distance of two or three miles.

The accompanying Illustration, from a Sketch by Lieut. E. C. Gordon, R.E., shows the accommodation afforded by an officer's camp to a few dinner guests.

INTERIOR OF AN OFFICER'S TENT, AT VARNA.

FORTIFICATION AND SIEGE OPERATIONS.

A FEW NOTES—HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE,

FOR GENERAL READERS.

In devoting a few columns to the subject of Fortification and Siege Operations, it is almost unnecessary to state that we shall not pretend, within such restricted limits, to go into scientific details, in a manner to be practically available, but simply to give such a popular view of the principles, and such explanation of the nomenclature employed, as may render the reader to understand the accounts of military operations which are likely to be pronounced in the course of the war.

Fortification.—Of two kinds. Permanent Fortification, being the permanent structures erected for the defence of towns, citadels, &c.; and Field Fortification, or works temporarily erected for the defence of an army in the field. We shall restrict ourselves, on the present occasion, to what concerns permanent fortification; and so much of field fortification as is involved in siege operations undertaken against permanently fortified places.

Ancient Fortification.—Before describing the system of fortification, such as is now in present use, it may be proper to glance briefly at the ancient system, that in vogue, with but slight modification, from the earliest period of history down to the time of the invention of gunpowder. The defence of a town consisted, in those days, of the main part of high walls surrounding it, with the addition of towers at intervals, for the purpose of commanding the lines of the main curtain walls, and *machicolated* copings of galleries running round the top, from which missiles could be hurled down upon the assailants. Outside the ditch, or *fosse*, was a wide and deep moat, which could be filled with water, and a *barbacan*, or fortified gateway, at the entrance, and on the latter, completed the permanent main works.

Besides the attack was made by scaling the walls, or undermining them, or battering them down, wholly or in part. The former was effected by means of mounds of earth, called *counterscarp*, which were piled up high enough to allow of a ladder being placed from the top of them, or of movable stages, or galleries, protected by a roof, upon which small parties were hoisted to the top of the fortification. Innumerable examples of such works are found in the records of ancient history; and the recent discoveries in Nineveh bring to light illustrations of them which are highly curious.

On the other hand, the defensive operations of the besieged consisted chiefly of hurling missiles from the walls at the besiegers, and of frequent sallies, for the purpose of still further disturbing them, and also of destroying their offensive mounds and moving galleries against the last of which fire was frequently employed.

To conclude this brief sketch of an order of things long superseded, but of which the pages of Homer, Josephus, Tacitus, and the Holy Scriptures themselves, contain so many illustrations, it may be observed, as a principle, that the art of defence in ancient fortification had the advantage over that of the attack, the latter requiring great numerical superiority, and unwearied labour and patience on the part of the besiegers in effecting their approaches, as well as immense physical energy and dauntless courage in the final assault, when the besieged still fought upon equal terms with them.

The discovery of gunpowder, though it at once effected considerable changes in military operations generally, did not so soon lead to any material alteration in the principles of fortification. The matchlocks and small field-pieces of early construction presented no new terrors to the stone walls which had long stood the test of ballista and catapult; and, for some ages, those arms were only used in conjunction with the latter. The most remarkable instance of this admixture of systems was the memorable siege of Constantinople, by the Turks, in 1453, so splendidly described by Gibbon ("Decline and Fall," chapter 68). Fourteen batteries of guns, among which were three pieces capable of throwing stones weighing from 600 lb. to 1200 lb., were pointed against the double walls and towers of ancient Byzantium; but, employed in addition, were engines for throwing darts, and rams for battering walls; and a broad ditch being at length filled up, a moveable turret was advanced on rollers up to the walls, where, however, it was destroyed by the fires of the besieged. The guns of the Greeks are said to have been of small calibre, the ramparts not being broad nor solid enough to permit the use of heavy artillery upon them.

In course of time, as the calibre of artillery became greatly increased, and iron balls were substituted for blocks of stone, it became apparent that the system of defence must be altered to meet these more formidable weapons of assault. As a principle, it was soon discovered that, beyond a certain point, fortifications derived no additional strength or security from the height of their walls, which battering cannon could effectually breach; but rather in extending the defences laterally—that is, in width—by extended ditches and outworks, so as to keep the besiegers at a greater distance; the ramparts being reduced to a lower level, so as to be as far as possible concealed and protected by the extended outworks.

Nevertheless, the changes so suggested were not suddenly effected; the first attempts to meet the new difficulty, as evidenced in the works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, were rather to add to and remodel portions of existing fortifications, in which the lofty walls and angle-towers, and the ancient drawbridge, with its barbacan appendage, were still retained. At the siege of Metz, for instance, A.D. 1552, the Duc de Guise, who commanded, raised mounds of earth outside the single turreted wall of the town, with parapets formed of large gabions, upon which to plant cannon; and within the walls, which were breached by the enemy in several places, he erected retrenchments of earth, strong enough to resist cannon-shot.

The Bastion System.—At length a new and important change took place in the very principles of fortification, by the introduction of the *bastion* and its *ravelin*. And here it must be explained that the portion of straight wall between two towers, or fortified angles, is generally styled a *curtain*; and it soon became apparent that the ancient towers were no longer able to protect these portions from the artillery of the besiegers. The plan then adopted, was to substitute for the towers large earthworks, called *bastions*, having two faces and two flanks each; and to construct between each pair of bastions, and in front of the curtain, another projecting earth-work, called a *ravelin*, in level somewhat lower than the bastions, the guns of which should "cover" the approach to the bastions themselves, whilst they directly defended the approach to the curtain.

We owe the first attempts at the bastion system to Italian engineers, and their example was afterwards followed in the Netherlands, France, and in the Continent generally. Amongst the earliest who treated on this subject, and with success, were Castriotto, Marchi, Errard de Bar le Duc, de Ville, and Count de Pagan; but it was Marshal de Vauban (a distinguished General, under Louis XIII. and XIV.) who first reduced it to anything like order, and laid down mathematical rules for the direction and proportion of all the lines to meet all circumstances. The plan he proceeded upon was to inclose the place to be fortified within straight lines, forming a polygon, and to treat each line of the polygon under his rules as a line of fortification; to be flanked by bastions, the curtain lying between. The length of the side of the polygon under his rules varied from 360 to 500 yards; in order that the whole might be commanded by the artillery in the bastions. De Vauban built no less than thirty-three new fortifications, besides improving no less than 300; and, in the course of so doing, invented three systems, or rather added to his first system, at two successive periods, additional works, with a view to prolong the defence after a first breach should have been made.

Vauban's First System.—We now direct the reader's attention to a diagram of what is termed a *front of fortification*, upon Vauban's first system; which comprises all the main works common to every front of fortification. We should here explain, that a front of fortification comprehends all works raised upon one of the lines of the polygon surrounding the town, as a base; and in this case consists chiefly of two half-bastions and a ravelin, or demi lune:—

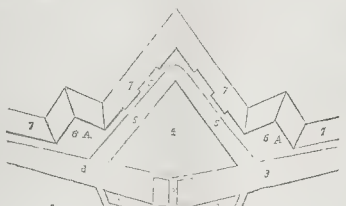


Fig. 1.—FRONT OF FORTIFICATION UPON VAUBAN'S FIRST SYSTEM.

Here 1 1 is the Curtain; 2 2 are the two Half-Bastions, their flanks adjoining and projecting from the curtain, and their faces looking out towards the exterior; the Main Ditch, 3 3 3, runs along bastions and curtain in a continuous line, 4 is the Ravelin, or Demi Lune, having only two faces (and no flank), being situate on the exterior side of the main ditch, but having a ditch of its own (5 5), which communicates with the main ditch. Beyond the main ditch and the ravelin ditch, is (6 6 6), the *covered way* being a raised ground intended for the movements of the soldiers in the work of defence, and protected by the crest of the *glacis* (7 7), which is the outer ground of all, sloping down gradually to the open country. The large spaces in the covered way (6A 6A) are called Places of Arms, for the assembling of the troops: that at the apex is termed the *Salient* Place of Arms, from its position at the apex; the other two, marked 6A, *Re-entering* Places of Arms, from being placed in the *re-entering* angle of the counterscarp; (8) is the *Caponnière*, a small work, consisting of a double parapet, communicating between the gorge or rear of the ravelin, and the *Tenaille* (9), a low work in the ditch in front of the curtain and between the flanks of the bastions, serving for the protection of the troops in moving from one place to another after a breach has been effected in the shoulders of a bastion. The tenaille is only used as the mode of communication with the ravelin when the ditch is a dry one; when it is a wet one, bridges have to be used instead. All within the main ditch is termed the body of the place, or *enceinte*; the works without the main ditch—the ravelin, covered-way, caponnière, tenaille, &c.—are termed outworks. The great principle involved in this system is that all the works mutually protect one another: the fire from the faces of the ravelin scour the country in front of the faces of the bastions, whilst the fire of the faces of the bastions commands the ditch of the ravelin, and the glacis; and that of the flanks thereof commands the main ditch, scouring the approaches to the curtain.

It may here be explained, that all angles projecting outwards from the body of the place are called *salient* angles; and all angles projecting inwards, towards the body of the place, are called *re-entering* angles. Thus the two faces of the ravelin form a salient angle; the same with the two faces of the bastion; the same with one of the faces and the adjoining flank of the bastion; but the flank of the bastion, with the curtain, forms a re-entering angle. The whole extent of rampart comprehending the right face and right flank of one bastion, and the left flank and left face of the opposite bastion, and the curtain between them, is termed a front of fortification, or line of defence.

Works intended for mutual defence should never exceed an angle of 120 deg., nor be less than one of 60 deg. The medium of 90 deg., which forms a right angle, is generally considered, the best for the above purpose. Where batteries stand at such an opening that their direct fire, or that which is vertical to their face, is parallel with the front of the part they flank, it is called *rasante*, or grazing fire; but when the angle is less than 90 degrees, so that the direct fire would strike upon the face of the work to be defended, it is termed *flchante*. When two lines form a very acute angle with each other, they no longer are defences; for, in case the enemy should take either of them, he would be able to work its battery against the other.

Vauban's Second and Third Systems.—When Vauban introduced the simple system of works for mutual defence, above briefly described, the art of attack was very little improved upon the old method. The artillery was still brought to bear, as heretofore, directly upon the faces of the bastions and ravelins, and pursued the work of attack laboriously and slowly, exposed all the while to the fire of the besieged, from positions much superior to those temporarily thrown up by themselves. In short, the defence still maintained the superiority against the attack. It was Vauban, himself, who, after methodising his first bastion system, devised a system of attack which completely set at defiance all the precautions upon which it was based, and gave the attack a decided superiority. At the siege of Philippbourg, A.D. 1688, this great commander (acting, it is surmised, upon a hint derived from observation of the operations of the Turks at the Siege of Candia, some years previously), determined to alter the position of his batteries, placing them at right angles to and opposite the prolongations of the faces of the works; and then so regulating the charge and elevation of his guns, that the shot, instead of striking the battery point blank, should sweep the whole length of the covered-way, and within the pallisade; and, by frequent bounds, dismount the guns, and place the defences *hors de combat*. This mode of firing is called the *ricochet*, and is a species of *enfilade* firing; the only difference being, that in it the charge of powder is considerably less—a half, or even a quarter charge—and the gun a little elevated. So successful was this mode of firing found to be, that a few years afterwards (1697) Vauban, by means of it, took the fortress of Ath—which he had himself constructed, and which he considered his masterpiece—after thirteen days of open trenches; with a loss of only 80 killed and 180 wounded.

It was to counteract this terrible mode of attack that Vauban introduced *traverses*, or projecting parapets, across the covered way (to be shown presently in Fig. 2) which had some effect; but not sufficient, by any means, to balance the powers of attack and defence; and the great engineer saw the necessity of resorting to further complications for protecting a portion, at least, of the garrison, from the terrible ricochet-fire; and additional works, for defending the enceinte after a breach had been formed in the face, or shoulder of a bastion. In his second system, which he employed at Landau and Befort (1684 and 1688), he separated the bastions from the body of the place by a ditch, about forty feet wide, in order to enable the latter to make a second defence; and fortified the angles of the bastions by small pentagonal towers of masonry, called tower-bastions, under which were casemates for two guns, &c. In his third system, employed at Neu Brisach (1698) he increased the size of the ravelin, and added to it a redoubt; and also increased the size of the tower-bastions, and altered their arrangement, and that of the casemates.

Coehorn and Cormontaigne.—Coehorn, who was contempory with Vauban, introduced some additional variations upon his system, which, however, it is not very important here to particularise, as the best of them are comprised in the *modern system*, shortly to be noticed. We pass on to Cormontaigne, who, about thirty years after Vauban's death, was the author of some very important changes, the usefulness of which is generally acknowledged. In the first place he lengthened the faces and shortened the flanks of the bastion, which gave greater space for interior defence within the work itself, and also brought the flank closer to the object which it had to defend. In the second place he reduced the width and extended the projection of the ravelin, making it more salient, so that it should cover the central part of the enceinte, and give better defence to the bastions, inasmuch as it thereby became impossible for an enemy to cover the glacis of a bastion till he had got possession of the two collateral ravines, on account of the reverse fires, which, from these, might be made upon him in his approaches. Thirdly (not to go into minor particulars), he increased the size of the redoubt of the ravelin, to which he added casemated flanks, from which the besieged might be enabled to have a reversed fire upon the besiegers, when the latter, after making a breach in the bastion, should be about commencing the assault.

The Modern System.—Not to particularise each succeeding improver or improvement, we now proceed to give a general sketch of a portion of a fortification, upon what is called the modern system; that is the method of Cormontaigne—itself an improvement upon the systems of Vauban, with such additions as modern engineers have thought it proper to introduce, and which are usually adopted. Some additions to those systems, which are only occasionally adopted, we shall, in this description, disregard. The portion here represented comprises two bastions, a ravelin, and two half-ravelins, illustrating the command of the latter over the bastions just spoken of.

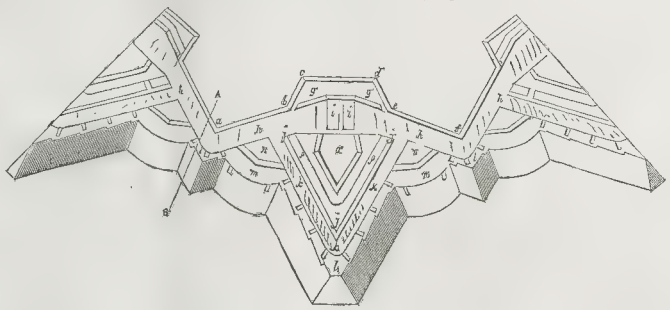


Fig 2.—PLAN OF FORTIFICATION, ON THE MODERN SYSTEM.

Fig. 2 is a plan of the work, and Fig. 3, a section across the points A B, that is from the salient angle of the bastion to the glacis; and Fig. 4, a section through the curtain, tenaille, and salient angle of the ravelin.

In Fig. 2, the portion *a b c d e* is a front of principal works, comprising two half-bastions and a curtain, the raised ramparts within which are formed of the earth dug out of the main ditch, *h h h; g g* is the tenaille; *i i*, the caponnière; *j j j*, the ravelin; *k k k*, the ditch of the ravelin; *l l l*, the covered way; *m m*, the re-entering places of arms in the covered way; *n n*, redoubts, in order to increase the strength of the

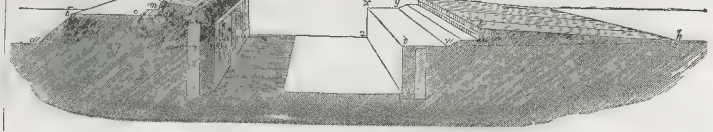


Fig. 3.—SECTION OF BASTION-RAMPART, MAIN DITCH AND GLACIS.

covered way, and to facilitate the making of sorties upon the enemy. The descents into the ditch, by which these sorties are made, are generally inclined planes, called *ramps*. Within the ravelin are *coupures*, or cuts, marked *p p*, to prevent the enemy taking the redoubt of the re-entering place of arms, before the redoubt of the ravelin itself is taken.

In Fig. 3, *b c d* is the *terre-plein* of the rampart, upon which are placed the troops and cannon for the defence, and which is generally from 30 to 40 feet broad; within which terre-plain, *a m*, is the *banquette*, or step, on which the soldiers stand to fire through the embrasures in the parapet, the height of the latter, *d e*, being so regulated as to afford sufficient cover for the cannon and men. The superior slope of the parapet, *e f*, is directed to the edge *s* of the opposite side of the ditch, so as to command the covered way *t u*; *f i* is the exterior slope of the parapet, made of earth, and about equal in height to the width of its base; *p p, n n, o o*, are *merlons*, or solid facing of the parapet, which is strengthened within at intervals by buttresses, or *counterforts*, *o p*; the front of the parapet which is so *revetted* with brickwork is called the *escarp*, as the revetted front on the opposite side of the ditch, *x s t s*, is call. I the *counter scarp*, the front of which is also supported by a facing of masonry *t u x y*, is the covered way for the occupation of troops for the defence, and which is usually limited to 30 feet in width. The mass *a l h i* is the *parapet* of the covert-way; and the superior slope *k h* the *glacis*, which descends till it meets the natural level of the country at *k*.

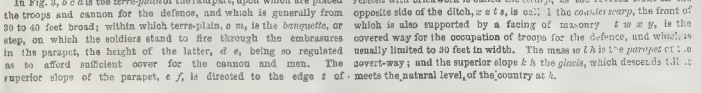


Fig. 4.—SECTION OF CURTAIN, TENAILLE, RAVELIN, AND GLACIS.

In Fig. 4, *a* is the *curtain*, with its *postern* running through it; *b b'* the main ditch (the *caponnière* being situate at the point *b'*); *c*, the *tenaille*, with its postern; *d*, the *ravelin*; *e*, the *redoubt* of the ravelin; *f*, the *ditch* of the ravelin; *g*, the *covered-way*; and *h*, the *glacis*.

Objections to the Bastion System.—The Bastion system has been much opposed from an early period, and its merits are still in dispute—as indeed, is the very principle of continuous lines of fortification—a point which we shall refer to presently. To complete our historical sketch, however, it is proper here to mention the name of Montalembert, a French General, who, in 1776, published a work in eleven quarto volumes, promulgating an entirely new system of defence, the main principle of which was, that of abandoning the Bastion system, and in its place substituting one of alternate salient and re-entering angles; the enceintes within the main ditch being multiplied, and casemated for the better protection of the troops, material, and stores. At the period of the French revolution, Carnot, a great admirer of Montalembert, proposed to improve upon his system, and still further to increase the advantages of the defenders, by affording the means of making powerful sorties, and discharging volleys of stones, balls, shells, &c., from mortars fixed from elevated casemated ramparts; of one of which we give a representation in section.

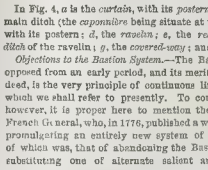


Fig. 5.—CASEMATED RAMPART—CARNOT.

We have hitherto chiefly confined ourselves to a description of the works immediately enveloping the space fortified; we now proceed to say a few words about the means by which the strength of such fortifications may be increased; or those descriptions of works which are used, when occasion suits, but which do not all necessarily enter into every scheme of construction. In so doing, we shall give the definition of one or two technical terms which have entered, without explanation, into the foregoing account.

The Additional Works for strengthening a Fortress may be either interior or exterior.

Interior retrenchments consist of small fronts of fortification within the enceinte; for the prolonging of the defence, after the outworks have been carried, and also for the retreat of the garrison, as they contest it in step by step. The *redoubt* has already been mentioned in connection with the ravelin, and the places of arms in the covered-way. The *cavalier* is an elevated work in the enceinte of a fortress, commonly within a bastion, to give a command over the enemy. A *barbette* (Fig. 6.) is a raised platform near a parapet, to enable the guns to fire over its crest instead of through the embrasures; guns so placed are said to be *en barbette*. *Casemates* (Fig. 6.) are vaults of brick or stone to cover artillery, or to lodge troops, generally formed in the mass of the rampart, and always bomb-proof; towers, bastions, &c., are said to be casemated when they are so covered in, and the guns thereby protected, instead of being exposed in open ramparts. *Counter-guards* are works solely destined to cover others of a more important character, in such a manner that, without obstructing their fire, they shall preserve them from being breached until after the counter-guards themselves have fallen. Interior retrenchments are better adapted to spacious than small works; as, where the area of the enceinte is already restricted, the addition of them would tend further to impede the free circulation of the troops.

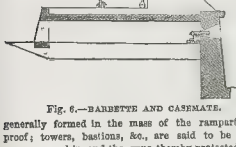


Fig. 6.—BARBETTE AND CASEMATE.

Exterior works are more appropriate to small fortifications generally, and are of use in all cases where it becomes necessary to occupy some space contiguous to or at a short distance from the main fortification, and whether it be on the same or another level. Of exterior works, *advanced works* are such as are constructed beyond the covered-way and glacis, but within the range of musketry of the main works, and *detached works* those which are situate beyond the range of musketry, and are, consequently, left chiefly to their own resources. An *horn-work* consists of two half bastions and a curtain. A *crown-work* is composed of a bastion and two half bastions, and presents two fronts of fortification. *Double crown-works* consist of two bastions and two half bastions: when these works are connected with the main works by their extreme fronts, the name *couronnée* is given to them. An *advanced covered-way*—that is, a covered-way beyond the glacis—is of use in many cases: a common application of it is in the case of a rivulet passing along the foot of the glacis, when, a covered-way being formed on the other side of the stream, favours the garrison in making sorties, and watching the enemy's movements. *Lunettes* are a species of ravelin or bastion, which are found attached to the faces of ravelins, upon the salients of the covert-way, and in other like positions, commanding and protecting the same.

Defensive Mines are an important contrivance for counteracting the operations of the besiegers. They are passages, called *galleries*, constructed under the wall of a rampart, of extended sometimes beyond the out-works, for the purpose either of blowing up the works and ground above, or of listening to the operations of the enemy. Should the enemy be employed in mining towards the fortress as a means of attack, the besieged, being already possessed of a good system of mines, have generally the advantage of him in this particular.

Siege Operations.—The taking of a fortified place may be attempted either—1st, by surprise, or *coup-de main*; 2nd, by sudden assault; 3rd, by blockade out of reach of gun-shot; or, 4th, by regular siege. We shall confine our remarks to the last-named process, of which the following admirable general description is extracted, in an abridged form, from the Preliminary Observations on the Attack of Fortresses in the first volume of Sir John Jones's "Journals of Sieges":—

The first operation of a besieger is to establish a force equal to cope with the garrison of the town about to be attacked, at the distance of six or seven hundred yards from its ramparts.

This is effected by approaching the place secretly in the night with a body of men, part carrying entrenching tools, and the remainder armed. The former dig a trench in the ground parallel to the fortifications to be attacked, and with the earth that comes out of the trench raise a bank on the side next the enemy, whilst those with arms remain formed in the meantime ready to oppose the sallies of the garrison. Batteries are then constructed on the side of the road next the ramparts to oppose the guns of the town, and in a short time by an enormous fire, principally against the flanks of the salient angles of the bastions, the ramparts are then constructed on the side of the road next the ramparts to oppose the guns of the town, and in a short time by an enormous fire, principally against the flanks of the salient angles of the bastions, the parapets are thrown down, and the ditches filled up, and the counterscarps destroyed, so as to render the breaches practicable. This is the first parallel, and the bank of earth raised till it forms a second road, called the *parallel*, embracing all the fortifications to be attacked, and long roads and waggons, and men, securely and conveniently sheltered from the view and the resolve of the garrison. Batteries

REVIEW OF THE DIVISION UNDER PRINCE NAPOLEON BEFORE THE SULTAN, AT SCUTARI.—Z. CAVE, LEF[illegible]

H.B.M. FOOT GUARDS ENCAMPED AT SCUTARI.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MR. ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ALLIED TROOPS IN TURKEY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10th June, 1854.

THE only incident worth recording that has transpired since my last was the review of the French troops by the Sultan. After several adjournments, it was arranged that this ceremony should take place on Saturday last; and, so great was the excitement created by the news of this extraordinary event, that, for several days previous, not a vehicle or horse was to be had in Pera for "love or money." The place chosen for the review was the Daoub Pacha Barracks, situated at the distance of about a league and a half from Pera, on the south side of Stamboul, and about three miles from the gates. These barracks were the first barracks ever constructed in Turkey for regular troops; and are, as may be supposed, not in the best condition. The corridors are paved, like the streets of Constantinople, and the troops have been compelled to abandon them for their tents. The French troops at Daoub Pacha are not half so well off as the English troops are at Soutari. The barracks of Soutari are in a splendid state. Indeed, we doubt if there are finer in the whole of Europe. Their proximity to a large town is another advantage which is not possessed by the barracks at Daoub Pacha; and while the English soldiers are driven about in droskies, set aside entirely for their use, the French soldiers have to walk several hours beneath a scorching sun before they come to a shop. The officers complain loudly of this inequality of position, but no bad feeling has been engendered between the Allied troops, as everybody is aware that it is solely owing to the mismanagement of the French Government; although it would be as well to avoid such contingencies in future, in order that the perfect harmony which exists between the united forces may not be disturbed.

The review was characterised by the same absence of Turks as on former occasions, and when the Sultan passed along the streets of Constantinople on his way to the barracks, no crowd collected in his rear to follow him thither. I was utterly astonished at the European aspect of the crowd. But for the arabas, and the four square towers of the ugly barracks just peeping above the horizon, one might have fancied himself on the commons at Ascot or Epsom. The whole European population of the surrounding districts, and especially those of Pera and Galata, had flocked thither in great bodies, some in vehicles, some on horses, some on donkeys. Representatives of almost every province and of almost every creed were there in motley groups, the most conspicuous being the Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. It was evident the whole country had made a holiday of it, and was determined to make the most they could of the opportunity.

The Sultan arrived on the spot at one o'clock, in the very best spirits

BRITISH INFANTRY OF THE LINE ENCAMPED AT SCUTARI.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MR. ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

and health, as far as outward appearance went. He was accompanied to the grounds by the Marshal, who had come forth to meet him; and was attended by his own staff, which, with the exception of two or three pachas, or officers, certainly had a most shabby appearance. He was mounted on a fine black charger, and wore a plain frock coat, white trousers, and fez; only he had this day an *aigrette* of diamonds, and a star on his long cloak.

The Sultan seemed thoroughly in earnest during the inspection. He examined everything with the greatest care and minuteness; and his eye seemed to dwell on every man he passed. He walked across the line of troops, and often turned round to ask some one of the officers in attendance a question. He frequently much delighted those around him by a somewhat rare display of his accustomed solemnity of expression—a somewhat rare display, because, in general, and with Sultans in particular. After having passed along the French lines, he galloped, as a mere matter of form, along those of the Turkish troops, consisting of two regiments of foot, [illegible] and one of artillery.

When [illegible] had taken his stand beside his tent, the review commenced. Prince Napoleon marched forth at the head of his division, saluting the Sultan with his sword in passing, wheeled round, and took his stand in front. It is well known that the Sultan never speaks to any one, and he did not deviate from the general rule on this occasion, though it is rumoured that the Prince evinced great dissatisfaction at receiving no inclination of the head in return to his salute.

The Chasseurs de Vincennes next defiled *au pas gymnastique*, and with bugles playing. The magnificent divisions of the Zouaves next sallied forth, and conducted themselves in an admirable manner, which was thoroughly appreciated by the Sultan and his corps, notwithstanding that they wore the green turban, which, being the privileged colour of the Emirs, would, it was supposed, have given great offence. All those foolish ideas, however, about particular colours are fast disappearing in Turkey. Next came the splendid Regiment of Marines; the two Regiments of Infantry *Légère*; the artillery, consisting of two batteries; and a squadron of Spahis (Hussars), who executed a sort of Arabian fantasia; just recalling what you may have seen in the pictures of Vernet, or in the admirable drawings of Raffet. The French cavalry was only represented there, with the preceding exception, by Light Cuirassiers—something in the Astley's style. The ground was kept by French gendarmes. The shakos had been taken away from the men two days previously, which was a pity, as they would have greatly added to the appearance of the troops during the review; although, of course, the comfort of the men is the first thing to be considered. The *képi* (or small cap) is now the only head-dress worn in the French army; and it is to be hoped the example will be followed by the English. Epaulettes for officers have also been done away with, the distinction of grades being shown by the number of small lace bands on the sleeves, above the cuffs, like the officers of the Spahis. In spite, however, of the extreme simplicity of their costumes, the troops presented a very fine appearance.

After the French troops had passed in review before the Sultan, the Turkish troops defiled. One regiment, I observed, had gaiters, an innovation of great interest, and until very recently, much objected to on account of its *irreligious* tendency; although it seems no easy matter to conceive what gaiters can have to do with religion.

After the review was over, Madame de St. Arnaud, who was in an open barouche, accompanied by Madame Yousouff, wife of the Franco-African General, rode up to the Sultan, on receiving a message by an Aide-de-camp, and was introduced to his Highness. This is said to be the first time that a Christian lady was ever introduced to the Sultan, and it was considered fortunate that no Turks were near at [illegible] Madame de St. Arnaud stood up in her carriage; the [illegible] was in great etiquet e, but nodded in a most significant [illegible].

[illegible] French, and is said very often to converse with [illegible] He actually speaks any European language. I have so often [illegible] that he does not, and that, too, by people who have lived in Constantinople for years, that I have always entertained that belief myself. A gentleman in the service, however, and one who, from his position, is as likely as any man to know the real state of the case, assures me that the Sultan Abdul-Medjid speaks the French language remarkably well. This is only on private occasions, however, such as when he talks to his music-master, Donizetti, for instance, or his gardener, an Alsacian who is in high favour with the Sultan. The reason for his not speaking French in public is that, like the Pope, he enjoys the privilege of being considered infallible, and would, of course, compromise that privilege if he exposed himself to the danger of committing blunders in French, the Mahometans look upon Christians in the light of inferiors, and would consider it a great compromise to their dignity to make use of the "tongue of a Giaour." It is said that the present Sultan is above such prejudices; but the infringement of the revered customs of his country would damage his reputation among his people.

It is a great pity that no pains have been taken to make a more favourable impression on the population of Constantinople than has been made by the Allied troops quartered in that city. The population of Constantinople, strange as it may appear, have not the least idea of what the British and French troops really are. A *promenade militaire*, through the streets and principal parts of Stamboul, with drum and bugles sounding, would not have failed to produce a great [illegible] among the inhabitants, notwithstanding the alleged apathy [illegible] nationality of the Eastern people. Hitherto, it is only the [illegible] and the diplomatic circles who have had the benefit of [illegible] By having [illegible] two regiments of Zouaves were embarked on [illegible] the steam-frigates, *Long*, to join the arsenal, the *Roland*, [illegible], and *Isly*, now [illegible] for Varna; and on Monday the [illegible] Marines (1100) and three companies of Marines [illegible] On Monday the whole of the First Division will be in [illegible] Thursday the 20,000 English already arrived, and the [illegible] will have passed the Bosphorus last week, the army [illegible] will amount to some 40,000 troops.

[illegible] division of cavalry, commanded by General D'Allonville, and [illegible] about 1800 men (two regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique [illegible] goons), must have arrived at Adrianople by this time.

[illegible] upon there are very few left—a regiment of Cuirassiers, some [illegible], and two squadrons of Hussars. These last are not yet [illegible]. It was a folly not to bring horses here—a most stupid economy, to say the least, to be sure. The French Cavalry Commander-in-Chief has been sitting at the Seraskier's for the last three days, has managed to obtain a hundred, out of which fifty-seven were found serviceable!

The new organisation of the Bashi-bazouks is not in a very advanced state. Ever since it was made known that they were to be under the command of English and French officers, these men desert by hundreds, and disappeared no one knows where. The fact is, they do not much like the notion of being disciplined, drilled, shot, and do not seem to think our military system at all agreeable. [illegible] more is this to be said for them, they get no regular pay, and no booty from the Russians, as they were led to expect. They are still now enjoyed amongst the Bulgarians the faculty of doing much harm to these poor peasants, but no good to themselves General Yousouff, an Arabian, who has been raised to that rank in the French Armée d'Afrique, now resident at Varna, and Colonel [illegible], of the Indian Irregular Cavalry, resident at Schumla, are to superintend the formation of these corps; but, hitherto, all candidates (amounting to some thousands) have been applying for Colonelcies! Nobody is humble enough to accept the grade of Captain or Lieutenant.

Hotels in Pera are "crammed to suffocation" with mustachioed and spurred gents—in Albert Smith's acceptation of the word—who are ready for entering in campaign. After having remained a few days at Varna and Schumla, they return here, pretending to be disgusted with the delays; but, in reality, highly piqued on account of the coldness with which they have been received in their capacity of candidates for colonelcies or [illegible].

No news from the seat of war. Silistria continues in a state of defence, though nobody expected that it would have held out more than six or seven weeks, at the most. Omer Pacha has succeeded in reinforcing the garrison with 2000 men, who easily entered the town. Not a single house is left standing. No trench has been opened yet. Omer Pacha remains in Schumla, not daring to move a step.

It has been reported that the Anglo-French army would not begin operations this year, Marshal St. Arnaud having intimated that he would not do anything unless he had 150,000 men.

The overflowings of the Danube, with the equivocal position of part of the Russian army, has been the cause of many rumours as to an intended attack of the combined forces. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan are, it is here, to be created Knights of the Bath and Sir Sidney Smith, at Varna. Omer Pacha does not stir from Schumla, and the fleets have resumed their usual inactivity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.

Admiral Bruat's fleet—two line-of-battle ships, three steamers, and a number of transports—passed here yesterday, *en route* for Varna. Some grand *coup* is expected in the Black Sea—perhaps an attack on Sebastopol. There seems to be no likelihood of anything on land, by our troops, this season, since the raising of the siege of Silistria.

I visited, a few days ago, a very large hospital here, not yet all constructed, which is destined for the French troops. The officers there told me that it could not be made useful before three months; and added, "What does it signify? it will not be needed this year."

The review of the troops at Scutari, is thus described by the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

The first sight that met my eye as I pantered on towards the great barrack of Doud Pacha, which lay about half a mile to the right, was a detachment of about twenty African Spahis, who were plunging about the ploughed fields at a full gallop, for what purpose I could not make out, digging the sharp eight-inch stirrup which is fastened to their stirrup into [illegible] their unfortunate steeds. They were very picturesque, well, [illegible] and certainly a most extraordinary, I will not say disagreeable exhibition. These Spahis are attached to the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud. The troops were drawn out along the plain, which extends from the barrack of Rauis Tchiflick to that of Doud Pacha. The whole division of Prince Napoleon was there, number 12,000 men, and consisting of two battalions of the 20th Regiment Light Infantry, two battalions of the 22nd Regiment ditto, two battalions of Infanterie de Marine, two battalions of Zouaves, one battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, and two batteries of 12-pounders, each with six pieces. This, with the 30 Spahis, and about 20 Cuirassiers, formed the whole French force. Four battalions of Turkish infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one battery of artillery of six guns were also on the field. A large green tent had been constructed for the Sultan in the centre of the field. He arrived at a little after one o'clock, and was met by Prince Napoleon, Marshal St. Arnaud, and a numerous staff. Abdul Medjid was mounted on a jet-black Arabian, and rode down the ranks, closely followed by Prince Napoleon, Hassan, Ali, and a numerous staff, amongst whom figured several British officers. The Sultan several times pushed his horse to a canter, and, after having inspected the troops, he advanced towards a phaeton, in which were seated Madame la Marechale St. Arnaud and another lady, and addressed them in French. This act of the Padisha's greatly astonished his subjects the Turks. "The Sultan to speak to a mere woman!" Very extraordinary!" M. de Benedetti, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, and all the *personnel* of the Embassy, attended in full uniform. The French troops looked well, smart and active. The Zouaves have an especially business-like look about them, and their dress is well adapted to the land and the climate. They are mostly large men, [illegible] a good figure also amongst the French, going through the evolutions with equal ease and quickness. Their artillery is excellent in every respect; and that they will fight well they have proved ever since the commencement of this war. No manœuvres were gone through. After the Sultan had ridden along the ranks, he was accompanied to the tent, where he took up his stand, together with Prince Napoleon, the French Marshal, and the staff. He did not, however, dismount from horseback. The troops marched past with bands playing; and by half-past two o'clock they returned to their quarters. The ground was covered with carriages and horsemen; and there were many ladies on horseback. They were mostly from Pera and Galata. Scarcely any Turkish women were there, though there were plenty of Turks.

NOTES ON THE DISEASES OF TURKEY,

IN REFERENCE TO EUROPEAN TROOPS; AND MEMOIR ON THE REMITTENT FEVER OF THE LEVANT.

THE first of these medical essays is by Dr. Schulhof, and the last by Dr. Charles Bryce; and both are of great national interest at the present time. The immediate importance of Dr. Schulhof's work cannot be overrated. Probably, as he remarks, the only English physician possessing personal knowledge of the country, which is now the theatre of war in the East, his experience has been invited by our Government, in a manner at once honourable to himself, to the seekers for his intelligence, and to science, and essential to the well-being of our brave compatriots on the banks of the Danube, and their gallant associates of France and Turkey. Dr. Bryce's memoir is also of present application and permanent value; but our attention is more peculiarly attracted to this paper by the unassuming title of "Notes," which, in spite of infinite service to the medical staff and military officers, to whose guidance has been committed the comfort and safety (as far as circumstances permit) of so many thousands of the most precious sons of gallant old England. The trust is infinite; and towards its efficient discharge, the light shed over its needful duties by this pamphlet must largely contribute. The condition of the Russian hospitals has been, and is, even horrible; and wounds, disease, and death have committed havoc among the devoted troops, compared with which, the casualties and fatalities in the field of battle, dreadful as they have been, are as trifles in the balance. To be taught by skilful knowledge, how best to prepare against so miserable a state of things, and how to meet the inevitable evils that must arise, was a wise measure in the medical department of our Army and Ordnance, and the prompt response to the inquiry so seasonably instituted, equally valuable and salutary. No doubt the instruction and counsels here given are already in the hands of every professional man and official in the East, to whose charge the care and health of our army and navy has been committed.

It is not for us, however, to enter upon abstruse points expressed in technical phraseology; and the reader of a popular journal will not expect from its disquisitions on the Etiology, Prophylaxis, and treatment of the diseases which prevail in the Danubian provinces, our glance must be more general; and the useful application of the principles laid down be left to those who are engaged in this momentous service.

The geographical position of the territories, now covered with hostile arms, is that of an irregular triangle, at the apex of which the Danube enters from the Austrian dominions, and loses to the Black Sea, having its right bank flanked by the Ligh Mountains of the Balkan (from [illegible] to their termination below Varna), and its left by the less elevated branches of the Carpathians tapering away into the hills of North Bessarabia. The Euxine, between Odessa and Bourgas, may be considered the base, sustaining the province of Bulgaria, as the right half; whilst Greater Wallachia, South Moldavia, and South Bessarabia (the left half of the triangle), into which region the war now converges, present an immense plain, unbroken by a single hill. The river flowing through this flat clayey country, converts vast tracts into swamp and marshes, exhaling a very pernicious malaria—the left shore being most exposed to the intensity of the poison; and the very ground where he Russian corps, defeated before Silistria, is at present reorganising with additional strength, towards the Delta, formed by the embouchures of the Danube, is subject to the most dangerous exhalations of the miasma, so fatal to human life, especially when exposed to such a climate, unsheltered by day or night.

But, leaving the brief spring behind us at the end of April, we come to the summer months, two of which have already passed, and three are yet to speed away in hostile operations—at the end of which, thick fogs and tremendous showers, with piercing cold winds, will necessitate another condition of things—we find the temperature most trying to the human constitution, and disease prevailing to a frightful extent. Dr. Schulhof enumerates a ghastly phalanx—a roll-call, that must rapidly thin the strongest musters:—

Rheumatism, of the most serious character, prevals throughout Wallachia, and all Bulgaria nearest to the Danube. Strangers must dress warm, and keep their heads well covered, in order to avoid this painful malady. How are our soldiers' uniforms and caps suited to these requisites? We fear, not well; and yet, here, the laughed-at big grenadier bear-skin may be discovered to be no indifferent protection to the heads that wear it.

Pleurisy, and other disorders, are caused by exposure to rains, sleeping in the fields, marching in swamps, checks of the perspiration, and by all of which the human frame is prostrated. Dr. S. states that the Turkish physicians are apt to make an injudicious use of the lancet in these cases, and advises a different treatment.

Ophthalmia is rife, and warning is given to the men not to use each other's towels or brushes in barracks; and cod-liver oil is recommended to be applied to the eyelids, when glued together—a remedy which may be worth trying at home.

Coup-de Soleil is frequent; and the scarcity of trees in South Bessarabia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia, increases the risk of the stroke.

Boils occur oftener on the right than on the left side of the "triangle" described; and individuals of delicate skin, like the English, are most liable to their disabling attack.

Pneumonia and *Bronchitis* are more perilous and destructive, and are induced by the damp and chilly evenings after the excessive heat of the day, to which our gallant countrymen must be exposed.

Ague is a Turkish disease *par excellence*, and lasts all the year round, and the liability of troops engaged in war to its severest attacks is comprehensive and imminent, for they are brought on by muscular fatigue, exposure to vicissitudes of heat and chill, fatiguing marches, excitement, sleepless nights, irregular meals, fasting, improper food, encampment in the open field, and a hundred ills which the poor soldier is doomed to encounter. Let us trust that quinine is abundant in our medical chests in the East, so that we need not be driven to the Turkish prescription of Amulets, nor even to Hahnemann's homœopathic cure, by administering the billionth part of a grain of bark; on which our author observes, with a quiet humour, "considering all circumstances, I must give the prize to the Amulet."

Fevers, and, alas! the unsatisfactory catalogue of the dread array, grows darker and darker; dangerous fevers absolutely reign in the Dobrudja and the Delta, and are very severe. They appear most generally as the swamps dry up; and the quicker the process goes on, the worse they are. The heat and rapid evaporation more than decimated the Russian army in 1829; but it is to be hoped that with our commissariat, and forewarned, the British force will not be found, as the Russians were, half-clad, half starved, or living on the most miserable food, so as to fall before the rage of remittent fever—often mistaken for, and mistakenly treated as, typhus and plague. It is bad enough; but with ample provision of every kind, careful officers, and a well-informed and watchful medical staff, there is happily less to fear than may be imagined from the precedent of devastation twenty-five years ago. "If medical aid is called in early enough (we rejoice to add Dr. Schulhof's opinion) the progress of the disease may be stayed." It is, nevertheless, apt to degenerate, if neglected, into continued fever; an eruption of black spots, delirium, gangrene, and other fatal symptoms ensue, and the sufferer sinks rapidly into the grave. This is the Dobrudja putrid fever.

Dysentery, "the scourge of armies," is not far off, for the predisposing causes of that destructive disorder and of ague and fever, are the same; and indulgence in fruits or raw vegetables in almost certain to create this malady.

Diarrhœa is also predominating. The tone of the bowels is impaired by some of the foregoing diseases, to prevent which good and dry boots are a chief desideratum. Our Highlanders are advised to imitate the native mountaineers, and take to their leggings: they will never take to their legs before an enemy. Last we shall name (for plague is rare, and typhus entirely internally as recommended for it), is

Typhus and *Typhoid Fever*, the sources of which abound in the Danubian Provinces to an extraordinary degree—the sky, the soil, and the folly of man contributing their quota towards their production. Strange to say, disaster and retreat will carry terror and death by this affliction into the ranks of a disheartened foe, whilst, on the contrary, a victorious army may defy its ravages, and find health restored "by the laurels verdant leaves."

Feeling that it cannot be otherwise than most deeply interesting to every British heart, to know the perils to which our brave defenders are exposed, we have thought it expedient to run through this alarming list; and we have done so, we have here, but to allay public anxiety, by showing that Government has sought the best information for its guidance—that such information has been liberally communicated—and that the means and appliances of the medical staff have been called into most active requisition to supply everything, especially including necessaries which, experience, precaution, and science could suggest as necessary for the preservation of our noble bands in the pestiferous East. With such knowledge, and such precautions, we may confidently trust in Heaven that a large proportion of their dangers will be averted, and their sufferings, when they do occur, be alleviated.

On themselves much also depends. Simplicity in diet and avoidance of strong alcoholic liquors are of the highest importance; and Dr. Schulhof lays down many other rules for regimen, and particularly mentions as nutritious a species of pilchard caught near Varna and along that shore. The meat and vegetables in Wallachia he tells us, are of first-rate description, and the wine excellent. In the swampish districts the water is generally bad; but in most towns and villages there are good wells, sufficient for small supplies, though not for numerous armies. A small mixture of brandy is, however, recommended to foreigners, and we hope the French stores have not been forgotten in cognac. But these, and other matters touching supplies of every sort, though of vast consequence on the spot, need not be dwelt upon here. As for the Principalities, Russian intrigue and "occupation" have utterly impoverished them, and sapped every principle. The population live in gross ignorance and brutalising dependance, and the boyards and a few wealthy individuals are only educated into refined selfishness and ambiguity of character, to understand which, says our countryman, let know more than the Wallachians themselves. The rescue may be now: let us pray that the time has come, and a fine race about to be restored to the dignity and happiness of human nature.

Of Dr. Bryce's memoir on the Levant fever, we are not called upon to speak. His publication on the etiology of fevers, in 1832, is familiar to the Faculty; and a reiteration of its views is not suited to our columns. We therefore take our leave of the work before us, with our thanks to Dr. Schulhof for the able and exemplary manner in which he has performed the painful duty to which he was invited by the highest medical authorities.

[We have just received a private letter from the Camp near Varna, in which our Correspondent (an artillery officer) states that only one case of cholera had occurred, but that dysentery was prevalent among our countrymen. Several soldiers had been drowned while bathing, in spite of caution not to go among the reeds; and, when liquor was readily procurable, the temptation was not so firmly resisted as the friends of the service might desire.

SWEDISH LITERATURE.

RUNEBERG'S POEMS.

IT has been said in Sweden—" Our loss of Finland is repaid, more than repaid, by the songs of Runeburg." Perhaps this expression may seem rather exaggerated; perhaps it may be considered a profanation to compare the loss of a land, the destiny of a people, with some little poems of a living poet. But we must not forget that events greater than Finland's succumbing to Russian arms and gold, have been preserved in the memory of mankind, solely by the glow of inspiration which they have kindled in a poet's soul. Or tell me, what were to us Troy and the battles under her walls, on Scamander's waves? What were to us Priam, Helena, Hector, and Achilles, had Homer not chosen them as the subjects of his songs? And are then not his songs more to us than all these heroes of antiquity, with their bloody combats and strange adventures? And, to cite another example—What is to the world Hamlet, and his tragical history; what are King John and King Richard, and the history of their times, compared to the dramas of Shakspeare.

Runeberg is not only the modern Homer of Finland, but of all the lands of the north. In a new epic form he has sung the fierce battles, the almost superhuman exertions and sufferings of Finland in the war of 1808-1809, against Russian violence and treachery; the many traits of individual courage, and noble emulation, between the sons of Finland and Sweden; their self-sacrifices, endurance, and contempt of death. And verily, should barbarism overwhelm Europe, uproot its civilisation and drive back our literature, the songs of our bards, into the depths of the forests, the songs of Runeberg would live on there in the people's mind, and a future time would gather them from the people's lips, even as we have gathered from ancient times the songs of Homer, of Ossian, and Calevala.

As we have spoken of Runeberg's poems, we would mention more particularly the "Tales of Ensign Stal."* These detached pieces form, as it were, the epic cycle of the Finnish war, prefaced by a spirited lyrical invocation "to his Fatherland," and further introduced by a description of the poet's first acquaintance with the old soldier, Ensign Stahl, who told him, by the light of the evening fire, the deeds of the brave:—

> Thou lov'st, dear youth, the minstrel's lay,
> Thou lov'st our legends old;
> Perchance that thou wilt sing one day
> The tale that now I've told.

So speaks the old man to the young poet, who listens with filial reverence to his legends, and publishes them by the name of "Ensign Stal's Tales."

We have desired to introduce them to the English public, as they have been in like manner, within the last two or three years, introduced to the German public, which has received them most favourably. We have thought that these songs notwithstanding their peculiarly national character, would find sympathy in English hearts, through their purity and deep feeling, their noble spirit, and the great simplicity of their style, whereby they present a strong contrast to the more florid kind of poetry which has long prevailed in the north, and on this account their appearance may, without exaggeration, be said to form a new epoch in northern poetry.

But the English reader will, we hope, better enter into the genius of these songs, through the songs themselves, than through any description of ours.

SVEABORG.

(Translated from the Swedish of J. L. Runeberg.)

During the war in Finland, in 1807, General Cronstedt betrayed the impregnable fortress of Sveaborg into the hands of the Russians, under the pretext that the English had a garrison of two men, had sufficient provisions and ammunition to enable it to maintain itself for a whole year. He was induced to commit this treacherous act by Russian bribes, as well as forged newspapers, introduced into the fortress, containing false accounts of the losses sustained by the Swedes. By this, as well as other acts of treachery, Finland fell into the hands of Russia, notwithstanding the bold and valiant exploits of the Swedish Generals Adlercreutz, Döbeln, Sandels, Klingspore, &c., who did their utmost to defend the unhappy country against Russian invasion. The same Cronstedt, who now acted such a despicable part, had previously distinguished himself by gaining the battle of Svenskasund, one of the most decisive naval engagements upon the Swedish vessels beat 200 Russian, destroying 50 of their ships with a loss of only two themselves; the Prince of Nassau, who commanded the Russian fleet, being mortally wounded, while attempting to escape by swimming. This great victory was gained on the 9th July, 1790. Sveaborg was strongly fortified by Count Ehrenvard, in 1749, and was always considered impregnable: the fortifications extend over seven islands, situated at the entrance to the harbour of Hesingfors, the capital of Finland.

When evening shades began to flit,
And bright the firelight shone,
Old Ensign Stal and I would sit
And talk of times bygone.
Mid jests and jokes the hours advanced,
When Sveaborg to name we chanced.

I spoke but carelessly the while,
When straight the old man frowned;
"Mast seen the wave-encircled isle,
By Ehrensvard's bastions crowned?
That proud Gibraltar of the north!"
Thus moodily his words broke forth.

"It glanc'es far o'er sea and sky,
With eyes of granite stone;
And years devour'ed sword on high
And proudly calls 'Come on!'
That sword deals not in idle threats,
It flashes—and annihilates.

"Near not that isle with boastful mien
On battle's blood-red path!
Rouse not the haughty Ocean Queen
In her dread hour of wrath.
She'll send these back some fierce death-salute,
Through thousand cannons' gaping throats.

"To me back was Finland's armed
Yet our flags were flashing
And high our spirit rose:
Well might we brave all hostile powers
So long as Sveaborg was ours.

"What lightnings flashed in every glance
When e'er that name was said;
All fears and murmurs died at once,
Even cold and hungry fled.
The Finnish bear from slumbers woke—
It raised its paw, and dealt the stroke.

"How oft, as in cold nights he lay
Upon his sty bed,
Far, far from earth and home away,
That word the soldier said.
It was his tent when snowdrifts fell,
In distant lands his home—his all.

"'Twas then a whisper flouted by;
Dark rumour we could trace,
That spoke of shame and treachery,
And of our arms' disgrace.
From rank to rank the news was borne,
But only met with haughty scorn.

"But wh— —e bead shall e'er
Forget the shame, the gloom,
When, like a thunderbolt or fear,
The fatal truth was known,
That all our last, fond hopes were o'er,
That Sveaborg was ours no more.

"Had ocean's waves, with fearful crash,
Engulfed each battlement?
By thunderbolt or lightning's flash
Were those strong bulwarks rent?
Were none left the walls to guard?"
We asked; but no reply was heard.

"From many a bosom, scarred and torn,
Now burst the groan of pain;
From eyes that never wept before
The tears gushed forth like rain:
Your Fatherland was dead, ye brave,
And men stood weeping o'er the grave.

"Ah me! the man whose deed of death
Now caused those tears to flow,
Once gained the laurel laurel-wreath
That e'er decked hero's brow.
Our navy owns a brightest gem,
The victory of Svenskasund, to him.

"Yet, even if world's from his right hand
Now ta'en all light should gain—
If sunk should pale before his brand,
He'd only reap disdain—
Meet guerdon for such deed of treachery
Wrought on the rock of Gustavsvärd's fame.

"Thou lov'st, dear youth, the minstrel's lay,
Thou lov'st our legends old;
Perchance that thou wilt sing one day
The tale that now I've told.
Then, give his black deed to the light,
But spare, like me, his name in might.

"Conceal his lineage, hide his race—
The crime be his alone!
That none may blush for his disgrace—
Let it be all his own!
He who his country brings to shame,
Nor race, nor sire, nor son may claim.

"Call him a serpent false and vile,
That wretch devoid of faith!
Call him disgrace, and scorn, and guile,
Sin, infamy, and death!
Oh! call him by no other name,
To spare thy hearers grief and shame.

"Take all the dark blackest of the tomb,
And all of sin thou'rt wont,
And weave of them some name of gloom,
And give it to the accurst.
It could not wear a deadlier shade
Than he, who Sveaborg betrayed."

* Pronounced Stole.

† "Gustafsvard"—the Sword of Gustavus is the name of one of the rocky islands on which the outworks of Sveaborg are built.

SVEN DUFVA.

A sergeant was Sven Dufva's sire, worn, old, and grey-haired now,
He served his king in eighty-eight, nor then was young I row;
A little farm supplied his wants, as poorly as it might,
Nine children flocked around his board, the youngest Sven was light.

Now, if within the old man's brain enough of wit did dwell
To share among so many heads, is more than I can tell;
Yet, sure it is the elder sons, more than the younger had ta'en,
For to the son who last was born, there scarce remained a grain.

Meanwhile Sven Dufva grew apace, waxed broad of limb and strong;
He cleared the woods, and in the fields he toiled the whole day long;
Was kinder, fayer, gentler too, than many a wiser wight,
And did whatever he was bid—but never did it right.

"In Heaven's name, my poor, poor boy, what will become of thee?"
Thus spake the old man many a time, and pondered anxiously;
Until his son grew tired to hear the song so oft renewed,
And he began to think himself, as wisely as he could.

When, therefore, Sergeant Dufva now one day began again,
To sing the burden of his song, "What canst thou be, oh Sven?"
The old man scarce believed his ears, so thunderstruck was he,
When Sven, his broad mouth oped and said, "A soldier I will be!"

The aged sergeant gazed awhile with scorn upon the youth;
"Dull boy will thou a soldier be, and carry arms, forsooth?"
"Yes," said the lad, here all goes wrong, or awkward is my hand,
Perhaps 't will easier be to die for King and Fatherland."

Old Dufva stood amazed and moved, a tear gleamed in his eye;
Sven slung his knapsack on his back, and sought the quay hard by.
His form had reached the standard height, was broad and stout to boot,
So he in Duncker's company at once was made recruit.

Young Dufva was now to be drilled, and learn to exercise—
It was the drollest sight to see that ever met your eyes.
The corporal hallooed and laughed, laughed and hallooed again,
But his recruit remained unchanged, in pleasure and in pain.

He practised with unflinching zeal, more patience none could show,
He stumped till earth beneath him quaked, and the drops stood on his brow;
But when the word was given to turn, he blundered worse and worse—
When ordered right or left was he, did just the reverse.

His gun to shoulder he was taught, and lower it in turn,
And by degrees his bayonet to handle he could learn;
But when commanded to present, he lowered his arms full oft,
And when to lower them he did so bad, he brandished them aloft.

Thus fame reported far and wide how Sven went through his drill,
And all, both officers and men, smiled at his want of skill;
But he went calmly plodding on, unmindful who might flout,
And always hoped for better times—and better times came out.

Now when the troops prepared to march, some question rose again
If Dufva had got wit enough to join in the campaign,
He let them talk, stood calmly by, and said in coolest tone:
"If I may not with others go, then I must go alone."

His gun and knapsack slung on, as any other might,
Was serving man in hours of rest, a soldier in the fight;
And if he served, or if he fought, he still was calm and cool,
And none had called him coward yet, though some might call him fool.

Brave Sandels to retreat was fain, borne back by Russian force,
And step by step his host he led along a river's course
Now somewhat in advance of them a bridge the current crossed,
A little outpost there was placed, scarce twenty men at most.

These men had lately been dispatched, the highway to repair,
And lay in peace, their labours o'er, far from the din of war;
While in a farmstead near at hand, their wants they all supplied,
And let Sven Dufva wait on them, for he was brave beside.

But suddenly the scene was changed, for down at headlong speed,
Came gallant Sandels's Adjutant, all on his foaming steed:
"Off to the bridge, my lads," he cried, "for God's sake, charge the foe!
'Tis said the enemy prepares to cross the stream below!"

"And, Sir," unto their leader thus his hasty orders ran:
"Break down the bridge, if possible, or fight to the last man!
The army is lost, if here the foe should burst upon our rear;
You shall have help, the General himself will lead it here!"

Away he galloped. But the troop scarce reached the bridge below,
When high upon the bank beyond was seen its approaching foe.
They spread, they like a host appear to look, and, ere a volley round,
And, at the first volley, eight Finns lay dead upon the ground.

It was too much, they staggered back—to tarry, now, were vain;
Another volley, and but five of their brave band remain.
So all obey the sergeant's order to retreat with them;
Sven Dufva only he mistook, and lowered his bayonet.

And when the other faced about, he blundered more and more,
For, far from turning back at once, down on the bridge he bore;
And thus he stood, erect and firm, beside its stone nook,
Prepared to show that, henceforth, none his skill in arms might mock.

Nor was it long ere he could prove he had not learnt in vain,
For in a moment, o'er the bridge, the foe poured forth like rain;
They thundered onward, one by one, and fell around Sven's feet,
He struck them right and left about, until the flies they fell.

To cut this giant down in vain they strove with headlong ire,
The foremost foe still sheltered him against the others' fire;
Yet fiercer far they grew to rid their host of one so dearly bought,
When Sandels with his band drew nigh, and saw how Dufva fought.

"Ha, brave, brave!" he exclaimed, "keep on, my champion bold:
Let not one devil cross that bridge—thy place a moment hold!
'Tis true a ball should fight—and man we well may soldiers call:
Fly to his rescue charge, my lads! This one has saved us all!"

Soon as the fierce invaders found that all assault was vain,
The Russian squadrons slowly turned, and swept back o'er the plain.
When all was o'er, the General alighted from his horse,
And asked for him who on that bridge had braved the hostile force.

They pointed out Sven Dufva then. He little now was o'er,
Bravely and boldly he had fought, but he would fight no more.
It seemed as he had sunk down to rest—tired out and war;
Perhaps not calmer than before, but only paler far.

And Sandels bent him down, and gazed on him that slept in peace—
It was no stranger that he saw, full well he knew that face.
But 'neath his heart even as he lay, the grass was stained and red,
A treacherous ball had pierced his breast, and he was cold and dead.

"That bad knew well where it should hit, this saying is most true,"
Thus gravely spoke the General, "far more than we it knew;
It left his brain untouched, for that was but his weakest part,
And struck as what was dearer far, his noble, gallant heart."

And through the army, far and wide, these words like wildfire flew,
And all with one accord agreed that Sandels' words were true.
Poor Dufva's wit was scant, they said, to serve in woe or weal;
His head was weak, but all goodness, his heart was true as steel.

ENSIGN STAL'S FAIR-DAY REMINISCENCES.

"Ho, good people, men and women, is there any who will hear,
Who will listen to the ditty of an aged grenadier?"
I first began a simple ballad, which when last in town I heard
On the market-place one morning: you shall hear it word for word.

It was fair-day—crowds were gathering—goods on all sides met the eye,
But the crowd was dull and cheerless, nor was I inclined to buy;
Thus in absent mood I wandered, till a narrower street I gained,
When a carriage stood before me, by the passing crowd detained.

If by force compelled I know not, but the driver stopped amain,
Whilst a liveried lackey shouted to the gathering crowd in vain.
But a gentleman sat leaning in the carriage unconcerned,
Costly furs were wrapt around him, glittering stars his breast adorned.

As I stood and gazed upon him, scenes long past awoke again,
Surely I had seen those features years ago—but where and when?
'Twas at Lappo, 'twas at Salmis, where he bravely fought of yore;
I had known him then as Captain, now a General's rank he bore.

And a change had come upon him—not the work of time alone:
'Twas perchance the mark of greatness, in life's lofty pathways won.
Was it pride alone? I know not; but his air and bearing, grand
Mid its stiff and icy stateliness, bore the stamp of calm command.

Pleasant 'tis to meet with comrades from the warlike days of old;
But on him, with orders glittering, I could gaze unmoved and cold:
"Art thou grown so proud?" I muttered. "Once thou midst our ranks hast stood,
Humbler far, though decked more nobly, in thy crimson-trickling blood.

Then began that simple ditty, in a quavering voice and shrill,
O'er the market-place resounding, through the crowd I heard it thrill:
"Ho! good people, man and woman, is there any who will hear,
Who will listen to the ditty of an aged grenadier?"

I was one who then would listen, I was of the self-same mould,
So I turned away in silence from the magnate stern and cold.
Sideways then I bent my footsteps, steering through the busy throng,
Till I reached the aged soldier, as he sat and sang his song.

Tall and straight, with head uncovered, on a flight of steps he sat,
With his thin left hand supporting on his knees his tattered hat;
With this hand—the sole remaining—he must seek a pittance small,
For the right was lost in battle, shattered by a cannon-ball.

And he sung to the assemblage, all who chose might hear the strain,
But his song was poor, and scanty was the pittance he could gain;
Nearest to him, round the staircase, in familiar company,
Stood a merry, young collegian and some ragged boys and I.

And he sung of former greatness, of the glorious days of yore,
Of bold deeds, now scarce remembered, of mute tears that fell no more:
And he sung of Finland's struggles, of our country's latest strife,
Of our victories and our sorrows, and the days with glory rife.

"I have heard," he sung, "the cannon roar in six-and thirty fights;
I have passed both cold and hunger, I have watched for days and nights,
I was once a sturdy soldier, now all crippled and forlorn,
With one arm shot off at Utne, and the other bare and worn.

"Midst this younger generation is there any that was by,
When the cry was heard, 'To battle, for the foe is drawing nigh!'
There was fire and spirit in us, men were then of other mould,
Then the poor old heart was glowing, that will soon be icy cold.

"Tavasthus! I'll ne'er forget thee, when, from Hattelmala's height,
First I saw thee stretched beneath me, steeping in the pale moonlight.
It was late; the air was biting; long and wearily we'd marched,
Yet I thought not of reposing, nor for hearth and home I searched.

"No! 'twas for thy frozen valleys that my bosom yearned the while—
There was more than hearth and homestead, more than sister, wife, or child.
Finland's host was there assembled—young and gallant, free and brave;
And our country's eyes were on us, and for her our blood we gave.

"Now, hurrah! for brave old Klerciker, endless honour is his due,
Twenty years of toil had tried him, as a man and soldier, too;
His white head I well remember, as amid the ranks he rode,
Mustering his brave boys with glances where a father's fondness glowed.

"He the scattered troops had gathered, every movement he had planned
We had met from various quarters—we remained at his command;
And he found us all assembled, and his visage beamed with hope,
And to him as the preserver of our country we looked up.

"With six thousand sons around him, equal to the foe in strength,
We with bold and lyous spirit longed to face their host at length.
Doubt we knew not, fear we felt not, battle was our watchword grim;
And we trusted in each other—he in us, and we in him.

"Then came Klingsporr, the Field-Marshal, with his bearing proud and high,
With his mean and coward spirit, and his single lowering eye;
Then came Klingsporr—seized the office due unto his high estate,
And gave orders, prompt as Klercker's; but the order was—retreat!

"Oh! thou night of starry glories, mid the snows of Tavasthus,
Years have passed since then, yet memory paints thee still in brightest hues;
Though our faith was basely bartered, and our hearts were like to break,
Though our dreams of victory faded, for a heartless bastard's sake.

"When shall he be brought to judgment? how escape the sentence dread,
For his baseness in perverting when the charge he should have led:
For the shame with which he blackened our fair fame at last?—Avaunt
mood!
For the tears that he wrung from us, when we should have shed our blood?

"Did we yield at Sikajoki, to the foeman's fierce attack?
Did our hands or heels best serve us in the field of Savolax?
Adlercreutz full well might answer, Cronstadt, too, and many more,
But alas, the brave are sleeping where no answer gains our shore!

"I have named those gallant canes, brought on here their honour dim,
Many of their brave companions now repose in peace with them.
Duncker, Döbeln, both are slumbering; wouldst thou hear their valiant deeds?
Now the only witness left them is a worn-out invalid's.

"Oh that I had also fallen when my nobler comrades fell,
When the gallant Finnish army played its fearful game so well,
When our glory shone the brightest, when at Alavo we stood,
Or at Sikajoki, Salmi, or on Lappo's field of blood.

"Then I'd not been doomed to wander to the northern snows again,
Nor to see our joy triumphant turned into despair and pain;
Nor to mourn over our country's ruin, for long ere we should behold,
Stiffening in the ice at Tornea, or at Kalix basely sold.

"Heavy end of all our sorrows, mournful parting from our land!
Soon I came with some few stragglers down to Westerbothnia's strand;
Then to Sweden ever faithful, on its shores my blood I shed—
Now behold me here among you, singing for a crust of bread.

"God preserve our country, brethren, let the rest be as it may,
For a soldier must be ready life and limb to cast away;
God preserve our country! ever with best wishes I and my strain,
Though its subject oft may vary, th- the burden shal- remain."

And he rose, the aged soldier, went about among the crowd,
Many turned unheeding from him, some a trifling coin bestowed;
And he came unto the carriage, where the haughty Magnate sate,
Bowed his hoary head submissive, and stretched forth his tattered hat.

But the General high and mighty, with his ribbons, stars, and gold,
Took the hat with angry gesture, tore it from the old man's hold,
Gazed on him and on the people, gazed—and ere a moment passed,
All the old man's treasured pennies o'er the market-place he cast.

Speechless stood the aged soldier, but these words the General said,
"I have heard thy song, I also for that land my blood have shed,
Even in life's despite the memory of those days is dear to me,
I am proud of it, I tell thee, far more proud than thou canst be.

"True it is that fortune failed us during many a bloody fight,
True it is that all our triumphs soon were turned to scorn and flight;
Yet to never bend demean us, never bow our heads with shame.
I can wear my hat with honour—thou, old man, mayst do the same."

As he spoke, a kindling glory o'er his noble features spread,
And with manly pride he thrust the hat upon the soldier's head.
Oh, my heart still burns within me, ever shall my soul rejoice,
When I think upon his bearing, and recall his words of noble voice.

"Fortune's favours fall unequal, such is the Divine decree
I have wealth, and lands, and honours; thou hast want and poverty.
But the best I own in common—faith that God will ne'er betray,
Honour with our life-blood purchased, and a conscience clear as day.

"Therefore we are comrades, brother, therefore come and take thy rest;
Let us share all lesser blessings, even as we have shared the best.
I've a home and bread to give thee, and my treasures shall be thine,
Sing to me thy pleasant ditties, I will cheer thy life's decline."

Soon beside him, in the carriage, sat the aged grenadier,
And the crowd made way rejoicing—he led the sight with many a cheer.
To the carriage, rolling onward, long I listened with delight
But my eyes were dim with tear-drops, and it soon was lost from sight.

Translated from the Swedish of J. L. Runeberg.

IMMENSE FAILURE IN THE CORN TRADE.—It is announced from Trieste, that a house which had carried on for many years speculations in grain to an enormous extent, has just failed. The firm had purchased great quantities of corn in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, when Russian Government have prohibited its exportation. In the event thus created, the head of the house lately proceeded to St. Petersburgh to solicit from the Emperor some relaxation, obtaining an advance of £100,000 from capitalists at Vienna and Trieste, to avert a general crash. In the meanwhile, his banking business, and the suspension of the house is therefore announced. The lowest amount at which the liabilities are estimated, seems to be £250,000, as it is said that the grain purchased by him in the Sea of Azoff alone, was to the value of £150,000, and that in the Black Sea the total amount was still more considerable.

A BRITISH GRENADIER.—A rather amusing circumstance occurred a few days since at the police-office, Chesterfield, affording a gratifying illustration of the enthusiasm and ardour prevailing among the British troops with reference to the Russian war. Sergeant Greenwood, of the Grenadier Guards, applied to the sitting magistrate for the requisite forms to enable him to forward a deserter to head-quarters. The deserter who was a remarkably fine and well-proportioned young man was dressed in the garb of a "navvie," and had evidently been working himself, as he was anxious to join his regiment before they embarked at the seat of war, for he understood that they had been ordered on active service. It appeared that he had deserted from the Grenadier Guards thirteen months previously, from London, owing to having grown weary of his inactive life, but since he understood that his comrades were going to seek laurels in the East, he wished to join them immediately; if he had foreseen the present war he would never have deserted.

THE CZAR AND ENGLISH FRIENDS.—As an indication of the altered state of feeling with respect to the Emperor of Russia in the minds of his quondam friends, induced by the systematic conduct and ambition recently pursued, it is stated that at Chatsworth, the splendid residence in this country, the fall length portraits of the Emperor and Empress, at the foot of the grand staircase, and other remembrances of imperial house, have been turned with their front to the wall. The latter fact, too, which was once named after his Russian Majesty, has changed its relationship, and now bears the more loyal appellation of Victoria.

IMPERIAL MOLE AND BATTERY, (EXPLODED, 1 P.M.)

TRANSPORTS AND SHIPPING ON FIRE.

ROCKET-BOATS. SALT MAGAZINE ON FIRE.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA BY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH STEAM

We are now enabled to present to our readers a View of this memorable attack, by the Allied fleets, upon the principal mercantile city in this part of Russia, situated on the northern shore of the Black Sea. For this representation we are indebted to the pencil of Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, H.M.S. *Retribution*. The details of the bombardment were published in the official despatches. We quote the principal incidents:—

At 5.30 a.m. Saturday, April 22nd, 1854, the steam squadron weighed; consisting of—

FIRST DIVISION.

Samson	English	Descartes	French
Tiger	English	Vauban	French

SECOND DIVISION.

Retribution	English	Mogador	French
Furious	English	Caton (repeating-ship)	French
Terrible	English		

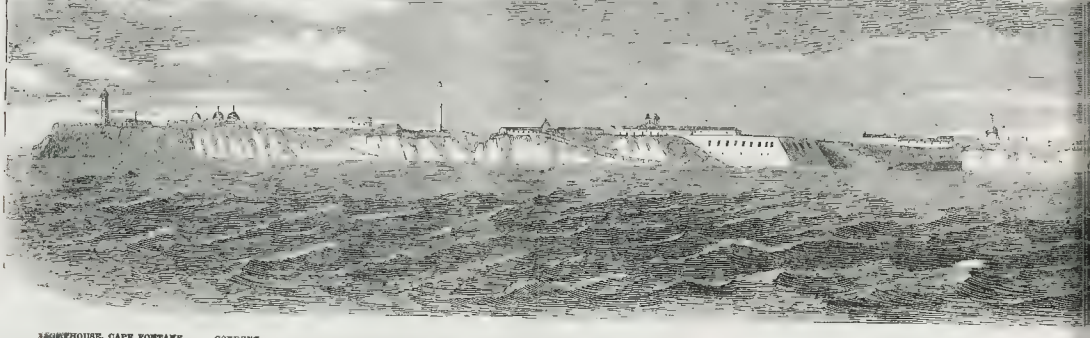
The following was the attacking force:—French, *Mogador*, *Vauban*, *Descartes*, *Caton*; English, *Samson*, *Terrible*, *Tiger*, *Retribution*, *Furious*; and a detachment of rocket-boats under Commander Dixon. The *Sanspareil* and *Highflyer* noted as a reserve.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of April, the signal was made for the steamers to commence an attack on the Imperial Mole, and the fortifications in its neighbourhood. The steamers entered in two divisions. The first consisted of the *Samson*, *Furious*, *Vauban*, and *Mogador*.

The *Samson* fired the first shot at the Imperial Mole, and the fire was instantly returned. When within about 2000 yards, each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, then wheeled round in a circle of about half a mile in dismeter, each taking up the fire in succession. The guns in the mole answered steadily, and in the course of an hour the *Vauban* came towards the fleets, on fire from red-hot shot, and riddled in several places. Happily, the fire was got under, and she returned to her post.

At seven a.m. the second division received the signal to stand in, consisted of the *Terrible*, *Tiger*, *Retribution*, and three French steamers. *Retribution* led the way, closely followed by the other steamers. The had laid down a "lump," that is, an old vessel was anchored to mark tance their guns would carry. The Allied division went within this m therefore exposed themselves to loss from the shot of the enemy. The stood further in than the rest, and commenced firing red-hot shot a time a loud explosion was heard. The Imperial magazine had bee up by a shot from the *Terrible*, and great part of the mole on which was rent in pieces. This relieved the Anglo-French squadron from the formidable opponent, the battery on the Imperial Mole. The *Terr* tinued to fire red-hot shot. A Russian frigate in the harbour took fire to the water's edge, and blew up.

Each of the vessels which remained out of action had sent a rocket firing 24-pound rockets, and these caused terrible destruction. The



LIGHTHOUSE, CAPE FONTANE. CONVENT. LAZARETTO.

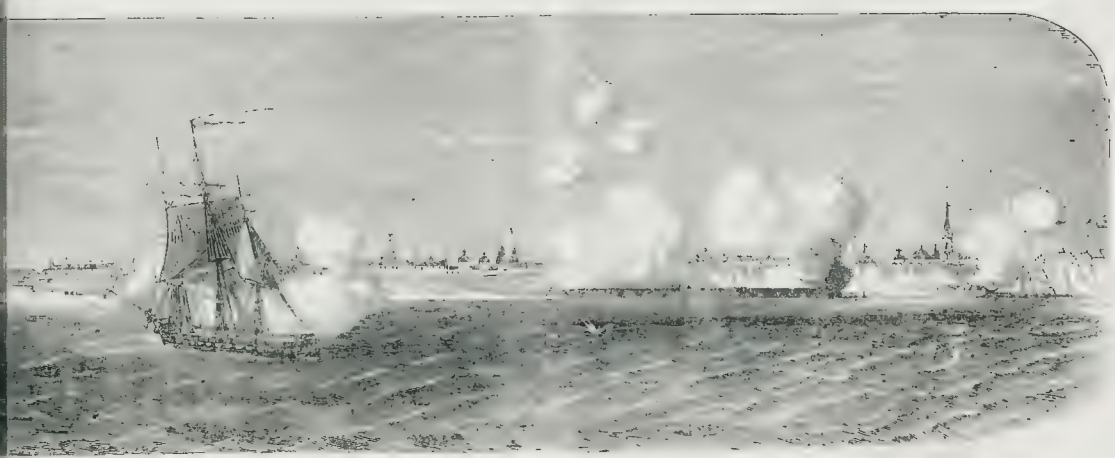
ODESSA AND THE ADJACENT COAST.—SKETCHED B

"THE TERRIBLE" "SAMSON." "RETRIBUTION." "VAUBAN." "MOGADOR" "CATOR" REPEATING SIGNALS

DRON.—SKETCHED BY LIEUTENANT MONTAGU O'REILLY, H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION."

e chief object of these missiles, and it was soon in flames. Two new
s, and from twenty to thirty merchantmen, were either sunk or burnt.
alf-past five p.m., when the action had lasted twelve hours and a half,
tual of recall was made The action ceased; the *Terrible* having lost
ven killed and five wounded; the *Vauban* two men killed and one
ed, the *Retribution* three, and the *Samson* five wounded The *Terrible*
ceived with all honours on passing the fleet.
attack on Odessa was skilfully and bravely conducted. The rocket-
were adroitly managed under a galling fire from an enemy every way
repared; but nothing could surpass the cool determination of the united
steam squadron. When we consider the cruel hostility which the unfor-
Tiger met with on the rocks, it is to be regretted that a bombardment,
cessfully commenced, was not carried to a more effective result We be
Mr. Montagu O'Reilly, Senior Lieutenant of the *Retribution*, was the
commissioned officer wounded.

The *Moniteur* has just published a despatch from Vice-Admiral Hamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the French squadron in the Black Sea, giving some details of the damage done to Odessa during the late bombardment:—The ten pieces of artillery that defended the entrance and heads of the mole were all dismantled; the powder magazine constructed to provide the wants of the battery was blown up, and nearly all the men employed on the battery were killed by the explosion The Government storehouses, containing all the *matériel* for the Government steamers in the Black Sea, were entirely consumed. A barrack for the Cossacks shared the same fate, burying men and horses in its ruins A large storehouse, full of grain and provisions, was also burnt. The mole itself, struck by a great many balls, was seriously damaged. The field-battery of four guns—16 pounders—which attempted to reply to the artillery of the steamers, was almost totally destroyed, with men and horses. The Imperial port contained fifty-three sailing vessels, three steamers, and five dragging-machines. Of the three steamers, one, the *Dniester*, an iron boat of 40-horse power, belonging to the Government, having received various shots, filled and went down in five minutes. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to raise her. Another iron steamer the *Lutes*, sank after receiving sixteen shots in her hull; it is not thought that she can be again set afloat. A third steamer of 90-horse power, the *Aurlia*, was sunk, but has since been recovered. Of the five floating dragging-machines, the newest was totally destroyed. The four others have been more or less damaged. Of the fifty-three sailing-vessels which were in the port of Odessa, one, the *Nicholas I.*, of about 600 tons, was burnt, two brigs were totally consumed, as also a schooner, laden with coals, from Newcastle, bound for Ismail. The remainder, coasting vessels of different tonnage, were all more or less damaged, and many of them sunk. From private information, it results that the number of killed was not less than 200. The above information comes from a person who was present at Odessa during the bombardment. The despatch is dated Baltschik, June 29, on board the *Ville de Paris*.



LAZARETTO. "ALKMUSA" HOVE TO. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. QUARANTINE MOLE AND BATTERY. CATHEDRAL.

UTENANT MONTAGU O'REILLY, H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION."

LITERATURE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND THE PRACTICE OF PRISON DISCIPLINE INVESTIGATED. By GEORGE COMBE. Simpkin.

The momentous question of the fit disposal of criminals has recently acquired augmented importance by the refusal of the Australian colonies any longer to receive the convicts of the Mother Country. So long as transportation remained possible, and our population could be purified by the comparatively easy process of [illegible] drega, attention of the reformation of the criminal attracted in England but small share of public attention. Our own interests did not [illegible] directly concerned, and the voice of humanity, through ignorance or [illegible] difference, remained unheeded. But now, when it has become a matter of certainty that English [illegible] must in future be lavished by [illegible] taking of a large proportion of those criminals who, under the former regime, would have been sent into banishment, it becomes a question not only of most serious import but also of [illegible] urgency, to decide upon the course that best promises to prepare the [illegible] for a proper enjoyment of recovered liberty, and to guard society against contamination and future outrage.

But are the means now in use inadequate for the [illegible] of these ends? Mr. Combe proves them to have [illegible] and the facts which he adduces in support of this conclusion [illegible] have no hesitation in saying, thoroughly convincing. Judging from the operations of the present system, we are driven to [illegible] is generally regarded in the light of a [illegible] which could accordingly be treated by certain specific remedies, such as solitary confinement, the treadmill, and crank-wheel, while the mental and bodily constitution of the prisoner, and the nature of the circumstances in which he was previously placed, are left entirely out of the question. The wonder is, not that such [illegible] a success, but that it should ever have found [illegible] credit. It seems to have been forgotten that a criminal [illegible] is in a state of debasement, is still a member of the human family, and subject to the laws of our common nature; for, on what other ground can we for a moment excuse the infliction of solitary confinement till the [illegible] system is prostrated by disease, or the imposition of labour [illegible] hesitating that suicide is had recourse to for relief? These melancholy mistakes are the natural results of ignoring the relation that subsists between mind and organisation, and of [illegible] the [illegible] be modified independently of the condition [illegible] rule, the governors of our prisons are men who have received [illegible] education or training for their important [illegible] retired officers of the army, and consider their functions to be limited to the maintenance of strict discipline among the prisoners. But even were it otherwise, and were they men capable, [illegible] and appropriate training, of seeing and deploring the evils of the system committed to them for administration, they have no power to apply a remedy. Their field of action [illegible] which has enacted that, according to [illegible] reformation of criminals must be carried out, no matter what may have been their previous history, what [illegible] present mental and physical condition.

Mr. Combe aims at a thorough reform. He starts from the fundamental principle, that no successful treatment of criminals is possible, until the aid of physiology is invoked, and every man is considered on his own individual grounds. Different criminals have different constitutions: one is weak, and sensitive; another strong, and callous; and thus, different causes operating on different individuals produce similar crimes; while, in other cases, similar causes produce dissimilar crimes. Hence the absurdity of seeking to reform several hundred different natures by the indiscriminate application of the same uniform system. Instead of this general routine, Mr. Combe proposes to send every individual convicted of crime to a reformatory prison, where [illegible] conducted on the following principles:

> Persons compe ently skilled should examine him, and draw up a record of his age and stature, and of the proportions which the abdominal, respiratory, and circulatory organs, and the head and face, bear to each other in size and brain, measured round the base, from the top of the nose to the spinous process of the occipital bone, and thence to the nose again; from the top of the nose, through the forehead and skull, to the above-named process; and from ear to ear, on the line of the eyebrows, and, again, separately from ear to ear, on the line of the spinous process. These measurements, stated in inches and decimals of inches, will precisely tell whether the brain was small, large, or of a medium size, and show whether we were dealing with a feeble, average, or powerful-minded person—an indispensable element of knowledge in the disposing of his case. Every convict is an *individual*, and individuals differ from each other in physical and mental qualities, through the whole range from the Azteo idiot to Socrates or Napoleon Bonaparte. It would be as rational to treat all patients, whatever their ages, sexes, constitutions, and diseases might be, in one and the same way, with a view to their cure, as to treat all convicts alike with a view to their reformation.
>
> Having recorded these particular items of the constitution, the next thing should be to state the size of the different regions of the brain, viz., the anterior lobe, coronal region, and basilar region, and their relative proportions, according to the best estimate that could be formed; for it is impossible as ascertain these dimensions with mathematical precision This would go far to show the relative and relative power of the intellectual, moral, and animal faculties with which we had to deal. Next, the predominating, the medium, and the deficient organs should be noted; and stated. This would show, for example, whether the individual was naturally vivient and open, cruel, yet reserved and deceitful; inclined to theft; the jovial, reckless, and daring victim to sensual pleasures, but not malevolent, and so forth; also, whether he was naturally insensible to justice, to religious emotion, to benevolent feeling, or the reverse; also whether his intellectual powers were feeble or strong, and whether these were deficient in the observing department, in the reflecting department, or in both.
>
> These particulars of the constitution would prepare the way for estimating the temperament which should also be observed, and recorded, whether it be nervous, sanguine, fibrous, or lymphatic, or a combination of these. This also is an important article of knowledge for our guidance in the treatment, since it depends largely on the activity and power of resistance of the organism generally, and particularly of the brain.
>
> This record of the bodily system being completed, the next inquiry should be into the history of the individual. Who were his parents? Were they sane or insane? drunken or sober? What kind of employment were the occupying? What training and instruction did they give the convict? What trade was he taught? What does he now know, and what can he do?
>
> Answers to these questions, considered in connection with the record of his corporeal constitution, would present a tolerably precise view of the real nature and condition of the being upon whom we intended to operate They would reveal the causes of his crimes—whether it sprung from feeble mind and body, inherited from diseased or drunken parents; from strong natural vicious dispositions; or from neither of these, but from sheer mind-reading, ignorance, and unfavourable circumstances. Convicts, who had become such from these different causes, would require very different modes of treatment. When once possessed of this information, we should be able to classify prisoners more successfully than has hitherto been done, and to apply a mode of treatment to each class suited to the natural qualities and circumstances of the individuals who compose it.

To those who are in the habit of considering phrenology as destitute of any foundation in nature, these ideas will appear simply ridiculous, but they may be inclined to pause before they decidedly reject them as absurd, if they will first consider the following opinion, prefixed to the pamphlet, which is signed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir James Clark, Sir Henry Holland, Professor Owen, Sir John Forbes, Dr. Conolly, and Professor Carpenter—men whose "names are great in mouths of wisest censure":—

> Having been requested to state our opinion of the annexed pamphlet, we, without being understood to become answerable for the accuracy of all the facts, or the soundness of all the reasonings which it contains, have no hesitation in giving our opinion that [illegible] is a fundamental principle which pervades it—namely, *that Criminal Legislation and Prison Discipline will never attain to a scientific, consistent, practical, and efficient character, until they become based on physiology, and especially on the physiology of the brain and nervous system*—is a sound principle, and most strongly entertaining

[illegible] Combe's views to the consideration of [illegible] on subjects.

[illegible] permit us to enter [illegible] ourselves by referring to [illegible] which bear the impression of [illegible] science.

TRANSCAUCASIA: Sketches of the Nations and Races between the Black Sea and the Caspian. By Baron Von Haxthausen. Chapman.

[illegible] is advantageously known by his [illegible] investigates the internal and economical state of that empire, and the work before us will add to his literary fame. Starting from Redoot Kaleh, on the Black Sea, our traveller landed at Redoot Kaleh and proceeded to Mingrelia, where he speaks [illegible] of the forests, particularly of the beech-trees, "surpassing [illegible] of Holstein and Jutland." Arrived at Kutais, [illegible] the latter describes the system of landed [illegible] aristocracy are not a class of independent landed proprietors under the Crown, the monasteries, or the nobles. [illegible] ve, probably, been regarded as serfs only since the [illegible] country; but in fact all these are still free." [illegible] means by which Russia proposes [illegible] Elizabeth, the ancient residence of the Czars. According to tradition it was built by [illegible] is supposed to be one of the most [illegible] d Dr. Lyall, in his "Travels," states that [illegible] and contained eighty thousand [illegible] traveller next arrived at Tiflis, [illegible] the most influence in elevating [illegible] and last [illegible] Some interesting [illegible] culture. The farms have no strict [illegible]

[illegible] a son in his minority, the nearest [illegible] th the taxes to which it is liable [illegible] on of the proprietor himself), and the [illegible] ment, [illegible], but only in a few places is it [illegible] core districts is commuted [illegible] In some places I found [illegible] pay one kod of wheat or [illegible] In a bad year the taxes are remitted, [illegible] the generous favour of the military intervention of the [illegible] as I was told, but the Crown demands two kod from every family, levied according to the census: for this the parish is responsible, [illegible]

In a second edition, the translator would do well, in a foot note, to explain the English weight and measure of "one kod."

[illegible] ing highly interesting particulars of the Jews [illegible] it appears that the Talmudist Jews are met [illegible] The Karaim Jews live [illegible] they assert their [illegible] Jewish, which was led to Babylon.

In the district of Derbend there is said to be a sect of Jews named Uriadi, who are [illegible] but without acquiescing in their observance of the Jewish law in its full extent. They keep holy only the Sabbath-day, and adhere strictly to all the injunctions and usages of the law, following the example of their ancestors, who rejected the pretensions of Jesus of Nazareth to be the Messiah, and who likewise enjoined obedience to the Law. It is said that they claim to be a remnant of the tribe of Benjamin, who during, or after, the captivity, moved northwards from Assyria. At the period of the birth of Christ they assert, their sect was announced that the Messiah was born in Bethlehem, and, in consequence, they sent thither two of their number, named Longinus and Zelus, to ascertain the fact among the seventy disciples of Christ. After the Crucifixion and Resurrection, the latter returned to their brethren, taking with them the under-garment of Christ (the seamless coat, which is preserved and worshipped in the Cathedral of Mzchet), [illegible] Londinus said to have committed to writing the [illegible] say, in a book which they assert is still in existence—Or, at least, a transcript of it, but is preserved with great secrecy. They have no knowledge of the New Testament. [illegible] of the original interest to the religious reader, which very different from the truth; but how important the discovery of a book which might, in any degree form a corroboration of the Gospel. The fate of the Israelite tribes in Assyria, it is known, still remains a matter of doubt: they were, unquestionably, dispersed throughout Asia, and a large portion penetrated to the Caucasian countries, although they are not found there in any considerable numbers at the present day. In the time of Cyrus, King of Persia transplanted 71,000 Jewish families from the towns of Armenia into Persia.

Armenia is celebrated for legends about Noah and the Ark, which rested on mount Ararat. When Noah left the Ark at the foot of Mount Ararat, he beheld dry ground, and on that spot Erivan is said to be built; for, in the language of Armenia, Erivan means "Visible." Here he planted the vine which is still shown, but, owing to the size of man kind, it does bear grapes yielding wine. The town of Nakhchevan signifies the first spot on which Noah alighted. "There is a marked distinction between the Armenians and Georgians; whilst the constitution of the latter people is strictly feudal in its character, the political state of Armenia is essentially democratic. The family constitution and domestic life of the Armenians are quite of a patriarchal character; but in one respect they differ fundamentally from the Asiatic nations; the social position which woman occupies, the recognition of her independence, and her claims to an equality of respect and dignity. Among the Mohammedan people a woman is regarded only in the light of a semi-human creature: she is the born slave of man." This is the popular opinion; but there are passages in the Koran, quoted in Mr. Robinson's paper, and brought to bear upon the question, which render the matter in a totally opposite sense. Thus Mohamed expressly states, that "Whosoever doeth good works, either man or woman, and believeth, shall enter into Paradise." In another passage, he says, "Believing men and women shall enter into the heavenly Paradise." Thus, the most possible testimony, efficiently refutes the vulgar error

[illegible] exist in Armenia. They believe in the same God as the Armenians, regard Jesus as the Son of God, and venerate Mary as the Christians, they are "devout worshippers." The following is what Haxthausen learned about this curious sect:—

> The Yezidis are Monotheists, and are ignorant of the doctrine of the Trinity. Of the Holy Spirit they know nothing. They designate Christ as the Son of God, but do not recognise his divinity. But every one sheep (Sheitan) was the first created, greatest, and most exalted of the archangels; that the world was made by him at God's command, and that to him was entrusted its government, but that, for esteeming himself equal to God, he was banished from the Divine presence. Nevertheless, he will be again received into favour, and his kingdom (this world) restored to him. They suffer none to sing, ill or satan; if the Tatar Mohammedan curses, "Accursed be Satan," they are bound either to slay the speaker or themselves. On a certain day they offer to Satan thirty sheep; at Easter they sacrifice to Satan, but only one sheep. Christ, they say, is merciful, but Satan is not so readily propitiated. The sacrifices take place, usually, in the open country, but sometimes near the Armenian churches. They offered only Satan, sometimes to Christ and the Saints; rarely, or never, directly to the Supreme Being."

When the period of Satan's exile from the dominion of the world he created is over, the Yezidis expect that he will reward them, who alone have never spoken ill of him, and have suffered so much for him. On which our author exclaims—"Martyrdom for the rights of Satan! Strange confusion of ideas with something nevertheless touching."

The devil-worshippers, however, are not confined to Armenia. They exist in Siam, and regard Satan as a vizier in disgrace, who may some day be restored to power; and they worship him from prudence, lest he should punish them when reinstated in his grandeur.

The celebrated convent of Etchmiadzin, the residence of the Patriarch of the Armenian Church, was visited by our traveller. It is about seventeen versts from Erivan, or about twelve English miles. "The Armenians say that this was the site of Paradise; and that the fire-vomiting Ararat was the flaming sword of the Angel who guarded the entrance against Adam and his posterity. The Flood destroyed the Garden of Eden, and quenched the fire, but likewise obliged Noah to land upon the mountain, so that the human race was distributed a second time from this spot. Here Noah saw the rainbow of reconciliation; and here he found the vine, the last remnant of the delicious fruits of Paradise. This famous convent is not remarkable for its size—its length being only fifty yards, its breadth forty-eight, and its height thirty-five. The Byzantine, Gothic, Moorish, and Italian styles being all blended in the structure, is evidence of its having been built at different periods. It is richly endowed, possessing five villages, containing 3459 inhabitants, and some scattered estates in Georgia. "The relic of the Holy Lance, preserved at Echmiadzin, is believed by the Mohammedans of Bazand to be the only remedy for the plague, which is said to return every seven years. It is carried, therefore, in solemn procession, and is asserted to have invariably arrested the disease." In this chapter will be found much valuable information as to the relation in which the Patriarch stands to the Russian Government, and also to the [illegible] Rome. The eleventh chapter is filled with Armenian legends, of a highly poetical character, which will amuse the lovers of romance and of ingenuous fiction

Among the Ossetians, Baron Haxthausen discovered a strong resemblance to the manners and customs of the ancient Germans. The hearth in their houses, and the manner of suspending a kettle from an iron hook fastened to a cross beam, precisely resembling those "in the peasants' cottages of Westphalia and Lower Saxony. The stalls for the milch cows are on each side of the dwelling-room, that they may be under the eye of the mistress, who, as in Westphalia, can overlook them from the fire-place. The Ossetes, like the Germans, brew beer from barley, and give it the same name. They use drinking-horns like the Georgians, and, to my astonishment, wooden beer-cans, and on particular occasions wooden beakers, exactly like those used from time immemorial in Germany." The whole of this chapter is full of research on the migration of races. The volume, as a whole, is most instructive, and is most opportunely published now, that war has called public attention to the Caucasus, and the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia.

EVENINGS AT ANTIOCH; with Sketches of Syrian Life. By F. A. NEALE, Esq., author of "Eight Years in Syria." Eyre and Williams.

Antioch is one of those places which have a voice; it is one of those eloquent and warning spots to which Sulpicius would have pointed, to rebuke the freakish sadness or the unreasonable repining of a Cicero, or of any less illustrious murmurers. It has been one of the most notable cities of the East; it is one of the oldest; over few have such vicissitudes passed; to few have happened such catastrophes; it has had memorable visits from war, fire, tempest, and earthquake from the vengeance of Emperors, and the rage and greed of barbarians; its wealth has been enormous, its importance and fame were once world-wide. But all this interest is in remembrance only; the day of the prosperity of Antioch the noble is gone "to join the past eternity." Paul and Barnabas would not, in its present state, select it as affording the same mighty concourse of souls to be gained to the new law through their Apostolate.

The world, however, is such, that thousands relish with peculiar keenness an account of the present aspect of sites of ever-faded greatness, and delight in reading the modern adventures and experiences of some person like themselves, among monumental and historical scenes, which it is not their own lot to visit, but among which the very contrast between the things that now occur and the things which the place calls to mind, is a distinct and real, though by the reader often undefined, source of entertainment.

Such is Mr. Neale's subject in his "Evenings at Antioch," and the subsidiary lights which he throws on existing manners in Syria. He was connected with the Consular service; besides that, he used to practise the healing art in that country. It may be inferred that he enjoyed good opportunities of learning the character of the inhabitants, and their customs; and some very clear and pleasant information on these points is given in his conversation, where he also relates a few striking anecdotes, one of which is truly horrible, though, for all that ever was known of Ibrahim Pasha, there is no rational ground for pronouncing it incredible, it is truly horrible, and, before, horribly true also. We have been very much interested with this introduction

The work itself, which is short, consists of a graphic delineation of seven evenings, as they would probably be passed, and as the author has passed them, and as he supposes they have passed such, hundreds of times, in modern Antiochian society. It is a good idea, by means of which Mr Neale, in a light and agreeable, though sometimes flippant, method, takes us into a familiar with every variety of that motley community, and bows us how it is proceeds in a time of danger, the most famous, the most memorable, the cheapest, and the most de[illegible] are in the w[illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE NILE. By J. W. CLAYTON, 13th L[illegible] Thomas Nosworth.

We took up this production of our Light Dragoon, without the slightest attention of reading much of it, but with the purpose of a little cursory glance, skipping and dipping, so as to lose no more time than could be helped. But the work held us tenaciously. Perhaps this is one of the greatest commendations that it is possible to bestow on a light and unpretending book of travels. It is not every man who can write travels interestingly. A mere itinerary may be useful as a guide, but it cannot be pleasant reading. In general the most stupid method in a sermon, is that in which the preacher tells his auditory beforehand all the parts of his discourse; and this dull and unenterprising form into which a traveller can throw his reminiscences is that of a diary. To keep a diary as a future track-line for what he has to tell, is a wise plan in an author; but to preserve the manner and ledger-like rules of it in his book, is the worst of blunders. Mr Clayton keeps to quite a different school of writers. The reader never knows what he is next to read, any more than the narrator, at the date of the occurrences, knew what he himself was next going to do, to be, or to suffer. This is the right plan, and the true secret of ingaining attention, and of awakening an ever fresh interest. There is the effect of adventure in the perusal.

And that the style—which we cannot, by the way, praise as always quite grammatical—is, nevertheless, full of sap and vivacity, effluvia, racy, joyous, with a fair sprinkling of satirical humour, and you will acknowledge that this short series of letters must constitute a very recreative and cheering work to peruse. Indeed, from London-bridge to Alexandria, we never once felt tired of Mr Clayton's company. He is clever, observant, hilarious, entirely free from the pervading modern defect of affectation, and quite instructed enough to hold his own against all chance comers. He is a master of joking, and many a smile he moves, as he travels on with you through the various points of scenes which separate the Thames from the Nile. This is a fair description of the little book, whose intrinsic merits drew us onward in its perusal, [illegible] our intent, till we knew not how it [illegible] drawn and finished. In the essays of this epistolary conveyance, we get from Town to Avignon, where a retrospective reflection breaks from the mind of the military conductor. "A few days ago," cries he, "we were [illegible] great seats in the chill October of England, when here [illegible] light sailor's jacket of [illegible]

Now, having said a good deal in praise of the little book, and to all [illegible] nding that we believe that whoever travels as far as Marseilles with our [illegible] will close the seas on our hands, and will finish the tour in company so cheering—we must take leave to express our dissent from some of his views. We have not time to give examples, nor is the case worth such toil; and we hope the author will believe that this is not unlucky.

As to the style, which is gemmed with a thousand felicities, and even noble expressions, we have already noticed the occasional revolt against grammar. A little care, which would remedy that evil, would also cure another—we mean the rhetorical fault which is called that of "mixed metaphors." For instance:—"He must be less than human who can gaze without emotion upon that column of moonlight slumbering on the silver bosom of the halcyon sea," &c. *Columna* (or *pilare*) neither was nor is upon occasions peculiar to animal life. At the same time, the "column of moonlight" is a happy and good expression, as any gazer from the decks of far-wandering ships will avouch; more the pity that our gallant chronicler should think of putting this luminous column to bed. We hope he will write again.

MANUFACTURES OF GOLD WARE.—In consequence of the impediments experienced in many of the manufactures of gold ware in the United Kingdom from the existing law, which prohibits a lower standard than nine carats, a bill has been introduced by the Government to enable persons to Crown to an Order in Council, with the adoption of a lower quality, [illegible] and silver wares may be brought [illegible] manufactured.

THE SPIRIT RAPPERS.—The [illegible] people in the spirit-rapping movement in the [illegible] have been holding a convention in New York, and have formed themselves [illegible] of Spiritual Knowledge, Universal [illegible] of the Associated

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY. MUSIC BY MRS. JOSEPH KIRKMAN.

Moderato maestoso.

crescendo *diminuendo.* *p*

Who dare dis - turb the lands, Arm - ing their fe - lon bands, Lift - ing their blood - red hands?

Let them ad - vance! Two migh - ty States combined, Both of one heart and mind,

f *p*

Com - bat for hu - man kind, Eng - land and France!

cres. *dim.* *p* *ff*

I.

Who dare disturb the lands,
Arming their felon bands,
Lifting their blood-red hands?
Let them advance!
Two mighty States combined,
Both of one heart and mind,
Combat for human kind,—
England and France!

II.

Friends of the rightful cause,
Guardians of Europe's laws,
Guilt in its schemes shall pause,
Awed by their glance!
Where their twin banners wave,
Freedom shall bless the slave,—
Glory attend the brave
England and France!

III.

Foes of our peace and right,
Tempt not the useless fight,—
Vain is your arm of might,—
Vain sword and lance!
True hearts repeat the cry,
England and Liberty!
England and Victory!
England and France!

ODESSA.—THE THEATRE.

ODESSA.

THE accompanying Views present striking specimens of the public buildings of the city of Odessa, the bombardment of which is illustrated in the present Number. It has already been described as the most flourishing port of the Black Sea, and these handsome edifices will bespeak its opulence. The princely mansion of Count Woronzoff, which was destroyed during the late bombardment, was situated on the cliff at the end of the Boulevard, and is shown in the View engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 13; and in our Journal for May 6 will be found three other Views. The New Exchange, the colonnade of which we now engrave, is situated at the extremity of the Boulevard, opposite to Count Woronzoff's Palace. The interior is handsome; and balls are held in the principal rooms during the winter season.

The Theatre, which we also illustrate, is in the large square, near the Hôtel de Richelieu. Italian Operas and French Plays are performed here throughout the year: here is likewise a Russian Theatre.

MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE UNION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

MR. HART, the celebrated Medallist of Brussels, has just struck this very fine Medal, commemorative of the alliance of England and France on the Eastern question. In the centre of the principal side is an excellent portrait of the Sultan, surrounded with the words "Abdul-Medjid Khan, Empereur des Ottomans." On a very richly-designed border, surrounding the central figure, are a series of small shields supported by swords and banners, emblematic of England, France, and Turkey; in addition to scrolls bearing respectively the names of "Redschid," "St. Arnaud," "Raglan," "Redcliffe," "Napoleon," "Riza Omer," "Cambridge," "Baraguay," "Dundas," and "Hamelin." On the obverse, "History" holds a laurel wreath, and is recording upon a pyramid the words "Victoire Napoleon, 1854—" La Mer

ODESSA.—COLONNADE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE.

PERSIAN SOLDIERS IN THE PAY OF RUSSIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

Noire et le Danube seront libres" Around the medal are the words, "La France et l'Angleterre unies pour la Défense du Droit;" and at the foot of the seated figure, the words "Dieu le Veut." The design is, throughout, well conceived, and has been admirably executed by the medallist.

PERSIAN SOLDIERS IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.

THIS regiment, commanded by General Prince Béboudoff, is the most picturesque in attire of any in the Russian service, and the *tout ensemble* presented by the appearance of the soldiers, when mounted on their Arabian steeds, has quite a gorgeous effect. The material of their clothing is fine cloth for the surcoat; the underdress, tight fitting, is of silk, as also the lining of the long loose open sleeves, and full Turkish trousers. Although the costume is the same in all, the colours are varied in each individual, exhibiting a variety of rich contrasts, and profusely decorated with gold and silver lace. Their peaked caps are of the short soft black wool of the Caucasian lambs. These Persian soldiers are slim and well made, with long oval faces, handsome features, and olive complexions; and their bearing and manner are frank and chivalresque.

One of these, in the accompanying Sketch, by name "Dodashe Beg," whom the Prince politely sent to the Artist's residence, when at Warsaw, as a study for the pencil, on being offered a present of money for his trouble, declined it with an air of dignity, but craved, as a great boon, a portrait of himself to forward to his lady-love, somewhere in the interior of Persia—a request that was, of course, complied with.

This regiment was lately reported to have distinguished itself in the Caucasus.

Our Engraving recalls some interesting facts. Among the many methods employed by Russia in her pursuit of unlimited dominion, two are remarkable. They are practised chiefly towards her less civilized and less powerful neighbours. One is to keep a body of Russian troops by friendly agreement in the territories of some other State, serving that State, and receiving its pay, for a given period. The other is to raise a force (and this also, if possible, in an amicable and preconcerted manner) among the inhabitants of a foreign but contermínous region, to draught that force into Russia, to maintain it with Russian money, and to incorporate it, more or less permanently, in the Russian army. Both these expedients have, respectively, important effects. The first teaches the Russian soldier everything that a future invader might find it necessary to learn of the resources, manners, temper, and geographical condition of the people amid whom he is thus temporarily domesticated. He notes the weak points and the strong, and can hereafter clearly show to his own Government what should be avoided—what may be seized—what precautions are requisite—what opportunities exist—how

INTERIOR OF THE FORT OF CHANAK-KALESSI, ON THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE DARDANELLES.—SKETCHED BY LIEUTENANT M. O'REILLY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

the whole work of occupation should be [illegible] *long reconnaissance*, and on a great [illegible] *coming enchantment*.

In the other case, where Russia [illegible] into her own territory, and [illegible] They are not, like those Russian troops [illegible] and whom the Czar lends to a neig[illegible] like these troops, disciplined soldiers, [illegible] officers (and these officers careful[illegible] nunication with their com[illegible] No; they are foreign troops, [illegible] are troops who are taught at [illegible] the control of Russia, and who see only a [illegible] When Russia withdraws her auxiliary contingents, she withdraws spies; but, when she disbands the other class of troops, and sends them back to their own land, she sends [illegible] proselytes, who prepare the way in their simple homesteads for the coming of the double-headed eagle unmo[illegible] for the coming, moreover, of more [illegible] purchaser, having displayed supe[illegible] induced to naturalise himself in Ru[illegible] a bore or two loads him with credi[illegible] Jew, disbanded and re-armed to[illegible] something of the defences of Ru[illegible] contingent can give the converse [illegible] equal. There is no question of ever [illegible] feebler communities; but in Russia their [illegible] business quite within practical [illegible] The double system has been [illegible] East, a round its lower frontiers, [illegible] of Azof, down to those of the B[illegible] Caucasus who could be brought into th[illegible] among the dependencies of Persia.

We present our readers with a view of [illegible] latter country, serving under the colours of the Cz[illegible] picturesque equipment of their own nation. [illegible] Persians were capable of making good sol[illegible] been among the best of the Asi[illegible] have left seldom enjoyed, good [illegible] and country suited to their [illegible] trained be able to face succes[illegible] to the scene. However, recent events have done much to change the opinion that used to prevail, regarding Russian military value altogether of the Russian military system. [illegible] become good soldiers themselves, before they can make [illegible] others. Certainly, if the Persians, in their hands, be not more redoubtable than their teachers, little [illegible]

There is, as our readers will perceive, some [illegible] between the dress and air of the soldiers, [illegible] and those of their neighbours, the [illegible] always excepting the peculiarity of [illegible] have seldom enjoyed, good [illegible] and country suited to their [illegible] trained be able to face succes[illegible] to the scene. However, recent events have done much to change the opinion that used to prevail, regarding Russian military value altogether of the Russian military system. [illegible] become good soldiers themselves, before they can make [illegible] others. Certainly, if the Persians, in their hands, be not more redoubtable than their teachers, little [illegible]

There is, as our readers will perceive, some [illegible] between the dress and air of the soldiers, [illegible] and those of their neighbours, the [illegible] always excepting the peculiarity of [illegible] have left seldom enjoyed, good [illegible] and country suited to their [illegible] trained be able to face success

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 694.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

POSITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

After long, but neither interminable nor incomprehensible delays, the war appears to have reached a point when delay will be no longer practicable. Diplomacy is still spinning its cobwebs, but events are upon the march. It is not for subtle intrigue to unravel the knot that Russia has wound round herself and her neighbours. The sword is the only negotiator, and bids fair to have much to do before the Czar is reduced to a proper state of mind. The man who could dictate such a document as that which bears the signature of Count Nesselrode, and is addressed to Baron Budberg and the Boyards of Wallachia, is evidently rendered so furious by fanaticism as to be incapable of understanding any argument but that of brute force. A more atrocious manifesto was never penned. But the hand of the avenger will speedily be upon him. It is difficult to say at which extremity of his empire the first great blow will fall; but it is not unlikely that he will be struck simultaneously from two, if not from three different sides. The departure for the Baltic of the first division of the gallant French army is the most important, as well as the most interesting, episode of the struggle. The patriotic reflections, and the national pride which it excites in the minds of both Englishmen and Frenchmen, are of themselves no mean reward for the sacrifices which each of the two nations has made. The long wars between France and Great Britain are not only ended but expiated. The fraternisation of the two peoples is even more complete than that of their armies and navies. The conveyance of French soldiers in British ships of war, to attack the enemy of European liberty and independence in his main stronghold, on his own sea, and in the very mouth of his capital, is a combination of circumstance and purpose that has already had an immense moral effect in every part of Europe. After such a union as this, England and France, who in their own interest and that of humanity ought always to have been friends and allies, are not likely to be again dissevered. It is but fifty years ago that the first Napoleon assembled an army at Boulogne for the invasion of England, and may we not hope that if it have taken fifty years to convert such ancient opponents into such firm and faithful friends, it may take thrice fifty years to re-convert them into enemies?

While these powerful reinforcements are steaming to the Baltic, and preparing for a blow that may deprive the Czar of Finland, if it do not also drive him from his capital, the Swedes, the Danes, the Prussians, and the Austrians are severally influenced by the tidings. The Finlanders begin to see a hope of liberty. The Swedes give louder utterance to the patriotic ardour that made them a Power on the earth in the days when their Gustavus was as formidable a name as that of Nicholas is now. Even the Danish Court has its misgivings that the instinct of the people is often a safer guide than the calculations of Cabinets.

The presence of a French army on the shores of the Baltic may well induce the King of Prussia to ask himself the momentous question, whether, in continuing, even at the eleventh hour, to sympathise with and support Russia by his tortuous and obstructive policy, he is sure of the allegiance of his own people? Many prophecies provide the means for their own fulfilment. The abdication of the King is an idea that has long been familiar to his subjects. It has been written ere now on his palace walls, and is traceable even upon the faces of his "beloved Berliners," as a satisfactory solution of all difficulties that his conduct may create. Had it not been for his torpid but baleful influence, the Austrian army would, a fortnight ago, have been in a position to give battle to the Russians in Wallachia. Yet, after all, the policy of Prussia is a matter of but little moment, except to the Prussians themselves. It cannot prevent, or sensibly retard, the triumphant action of Great Britain and France, either in the North or in the South. When the oppressor shall be humbled, when the final victory shall be won, and when those who have achieved it, shall decide upon the punishment of the vanquished, and the securities to be exacted of him for the future, Prussia will have to retire into the background and to keep her own counsel. She will no longer be a leading Power of Europe. She will have voluntarily descended from her high position, and must fall into

THE 48TH FRENCH REGIMENT OF THE LINE EMBARKING ON BOARD "THE ST. VINCENT" ENGLISH SHIP, AT CALAIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the second rank. The nations who can win battles without her or in spite of her, are not very likely to admit her to their deliberations after the fight is fought. If to play so minor a part does not suit the temper of the Prussian people, it is for them to settle the matter with Frederick William. It is not for the Allies to give themselves any further concern about a Sovereign who seems to have no other function than to darken counsel, who has neither sagacity enough to see the right course nor courage to pursue it.

On the banks of the Danube, Omer Pacha, reinforced by the British and French auxiliaries, has driven the Russians across the river, with great slaughter. The obstinate and brilliant battle of Giurgevo, adds a new laurel to his victorious brow. The Turks, at this position, are in full possession of both banks of the Danube, and of the islands in the midst. Omer Pacha's head-quarters are at Rustchuk, where he commands a force of 30,000 Ottomans, exclusive of 15,000 British and French. Fresh reinforcements continue to arrive daily from Varna. The head-quarters of the Russians are at Fratesehi, a small post between Giurgevo and Bucharest; and the disposition of the opposing forces is such, that a pitched battle appears to be imminent, either at that town or under the walls of Bucharest. The Ottoman armies are finished, not only with the brilliant defence of Silistria, but with the equally brilliant results they have obtained at Giurgevo. Their Allies are full of health and spirits, and eager to make a decisive onslaught upon the foe. The Russians, on the contrary, are foiled, beaten, and dispirited. Some of their best Generals are slain, others are mortally wounded, and veterans, whose lives have been passed in the service of the Emperor, have been snubbed and superseded for counselling a retrograde movement when policy and strategy commanded it, and nothing but the desperation and recklessness of the Emperor dictated an advance. When two such armies meet, it will be strange indeed if ignominious discomfiture be not the punishment of the evil-doer. The public has been so long accustomed to look to the capture of Cronstadt or Sebastopol as the earliest fruit of the war, that it will, perhaps, be surprised if it should hear the first shouts of victory from the banks of the Danube; but the present probability seems to be that a speedy triumph of the Allies will be achieved on Wallachian soil, and that the might of Russia will be crushed and humbled on her own chosen battle-field, never more to be set up again for men's wonder and admiration with the same lustre as before.

Nor have the fleets in the Black Sea been idle while this issue has been ripening. The Russian forts at the Sulinah mouth of the Danube have been captured and destroyed, and their garrisons and commanders made prisoners. A similar operation has been performed at the Kilia mouths of the river, and upon all the Russian forts between Kilia and Odessa.

The work has thus begun in earnest. We may, perhaps, hear some further faint whispers of protocols, and memorandums, and conferences from Vienna, and of dribbling dotardisms from Berlin, but even of these we shall speedily hear the last. The combatants are at length brought face to face, and the world awaits the result with the cheerful hope that the punishment of Russia will be as mighty as her wickedness; and that the fruits of the treachery, the cunning, and the rapacity of a century will be torn from her grasp in one day. Europe may then say to the victorious Allies, as insolent Nicholas said to Baron Bunsen, with a somewhat different application, "Be severe—very severe to these lawless Russians: the more severe the better!"

EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ENGLISH VESSELS.

Upon the preceding page we have Engraved one of the spirited scenes presented at Calais last week by the Embarkation of the French Expeditionary Force for the Baltic. The details are given in the narrative accompanying other Illustrations, sketched at Calais upon the same occasion, in the Supplement published with the present Number.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It was currently reported at St. Thomas's, that two privateers, under Russian colours, were in those seas; and the British war-steamer *Devastation* left that port on the 16th on a cruise.

The Screw Company's vessel *Jason* has been taken up by the Admiralty, and is being fitted with all expedition for carrying 500 horses to the East. They will embark at Woolwich.

Recruiting for the Army.—From some cause, hitherto unexplained by the Secretary-at-War, the system of encouraging men to volunteer from the Militia for the Line has been deviated from. Now that soldiers are much wanted, and an excellent nursery for recruits established, why is not the original method resorted to? As an instance of what has been effected towards completing the ranks of the regulars, the following statement gives the correct number of volunteers from the Militia, added to the permanent force, from the 18th of July to the 15th of November, 1799:—To the Artillery, 344; First Foot Guards, 45; Second 557; Third, 220; Fourth, 1024; Fifth, 1268; Ninth, 1045; Fifteenth, 1048; Sixteenth, 761; Seventeenth, 1058; 20th, 1047; Thirty-first, 955; Thirty-fifth 1764; Thirty-sixth, 760. For 8th, 1506; Forty-sixth, 696; Fifty-second, 1061; Fifty-sixth, 774; Sixty-second, 1043; Sixty-third, 776; Eighty-second, 709 total, 24 977.

Orders were received at Chatham on Tuesday, that as soon as another company of the Royal Sappers and Miners can be organized for their duties, they are to be sent to the Falkland Islands, Captain Jones. A special parade was formed, and a number of experienced men were selected for forming the company.

The steam gun-vessels to operate against the Russians in the Baltic are rapidly approaching completion, the *Arrow*, *Cruiser*, *Wrangler*, and *Beagle* having been launched in the port of London: the first three are nearly ready for sea. The *Swallow*, launched at Devonport, is being brought forward with all expedition.

The clipper-cutter *Wool-packet*, which has been chartered to convey wines, spirits, and dry goods for the Baltic fleet, at the particular solicitation of a number of naval officers in command in the Baltic, sailed from Sheerness on Wednesday, with a fine fresh breeze from W.S.W.

Notice has been posted at the Woolwich Dockyard gates that "letters for the Baltic fleet will be dispatched by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Vulture* on the 24th inst., from Sheerness." Letters for seamen, marines, and boys, serving in the Baltic will be forwarded by this opportunity, if posted in time and marked "by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Vulture*, Sheerness." The postage of one penny must be paid on the letter at the time of posting.

A Long Gun.—A new carriage and cannon of peculiar formation as regards the bore have been sent to Sheerness from the Ordnance department for shipment on board the *Vulture*, to the *Edinburgh*, Rear-Admiral Deads. It is intended for the use of the 600-pounds projectile. It weighs 94½ cwts., and is calculated to throw a projectile nine inches by eight inches. The carriage is of a new construction, and adequate to carry a long 95 cwt. gun for shot or shell. All ships in the Baltic capable of carrying these guns are to have them put on board immediately.

The *Bojah* steam-transport, hired of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, left Portsmouth on Wednesday for the Baltic, with a full cargo of provisions for the fleet, stores, &c.

Captain Ommanney and the White Sea Squadron.—*Euryalus*, 17, screw, Captain Lyon; and *Brisk*, 15, screw, Commander Seymour, have been heard of. The English and French ships were at Vardehuus about a month since.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Schumla, June 24, 1854.

In the course of my peregrinations through the lands which border on the Danube, I have often wondered at the rarity of ancient specimens of art in the Christian provinces of the Turkish empire. It was difficult to conceive that all trace of painting, sculpture, and architecture should have disappeared; yet, in the whole of the country through which I had passed, not a relic once met my view. In the houses and cottages of Bulgarian peasants, I had seen the quaint but feeble imitations of the early Greek art, which Giotto and Cimabue imbued with life. The same formulas, which the Italians immortalised, were to be found repeated everywhere, the Scriptural and traditional attributes of the numerous Saints of the old church were strictly preserved; but I found no traces of an older and more perfect art.

It was, therefore, with no small interest that I received information of the existence, in a village not far distant from Schumla, of some sculptured remnants worthy of a passing notice, with which the people of this place were generally not acquainted. Accompanied by two friends, I started on the road to Derman (so the village is called), on one of those hot and oppressive days which are common to this country. The object of our search was in sight outside the gates of Schumla; the village being situate at the foot of a rocky range which overlooks the whole country to the westward. We knew that the sculptured relics which we sought were cut in high relief upon the face of the range, and though we were many miles distant from the spot, we strained our eyes in hopes of seeing it. But as we rode, and mile after mile was left behind us, the rocks appeared to increase in size although it seemed as if the distance which separated us from them was greater than when we started. Gradually, however, we found ourselves approaching the foot of the range at the base of which was snugly nestled the village of Derman. A young Turk, who had evidently an idea of what we sought, offered himself as a guide, and we began to ascend the ground which formed the base of the rocky precipice before us. The bold forms of the grey stones which lay piled up before us, had gained considerable altitude, and the wildness of the scene was increased by the screeching of innumerable eagles, which alternately skimmed the perpendicular surface or took refuge in the numerous crevices with which the place abounds. We were still straining our eyes in search of the sculptures, of whose existence we began, notwithstanding the assertions of our guide, to have considerable doubts. At last we approached the very base of the rock, and we discovered at a height of fifty feet above us a colossal figure on horseback, very much damaged by the wear of centuries. There were still the energetic forms of a horse stepping out with a certain grace; the figure of the man was nearly obliterated, but he seemed to be in the act of spearing a beast of some kind, on which the horse was trampling. Behind this group was a dog running, and this was the best-preserved portion of the work. Vague remains which seemed to have been once an inscription were of no use in determining the period of this sculpture; but the subject—apparently St. George and the Dragon is sufficient to fix a limit of age; and the work must have been produced by some enthusiast of the early Christian period, when the votaries of the new religion were subjected to persecution. We were rather confirmed in this supposition by further investigations, in which we were assisted by a Turk older than our first guide, who offered to guide us up the face of the rock, to some other curiosities of the place. Although the weather began to change, and the hour was late, we acceded to the request of our guide, who began immediately to ascend, with so much agility, the surface of a steep and rugged rock, that we feared for a moment that we should be unable to follow. One of our party refused to face the giddy ascent, so that only two of us commenced to follow, as best we could, the footsteps of the guide. After climbing the first rock, on the face of which were notches cut for the purpose of support, we crawled up a crevice, which brought us to a small table, over which the precipice seemed to hang. There was a ticklish step to get over: we had to pass along the face of a perpendicular rock at a considerable height, with no support for our feet, except the asperities of the stone, and a few notches made for the hands to hold on by. We were wondering all the time to whose patient labour we were indebted for these facilities in our journey. Having passed this spot, we crawled along a ledge of under wood growing out of the rock, swung ourselves round a projection, and found ourselves at the entrance of a chasm, sinking obliquely into the ground, and which seemed to be of considerable depth. We entered, and, like Minnar in the Tales of the Genii, inquired, in somewhat fearful tone, whether that was all our guide had brought us to see. He answered by rushing down the chasm, and pointing to certain marks upon the stone, which we proceeded to examine. We discovered upon the face of the grotto five Greek crosses, deeply cut and in perfect preservation, which had evidently been the work of leisure moments, during the stay of some unfortunate and persecuted Christians. These crosses, and the notches in the rock, for the purposes of ascent, were evidently the work of the same hands; but, as to their date, it is difficult to discover; the villagers of Derman knew nothing of them; and the only wonder is that, Turks as they are, they should so long have left these Christian relics standing.

The weather, which had gradually become less sunny as we ascended was totally overcast after the descent; and, as we looked towards Schumla, the opening in which it lay was covered by a dark bank of cloud, of which the outer edge appeared advancing towards us like a vault of burnished steel. We put our horses to a gallop for the purpose of reaching home before the storm should burst in all its fury; and our beasts, conscious themselves of some atmospheric phenomenon, snuffed the air and went without the spur. Schumla was quite in sight, and lay within half a mile of us in three-quarters of an hour. The vaulted clouds had gathered above us, and huge uncertain gusts appeared to rush from under them. The town itself had gradually disappeared in a dreary pall of dust, of which a column was seen advancing towards us with great rapidity. As it reached the plain it revolved upon itself, and swept over the ground, darkening all around it. It came upon us with the greater force, as we were going against it. I was thrown, with my head against my horse's tail, whilst one of my legs beat the air in an alarming manner. I heard a laugh behind, which sounded like some devil taunting me in the storm. It was one of my companions who had recovered from a momentary state of blindness, and who had just caught sight of me in my distress. As for the third of our party, his horse had absolutely refused to move during the passage of the whirlwind, and he was out of sight. By a desperate effort I raised myself upon my saddle, and recovered my position without failing to the ground. In ten minutes we galloped into Schumla, partially wet, and as black as Bashi-bozouks from Arabistan. In ten minutes more the sky was clear and serene, and the remnants of the storm were visible scudding away in the direction of Varna.

Now that the Anglo-French Army is ready to back him efficiently, Omer Pacha has regularly assumed the offensive. The whole of the left bank of the Danube from Kalafat down to Oltenitza is in the hands of the Turks, as will be seen by the following summary. On the 9th July, Sali Pacha, the commander of Nicopolis, crossed the river with a considerable force somewhat below Clemunda, and attacked the 8th Infantry Division of the 3rd Infantry Corps, under General Popoff. After a desperate conflict, during which their commander was severely wounded, the Russians retreated; but the Jager regiment (Kremenatchek) managed to get into the cross fire of a part of the Turkish artillery. On the 10th, Sali Pacha occupied Turnul, and was enabled to establish a communication with the Turks at Islaze, a place somewhat further west. On the 12th, the Turks at Giurgevo were throwing up tremendous entrenchments, but the expected pitched battle had not been fought. The engagements of the 10th was a forced reconnoissance made by Omer Pacha. The main Russian army in Wallachia was, on the 11th, concentrated on the right bank of the Argish. On the 10th, 5000 Turks, the vanguard of a stronger detachment, crossed the Danube below the confluence of the Warda or Wedia (this river is not marked in the map), and proceeded to the north, in order to cut off the retreat of the Russians across the Argish. The engagement at Oltenitza on the 8th was even more sanguinary than that which took place on the 7th and 8th at Giurgevo. The Bucharest correspondent of the *Wanderer* gives some particulars relative to this last battle. The division under General Chrulieff, consisting of 6000 or 7000 men, in the evening of the 7th occupied a slight elevation to the north of Giurgevo. While the battle was going on close to the bank of the Danube, 6000 Turks crossed that river below Giurgevo, and managed to get unperceived into the rear of Chrulieff's troops. A second Turkish division also crossed the river above Giurgevo, and at break of day the Russians found themselves regularly surrounded. The end of the affair was, that the troops under General Chrulieff suffered very severely, and particularly three squadrons of Russian regular cavalry. According to the Turkish accounts, the Russians had 900 killed and 2000 wounded. The Turks were inferior in number to the Russians at Giurgevo. The division commanded was 12,000 strong; that under General Chrulieff consisted of about 8000 men. To these must be added three infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, and one regiment of Cossacks, belonging to General Baumgartner's division. The Turks might have counted some 20,000 men. At Oltenitza, on the contrary, the Turks were far stronger than the Russians. The most important piece of news, in a strategic point of view, is the occupation of Czernavoda, on the 8th, by Mehemed Chirib Pacha. After a battle, which lasted five hours, the Russians were forced to retire to the left bank of the river.

OMER PACHA IN THE ENGLISH CAMP.

The telegraph sends us intelligence of the Turkish Commander in-Chief having crossed the Danube; and the most recent letters from the English camp speak of his having previously paid a visit there, on his way from Silistria to Varna, and of his having seen a review of the English troops in that neighbourhood. Lord Raglan having heard that Omer Pacha was likely to call, in passing, on the 4th instant, the Colonels were ordered to hold their regiments ready to turn out after dinner in about half an hour after words he arrived in the camp, attended by his staff. As he rode by, the troops presented arms, and when he had reached the end of the line they broke into column, advanced and performed some simple field-day manœuvres, to the great delight of the Pacha. As the men moved off, after exercising for about three-quarters of an hour, the cavalry came up at full trot and at once riveted the attention of the Pacha. There were one and a half squadron of the 17th Lancers, a troop of the 8th, and a troop of the 11th Hussars. The Artillery horses and Dragoon horses were out at water. There were two or three magnificent charges, and the Pacha is said to have declared that such infantry and cavalry could dash over any troops in the world. On the return of Omer Pacha from a cavalry review, the men of some of the regiments of the Light Division thronged round him, cheering loudly, and throwing their caps in the air; while cries of "Bono Johnny," the invariable medium of communication between our men and the Turks, resounded from all sides. Omer Pacha seemed, on the whole, pleased, though somewhat astonished; and, although he evidently admired the *physique* of the men, he is reported to have hinted somewhat significantly, that it must be no easy task to keep them in order.

It was expected that he would have returned from Varna on the following day (Wednesday), but he was so busily engaged in transacting affairs and consulting with the French and English Generals, that he did not pass by till Thursday, the 6th inst. as the Heavy Cavalry under Brigadier General Scarlett, and the Horse Artillery and Artillery Battery, had not been inspected by him on the 4th, orders were given that they should parade on the same ground on the following day at seven o'clock in the forenoon. Omer Pacha left Varna early, and on arriving at Aladyn he found the Duke of Cambridge's division ready to receive him. He expressed in the most lively way his admiration at the magnificent appearance of the Guards and Highlanders; and, after the review, he retired with his Royal Highness the Duke to his tent, where he remained for some time, partaking of some refreshment. About two o'clock Omer Pacha's travelling carriages, escorted by Turkish cavalry, arrived at Devna. The Pacha, mounting one of his led chargers, and followed by a small suite of aides pipe-bearers, &c., rode up towards the review ground, and was received by Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, Brigadier-General Scarlett, the Brigadiers of Division, &c. He was dressed simply, except that he wore a star on his left breast, and he seemed vivacious and pleased as he entered into conversation with the English Generals. After a brief pause, one went past in splendid order, and then the two troops of Royal Horse Artillery and the Battery followed at a trot, which was gradually quickened into a dashing gallop, so that the six-pound and nine-pound guns, and carriages, and tumbrels went hopping and bounding over the level sward. The evolutions were simple, but effective and imposing. A charge in line, which shook the very earth as men and horses flew past like a whirlwind, wreathed in clouds of dust, particularly excited the Pacha's admiration; and he is reported to have said, "With one such regiment as that I would ride over and grind into the earth four Russian regiments at least." He was particularly struck by the stature of the men, and the size and fine condition of the horses, both Dragoon and Artillery; but these things did not lead him away from examining into the more important question of their efficiency; and he looked closely at accoutrements, weapons, and carriages. At his request Sir George Brown called a dragoon and made him take off his helmet. The Pacha examined it minutely, had the white cover taken off, and asked that the sabre should be asked whether it was comfortable or not. The soldier replied that it was very much so; and it is to be hoped that the Turkish cavalry may get something better than the wretched *fez* to put on their heads now that the Pacha sees that brass helmet and leather can be combined so as to protect the skull without any inconvenience to the owner. The usual field-day manœuvres were performed by the artillery, just to show what they are wont to do when his Royal Highness Sage Some-Place-or-other Cambridge wishes, moving like one man, wheeling as if men, horses, and guns formed part of one machine, sweeping the plain with the force and almost the speed of steam-engines, and thundering past, taking them to places, putting them together, and vanishing in columns of dust. The inspection was over at half-past three o'clock, to the great delight of the men; and Omer Pacha, who repeatedly expressed his gratification and delight at the spectacle, retired with the Generals to Sir George Brown's quarters, and in the course of the evening renewed his journey to Schumla.

Up to the 8th inst., the British army was slowly advancing. The Light Division was then at Devna, and the 1st Division at Aladyn; but Sir De Lacy Evans had pushed up his (the second) division to a position half-way between the Guards and Sir George Brown's camp, and Sir Richard England had advanced his (the third) division to a site halfway between Aladyn and Varna. The line of the lakes, which stretch from Varna up to Devna for a distance of nearly twenty miles, was thus occupied by the four divisions of the British army, at distances of about four miles apart, with their left resting on the crest of the hills which run at right angles to the lake, and their fronts extending over the ridges and plateaux of those hills, with the face towards Schumla.

OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The only work reported of any consequence, in the Black Sea, lately, has been the destruction of the Russian batteries at the Sulinah mouth of the Danube, which was effected on the night of the 26th-27th June, by the *Firebrand* and *Fury*. A number of Russians were killed, and some, including the Commander of the fortress, were made prisoners. The rumour that the fleet had sailed to attack Sebastopol was unfounded. On the 8th inst., Admiral Dundas was still at Varna, to attend the review of the French army, which is nearly all there, and to confer with the Generals. There was, however, a rumour that something had been done at Anapa or the neighbourhood; and the *Swenden Blatt*, of Wednesday, states that Admiral Brust had forced the entrance to Novorosk ch, south of Anapa.

The Commander of Odessa having signified his acceptation of the terms of exchange offered by the British, the *Fury* was dispatched to Constantinople to take away the Russian prisoners, and on Saturday (June 8th), is sailed with them for Odessa.

Lieutenant Glyn, of the *Britannia*, and Prince Ernest of Saxe Leiningen, with thirty petty officers and seamen, have just been detached from the fleet, and placed under the command of Lord Raglan. They left Varna on the 6th, for Rustchuk, in company with a party of sappers. Lieutenant Glyn expects to find some Turkish gun-boats at Rustchuk, which the seamen from the fleet will man. If he should report favorably, more men from the squadron will follow. One object of this expedition will, doubtless, be to capture the Russian Danube flotilla.

THE FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

The latest dates from the Baltic fleet are to the 10th, from Baro Sound, to which anchorage the Commander-in-Chief of the fleets had returned, having found, on account of cholera, which had broken out in several of the ships.

Rear-Admiral Plumridge was absent on his sharp service mission, up the Gulf of Bothnia. Intelligence from him was anxiously expected.

The *Locust*, 3, paddle gun-vessel, Lieut. Commander Day, and *Otter*, 3, paddle gun-vessel, had joined the fleet, from Portsmouth.

The *Dauntless*, 33, screw, Captain Ryder, was at Copenhagen on the 11th inst.

Letters from Dantzic, of the 7th inst., mention that the Russian Government had repeated to the commanders of the strong places situate along the coast of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and of the other localities of that portion of the Russian Empire, the previous orders given to them, to remain on the defensive, and avoid all engagement with the fleets of England and France.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The melancholy accounts from the Danube, and, above all, the disgrace of Prince Paskiewitsch, is said to have caused great sensation at St. Petersburg. Much dissatisfaction is said to prevail, but the Emperor's gifted eloquence will, sooner or later, manifest itself in insurrection, and bring about a catastrophe." As for the Czar, he is described as being more than ever under the influence of the old Empress.

He will not make the sacrifice of one of his ideas, and he persists in believing, in spite of the checks experienced by his troops, that the moment has arrived for the accomplishment of his designs. About the beginning of the month large bodies of troops were taking the route to the capital, and reinforcements were every day directed towards those parts of the coast that were the most menaced by the Allies in the Baltic. Information obtained from all sorts of quarters, and laid under an apparent calmness their uneasiness. Notwithstanding the movements of the troops many important points on the coast are without defence, or defended imperfectly. It is now quite evident that the military resources of Russia have been much exaggerated, in the same way as its other resources have been. The truth is, that Russia is in want of men and money, and the immensity of her territory, of which she is so proud, and for the extension of which she made so many sacrifices, and so indefatigably intrigued, opposes to-day to her defence the most serious material obstacles. Russia is paralysed by her very size. Those same material elements have not allowed her to maintain an effective force of more than 120,000 or 130,000 men in the Principalities, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, and these obstacles also prevent her, in spite of her exertions, and her successive appeals, to line her coasts, along the Baltic and in Finland, with a force sufficient to defend them....

VIENNA, Thursday.—Prince Daniel of Montenegro has dispersed some rioters who took possession of a convent. The ring-leaders died. The calm body of the Montenegrins is peacefully disposed towards the Porte.

It is said that the great mass of the Turkish army is marching towards the mouth of the Danube, and that Gurgevo is held merely by a division.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Canada*, which left Boston on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The news received possesses considerable interest. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Daily Express*, writing on the 3rd inst., announces that the Senate in Executive Session had on the previous Saturday, *rejected the Reciprocity Treaty*. In the Senate the bill to establish a line of mail steam-ships between California and Shanghai—touching at the Sandwich Islands and ports in Japan, had been taken up, and Mr Seward entered into an eloquent exposition of its prov sions. After an animated debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of twenty to nineteen, and then laid aside. The bill appropriating the 800,000 dollars to meet the stipulations of the Gadsden treaty was forced through with astonishing celerity, there being but six votes in the negative. The treaty had been ratified, and the Mexican Minister received a check for 7,000,000 dollars, payable in the current coin of the Republic.

The Canadian advices add nothing of importance to those before received. Party spirit ran very high in Quebec, and the Opposition papers were not very scrupulous in the charges they made against the Government. As an example, we quote the following:—"It has been said that the Government intend to discharge all public officers who refuse to vote as ordered at the next ensuing elections!!! If this monstrous tyranny be perpetrated, it will but add to the burthen of their political sins, and the odium attaching to it will more than compensate for this '*thumping*' of the public servants."

By the United States mail steam ship *Atlantic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, we have news to the 8th inst. The cholera was raging with great severity in Boston, and the towns in the immediate vicinity. A number of disturbances connected with religion had taken place in the New England States. At Manchester, New Hampshire, there had been a riot between parties of Americans and Irishmen, on the 4th of July. At Dorchester, Massachusetts, a Roman Catholic Church had been blown up with gunpowder; and at Bath, Maine, the Roman Catholic Church had been burnt to the ground, on the 4th of July.

THE OVERLAND MAIL

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have received files of papers and correspondence from Bombay to the 7th June; Calcutta, 10th May; Alexandria (Egypt), 7th July; and Malta, 10th July. There is no China Mail.

Everywhere over India, except in the Nizam's dominions, there is perfect quiet, and the ordinary course of events goes on undisturbed. A police force is being organised, for the protection of life and property in Burmah. Part of it will consist of river police for the Irrawaddy, and for the creeks and rivers of the Delta.

A good deal of sickness prevailed at Peshawur, and it had been visited by a slight shock of earthquake. Disturbances have been some slight disturbances among the tribes in the Kohat Pass, from difference among themselves about the money which we pay to them for keeping that pass. A contemplated alliance with Dost Mahomed has given rise to a good deal of discussion, for the most part unfavourable to the project. Officers had great difficulty in getting leave of absence from Peshawur. The *Delhi Gazette* still continues to publish letters from Cabul, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the *Gazette of St. Petersburg*, and the double throne on their authenticity by well-informed Indian journals. Its last letter is dated 10th May, and tales that the Ameer has warned the British Government of the increasing influence of the Persians and Russians at Herat and Candahar, and has asked for English money to aid him in resistance. He has sent a reinforcement towards Balkh, which country is threatened by the King of Bokhara, but he still maintains communication with Russia and Persia.

The last mail from China to Bombay which arrived had brought intelligence of very serious riots at Singapore. For eight or ten days it was in a very critical state. The riots arose from the bad feeling between the Hokien clan, and the Chinchew, Macao, and other Chinese. On the 8th May a bloody fight began in the bazaar, and the efforts of the police to suppress it were quite insufficient. A number of shops were plundered, and had not the Governor and magistrates made their appearance in the principal streets, attended by soldiers, the rioters would, doubtless, have committed still worse excesses. On the succeeding days the riotous Chinese grew bolder, and committed many most atrocious murders.

The most important piece of news from Madras is the formation of the new Indian Reform Association. It was formed at a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the Sheriff of Madras, and Mr. James Ouchterlony occupied the chair. The resolutions moved and adopted were very moderate in tone, and calculated to meet the views of many Indian Reformers.

AUSTRALIA

By the arrival of the *Magdalena* at Southampton, on Monday, we have intelligence, via Panama, from Australia to the 10th May. The production of gold remains at very much the same rate as by last intelligence. No new discoveries of any importance had taken place, and the stock of gold in Sydney was lower. Business was flat, and the news from Europe had not induced speculation to any great extent, but had caused holders to retain their goods. Stocks were heavy. The bank had refused its rate of discount to six per cent. The last harvest was very good, and saved in good condition. The knowledge of England being at war with Russia has caused some attention to be drawn to the question of defences for the Australian harbours. The colony was in a quiet and tranquil state. The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's vessel, the *Crassus* was filled with passengers for her homeward trip and many took passage by the *Golden Age*, by which ship we have received this news. The *Bosphorus* arrived out on the 7th May.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 20

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inch s.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches
July 14	29·720	65·2	49·0	55·7	— 6·4	93	S.W.	0·01
„ 15	29·787	71·5	54·3	60·2	— 1·9	89	S.W.	0·05
„ 16	30·049	70·1	51·6	61·5	— 0·6	46	S.W.	0·01
„ 17	30·115	71·4	51·2	60·8	— 1·3	73	S.W.	0·10
„ 18	29·910	74·9	53·1	63·4	+ 1·4	48	S.W.	0·00
„ 19	29·916	77·0	59·1	67·4	+ 5·4	73	S.W.	0·00
„ 20	30·47	77·8	52·0	63·9	+ 2·0	73	CALM	0·00

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 29·72 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29·49 inches by the afternoon of the 11th; increased to 30·05 by the 16th; decreased to 29·91 by the 18th; increased to 30·05 by the 20th; and decreased to 29·92 by the end of the week. The mean for the week at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29·949 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 14th is the lowest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1841, when it was 54°. During the time the mean daily temperatures were below their average values (viz., on every day from June 27 to July 17), the mean defect was 4·8° daily.

The mean temperature of the week was 61·1°, being 0·9° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 29°, from the 14th reading between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 14th, and the highest on the 20th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21·2°. The least was 15·2°, on the 14th, and the greatest, 28°, on the 19th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of seven-hundredths of an inch.

The weather, on the 14th and 15th, was dull, and the sky completely overcast, from the 16th to the 19th the weather was fine and clear; and on the 20th it was fine but the sky was covered with clouds.

Lewisham, July 21, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, July 15, the births of 1495 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 752 were boys and 743 were girls. In the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years the average number was 1274. The number of deaths were 1045, slightly exceeding that of the previous week, in the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number corrected for increase of population was 1020. Therefore, the mortality of last week was below the average number, but only to a small amount. In the previous week, the number of deaths arising from diseases of the zymotic class, were 373; this week they number 270; whilst the average is 339. Every class of the previous week is duly multiply to diarrhœa, which, with cholera now shows a disposition to become more severe. To diarrhœa 66 deaths are referred, being 21 above the number in the previous week, and 14 above the number in the previous ten years.

LITERARY INSTITUTE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—An adjourned public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for receiving the report of a committee appointed a month ago to inquire into the best mode of forming a [illegible] and professional incorporation. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., [illegible] and the report of the committee was read by Mr. [illegible]. It contained a detail of various plans that had been considered by the committee, and proposed the formation of a society on the most possible basis, under the above title. The report was unanimously adopted, and resolutions for forming such a society were duly passed by the meeting, seconded by Mr. Johnston Neale, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Cranstoun Fleet. Considerable support, it was stated, had already been promised to the proposed institute, and a great number of literary gentlemen present signed their names as subscribers towards its support and as founding members of the society.

MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.—A meeting, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was held at the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, on Wednesday, for the purpose of raising funds for the extension and maintenance of missions to the heathen within and on the borders of the British Empire, especially in South Africa, New Zealand, Melanesia, Borneo, China, &c. The hall was crowded, there being upwards of 2000 persons present, including a large number of ladies. Amongst the distinguished prelates, clergymen, and other gentlemen upon and adjacent to the platform, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chichester, Oxford, Barbadoes, Graham's Town, New Zealand, Natal; the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire, Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape; the Governor of the Bank &c. The proceedings were opened by the Lord Mayor, who stated that the society had already done a vast deal of good, by disseminating the light of the Gospel over the nations of the earth. It had secured the appointment of no less than sixty bishops in Asia, Africa, and America. Resolutions in favour of the objects for which the meeting was called were moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Bishop of Oxford; and seconded by the Bishop of London, Sir George Grey (late Governor of New Zealand), and the Bishop of Natal. Sir George Grey spoke in strong terms of praise of the exemplary, and self-denying lives of the missionaries in New Zealand.

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL CASE.—The long-protracted investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Alfred Richard Dixon was brought to a close on Tuesday. The verdict of the jury was as follows:—"We find that the deceased, Alfred Richardson, died of inflammation, caused by an operation unskilfully performed by Mr. Thomas Wedeles Cooe and Mr. Thomas Wakley, jun. The jury had great great difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion respecting the other matters referred to them by desiring to give any opinion on that head." The Coroner inquired if the Jury wished to prefer a criminal charge against any one, which was replied to in the negative by the foreman of the Jury.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN BELGRAVIA.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, was held at the Riding School, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, on Tuesday, to protest against the Romish practices and doctrines of the Rev. Mr. Liddell and his curates, and to appoint a committee to support Mr. Westerton in his efforts to secure the simplicity and purity of Protestant worship in these churches. In the absence of Viscount Combermere, who had promised to preside, Admiral Harcourt took the chair. The Rev. J. Liddell then opened the meeting with prayer, in the course of which he was interrupted by a band of malcontents, who were ultimately removed from the place of meeting. Resolutions were passed expressing regret, on account of the innovations and superstitious practices lately been introduced in many of our parish churches, and calling upon all sincere Protestants to do all in their power to support Mr. Westerton. It was also resolved that Mr. Westerton ought to be supported in his efforts to secure the simplicity and purity of worship in the parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT LINCOLN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, now being held at Lincoln, promises to be at least as successful, in number and quality of the stock and implements exhibited, as that held at Gloucester last year; and certainly, from the nature of the spot and the character of the local visitors, has more living interest.

The first meeting of the Society took place at Oxford, in 1839, when 22 implements were exhibited: since that period, every year a meeting has been held successively at Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, Derby, Southampton, Shrewsbury, Newcastle, Northampton, York, Norwich, Exeter, Windsor, and Gloucester. At Liverpool, in 1841, the implements entered for exhibition had increased to 219; and since that period have gone on increasing until they reached 1309 (at Newcastle) in 1846, and 2000 (at Gloucester) last year, and rather more than 30,0 at Lincoln. Within the same period great improvement has taken place in stock, especially in sheep and pigs; and a considerable increase in the number and average quality of good live stock has taken place through out the country, of which we shall have to speak when we come to report on the live stock at the present Show; but there is no question that the Royal Agricultural Society have done good service by the Exhibition, where, putting the prize system entirely on one side, there are still the advantages of competition, comparison, and a great social gathering of parties interested in the same pursuit, who, less than any other body in the kingdom, have the opportunity of travelling and comparing notes.

The Lincoln show of implements is more remarkable for useful improvements than startling novelties, either in matters of form or action. In Lincolnshire this part of the show will be more or looked and less stared at than in Shropshire or Devonshire. The Lincolnshire men are and have long been accustomed to see the best implements in use. Although the high price of coal has long retarded the progress of the steam-engine, there is no county in which it is so easy to introduce a new implement, if it is really needed. Take, for instance, the water-drill, which, recently invented, is already making rapid progress in the turnip lands.

In wide-land drainage, the greatest improvement of the agricultural age. By draining necessitated the invention of the beautiful spades and other tools of a shape and quality well worth the attention of the Government department which chooses the tools of Sappers and Miners.

Some men who made steel-edged spades, thought of applying steel to digging forks—hence an implement best known as "Winston's steel fork" although made by several manufacturers, which enables a boy to do a man's work. But the drain dug required tiles at a cheap rate. Hence followed a series of tile-making machines, which have reduced the price of those indispensable aids to good farming by sixty per cent from their original cost.

A volume might be filled with accounts of the revolution which has been produced in the tillage of the soil by the substitution of iron (both wrought and cast) for wood in ploughs and harrows. In many parts of England clumsy wooden ploughs still keep their ground; and, although seventy years ago a patent was taken out for using the case-hardened cast iron ploughshares, which every intelligent farmer employs as a matter of course, we heard them recommended, the other day, by a Herefordshire squire, as a valuable novelty. What a blessing it will be to Herefordshire, when the completion of the railway will enable the Agricultural Society to take its army of implements makers into their fertile districts of the wide-land. The iron cultivator, with its prongs, naturally followed the iron harrow. And so land, in fine tilth and clean, required or deserved quick sowing, and more regular than the primitive broadcast. One hundred and twenty years ago Tull recommended the drill and the horse-hoe. There are parts of England where turnips are now the cheapest, and, of course, the horse-hoe is out of the question. Fine cultivation and the drill-machine were the result of the introduction of the turnip.

The turnips drilled give increased demand for an improved horse-hoe, and now we see, at Lincoln, not for the first time, but with improvements since the last show, a water drill for sowing turnips, which has been heartily adopted by the Wold farmers with immense advantage, and is reported of distributing superphosphate; and a rotatory turnip thinning hoe, the invention of a Norfolk mechanic.

Now, having got our crops on the ground, they must be got in, and here again the Snow-yard, confuses us with numbers and ingenuity of implements, the name of which would have been considered treason a few years ago; for, according to the political economy and poor law system of that day, farmers sought to multiply, and not diminish, the labour, for which needed, or not needed, they had to pay.

Now hay-making machines, for which the demand is enormous, and horse rakes, make us less dependent on the wandering Celt, and brings with our load to the disputed question of "one-horse carts," or waggons. Our agricultural ancestors would stare at the idea of Crossskill's cart-wheels made by machinery, and turned out at the rate of thousands per annum.

Proceeding in due order from hay crops to corn crops, we reach the real reaping machines, which have not yet succeeded in cutting grass; and here we have an agricultural romance in the reaping machine which the Scotch minister, Bell, invented, which, not needed in the superfluity of labour, lay neglected, like many other machines of the same class, for long years. Then came, in America, where the dearth of labour had sharpened men's wits, the mechanical scythe was clearing off acres by the thousand, and thus, in the Great Exhibition, came back to us as a great discovery. Since that memorable year, reaping machines have made a large step in the manufactures of simple wood workers.

The corn cut, our next step is to the barn machinery. In the Lincoln show-yard we see the whole barn managed with all the regularity and precision of a cotton or paper mill; the corn, thrashed by a steam-driven machine, is winnowed, cleaned, put into sacks, and weighed, without manual labour; while the straw is turned over to the straw house to be cut into chaff, if needful, and the chaff is blown into the chaff house, in the midst of barn machinery respectively exhibited by Garrett and Co., and by Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co.

And now, to descend from generalities to particulars, nothing could have been more pleasantly planned than the Lincoln Exhibition, except for always the arrangement of the Society, by which every one, including the press, was excluded from the implement yard. The trial ground for field implements was situated at the top of a hill overlooking the rail from Boston, about three miles from the town, and consisted of light land in old pasture; a large field of rye for trying the reaping machines, another for the horse-hoes and harrows; and a stiff fallow for the strong land and subsoil ploughs.

The plou hing trials ended, both in deep and light land ploughs, in a dead heat between Messrs. Ransome and Messrs. Howard. In the first instance there were six; in the second fifteen, competitors. These fifteen were reduced to eight; but further trials reduced them to the Arcadian pair—Howard and Ransome.

Among the ploughs which were exhibited as specialities, the most remarkable was a new Patent Subsoil and Trenching Plough, the invention of Mr Cutgreves, a farmer—manufactured by Ransome—which made excellent work.

About Fowler's Improved Draining Plough, worked by steam, which was tried on Tuesday, it is not possible to say much, nor is it necessary, as it has already been described and delineated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It did its work beautifully, bored the holes and delivered the tiles on a wire rope, in a manner which must be seen to be believed. It can be used in a moderately-level country, where there are no stones. Whether it can profitably supersede hand labour we will not venture to guess.

In harrows, there was nothing better than Barrett, Exell, and Andrews' well-known implement. Biddle has still the best scarifier; and Bentall, the best broadshare. There were many horse-hoes, but nothing better or cheaper than Garrett's.

The practical farmers flocked in crowds round Chandler's Water-drill for sowing turnips with superphosphate. It has received, we found, a thorough trial at the hands of two eminent farmers during the last two seasons, on the wolds and lowlands near Great Grimsby, and Slaiter; and, although they have have had to lead the water up wards of half a mile, they find it a most valuable means of securing a good rapidly-growing crop, so that the plant is forced beyond the power of the fly to injure it.

The trial of the reaping-machines, of course, created a good deal of excitement. The contest lay between three Garretts, Dray's Improved Hussey, Crosskill's Bell with new knives, Crosskill's work was beautifully done, and complete without manual assistance, but it seemed to try two horses; and the cutting-knives seemed more liable to clog than Dray's. Dray's did its work beautifully, but it required the hard work of a man to take off the corn as cut. The automaton reaper was, also, tried, but proved a total failure.

A small, one-horse French reaping-machine cut the corn very cleverly; and, by an ingenious arrangement, the cutting beam could be turned over at the end of a field, so as to cut on either hand. The machine power was also neatly covered in; but the arrangements for delivering the corn were very imperfect. It was thought probable, by good judges, that this will be the germ of a very much improved reaping-machine. In the north, reaping-machines are decidedly coming into favour. A great Yorkshire farmer mentioned that in 1852, with a reaper very inferior to those on the ground he found the cost to be 4s. 6d. an acre, against 16s. for hand reaping, counting nothing for his horses' labour. Among the things in the yard, well worth noticing, are complete improved stable fittings, with a self-feeding manger. A cart saddle, which can be made to fit equally well a flat-sided or round-backed horse. A great variety of churns, but none better than the old Cheshire cradle churn.

The Cattle Show opened to the public on Thursday; when the peaceful grand rounds, and red, white, and white-faced short-horns, Hereford and Devon bulls, Downs, Lincolns, Leicesters, and Cotswolds; and Suffolk blacks, of Clyde-dale formed a magnificent display which, with the aid of the pencil of Mr. Harrison Weir, we shall illustrate next week.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LINCOLN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE ALLIED FLEETS AND ARMIES AT VARNA.

VIEW FROM THE CAMP OF ALADYN, NEAR VARNA.

SAPPERS REPAIRING THE ROAD BETWEEN SCHUMLA AND VARNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are indebted to three officers of the Expeditionary Force for the accompanying sketches from Varna and its neighbourhood.

First, we have the Allied Fleets and Armies at Varna, sketched on June 24. The scene is deeply interesting. In the bay, part of the English, French, and Turkish Fleets are lying at anchor; dozens of English and French transports are also there. The Allied Army lies encamped on the plains near Varna, looking over the fresh-water Lake of Devna. The whole force of the Allied Army approaches 50,000 The best feeling prevails among the officers and men on both sides; and all are now only waiting for the word to advance. The View is taken from a Turkish fort, at a short distance from Varna.

The View from Aladyn is the subject of the second Illustration. The Camp of the English Forces, eight miles from Varna, is beautifully situated. It is on the reverse side of the ridge, which is the foreground of the accompanying Sketch: here are rugged rocks laid bare by the sand, which the winds drift away, and arrange in new shapes, according to their fancy Nevertheless, all kinds of showy flowers find a place here—the wild geranium for one. Then comes a thick hill-side of trees to the right, above the tops of which rocky points, with more trees, are visible. The sheet of water is a portion of the long Devna Lake, a run or river which winds through the rich meadow to the left (full of cattle) connecting it with the narrow lake on this side. In whatever direction you look, the country is wooded, not with tall, but very flourishing, trees. The village of Aladyn, a mile and a half from the camp, is marked in the Sketch on the left, sheltered among rocks and trees.

The third Illustration shows a party of Sappers repairing the road between Schumla and Varna, preparatory to the march of the army.

The march of the first division from the neighbourhood of Varna to Aladyn, with the thermometer from 80 to 90, must have given the troops a tolerably good sample of Turkish campaigning The roads even after all that had been done to them, by the Sappers and Miners, were in the most primitive state, so that it is not surprising that the journey should have occupied pretty nearly double the time ordinarily calculated for performing the same distance, in heavy marching order.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 23.—6th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24. Insurance Offices first established in London, 1720.
TUESDAY, 25.—St. James.
WEDNESDAY, 26. St. Anne.
THURSDAY, 27.—Almanac duty repealed, 1834.
FRIDAY, 28. Hot days commenced, 1736.
SATURDAY, 29.—French Revolution of Three Days commenced, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1854.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 8	0 32	1 3	1 20	1 52	2 9	2 40	2 55	3 15	3 30	3 50	4 5	4 20	4 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EGILLUM.—The piece in question is a Nuremburg counter, by Wolff Laufer, who lived between 1619-1645 Obverse legend: "ICH. HAB LIE. ANGENEME LYSOTT. DIE MACHT GERICHTET: V. GVNST" (Translation: "I possess the pleasure of that virtue justice and favour"). Reverse legend: "WOLFF LAVFFER. RECHPENG MACHER." (Translation: "Wolff Laufer, maker of counters"). Reverse legend: "GELT. MACHT. SCHELCH." (Translation: "Money makes rogues.")

J. M., of Sherborn.—The impression sent is from a half-guinea of William III., 1699; the coin in the cabinet may have answered "by" replace: by some sale of the die-sinker. The coin is of no value in so bad a state of preservation.

SHIELD.—The Dukes of Newcastle and Satherland both use Ducal Coronets

X. Y. Z.—Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is married to Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Edward Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, county Derby.

GEOLOGY.—The Mount Garrett title and estates are now the subject of litigation. The House of Lords have deferred their decision until an affidavit of ejectment coming on this assize at Kilkenny, is disposed of.

Captain Sir James Clark Ross is third son of George Ross, of Balsarroch, co. Galloway, and nephew of Sir John Ross, C.B.

J. W.—The next higher grade to Captain, in the Royal Navy, is Rear-Admiral of the Blue. The precedence is as follows:—1, Admiral of the Fleet; 2, Admirals of the Red; 3, Admirals of the White; 4, Admirals of the Blue; 5, Vice Admirals of the Red; 6 Vice-Admirals of the White; 7, Vice-Admirals of the Blue; 8 Rear-Admirals of the Red; 9, Rear-Admirals of the White; 10, Rear-Admirals of the Blue; 11, Captains; 12, Commanders; 13, Lieutenants; 14, Masters; 15, Mates; 16, Second Mates; 17, Midshipmen. A Rear-Admiral of the Red becomes, on promotion, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

*** With the present Number are given the Title-page, &c., to Vol. XXIV. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

THE leaders of the military revolt in Spain have developed their plans and extended their base of operations. Disappointed at the first onset in obtaining the military support, on which they seem to have exclusively calculated, Generals O'Donnell, Dulce, and SERRANO, have appealed to the Spanish people. The success, which at first seemed hopeless, is now all but certain. Though Madrid remains a quiet though not uninterested spectator, all accounts agree in representing the insurrection to be in rapid progress. In answer to the manifesto of the associated leaders—declaring their object to be the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837, the implied maintenance of the throne of Isabella II., and the no less significantly implied dismissal of the Camerilla and the Queen Mother—some of the most important towns and provinces of the kingdom have given in their adhesion to the movement. Valladolid, Saragossa, Granada, St. Sebastian, Tarragona, Lerida, Vittoria, Burgos, Salamanca, and Barcelona are amongst the most recent of the pronunciamentos. The Captain-General of Catalonia has declared in favour of the insurgents; and O'DONNELL, in full march through Andalusia, is preparing to ask—and, no doubt, to receive—the co-operation of Seville. We cannot anticipate that the Court will make any lengthened or effectual resistance. The doom of the present system was long ago written. Sooner or later it was certain to be overthrown, either by vigorous external opposition, or by internal rottenness and collapse. The Queen Mother, to avoid expulsion, appears to have beaten herself to Paris; and we may daily expect to hear that Isabella II. has yielded to a necessity which she is unable to control, and consented to receive new advisers, at the hands of the victorious party.

Whatever may have been the original motives of O'Donnell and his coadjutors, or whatever may be the force of the impetus which events may give to their ambition or their patriotism—for as yet we hardly know by which of the two names to designate their proceedings—we do not believe that there is any powerful party in Spain that desires either to overthrow or to weaken the Throne or the dynasty. The experiment of Constitutional Government has not been such as to satisfy the Spaniards themselves, or to raise the credit of their nation. But it must be said that the experiment has never fairly been carried out. The internal factions are too many, too irreconcilable, and too irreconcilable, to permit the easy development and natural growth of free institutions. But, though powerful to retard, faction has been unable to destroy the prosperity and progress of Spain. If Queen Isabella have no great hold upon the affections of the country, there is no system but that which she represents which can be said to have any hold whatever, either upon the judgment or the affection of any considerable party. Spain neither wishes for Absolutism nor Republicanism, and has no desire to gratify the crazy and perilous ambition of the Orleans family, by transferring the Crown from Queen Isabella to the Duchess of Montpensier; neither do we suppose that any one of the multitudinous Spanish Generals, after the fashion of their brothers in blood in Mexico, or the Rio de la Plata, meditates the establishment of a new dynasty in his own person; or that, if any one among them were absurd enough to do so, he would find another person in Spain as outrageous as himself to back him. There seems, therefore, to be nothing left between the *status quo* and the cause which O'Donnell has undertaken.

It is probable that the Constitution of 1837 will rally around it the greater part of the men, whose services at this moment Spain has a right to expect. The Queen has received from these events a rather ominous warning of the danger of the courses into which her weakness and her evil counsellors have betrayed her. Considering how cruelly she has been used, both as a woman and as a sovereign, by those whose duty it should have been to protect her, it is impossible, notwithstanding her many errors, to avoid a feeling of sympathy and commiseration for the misfortunes that seem impending over her. Let her be warned in time. She is as yet the best resource of Spain, and the Spaniards have loyalty and chivalry enough not to make her responsible for all the evils of her reign. We have, as yet, heard nothing of General Espartero. We trust that in this crisis public opinion will not appeal for his services in vain, and that his patriotism and sagacity will have their due weight in balancing and readjusting the dislocated framework of the body politic.

LAST Monday was to have been a grand field-day in the House of COMMONS. The long pent-up discontent of both sides of the House was to have exploded on the question of voting the expenses of the new War Minister and his department. From the one side the public was to have heard the epigrammatic accebitics of Mr. Disraeli, and the solemn denunciations of Sir John Pakington, levelled in full force against the Administration, for not appointing a more warlike War Minister than the Duke of Newcastle, and for not consolidating under his dread command half a dozen or half a hundred heterogeneous and conflicting Boards. From the other side, were to have been launched the more placid objurgations of Lord Dudley Stuart and other metropolitan members, on the impolicy of appointing any man but Lord Palmerston to an office, of which we cannot but think they greatly exaggerate the importance.

But nothing came of all this bubbub of expectation. Lord John Russell having made a preliminary announcement, that Parliament is next week to be asked for a large credit on account of the expenses of the War, the House proceeded to vote the moderate sums demanded for the support of the new War Department. It performed this task with a quiet equanimity, very appropriate to the circumstances, but somewhat unexpected, after all the external heats and animosities which had been excited.

The disposition to underrate the services and attainments of the Duke of Newcastle, will now, it is to be supposed, subside, and his Grace will in due time receive that credit for his zeal, attention, and administrative ability, which he so justly merits. Perhaps the exemplary decorum of these Parliamentary proceedings may be in some degree attributed to the friendly gathering of the forenoon, which took place by invitation of Lord John Russell, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. One section of the usual supporters of the Government, appear, even at that time, to have harboured mutinous ideas—that Lord Palmerston, as War-Minister, would be a name and a thing of greater terror to obstinate Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, than the name of Newcastle, or any other, however weighty and respectable. But the easy, conversational, and even affectionate character of the proceedings at that happy meeting, appears to have obliterated all distrusts and animosities. The Ministerialists met to forgive and be forgiven. Mutual short-comings were confessed and condoned. Every member who had a crotchet, whether it were upon Church-rates, upon the Newspaper-stamp, or the peaceable behaviour of the Emperor Nicholas, gave utterance to it, more in sorrow than in anger. The one hundred and eighty gentlemen present, though they disagreed on many minor points, and even upon questions that need not to be considered minor ones in those halcyon days ere the ferocious Menschikoff gleamed like a meteor on the troubled atmosphere of Constantinople, were all agreed on the one great question, upon which the interest of Great Britain, and of all Europe, is, at the present time, concentrated. It was felt by all, that if, under the imperious pressure of the war, Lord John Russell had consented, but not without a pang, to postpone for the session, perhaps for ever, the great question of Parliamentary Reform, with which his name is so honourably and so imperishably associated, the Government, both in its collective or individual capacity, might be excused for imitating, in smaller matters, so great an example. Church-rates, Newspaper Stamps, and even that *quæstio vexata* of Tenant Right—to the interminable drone of which Mr. Vincent Scully had well-nigh succeeded in emptying the official reception-room of all the guests but himself and Lord John Russell—are questions that will keep till calmer times Whatever rebuffs the Opposition may have in store for the Ministry, it is not likely, after the demonstration of Monday morning last, that their own friends and supporters will give them any further trouble during the remainder of the Session; and, indeed, unless Mr. Disraeli shall deem it incumbent on him to refuse the war funds which Lord John Russell is to ask for next week—a feat which so discreet a statesman is not likely to attempt—we do not see what Parliamentary troubles can arise to mar the festivities at the usual Ministerial whitebait dinner, which will have so shortly to be ordered.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Buckingham Palace at seven minutes past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Royal party left the Palace in six of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a detachment of cavalry, for the private station at Vauxhall, of the London and South Western Railway, and proceeded by a special train to Gosport, whence they crossed the Solent in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, arriving at Osborne at six o'clock.

On Saturday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, when the following presentations took place:—Mr Macinnis, by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to take leave on proceeding to the Court of Sweden as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Jermingham, by the Earl of Clarendon, on being appointed her Majesty's Representative to the Court of Wurtemberg. On the same day the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mat lda Paget and Lord Alfred Paget, paid a visit to her Royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester House. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the Opera Comique with their presence.

On Monday the Queen held a Court for the reception of Count Bernstorff, who had his first audience of her Majesty, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary will leave the Royal apartments at St. James's Palace this day (Saturday), for Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the season. Their Royal Highnesses honoured Miss Coutts with their company at dinner, on Monday last.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent honoured Mr. Claudet with a sitting for a stereoscopic portrait, at his studio in Regent-street, on Tuesday morning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's.

His Excellency Count Bernstorff, accompanied by the Countess and family, arrived at the Prussian Legation on Saturday night, from Berlin, in order to assume his diplomatic duties as Minister from the King of Prussia at the Court of St. James's, in the room of Chevalier Bunsen.

The Marchioness of Westminster held a morning "reception" on the 4th inst., at Grosvenor House, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and a large number of the leading members of the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Listowel and family have left Kingston House, for Convamore, Ireland.

Mr. Harcourt and Frances Countess Waldegrave have been entertaining a large party at Nuneham during the past week.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that a matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between the Earl Spencer and the Hon. Miss Seymour, Maid of Honour to her Majesty. A marriage will also shortly take place between the Lady Dalmeny, widow of the late Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, and only daughter of the Earl Stanhope, and the Lord Harry Vane, younger brother of the Duke of Cleveland. The Lady Sophia Hare, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Listowel, will shortly be married to Mr. Arthur Macnamara.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Prebendary:* The Rev. J. B. Whetley to Templebryan, Cork. *Canonries:* The Rev. P. Freeman, Rev. J. P. Redgwin, Rev. J. A. Ewing, Rev. J. G. Cazenove, and Very Rev. S. Hood, to Cumbrae. *Rectories:* The Rev. E. Hallam to Kilsmanagh, Wexford; Rev. J. Haskell, to East Hackwell, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Jones to Bedwas, Monmouthshire, Rev. R. W. P. Huntley Ryton, Herefordshire; Rev. F. A. Saunders to Yemanton, Yeovil; Rev. R. B. Smith to Barkby Fleetham, Yorkshire. *Vicarage:* The Rev. E. E. A. Ien to Willeme, Cumberland. *Incumbencies:* The Rev J. B. Burne to Aldermaston, near Reading; Rev. G. Morgan to St. Paul's Church, Poole, Dorset; Rev. G. A. Seymour to the Holy Trinity, Westminster.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem: The Rev. W. Quekett, Incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's East, by the communicants and parishioners, on his removal to the Rectory of Warrington, Lancashire; the Rev. H. V. Russell, Curate of Sandrop, by several of the parishioners, on his leaving the parish; the Rev. J. G. Edwards, by the principal inhabitants of Wherton; the Rev. H. J. Turrel, by the parishioners, on his retiring from the Assistant Curacy of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford.

THE FIRST "RAGGED CHURCH" IN LONDON.—On Monday afternoon was laid the foundation stone of a space of worship about to be erected in Mile-end New Town, intended for the educational children of the poor. The building will hold 800 persons.

THE RUSSIAN CROSS.—The richly-carved and gilt cross which the Russians presented to the Ignorant population to be carrying to Constantinople to plant it on the Mosque of St. Sophia, has been taken back from Bulgaria by order of the Russian commander, and placed in the Servian church, at Bucharest, for the present.

WAR PRICES IN RUSSIA.—A letter from Warsaw, of the 3rd states that, in consequence of the state of war, the corn trade of Poland which supplied St. Petersburg and the central provinces of the empire, and which was affected by the Vistula and Dunaberg was gravely imperilled. Conveyance by land is difficult and expensive, and in consequence all kinds of provisions were becoming dearer and dearer in Russia.

ACCORDING to the *Lloyd*, of Vienna, a Russian division of 6000 men had so suffered from heat, that only one half had reached Kempina from Bucharest.

THE navigation of the Danube is re-established. The packet-boat of the Austrian Lloyd's Company has arrived at Galatz. The Anglo-French troops now occupy Scutari; and the Russian flotilla, threatened on all sides, is wandering about on the river.

THE total amount of men and horses of the British and French are in that branch of the service up to Saturday, the 8th instant, from 24th March, were—English troops, 31,478; horses, 4928. French troops, 46,272; horses, 7926. Forming a total of Allied troops of 77,745 men.

SEIZURE OF A RUSSIAN PRIZE IN GRIMSBY DOCKS.—About three weeks ago a vessel with Prussian papers, called the *Johann Christoph*, came into the port of Grimsby. After remaining there a little time she was suspected of being a Russian in disguise, was seized by the Customs-house authorities, and moored in the dock, under the charge of the officers of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. Some irregularity in the seizure having been feared, however, had the vessel released, and it was intended that she might leave the dock. He replied, however, that God had given him the vessel, and if it was His will, God might take it away again; and, therefore, he should not go till he was ready. He remained there six days, and on the morning of the third, a telegraphic message came from London to the effect that the seizure must be made; and this was immediately done, the vessel being moored on each side with another, to detain her securely. The vessel is awaiting the usual process of condemnation, after which a question will arise of a very novel character namely, how far the railway company, as owners of the dock, are entitled to share in the prize-money.

THE ENGLISH CAVALRY HORSES.—The French soldiers at Varna are lost in admiration at the beauty, the symmetry, and the activity of the English cavalry horses. "To be possessor of a cheval Anglais, pur sang," is the crack thing with young mon-yed Frenchmen; and when they see a lot our cavalry mounted on such cattle as would make the reputation of one of them at Longchamps, the surprise knows no bounds. There is, however, a drawback to them; it is thought by the Frenchmen as well as by some people in the English army, how are they to be fed. Will these pampered creatures stand the rough work of a campaign, on short and sometimes bad rations—moreover, as a change of diet from sugar and hay is said to be bad? Hitherto they have shown no signs of failing, but it is imagined that the forage brought on shore with the men is not yet exhausted. No wonder that the French admire them, for their artillery horses, which are the only cattle they have landed here, are of that heavy Norman breed which may be seen all over France, showing traces of everything but blood.—*Letter from Varna.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—According to advices from St. Sebastian of the 18th, the inhabitants of Sarugoza and all the garrison have pronounced for the movement, and General Ignacio Gurrai had taken command of the place.

The Duke of Victory (Espartero) has left Logrono, in order to put himself at the head of the movement. The Army of the North is under march in order to put itself under the Duke.

General Zabala has written to Bayonne, ordering the soldiers and officers of the Cordova Regiment, who had fled the country, to return to Spain, and to meet him at St. Sebastian.

Despatches from Madrid announce that General Narvaez has offered his services to the Queen, and was busy in forming a new Administration. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated the 21st, announces that Madrid and its garrison have pronounced against the Queen.

The Premier, Count San Luis (Sartorius) has fled from Madrid.

General Espartero is marching on Madrid at the head of the Army of the Centre, and General Zabala is marching in the same direction with the Army of the North.

Valladolid, Saragossa, Grenada, Tarragona, Burgos, Vittoria, Gerona, and Lerida are said to have given in their adhesion to the *pronunciamento*.

The Three per Cents closed to-day at 70f. 75c., and the Four and-a-Half per Cents at 97f. 50c., for the end of the month.

SPAIN.—Advices have been received from Madrid of the 18th inst. The insurrection was master of Madrid during the night. At two in the morning the troops engaged acted vigorously against the barricades. The *Gazette* publishes a list of new Ministers. Three are Moderates:—Duke Rivas, President and Marine; Mayaes, Foreign Affairs; Rios Rosas, Interior. Three Progressistas:—Lacerna, Justice; Estero, Finances; Rodo, Public Works.

The whole of Catalonia has risen. The Captain-General leads it. There has been fighting on different points. Valladolid has pronounced. The Captain-General and Governor have been made prisoners.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

By the telegraphic despatch from Marseilles we learn that the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the Austrian note reached Baron de Bruck on the 8th, and that gentleman at once communicated it to the Divan, and to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers. The rumour was prevalent that this reply was so evasive that a rupture with the Cabinet of Vienna was inevitable. In consequence of the communication made by M. de Bruck to Redschid Pacha, the Ottoman Cabinet met and held two Councils on the 9th. The next morning an aide-de-camp from the Minister of War was dispatched to Varna, and another to Schumla, with despatches for Marshal de St. Arnaud and Omer Pacha. The object of these despatches was, it is said, to inform these Generals of the resolutions come to by the Ministry, and to recommend them to advance. It is already known that the Generals had not waited for their recommendations, but had already, on the 4th, decided on the plan of attack which has been executed on the line of the Danube.

The Allied squadrons were still at Baltschik on the 7th. It appears, however, that they were preparing to quit their anchorage, and were only waiting for siege material, which was every moment expected. Their departure was looked on at Constantinople as so much the more important, as several captains of merchant vessels coming from the Black Sea pretended that the Russian fleet had come out of Sebastopol, and was seen at some distance from the coast. That assertion, however, appears altogether unfounded. The news from Asia was more favourable, the Russians having experienced a check on the frontier. The Porte has already sent troops and money to the army in Asia. The last reinforcement consists of 8000 men and twenty pieces of cannon.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The Sulinch mouth of the Danube is occupied by British and French troops. The Russian coast has been closely reconnoitred, from the Kilia mouth of the Danube to the mouth of the Dniester. Three steamers of the Allied fleets guard the mouths of the Danube to prevent the escape of the Russian river flotilla; while the party of British seamen which has gone overland to Kustchuk from Varna will unite with the Ottoman river fleet in an attack on the enemy's boats.

OMER PACHA'S ARMY.

The last intelligence from Wallachia announces that the Turkish troops were fortifying themselves at Giurgevo, so as to render that place an important strategical point. The Russians were continuing their concentration at Bucharest.

It is said in Vienna that the great mass of the Turkish army is marching towards the mouths of the Danube, and that Giurgevo is held merely by a division.

Omer Pacha has sent a corps, under Halim Pacha, up the Aluta, which will endeavour to turn the right flank of the Russo-Wallachian army.

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Private accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 10th, report that the cholera was raging with great violence, and had imposed a sacrifice very distressing to the imperial court. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Count Worontzow-Daschkoff, formerly envoy at Stuttgart, Turin, and Munich, died at Peterhoff, on the night of the 8th, from the effects of this malady. The Count felt ill on the 4th, but went on the 5th to Peterhoff, in opposition to medical advice, and there celebrated the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. Here he was seized with cholera, and vainly attempted to cure it by taking large draughts of Seltzer water and effervescent lemonade.

THE FRENCH BALTIC TROOPS.

A letter from Kiel of the 15th, in a Berlin newspaper, says:—"Persons ordinarily well informed, state that the French expeditionary army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally in the island of Seeland, and that Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality."

The *Nicolai I* arrived at Duntzig on the 20th. She left Baro Sound with Sir Charles Napier's and the French fleet on the 18th. The fleet went to the Aland Islands.

ARRIVALS FROM AUSTRALIA.—The *Iris* arrived on Thursday from Adelaide with 10,304 ounces of gold, and the *Parsospore*, from Melbourne with 20,212 ounces. The *Leander* from Sydney, has no gold on freight. The *Marion Moore* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday from Melbourne, with 36,500 ounces: in all 67,016 ounces of gold.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—At a meeting held on Thursday, the attendance was remarkably numerous and the report adopted with general expressions of confidence. The chairman explained in detail the causes which had necessitated an increased outlay, and mentioned that the £50,000 which it was now proposed to borrow, would fully cover every requirement. An expectation was also stated that the main portion of the building, and the interest on loans, will be covered by the receipts from season tickets, refreshments, and exhibition rents, and that the money from daily visitors will all be applicable to dividends. With respect to the contemplated proposal for admitting shareholders on Sunday, it was announced that a legal opinion has been given of the possibility of its invalidating the charter, and the point was, therefore, for the present withdrawn.

NATIONAL FESTIVAL IN CELEBRATION OF THE UNION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Yesterday (Friday) an influential meeting of the Lord Mayor's Committee appointed to promote the above object was held at the Mansion house—Lord Ebrington, M.P., in the chair—to take into consideration the report of the General Purposes Committee. The report was to the effect that £40 0 had been subscribed for the festival; that communications had been addressed to the Mayor of each municipality, to the sheriff of each county, and to the various bodies in the metropolis, and power was also granted to appoint not more than three persons to proceed to Paris for the purpose of ascertaining whether the month of October—or, if not that month, what other period—would be convenient for the guests generally. Letters were read from the Lord Mayor and from Mr. Laing, M.P., strongly urging the postponement of the festival to another year on account of the season being so advanced. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting mostly in favour of the festival being held this year—the report was ultimately received; the Committee pledging itself "to continue its efforts to carry out the object in a manner worthy the great occasion."

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE speech of Mr. Milnes at the unoovering of the monument to Thomas Hood, in the Cemetery at Kensal Green, has just been printed, from a copy corrected by its author. It is a sensible, and appropriate speech touching with a skilful hand on the literary merits of the man commemorated. That Hood deserves a memorial of the kind, no one can doubt; but the erection of this monument is suggestive of the graves of other eminent Englishmen that are still unmarked. If we are raising a monument in this country to wit and humour, the author of "Hudibras" surely should have been the man whose unmarked grave in Covent-garden might have been pointed out to passers-by as a spot containing all that is mortal of so great an author. If the Scotch wanted to commemorate the union in one person of English humour with Scotch humour, they might find, in a churchyard in Piccadilly, all that remains in mortal flesh and bone of Arbuthnot, the chosen associate of Pope and Swift. In the very cemetery in which Hood reposes lies the Rev. Sydney Smith, without, we believe, a monument to mark the spot—certainly without any monument to his memory raised by public subscription. Some six years ago there was a parochial attempt, in Covent-garden, to mark the grave of Butler—but it was only an attempt. One active and influential person, known in literature and known to society, might soon remove this growing scandal. Why should not Mr. Milnes take it in hand? He will remember one line, at least, of a remarkable epitaph on a London worthy—"He knew immortal Hudibras by heart." Strange that the grave of the illustrious author should be unmarked, and that the grave of the unknown who had learned his "immortal" poem by heart should be thus distinguished.

A kind of useless sigh has been uttered during the present week over the demolition of the gateway from Great George-street, Westminster, into St. James's Park. Our contemporaries treat it as a piece of antiquity, and carry us back to the times of Mr. Storey, who, in the reign of King Charles II., was keeper of the ducks (of the feathered sort) to the Merry Monarch, and had a house on the site of the gate which bears his name. When Mr. Storey gave his name to this park gate, Storey's Gate was nothing more than a wicket from Westminster to the Vo'ary, in what is still called Birdcage-walk. Storey's-gate has no associations like Temple-bar: the building just demolished could hardly remember Jack Wilkes. It has gone, as it deserved to go—like the Halfpenny-hatch, Little turnstile, and the Marsh Gate Turnpike.

A contemporary, distinguished for his pertinacity in putting in blows (often well warded off) against every candidate to be considered the author of "Junius," has just been distinguishing himself in a different way, by two long criticisms on an advertisement of the forthcoming edition of Pope. The critic has lately been spending a fortnight in Sussex, is evidently well up in the Caryll genealogy, and has gone with care into the Burrell collections for the county of Sussex. He is a man of means; he is a gentleman at large; above all, he is a curious, and, therefore, necessarily, a successful inquirer. He, of course, has no ground of quarrel with the advertised editors of the forthcoming edition; nor does he quarrel with them: he gives them rather the puff preliminary. From his liking for parish registers, one would almost suspect that the critic was Mr. Croker himself; but this we can confidently pronounce it not the case. We can recommend the articles more for the new letters and tombstone information they bring to light, than for the inferences made from them by the critic. The critic is wrong about Addison and the Guardian; right about the stupid confusion between Craggs and Caryll; too boastful about his supposed discovery of Pope's residence at Chiswick—a fact obvious to all who have looked with any care into the original MS. of Pope's Homer; and entitled to every credit for unearthing a Mrs. Weston, the "Mrs. W." supposed to have been the heroine of the "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady." If advertisements are not to be exempt from criticism, that folio of four pages, or quarto of twenty-eight, "which not even critics criticise," will, doubtless, come under the tender talons of the critical claw.

"Bibliomania," we are told, has revived. Where is Dr. Dibdin? Here we have the Roxburgh Club-days restored—and the times, once more, of Richard Heber and his stout Jackall, Mr. Thorpe. The Hasle woods and Dibdins of to-day may now revive the Roxburgh Revels, so amusingly lashed by Hood; for, as far as Shakspeare is concerned, a sum of a like amount was never before given for a single volume, as was given on Saturday last for a first folio Shakspeare. The clear and agreeable face of Mr. Wilkinson was never seen to greater advantage. His hammer, some six years ago, had knocked down the very same lot (can we call such a volume a lot?) for one hundred and fifty-five pounds. There it was, again under the same hammer—to realise what? Mr. Wilkinson was confident he saw the right sort of men before him, and his eyes foretold a triumph. There was the Rev. A. D. and G. D., and Mr. C. of Manchester, P. C., and many more of name, all spectators of the race. To continue in jockey language, the volume was entered well. Mr. Lilly (warmed with a touch of the fire of Thorpe, Rodd, and Pickering) made a spirited start at one hundred guineas. He had immediately other competitors at ten and twenty-guinea leaps; Mr. Wilkinson put aside his hammer—he could have no use for it for some time yet. The room shared his feeling. At one hundred and fifty guineas it did stop for a time. It was now at a sum more than Mr. Gardiner had given for it—at a higher sum than had been given before for any copy of the same book. Another five guineas started a fresh heat, and at two hundred guineas Mr. Wilkinson's hand was seen on the move towards the hammer, though his eyes were still fixed on some long-pocketed competitors, who would not see the hammer drop at such a figure. Nor did it drop. Mr. Boone stood to his guns—in fact, was compelled to retire before Mr. Lilly, to whom it was knocked down for the princely sum of £250. Mr. Lilly never looked more smiling—you would have fancied from his healthy and good natured face, that he looked for a plaudit. He certainly deserved one.

Art flourishes in April and May, and when the Academy closes in July—easels wear additional coats of dust, and palettes are no longer in painters' hands. The pre-Raphaelites are laughing at the number of painters on the move towards watering-places—trying to see what Mr. Frith saw and rendered so charmingly, "Life at the Sea-side."

MARSHAL RADETZKY AND GENERAL HESS.—Letters from Venice, of the 14th, state that the Austrian Government is sending large bodies of troops from all parts of the Austrian forces intended to operate against Russia. He openly declares that he has been passed over, not because he is unfit for the service, but because he could do the work in earnest, and that the Government of Austria knows he would do so. He, moreover, adds, that General de Hess is a Russian agent, and that he has been so acted simply because it is known he will do nothing. When her the old man's ire warps his judgment as to the intentions of his Govern ment or not remains to be seen. At all events, the Austrian Government is making preparations as if it were determined to set about the business in right earnest. The conscription is not confined to Venice; it is carried on with equal vigour in all the Italian provinces of Austria.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—On Saturday Mr. James Hann, late Mathematical Master of this school, upwards of seventeen years, was presented with a purse of money, as a testimonial of the gratitude and esteem of his pupils.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

A meeting of the usual supporters of the Government was held in Downing-street, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, at one o'clock, on Monday. The meeting was called by circulars, which were issued on Friday, and the object of it was mainly to see what can be done to restore that harmony between the Government and their friends which has been so much disturbed lately. The members of the Government present were—Lord John Russell, Sir G. Grey, Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Cardwell, Sir John Young, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. R. Lowe, the Solicitor General, the Lord Advocate, Lord Elcho, Mr. Hayter, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Grenville Berkeley, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. W. Cowper, Lord E. Bruce, Mr. Monsell.

Lord John Russell said he had thought it advisable to assemble those members of the House of Commons who usually gave the Government their support, in order to consult with them upon the present state of affairs, and to remove any misunderstanding or misapprehension which might exist upon any point. Having made a few remarks in explanation and defence of his conduct with reference to the Reform Bill and various other measures, he went on to speak of the War. Nothing was yet known as to the ultimate resolution of Prussia and Sweden. As regarded Austria, should the answer to the summons sent to Russia by the German Powers be unsatisfactory, "there could be no doubt whatever that Austria would at once go with the Maritime Powers." But the events of war were uncertain. A great struggle with one of the first military powers of Europe must necessarily involve this country in a very great and serious expenditure, and Government would be obliged to apply to the House of Commons for a very considerable sum. The Government, of course, must trust to the House placing confidence in them with respect to this necessity. He did not for a moment mean to deny that no other Government was possible but the present. He did not know what combinations might be formed. He did not know whether Lord Derby and his friends, or any other persons, might be able to form a Government. But so long as himself and his colleagues constituted the Government, and had upon them the responsibility of the war, of course they must appeal to the House of Commons for its generous confidence and support, for no Government which had not the support and confidence of the House of Commons could hope to carry on a great contest like the present to that successful issue which every person in the country most anxiously desired to see.

Mr. Vernon Smith complained of the conduct of Government with reference to the admission of Dissenters to Oxford, and found fault with the choice which had been made of the Duke of Newcastle as Minister of War.

Mr. Horsman also complained of that appointment. A large number of Lord John Russell's usual friends were of opinion that under the circumstances of war, it was unfortunate that Lord Aberdeen should be Prime Minister. They could not, from Lord Aberdeen's well-known views, anticipate that the war could be carried on in a manner consistent with the power and dignity of this country, so long as the noble Earl held the chief place in the Government.

Mr. Hume approved of the position of Lord Aberdeen in the Government, and said he was very glad to see the manner in which the Peelite party had joined the old Liberal party. At the same time he blamed Lord John Russell for opposing measures which were supported by three fourths of his usual supporters. He was taking the most effectual course to break up and destroy the Liberal party.

Mr. Bright said, he had so often opposed the Government this session, that he had hardly any right to be called on for advice. He thought the difficulties in which the present Government was placed arose from its want of a definite policy. As regarded the disaffection complained of by Ministers, it was owing to the course taken by Government. Lord Palmerston on the Ballot, and Lord John Russell on the Church-rate question, differed entirely from the majority of their supporters. On the newspaper question, also, Ministers were opposed to the views of their friends. Ministers were also without a policy as to the conduct of the war. Could Lord John Russell tell the House what was now the fact, and upon what terms peace would be accepted? As to Lord Aberdeen, he had, for his part, great confidence in the noble Earl; and was extremely sorry to see the bitter and malignant attacks which were made upon him.

Lord D. Stuart spoke strongly in favour of Lord Palmerston's fitness for the situation of War Minister.

Mr. Layard expressed some apprehensions with regard to the conduct of Austria.

Mr. V. Scully introduced the question of tenant-right in Ireland. But by this time the attendance had become very thin; and, after Lord John had thanked members for their presence, the meeting, which lasted more than an hour and a half, broke up.

THE HOOD MEMORIAL.—On Tuesday last the Hood Memorial—of which we gave an illustration and a description last Saturday—was inaugurated at Kensal-green Cemetery, in presence of a large number of persons, including several intimate friends of the lamented poet and humourist. Previous to the uncovering of the monument, Mr. Monckton Milnes delivered an oration on the author of the "Song of the Shirt," well worthy of the subject and the occasion. It was rather a French than an English habit, he said, to make eulogistic orations at the tombs of their friends. The custom was not quite congenial to our taste; but there were reasons why on particular occasions, like the present, it could not be displeasing. In the present instance a character especially distinguished for wit, gaiety and humility, it was that of the late Thomas Hood; and it would, therefore, be most unbecoming to indulge a species of eulogy, which, if he were among them, would be displeasing to himself. In his own expressive words, he loved

> To kneel remote upon the simple sod,
> And see us *forma pauperis* to God.

And, bearing in mind this touching sentiment, all they (his friends) had to do was to commit him, with all his errors, such as they were, to the mercy of God, but at the same time to keep his memory dear, and his position right among men. Mr. Milnes then proceeded to draw a concise sketch of Thomas Hood, as a poet and a humourist; and, after a graceful allusion to the prompt humanity evinced by the late Sir R. Peel, he then introduced that Mr. Hood was in distress, concluded his address by expressing a hope that all present would bear away with them the reflection, that the fame of which an honest man should be ambitious was such as belonged to one who was among them a brother and a friend, and whose works were of such a nature as to make us grateful to the race and country of which we were common citizens and men. At the close of the address the monument was uncovered, and the people thronged around it to examine its merit and characteristics.

WE understand that, on Saturday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, honoured Mr. Noble the sculptor, with a visit to his studio, to inspect, and think, the colossal figure of the bas-reliefs for the memorial to Thomas Hood; the colossal statue to Wellington, now in progress for the city of Manchester; the marble statues of the Hero-Duke, prepared for the East India House; and of Sir Robert Peel, for St. George's hall, Liverpool, his Royal Highness was pleased to express his high admiration of these important works, and also of two fine busts of the Marquis of Anglesey and Professor Faraday, recently produced by Mr. Noble.

THE NEW REREDOS FOR ELY CATHEDRAL (engraved in our Journal of last week) is the gift of one munificent individual, J. Dunn Gardner, Esq., a gentleman of wealth, who has for his only child, an invalid, erected the monument to his deceased wife. In the panels will be other monumental sculpture; among which are small busts of the major Prophets and the Doctors of the Church. Many parts will probably be enriched with metallic work of antique and other marbles, and the spiral shafts with cornelians and bloodstones; other parts will also be enriched (but sparingly) with gilding. The whole will be one of the richest pieces of ecclesiastical work of the kind which has been executed of late years. The general execution of the work is by Mr. Rattee, of Cambridge, the figure-sculpture by Mr. Philip, of Rochampton-street.

THE MUNICH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION was opened on Saturday last, with all the pomp, by the King. The number of exhibitors amounts to 6588: of these, 2331 are Bavarians; 1477 Austrians; and 767 Prussians: Würtemberg gives 443, and Saxony 446.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The return of visitors to the Sydenham Palace this week is highly encouraging. On Monday 16,703 persons paid for admission at the doors, and 834 season-ticket holders received their visits. On Tuesday 16,659 paid the admission fee, and 1151 season-ticket holders were admitted. On Wednesday there were 17,115 visitors; and on Thursday, 17,415—which, with 1,81 season-ticket holders, made altogether 18,696 visitors in that day.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT MANCHESTER.—This convention, which commences its labours on the 1st of August, will receive an additional interest in the presence of the Hon. John Van Buren, a prominent American politician, and son of Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States. Mr. Van Buren visits this country to be present at the forthcoming Anti-Slavery Convention, and to advise with his fellow-workers in the noble cause of negro emancipation in the United States with which his father, as well as himself, has for several years been identified.

"FRUITS."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Exhibition will close this day (Saturday). We present to our readers three of the choice works in the collection, which we have hitherto been prevented inserting by the great pressure of subjects of less pacific interest.

"Fruits"—a very attractive picture in the West Room—is Mr. Lance's solitary contribution to the present Exhibition. From his known dexterity of hand, we should have expected other pictures from his pencil; but when we reflect on the extent of his canvas, and the labour successfully bestowed throughout, it is easy to see that his time has been fully employed. He has chosen his own motto

HENGRAVE HALL, SUFFOLK, THE SEAT OF SIR THOMAS R. GAGE, BART.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Fresh from the teeming lap of bounteous Earth,
Nursed by the dews and summer's glowing sun,
To juicy, gushing ripeness, fit to fill
The golden vases of an emperor's feast
Where kings are guests.

All that nature and Covent-garden can supply in the way of the best fruits of the earth Mr. Lance has copied with a deceptive pencil. He has robbed, and for the same picture, the Zoological Society's Gardens of one of its finest birds, and has sought to represent the beauty of manhood in the owner of such treasures. The man, we must confess, we should have liked to have seen a little more manly: he has been fed too much on his own stores—melons and peaches.

Mr. Physick (the sculptor of the next Illustration) is distinguished for the spirit of his conceptions and the delicacy of his modeling. While he is bold, he yet remembers that repose is an essential requisite in sculpture. It is true that you constantly track him in what Dryden calls the snows of the ancients; but he follows great works and men—as we observed of Mr. Foley—with anything but a servile adherence: he has confidence in his own creative powers; and where you find him warming his own genius by the fire of others, you soon see that he does not borrow from poverty, but from choice. "Defend the Fatherless" is the subject appropriately selected by Mr. Physick for the portico of the new School of Industry for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, for the reception of about sixty orphan girls who have lost *both* parents; and who are clothed, educated, maintained, and trained for domestic service. The charity was instituted in 1786, upon a small scale, under the pastoral superintendence of the late Rev. Basil Woodd; and, by recent efforts, has been greatly extended. It is supported entirely by voluntary donations and annual subscriptions. Four hundred and twenty-eight orphan children have already been benefited by this charity. The model has yet to be executed in stone.

Mr Hook, to whom we owe the next really clever picture, is deservedly looked upon, both within and without the Academy, as one of the most promising of the young Associates. He is not a prolific, but he is a careful, artist. His soul seems to dwell in Venice; and he would appear never to put his palette upon his thumb without a thought turning towards Titian. We will not say with Jervas, the painter, "Poor little Tit, how he would stare;" although what Jervas supposed was true of his head of Lady Bridgewater, that he had painted it in the style of Titian, is not altogether untrue of Mr. Hook in some of his best compositions. The Venetian masters, to whom Mr Hook seems so decidedly addicted, were not famous for design, though they occasionally brought more figures upon the canvas than can be found in the compositions of any other school. Their great merit was colour. When we think of Titian and Tintoret and Paul Veronese, we see before us all the treasures of the palette—all that Van Eyck introduced, and Rubens turned to such glowing account.

The subjects chosen by Mr. Hook show his Venetian and Titianesque tendency: "Othello's First Suspicion," the "Defeat of Shylock," "Bianca Capello," "An Escape from the Emissaries of Galeazzo Visconti,' "A Dream of Venice," "The Rescue of the Brides of Venice." This year, however,' he has sought to vary his style—but not with his old success. We find, in the subjects that differ from his beaten path, that his hand—

Has lost that sprightly ease
Which marks security to please.

He fails to command attention by his "Rest by the Wayside" (No. 117), and by his "Few Minutes to Wait before Twelve o'Clock" (No. 147); but it is impossible for the eye to rest on his picture from the "History of France in the Sixteenth Century" without feeling that here we are arrested by no common hand. He has chosen a tumultuous scene—a period of religious strife—the "Time of the Persecution of the Christian Reformers in Paris, in 1559." We are not sure, however, that religious animosities are altogether fitting subjects for the pencil of the painter: we will readily admit that they afford striking points, and pictorial contrasts; but are they, in themselves, subjects which come home direct to the sympathies of all? Religion is so staid and holy, that we shudder at the representation of persecutions, so contrary to the better feelings of a Christian mind. Mr. Hook, in his well-told story, has represented the Roman Catholics of France in 1559 triumphant in the streets, singing canticles before images, inviting all who passed by to join in their devotions, and insulting and beating those whose belief led them to a contrary worship. Observe the insult that is offered to the Christian Reformer in the very centre of the picture. How well the incident is told! Mark the triumph of the priest and the seemly forbearance of the persecuted. Mr. Hook has seldom been more successful in catching and rendering contrasts of this pictorial, though, as we must repeat, in some respects, this disagreeable nature.

GROUP FOR THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, GROVE-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—BY M. G PHYSICK.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

HENGRAVE HALL.

We engrave upon the opposite page this fine ancestral house, which was recently visited by the Archæological Institute. Hengrave, the seat of Sir Thomas Kookwoode Gage, Bart., is a noble and unique example of the "stately embattled Manor-house," at the period of the Tudor dynasty. There are very few houses built at the commencement of the sixteenth century remaining in this country; and of these most are in ruins, or so altered as to retain little of their original character. The Manor of Hengrave, having been held for more than two centuries by a knightly family of that name—viz., from the reign of Henry II. to the reign of Henry V., passed to Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and on the marriage of Lord Henry Stafford, the Duke's third son, with Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of King Henry VII., the Duke settled upon them the Manor of Hengrave, and it was afterwards the Countess' Dowry-

"TIME OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN REFORMERS IN PARIS, IN 1559."—PAINTED BY J. C. HOOK, A.R.A.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

house. It continued in the possession of the princely house of Stafford until the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, who perished on the scaffold in the reign of Henry VIII. From this Duke Hengrave had been previously purchased by Sir Thomas Kytson Knight, a person of great wealth, and at that time Sheriff of London. He commenced the building of the present mansion in 1525, and completed it in 1538. By the removal, in the seventeenth century, of the outer court, and later of a range of building on the east and north sides of the mansion, the house has been reduced one-third, at least, from its original size. The Church, which, since its consecration in 1689 with the adjoining parish, has been used only as a mausoleum for the owners of the hall. It is a small edifice, with a round embattled tower, now completely mantled with ivy, and is of very early date. The chancel contains some fine monuments, erected to the Kytsons and Bunchiers, Earls of Bath, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and others of a later period to the families of Darcy, Earl Rivers, and Gage.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY postponed his motion for papers relating to the cession of the Danish Principate of by the Americans.

The Merchant Shipping Bill passed through Committee, and was reported with amendments.

Lord GRANVILLE moved the third reading of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill.

Lord MONTEAGLE opposed the third reading, and moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

After considerable discussion, the Government acceded to this proposition, and the bill was accordingly referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he should next week move, in a Committee of the whole House, a vote of credit for the purpose of carrying on the war. He hoped, he added, that he should be able to lay the estimate upon the table by Thursday next.

THE MINISTER OF WAR.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving an estimate to defray the expense of the department of the Secretary of State for the War Department, gave an outline of the changes in contemplation in the military departments. The great change would be the separation of the civil from the purely military departments of the Army—the Commander-in-Chief and the Master-General of the Ordnance retaining all the military patronage, the civil appertaining to the Secretary of State, so that the House of Commons would have before it the whole military expenditure, under the responsibility of the Secretary of State. The changes in contemplation must, he said, be carried in effect from time to time. It was impossible to accomplish all of them at the commencement of a war, and he asked for time to effect them under the responsibility of the Government. In connexion, he moved a vote of £17,800.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, he had listened to the speech of the noble Lord with feelings of the greatest astonishment and disappointment. They had appointed a Secretary of State for the War Department, who had determined what were to be the duties of that important office. Before making for a vote, they were bound to make up their minds upon the subject.

Mr S HERBERT entered into details, in order he said, to make more clear what were the intentions of the Government. He explained and justified their views, observing that the Government were bound, at this critical period, not to throw the whole military volume out of gear, but to feel their way, and maturely consider the changes before they were adopted.

After a few words from Colonel Dunne and Mr. G. Butt, the resolution was agreed to.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the remaining clauses of the Bribery &c., Bill.

On the 26th, which imposed certain penalties, including the guilt of a misdemeanour, upon a person paying expenses of an election except to the candidate or election officer, the words "guilty of a misdemeanour" were, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, struck out.

The 29th clause, which required the returning officer to publish in a newspaper an abstract of the bill of election expenses, underwent a long discussion and some amendments. It was carried, upon a division, by 178 to 94.

On reaching the 33rd clause, the Chairman reported progress.

The House next went into Committee on the Stamp-duties Bill, to which several new clauses were added.

The Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill passed through Committee.

The Joint-Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as well as the Poor-law Commissioners Continuance (Ireland) Bill, after an ineffectual attempt by Colonel Dunne to limit its operation to two years, instead of five.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Court of Chancery Bill, the Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, and the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Vaccination Act Amendment Bill went through Committee.

The Ecclesiastical Capitular Estates Management Bill was considered in Committee, and several clauses passed.

The report from the last Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Jamaica Loan Bill, the Royal Military Asylum Bill, and the Criminal Justice Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. G. LLADAS moved for copies of certain correspondence, documents, and minutes of evidence regarding the quarrel that has arisen between Dr Reid and the Board of Works relative to the ventilation, &c., of the new Houses of Parliament.

The motion was opposed by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and negatived without a division.

Mr. POWYS moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the claims of the representatives of the late W. Surgeon and the Lord Routined, at the Peace of 1815 by the French Government, to compensate the losses suffered by British subjects through the confiscation of their property. After a short discussion, the House divided: —For the motion, 89; against it, 40.

Admiral WALCOTT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the claims of Captain Dickenson, respecting the bullion and property returned by his exertions from the wreck of the *Thetis*, was also lost by a majority of one.

FLOGGING ON BOARD THE "STAR."

Mr. WILLIAMS moved for returns of the number of floggings and discharges that had occurred on board her Majesty's ship *Star*, with the particulars of each alleged offence, and the nature of the punishments inflicted. Much cruelty and tyranny had, he alleged, been committed by the captain of the *Star* in the Baltic station, which demanded investigation. The hon. member enlarged upon the inexpediency of maintaining the system of corporal punishment in the navy, and charged the Board of Admiralty with testifying an inveterate attachment to its severities.

Sir J. GRAHAM, after repudiating the charge of fondness for corporal punishment on the part of the Admiralty Board, proceeded to deny the accuracy of the statements on which the motion was founded. The conduct of Commander Vansittart in the case had been thoroughly scrutinised by the superior authorities; the matter was now closed, the vessel had gone to the Baltic under another commander, and the crew were perfectly attended and orderly. He deprecated any interference on the part of the House with the delicate question of discipline; and, in the case before them, he contended that there was no occasion for doing more than the Admiralty had already done with all the parties concerned.

After some remarks from Mr. L. Heyworth and Admiral Berkeley, Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion.

A motion was carried for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the cheapest and most efficient mode of providing for the printing required by the legislature or for the public service.

On the motion of Mr P. UNIACKE, a Select Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the management of the loan fund societies of Ireland.

The India Appointments Bill and the Spirits (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving that the order of the day for considering the Lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill should be read for the purpose of postponement, referred to the present state of legislative business in that branch of the Legislature. The Peers had passed a resolution setting forth that no new bills, other than supply bills, or under special circumstances, should be considered in their House after July 25. Thinking this resolution reasonable, and wishing to adapt the proceedings of the Commons to its requirements, he proposed to urge forward all the measures which now stood for progress, and which it was desirable to carry during the present session, so as to send them up to the other House by Monday next as latest. Among these bills he considered the Bribery Bill as of chief importance, and accordingly intended to go on with it both at the morning and evening sitting on Thursday if necessary. On the other hand, such bills as had already passed the Upper House should be postponed; and the noble Lord accordingly moved that the Oxford University Bill should stand for consideration, as amended, on Thursday the 27th inst.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was resumed, and Mr. Serjeant SHEE replied at considerable length to the objections which had been urged against his measure. The session, he remarked, was so advanced that the House could not be troubled further with this bill; and, therefore, there need be no reluctance to give him leave to lay it on the table.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. Napier, Mr. Frewen, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Bowyer joined. The House then divided—For leave to bring in the bill, 84; against, 117: majority, 86.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The consideration, in Committee, of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill was resumed.

The opposition to the measure, on the part of the Irish members, was renewed, upon the plea that Roman Catholic children might be sent to the schools for the purpose of various proselytising efforts.

Mr. LUCAS, Mr. V. Scully, Mr. Serjeant Shee, and Mr. F. Scully urged objections on this point, and the last named hon. representative was still speaking when the clock pointed to a quarter to six, and the Chairman reported progress.

The Jury Trial (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

Sir J. YOUNG obtained leave to bring in a bill to Provide for the Establishment of a National Gallery of Painting, Sculpture, and Fine Arts in Dublin.

Leave was given to Mr. Sotheron to bring in a Bill Continuing the Existing Acts relating to Friendly Societies; and to Sir J. Graham for a Bill Altering and Amending Certain Provisions which regulate Process in the High Court of Admiralty.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Merchant Shipping Bill, and the Portland, &c., Chapels Bill were reported with amendments.

The following bills passed through Committee, viz.—The Court of Chancery Bill, the Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal Bill, the Savings-banks Bill the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women Bill, and the Marriages (Mixed) Bill, the Highway-rates Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, were severally read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

Mr. AGLIONBY, owing to the lateness of the session, withdrew this bill; but, at the same time, gave notice that he should renew it the very first opportunity next session.

BRIBERY BILL.

The committee on this bill was then resumed; and the remainder of the day, up to four o'clock, was occupied with a discussion upon the 33rd clause, which was ultimately agreed to.

The House met again at six o'clock.

THE PROPOSED VOTE OF CREDIT.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, stated that the Royal Message requesting the vote of credit would, he believed, be brought down to the House to-morrow (Friday), and it was the intention of the Government to take the opinion of the House upon it the first thing on Monday. The noble Lord further stated, in reply to a second question, that the amount of the contemplated vote was £8,000,000.

BRIBERY BILL.

The House then went into Committee again upon the Bribery Bill.

The remaining clauses of the bill having been agreed to,

Lord R. GROSVENOR proposed the addition of a clause, to prevent candidates expending money upon vehicles conveying voters to the poll, or upon refreshments for such voters.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed himself favourable to the latter part of the proposition, but did not think that it would be just or reasonable to declare it illegal for a voter—who might be a poor, sick, or feeble man—to be conveyed to the poll in a vehicle hired by a candidate.

After much discussion the Committee divided, when the numbers were—For Lord Grosvenor's clause, 86; against it, 190: majority against the clause, 104.

Mr. STANHOPE then brought forward a substantive proposition, to allow voters refreshment tickets, at 2s. each, to be issued to such as chose to ask for them.

Upon a division the numbers were:—For Mr. Stanhope's resolution, 126; against it, 142: majority against the proposition, 16.

After a few further remarks the Chairman reported progress, and it was agreed that the bill should be submitted to the Committee in a reprinted form, at six o'clock to-morrow (Friday), and that it should be read a third time on Monday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE POLISH SUBJECTS OF THE CZAR.

The Earl of HARRINGTON inquired whether it was true that the Government had requested Lord Westmeath and Sir John Tobin, Bart., of Victoria that the Polish subjects of Russia would not be allowed to cooperate with us in the East, or to follow the standards of the Allied army?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that no such instructions had been given to Lord Westmeath or to the noble Earl imagined. The question of whether the subjects of Russia were to co-operate with our forces was a matter which rested with the Commander-in-Chief.

THE WAR MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had received a Message from the Queen.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the following Message:—

"Victoria Regina"—Her Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for the additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which she is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia, relies upon the affection of the House of Lords for their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision accordingly."

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved that the Message be taken into consideration on Monday next, and the Lords summoned.

The following bills were read a second time—viz, the Valuation of Lands (Scotland), the Friendly Societies, the Registration of Bills of Sale (Ireland), the Jamaica Loan, the Sheriff and Sheriff Clerk of Chancery (Scotland) Bill, the Joint Stock Banks (Scotland), and the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bills.

The following bills passed through Committee—viz, the Highway Rates, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, and the General Board of Health bills.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz, the Court of Chancery, the Portland, &c Chapels, and the Savings Banks Bills.

The TOWNS IMPROVEMENT (Ireland) Bill, and the Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women Bill were severally reprinted with amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Irish Appointments, &c., Bill, and the Returning Officers Bill were severally read a third time, and passed.

The following bills were ordered to be read a third time to-morrow (Saturday), viz., the Spirits (Ireland); the Borough Rates; the Sale of Beer, &c; the Reformatory Schools (Scotland), the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; the Sale in Trade Exemption; the Enclosure of Land; the Common, &c., Rights (Ordinance); the Admiralty Court; and the Friendly Societies' Acts Continuance Bill.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a Message from her Majesty, which was then read. The Royal communication was exactly to the same effect as that read in the House of Lords, about the same time.

Mr. DISRAELI said, he had every wish to facilitate the course proposed to be adopted by the Government. It was quite right that provision should be made for carrying on the war in a manner befitting the honour and dignity of the country; but at the same time he trusted that her Majesty's Ministers would be prepared on Monday next to state whether it was their intention to call Parliament together in the autumn or not.

The subject then dropped.

THE LATE INQUEST UPON THE CHILD RICHARDSON.

Lord D. STUART asked Lord Palmerston whether he would have any objection to lay upon the table copies of the short hand writers' notes of the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest lately held upon the body of a child named Richardson, who died after an operation in the Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road?

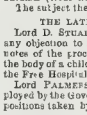
Lord PALMERSTON said that no short-hand writers had been employed by the Government; but, if the noble Lord desired it, the depositions taken by the Coroner should be laid upon the table.

BRIBERY BILL.

The House then again went into Committee upon this bill, with a view of considering the clauses to be proposed by private members.

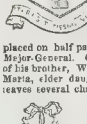
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD CARLYON.



THE death of this respected gentleman, the representative of a very ancient Cornish family, occurred at his seat, Tregrehan, on the 4th inst., in his 71st year, just three weeks after that of his wife.

Major-General Carlyon entered the Army in 1803, as Ensign, in the 66th Foot. During ten years, he was employed in a variety of services in India, and so expanded his regiment in the expedition under Sir David Ochterlony against Nepaul, for which campaign he received a medal. His benevolent efforts in the institution of the Indian Orphan Asylum for the Daughters of British Officers in India are still deeply appreciated. On the retention of the second battalion of his regiment at the termination of the last war, Major Carlyon was placed on half pay, and was promoted by the late Brevet to the rank of Major-General. General Carlyon succeeded to the estates at the death of his brother, William Carlyon, Esq., of Tregrehan. He married Anna Maria, elder daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, and leaves several children, of whom the eldest, Major Carlyon, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, is successor to the family property; the second, Edward Augustus, is a Barrister-at-Law; and the third, George Gwavas, a Captain in the 1st Foot, is now in Turkey.



LADY ELIZABETH ALEXANDER.

HER Ladyship, who died on the 10th inst., at her residence, in Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, was daughter of James, first Earl of Caledon, by Anne, his wife, second daughter of James Crawford, Esq., of Crawford-town, County Down. She was born June 21, 1776 and had, consequently, just completed her seventy-eighth year. Lady Elizabeth's nephew is the present Lord Caledon.

WILLIAM BUNDELL, ESQ., OF CROSBY HALL, LANCASHIRE.

MR BUNDELL, of Crosby, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, and the representative of one of the oldest families in that county, died at Taunton, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-eight. He was son and heir of the late Nicholas Peppard, Esq., who assumed, in 1772, the surname and arms of Blundell, on succeeding to the estates of his mother, the heiress of Crosby, who was great-granddaughter of William Blundell, Esq., of Crosby, who had a ship broken at the siege of Lathom House, fighting on the Royal side.

The late Mr. Blundell, of Crosby, whose death we now record, married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, in Cheshire, and leaves several children.

COUNT CASIMIR BAITHYANY.

COUNT CASIMIR BATTHIANI-STRATTMAN was a scion of that illustrious Hungarian house of Batthyany, which, during centuries, has given distinguished patriots to obey, reformers, and warriors, to Hungary. The deceased was hereditary Governor of the county of Vas, in Hungary. Count Casimir Batthyany enjoyed a well-deserved European reputation for his varied accomplishments. His patriotism in the Hungarian war for liberty deserves acknowledgment, and the more so because it was free from ambition and selfishness. He desired rather to be useful than to shine. In the struggle for independence he spared neither his blood nor his fortune; his estates, confiscated by Austria, amounted to from 13,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs.

Count Casimir died poor, and in exile—at Paris, on the 12th inst. He was married, but leaves no issue.

TABLE-RAPPING EXPLAINED.—Dr. Schiff, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, after an investigation into the mystery of table-rapping, finds as to the conclusion that the raps are produced by the voluntary displacement of the tendons of the knee of the shin bone (*muscle long peronnier*) from the sheath in which it glides in passing behind the external ankle bone (*malleole externe*). In fact, Dr. Schiff has been able to produce in himself phenomena entirely similar to what had taken place in "spirit-rapping." The phenomena are most easily produced when the fibrous sheath which terminates the long shin bone glides in weak or relaxed. It can be done without any perceptible movement of the foot.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, WATFORD.—The external walls of this new church are nearly completed, and the architect, Mr Teulon, states that a further sum of £500 beyond the funds already subscribed, will be required to complete the roof, under these circumstances, the committee have no alternative but to let it remain, for the present, the further prosecution of this good work, and they must pause until they shall be furnished with the necessary funds, although each day's experience proves the necessity of increased accommodation at the Watford Station has not been experienced. A sermon will be preached in Watford Church on Sunday next, the Lord Bishop, by the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, in aid of the funds for completing the new church.

The statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-law Rhymer, has arrived at Sheffield, and is to be put up temporarily in some convenient place for private view.

BOU MAZA.—It has already been stated that Bou Maza had received permission from the Emperor Napoleon to offer his services to the Sultan in the war against Russia, and that the Emperor had generously announced his intention to defray the expenses of the outfit. The Porte having accepted the offer of Bou Maza, and appointed him to a command in Circassia he was to leave Villers-Cotterets, where he has been residing for some time, for his new post.

THE steam-ship *Simla*, with the 4th Light Dragoons, brought up in the Plymouth Breakwater at one o'clock on Wednesday. After receiving her powder and ammunition, she sailed for the Mediterranean.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PIMLICO.—Six of the houses at the corner of James-street, facing Buckingham Gate, St. James's Park, were this week pulled down, for the purpose of commencing the new street, which is to run up into the Vauxhall bridge-road. As soon as the improvement upon the new plot on of these houses have been completed, there will be an uninterrupted view from Storey's-gate at the end of Great George-street to the Vauxhall-bridge-road.

MUSIC.

THOUGH the London Musical "Season" cannot be said to be over while the greatest musical entertainment of the metropolis—the Royal Italian Opera—continues open, yet the season is virtually at an end, in as far as its musical affairs are calculated to excite any interest. Nothing new, of any consequence, is now to be expected. At Coventgarden we certainly shall have nothing of the kind; when Grisi has finished her round of "farewell nights" the theatre will close. Novelties are still announced at Drury-lane, but these announcements have been made without fulfilment all the season, and we have no longer any faith in them. With the exception of the performers engaged at these two theatres, the host of musical artists who have passed the season in London are absent, all separated, except those who are retained by their provincial engagements for the autumn.

In the provinces, besides the Concerts to be given by vocal and instrumental parties, now in course of arrangement, there are to be two great Festivals: the "Meeting of the Three Choirs," which is to be held this year at Worcester; and the Festival at Norwich. The Worcester meeting is to be held in the first week of September. The oratorios to be performed entire are, "The Messiah, "The Creation," "Elijah," and "The Last Judgment;" and, among the secular pieces to be given at the Evening Concerts are, selections from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Weber's "Oberon," and the fragment of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Lorely." The vocal strength is greater, we think, than on any previous occasion. It includes Madame Clara Novello, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, Miss Dolby, Mrs Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr Lockey, Signor Gardoni, Herr Formes, and Mr Weiss The instrumental band and chorus will exceed three hundred performers The Norwich Festival will take place the week following; but its arrangements have not yet been made public.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A troupe of Spanish dancers appeared on Wednesday, bringing with them a reputation from Paris, where they had enjoyed the patronage of the Emperor, during their engagement at the Gymnase. Their dancing is qualified by intense and exceeding liveliness, excessive agility, and repeated surprises. The rapidity and force of their movements were extraordinary. The performances consisted of a series of national dances, slightly connected with the shadow of a plot. Some of the dancers were distinguished by the audience; Senorita Guido having received an encore, and Senora Neau being much applauded throughout.

STRAND.—An extravaganza, founded on Goethe's poem, but entitled, after the fashion of the French adaptation, "Faust and Marguerite," was produced here on Monday. It is written by Mr. J. Halford, who also performs the part of *Mephistopheles*, which he reads, acts, intones, and makes up in the manner of Charles Kean so completely that the performance is more than an imitation—it is an identity. It is, in fact, the most marvellous thing in our theatrical experience, and should attract the town as to a "special wonder." The overture and music have been supplied by Mr. J. H. Tully, and comprise clever adaptations of some pleasing airs, which were well received. The whole performance is excellent, and the house was full.

ADELPHI.—"The Courier of Lyons" was produced on Saturday, in a version but slightly differing from Mr C. Reade's—the parts of "the less and the worst of men" being supported by Mr. Leigh Murray, who, in the last scene, succeeded in exciting himself and the audience to a climax of frenzy and expectation, that brought the curtain down to immense applause. The saloons, we find, and the minor theatres, have their various versions of this melodrama, each competing with the other, no doubt to the injury of all.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Wright has been so successful at this theatre as to command box audiences. Important alterations have been commenced in the building; a portion of the walls is already down, in order to enlarge the stage, which we are informed will, next season, be of greater capacity than at present. It is to admit of spectacular representations of the great tragic drama, for the support of which Mr. and Mrs. Wallack have shown that they possess the appropriate talent Next week, we find that these performers are to appear at the Birmingham theatres, and, with their strong acting, cannot fail of becoming immense favourites.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The improvements in this establishment prove to be attractive, and have indeed drawn the attention of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who have shown laudable curiosity, in relation to Dubrocq's electrical experiments. Turner's Views on the Loire, also, are objects of great interest, and the clear statement of them given by Mr. George Hodder, in his accompanying lecture, is the theme of general admiration.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS announces his benefit for next Wednesd y, the 19th, as intended to consist of a selection of pieces, contributed for the occasion by his brother managers—Messrs. Buckstone, Kean, Wigan, Webster, Gye, and Smith.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

STAMFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs., for colts.—Blue Beard walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lucy Banks filly, 1. Mariposa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Boer, 1. Rasbee, 2.
Burghley Stakes.—Eldorado, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Almond, 1. Pugnator, 2.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs for fillies Habena, 1. Benka, 2.
Pandicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Blue Beard, 1. Florist, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Economy, 1. Sweetness, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Chessy, 1. Nagara, 2.
Kirton Stakes.—Nicholas, 1. Rodo Meh, 2.
Stamford St. Leger.—Weathercock, 1 Blue Beard, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Habena, 1. Nutrimens, 2.
Gold Cup.—El Dorado, 1. Phaeton, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Thessaly, 1. Sackbut, 2.
Handicap of 3 sovs.—Sweetness, 1. Scindia, 2.

NEWTON SUMMER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Handicap.—Snowden Dunhill, 1. Julia, 2.
Go Lorne Stakes.—Ellerdale Filly, 1. Resistance, 2.
Handicap Plate of 70 sovs.—Donskoy, 1.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—The Cripp.e, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

St Helen's Purse.—Ellerdale Filly, 1.
Gold Cup.—Lough Bawn, 1. Morning Star, 2.
Scurry Handicap.—Miss Emma, 1. Antonio, 2.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Sceyborough Stakes.—Sharavogue walked over.
Rob. Hood Stakes.—Lord Alfred, 1.
Nottingham Handicap.—Sir Andrew, 1. Types, 2.
Sherwood Handicap.—Garforth, 1. (Objected to)
Short Stakes.—Jenny Wren, 1. Governess, 2.
Castle Handicap.—Domino, 1. Dagobert, 2.

FRIDAY.

Burney Park Stakes.—Helena, 1. Rosa, 2.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Dagobert, 1. View Halloo, 2.
Glasterlaw Handicap.—Domino, 1. Itch, 2
Portland Handicap.—Florist, 1. Farmer's Boy, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Domino, 1. Sharavogue, 2.

CRICKET.—One of the great matches of the season came off this week—the Gentlemen v. the Players of the Marylebone Cricket Club, which terminated in favour of the Players by ten wickets. In the first innings, the Gentlemen obtained 95 runs; second, 74: 166. The Players, in the first, 148, and second, 20.

RACING NEXT WEEK.—One event in the field takes place next week, but that one, a most important one—Goodwood—on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Last year, the value of the stakes run for was nearly £9,000; when forty four races took place in the four days The present meeting it is expected, will fully equal the last one; and, should the weather prove fine, a very large assemblage may be anticipated. Thursday is the Cup day.

A fraudulent over-issue of stock in the New York and New Haven Railroad Company has just been discovered at New York, the par value of which is 1,000 000 dollars. Mr. Schuyler, the perpetrator of the gigantic fraud, has gone off to Canada.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

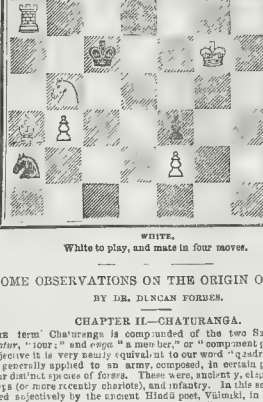
F. A. S.—The parchment Italian is B. you refer to. "Compartatione del Giuoco de i Scacchi ad' uso Italiano Lucchese." per Lucio Greco detto Indi, has no date; but, from the nature of its being dedicated to the nine Muses from Apollon, and written by a Gallesian it there is no doubt of its being before 1600, when Lucio died.
F. B. G.—It is. I have at present
CLERICUS.—The discovery of earliest Chess MSS., which we announced lately, will probably come to illustrate the archæology of the game than all that has been written on the subject for the last half-century. A few studies of the most ancient sort, the "Problem" may be seen by any one interested in such curiosities.
ANTIQUUS.—The moves suggested by Mr. K., in the Cambridge Game, at move 16, was Q to Q B 6 not Q to K 3rd
JACK OF PEMBROKE and STICKLEBACK. They were correct, but received too late.
ALPHA.—Mr. Aumont wishes it to be mentioned, that the Match between Mr. Anderssen, at Breslau, and Mr. Freyebend, at Breslau, is to be played in Mr. Aumont's room, at No. 2, Bedford-row, Holborn.
BERWICK.—"Part II." in our old method, did not satisfy, as some readers once have interpreted it, by the names of those, but was to do it after what we call God-evening Problems. Forbes-Jeffrey, Paulin, &c. Terminus tenebrae. Gloucester-sign floante and rendezvous mean a soft Peel, a Precone, &c.
BERWICK.—The half-pay question is still under discussion. Twenty-one years ago, he was simply asked in Mr Brien's favour: and by a majority so decided, that the matter was not even put to the vote, in favour, only pay upon even terms.
BACCHUS.—We should not think that these diagrams may now be got of Messrs. Kent and Co., St. Paul's-churchyard, as Mr. Brien died in January last, and his stock for trade sold by Messrs. Hodges and Bell, of Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
GEORGE J. FORBES.—A letter was despatched on the 12th, acknowledging the safe arrival of both your last packets. Many thanks for them.
F. C., of Clare, J. B. K. of Emmanuel; E. A. M., of India; the Rev. H. B., of Norwich, Jerry Kloss, J. B., of Bridport, are cordially thanked for their communications.
PHILO-CHESS.—Of the two separate Chess Problems that have been published at least a dozen versions in England; and we have no doubt there are twice that many of translations in MS.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 543, by A. M., Phantom, J. P., Dilston, Babylon, S. G., Southwark, U. K., Anonyme, F. H. P., Newark, M. P. A., Brighton, H. F. V., Odiham, Stockbridge, H. K., Anonyme, F. H. G. M., D. D., Nile, are correct. All others are wrong

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to Bsquare (best)	3. Q takes R at Q K moves, or Q	2nd (ch) Interposes
2. Q to K 6th	P takes Kt (best)	4. Q mates at Q R 6th	

PROBLEM No. 544.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

CHAPTER II.—CHATURANGA.

THE term' Chaturanga is compounded of the two Sanskrit words *chatur*, "four;" and *anga*, "a member," or "component part." As an adjective it is very nearly equivalent to our word "quadripartite," and is generally applied to an army, composed of certain proportions, of four distinct species of forces. These were, anciently, elephants, horse-ships (or more recently chariots), and infantry. In this sense we find it used subjectively by the ancient Hindû poet, Vâlmîki, in his celebrated epic the "Râmâyana." b ok II. cap. 31. "*Chaturangeyam hyapi valam sa-mahat prasahemahi*," i.e. "we may, indeed, subdue this most mighty quadripartite force."

Chaturanga, as a neuter substantive, denotes the "Game of Chess," which or gually represented an image of ancient warfare; the manner of force therein employed being precisely the four species above described It has been objected to this primitive game that the introduction of the ship or boat is an anomaly; but the objection is more plausible than valid; and, in fact, it forms one of the best proofs that the game is of Indian origin. It is well known that the vast alluvial plains of the Panjâb, as well as those bordering on the Ganges, are, for nearly one-third of the year, flooded with water, arising in the first place, from the melting of the mountain snow in spring, and secondly, from the torrents of rain that fall in summer It is obvious, then, that in such a country, ships and boats must have formed a very important part in the armament of an army, whether for offensive or defensive purposes. On this point the reader will find ample confirmat on in the fifth and sixth books of Arrian's history, which so graphically detail the expedition of Alexander from Câbul across the Panjâb, and thence downwards along the ladus till his return to Persia. The etymological proof of the Indian origin of Chess is still more incontrovertible. It is only in Sanskrit that the term Chaturanga, the name given to the ancient game I am about to describe, fully and clearly conveys to the mind an idea of the thing represented. The term Shatranj—used by the Persians, Arabs, and Turks—is a pure exotic in their respective languages, defying the ingenuity of their grammarians to make it their own, and a early proving that it is a corruption of the word Chaturanga. But it is needless to dwell more on this point at present. We are then inevitably led to infer that the game of Chaturanga was invented by a people whose language was Sanskrit, which brings the invention home to India; and, further, it is the representation of a mode of warfare most peculiarly adapted to that country.

The ancient Hindû account of the origin of the game is not unlike that of many other nations of modern times. It is, however, as I have already observed, the mere occasion of its invention is a point of little or no real importance; our main object, at present, is to determine the region where, and approximately the time when, it was invented Sir William Jones, in the notes on the history of his friend Nizâmi, Khamsa, hant, "that the game is mentioned in the oldest (Hindû) law-books; and that it was invented by the wife of Râvan, King of Lanka (or Ceylon), in order to amuse him with an image of war while his metropolis was closely besieged by Râma, in the second age of the world." Here, again, we find an excellent reason why ships are admitted into the game, as being of the utmost importance in such an expedition as this, which bears no remote resemblance to that of the Greeks against Troy. In short, whether we consider the game to have been invented in Ceylon, during the siege of Lanka, which is a fabulously remote period, or subsequently, in Central India, the admission of the ship, as one part of the four forces is quite in accordance with the time, place, and circumstances. The period of the siege of Lanka, according to Hindû authorities, would carry us too far back, to meet with the reader's belief, but, in what we may call the heroic or poetic age of Hindû history, we find the game familiarly spoken of in the Purânas, as then known and practised. The authenticity of these poetic histories is much on a par with that of the works of Homer and Apollonius Rhodius They are still, most probably, founded on fact, only the details are highly coloured like those original accounts of the very ancient game, to which we have yet ob ained access, is to be found in the Sanskrit Encyclopædia, entitled "Shabda Kalpa Druma," published at Calcutta in seven volumes, 4to. within the last twenty years (*vide* Vol. I., under the article, "*Chaturanga*"); also, in a work published at Serampore, in two vols 8vo, 1804, entitled, "Raghu Nandana Tatwa"—i. e. Institutes (of the Hindû Religion) by Raghu Nandana—(*vide* Vol I, page 83). In both of these sources, the text, with very slight variations, is identical, and evidently taken from the same original work—viz., that alluded to by Sir William Jones as an extract from the "Bhavishya Purâna" (*vide* "Asiatic Researches," octavo edition, Vol. II., p. 160) We may here state, however, that Sir William Jones has given us, by a mere abridgment of the extract in question, and that he has at the same time deduced from it several inferences not warranted by the original—of which more hereafter. The following is what I believe to be a fair but free version of both portions of the Sanskrit text as bear upon our immediate inquiry. I must mention, however, that the original is, in many places, so extremely concise in its style, that a mere verbal translation into English would convey no meaning. In such cases I have ventured to give the author's sense as clearly as I can, by adopting some slight degree of circumlocution.

The events narrated in the Purânas respecting the five sons of Pandu, of whom Yudhishthira was one of the most renowned, are supposed to have occurred a little more than 3000 years before our era. The game of Chaturanga had by that time become popular in the country, and seems to have attracted the notice of Yudhishthira, who applied to the sage Vyasa, the Nestor of the day, for the benefit of his instructions on a subject so well adapted to his peculiar disposition; for, be it known, that the youthful warrior was strongly addicted to gambling, and in his infancy even Chess itself was a gambling game, if I may see such an expression.

In March's "View of the History, &c., of the Hindûs," Vol. IV., page 438, where the author gives an analysis of the contents of the great epic poem of the Mahabhârata, we have the following notice of Yudhishthira:—

The game (of Dice) is sanctioned by the Shâstra. Yudhishthira first lost his estates; then, in succession, all the riches in his treasury—his four brothers, and his wife, Draupadi The conqueror's father, Dhritarâshtra was so pleased with Draupadi that he told her to ask what she would and he would grant it. She first asked for her husband's kingdom: this was granted. She was permitted to ask other blessings, till at that her husband had lost was restored. Yudhishthira again encounters Shakuna at Chess, and again loses all.

Thus it would appear, that Yudhishthira fared no better at Chess or Chaturanga than he had done with the plain dice. It is to be inferred, that he ventured on the game too soon after Vyasa's lecture, before he had sufficient time to gain experience.

(*To be continued.*)

THREE THOUSAND MILES FOR THREE-HALFPENCE.—By a new postage law just passed by the United States Congress, a single letter conveyed not more than 300 miles is to be charged 1½d., and for a greater distance 3d. For a single letter conveyed not more than 2500 miles, wholly on packet lines, and to and from a foreign country, the postage will in future be 2½d; and if above 3000 miles, 5d. The postage on all inland letters must be prepaid, and after the 1st of January next this must be done by stamps. On all letters intended for delivery in the towns in which they are posted, the postage will in future be 1d each, and all not-known letters, after being advertised will be charged each an additional 1d. In the United States all letters, the owners of which cannot be found, are advertised in the public journals.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF 1855.—The applications at the Hôtel de Ville for counters, &c., at the Grand Exhibition of 1855 are very numerous. In fact, they already exceed considerably the amount of space to be so apportioned. It is supposed that the committee appointed to make the allotments will be compelled to reject two applications out of three. The applications from abroad are also very numerous. The Emperor has expressed great dissatisfaction at the way in which the original plans for the building were drawn up, but, with the additions that have been ordered, the deficiency will be in a great degree remedied.

THE WINCHESTER "DOMUM"

ON Thursday week, the 13th annual celebration of "Domum" took place at Winchester College. The dinner in the ancient Hall was fully attended by old Wykehamists. On the dais, upon the wainscoting, were hung pictures of the founder, William of Wykeham, and of Dr. Goddard and Dr. Cheney, formerly head-masters. The well known election-grace having been rung, the Warden, with his usual hospitality, entertained the circle of guests in the picturesque gallery of the lodge. At half past six, the visitors began to arrive; the finely proportioned School-room was elegantly decorated; and at the east end was erected an orchestra, occupied by an excellent military band from Southampton, which played popular airs for some time, until the quadrangles, courts, and meads were filled with a brilliant assembly. The time-honoured song, "Dulce Domum," under the direction of the Prefect of Hall, was chanted, with the wonted zeal and hearty love of Wykehamists accompanied by the band of the 34th Regiment quartered at Portsmouth —in School, on Hall-court, in Meads, in School-court, in Chamber-court, and, finally, without instrumental music, under Middle-gate. The effect of the voices in the grey light was remarkably grand. A curious circumstance is connected with a perceptible omission in the band; there were no drums, for it so happened that on October 22, 1811, the 34th English regiment were engaged at Arrozo de Molinos with the 34th French regiment of the line; and captured from the enemy the drum-major's staff and the brass drums: the 34th are now under orders for the East, and with honourable good taste packed up their trophies lest they should offend our allies. Hence the band appeared without their drums—certainly a defect

The Hall was held at the St. John's house Rooms. The Ladies Patronesses were Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Erle, Lady Maria Saunderson, Lady Cranworth, Ladies Erle, Heathcote, East, Stephenson, and B Mill, and others of the chief county families.

The "Domum" was assisted by the Bishop and the Dean of Winchester, Mr Justice Coleridge, Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for Oxford University, Archdeacon Wigram, and other gentlemen of distinction. It was considered by those present to be one of the best frequented meetings that has been known for many years Mr. Walcott, in his History of the College, thus tells the touching story of "Domum":—

Quaint is the old tale, and a tear glistens in his eyes, as he speaks of the cause of that ancient custom. Three centuries have gone, more or less—the monks still sang mass in the Swithun's. Richard's vesper bell still chimed in with the bible peal of S. Mary's—since the summer holidays came and found the busy courts of the college deserted save by a few servants and such scholars, whose home lay too far off to enable them to pass up in their errand. None have ever told why the friendless boy was still kept a prisoner, and awhile chained to a pillar, his merry fellows gone; but, sad truth it is, none addressed, none heeded him as he sat sighing sore, the pale face, the bowed head, the glazing eye; none heard complaining from the poor solitary; but he thought, through the long dull hours, the lonely walk, the silent night, and the brain grew heavy with sorrow; sad and weary with longing, none came to soothe his grief, or dry the streaming tear, as night or sound reminded him that he was alone. The end came at last. The scholars came back; there was no sound in the chamber; the last sunset rays were gilding his bed, and he was rejoining in the sunrise of undying day—he had found his home. From the bank of the ancient tree, that stood where ancient sapling, the third of its race, now stands, as his memorial, with the death pang at his heart, he carved the words "Dulce Domum." Until the year 1774, the "Domum" was sung, at the wharf on Staeberg Lane at the college gates.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY FETE AT SHREWSBURY.

THE Toxophilites of Shropshire held a brilliant gathering on the 5th inst., which presented a very fine picture of this national pastime. The site selected by the committee was the Shrewsbury race-ground, skirted by the bold and wooded range of Haughmond, and the more lofty summits of the distant hills. There had been all the bustle of a camp from an early hour in the morning: Lord Hill's "Waterloo tent" and the pretty marquee of the Shropshire Horticultural Society were set up; while, by their side, was another tent, devoted to a collection of photographs of interesting subjects, and specimens of "nature painting," forwarded by the Society of Arts to the Shropshire Mechanics' Institution.

The targets extended in a double row to a west length. At a quarter before eleven the bugle sounded for places; and soon after the gentlemen competitors commenced shooting the "National York Round"—viz., six dozen arrows at 100 yards, four dozen at 80 yards, and two dozen at 60 yards, which was the number prescribed for a collection of photographs of interesting subjects, and specimens of "nature painting," forwarded by the Society of Arts to the Shropshire Mechanics' Institution.

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During the shooting of the arrows at the hundred yards' distance, and which occupied until nearly two o'clock, the number of visitors to the field rapidly increased: a large concourse of spectators, including a great number of gaily-dressed ladies, were merrily engaged in crossing and re-crossing the shooting-ground as they followed the archers in their "overs" from opposite targets to target.

The luncheon was served in the Waterloo Tent.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING ON THE RACE-GROUND, SHREWSBURY.

Prizes, amounting to about £370, were offered in various sums; the successful competitors being allowed to make selections of articles, to the value awarded, at certain establishments in the town. Medals of exceedingly chaste design, bearing a profile of her Majesty, and inscribed, "Grand National Archery Meeting, Shrewsbury, 1854," were also awarded with each of the prizes, except the "wooden spoons."

The shooting re-commenced after luncheon, the ladies taking their places at the targets allotted to them in the order named. The numbers specified for them to shoot each day were, four dozen at sixty yards, and two dozen at fifty yards. The gentlemen resumed their shooting, at the shorter distances, at the same time. The scene was now of a most animating and interesting description—nearly the whole length from the one side of the race-course to the other presenting a formidable front of archers, who marched in a body from side to side on the different "overs."

On Thursday the gentlemen archers assembled in strong force about eleven o'clock, the ladies very courageously taking their places at the targets a short time afterwards. The élite of Salop and the adjoining counties again graced the scene with their presence, though scarcely in such a large array as on the previous day.

At two o'clock a party of about 470 repaired to the Waterloo tent, where luncheon was served. Afterwards the archers held a meeting on the greensward in front of the marquee: Mr. W. Butler Lloyd, Mayor of Shrewsbury, being called upon to preside. Mr. Hughes, one of the judges, then presented Mr Ford with a handsome silver bracer, for having got three golds in succession at 100 yards; and Mr. Hilton with a silver medal, for having obtained two golds under the same circumstances. It was then resolved that a meeting of the archers of the United Kingdom should be held next year. Thanks were then voted to the ladies and gentlemen of Shropshire and the inhabitants of Shrewsbury for their liberal support. The thanks of the archers were awarded to Mr. W. Butler Lloyd, Mayor, for his great exertions in bringing about so successful a meeting. Thanks were likewise voted to the judges, and to Mr. Luard, the honorary secretary.

On the sound of the bugle the archers were again plying the gentle craft, and concluded the competition for the various prizes about six o'clock. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Music-hall.

On Friday, a handicap sweepstakes was contested. The handicaps were arranged on the numbers obtained in the previous matches, the unsuccessful competitors being allowed scores in proportion to those they were then behind the successful competitors. The conditions were that the ladies should shoot four dozen at sixty yards and four at fifty yards, and the gentlemen the "National York Round." The former completed their task shortly before five, and the latter about six o'clock. Thus terminated the most successful meeting yet enjoyed by the Society.

"THE DOMUM," AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—SPRINGING A MINE.

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

IN our last publication we gave a short notice of the military manœuvres which took place at Chatham, on Thursday week, under the direction of General Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and this week our Artist has given an Illustration of the interesting spectacle, from which a more precise notion of the proceeding may be obtained. As the day was fine a very large number of persons from London and the vicinity were present.

Special trains were run by the South-Eastern Company as far as Tilbury, whence passengers proceeded by steam-boat to Chatham. Prince Albert left town by special train, and on his arrival at Chatham was received with a salute from the artillery, and loud cheers from the people. The Prince and his party occupied a stand on the top of the casemate barracks, near the Dockyard—a point which commanded a perfect view of the whole proceedings. The 35th Regiment, which had previously taken up a position with scaling ladders, advanced, on the word of command, and carried the right face of Prince Henry's Bastion by escalade, and established themselves within the lines. A column of Royal Marines advanced upon the 35th from Fort Amherst, and they resisted the attack, but were ultimately driven out of the fortress, and, during the retreat, a smart fire was opened upon them from the King's Bastion by the large guns. The opponents continued firing for some time, the 35th lying on the ground after returning to their original position.

Prince Albert and his staff then proceeded to inspect the parallels and double sap in operation, and subsequently visited an adverse battery of six 32 pounders and a stockade, and passed from St. Mary's Gate to the casemate prepared for his reception. A column of the 34th then advanced from Gillingham Tower under a heavy fire from the 32-pounders in the battery. The Artillery and Marines occupying the battery ultimately retired after destroying it by mines, which exploded most effectually, blowing some guns off their carriages, and covering others with the earth thrown up. A stockade and several mines were then blown up by a voltaic battery.

The defence of ditches of a fortified place against an assault by rockets, forgasses, hand-grenades, live shells, musketry, and pierriers, was the last operation, followed by the mode of throwing a body of troops with artillery across a river, upon rafts of cylindrical and india-rubber pontoons. The proximity of the river Medway rendered this experiment peculiarly interesting. The use of the helmet and diving-dress was also exhibited.

At the close of the operations the Royal Engineers gave a splendid entertainment, in their mess-room, to a large and distinguished party. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the festival with his presence

LOSS OF LIFE AT A SHIP LAUNCH.

ON the morning of Thursday week, Messrs. Earle, the eminent iron ship builders, of Hull, had arranged to launch from their yard, at the east end of the Victoria Dock, a very fine iron barque, named the *Deutherpe*, which they had built for Messrs. John Beadle and Co., merchants, of Hull. This vessel is about 400 tons burthen, and has on deck two poop houses. Everything was prepared, and, as it was thought, every precaution taken to ensure success in the launching. Men were stationed at all points to prevent the people from getting on board the vessel, but without avail. At the time of launching, there were

CATASTROPHE AT A SHIP-LAUNCH, AT HULL.

between 300 and 400 persons on board; and of these, as many as could conveniently stand had stationed themselves on the roof of the poop-houses, where there was not a scrap of rope, or an inch of bulwark, to hold on by. At about ten minutes past eleven o'clock the cry of money or naming the vessel *Deutschorpe* was performed by Miss Baird; the last wedges were knocked out, and the good ship glided easily and well into the water. At this time it was found that there was too much "way" on her, and some efforts were made to check her. At the same moment the people on board, commencing "sallying" themselves in a manner from side to side to make her rock in the water, when the vessel dipped on one side, and one of the check ropes broke, bringing the whole strain on the other side, to which the people now rushed. The two lines broke, the vessel completely on to her beam ends and the miserable crowd of people who had taken their stand on the "poops" were thrown into the water. It was now feared the ship would go over altogether; but, fortunately, at this moment the dock gates in attendance, and endeavoured to resuscitate the bodies, but without success. During the confusion a tug steamer, the *Ann Scarborough*, on board of which a band of music had been placed, was sunk by the crowd of persons who got on board of her, and several of them narrowly escaped with their lives.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM AND THE CZARINA.—The irresolution deplored by King Frederick-William in a score of despatches sent to Austria, but allowances are made for his peculiar position. It is known that he is sincerely attached to his sister, the Empress of Russia and that she makes the best use of her influence over him. The Berlin correspondent of the *Oest. Deutsche Post* writes that Lieutenant Colonel Manteuffel was the bearer of a letter from the Empress, which produced a great impression on the King. The imperial writer, who addressed her brother "from the bed of sickness," says that she is likely to be one of the sacrifices to the war, as she cannot take the German baths, which are so extremely beneficial in the restoration of her shaken health. She further affirms that it would break her heart if the Prussian army should take the field against the Power which had rendered such great assistance to her father when in peril. Such appeals as the foregoing cannot but produce a powerful effect upon such a man as the King of Prussia; but he will eventually be obliged to make his private feelings subservient to his public duties.—*Letter from Vienna.*

At a recent festival given to 103 of "the oldest inhabitants" of the city of Chichester, there were seventy-four guests between 70 and 80; twenty-eight between 80 and 90; and one 94 years old. The united ages amounted to 7686 years!

THE BEARD AND THE ARMY.—The Scots Greys, who are staying in Manchester until their route for Turkey is received, have had orders to dispense with the use of the razor.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

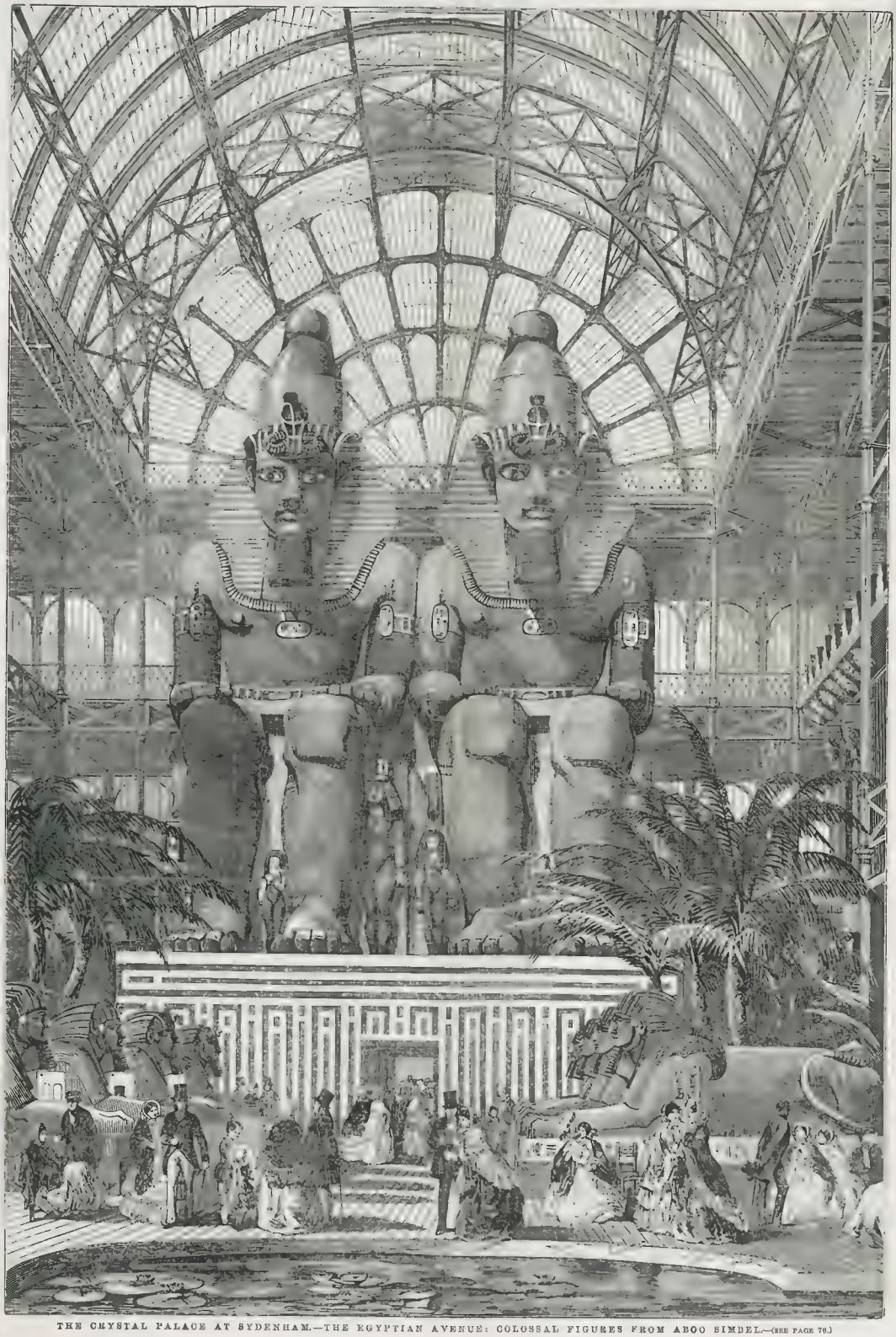
Since we last wrote, the market for national securities has been in a fluctuating state, and prices have been on a declining account. From news from the East has been regarded with much anxiety; and the declaration by Lord John Russell, that an additional loan will be announced next week, for carrying on the war with Russia, has led to several *bear* operations. The question in the minds of jobbers now is, in what way, and upon what terms will the Chancellor of the Exchequer raise more money? Evidently the market will no bear the pressure of a larger sum per of Exchequer-bills, or Exchequer bonds, notes, indeed, the rate of interest upon these is increased. Hence, it is [illegible] that the Chancellor is [illegible] to announce a new Stock loan of about £4,000,000, at 5 per cent.

There has been a steady, though not to say brisk, demand for money for commercial purposes. In Paris a good many [illegible] have taken place, but we may observe that the Bank of England, as well as the private bankers, are only lending on first-class security. For ab pure it to the Continent some rather large parcels of gold have changed hands, and upwards of £300,000, chiefly in silver, has been forwarded to India and China. The imports have been on a liberal scale; and we forgot them we may note £100,000 dust from the Brazils, £42,000 from the Brazils, and £100,000 from Australia. Since months since, we observed that a portion of the gold then forwarded to Australia would find its way back to this country. We have advices to the effect that about 40,000 sovereigns have been shipped from Sydney; and, further, that the value of the gold on passage is upwards of £1,000 000 sterling.

On Monday, the prices of Consols fluctuated materially. The Three per Cents were done at from 91¾ to 92 for money, three per Cents reduced, 91¾ to 92; the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents 94 to 94¾; India Stock, 254 to 256; India Bonds, 2s. pm.; Exchequer bills (£100,), 3s. pm.; Do Advanced, 2½ pm.; Exchequer Bonds (£1,000), 2½ pm. The Market, on Tuesday, was steady. Bank Stock was 211 to 212 and 211. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾ to 92; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 94¼ to 94¾. India Stock, 255 to 256; India Bonds 2s. to 3s. discount. In Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 2½ pm. The Market, on Thursday, was steady. Bank Stock was 211 to 212 and 211. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾ to 92; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 94¼ to 94¾. India Stock, 255 to 256; India Bonds 2s. to 3s. discount. In Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 2½ pm. The Market, on Friday, was steady. Bank Stock was 211 to 212 and 211. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾ to 92; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 94¼ to 94¾. India Stock, 255 to 256; India Bonds 2s. to 3s. discount. In Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 2½ pm. The Market, on Saturday, was steady. Bank Stock was 211 to 212 and 211. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾ to 92; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 94¼ to 94¾. India Stock, 255 to 256; India Bonds 2s. to 3s. discount. In Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 2½ pm. The Market, on Monday, was steady. Bank Stock was 211 to 212 and 211. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾ to 92; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 94¼ to 94¾. India Stock, 255 to 256; India Bonds 2s. to 3s. discount. In Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 2½ pm. The Market, on Tuesday, was steady. Bank Stock was 211 to 212 and 211. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾ to 92; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 94¼ to 94¾. India Stock, 255 to 256; India Bonds 2s. to 3s. discount. In Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 2½ pm. The Market, on Wedn

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE ROYAL, OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—Mr. D. M'SHANE, JULY 24 (for Majesty's Service), will perform Auber's Opera of MASANIELLO—Masaniello, Mr. Sims Reeves; the Princess Elvira, Miss Rose Leclercq; Fenella, Mrs. Guerney; Pietro, Mr. Weiss; Alphonso, Mr. Borrani; Lorenzo, Mr. Frazer; Selva, Mr. Stretton; Giuseppe, Mr. Aynsley Cook; Borella, Mr. Bedford; Guard, Mr. Lyon; Dancers, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Stella Lee, Miss Bassano, Miss Cole, Miss Cooke, Miss Cubitt, Miss Hughes, Miss Lee, Miss Lloyd, Miss Mitchell, Miss Rose, Miss Sidney, Miss Simpson, Miss Stanley, Miss Wells, Miss Wilson, Miss Wood, Miss Young, Miss Ellen Young, Miss Emma Young, Miss Fanny Young, Miss Julia Young, Miss Lydia Young, Miss Marie Young, Miss Rosa Young, Miss Sarah Young, Miss Susan Young, Miss Wilkinson



THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—THE EGYPTIAN AVENUE: COLOSSAL FIGURES FROM ABOO SIMBEL.—(SEE PAGE 76.)

Embarkation of Arms, at Calais, on Friday.

EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ENGLISH VESSELS, AT CALAIS.

Any one who has visited the quiet old town of Calais during the ordinary routine of its everyday existence, would scarcely believe that it was capable of so much excitement as prevailed during the latter days of last week. On Thursday morning the Grand Place, the only open space in the town, was quiet enough, save where a few itinerant fair frequenters were preparing their booths for the sale of cheap toys, jewellery, and gingerbread. Before noon, however, the troops destined for the Baltic began to pour in, and the square soon was occupied by some thousands of dust-covered and weary infantry. It took little time, however, to restore the young blood of France to its wonted activity, for whatever these gallant fellows—many of them mere lads—may have wanted in physique, was amply compensated for by superabundant animal spirits; a brief time spent in recruiting exhausted nature, and every man was occupied in the performance of some duty to himself or others: some might be seen trimming their tent poles, not much larger than walking-sticks; hundreds were down upon their knees on the paving stones, packing and adjusting their coarse grey blankets and tent canvas. Each tent, by the way, is oblong, angular, and but three feet raised from the ground, and being composed of several pieces, about half the size of an ordinary sheet, each man is made to carry his share of the nightly protection against cold and damp, and is rendered quite independent of the not always available aid of the baggage-mule or bullock-dray. The separated portions of canvas are provided with buttons and button-holes, and are thus fastened together in a few minutes, forming a comfortable, though not roomy, tent for seven men. Straw is laid down under the tent, and over the straw is placed the coarse grey blanket which each man carries. French soldiers are not restricted to be very close shavers—in the literal sense, at least; but they do shave now and then, nevertheless; and the manner in which this operation was performed in the Grand Place of Calais was somewhat amusing, from the air of cool *nonchalance* with which it was done. Every man who had his chin or cheek rasped under the shadow of Cardinal Richelieu's bust, appeared to feel that he was destined to be shaved there all his life. It was especially interesting to the English spectator (and thanks to the ministrations of the South-Eastern Railway, many hundreds of them strolled amongst the soldiers), to observe the way in which the very important office of feeding the troops was performed. Kitchens were first very soon extemporised, in places on the ramparts where the fires could not be interfered with by gusts of wind. These kitchens consisted of parallel rows of narrow furrows, about six feet long, dug in the earth, and lined with stones, where stones could be found, from eight to twelve inches deep, and from four to six inches wide. Dry sticks were broken up, and placed in the furrows. The tin mess-pots were then placed in a row, about half-a-dozen in number, over the furrow; and, the fire being lit, the process of boiling the soup, &c., was rapidly and regularly carried on. The allowance for a mess of seven men was placed in a circular tin dish—meat, rice both cold and previously boiled), and slices of bread, round white bread; and over these was poured the soup, smoking hot, and holding, along with animal juices, a fair admixture of cabbage and potatoes. Promptly was each tin removed; and still more promptly did seven spoons penetrate the mystery of the savoury mess. Dinner over, the soldiers crowded the cafés with which Calais abounds; but they had not sole occupation of the public-houses, for here and there were groups of English sailors, "liberty men" from the fleet riding grandly in Calais roads. Great was the good-humour on all sides, and intense the cordiality amongst sailors and soldiers. They could not understand each other in words, 'tis true; but the Freemasonry of the bottle made them excellent friends for all that, and never did the "cannikin clink-clink" to more pleasant purpose than on the occasion referred to. At one of these scenes we by mere chance assisted: a young gentleman of our party, seeing that the sailors were puzzled to make out the Emperor's speech, read it aloud in English. A French soldier rose, and, lifting a brimming glass aloft, shouted "Victoria!" The English sailors answered with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and a general fraternisation was the result. At two o'clock, p.m., on Friday, as the Emperor stood on the deck of the round-house of the yacht in which he visited the fleet, he was greeted with frequent manifestations of loyalty. He now appeared to greater advantage both as to health and spirits. The same remarks are applicable to his inspection of the troops. Of these scenes, and of the embarkation of arm-chests on the quay, our readers will find accurate representations in our Paper of this week.

During Friday, the troops marched down from their respective encampments to the quay side, where, according to previous arrangements, they deposited their arms and accoutrements in boxes, which were at once conveyed on board the ships of war by small vessels engaged for that service. Large quantities of ammunition and powder were also embarked by the same means.

At a very early hour on Saturday morning the troops were astir, breaking up their encampment and preparing to go on board. General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived at the quay before eight o'clock, and conversed for some time with Captain Lefebvre, R.N., of her Majesty's steamer *Dasher*, to whom the arrangements for embarking the troops by means of a fleet of steamers, had been entrusted. Among the vessels employed on this service were the *Garland* and *Violet*, belonging to the mail packet service; the *Princess Clementine* and the *Princess Helena*, of the South-Eastern and Continental steam fleet; the

Scene in the Place, at Calais.

French Soldiers and English Sailors Fraternising at Calais

Fawn and the *Prasse-parlout*, French mail boats; the *Cocyte* and the *Corse*, French steam-corvettes; and the following vessels belonging to her Britannic Majesty—The *Fearless*, the *Wildfire*, the *Lizard*, the *Adder*, the *Sprightly*, the *Fire Queen*, the *Avon*, the *Dasher*, the *Lucifer*, and the *Echo*, and the *Douro* steam tug. This large fleet of steam-ships had been engaged with the object of precluding delay and confusion, and of effecting the embarkation in one comprehensive movement. Shortly before one o'clock the signal was given, and the different companies stepped on board the transports, Jack lending his hand in the most gallant manner to the men as they swarmed through the gangways or scrambled over the paddle-boxes. On they came with their dark uniforms—so unlike the red coats of the English—and filled the deck in one compact mass from stem to stern. The crew could scarcely thread their way, while their limited knowledge of the French tongue not ex-

THE EMPEROR ON BOARD THE SCREW STEAM-YACHT "LA REINE HORTENSE," LEAVING THE HARBOUR.

tending beyond "mounseer," they compounded a phrase, "make way, mounseer," which, happily suited to the action, was not altogether unintelligible to the new-comers, who, with the most praiseworthy exertions, endeavoured to compress themselves into as small a space as was possible with the conditions of physical existence. The first vessels to leave the port were those lying off the Quai de Marie, the tide serving them the earliest; they were *Le Cocyte*, *Le Corse*, and *Le Faun*. As the vessels glided away they were loudly cheered from the quay, and the men on board shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" and waved their hats most vigorously. The *Lizard*, which had on board four companies of the Second Legion, the colonel of the regiment, and the band, was detained some time for want of water; as was also the *Avon*, which lay on the opposite side of the harbour, and which was freighted with three companies of the same regiment. The band on the *Lizard* struck up "Partant pour la Syrie," while the men on board the *Avon* sang the words. The effect of this improvised concert was very striking. The vocal performance was conducted by an enthusiastic little man, who scaled the top of the paddle-box, and, in that conspicuous post, and in the absence of the usual bâton, threw his arms and legs about in a manner as frantic, though not perhaps so professionally correct, as the wildest movements of Jullien ever displayed. The officers standing on the gallery could not refrain from joining in the novel concert, and the English sailors, though unable to understand the words, fully appreciated the lively enthusiasm of their new allies, and at the conclusion of the concert got up a genuine bit of English "Hip, hip, hurrah!" on their own account. Jack's previous notions of a Frenchman being nothing more than "a frog-eating animal," were very rapidly dissipated, however, when he found, to his surprise, that his companions could not only estimate the value of an English cheer, but could actually throw his own "hurrahs" into the shade by the vehemence and enthusiasm with which they repeated the magic words.

At length, transport after transport had steamed out, the decks swarming with their cheering, shouting, singing cargoes—they passed along the crowded quays, which sent back their loud and constant *vivas* —by other vessels in the port, decorated with the union-jack and the tricolour, and resonant with cheerful acclamations—they passed the harbour mouth, and, for the truth must be told, they felt the uneasy ground swell of the shoal water off Calais, as the transports rolled and plunged, and "Partant pour la Baltique," stripped of its music and its romance, was felt in all the stern realities of the *mal de mer*, and many a youthful conscript from the Garonne and the Landes thought wistfully of the gardens and the vines of his earlier days. The transports having been laid alongside, the troops entered through the lower ports, and for the first time in their lives they found themselves on board an English ship of war. Tier after tier of the huge ships were traversed and explored by the wondering conscripts, till they found themselves, some 1500 in number, mustered on the spacious upper deck of the first-rates, and 900 afloat in the smaller ships. After delivering their first consignment, the steamers returned to port to take in the artillery and heavy ordnance stores to be put on board the French squadron.

The expeditionary division of the Baltic consists of two brigades. The first, under the orders of General Hugues, is composed of the 12th battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, the 3rd Regiment of the Line, and

THE EMPEROR LEAVING CALAIS HARBOUR, TO VISIT THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.

EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ENGLISH VESSELS, AT CALAIS, FOR THE BALTIC.

the 2nd Light Infantry; and the second, commanded by General Gresy, of the 46th and 51st regiments of the Line. The first company of Sappers of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Engineers, and the 4th battery of the 1st regiment of Artillery, with a detachment of the 14th battery of the same regiment, are attached to the division. By a decree of the 3rd inst., General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been appointed Commander of the Expeditionary Division of the Baltic; the General of Division, Niel, Commander of the Engineering Department; and Generals Hugues and Gresy, Commanders of the two brigades of Infantry.

On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, the squadron got under weigh for the Baltic, with a beautiful topgallant breeze from the westward, the Commodore, in the *Hannibal* taking the lead. At eight a large French transport brought up in the roads, towed from the eastward by a French steam-corvette.

THE AFFAIR OFF SEBASTOPOL.

We have received a letter from an eye-witness of this affair, which gives some additional particulars relating to it. It appears that the *Terrible* and *Retribution*, on their way to take in coals at a Turkish mine, in the valley of Geslow, on the 6th ult., had gone up to Sebastopol, to see what was going on there; and, seeing that some of the ships were out, they went closer in, upon which the ships turned back and sent out three steamers, two of them towing a line-of-battle ship each.

"We kept tantalising them," says our Correspondent, "by pretending we could not go very fast; and when they were coming too close, we would go on a little faster. After one hour and a half's chase they gave it up, and turned back. If there had only been the steamers, without the liners, we should have attacked them. The next morning, Capt. Drummond, of the *Retribution*, sent us to the fleet with all dispatch, to report to the Admiral that some of the steamers were out; we went along at a capital pace, and got into Kavarna Bay the same evening, at seven o'clock. The Admiral then sent us to the coal dépôt. When we returned, we found that the *Retribution* had arrived the next morning, and that the Admiral (Dundas) was very much displeased with her Captain in not stopping and trying to cut some of them off that were cruising.

"On Saturday, the 10th, we were again sent off, accompanied this time by the English steamer *Furious*, and the French one, *Descartes*. We went very close into Sebastopol this time; but they did not send any of their vessels out; so, after going round off their forts, we went leisurely out, and steamed along the coast of the Crimea. We were at

ENGAGEMENT OFF SEBASTOPOL, BETWEEN THREE STEAMERS OF THE ALLIED FLEET AND SIX RUSSIAN STEAMERS

our stations going into Sebastopol, the guns were loaded, and ball cartridges served out to the men for the rifles and muskets. We came to a small village the next day, but did not send any iron messengers to them, as it appeared it was a country place, although there were two forts, but I believe no guns. There were great herds of cattle feeding; no doubt they were for the Russian troops.

"On the 16th ult. we again went off Sebastopol, after having first taken a vessel out of Eupatoria, and burnt her. Six steamers and five liners came out, but the liners went back and left the steamers to chase us. We drew them off the land as much as we could, and commenced action. We struck the Admiral's ship, and knocked her paddle-box away. They could not stand our fire, and turned tail and ran for their port. We gave chase, and let them have it from our forward pivot guns. We then turned broadside on, and let them have two or three broadsides, they were too close to port, or we should have sunk one or two; they were crowded with troops. Rather odds, six to three, but they were manned by Russians. We stopped off the harbour, but they would not come out again, being satisfied with what they had got. We then steamed along the Crimea, towards Kaffa. Next day we saw a sail, and gave chase: it turned out to be a Sardinian barque going to Kertch for grain.

"Reports continually going about that sails are in sight: we go over, and they turn out to be clouds.

"We went again into Sebastopol on the 19th, and steamed easy abreast of one three-deck ship, one two-decker, two frigates, and one steamer. We did not fire. There was only the steamer in harbour that we damaged, so we suppose that the others are out somewhere. We shall have a look for them. We called in at the mouth of the Danube, and arrived at Baldjik quite safe, and without meeting any of the enemy."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETING AT WINCHELSEA AND RYE.

THE SUSSEX Archæological Society has fairly earned for itself the right of being considered the first of the local antiquarian societies of this country. It numbers about 800 members, and, what is better than mere numbers, there are among them a considerable number of zealous and active antiquarians—such as Mr. Blaauw, its secretary; Mr. M. A. Lower, a name well known by many interesting publications to which it is attached; Mr. William Figg, of Lewes; Mr. Durrant Cooper, the Rev. J. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Blencowe, and others, by whose exertions an annual volume is produced, superior in the character of its contents even to the "Transactions" of most of our metropolitan societies. On Thursday, the 13th of July, the Society held its annual meeting at Winchelsea and Rye. A special train had been provided at Brighton, which left that town early in the morning, and took up a numerous accession of visitors at Lewes and Hastings. When reached the Winchelsea Station, soon after twelve o'clock, the party consisted of not much short of 400 persons, who were received there by Mr. Durrant Cooper, the historian of Winchelsea and secretary for Sussex and Mr. Blaauw to visit the principal objects in this curious old town. They were first conducted to the Pipewell-gate, or Land-gate, the most modern of the three old town gates, having been erected at the commencement of the fifteenth century. Mr. Durrant Cooper now undertook the office of lecturer, and gave a short explanation of each object which attracted their attention. They proceeded from this gate through [illegible] long and pleasant country lane (though with the remains of the old [illegible] which to one part of the [illegible] the Dutch century. On their way [illegible] on the north side of the churchyard, where, in [illegible] preached his last open-air sermon.

On their return, the whole party [illegible] two-thirds were ladies, passed through the part of the [illegible] the scene was extremely picturesque. The [illegible] among the ivy-mantled and by [illegible] manor-house, the residence of [illegible], Esq., which, under the Tudors, was [illegible] Abbey, and the interesting ruins of the ancient church of the Grey Friars. From hence they proceeded to Winchelsea Church, which they were received by the Rector, the Rev. J. J. West. Fortunately, the weather was remarkably fine, so that there was no [illegible] to the full enjoyment of the day.

At about half past two the party proceeded by railway to Rye, where the arrangements had been superintended by Mr. Figg. On their arrival, they were received in the town by the Mayor, Recorder, and members of the corporation, who escorted the party to the Town-hall, where the annual meeting of the Society was then opened: C. H. Frewen, Esq., one of the members for East Sussex, taking the chair. After the preliminary annual business of the Society, Mr. Blaauw read an account of the visit of the Duke of Monmouth to Chichester, in 1678, from a contemporary manuscript. Mr. Holloway, the historian of Rye, then read a paper on the history of that ancient port, which concluded this part of the proceedings. The room in which the meeting was held was quite insufficient for the company assembled on the occasion, a considerable portion of which had therefore already spread themselves about the town in search of its ancient monuments, which consisted principally of the fine old church, and of the ancient tower known as the Ypres Tower, now used as the town jail. The room of the old Grammar-school had been turned into a temporary museum, and a number of interesting objects of antiquity the greater portion belonging to the Frewen family, and brought by the chairman, were arranged in it. Among the articles which attracted most attention was a curious ancient sacramental cup, of wood, exhibited by Mr. Pocock Clark, round the rim and other parts of which the following quaint verses were inscribed.—

O taste what drinke the Lord of Life doth give!
It is his ovne most deare and precious blood
Who drinke thereof eternally shall live.
Who worthily receive that drinke so good.

Such as with honest and good hearts do heare
His word sincerely often preacht and read,
They grow to assurance of salvation deare;
The Spirit of Truth do them direct and lead.

They feel the power of Christes death and passion,
Working in thess the true death of all sin,
And the power of his rayserrection,
Raysing them up a new life to beginne.

To them it is a true an I certayne token
That they from Christe shall never of be broken;
Having true faith, working by sincere love,
Their names are written in heaven above.

RICHARD ALLIN, A.B., xxii October, 1610.

Towards five o'clock, upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner, in the upper part of a large old building, formerly part of the Augustine Friars, but now usually employed as a wool warehouse. Mr. Frewen again took the chair. The dinner was followed by a number of appropriate toasts. At about seven o'clock, the company rose from table, and returned to the railway station, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—This interesting collection, of which, since the strange refusal of the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase it for that establishment, so much has been said, will form a feature in the exhibitions of the approaching meeting of the British Association at Liverpool. Mr. Joseph Mayer, of that town, who purchased the collection, had liberally yielded to the wishes of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, to exhibit it publicly at Liverpool, in the month of June last, and Mr. Thomas Wright had acceded to the request of the society, that he should read a popular lecture on the occasion, explaining the character of the objects composing the collection, the manner of their discovery, and their bearing upon history. An alteration has since been made in the arrangements, and it is now proposed to exhibit the collection to the British Association. The town and the Historic Society will invite the Association to a grand soirée, on one of the evenings during the meeting in September, at which the Faussett collection, with an assemblage of other national antiquities, more or less illustrative of it, will be assembled, and at which Mr. Wright will deliver his lecture. This exhibition will be got together and arranged under the direction of Mr. Mayer, who will be considered as belonging to the Ethnological section of the Association.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855. A notice from the Department of Science and Art has been issued, which states that forty prizes, of the value of £8 are to be awarded to those students who take medals in the greatest number of stages in each of the Exhibitions. Twenty prizes are to be awarded in the Autumn Examination of 1854, and twenty prizes in the Spring Exhibition of 1855. These prizes are to enable the most deserving students to visit the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855; and each student will be required to make a written report of his observations on that Exhibition. They will be awarded among the students of all the schools of art throughout the kingdom.

THE CZAR AND GERMAN TRADE.—In [illegible] from Leipsic of the 13th states that the disturbance caused in Europe in business by Russia's policy has a very serious effect on the last fair in that city. Very few persons arrived from Poland, Austria, and Wallachia, so as the settlement of accounts is only making for the business transacted at the previous fair, considerable arrears remain due to the commercial men in Leipsic from those in the Principalities.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION FOR 1855.—An influential meeting of merchants and traders took place in Manchester, on Friday (last week), for the purpose of devising measures for the due representation of the staple manufactures of Manchester and the adjoining districts at the proposed Paris Exhibition of 1855: the Mayor presided.

NEW BILL REGULATING THE SALE OF BEER AND SPIRITS.—On Saturday a bill in the House of Commons was printed for further regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on the Lord's Day. By this bill, if it should pass, public houses are not to be opened on Sundays between two and six o'clock, or after nine o'clock. No spirituous liquors are to be sold on Sunday. Constables may enter, and parties offending to be summarily fined £5.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Emperor of Russia has suppressed the teaching of the French and German languages in the military school of Orenburg, and ordered the substitution of Persian, Arabic, and the Tartar language.

Government has resolved to erect a capacious building at Chelsea for the Normal School, now attached to Chelsea Military Asylum. The Board of Works have already prepared the plans of the new building.

The monthly return of the Bank of France, made up to the early part of July, shows a decline in its metallic reserve of £100,000 at Paris, and £585,000 in the branches in the provinces. The whole amount of coin and bullion in the banks is stated at about £18,000,000 sterling.

A most destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 5th inst. The Chinese Museum, the National Theatre, and other buildings, valued at about a million dollars, have been destroyed.

The Chamber of the Clergy in the Danish Diet has adopted the bill for emancipating the Jews.

The Tuscan Minister of the Interior has directed the civil authorities throughout the Grand Duchy to endeavour to convince the lower classes that the vine disease is not attributable to the smoke issuing from locomotives, as the opponents of railways have induced them to believe.

The heat in nearly all parts of the United States is described as being intense. In New York the thermometer has averaged 96 in the shade.

In consequence of a rumour that there is to be, by decree, another extensive levy of men for the army in France, the insurance offices have raised their charge for substitutes. The price last week for a substitute was 3500 francs.

Old men say they can scarcely remember such a fine appearance of all kinds of crops, so early in the season, as there is in Scotland this year.

An American paper states that an experiment to test the practicability of growing tea in the vicinity of Cincinnati is about to be tried.

Letters from the coast of Abassia state that Sonaryl has forbidden the sale of women in all the tribes that recognise his authority.

The *Western Star* states that the numbers of Englishmen and Scotchmen seeking to purchase land in the west of Ireland exceeds all expectation.

The Swedish telegraph line is now opened all the way from Stockholm to Gothenburg. The first despatch was sent on the 9th, the King of Sweden's birthday, and conveyed a congratulation to his Majesty.

The General Screw Steam Company have accepted the proposal of the Mauritius Government to keep up a monthly communication between that Island and Ceylon, for the sum of £5,000 per annum; and the *Proserpine* steamer opens the line on the 20th of August.

The payments from the Irish Encumbered Estates Court last week amounted to about £136,000.

Prince Poniatowski, whose resignation as Ambassador at the Court of Tuscany has been accepted, is about to leave Pisa.

The sexton of All Saints' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been committed for trial, for stealing leaden coffins from the graves in the old graveyard.

A collision occurred recently on the Susquehanna Railroad, by which twenty-eight persons have been killed.

One of the persons who died from cholera during the recent visitation at Trimdon, Durham, had previously eaten eighteen fresh herrings at one meal.

The harvest is now over in Spain, and the produce is much more abundant than it was in 1853. The advices from Piedmont, Italy, and Germany are also very favourable.

Mr. Eccles Shorrock, of Darwen, has left £3000 to found three fellowships in connexion with the Lancashire Independent College.

Cardinal Fornari having died intestate, all his property goes to the congregation De Propaganda Fide, according to the existing law that regulates the inheritance of Cardinals; so that his relations lose all their rights to it.

The British Consul at Genoa has issued a notice to the British residents there, warning them not to contribute to the Russian loan, as such an act would render them liable to a prosecution for high treason.

An Admiralty order has been received in Limerick for £468, payable to a poor man named Hickie, as wages due to his son, Cornelius Hickie, shipwright on board the lost *Erebus* and *Terror*, exploring expedition of Captain Sir John Franklin.

It was stated by Mr. Bazley, at a public meeting in Manchester, the other day, that an improvement in the art of spinning was lately purchased from a French house, by certain English firms, at a cost of £50,000.

The price of wine is rising in Italy, owing to the grape disease. A certain measure which sold, before the blight, for 10 francs, is now 35 francs.

Among the applicants for relief last week, at the meeting of the Greenwich Board of Guardians, was a man from Yalding, aged 102.

The Calcutta papers mention the death of the well known Baboo Mutty-Lall-Seal, whose fame has reached to England, where he has often appeared before the Privy Council. He has died worth upwards of a million of money.

The King of Prussia will, it is understood, proceed, in about a fortnight, to the island of Rugguan, for sea-bathing. The Queen will, at the same time, renew her visit much to the Grand Duchess Sophie Louise.

The sum subscribed as a testimonial to the eminent chemist, Liebig, by his English admirers, has exceeded £1000, one moiety of which has been applied to the purchase of a service of plate.

There have been disturbances in Manchester for several consecutive Sundays, owing to a determination of some of the disorderly among the Irish population to put down the street preaching of the city missionaries.

The Duke and Duchess of Genoa presided at the inauguration of the Alexandria and Novara Railway, which took place with great solemnity on the 5th.

The committee of the Cheltenham School of Art have issued handbills, announcing that their pupils may, in future, become candidates for "masterships"—the same being open to competition among the "female" students.

The frontier of Lombardy, which has hitherto been open to foot passengers only, is now also open to carriages and waggons driven by Tuscan subjects, provided with passports.

Mr. Dillon, who was wounded in the arm at the Ballingarry insurrection, has received permission to return to Ireland. The announcement was communicated to him by the British Ambassador of the United States.

Four hundred and sixty-six individuals were confined in the political prison of San Severo, in Venice, during the month of June.

A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice at the Niagara Falls on the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and overbalanced; for an instant she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell into the gulf, a distance of 200 feet.

A man who calls himself the Rev. John George Lambton Young, and who pretends to be a relative of Lord Durham, has been imposing upon the credulity of clergymen in Shetland and the neighbourhood. He is now in custody on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences.

The Greek Government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of George Washington, now being raised in the city named after him.

Four of the passengers from Australia, by the *Magdalena*, which arrived at Southampton the other day had gold to the value of their united at a million sterling.

A fire broke out at Salonica, on the 28th ult., which destroyed a large portion of the town. The damage done is said to be nearly 60,000,000 piastres.

Our average imports of Indian corn, previous to the potato failure, did not amount to more than 20,000 quarters annually. During the last four years they have averaged about 1,600,000 quarters annually.

The [illegible] in Warsaw is far less severe than it was a month since. People are permitted to let their boards grow, to wear white hats, to smoke in the streets, and the taverns are allowed to remain open until twelve, the end of the o'clock.

A boiler explosion took place at Rochdale on Saturday morning, by which ten workpeople were killed, and a large number dangerously wounded.

Cholera has been committing frightful ravages at Marseilles. The deaths have lately been upwards of 100 a day.

Count Bernstorff, the new Prussian Ambassador, was presented, for the first time, to her Majesty on Monday, at Buckingham Palace.

Madame Susanne Mesaglyti, young, sister of Louis Kossuth, has died in New York, of consumption. She was buried with public honours by the exiles.

The Oriental Gas Company have received intelligence by the Overland Mail that their contract for lighting Calcutta exclusively for twenty-one years has been confirmed.

Recent letters from Odessa state that Greek vessels were getting high freights to take produce from the Sea of Azoff to Constantinople, whence it is transhipped to this country.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 695.—VOL. XXV. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE WAR DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES.

It seems to be considered by both Houses of Parliament, but specially by the House of Commons, that, as long as no hostile vote, formal censure, or declaration of want of confidence, be resorted to in order to drive the Ministry from office, every imaginable license may be taken to impugn their motives, discredit their judgment, question their honour, and deny their capacity, and that the charges which cannot be preferred against them as a collective body may be urged against them in their individual capacity. All this may be very amusing to noble Lords and honourable gentlemen who have not the responsibilities of office to restrain their tongues; but we question whether it be fair or prudent. Do these purposeless attacks redound to the credit of those who make them? or to that of the Parliamentary system which permits the license and provides no remedy? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, it would still remain a matter of inquiry whether the moment, when the country has entered upon what is already a most serious, and may, ultimately, be a most protracted struggle, is the proper time for exposing the nation to the eyes of its allies and to those of all foreign Governments, as one that in a day of peril and effort is without an efficient executive. If Mr. Disraeli cannot form a Government, if Lord Dudley Stuart cannot triumphantly bear Lord Palmerston into the War-office or the Foreign-office, and if Mr. Cobden cannot get up a Manchester Ministry for peace *à tout prix*, such gentlemen might collectively and separately show their patriotism by abstaining from a course of opposition, of which the whole tendency is not simply to distract the counsels of the nation, at a time of great emergency, but to render the acceptance of public office a duty which gentlemen of high honour and unblemished character would rather avoid than court.

It is not to the attacks of the legitimate Parliamentary Opposition that exception can be taken. The Ministry may be well content to endure the cavil of its foes. It is quite natural and constitutional, that the men who were last in office should take every opportunity to complain of those who have superseded them. It belongs to the functions of Mr. Disraeli, that he should disapprove of Lord Aberdeen—and that he should, from time to time, strive to engage in a war of words with Lord John Russell. But that the friends of Liberal Government should follow his leadership, is neither natural nor decent. If Liberal members of Parliament will do their utmost to render a Liberal Government impossible, the sooner Mr. Disraeli is permitted to reassume office the better. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues would carry on the war with becoming spirit—with almost, if not quite, as much spirit as the existing Administration has done. Whether they would satisfy the country in other respects is not quite so clear. Perhaps those Liberal members, who object to the Ministry because Lord Aberdeen is not so ready or so out-spoken as Lord John Russell, and who in other respects seem ever the happiest when they are blaming at present, or predicting future, disunion in the Cabinet, will enlighten the country on this subject. If it be their opinion that the late Protectionist party ought, at the present time, to be in office, it is desirable that they should avow it. It would lead to a great simplification of public business if they declared themselves. It is an established axiom, that Parliamentary Government cannot be carried on without an active and united Opposition; but it is equally certain, though not so generally recognised, that Parliamentary Government cannot be carried on if the followers of a Ministry are more captious and unreasonable than its foes.

The debates that took place in both Houses on Monday night, on the reply to her Majesty's Message, for the application to the purposes of the war of a sum of £3,000,000, already provided, led, as was anticipated, to no result but to the stultification of the Opposition. All parties shrank from imperilling the existence of the Ministry; but the members of no parties abstained from adverse criticism upon its known acts or its presumed intentions. The Lords were more unanimous than the Commons; and, had the debate been confined to that House, a salutary impression would have been conveyed to every part of the Continent, that the Government was cordially supported by the Legislature. But the House of Commons produced a greater amount of adverse criticism. Mr. Disraeli remained true to his very original idea, that the war was the natural and necessary consequence of a coalition Government. The ambition and covetousness of the Emperor of Russia may have secondarily been the causes of it; but the primary source of the mischief—the *fons et origo malì*—was, according to Mr. Disraeli, the deplorable fact that Toryism being unable to form a Government, and Ultra-Liberalism or Radicalism being in the same predicament; the only possible Government, one formed by a combination of the friends and disciples of the late Sir Robert Peel, with the leading Whigs, whose principles and their own were identical, was allowed to assume power. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer positively asserts that there would have been no war if Lord Derby and himself had not unluckily been forced out of office. These

TURKISH DERVISHES.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY JAMES ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

may not be the words, but they express the meaning which Mr. Disraeli wished to convey. What is to console the country when it learns the heavy price it has to pay for a Coalition? Who shall administer to its comfort when it understands how much better off it would have been if it had continued to have faith in Mr. Disraeli—to have accepted his abortive Budget, and to have taken him as its new "heaven-born Minister"?

The Liberal opponents of the Ministry—who will not, however, go to the length of voting against it on any vital question—are resolvable into four classes: those who object to this war and to all war; those who object to a war in favour of the Turks because of their religion, and of their non-progressive civilisation; those who approve of the war only upon condition that it be turned to the advantage of what they call the "oppressed nationalities" of Poland, Hungary, and Italy; and lastly, those whose whole spirit is in the war, and who have no other desire than to see it prosecuted with the utmost amount of zeal, energy, and success. Mr. Bright may be taken as a fair representative of the first class; Mr. Cobden, of the second; Lord Dudley Stuart, of the third; while the last class has such numerous exponents of its views and wishes, that no one person can justly claim the honour of being peculiarly its organ. With Mr. Bright's party the country has no sympathy. It has no hold of Parliament, of the press, or of public opinion. The same may be said of the party of Mr. Cobden. The religion or civilisation of Turkey are not the points to which we have to look; but the aggression and encroachment of Russia. Mr. Cobden would have the world believe that if he had been Minister, we should have had no war. He never was afraid of Russia, he says, and congratulates himself upon the fact that everybody is coming round to his opinion, that there was nothing to be afraid of. But the sentiments of Mr. Cobden and those of the public are not so identical as he supposes. Mr. Cobden was not afraid of the ambition of Russia because he did not believe that the Czar was ambitious. The public did and do believe in that ambition, and if they are not afraid of Russia, it is because they rely on their Might as well as on their Right, and because they know that the happy alliance of Great Britain and France, either with or without other aid, is more than a match for Russia and all the help she can gather from every quarter under heaven. Those who advocate the views of which Lord Dudley Stuart appears to be the parliamentary oracle, appeal to larger sympathies, and form, perhaps, the most numerous body of those who express dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. But this party is too revolutionary in its objects to elicit the support of practical men. It affronts right feeling as well as sound policy. M. Kossuth may attract and amuse large audiences; and, to a certain extent, inspire them with his eloquence, but, for all essential purposes, he perorates an1' declaims in vain. He has miscalculated his time, as well as the temper of the people. In the present quarrel, the people of England can have nothing to do with Hungary, or any other "oppressed nationality." If Poles, Hungarians, and Italians are to form themselves into independent states, it is their affair, and not ours. If they are worthy to become independent, they will achieve their object by their own exertions. It was not by the aid of other nations that England became a free and prosperous, and a mighty state; and M. Kossuth, and other patriots of a similar calibre, but betray their own weakness and that of their cause, when they go whining for foreign aid to obtain the freedom which, unless it be of domestic and spontaneous growth, is like Jonah's gourd—sown, grown, ripened, and cut down in an hour. The members of this party are loud in their clamour for Lord Palmerston as War Minister, and Mr. Cobden has done good service in showing what a delusion they are practising on themselves and the country; and how unlikely it is that Lord Palmerston would forward their views in the slightest degree, if he were in possession of the office to which they want to thrust him against his own will and that of the other members of the Cabinet. Of the fourth and last section of Opposition little need be said. They have had some show of reason for the belief that the war has been carried on in too dilatory a fashion. But their utter discomfiture on the amendment introduced on Tuesday evening by Lord Dudley Stuart, proves them to be without a Parliamentary standing. The day for recrimination on this subject has gone by. The hour of action has arrived, and cannon-balls have superseded the goose-quills of Vienna. The goose-quill will not be again called into requisition until Russia be effectually humbled, and until Sebastopol or Cronstadt, or both, shall be in the possession of France and England.

DERVISHES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMONG the varied population of Constantinople, not the least picturesque are the Dervishes, whose dancing and howling performances are stock subjects in most books of travels to the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The artistic group engraved upon the preceding page are taken from a drawing by Mr. James Robertson of Constantinople. Their full trowsers and large mantles, and Eastern head-dress, make up a very effective costume, backed by a cemetery crowd d with tombs and gravestones of marble. Theophile Gautier, in his very life-like "Constantinople of To day," recently published, thus characterises these singular people:—

The word "Dervish," signifies "poor" but this does not prevent their communities from possessing great wealth, derived from the legacies and gifts of the faithful. This designation, once true, is still retained; although it has long ceased to be applicable.

The mutits and ulemahs—the regular authorities and priests of Mahometan law and religion look with no favourable eye upon the dervishes; whether from some secret difference of doctrine, or from the influence which the latter have with the multitude, or only from the dislike which the regular clergy always feel towards the itinerant or mendicant orders, I am not sufficiently profound in Mahomedan doctrines to declare.

Contrary to the custom of all the other Mosiemah, who refuse to let Glaours be present at any of their religious ceremonials, and drive them with violence from the mosques, if they intrude during the hours of prayer, the dervishes permit Europeans to penetrate to the very heart of their takkés, on the sole condition of leaving their boots or shoes at the entrance, and entering in bare feet or with slippers. They chant their litanies, and perform their evolutions without seeming in the least disturbed by the presence of Christians; whose attendance as spectators, is said, on the contrary, to be regarded by them as rather flattering than otherwise.

The Tekké of Pera appears to be anything but a pious prison of voluntary recluses:—

On the contrary, cheerful apartments, painted in gay colours, gladdened by sunlight, and having a superb view of the Bosphorus—a magnificent panorama, bathed in air and light. Scutari and Kadi-Keui, lying outspread upon the Asiatic shore; the Olympus of Bithynia, wrapped in snow; the Isles of Princes spots of blue, upon the rippled surface of the sea; Seral-Bournow, with its palaces, its kiosks, and its gardens; Sultan-Achmet, flanked by its six minarets; the forest created by the masts of ships all nations: all combine to form a spectacle, ever changing, ever new, and on which one could gaze for ever, without weariness, or sense of monotony.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The journey of the Emperor and Empress to Biarritz, has taken place with as little parade and ceremony as was possible, and their Majesties have arrived at their destination in good health, notwithstanding the heat and fatigue attending a journey in the present tropical state of the atmosphere.

The Cent Gardes—whose brilliant uniforms of sky-blue, amaranth, and gold, produce a splendid effect—are to commence their service at Biarritz. Orders being transmitted by telegraph to Bayonne, for the immediate formation of a camp at Biarritz, the garrisons of Pau, Navarreux, St. Jean-pied-de-port, and Dax, were obliged immediately to send thither divisions; in addition to these, four brigades of Gendarmerie are established on the spot, and a squadron of the Guides were despatched from Paris, and travelled with such speed as to arrive at the same time as the Emperor.

At Boulogne, M. Lepic, the Officier d'Ordonnance of the Chef de l'Etat, has taken the Hôtel Brighton, and all the adjoining houses, for the accommodation of his Imperial Majesty and suite, the Cent Gardes, Guides, &c.; and orders have been issued to establish stabling for five hundred horses. The Empress is not to accompany the Emperor.

It is said that the camp at St. Omer will be singularly magnificent, and here it is generally reported that Prince Albert will come over to visit it.

Paris seems paralysed and deserted under the influence of the intense heat, which for the last week has visited it. The theatres, and other places of public amusement, which hitherto have been nearly as full as in winter, play to almost empty benches. No one that can stay at home ventures out till near nightfall. The sunny side of the street is untrodden by living foot, and cab and cart-horses take this opportunity of giving in their resignations somewhat before their full period of service.

On the other hand, the country presents a scene of joyful activity, the crops ripening *a vue d'œil*, and presenting the most splendid appearance, both as to quality and quantity, call for an abundance of hands to cut and prepare them for housing. Here and there the heavy rains and hailstorms have laid, and, in a few instances, destroyed, the grain crops; but so rare are these examples, that they weigh as nothing in the general scale. The injury done to the vines, though certainly very considerable, has, it seems, been also exaggerated; as, in some places, they present a most favourable aspect.

It is feared that the sudden arrival of the heat may bring back the cholera, which had almost disappeared in Paris, and diminished in the provinces: but as yet but little grounds for this fear have been apparent in Algeria, it appears that the harvest is so magnificent as to have rendered vain any of the uneasiness that existed here previous to the arrival of the fine weather, reassuring the public mind on the subject of the native harvests. This fact opens also vast resources for the future. A man of weight and experience is now engaged in the preparation of a *brochure* on the subject, of which the title is to be "l'Algérie Nourrira la France."

Whatever be the prospects of France in general, as to eating, those in Paris, in particular, as to drinking, are at this moment in a perilous predicament, in as far as water is concerned. The works of the second lake in the Bois de Boulogne being terminated some fortnight ago, the process of filling it was naturally commenced; in a few days the effect became sensible in the Bath and other establishments where large quantities of water were required, and now, such is the diminution of the supply, that the public is put to the most serious inconvenience, and, unless some remedy be immediately adopted, it will shortly cease almost entirely. Surely such a contingency ought to have been foreseen and prevented.

Among the other articles of summer produce, is a paper, entitled, "L'Eté," which is likely to have a considerable sale, more especially among strangers and foreigners on their arrival in the capital; as, in addition to the usual topics of the day, it particularly treats of all that can add to their amusement during their stay in the capital. This journal, which appears weekly, indicates all the places of public entertainment in Paris and its environs; the popular pieces at the different theatres; the hours and prices of the various railways and other conveyances; the sights best worth seeing, and all such information. In the end of October the paper is to change its title for "l'Hiver," and to afford to winter visitors the same sort of intelligence that it has done to summer ones.

On the plain which extends between the Bois de Boulogne, the Seine, the Abbey of Longchamps, and the village of St. James, is about to be constructed a Hippodrome, on the most extensive and magnificent scale, for races, national fêtes, and equestrian exercises. It is to be surrounded with a wall, laid down in grass, and is to contain stands capable of accommodating forty thousand persons; on the slopes surrounding the course is to be space sufficient for three hundred thousand more. The plans for this construction are completed, and have already received the Emperor's approval.

The Prince Torlonia has presented to the Cabinet of Antiquities of the Bibliothèque Impériale, four magnificent real Etruscan vases; two, in especial, are of the rarest beauty, and most exquisite form.

Here is a little fact which seems to us too significant to be omitted. The Princess Lieven, whose sources of information on the subject of the politics of Europe in general, and of Russia in particular, are much too authentic to be said in doubt, has renewed the lease of her hotel in the Rue St. Florentin, though her landlord, M. Rothschild, has added two thousand francs yearly to the rent.

The principal theatrical success of the day is "Les Cours d'Or," at the Gymnase. It is said that the Opéra Comique and the Théâtre Lyrique are to be united under the same management. A piece commenced by M. Alexandre Dumas *fils*, for the Gymnase, is, we are told, to be given, by special request, to the Français.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have received private correspondence and files of papers—from Bombay of the 23rd of June; Calcutta, 13th of June; and China (Hong Kong), 6th of June.

From the Cabool correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, we learn that intrigues between the chiefs in Central Asia and the Russian Government are still going on. Very little faith can be placed on these reports. But a report which, two months ago, found its way into the bazaars of British India, seems to be confirmed by this Cabool newswriter. It is to the effect that a Russian force of 4000 men had, in a country called Hoorgunj, a dependency of Khiva, met with a Kokanee army of 12,000 men, and the Russians had been completely victorious. So far as the dates of these native letters can be made out, this fight must have taken place some time in March last. The King of Bokhara still continues his correspondence with the Russian and Persian Governments. Nearer our own frontier, the famous Major Jacob, of the Scinde Horse, has been on a political mission to the Khan of Kheiat, a chieftain of great power, and to whom vast tribes of Beloochees and Affghans, surrounding our Scindian frontier, owe allegiance. The actual nature of the mission is not positively known, but it is supposed to be with reference to keeping the tribes near our frontier quiet.

At Peshawur, and in the adjoining countries, everything is perfectly tranquil. Nor is there anything of note to report from the north-west provinces.

The news from China relates chiefly to the civil war, which still rages throughout the empire. The insurgents appear to have got the upper hand in most of the engagements which have taken place.

THE INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

The outbreak in Madrid began on the 17th inst. No sooner was it known that the Ministers had given in their resignation, and that the Queen had confided to General Cordova the task of forming a Ministry, than the people rose in insurrection. They cried with furious enthusiasm, "Plural Liberty! Long live O'Donnell! Long live the Queen! Down with the Ministers!" In a few moments numerous groups were formed, and at seven o'clock an immense crowd filled the streets. At eight o'clock the people invaded the Prefecture, and possessed themselves of a small quantity of arms which were deposited there. At nine o'clock the rioters were in possession of one of the principal Government buildings, but they soon abandoned it. Up to that moment the insurgents were without plan and direction, as if they had been surprised by the news from Valladolid, and had acted spontaneously and without preparation; but they soon began to act with order and regularity. After ten o'clock a meeting took place at the Town-hall, and a governing Junta for the province was formed. General Evaristo San Miguel was nominated President of it. The General at first accepted, but soon resigned functions which were too difficult under such circumstances—his age not leaving him the force necessary to combat the disorders inseparable from such a rising. The retirement of General San Miguel troubled the operations of the Junta; and, after long hesitation, it resolved to send a deputation to the Queen, to express to her the wishes of the people. The Queen received the deputation, but made no concession. General Cordova, who had accepted the Ministry of War, but had not been able to find colleagues, took on himself to make the Queen's determination known. In the meantime, the first effervescence became calmed a little, but the greater part of the people appeared determined to maintain their ground, in order to be able to recommence the next day with new energy. The chiefs of these bands were encouraged by the rumours that had been spread in the evening that Barcelona had risen, and that all Catalonia had followed its example. General Cordova thought it necessary to disperse the groups: he sent troops to the Plaza Major, with orders to fire if necessary. This was done, but the troops did their duty reluctantly, and it was said that some of them were ready to join the insurgents. At six o'clock in the morning General Cordova resigned to the Queen the power of forming a Ministry, which she had confided to him, but he remained Minister of War. Thereupon the Queen formed a Ministry, consisting of three members of the moderate Opposition, the Duke de Rivas, M. Mayans, and M. Rios Rosas; three members of the Progressist party, M. de la Serna, M. Cantelo, and M. Roda; and of General Lersundi, who represented the defeated party. In the evening of the 17th six hotels were invaded, sacked, pillaged, and set on fire by the populace. These hotels were occupied by the Ministers San Luis, Domineeh, and Collantes; by Count de Quisto, Civil-Governor of Madrid; by Count de Vasta Hermosa, a newly-created Lieutenant-General, who distinguished himself in the combat of Vicalvaro with General O'Donnell, and who commands, in conjunction with General Blaser, the column sent against the insurgents; and by M Salamanca, the banker. M. Salamanca has lost, amongst other precious things, a magnificent collection of pictures, which he had formed with the greatest care, and of which he did the honours to artists and visitors.

The Madrid journals of the 20th, give some additional details of the scenes of bloodshed which took place in Madrid on the 18th and 19th. It appears that on the morning of the 18th instant the people prepared on every side for a desperate combat. Barricades were raised, and for eighteen hours the armed populace fought against the troops, who were obliged to call for the assistance of the artillery. On the morning of the 19th every street had its barricade, and the combat continued during the whole day, particularly in the Prado, and in the streets of La Cruz, La Gorguera, Lobo, Bono Carrera, and San Geronimo. About six in the evening a white handkerchief was seen displayed from the top of a musket, and a suspension of hostilities was called for, on the ground that Marshal Espartero had been charged to form a Government in accordance with the wishes of the nation. In a moment every one laid down his arms, and the army fraternised with the people. It was clearly understood by every one that a Government altogether Liberal was to be formed; and the Duke de la Victoria was loudly designated as the "Pacificator of Spain."

The latest despatches from Madrid reported that the city was quiet, but the citizens were still under arms, and continued to build barricades. The troops maintained their positions at the Retiro and around the Palace. The Junta of Safety and Defence had decreed the reorganisation of the National Guard, and the re-establishment of the Constitutional Ayuntamiento of 1843. M. Pozos, Sub-Director of the Secret Police, had been seized and shot by the populace. No news had been received of the movements of O'Donnell. There was a report that he had held an interview with Espartero, and that they would enter Madrid together.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

Several attempts at insurrection have recently been made in various parts of Italy. At Parma, on the 22nd, the soldiers were fired upon from the roofs and windows of the houses. The Austrian troops, however, maintained the upper hand on all points. At Genoa a rising took place, of which no particulars are given, except that it is said to have been a failure. An outbreak was planned at Modena, but the precautions taken will probably have prevented the explosion. At Rome there is said to be a good deal of uneasiness, and it has been thought advisable to strengthen the French garrison. The King of Naples, who participates in the general alarm, has resolved to anticipate any possible emergency by arming the Lazzaroni, a step which has excited great consternation among well-disposed citizens, as the name of the Lazzaroni is associated with pillage and murder in the history of Naples.

UNITED STATES.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Europa*, which left New York on the 12th, arrived at Liverpool on Monday night. The Committee on Foreign Relations has reported back the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty. Cholera is said to be making sad havoc with the emigrant trains in the south-west. It has also been very fatal in New York. The skirmishes between the Irish and native American parties have not been put down. On the evening of the 8th inst. a disturbance of this kind took place at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Early in the evening a party of Irish raised the American flag on a pole, surmounted by a cross. This was torn down by the Americans, but was again hoisted. A numerous party of Americans then gathered, and a fight took place, in which several guns and pistols were discharged. The Irish were put to flight, and several of their houses gutted. The Mayor ordered the military under arms, when the rioters dispersed.

Recent gold discoveries in California have caused great excitement, and many people in comfortable circumstances in the Eastern States are preparing to go south.

THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE DANUBE.—The following has just been received from an officer belonging to the Light Cavalry Brigade, encamped near Devna:—"I was exceedingly surprised at the coincidence contained in your last letter, evidently written under the impression that we are suffering from scarcity of food and other vexatious privations. Of course I can only speak to a certainty regarding what passes under my own observation; but I should have experienced the evils you speak of; but such misfortunes have not hitherto fallen to our share, since, as far as our regiment is concerned, we are right well off in point of almost. The Vale of Devna is said to be exceedingly rich in country, eggs, milk, &c., as plentifully as we can desire, but the comfort of the men would be considerably improved if the beer, which is supposed to be lying at Varna, was brought up. With the exception of a few cases of diarrhœa, we have not any sickness whatever; and such, I understand, is the case in the other camps. As regards myself, thank God, I have not felt a moment's indisposition since we arrived. You also wrote, the English papers assert that Lord Cardigan was accompanied, on his *reconnoissance*, by a squadron of our corps. It much regret to say, such was not the case. It is not intended we should be employed on outpost duty—at all events, just now; and, consequently, we were left behind, much to our annoyance and disappointment. Lord Cardigan took with him two squadrons of the 8th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons, for the purpose of tracing the direction taken by the enemy in his retreat from before Silistria. We expect much from the information looked for on his return. At present the plans of our Generals are kept carefully close, on account of numberless Russian spies said to be lurking in the vicinity of the Allied armies. The consequence is that we literally know nothing. Everyone is most anxious to advance, and time hangs heavily on our hands. Beyond the usual routine of duty there is little to divert attention. Were I to write but a trifling portion of the reports hourly circulated, I could fill a volume, but the truth is, that the flying and contradictory rumours have their origin in the camp, and one person knows just as much or, to speak more correctly, just as little—as another. The moment anything authentic is made known, you shall hear from me."

THE WAR.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S OPERATIONS.

ounts agree in stating that Bomarsund, in the Aland Isles, is bombarded on the arrival of the French troops; and as the British with the soldiers on board, passed the Great Belt on Saturday and steered up the Baltic without stopping at Nyborg, we may some interesting intelligence before long.

owing regulations have been established for the organisation ed boats of the fleet:—

tilla is to consist of from eighty to ninety boats, to be divided squadrons—each squadron to comprise three divisions. The boats in a squadron will vary from twenty-five to thirty-, which are to be furnished with howitzers. In each division to be from twelve to fifteen boats, in one-half of which howitzers placed. The entire flotilla is to be placed under the command officer, appointed by the Commander-in-chief—each squadron command of the flag-ship of that squadron, and each division orders of the senior commander of the particular division to boats belong. On the whole being ordered to assemble, whether for the purpose of exercise or landing, the boats of each ship ceed in a body in tow of each other. The commanding officer the barges, followed by the pinnaces, cutters, and launches in ; the captains commanding squadrons being in their respective accompanied by a light boat to carry orders. In each boat-up- a howitzer two extra men, in whom confidence can be placed, employed—one to take charge of the powder magazine, the other of the gun. A proportion of marines, under a captain of the be sent away in the boats on every occasion that they are and armed. A reserve squadron will be formed by the boats of e and screw steam-sloops. On the crews being landed, the are to haul off from the shore to their anchors by the stern, so as by for embarking men or covering a retreat.

very important result of the taking possession of Bomarsund, ted that such a display of vigour on the part of the Allied l be the accession of Sweden to the Anglo-French alliance. It stated, upon good authority, that they are only waiting for a llow being struck to send a large body of troops to act in con- the Allies.

THE CZAR'S ANSWER TO AUSTRIA.

bject which at present most interests all persons taking an in- politics, is the position assumed by Austria towards Russia. e to accounts received at Paris, from Vienna, on Wednesday, toman Secretary of Legation, M. Stendl, it would appear that eror Nicholas has given the bearers of the Austrian ultimatum ignation of the Principalities, an answer well in keeping with itation for haughty daring. In receiving them he is stated to d them that if their Emperor wanted we should have it, but her he nor their young master would, in all probability, see the

ill doubtful what the next step of the Austrian Government but military men of rank are of opinion that within a very short ops will enter the north of Wallachia from the Transylvanian It is thought that no great number of troops will enter the dities, as the object of Austria must be to concentrate a e force in the east of Transylvania, in the Bukovina, and in so that the offensive may, in case of need, be assumed with the bility of success. If a campaign should commence unfavour-

Solavonic races on the southern frontier of the Empire might celess; but if it at once becomes evident that the power of s irresistible, neither Servia nor Montenegro will venture to great many Russians are in Vienna at present, and they ably Lieutenant-Colonel Mantenffel in his endeavours to obtain for the Emperor Nicholas. The young men of high rank nuse their evenings at a club known as the Casino, and the Rus- are introduced there are at great pains to convince the credulous s that the sole wish of the Emperor Nicholas is to remain terms with Austria. According to these patriots the most feeling prevails at St. Petersburg towards the Government, and a mixture of sorrow and surprise that his Russian Majesty sees y of his motives questioned by the Emperor Francis Joseph. ssians must recently have received their one from Prince loff, as a short time ago they talked in a very different They treated Austria and the Austrians with the greatest con- ke disrespectfully of the Emperor, and took no trouble at all al their opinion that the Imperial Government did not dare to ill of the Czar. Having found that the Emperor has at his own, they now seek to gain him over by flattery and sen-

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN BUND.

Oesterreichische Correspondenz states that on the 24th the Bund acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty of alliance of the April by sixteen votes for, to one against, the motion. The nt was Mecklenburg. It is also affirmed that on all important Austria and Prussia have at length agreed. News has arrived in that the Prussian Government will employ 8,000,000 of dollars ising the artillery and cavalry

other hand, it is currently reported that the fickle King of is about to pay a visit to the King of Italy for the purpose of measures to prevent Russia from being injured by the war.

BATTLE OF KAMA.—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

gagement between the Turkish troops and the enemy, on the (of which we gave an imperfect account last week) is thus d by Omer Pacha, in a despatch received at Constantinople on July:—

ters which I this day receive from Hassan Haki Pacha, Supreme der of the Army at Rustchuk, and from Said Pacha, Governor- of Silistria, announce that an engagement took place on Friday hewal), between our troops and the enemy. At two o'clock in (July [illegible] a strong column of a total [illegible] ard to the island of Kama. Hurried before Rustchuk, at the same time another [illegible] troops proceeded from the island Ostion to Giurgevo. The Russians, on perceiving this, col- a considerable number of troops and artillery from Giurgevo the village of Slobieza, and commenced the engagement. The Ottoman troops, reinforced by a strong detachment, which to the spot, and supported by the fire of the fortress, gave this vigorous reception. The engagement lasted [illegible], and a en the victory was declared on our side, and the Russians took

The Turks, without losing time, immediately commenced forti- the island of Kama; whilst the enemy [illegible] to the island ing the bridges on the river [illegible] Strait of Giurgevo, and esting fire to the ships, and to several military establishments the harbour of that town. [illegible] cost the enemy

The number of their wounded is enormous. As regards [illegible] but 200 killed and wounded, which is very little in comparison losses sustained by the enemy.

that affair the Russian corps at Fratesehti, which has been re- large reinforcements from Moldavia and Bessarabia has endea- to revenge itself upon the Turks for so many defeats, but with or success than before. On the 19th, the Russians advanced Giurgevo, in three columns, with the intention of driving the ns across the Danube, in compliance with the express orders from St. Petersburg. The attack was repulsed with vigour. ians were again thoroughly beaten, and two of their Generals wounded.

rs from Constantinople state that the Austrian Internuncio has ed himself very strongly respecting the "presumption" of Omer in crossing the Danube, after it had been agreed that the occu- should be effected by Austria.

DEFENCE OF ODESSA.

eport that Odessa was to be attacked a second time appears to en without foundation, but it has had the effect of making the s prepare for the enemy. Odessa advices in the *Vienna Lloyd* that, on the 8th of July, a steam-frigate left Sebastopol, with a ble breeze, and reached Odessa without being sighted by the ruisers. This vessel, says the *Lloyd*, makes the sixth ship that tted by a favourable wind to reach Odessa, where a respectable ce is thus gradually collecting. The land troops are encamped Odessa, and it is thought there that the city is sufficiently secure any attack. To make assurance doubly sure great pains have en taken to strengthen the fortifications of the city.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE DANUBE.

ter from Varna of the 17th of July states that the troops are col- provisions, and preparing to march at a moment's notice against esians; and the latter appear to be quite prepared to meet them. graphic despatches received in Vienna from Hermannstadt an- that the Ottoman position at Giurgevo was reconnoitred by the ns on the 22nd inst. Prince Gortschakoff has a force of 110,000 with twenty batteries, at his disposal, to oppose the Ottomans at portant position. His head-quarters are at Slobodzia, where Ge- nerals Liders, Dannenberg, and Osten-Sacken held a council of war at the above date. Two divisions of Russian infantry and one of cavalry were reported to be advancing from Moldavia, over the Sereth, on Jatomnitza. The right wing of the Russian army at Fratesehti had been advanced to Slobodzia and Malu, close to the Danube. The corps of Generals Liders was concentrated at Kalarasch. The Ottoman and Anglo-French troops were continually crossing the Danube near Rustchuk. These movements look as if a general engagement were in contemplation.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The fleets were at Baltschik on the 16th inst., and nothing was known at that time as to what course they were likely to take. It was thought, however, that some enterprise was contemplated, as Admiral Hamelin had ordered the construction of thirty vessels, capable of transporting 400 men each voyage. It is said that these barques will be employed in looking after the unfortunate Russian flotilla, which was lately seen at the mouth of the Pruth. It case of necessity, it is deemed probable that the Russians will burn a number of the gun-boats, and send the rest up the Pruth.

The French and English flags now float on both sides of the Danube, at the Sulinsh mouth of the river. Letters from Galatz, of the 12th, state that the Russians were rapidly evacuating the Dobrudja, and that Mehemet Pacha, who has been appointed Commander of that district, has established his head-quarters at Hirsova.

At Schumla and Rustchuk a number of English miners and carpenters are busy at work, constructing barracks to serve as winter quarters for the troops. A great many mechanics have likewise been sent from all parts of the country to Silistria, for the purpose of repairing or rebuilding the houses damaged and destroyed during the late siege.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

The Russian squadron, which has been cruising about the Southern Archipelago for some time, is said to have at last taken up its quarters in the Dutch harbour of Surabaya, at the eastern end of the Island of Java. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

There are six ships altogether—the *Pallas* frigate, carrying the Commodore's pendant, as I told you some months ago, with two sloops of war, a brig, and two tenders. As matters were warming into hostilities at home, these Russian ships went cruising about in search of news, and the last they got was in the Strait of Malacca. From this they saw at once that all hope of escape into a Russian port in the Baltic was at an end, and capture certain in that direction, and accordingly the Commodore, in the midst of thickening dangers, made up his mind to run for the friendly and neutral port of Surabaya, and there await events. You know, of course, that the Royal families of Russia and Holland are closely allied by marriage; consequently the Dutch Government of Batavia will give the Russian ships shelter and protection, which they may possibly enjoy so long as they shall remain at anchor in the harbour of Surabaya. It is not believed that we will dispute this right of a neutral power on the part of the Dutch; but, although we may respect the neutrality of the port, we are at liberty to watch the enemy's ships, blockade *them*, and nab them if they should venture out.

Later accounts state that two of the Russian frigates are reported to be cruising in the track of the Australian trade; and some English ships of war have been sent to look after them. It is said that Russia refused to acknowledge the neutrality of Sweden and Denmark, till those Powers had agreed that certain of their ports should be closed to the ships of war and prizes of the Western Powers; and surely we might with equal justice insist on no harbour being given to the enemy's vessels in the Dutch and Spanish ports of the Indian archipelago.

THE BALTIC COMMISSARIAT.

The hired steamer, *Nicolai I.*, left Dantzic on the 22nd, with 100 bullocks, a great quantity of fresh vegetables, and sundry stores; and it will be satisfactory to all who have relations or friends in the fleet to learn that good arrangements have at last been made to preserve the health of the crews in the Baltic. It is intended that every sailor shall have one pound of fresh meat and half a pound of fresh vegetables five days in the week. These comfortables Government, and on board under the personal superintendence of John Marks, Esq., paymaster of the *Duke of Wellington*; and the cattle are not only much better than those purchased for our allies in the French fleet, but they are, at the same time, very much lower in price—the bullocks sent to the French having cost 140 Prussian dollars each, and those procured for the English 105.

THREATENED PRIVATEERING.—The *Washington Union* publishes a letter received by a member of Congress, in relation to a project being on foot to fit out a Russian privateer, with a view of attacking the guard-house at Chagres, and carrying off the gold for British, sometimes descending the coast also capturing vessels from California or Australia with gold. The parties to the project are two naturalised Irishmen, who have agents in London.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENT.—The King of the Sandwich Islands has issued a proclamation of neutrality as regards the pending European war.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN PARKER.—The funeral of Capt. Parker, of the *Firebrand*, who met with his death in storming the stockade near the mouth of the Danube, on the 7th, took place at Constantinople on the 13th inst.

DEATH OF ABBAS PACHA.—Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, died very suddenly, at Benha, during the night of the 13th inst., from a fit of apoplexy. Said Pacha, the only surviving son of Mehemet Pacha, has succeeded to the reins of government, and has received the congratulation of all the foreign Consuls upon his accession to the throne.

THE RUSSIAN TRADE ON THE PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.—Accounts from Memel, down to the 17th, state that the traffic with Russian produce by land, and especially by water, continues to increase. Want of warehouses and workmen is alone complained of; but the latter deficiency has been much diminished by the arrival of numerous hands from the interior, attracted by high wages. Articles of luxury are said to be in much less demand than formerly. Champagne dealers complain loudly.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B., Governor of New Zealand, is appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief over her Majesty's settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut.-Colonel Freeman Murray is appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward or Somers Islands. Mr. Wm. Fossett is appointed Chief Clerk, and Mr. Wm. K. Fossett and Mr. George Mathews, Second Class Clerks, in the Director-General's Department of the Navy, Somerset-house. Mr. John Hill Burton, advocate, is appointed Secretary to the Board of Directors of Scotch Prisons. The Hon. Charles Murray Paid Attaché at Stuttgardt, is appointed Paid Attaché at Stockholm. Lord Schomburgh Kerr is appointed the Unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon. Mr. Edmund Grosvenor Bunbury is appointed Unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Mission at Washington. Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., is appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG MENS' INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the foundation-stone of the Bloomsbury branch of the Christian Young Mens' Institution was laid by Lord Robert Grosvenor, assisted by a numerous party of friends, at the corner of Queen-square and Great Ormond-street.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel —S. Laing, Esq., in the chair— and a dividend of £2 0s. for the half-year declared, a motion for stopping systematic Sunday-trading did not meet with a seconder.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly dividend on this line is to be at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.—On Thursday evening a conversazione, over which the Earl of Harrowby presided, was held at the National Club, Whitehall Gardens, when the propriety of giving the working and other classes of society a holiday on the Saturday afternoon was strongly urged, with the view of preventing the opening of the British Museum and similar institutions on Sundays.

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this Company was held at the South-Sea House—R. Franks, Esq., in the Chair—when it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the company, in pursuance of the recent Act of Parliament, so soon as the assets can be realised. The stock is estimated of the value of £118 per cent.

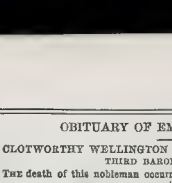
CITY ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.—A deputation from the committee of this hospital have just presented to Mrs. Thomas Gregory, at Weston-lodge, St. John's-wood, a portrait of the Rev. Thomas Gregory, the chairman of the committee, in testimony of the valuable services rendered by him to the hospital.

RUSSIAN GOLD IN BERLIN.—Although the Russian Government has prohibited the exportation of gold, a great quantity of Russ an gold is said to be in circulation at Berlin. By some this is considered a proof that Russia has been obliged to send gold for the payment of the interest on the debts owing to different parts of Europe. Formerly the operation used to be effected by means of bi ls of exchange, drawn principally in London. Others fancy that a portion of the gold may have been sent to pay certain secret services rendered to the Czar by his friends in Berlin.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CLOTWORTHY WELLINGTON WILLIAM ROBERT ROWLEY, THIRD BARON LANGFORD.

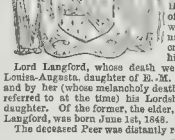
THE death of this nobleman occurred on the 19th inst., after a very short illness, at Castletown, county Kildare, the seat of his brother-in-law, Thomas Conolly, Esq. His Lordship was but twenty nine years of age, having been born 29th, 1825. He was the representative, through his grandmother, Frances Rowley, of the Irish branch of the ancient Cheshire family of Rowley, of Lawton. That lady married the Hon. Clotworthy Taylour, fourth son of Thomas, first Earl of Bective, who assumed in consequence the name and arms of Rowley, and was created Baron Langford, of Somerhill, in 1800.



Lord Langford, whose death we record, married, 28th July, 1846, Louisa-Augusta, daughter of E.-M. Conolly, Esq., M.P., of Castletown, and by her (whose melancholy death by drowning in last November we referred to at the time) his Lordship leaves issue two sons and one daughter. The former, the elder, Hercules Edward, now fourth Lord Langford, was born June 1st, 1848.

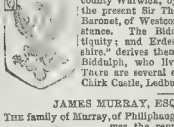
The deceased Peer was distantly related to the Duke of Wellington.

SIR THEOPHILUS BIDDULPH, BART.



THIS respected gentleman died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Birbury Hall, Warwickshire. He was born 24th March, 1785; and married, 13th April, 1825, Jane-Rebecca, daughter of Robert Vyner, Esq., of Easthorpe, county Warwick, by whom he leaves a son and heir, the present Sir Theophilus-William Biddulph, seventh Baronet, of Westcombe; and one daughter, Jane-Constance. The Biddulphs are a family of remote antiquity; and Erdeswick, in his "Survey of Staffordshire," derives them from Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Biddulph, who lived in the time of "Domesday." Yours are several existing branches, seated at Burton, Chirk Castle, Ledbury, &c.

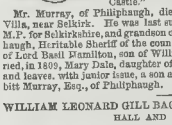
JAMES MURRAY, ESQ., OF PHILIPHAUGH.



THE family of Murray, of Philiphaugh, of which the deceased gentleman was the representative, resided in early times at Falahill. John Murray, of Falahill, the outlaw Murray, who succeeded at the close of the fifteenth century, and who with 500 of his men bade defiance to the King of Scotland, James IV., is immortalised by the beautiful ballad, preserved in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, and known for ages as a popular song in Selkirkshire. "The traditions of Etrick Forest," says Sir Walter Scott, "bears that the outlaw was a man of prodigious strength, possessing a baton or club, which he had *ten* (*i.e.* waste) the country for many miles round; and that he was at length slain by Buccleuch at a little mount covered with fir trees, adjoining to Newark Castle."

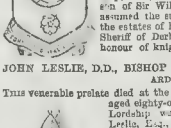
Mr. Murray, of Philiphaugh, died on the 15th inst., at Beachwood Villa, near Selkirk. He was last surviving son of John Murray, Esq., M.P. for Selkirkshire, and grandson of John Murray, Esq., M.P., of Philiphaugh, Heritable Sheriff of the county of Selkirk, by Eleanora, daughter of Lord Basil Hamilton, son of William, Duke of Hamilton. He married, in 1809, Mary Dale, daughter of Henry Hughes, Esq., of Worcester, and leaves, with junior issue, a son and successor, the present John Nesbitt Murray, Esq., of Philiphaugh.

WILLIAM LEONARD GILL BAGSHAWE, ESQ., OF WORMHILL HALL AND THE OAKS.



THIS gentleman lost his life in an affray with poachers. On Wednesday night, the 19th inst., he went out, at the head of a band of keepers, to drive the poachers off. A long and bloody strife ensued. Mr. Bagshawe, who fought hand to hand with three men, was at length struck down by a blow from a gun-stock, of which he died the following day. He had not completed his 26th year, and had only succeeded to the family estates two or three years since. He was eldest son of the late William John Bagshawe, Esq., M.A., of Wormhill and the Oaks, and grandson of Sir William Chambers Darling, M.D., who assumed the surname of Bagshawe on inheriting the estates of his maternal uncle, served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1805, and received the honour of knighthood in that year.

JOHN LESLIE, D.D., BISHOP OF KILMORE, ELPHIN, ANN ARDAGH.



THIS venerable prelate died at the Palace, Kilmore, on the 22nd inst., aged eighty-one, of an attack of erysipelas. His Lordship was second son of Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., of Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, by Prudence Pentlope, his wife, aunt of Arthur first Duke of Wellington, and youngest daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon. Paternally Dr. Leslie was great grandson of John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe in 1661.

His Lordship, who received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, was consecrated Bishop of Dromore in 1812, and translated to Elphin in 1819; to Kilmore he succeeded in 1841. He married, 1st August, 1806, Isabella, second daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, Bishop of Cork and Ross; and by her, who died 30th Nov., 1830, leaves a large family.

SIR HENRY KING.

GENERAL SIR HENRY KING, C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, died on the 24th inst., at his residence, in Sussex-street, Hyde-park-gardens. Sir Henry was in his seventy-seventh year, and had been sixty years a soldier, having entered the Army in 1794. He attained the rank of General on the 20th of June last. His career may be thus briefly recorded:—After some military service in the West Indies, where he shared in the seige of Porto Rico and capture of Trinidad, in 1797, Sir Henry King went through the Egyptian Campaign of 1801, in which, while commanding a squadron of the 26th Light Dragoons, he lost his right leg. King accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing, in 1809. The following year he proceeded to the Peninsula, having been appointed Commandant of Tarifa. For his services in the defence of that place he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Joining the main body of the army a few days after the battle of Salamanca, King led the 82nd at Vittoria; towards the close of that famous action the command of a brigade devolved on him. For these services Sir Henry King received the Egyptian and Peninsular gold medals.

Sir Henry King was made a C.B., in 1831, and a Knight Bachelor and K.C.H. in 1834.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville-Grenville, M.A., Dean of Windsor, was proved under £70,000.—The Right Hon. Henry Tufnell has bequeathed £100 to the London City Missions; his personal estate was estimated for duty at £20,000.—The late Andrew Caldcleugh, Esq., of Woodford-hall, Essex, and of Chesapside, warehouseman, died intestate; his widow administered to his effects under £160,000.—Mrs. Georgiana Dimock, wife of the Reverend Nathaniel Dimock, of East Malling, has bequeathed £1000 to the Society for the Propazation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £1000 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Mrs. Mary Ann Haire, wife of Thomas Haire, Esq., M.D., of Lewes, Sussex, has left the following bequests:—To the Indigent Blind, London, £600; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £200; Sailors' Female Orphan Home Institution, £200; Royal Asylum for Destitute Females, £200; Society for the Protection of Females, £200; Infant Orphan Asylum, £200; Philanthropic Society, £200; Guardian Society, London, £200; Sussex County Hospital, £200; Society for Aiding Foreigners in Distress, £100; and to the Lewes Mechanics' Institution, £50.

1.—MR. JAMES REA'S HEREFORD. CLASS 2, NO 118. 1ST PRIZE, £25. 2.—MR. SAMUEL FARTHING'S DEVON. CLASS 4, NO. 653. 1ST PRIZE, £10. 3.—MR. GEORGE FLETCHER'S COTSWOLD. NO. 466. 1ST PRIZE, £30. 4.—DUKE OF RICHMOND'S SOUTHDOWN. 2ND PRIZE.
5.—MR W SANDAY'S SHORT HORN. CLASS 1. NO. 2. 1ST PRIZE, £40 6.—MR. GEORGE HEWER'S NO 412 2ND PRIZE. 7.—MR. HENRY LUGAR'S SOUTHDOWN. CLASS 1, NO. 391. 1ST PRIZE, £30. 8.—MR. CHARLES TOWNLEY'S SHORT-HORN. CLASS 4, NO. 74. 1ST PRIZE, £30.

PRIZE CATTLE, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT LINCOLN.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—(SEE PAGE 84.)

OPENING OF THE NORTH DEVON RAILWAY.—ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN AT BARNSTAPLE.

HIGH-STREET, BARNSTAPLE.

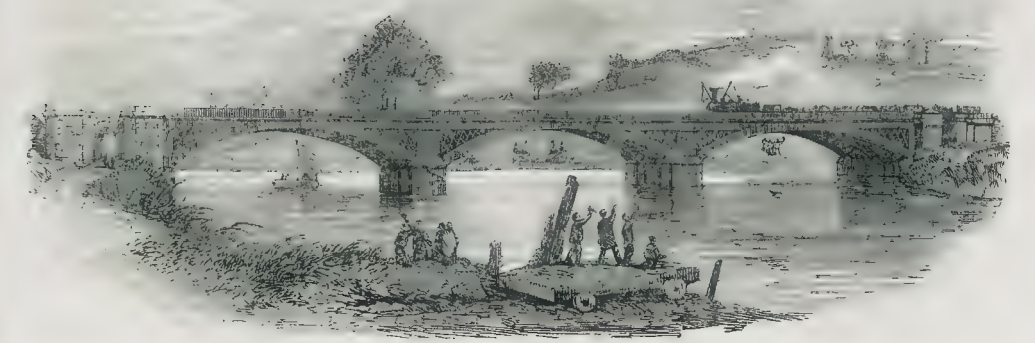
NORTH DEVON RAILWAY.

The opening of a further portion of this Railway will, doubtless, be fully appreciated by tourists in search of the picturesque, during the present season. The line follows the valley of the Taw, and will be of the greatest value to a large agricultural district, both for the conveyance of manures and farm produce; at the same time it will open to the tourist an easy access to the delightful scenery of Linton, Ilfracombe, Instow, Clovelly, and the whole of the north coast.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., the Directors of this Company, including Mr. W. Tite, F.R.S., Chairman; Mr. John Sharland, Deputy Chairman; the Earl of Portsmouth, Colonel Buck, Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Neale, the Engineer; Messrs. Brassey and Ogilvie, the Contractors; and a large party of their friends, together with some of the Directors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, proceeded over the line, from Crediton to Barnstaple, as a preliminary trip, previous to the general opening for traffic, which will take place on Monday next, the 31st instant. The day was set aside for general rejoicing throughout the whole district; and at Barnstaple, the capital of North Devon, preparations on a large scale had been made by the Mayor and Corporation in honour of the auspicious event. Upon the arrival of the train at the Barnstaple Station, a congratulatory address was read by Mr. L. Bencraft, the Town clerk, which was ably responded to by Mr. Tite, the Chairman of the Company. The Freemasons of the district, in full costume, were assembled on the platform; and corn, oil, and wine having been poured out as an oblation, the Provincial Grand Chaplain offered up a prayer for the prosperity of the undertaking. A procession, headed by a troop of the North Devon Mounted Rifles, then formed, which included the Mayors and Town-councils of Exeter, Barnstaple, Bideford, Torrington, Southmolton, the Lodge of Odd Fellows and Freemasons, trades unions, railway directors, magistrates and gentry of the county, accompanied by several bands of music, and appropriate flags, banners, and devices. The procession marched through the principal streets of the town, which were spanned by triumphal arches, gaily decorated, and crowded with thousands of spectators, who came from far and near to witness the arrival of the first train. The day was remarkably fine, and everything wore a festive aspect. About 1000 guests sat down to dinner in the new Market-hall, presided over by the Mayor, Mr Budd. Several toasts were drunk, and an admirable band and choir of vocalists kept up the festivity of the meeting. A grand fancy bazaar was held in aid of the Churches of Trinity and St. Mary Magdalen; and a considerable sum was realised. In the evening a ball, attended by the rank, beauty, and fashion of the neighbourhood, wound up the day's proceedings.

Few lines during their progress have met with more serious obstacles

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, BARNSTAPLE-BRIDGE.



THE IRON RAILWAY BRIDGE, OVER THE RIVER TAW, NEAR BARNSTAPLE

than the North Devon. The question of gauge, which agitated all the west of England, and led to lengthened and expensive hostilities between the Great Western and South-Western Companies, which were seeking to become possessed of the district, occasioned a long suspension, and almost a final abandonment of the works; but the Directors persevered, and great credit is due to them for having overcome all difficulties, and given to this large section of country the benefit of railway accommodation.

The line commences by a junction with the Crediton Station of the Exeter and Crediton Railway, and ends at Fremington-pill, about two-and-a-half miles below Barnstaple, on the River Taw, where a wharf for the accommodation of shipping has been constructed. From this point a further extension to the Port of Bideford is in progress, which will complete the chain of railway communication for North Devon. The length of line at present completed is about thirty-five miles. It is single, on the broad gauge, with the electric telegraph throughout, and has been substantially executed by the eminent contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Ogilvie, under the superintendence of Mr. W. R. Neale, the Company's Engineer. The line is also let to the above gentlemen for seven years, at a fixed rental.

The principal work (which we have engraved) is a cast-iron bridge over the Taw, near Barnstaple, shown in the accompanying illustration. It consists of three cast-iron arches, 83 feet 6 inches span each, with a 10 feet rise. These arches rest on iron circulars, sunk into the bed of the river, and filled with solid masonry.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 30.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Wm. Penn died, 1718.
MONDAY, 31. Ignatius Loyola died, 1556. Gray died, 1772.
TUESDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day. Battle of Minden, 1759.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Battle of the Pyrenees. Mehemet Ali died, 1849.
THURSDAY, 3.—Attempted Assassination of George III., 1786.
FRIDAY, 4. East India Docks opened, 1806. Battle of Evesham, 1265.
SATURDAY, 5.—Fenelon born, 1651.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m
5 10	5 30	5 56	6 16	6 30	6 53	7 10
7 25	7 48	8 18	8 38	8 53	9 15	9 31
10 25	11 16					

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S.—The Sketch of the Review did not reach us in time to be available.
AN OLD GARDENER is thanked.
J. B. F., Newcastle.—See the series of papers on Chess, commenced in our Journal of July 8.
A SUBSCRIBER is thanked for the Sketch of the *Tiger*.
T. S., Dublin, is thanked.
D. G. W. B. His Sketch of Russian Prizes reached us too late.
E. G. H., Heidelberg. Declined.
AN AUSTRALIAN is thanked; but we have not room for the Sydney yachts.
W. B., Belfast.—We have not room.
AN ANNUAL VISITOR, Cromer.—Received.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The two and four-page Engravings in our Journal should be inserted by the bookbinder as folding plates.
R. G., Bow-lane.—Apply to the authorities at the Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.
R. D. J.—"Cliffe's Books of North and South Wales" are excellent Guides.
W. H. B., Peterborough.—Received.
W. W. K, the Baltic, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketches.
INQUIRER.—"Short Short-hand" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
A CORRESPONDENT.—Hinkse-hall was the Sessions House of the county of Middlesex, built in 1619, opposite the Windmill Inn, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, by Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden, and taken down after the erection of the New Sessions House on Clerkenwell-green. The distance on the milestones on the Great North-road were formerly measured from Hicks's-hall.
R. V. B. The Royal Regiment of Artillery at present consists of seven troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and fourteen battalions of Royal Foot Artillery. Exclusive of these there is a field-train of Artillery, the Royal Arsenal, Royal Military Academy, Royal Military Repository, and the Riding Troop.
QUAILS.—A Correspondent observes that the writer of the article on "Quails," in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 27, page 403, adopts the generally received opinion that the "winged creatures," provided miraculously as food for the Israelites in the Wilderness were Quails. Reference to Mr. C. C. Forster's work "The Primeval Language," second edition, 1852, pp. 98 to 110, shows that the "winged creatures" provided as food for the Israelites were not Quails, but a species of the Goose tribe—the *Casarca*, or Ruddy Goose.—(See "Encyclopædia Britannica," art. "Anser.")
F. H.—It is very difficult to define what constitutes a City. Cité, in France, seems to mean any large town; so it probably once did in England, but Bishops and peculiar Corporations being attached to our early large towns, they ever after retained the name of "City," while those, then small, and there subsequently built did not, and preserved the appellation of "town." The Queen's charter is at present the form by which a city is created.
J. F. L., VERITAS.—Apply at the Admiralty.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The present Viscount Palmerston is son of Henry, second Viscount, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq. The title is an Irish one, derived from Palmerston, in the county of Dublin.
A READER.—Any one, who has a card of admission to the library of the British Museum, may take any extracts he pleases from the heraldic and geneological manuscripts therein contained. We have no remembrance of the Howard pedigree referred to by our Correspondent.
ROSA.—Otho, King of Greece, is brother of Maximilian, King of Bavaria. He was born June 1st, 1815; accepted the Crown of Greece in 1832, and married, in 1836, Marie Frederica Amelie, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.
WILLIAM D., Warminster; ANTI-NICHOLAS.—Declined.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

THE military revolt in Spain has rapidly expanded into a popular revolution. The movement so gallantly commenced by General O'Donnell has been seconded with enthusiasm in every part of the country. The Royal forces under the command of General Blaser have, after an ineffectual attempt at resistance, joined the insurgents, and Blaser himself has been compelled to take flight into Portugal. In Madrid, the troops, after a struggle that lasted three days, against a people entrenched behind impregnable barricades, have fraternised with the insurgents, and the throne of Queen Isabella lies shattered in the dust. The palace of Queen Christina has been sacked, if not demolished; and the same vengeance has been displayed against the houses of Sartorius and other obnoxious Ministers. Queen Christina, unable to effect her escape from Spain, is supposed to be concealed in the capital—according to some accounts, in the palace of her daughter; and, according to others, in the safer purlieus of the French Embassy. So great is the exasperation against her, that a fatal catastrophe that would throw discredit on the Spanish name would be the almost certain result, if she fell into the hands of the people. It is to be hoped that she will escape their fury, and live to repent in exile and disgrace the misfortunes which she brought on the country of her adoption, and upon the daughter to whom she ought to have been an example and a protection.

Queen Isabella, when she found the serious turn that affairs were taking, and that the garrison of Madrid was not to be depended upon, endeavoured to prevent further mischief, and the effusion of blood, by the dismissal of the unworthy Cabinet, that, in conjunction with her mother and her favourites, had brought her to this extremity. But it was too late. The new Ministers whom she appointed, refused the perilous responsibility. Even if they had consented, they would have been rejected by the country, for their names included none that did not inspire mistrust or hatred. As a last resource, her Majesty sent for General Espartero, who in a few days, without her consent, would have appeared in the capital, at the head of a victorious army, as the acknowledged Liberator of the Spanish nation. Never was the humiliation of a Sovereign more sudden and complete. Queen Isabella has paid the penalty, not only of her own misdeeds, but of her unparalleled misfortune in having such a woman as Christina for a mother, and such a man as the late Louis Philippe for a friend. Had her life been as pure, and her intentions as noble, as those of any sovereign in history, it would have been difficult for her to have escaped unscathed from the odium attaching to such relationship, and from the dangers placed around her by such treacherous friendship. But her own conduct greatly aggravated the perils of her position. The Spanish marriages have indeed borne bitter fruit of infamy and chastisement to all concerned in them. They overturned the dynasty of Orleans in France, and they bid fair to overturn the Bourbon dynasty of Spain. The avenging Nemesis has been visible in every page of Spanish and French history since the ill-omened day when these marriages were planned; and will yet be seen in many a fearful shape before the drama is closed.

In the meantime, Espartero is both Liberator and Dictator of Spain; and, ere this sheet reaches the eyes of our readers, will probably have made his triumphal entry into Madrid. In his hands are the destinies of the Government. It was his energy that established the constitutional throne of Queen Isabella. The country has never prospered since the day when, by the ingratitude of the Court, he was forced into retirement, and his honourable place filled up by knaves and adventurers. The utmost reliance is placed upon his wisdom and his patriotism by the great bulk of the people. He is the idol of the Progressista, or Liberal party; and no other is strong or united enough to offer him even a show of resistance. Whether he will use this great opportunity to retain upon the throne the Sovereign whom he placed there, is impossible to predict. It was not only the misgovernment of Queen Isabella that stung the Spanish nation into resistance. Had there been nothing else, it is possible, notwithstanding all the errors of the past, that the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837, under sufficient guarantees, with the presence of Espartero as the virtual head of the Government, might reconcile the people to the endurance of her rule. But the Queen has outraged the moral sense of the nation. She has inflicted a stain upon the national honour. She has made her Court the scandal of the world. She has done everything that a woman ought not to have done, and has been true to no domestic feeling but that of attachment to the miserable mother who sold her for filthy lucre to Louis Philippe, and who inculcated vice in her daughter both by precept and by example. The influence of Espartero, earned by so many services to his country, is, perhaps, great enough to be successful, if, for the sake of the future tranquillity of Spain, he should deem it the wisest policy to maintain her on the throne. But it will be a difficult task, and it is not yet certain that he desires to accomplish it.

All the factions with which Spain is cursed are on the alert to turn the circumstances to their own advantage. The Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the Republicans are all more or less in full activity of intrigue. The Emperor of the French, who has already ordered an army of observation to the Spanish frontier, cannot be expected to look upon the success of either of these parties with any degree of complacency. But the chances of each are so small that neither France nor Europe need be under much alarm. Spain does not wish for a Republic; and, if there were no possible choice between Queen Isabella on the one hand, and the Count de Montemolin or the Duc de Montpensier on the other, it would assuredly consent to give Isabella another trial, rather than see the crown on the hated head of an Orleans, or on that almost equally hated of a Spanish Bourbon of the male branch. But the choice does not lie exclusively between Isabella and either of these claimants. If the Queen have too grievously insulted the Spanish nation to permit of her continuance in power, or if the legitimacy of her daughter, the Princess of the Asturias, is so much a matter of doubt as to render it probable that, at the Queen's death, another civil war of succession might arise, there is another candidate in the field who, if properly brought forward and supported by General Espartero, would be cordially accepted by the large majority of the Spanish nation, and with the good wishes of all Europe. His name, wherever it has been mentioned, has been received with acclamation; and among the cries heard in the streets, during the progress of the revolution, was one of "Long live Espartero, Regent of the Kingdom until the arrival of the King of Portugal." Supposing it be impossible to retain the throne for Isabella, and to surround her with good instead of evil councillors, the accession of the King of Portugal to the throne of Spain would be a happy result for both countries. For many reasons, it presents a solution of the difficulty far preferable to the retention of the throne by the present dynasty. It would elevate to regal power a young man representing, in the female line the illustrious House of Braganza, second in ancestral splendours to no House in Europe; and in the male line the more modern but scarcely less illustrious House of Saxe Coburg-Gotha; a Prince of excellent attainments and capacity—in the flower of his youth, and at that plastic age when good and able advisers could scarcely fail by ordinary prudence to educate him into the creditable fulfilment of all the duties of a Constitutional Sovereign. The union of the two kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, under one sceptre, would be highly advantageous to both. It would give Spain a rich and fertile territory, a noble line of sea-coast, and the command of one of the finest rivers in the world; while it would give Portugal still more, in opening up to her all the resources and colonies of Spain. The united kingdoms, with a rational, instead of that irrational commercial system, which made Spain poor, and keeps her so, which empties her treasury, and fills the pockets of her countless legions of *contrabandistas*, without the slightest gain to the nation, would not be long in re-assuming the high place that Spain once held in the comity of Europe, when she colonised the New World; when she was the patron of art, science, and literature; and when her ships swarmed in every sea. Even without a union with Portugal, Spain might regain much of the consideration which she has lost; but, united with Portugal, under wise and expansive institutions, all her chances of improvement would be greatly increased. Another, and perhaps not inconsiderable, advantage that might result from this arrangement, were it concluded with the consent of the Liberal party in Spain, would be the influence which it would exert upon the relations now subsisting between Spain and the United States of America. The Southern States of the Union are bent upon the acquisition of Cuba, and will endeavour to profit by the intestine commotions and revolutions of Spain, to send their buccaneers and filibusteros to effect a *coup-de-main*, and make a forcible seizure of the island. They only await the moment when they think that Spain may be too distracted by civil war, or a feeble Government, to offer available resistance. But even in the last agonies of dissolution Spain could never submit to a loss so galling to her pride, so subversive of her interest, and so fatal to her security. In such a cause, weakened as she has been, her national energies might sufficiently revive to brave and overcome all the might of the American Union. The Slave States might, possibly, with all their boasting, find Spain more than their equal in the iniquitous struggle which they are eager to provoke. Were Spain governed by a Prince of the House of Braganza, a new Power would become interested in the conflict, and the Emperor of the Brazils would, in all probability, for dynastic as well as for general reasons of policy, be happy to assist in repelling the aggression of the Americans, and in securing for Spain that splendid island which is justly considered the most valuable jewel in its crown.

These are but a few of the reasons why the union of the two kingdoms might be of the highest advantage, not only to Spain and Portugal, but to the general tranquillity both of the Old World and of the New. Spain is not so isolated from the politics of Europe and America as she has been represented. No State in Europe, however weak, or however small, can be isolated from the States around her. Spain has done much to withdraw herself from the broad highway of the world's progress, but it is impossible for her, even by the worst misgovernment or the most exclusive dealing, to shut herself within herself, like China or Japan. Her geographical position forbids it. Her revolutions reverberate through all civilised countries, and not even the din and uproar of the great war in which the leading Powers of Europe are now involved, are sufficient to divert attention from the significant events which are taking place within her boundaries. We do not believe that Spain has so fallen from her high estate as to be unable to rise again. Dark and gloomy as her fortunes may be, they are by no means so dark or so gloomy as the fortunes of France during the first years of the reign of Louis XVI. When we think what France was then, and what she is now, we can see no reason to despair of Spain. She has already suffered much, and will doubtless suffer more; but the popular indignation, which has made so sharp an end of the miserable intriguers that surrounded the Court of Queen Isabella, is of itself a proof that there are virtue and vitality in her people. Whatever is of advantage to Spain is of advantage to all Europe. The richer and the more prosperous she is, the better it is for all her neighbours. A weak and falling State is not only a peril to herself, but a nuisance to every member of the great commonwealth of nations. All Europe is at this moment paying a penalty for the weakness of Turkey. Sooner or later, it would have had to pay a similar penalty for the weakness of Spain. On expressing a cordial wish that from the throes of this revolution may be born a powerful, a stable, and a wisely-Liberal Government, we speak not only in the interest of Spain, but in that of all civilisation.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been enjoying the beautiful weather of the past week at their marine residence in the Isle of Wight, taking frequent trips in the Royal yacht, and occasional land excursions into the interior of the island.

On Saturday, Prince Albert, attended by Lord Alfred Paget and Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, embarked in the Royal yacht: *Fairy*, and visited the new works now erecting for the purpose of fortifying the entrance to the Solent by the Needles. Major-General Sir F. Smith had the honour of accompanying the Prince. Her Majesty drove out in an open carriage, attended by the Countess of Desart.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended Divine Service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps.

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert embarked in the *Fairy*, and cruised in the Solent, returning to Osborne soon after eight o'clock.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and Prince, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princesses Helena and Louisa, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, embarked in the *Fairy*, for a cruise.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent leaves Frogmore today (Saturday) for the Isle of Wight, where the Duchess has taken a marine villa for the season, not far distant from Osborne.

The Countess de Neuilly has taken a mansion at Torquay for the summer season.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Antoine and Prince Guillaume Radziwill have arrived at the Clarendon, from Homburg.

The Duke of Devonshire continues to go on favourably, at his marine villa, at Kemp Town, where his Grace, during last week, entertained a family circle, including the Countess Dowager Granville, the Countess of Carlisle, and Lady Dover.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion, in Carlton gardens.

Sir James Graham entertained his colleagues in the Cabinet at dinner on Wednesday evening, at his official residence in the Admiralty.

On Wednesday, the Earl of Aberdeen arrived from London, and remains on a visit to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the performances at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence, on Thursday evening. Their Royal Highnesses occupied her Majesty's box, and were accompanied by Lady Suffield and Baron Knesebeck

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIAN INTENTIONS.

The latest report from St. Petersburg is that the Czar—irritated to the quick, at the impression made throughout Europe by the defeats at, and inglorious retreat from, Silistria and the right bank of the Danube, and still further irritated by the recent defeat of seymonoff's division at Giurgevo—has ordered Prince Gortschakoff to concentrate his masses, and, *coûte que coûte*, to drive the Turks across the Danube. Nor will he be contented with this. Gortschakoff is to recross the Danube, if he can, and then re-invest Silistria, and await battle in the same position which he occupied before, but out of gunshot of the place. Such is the report, and a wild one it is, so far as regards the re-passage of the Danube. The first portion may be less difficult, especially if the Allied Generals remain passive spectators of the operation, or make an attempt to assist the Turks by flank movements.

THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

Letters from Paris say that in the Ministerial circles it is affirmed, that the Austrian Cabinet has signified to the Cabinets of London and Paris its determination to take the field against the Russians in the Principalities, if, by the 30th instant, the Emperor of Russia shall not have given orders for immediate evacuation. Should this be true, and the Emperor of Russia resolve to attempt a defence, the French, English, and Turks, at and near Varna, who are estimated by the *Patrie* at nearly 100,000 men, will enter the Principality of Wallachia on one side, as the Austrians will do on the other. If Austria should fail to execute her promise, that will not prevent the Allies from acting; for it is certain that, without the aid of Austria, they can bring into action an army not only superior in discipline and courage to that of the Turks, but also more numerous.

The latest intelligence from Vienna is that the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Baron Reis, intends to take up his head-quarters at Sutschawa on the 20th of August, and in the event of Russia's rejection of the intended Austrian ultimatum, hostilities, at once push on his army (200,000 men) onwards direct upon Jassy; by which operation, it is thought the Russians will be forced out of both the Principalities, but especially out of Wallachia, as by this move they will be wedged in between two hostile armies, which, by combined operations against the invader, cannot fail to throw him back across the Pruth.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

By the latest accounts from the Baltic, reaching to the 24th, we have reason to believe that any attack upon Cronstadt is abandoned. The fortifications have been reconnoitered by the Admirals and leading officers of both fleets, and declared to be impregnable to assault from sea. The Russian fleet (fifteen sail of the line, &c.) is moored in the most admirable manner, and is protected by batteries, which would render any attack of doubtful result.

From the same source, we are led to understand that the attempt to storm the Aland Isles will immediately be made by the land and sea forces, amounting to above 30,000 men. The seamen of the fleet have been practising with scaling-ladders, for landing on precipitous shores; and everything forbodes a desperate conflict, as the Russians are said to have large bodies of troops for the defence

We also hear that a division of the heavy ships—no longer wanted in the Baltic—are under orders for the Black Sea. The rest will be employed about the scene of action in the Baltic.

SPAIN.

PARIS, Friday, July 28.—Advices from Madrid, of the 25th, state that the Spanish capital is tranquil. The Queen was *d'accord* with Espartero, who was expected there on the 28th.

BARCELONA, July 28.—Order continues, thanks to the attitude of the garrison and the Captain General. The arrival of Don Manuel Concha had restored confidence. The two Generals act together in the most perfect harmony.

ITALY.

TURIN, July 27.—A permanent Council of War is sitting. Two soldiers have been sentenced and shot at Parma.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Month and Day.	Correct'd Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Elevated Reading	Thermometer: Lowered Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Mean Temperature. Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°				Inches.
July 21	30.160	81·6	59·4	69·1	+ 4·3	58	S.W.	0·0
„ 22	30.183	83·6	63·8	73·0	+ 8·0	63	S.W.	0·00
„ 23	30.159	80·0	51·0	68·0	+ 6·2	66	S.W.	0·00
„ 24	30.016	84·0	54·3	70·6	+ 8·7	65	S.E. & S.W.	0·00
„ 25	30.073	88·5	59·9	74·2	+ 12·6	64	E., & S.E.	0·00
„ 26	30.057	75·6	58·2	65·9	+ 3·2	78	N.E.	0·00
„ 27	30·039	72·6	58·9	62·4	+ 0·3	73	N.E.	0·25

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest reading being 30.18 inches on the 22nd, and the lowest 30.00 inches on the 25th. The mean for the week at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.082 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 24th is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1815, when it was 70.2°; and that of the 25th is the highest at present recorded, the register extending back to the year 1814. During the three days of highest temperature were above their averages viz., from the 18th to the 27th, the average daily excess was 4·6°.

The mean temperature of the week was 67.9°, being 6° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25.6°; being the difference between the lowest reading of this thermometer on the 21st, and the highest on the 23rd.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 27.9°. The greatest was 32° on the 23rd, and the least 16·5° on the 27th.

Rain fell to the depth of eight-hundredths of an inch during the week.

Lightning was seen during the evening of the 25th.

The weather, on the first five days of the week was very fine, and the sky almost free from cloud; the rest of the week was fine, but the sky was overcast.

JAMES GLAISHER

Lewisham, July 28, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of [illegible] children were registered in the metropolitan districts; of these 531 were boys, and 778 were girls—exhibiting the averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 106 and 132 respectively. The number of deaths during the week were 1008, being nearly the same as in the preceding week. In the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the number is raised to [illegible] the actual number, therefore, was 108 less than the average number registered in the ten years. The deaths returned from zymotic diseases were 192, which is 24 below the average. The deaths registered under the head of [illegible] were 211: of these 16 are attributed to small-pox; to measles, 12 (the average is 22); to scarlatina, 86 (its average is 31); to diarrhœa, 58 (its average is 67); to cholera, 26; and to typhus, 43 (being the same as its average). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 41. To tubercular diseases, 199: of these consumption carried off 146, being 11 above the average. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 111. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 47. To diseases of the [illegible] of the other organs of respiration, 102: of these 44 are due to bronchitis (4 above the average), to pneumonia, 41 (the average being 42). To diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion, 51 (the average is 66); and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 23 deaths are attributed.

TAILORS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday the chapel of this institution, at Haverstock-hill, was re-opened by the Bishop of London, the sacred edifice having been greatly improved at the expense of an benevolent individual. A new bay has been added to the nave; the roof has been re-modeled, the chancel, vestry, &c., rebuilt. A memorial window to the founder of the chapel, Mr. Shute, will be put up on the south side immediately.

OVERCROWDING OF STEAM-BOATS.—Many complaints having been made of the overloading of the steam-boats on the river, a committee of the Aldermen met on Wednesday, and, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, appointed two inspectors, who will be actively engaged in watching the different steam-vessels; and in all cases where [illegible] have been discovered [illegible] the Act of Parliament [illegible] the proceedings [illegible] the Attorney-General.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THAT good, amiable, and exalted poetess, Caroline Bowles—of late better known as Caroline Southey—has just been removed from among us by death; and our contemporaries have been making sad havoc with her biography. They make her the daughter of Bowles, the Canon of Salisbury Cathedral; of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, the poet—to whom Coleridge and Southey acknowledged in print so many poetical obligations; but, strange to say, she was in no way whatever related, but by name, with one of the best of the minor poets of England. The father of Southey's widow was an Esquire, and not a Reverend. Miss Caroline Ann Bowles, afterwards Mrs. Southey, was the daughter of Charles Bowles, Esq., of Buckland, near Lymington, in Hampshire; where his daughter died in a very unforeseen widowhood on the 20th of this month.

A sweeter or truer poetess in blank verse than Caroline Bowles never wrote. Her ear was so exquisitely attuned to this really English measure, that her skill in it must have been one of those unheard and unseen attractions which made Southey her admirer, and at last her husband. Miss Bowles had a comfortable independence of her own. She lived on the skirts of the New Forest, and her delight was in woodland contemplations. When or how she became acquainted with Southey no one has told us—not even the poet's son. Southey's pure and holy liking for her was known to many—was known to his own much-loved and excellent wife, and had her approbation. When he married her, in 1839, he had been a widower for about two years. Edith Fricker, the wife of his boyish aspirations, had died mad—poor Southey was to do the same. The illness which impaired, and finally ruined, his noble intellect, was foreseen by Miss Bowles—foreseen before he had offered her his hand in marriage. Why then, it will be asked, did she dedicate her existence, even to a great man, with the shadow of such a certain calamity hanging over him? Why? She accepted his hand, thinking, in her fine womanly nature, that consent would be a means to avert so terrible a blow. She surrendered an annuity to marry a man with grown-up children, and already a grandfather, without any other means of existence than what was derived from the exertions of a brain on the verge of madness. Was not this a noble act of female devotion? Who that loves Robert Southey does not love Caroline Bowles?

But more was foreseen by Caroline Bowles; but that more—she also had hoped to overcome. She knew that Southey's marriage to *any one* would be unwelcome to more than one of his children. She relied on the love of children for their father—she trusted to her own gentle disposition for making friends. But no! Soon her soon foresaw the misery he had brought upon the woman he loved. There was no disparity of age. She was about fifty-three, and he was then sixty-five. Scenes such as we are unwilling to dwell upon took place; scenes such as Southey's clouded brain could not understand, and—much to the credit of both parties—was, we believe, never permitted to see. The real sufferer in this case was poor Caroline Bowles. Young Mr. Southey has been silent, with great good taste, on this sad part of his father's exile tence. But now that the widow is no more, friends may speak out. Here are extracts from two of Mrs. Southey's *unpublished* letters to a much-loved female friend:—

Greta Hall, 23rd Sept., 1840.

I purposed writing to you immediately after my brother-in-law's (Dr. Southey, the poet's brother) visit to us, about three weeks ago; but perpetual hindrances of all sorts have caused me, till now, to defer the execution of that purpose. If I had *had good* to report, I believe my desire to impart it to you would have broken through all hindrances. But I have fallen into that state of total discouragement (the listlessness of mind and spirit) which prostrates all our energies. Dr. Southey could afford us but two days; but in that short space of time he saw enough to confirm all his apprehensions. He frees confident that disorganisation of the structure of the brain is surely, though slowly, progressing—though it may not affect life for many, even very many years. But the constitution is so sound that there can be little strength left to wrestle with any illness that may supervene; and, to *my perception*, there is, in all respects, a gradual progress of change for the worse. Whether from really *much increased* weakness (which, however, the pulse does not indicate), or from whatever other cause, my dear one can now scarcely walk across the room with safety unassisted nor sit down or rise from a chair; and when the few little days we are ever blessed with here enable us to crawl out for a little air and exercise (strictly enjoined by our resident medical adviser), he takes so unsteadily and is so near sinking after a very short walk, that it makes me miserably nervous, insufficient supports as I am. I look to nothing else than his being quite shut up this winter, for he is *cooled*, not warmed, by such slow walking as he is reduced to; and Dr. Southey by no means recommends it. *You may conceive* how it adds to my distress to feel that he is now in a state to require the *best daily medical surveillance*, and that I cannot place any confidence in that which is at one within our reach—most unfortunate circumstances also precluding me from taking counsel with his children, to which it would have been such a comfort to resort in my present perplexities. That I have the *perfect confidence and approbation* of his brother, and Mr. and Mrs. Warter, is a great consolation as far as I am individually concerned. * * * * * *

Of late my dear husband has been less restless in the day-time, sitting quietly on the sofa turning over his leaves for an hour or two at a time, so that I have been able to occupy myself a little, as of old, with my pencil, * * * and now my latest and perhaps *last* attempt satisfies even me, for I *here* somehow mass out an excellent likeness of that dear husband, of whom there has never yet been a resembling portrait. * * * Here is a chapter of egotism, but never was Raphael so contented with the great glorious of his works as I with this, my poor defective drawing. "Yes, this me," was the remark of my dear husband when I showed it to him. * * Affectionately yours, CAR. SOUTHEY.

Greta-hall, 24th Oct., 1840.

* * * * * * *

Nothing gratifying, nothing hopeful, have I now to tell. Tho' there is still great cause for thankfulness in continued exemption from all acute pain and bodily suffering; but I *think* there is increased feebleness; and certainly, from week to week, the mental failure progresses. Spark after spark goes out of the little light now left. Yet a capacity for *enjoyment remains*; and, God be thanked, I can read to him, he still likes new books, taking, to all appearance, as much delight in them as ever. I have no doubt, however, that there is at times a painful consciousness of his condition. When any question has been submitted to me by him (of late a very rare occurrence), he has scarcely chosen to look at them, and would not speak a word; tho', after they were gone, on my reminding him that *such a person* had been here, he would answer, "I knew him very well." I am persuaded he dares not *trust himself* to speak. The week before last I heard him say to himself, as he was standing before a bookcase, "I wish my head was in the right place."

* * * * * * *

Mrs. Southey was not a cheerful poetess; no poetess, we fear, can be cheerful. This remark we first heard made by a witty lady who is still happily alive to say witty things. "I should not care to know," she observed, "the lady who wrote 'The Flowers of the Forest,' or she who exclaims—

Slow spreads the gloom my soul desires.

Mrs. Hunter, who sang the 'Cherokee Indian's Death Song,' could not be a nice person; Mrs. Hemans writes on black-edged paper, and from a mourning warehouse; Miss Landon's best poem is on the first grave in a newly-made churchyard. These are not cheerful subjects. Nay, Miss Bowles, who is so clever, seems to live in churchyards. Why should not woman write about winter fireside, hayfields, the happinesses of domestic life? I do not care for charnel-house poetry."

There is a commotion in Paternoster-row, and among the West end houses. The early closing movement has reached the descendants of Lintot and Tonson, and our literary wants on a Saturday are in future not to be supplied after two o'clock. The smart tall apprentices at Longman's and Whittaker's are to get away into the country, or where they innocently like, every Saturday after two. The West-end publishing houses (Murray, Moxon, Bentley, &c.) fall, it is said, into this early closing change.

The original MS. of "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" will pass, on Friday, the 4th of August, under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It is the first complete copy of one of the best-known poems in the world, and abounds in unpublished alterations such as poets would do well to study. Mr. Penn, late of Stoke Pogis, whose property it is, gave £100 for it. It is written on one half of a sheet of yellow foolscap, folded into two. Eton College was a competitor for it when it was sold to Mr. Penn, in 1845; and will, it is said, enter the lists again on this occasion. The Americans, however, are counting their dollars, with a view to its transfer to Boston or New York.

FINE ARTS.

ORNAMENTAL CASTS, BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The collections of Ornamental Art in course of formation by the Department of Science and Art are already of very fair extent, and promise eventually to prove of great interest and value to the student of art-history. They are divided into three classes, marking three distinct eras—the Ancient, the Mediæval, and the Modern, or Renaissance. In the first, or Ancient division, are included Egyptian, Greek, and Roman specimens; in the Mediæval—Byzantine, Saracenic, Norman, Gothic, &c.; and in Modern Renaissance—Cinque-cento, Elizabethan, and Louis Quatorze specimens. Those of the first and last classes are the most numerous, the acquisitions in Mediæval art being as yet comparatively few. It is the intention of the Department to publish illustrated catalogues of each of the classes; that, indeed, of the Renaissance being already issued. The illustrations by female students in the wood-engraving class are numerous and very creditably executed; and the historical and descriptive notices by Mr. Wornum, the keeper, are carefully prepared, and sufficiently in detail as helps to study. After a review of the four varieties of the revival, distinct from its perfect form, the Cinque-cento, the writer gives the following brief summary of results:—

A design containing all the elements of this period, is properly called Renaissance. If a design contain only the tracery and foliage of the period, it would be more properly called Tre cento; if it contain, besides these, elaborate natural imitations, festoons, scroll-work, and occasional symmetrical arabesque, it is of the Quatro-cento, the Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century; and if it display a decided prominence of strap and shield work, it is Elizabethan. In all these styles the evidence of their Byzantine and Saracenic origin is constantly preserved, in the tracery, in the scroll-work, and foliage, in the rendering of classical ornaments; and in the intricate varieties, in the shape of the panels containing religious illustrations, which even to the close of the Quatro-cento, are of pure Byzantine shapes, as they abound in the manuscripts.

In short, the Cinque cento aims at the perfection of grace of outline in the abstract, curved forms in infinite variety of picturesque being the prevailing element. The cartouches and strap-work are rejected in the best examples, being comparatively modern introductions; and vases, musical instruments, and other art-subjects, after ancient models, introduced in their stead. The Elizabethan, Louis Quatorze, and Louis Quinze styles grew out of the Renaissance, and then came the *rococo*—the culminating manifestation of extravagance. All these examples are interesting as matters of study, showing how one style grew out of another, adding its distinguishing features; but, whilst he studies them historically, the art-tyro should be warned by the very fact of their progressional character, from adopting any of them as examples for imitation. What style may ultimately turn up from the revival and admixture of all previous styles, we are utterly at a loss to imagine; but certain it is, at present we are without a style, and that a style we much want.

In France the majority of the best producers appear to have settled down upon the pure Renaissance or Cinque-cento territory; but we do not think it a style which would generally suit the genius of this country; nor, on the other hand, that our own Elizabethan is calculated to fill up the measure of our requirements.

MACDONALD'S STATUE OF ULYSSES, &c.

Mr. Macdonald has completed his statue of Ulysses Recognised by his Dog, a commission of Lord Ellsmere; it has safely arrived in this country from the artist's studio at Rome; and is at present open to the inspection of amateurs, at the rooms of Messrs. H. Graves and Co., in Pall-mall. Having seen it, we can speak highly of its merits; both in conception and execution. It is a work of the highest class. The subject is an eminently dramatic one—the wandering King, on his return home, in the assumed guise of a beggar, discovered by his faithful dog, who licks his master's knee as he looks up affectionately into his face. The form of this Greek hero is full of manly dignity, with his hand resting upon a rugged staff: his attitude is sufficiently indicative of action, but momentarily suspended, and emotion at the touching instance of brute fidelity enacted before him. The figure is slightly draped; a cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and girt round the waist, yet singularly simple in treatment. The marble, out of which this fine statue has been carved, is a remarkably fine specimen, of purest white, without, as far as we could discover, a flaw in any part of it. British art may be proud of such productions.

In the same room with the Homer hero, is exhibited the bust of the late Daniel Webster, the distinguished American Statesman, executed for Lord Ashburton by Mr. J. G. King. It is a vigorous and characteristic realisation of a most remarkable head, severely naturalesque, yet singularly simple in treatment.

[illegible]

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL MABERLY.—On Tuesday evening an elegant silver Epergne was presented to Colonel Maberly, the late Secretary to the General Post-office, by a large number of persons who have served under him during his long official career. [We shall engrave the Testimonial next week.]

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-ON-THE-MOUNT, LINCOLN.—The ceremony was performed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Ancaster, on Thursday week, and was attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln, the Governors and boys of Christ's Hospital School (a noble foundation in this parish for 150 poor boys), and by numerous visitors. Several of the company afterwards partook of luncheon at the Prescotor's, the patron of the living. A collection was made towards the building fund, £700 being still required to carry on the work to completion. The new church will be built for 500 persons. The architect is Mr. Teulon, of London.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—Professor M'Coy, of the Queen's College, Belfast, has been unanimously elected by Sir J. T. W. Herschel, Professor Airey (the astronomer Royal), and other members of the Melbourne Professorship Committee, to fill the chair of Natural Sciences in that University. The salary is £1000 a year, with a house, and allowances for travelling expenses. Professor Herne, of Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed to the Greek chair in the Melbourne University, the salary of which is also £1000 a year.

THE HORSEMONGERS TO BOW MEETING.—The first bow meeting for the season was held at Garnons, the seat of Henry Clay, Esq., on Thursday, the 20th inst. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Kevill Davies, the Lady Paramount, to the following successful shots:—First Lady's Prize, for hits, to Miss Clay; Second Lady's Prize, for numbers, Miss Webb, King's Fyon. First Gentleman's Prize, for hits, Mr. Henry Clay; Second Gentleman's Prize, for numbers, Mr. Joseph B. Clay. The prize given by Mr. Clay to the lady who obtained the greatest number of golds, was awarded to Miss Freeman, Games.

RAMAZAN.—A singular custom exists in Turkey, even among the most enlightened of the land. At one period, for eleven months of the year, the Pachs uses the European aid of knives and forks, and separate plates for each guest. During Ramazan, the dinner is served in the old Turkish style, and it is looked upon as meritorious or pleasing to forego for a time to the usages which are abandoned, but which yet have not ceased to be remembered and regretted.

MR. HOWARD PAUL, the American author, was last week married at Frankfort to Miss Feathestone, the popular vocalist.

THE MANCHESTER UNITY FESTIVAL.—The members of the Manchester Unity Order of Odd Fellows of the Brighton District, held their opening dinner on Monday, in their new Hall, in Queen's-road, Brighton; the usual toasts were given and received with much enthusiasm. A cold collation was served by Mr. Taylor, to which 200 members sat down. The chair was supported on the right by Messrs. Scott, Esq., Dr. Hall, Esq., J. H. Cowper, Esq., H. Hards, Esq., Wm. Sligo, Esq., &c. And, on the left, by W. Verrall, Esq., Verrall, Esq., J. C. Cockburn, Esq., J. C. Burrows, Esq., [illegible] Esq., J. Turner, Esq., Mr. Chas. Honeywood, and Mr. Abbott (the P.G.) The room was hung with flags and banners, on which were inscribed the names of the orders. The cloth having been removed, the usual toasts were given and received with much enthusiasm. The chairman, in proposing "Success to the Manchester Unity," read several extracts from the report, in order to show the wonderful progress which it had already made. Mr. Church, in returning thanks, said he was happy to inform those present that the number of members was 1564, that the Benefit and General Fund amounted to £4250, now in hand, and the Widows and Orphan Fund to £3000; making a total of £7250. For a society of working men that was a large amount of money to have collected by their own exertions and industry, without extraneous aid.

"THE ARREST OF LOUIS XVI. AND HIS FAMILY, AT VARENNES, IN JUNE, 1791."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1854.

"THE ARREST OF LOUIS XVI. AND HIS FAMILY, AT VARENNES." PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

EMBOLDENED by the well-deserved success of Mr. E. M. Ward's very clever picture of "Louis XVI. in Prison," for the possession of which even Royalty itself was a competitor, another clever artist, Mr. T. F. Marshall, has turned to Lamartine's "Girondins," and sought a subject of the same picturesque period, and relating to the same unfortunate King. The point he has chosen is thus related by Lamartine:—

The King having been recognised at St. Menehould, by Drouet, the son of a postmaster, who rode forward to give notice of his approach at Varennes, was conducted to the house of M. Sausse, a grocer of the

"CINDERELLA."—PAINTED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1854.

town, and who was at the same time Solicitor of Commune. In vain he d nied his rank, and implored the municipal authorities to allow him to depart; when, at length, the Queen Marie Antoinette, turned to the wife of M. Sausse, and showing her children to her, said:—"Voilà ces mère, Madame; vous ès femme! la sort d'une femme et d'une mère est entre vos mains! Songez à ce que je dois éprouver pour mes enfants, pour mon mari! * * * La Reine de France vous devra plus que son royaume, plus que la vie!" "Madame," réponde hochement la femme de l'épicier, * * * "je voudrais vous être utile. Vous pensez au Roi, moi je pense à Monsieur Sausse."

Mr Marshall, it will be seen from our Engraving, is no timid imitator of Mr. Ward: he emulates rather than imitates. We have seldom seen Mr. Marshall to more advantage than in this picture.

"CINDERELLA."

PAINTED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is certainly one of the most versatile-minded men of his day. He is determined to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He has—or had, shall we say?—a rich fund of humour, coupled with a dexterity of hand, and a facility of invention, that more than places him by the side of his great rival Gillray. No complete collection of his works or any collection at all approaching to complete is known to exist. With a disregard of self so common to genius in such matters, he has nothing like a collection of them himself. This is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as a series of George Cruikshank's publications would be a history of the follies and street enthusiasms of London for the last forty years.

Not content with achieving great excellence as a designer, and an etcher or engraver of his own works, Mr. Cruikshank, in his new lease of life, is determined to excel in painting in oils. He properly considers that a design which is good as an etching or engraving, will look as well upon canvas as upon paper. There is great truth in this position. But he is apt to forget that crude or ill-placed colours too often injure the effect of a design; that there are good pictures which will never engrave—and good engravings that will not engrave to any additional advantage.

The admirers of Mr Cruikshank—and he has many, and none warmer than our selves—have been pleased to find that he has chosen to dwell in fairy land—that he prefers Queen Mab and Cinderella, to Bond-street dandies and the follies of the day. It would be difficult indeed to find a fitter artist to introduce to the Fairy Queen: he really seems to revel in tiny circles and on mushroom tops, with a Puck-like vivacity and good-will. We engrave a recent instance of his skill in embodying nursery stories. His subject is "Cinderella," and the picture we engrave is his solitary contribution to the recently-closed Royal Academy Exhibition.

"EVANGELINE."—PAINTED BY JOHN ABSOLON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 1854

When Mr. Cruikshank delighted in the vintages of France and Portugal, he had none of these Queen Mab and Cinderella dreams. Water has opened up to him a new vein—the pump has introduced him to Puck.

THE BAY OF URI, LAKE LUCERNE.

BY W. C. SMITH.

FOR the solemn grandeur of its natural features, and the romantic historical interest attaching to it, the narrow Bay of Uri, on Lake Lucerne, is a point of signal attraction with all tourists imbued with a love of the picturesque and the poetical. Here it was that Tell leaped ashore, from the boat of the Austrian tyrant, and proclaimed the independence of the Swiss Cantons, which they have enjoyed ever since; and here stands the little chapel, commemorative of the event, where mass is said annually on the Friday after Ascension. It is from this point that Mr. Smith has taken the view which he has elaborated with great success in the picture exhibited at the Water-Colour Gallery, and which we have great pleasure in engraving. The lofty mountain crags, the deep dark water, and the varied atmospheric effects peculiar to mountain lake scenery, are all realised with admirable success. The production is one, altogether, worthy of the subject, and of Rogers's fine lines:—

That sacred lake withdrawn among the hills,
Its depth of waters flanked, as with a wall,
Built by the giant race before the flood;
Where not a cross or chapel but inspires
Holy delight, lifting our thoughts to God.
From godlike men * * *
That in the desert sowed the seeds of life,
Training a band of small republics there,
Which still exist the envy of the world!
Who would not land in each and tread the ground—
Land where TELL leaped ashore."

"EVANGELINE."

BY JOHN ABSOLON.

MR. ABSOLON'S contributions to the Exhibition of the New Water-Colour Society are numerous and varied, landscape and figure subjects—some purely real, some more or less ideal and suggestive—in the landscape department, for instance, his admirable "Field of the Cloth of Gold." In female studies he displays equal taste and fancy, and one of the most pleasing of this class we have selected for engraving. It aptly illustrates the lines in one of Longfellow's poems:—

As apart by the window she stood, with her hand in her lover's,
Blushing Evangeline heard the words that her father had spoken.

"THE BAY OF URI, LAKE OF LUCERNE."—PAINTED BY W. C. SMITH.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 1854

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The Borough Rates Bill was read a third time and passed.

SALE OF BEER, &C.

On the motion for reading this bill a third time,

Mr. H. BERKELEY opposed the measure, because it dealt with the rich and the poor in a different manner, especially the poorer classes who went out for recreation on a Sunday, and did not, according to the decisions of the magistrates, come under the denomination of travellers.

Mr. PATTEN said, to meet this objection, he had extended the hour for closing at night from nine to ten o'clock.

Lord D. STUART, Mr. W. J. FOX, and Mr. Crawfurd opposed the bill; which was supported by Mr. Bankes and Mr. Henley.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were also read a third time, and passed:—Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill; Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction B.ll; Stock-in-Trade Exemption Bill; Enclosure, &c., of Land Bill; Common, &c., Rights (Ordnance) Bill; Friendly Societies Acts Continuance Bill; Spirits (Ireland) Bill; Burials Beyond the Metropolis Bill.

BRIBERY BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Bribery, &c., Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL proposed one additional clause, to the effect that it should be lawful for candidates to defray the actual and reasonable expenses of bringing voters to the poll.

Mr. CRAUFURD moved an amendment, to the effect that it should not be lawful.

After some discussion, the amendment was lost by a majority of 110 to 49.

Mr. HEADLAM moved a proviso limiting these expenses in boroughs to aged and infirm voters, which was also lost by a majority of 85 against 51.

The clause was then carried by a majority of 88 to 47.

On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE, an additional clause was substituted in lieu of clause 28; and the bill was ordered to be reported, as amended.

The Land Revenues of the Crown (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Land, Assessed, and Income Taxes Bill, and the Duchy of Cornwall Office Bill, also passed through Committee.

The Highways (Public Health Act) Bill, and the Chancery Amendment Bill, were considered as amended.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE WAR—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The Address to the Crown, in reply to her Majesty's most gracious Message, was moved by the Earl of ABERDEEN, who said that, large as the vote of credit was, he apprehended no reluctance on the part of Parliament to grant it.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in assenting to the Address, expressed a hope that the money would be economically expended.

The Earl of HARDWICKE thought the House ought to have further information as regarded the conduct and objects of the war.

After some observations to the same effect from Earl Fitzwilliam and the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of CLARENDON said that Austria was too deeply engaged to the Western Powers to draw back without dishonour. As far as our own Government was concerned, it would lose no opportunity of concluding an honourable peace; and, in the name of all his colleagues, he declared that they had no intention whatever of returning to the *status quo ante*, nor would they agree to patch up a peace which would be likely to render a future war inevitable.

The Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE—CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL proceeded, in accordance with her Majesty's Message, to move a vote of credit of £5,000,000 for the expenses of the war. He briefly asked for the vote of credit for the service of the war, without any estimates whatever. He dwelt at some length upon the position and difficulties of Austria, and upon the evasive reply of Russia to the requisitions sent her by that Court, which the Western Powers thought was not such as would afford any grounds for peaceful arrangements. Austria had been too slow in joining France and England; but now he thought that country was bound to take part in driving Russia from the Principalities; he had no doubt but that it would honourably carry out its engagements. He had already refused, on the part of the Government, to be bound to any specific conditions of peace, for these must depend upon the position of the belligerents at the time of the negotiation; but he had no hesitation in saying what would be most essential. They were justified in assuming that Russia would push her advantages to the utmost, even to the subjugation of Turkey; and they should therefore have some securities against any similar aggressions on her part in future.

The integrity of Turkey, and the balance of power in Europe cannot be secured by reverting to the *status quo* with reference to the position of the Ottoman Empire (Cheers). But there is another mode in which the position of Russia is menacing to the integrity and independence of Turkey. In my opinion the establishment of a great fortress, made as impregnable as it is possible for art and science to make it, containing within its port a very large fleet of line of-battle ships, ready at any moment that they could obtain a favourable wind, to come down into the Bosphorus, is a fact so menacing to Turkey that no treaty of peace would be secure which would leave the Emperor of Russia in the same position with reference to the Ottoman Empire in which he has hitherto been placed (Cheers).

He believed the Government of France united with that of England in this sentiment, and they would not cease until they had obtained securities against the continuance of Russia's aggressive policy, nor did he believe that Russia would cease until brought to do so by the events of the war. Were a hollow peace to be patched up, England would lose not only her Allies, but the respect of the whole world, while Russia would be positively advantaged. The noble Lord concluded by moving the vote of credit.

Mr. ALCOCK complained that the war had not been carried on with proper vigour, and insisted upon the necessity of adopting energetic measures in the Crimea and Circassia.

Mr. G. BANKES hoped there was no intention of subsidising Turk y without the assent of Parliament.

Mr. HUME, in supporting the vote, deprecated the idea of subsidies altogether.

Mr. KNIGHT hoped some aid would be given to the Circassians, who would be found capable of giving the most efficient assistance to Turkey.

Mr. BLACKETT, in supporting the vote, expressed great distrust of the Austrian alliance.

Mr. CORDEN said that events had already proved that he was correct in maintaining that there was nothing to be feared from Russian aggression. Russia was very powerful for defence, but she had no power when once beyond her own frontier. The noble Lord, therefore, was indirect in favouring the policy of the Government to occupy the Crimea, for Russia would place herself on the defensive; and should Sebastopol prove to be, as was said, a second Gibraltar, the result might be very disastrous to the arms and honour of this country.

Mr. LAYARD regretted that Lord Palmerston had not been appointed War Minister; for the appointment of the Duke of Newcastle to that position created throughout Europe a doubt as to the sincerity of England in carrying on the war with vigour and effect. The assurances given by the noble Lord the President of the Council would be very satisfactory if they could be certain that his sentiments were shared by all his colleagues.

Lord D. STUART pressed for an assurance from the Government that they should have an autumnal session of Parliament. There was so much suspicion in the public mind as to the conduct of the war, that he thought it advisable, instead of proroguing Parliament, that it should adjourn from time to time, so as to exercise some supervision over the occurrences that might chance to arise.

Mr. DISRAELI had thought that the noble Lord would have felt it his duty to adopt the suggestion which he had on a former evening thrown out, that Parliament should re-assemble about November, or before the close of the year. That discussion had, however, elicited from the noble Lord a declaration of the definite objects of the war, and he must say that it was with some consternation that he heard the declaration of those objects, knowing that, without their consummation there was to be no hope of peace. He understood that peace was not to be expected except upon the condition that Wallachia and Moldavia were not again to return under the protectorate of Russia, and that Sebastopol was to be destroyed, and the Crimea to be occupied.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he had not said so. What he had said was, that Turkey could not be considered safe while Russia had so large a fleet at Sebastopol.

Mr. DISRAELI appealed to the House if they had not all been, for six hours, in a fools' paradise? (Loud cheers responded to this appeal.) Had they not all been under the impression that Sebastopol was to be destroyed and the Crimea occupied? (Cries of "Hear, hear," from all parts) Had they been correct in their supposition of the noble Lord's meaning, he should certainly have thought that the noble Lord was imprudent in disclosing what should be Cabinet secrets. The discussion of that evening was more than ever important if they had been mistaken as to the noble Lord's meaning. He had a right now to ask the noble Lord what was the policy of the Government since that which they supposed to have been avowed was clearly a delusion. They must now suppose that the policy of the Government, was not to be altered—that it was to be the same that it had been from the beginning—and he feared that it would be the same to the close.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to the observations of Mr. Disraeli, and said it was impossible to lay down what should be the conduct of the Government, for that must be governed by the events of the war. The terms of peace must be regulated by France and England, without being influenced by those who might or might not unite with them in their military exertions.

Lord D. STUART said that they ought to report progress, as they were under a misapprehension as to what had fallen from the Lord President of the Council.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in explanation, said that what he had stated was that they would not agree to terms of peace while Russia held such a position at Sebastopol as must be always menacing to Turkey.

After some discussion, it was arranged that the debate should be renewed next day, on the bringing up of the report.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Usury Laws Repeal Bill went through Committee; and several other bills were advanced a stage.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE GUARDS OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

Lord STANLEY of Alderley, in answer to Earl Fitzhardinge, who adverted to the attempted assassination of a police-officer in a railway train, stated his belief that an efficient apparatus for communicating between the guard and driver had been devised, and was in operation on one of the lines of railway. The attention of the Government had been directed to the necessity of such a communication, and a bill would be brought in next session to regulate and enforce the improvement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

After some debate, Lord John Russell's clause in the Bribery Bill, declaring it to be illegal to give any refreshments to voters on the days of nomination and polling, was adopted by 77 to 35.

An amendment, moved by Sir F. KELLY, intended to legalise the giving of refreshments reasonably incidental to the travelling expenses of the voter, was negatived, on a division, by 113 to 61.

Several new clauses were added, and the third reading was fixed for Friday.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.—THE WAR.

On the report of the Committee of Supply (£3,000,000) vote, Lord D. STUART moved the addition of the words, "and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return her Majesty the thanks of this House for her most gracious Message, and to assure her Majesty that her Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense which may arise in consequence of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia, may fully rely on the cheerful zeal and constant affection of her faithful Commons, and to assure her Majesty that they most readily do make provision according to her Majesty's wishes, and humbly to pray that her Majesty will be graciously pleased not to prorogue her Parliament until she shall have been enabled to afford to this House more full information with respect both to her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers, and to her views and prospects in the contest in which her Majesty is engaged." The proceedings of the previous evening rendered such a resolution not only desirable, but necessary. The annals of Parliament failed to produce a parallel to what was then witnessed. The leader of the House of Commons had made a statement as to the objects and purposes of the war, not in the heat of debate, but deliberately, which he afterwards thought proper to retract. Lord D. Stuart referred in the usual parliamentary manner to the passages in Lord J. Russell's speech, and then minutely put in question, and pointed in the details of the conduct of the war which the Government had pursued, and which, he thought, were without foundation. Mr. Herbert took occasion to pay a high compliment to the skill and bravery displayed by Captain Butler in the defence of Silistria, and proceeded to state that he was in error when he had declared that he had no confidence in the Government, and it had also been asserted that the Government was one of sufferance. Be it so; but this he would say, that, so long as they had the support of the House of Commons, they would hold the reins.

Mr. LAYARD, adverting to Lord John Russell's words on the subject of the menacing position of Sebastopol, defied any person to show that the construction which the House put upon the words was not the correct one. Nothing short of the destruction of that great fortress could meet the case as stated in the first instance. As to the Ministry, Mr. Layard had confidence in Lord John Russell, but he had no confidence whatever in Lord Aberdeen.

Colonel DUNNE mentioned certain circumstances which tended to obstruct the advance of the British army. Preparations were not made in time.

Admiral BERKELEY adduced a number of facts to repel charges made in reference to the alleged inactivity of the fleets. It had been alleged that the Government had tied up the hands of Admiral Napier in the Baltic. This was not true. The Admiral had a *carte blanche*, and had been encouraged to proceed rather than to withhold. The circumstance of no great operation having been attempted was owing entirely to the formidable character of the fortifications. Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Chads had both declared that it would be perilous to attempt the bombardment of Cronstadt.

Sir J. SHELLEY remarked that throughout the country there was a feeling of distrust as regarded the Earl of Aberdeen, and he was quite willing to view the amendment as involving want of confidence in him.

Sir J. WALSH criticised freely the conduct of Ministers, but declined to support the amendment.

Mr. M. MILNES appealed to the empty state of the benches to show the little interest the debate was exciting, speaking of Austria and Mr. Milnes declared that from the beginning of the controversy to the present time she had acted in the most selfish manner. With regard to Lord Aberdeen, he had no apprehension whatever of any failure on his part in carrying out the war.

Mr. HILLS challenged the discretion of Admiral Berkeley in reading extracts from the private letters of Admirals Napier and Chads, giving it as their opinion that it would be destruction to the fleets to attack Cronstadt and Sveaborg.

Admiral BERKELEY declared that he had read the extracts to show that there was no ground for the assertion that Admiral Napier's hands were tied; and also to show that, in Lord Charles Napier's opinion, it would be destruction to the fleets to attack Cronstadt or Sveaborg with the objects in view. Since those letters were received, Lord Dundonald had been sent to the Baltic, and the country might rest assured that whatever could be done by that gallant officer would be done to accomplish the objects of the war.

Colonel LINDSAY adverted to the propriety of an autumnal meeting.

Mr. PEZO thought that much unskilled labour from such districts as Cornwall might be profitably employed in making entrenchments, and when they were made, a very few men would be required to man them.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think it necessary to make any further explanation. He had seen the reports of his speech; they appeared to him to be correct. He was willing to abide by them. He belief was that before the close of the session it was not improbable to state what were the general objects in view. All the information received by Ministers, as to the destruction of Sebastopol, was to the effect that the Crimea was gratuitous. He would not go into the general conduct of the war, but there were one topic which he could not overlook. Had Aberdeen people been consulted before the Baltic fleet was sent out? Had Admiral Dundonald been consulted? Had Admiral Berkeley been consulted? Had Admiral Napier been consulted? Had Admiral Chads been consulted? Had Admiral Seymour been consulted? Had Admiral Dundas been consulted? Had Admiral Lyons been consulted? Had Admiral Plumridge been consulted? Had Admiral Boxer been consulted? Had Admiral Corry been consulted? Had Admiral Stopford been consulted? Had Admiral Freemantle been consulted? Had Admiral Hamilton been consulted? Had Admiral Fanshawe been consulted? Had Admiral Hall been consulted? Had Admiral Bruce been consulted? Had Admiral Pelham been consulted? Had Admiral Yelverton been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Williams been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Wilkinson been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Wilson been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Wolley been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Young been consulted? Had Admiral Sir Thomas Yorke

nance). Land Revenues of the Crown (Ireland); Highways (Public Health), and Public Libraries Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The Militia (No. 2) Bill and the Militia (Scotland) Bill were severally passed through Committee.

BRIBERY BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the third reading of the Bribery Bill.

Lord HOTHAM stated his objections to the measure, and declared his intention to vote against the third reading.

The Bill was ultimately read a third time.

The House was occupied until an advanced hour of the night with the consideration of several new clauses proposed by private members.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD RACES.

TUESDAY.—The magnificent meeting at Goodwood was inaugurated to-day under the most favourable auspices. The weather was most propitious; a brilliant unclouded sun diffused its radiance over the surrounding scenery, and the genial atmosphere was redolent of summer's richest fragrance; while the attendance of aristocratic and other visitors certainly showed no diminution from that of former years An attack of the gout, we regret to state, confined the Duke of Richmond to the house during the early part of the afternoon, but just before the race for the Stewards' Cup he arrived on the course in a pony chaise. The events were decided as follows:—

Craven Stakes.—Protest, 1. Adine, 2.
Match: 100, h. ft.—Diomedia, 1. Blanca, 2.
Lavant Stakes.—Lord of the Isles, 1. Paradigm, 2.—
Gratwicke Stakes.—Boiardo, 1. El Dorado, 2.—Betting: Even on Boiardo, 2 to 1 agst El Dorado.

Fifty Pounds, added to a Sweepstakes.—Flageolet, 1. Thessaly, 2.
Sweepstakes of 300 sove. each.—West Australian, 1. Colonel, 2. Hazlenut, 2.—Betting: 6 to 1 on West Australian, who waited until they arrived at the distance, when he took the lead, and won in a canter.

Stewards' Cup, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes.—Pamicestone, 1. Redmyside Hero, 2. Trust, 3.—Thirty-eight started; and the betting was 5 to 1 agst Pamicestone, and 20 to 1 agst the second and third.

Ham Stakes.—Dirk Hatteraick, 1. Habena, 2.
Match, 100, h. ft.—William Rufus, 1. Orpheus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.—The scorching heat of yesterday no longer prevailed; it was succeeded by a cold, low, dust-raising wind—the very wind which generally "blows up rain." Towards noon lowering clouds gathered around, and a rumbling of distant thunder was distinctly heard Just after the race for the "Goodwood Stakes," a smart shower fell, and umbrellas and mackintoshes were in immediate requisition. The attendance of general company throughout the day was unquestionably inferior in numerical strength to that on the previous day. The events were as follow:—

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each.—Boiardo, 1. Basibee, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Lizzie, 1. Trust, 2.
First Year of the Second Great North and South of England Biennial Stakes.—Lord of the Isles, by Touchstone, 1. Cloiide, 2.
Match.—Goodwood Stakes.—Bribery, 1. Heapy, 2. Adine, 3. Tros, 4.—Sixteen started; and the betting at starting was 6 to 1 agst Heapy, 6 to 1 agst Tros, 12 to 1 agst Adine, 100 to 8 agst Bribery.
Drawing-room Stakes.—Alcohol walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Thessaly, 1. Nicotine, 2.
Anglesey Plate.—William Rufus, 1. The Kaffir, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sussex Stakes—Namur, walked over.
Sweepstakes, 200 sovs. Dirk Hatteraick, 1. Moonbeam colt, 2.
Sweepstakes, 100 sovs. Tros, 1. A. colounus, 2.
Goodwood Cup.—Virago, 1. Indian Warrior, 2.—Won in a canter.
Fourth Bentinck.—F. by Surplice, 1. Corobus, 2.
Molecomb Stakes.—C. by Cotherstone, 1. William III., 2.
Racing Stakes.—Scythian, 1. Champagne and Pamicestone dead heat.
Sweepstakes. Antoinette, 1. Whistle, 2.

FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Calberna Hapes, 1. Pharoid, 2.
Nassau Stakes.—Virago 1. Honeysuckle, 2.
Chesterfield Cup.—Catspaw, 1. Knight of St. George, 2.—Twenty-three ran.
Second Year of Third Bentinck Memorial Stakes.—Dervish, 1. Arthur Wellesley, 2.
Third Year of Second Bentinck Memorial Stakes.—Vanderdecken, 1. Filbert, 2.
Sweepstakes of £50.—Andover walked over.
Biennial Stakes.—Rotherby, 1. Fawn, 2.
Nursery Stakes.—Rifleman, 1. Miami filly, 2.—Matilda ran against a post, and J. Steggles is much injured.
Duke of Richmond's Plate.—Determination, 1. Little Charlie, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Epaminondas walked over.

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Cricket-club and the county of Kent took place on Monday and Tuesday last, in which the former were the winners. The Kent's first innings were 104, the second, 150. The Marylebone Cricket-club, 157 and 98—leaving six wickets to go down.

NEXT WEEK'S RACING.—The great event of July—the Goodwood having taken four days of this week, the three next meetings are—the Brighton, on Wednesday and Thursday, followed by the Brighton Cup on Friday; and, in the north, the meeting at Airdrie is held on Thursday and Friday.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of mails to Australia once in every month, by the establishment (under a contract with the General Screw Steam Shipping Company) of a packet to run once in two months direct from Southampton to Australia, intimately with the existing line of packets from Singapore, in connection with the Indian mail service. The mails for Australia will accordingly be made up in London, during the remainder of the present year, on the following days:—August 4, morning, by direct packet; Sept. 4, morning, via Southampton and Singapore; Sept. 9, evening, via Marseilles and Singapore; Oct. 4, morning, by direct packet; Nov. 4, morning, via Southampton and Singapore; Nov. 9, evening, via Marseilles and Singapore; Dec. 4, morning, by direct packet. The postage upon letters for any of the Australian colonies when conveyed by direct packet, or via Southampton and Singapore, will be 1s. the half ounce; and when addressed to be sent via Marseilles, 1s 10d., if under a quarter of an ounce, 2s 8d., if weighing a quarter of an ounce and not exceeding half an ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging letters addressed to India. Newspapers posted in accordance with the regulations will be transmitted by packet direct, or by packet via Southampton and Singapore, free of charge, but will be liable to a pre-payment of such when sent via Marseilles The postage upon both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance. Letters, &c., for Western Australia are forwarded by private ships, unless especially directed to be sent via Singapore or by some other route.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Lincoln was held at the Corn-exchange, on the 21st inst., the last day of the Agricultural Show; the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P., in the chair, supported by some of the chief magistrates and gentry of the town and county. A deputation attended for the society, to explain its plans and object. The right hon. chairman addressed the meeting on the commercial advantages of the investment, as well as the important political privileges enjoyed by freehold franchise. Col. KNOX stated that, from the formation of the society, on the 6th September, 1852, to the present period, upwards of 10,015 shares, of £50 per share, had been taken, representing a nominal capital of more than half a million pounds sterling, on which about £180,000 had been actually paid up, and the withdrawals had amounted to only about £2000. The shares on the order of rights preceded 3500, and the rights exhausted the estate, 220. Thirteen estates had been allotted, and three estates were in preparation to be distributed amongst the members. A resolution was then passed by the meeting, declaring the society to be highly worthy of support.

DESERTERS FROM THE MILITIA.—In consequence of the order for embodying several regiments of Militia for permanent service, the desertion of fellows who prefer an inactive life, and who only enlisted for the sake of the bounty money, has become so numerous, that, in addition to the usual insertion of their names in the police gazette *Hue-and-Cry*, the authorities have considered it necessary to forward their names and descriptions to the parochial officers of the parishes in which they reside, for the purpose of their detainment: and also to those of any parishes in which it was known they had subsequently resided, with a view to their speedy apprehension; and lists of the defaulters are now posted up at the church doors of the district in which they last resided.

CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.—The cholera has appeared at Genoa, the Pireus, Gallipoli, and the Dardanelles. General Ney is one of its victims. The Ottoman Government has established a quarantine of five days at Constantinople for vessels arriving from Marseilles, on account of the epidemic. The French at the Pireus have obtained the use of the Royal Cadet School, a large and convenient building, for an hospital. The Board of Health at Genoa has just subjected arrivals from Malta to observation, in consequence of cases of cholera having made their appearance there.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W., of Sunbury.—1. The solution of Enigma No. 874 is too long for publication in our limited space, but if you will furnish an address it shall be forwarded. 2. Your solution of Enigma, though easy, is very promising. Let him send another taste of his quality.
E. H., of Norwich.—See notice to "G. W., of Sunbury." In all such cases an address should be sent to us.
R. H. W., of Oxford; A. E., of Lambeth; the Rev. R. S. R. W., of York; Chirurg Rusis, Newcastle; Many thanks. The Problems received shall be inspected on in our next Number.
ANON. E compare Problem 342 with the Solution once more, and you will find them agree perfectly. The Problem is a masterly piece of strategy.
F. C., of Dover.—A very brilliant and interesting little game.
JUPITER TONANS.—The proposal may do by electric telegraph is between the Paris *Cercle des Echecs* and the Palais Royal, and the St. George's Chess-club, 50, St. James's-street, London.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 843, by Dunsvon, Philip, Magnus, Clidson, O.F.Q., Scalton Magee, R.D.V., D.D., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 844, by Quixote, P.P., Chemicus, E.H., J.P.W., Norwich; P P., Isabella; Orthlus, Septimus, Alpha, P.T.W., Pitch, Punch, Cear, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 844.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th (dis ch)	K to Q 4th or (a)	2. R to Q 6th	Kt to Q B 6th

(Black may play differently, but the result is the same).

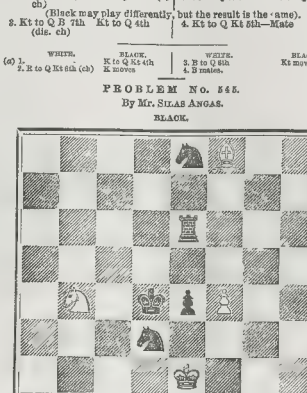
3. Kt to Q B 7th (dis. ch)	Kt to Q 4th	4. Kt to Q Kt 5th.—Mate	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	K to Q Kt 6th	2. B to Q 8th	Kt moves
2. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K moves	3. B mates.	

PROBLEM No. 845.

By Mr. SILAS ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

In the following, Mr. COCHRANE plays against the BRAHMIN MOHESCHUNDER.

(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohes.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohes.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	21. Kt to K K 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
4. Kt takes K B P(a)	K takes Kt	22. P to K B 4th	Kt takes Q Kt P
5. B to Q B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th	23. P to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
6. B to Q Kt 3rd (b)	K B to Q 3rd	24. R to Q Kt sq	B takes K P
7. B takes P (ch)	Kt takes B	25. P takes B	Kt to Q B 6th
8. Q to K 8th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	26. P to K 6th	Q R takes Q P
9. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	27. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
10. Q to her 4th (ch) (c)	Q to K B 3rd	28. B to K R 8th	Kt to Q 7th
11. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	29. R to Q sq (f)	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
12. P to Q 4th (d)	R to K sq	30. P takes Kt	R takes R (ch)
13. P to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	31. K to B 2nd	Q R to Q 3rd
14. P to Q 5th (e)	P to K 3rd	32. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to R sq
15. Castles	R to Q K 3rd	33. Kt to K 4th	Q Kt takes P
16. R to K B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	34. R takes Q R P (g)	K R to K 2nd
17. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	35. R to K 8th (ch)	K R to K sq
18. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	36. R to K 7th	K R to K 2nd

And, as both parties persisted in repeating these moves, the battle was drawn.

[(a) This is a favourite sacrifice of Mr. Cochrane; but, notwithstanding his strong recommendation of it, both by precept and practice, we doubt if it will ever be popular.
(b) The attack obtained is neither vigorous nor lasting enough to compensate for the loss of a Knight.
(c) Better than taking the Pawn at once.
(d) What other player would have had the daring to court an exchange of Queens under such circumstances?
(e) P to Q 3rd would, perhaps, have been better, since he could then advance his K B Pawn, quanto on, immediately.
(f) For his own revolver we have been of no avail
(g) Was this intentional, or a slip? R to K sq looks a strong and perfectly safe move.
(g) Mr. Cochrane remarks in a note that he might have won the exchange here by playing Kt to K 4th(ch); but that, even then, he could hardly have done more than draw the game.

Slight Skirmish between the same Players.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Moh.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Moh.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	8. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to Q B 3rd (a)
4. P takes P	B takes Kt	9. B to Q Kt 5th.	
5. Q takes B	P takes P	And Black resigns.	

(a) In fairness to the Brahmin, we must state that this little affair was one of the first games he played in the European manner. He is, probably, a knight stronger now than he then was.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 879.—By H. O., of Queenstown Cork.

White: K at Q B 4th, R at K R 5th, Kt at K 5th; P s at K Kt 5th, K B 4th and 6 h, and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at h s 3rd, P s at K B 4th and Q Kt 2nd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 880.—By CAROLUS.

White: K at Q R 2nd, R at Q R 6th, Kt at K 8th, B at K R 3rd, P s at K B 2nd, K Kt 5th, and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at K B 5th; P s at K Kt 3rd, K B 6th, K R 5th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White playing first, mates in four moves.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER HIPPOPOTAMUS.—A female hippopotamus was landed at Southampton on Saturday last, in the bath with its Arab keeper by the side of it, and thus it proceeded to London on a railway-truck, to which the hippopotamus den was well fastened. The difficult task of landing and conducting it was effected without accident. The huge creature weighs above a ton, and is only a sucking calf. It has but four teeth. After the journey its mouth is opened by the keeper's hand, which is thrust in, covered with milk and corn-meal, and licked or lapped by the animal's monstrous lips and tongue. The male hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens has a large number of teeth, and can now eat corn. Soon after the den, the hippopotamus was fed on board the *Hipon*, on Friday evening, the keeper resumed on his seat by the side of the pet for the night, and the den was lit up by a candle. To gratify some visitors, the Arab rose, and slowly moving about the den muttered a doleful and monotonous chant, as it called the huge beast; the latter seemed immediately excited, and the great bulk vibrated to and fro, as it keenly listened to the measure of the keeper's song. Like other amphibious animals such as the seal, for instance the hippopotamus is not insensible to musical sounds, for on any one of the *Hipon*'s band playing his instrument over the den, the hippopotamus would raise its head in the attitude of listening. The Arab keeper of the hippopotamus, who came to England in the *Hipon*, is a snake-charmer, and he used to frighten the monkeys on board the *Hipon* into convulsions when he exhibited his snakes by the side of them. The Arab nearly lost his life in the *Hipon*, owing to the hippopotamus jamming him against the side of the den, and some of the crew were obliged to goad the youthful leviathan in order to release the keeper.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. B. Cobham, to Dingley, Northamptonshire; the Rev. G. R. Green, to Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire; the Rev. R. C. Hawtrey, to Maple Durham, near Reading; the Rev. G. Lucas, to St. Lawrence, with St. John, Southampton, the Rev. C. Luxmore, to Everdon, near Daventry, Northamptonshire; the Rev. H. B. Miles, to Abbelhampton, with Burleston, near Dorchester; the Rev. C. B. Penrice, to Branch Ash, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. C. T. Wattley, to Bedlington, near Morpeth; and the Rev. J. R. Wood, to Compton Chamberlayne, near Salisbury. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Evans, to St. Mary, Grassendale, Lancashire; the Rev. D. L. Morgan, to Cwmyoy and Llanthony, Monmouthshire; the Rev. G. A. Seymour, to the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Winchester.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—Wednesday morning the Archbishop of York, assisted by prelates of the northern province, consecrated the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Horatio Powys to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, in the room of Lord Auckland.

INTERESTING FESTIVAL.—Last week a jubilee was held at Kelvedon, Essex, in celebration of the fiftieth year of the respected Vicar's incumbency of that parish.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the immediate erection of Mauritius and its dependencies into a bishopric. The island of Mauritius is too far removed from the Cape on one side, and from Ceylon on the other, to be advantageously placed under the epi copal superintendence of either the Bishop of Capetown or the Bishop of Colombo. Mauritius, therefore, with, probably, the Seychelles, will form a separate diocese. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has appropriated the sum of £2000 out of its jubilee fund towards the endowment; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted a grant of £2000. The Rev. Vincent Ryan, Principal of the Metropolitan Institution at Highbury, is to be appointed the first Bishop.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PIMLICO.—The new church at the western end of Victoria street, Westminster, which was commenced in the early part of the present year, is rapidly advancing, and will be soon ready for consecration.

EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY FOR ST. PANCRAS AND ISLINGTON.

ON Tuesday the Lord Bishop of London consecrated the new Cemetery, which has been formed in compliance with the Act 15 and 16 Vic., for the parishes of St. Pancras and St. Mary's, Islington, at Finchley. The grounds consist of eighty eight acres, tastefully laid out. The burial board of St. Pancras were the original purchasers of the estate, at the cost of £40,000, which, until 1815, formed part of Finchley Common; of which thirty acres have since been purchased by the burial board of St. Mary, Islington, at a cost of £300 per acre. A portion of land abutting upon the Finchley road has been separated from the Cemetery, in consequence of the land at these points being in closer proximity to inhabited houses than is allowed by the Act of Parliament. In the division of the ground for the purposes of interment, St. Pancras possesses fifty acres, and St. Mary, Islington, thirty acres; in the former about thirty acres, and in the latter twenty acres, were set apart for the purpose of consecration, the remainder being appropriated for the burial of the Nonconformist population. The only division distinguishing the boundary of the ground belonging to the two parishes is by iron posts and chains; giving the impression that the whole of the ground is one large cemetery. At the approach from the Finchley and Barnet road is a Gothic lodge, containing residence for a gate-keeper, offices, and waiting-rooms, with a large room, and doors leading to a raised terrace, with public promenade beyond; and the original designs by the architect (not at present being proceeded with) include an opposite residence for the registrar or officiating clergyman. On entering the cemetery the first object presented is the raised terrace, which, in addition to being of considerable architectural pretension, is well adapted for the erection of tablets and monuments upon its face; or even at some future period, the arches upon which it rests may be formed into capacious catacombs.

The Episcopal chapel stands upon a considerable elevation: it is of Kentish rag and Bath stone; and is of the Gothic and Early Decorated character, cruciform, and finished with a tower and spire, about 100 feet in height: the spire is boldly sculptured, by Farmer, of Lambeth; it contains a three-toned bell. The interior of the chapel is provided with sittings for about 120 persons. At the western end is an open carved screen, separating the interior of the church from the entrance. The windows throughout are filled with stained glass, of a peculiar depth of colouring. That at the western end of the building is occupied in the centre compartment with figures typical of the Resurrection, with the Ascension; above, and in each of the side lights, is the Tree of Life, and a diagonal banding, inscribed with portions of the burial service. The eastern window contains the dove, and a geometrical pattern neatly displayed, and in either transept window is delineated the seals of the burial boards of the respective parishes of St. Pancras and Islington, with monograms, and other emblematical devices. The stained glass has been entirely executed by Messrs. Wardour-street. The roof of the church is of a light character, open and stained oak; as is also all the other wood work of the building. The entrance to the church is from the west door; immediately opposite which is the exit, of much smaller dimensions, and intended only for the passage of the corpse on a tramway to its last resting-place. From the church, looking into the lower ground, are seen three entrance-lodges to the Islington ground: they are of the same character as those of St. Pancras, and will, when finished, have a pleasing effect in the landscape.

The Dissenters' chapel is situated upon the brow of a fine hill, about one-third of a mile from the entrance; the valley below being spanned by a very neat and substantial viaduct, with Gothic arches and buttresses supporting the carriage-way. The building is six-sided, with flying buttresses and ornamented pierced parapet, and has an elegant stone lantern, similar to some mortuary chapels in Belgium and the south of France.

It is the intention of Messrs. Masters and Son, who have had the superintendence of the laying out the grounds, to plant an avenue of cedars from the side building. The architects of the whole are Messrs. Barnett and Birch, of Gray's-inn; the contractor, Mr. Dent. Much credit is due to all engaged in the works, they having been brought to their present state since last November. The gates are by Kennard, of Upper Thames-street.

After the consecration ceremony had been performed in the Episcopal chapel, a procession of the clergy and authorities of both parishes made the circuit of the ground, and then partook of an elegant dejeuner, provided in a tent, by Messrs. Shipley, of the Union Tavern. The Rev. Canon Dale presided. Grace having been said by the Lord Bishop, the Rev Chairman proposed "The Health of the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family." The toast having been duly honoured, the Rev. Chairman proposed "The Health of their worthy Diocesan," whom he hailed for the stimulus which he had given to church-building in the diocese; and his Lordship having replied, several other toasts followed, including "The Health of the Rev. Mr. Dale." Proposed by the Bishop; and, after some observations from the Rev. J. Hollis, a Dissenting minister, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the consecration service and the whole proceedings of the day, the company separated.

HOLY TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOLS, WEYMOUTH.

THE foundation-stone of these buildings was laid by Miss Adison, on Trinity Monday, 1853; and on the anniversary of that day they were dedicated to God, by a service held in the adjoining church of the Holy Trinity. The Rev. John Hill, Rector of Wyke Regis, preached a very appropriate sermon, from Ephesians, chap. vi., verse 4. At the close of the service the congregation retired to the School-rooms, when the Rev. John Hill offered up prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Cottle gave a statement of the receipts and disbursements, as well as the circumstances connected with the erection of the buildings.

Sir John Hesketh Le Bridge, Bart., the Rev. J. B. Austin, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, and the Rev. Dr. Cottle, then ably advanced the cause of the religious education of the poor, and a liberal collection was made in aid of the building fund. The cost of the schools is £1200.

The style of architecture is that of the Middle Pointed or Decorated period. The plan has received the approval of the Committee of Council on Education, and is considered to be very convenient in its arrangement. The size of the school-rooms (which communicate) is 49 feet long by 18 feet broad; they are separated only by folding doors, so that they will form one room if required. The class-rooms, which open into both rooms, is 18 feet by 12 feet wide. The entrances to these are on opposite sides of the building. A door for the master's residence also on it, and has good accommodations, below and above.

The way from both streets is entered by a play or exercise ground for the building, which, when completed, will be a handsome, but produced a good effect, and is a pleasure to see it from all parts of

Weymouth and the vicinity. The architect is Mr. Talbot Bury, of London; the builder is Mr. P. Dodson of Weymouth.

The site, which commands the beautiful Bay of Weymouth, was presented by the Rector of Wyke-Regis, and on it was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. This building was destroyed during the Great Rebellion, and its materials used for the erection of a battery. Several sculptured stones and cannon-balls were found in excavating the foundations for the school-rooms. These schools owe their erection to the vigorous and untiring exertions of the Rev Dr. Cottle, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Weymouth; to whom the Church of England is deeply indebted for several similar undertakings, and especially for his unwearied labours in the restoration of the magnificent Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 194.)

These Schools were opened a few days since, when the children and teachers were inducted into the buildings by the Rev. Dr. Cottle, assisted by the Building Committee.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AT LOWESTOFT

THE inhabitants of the populous new town and favourite watering-place of Lowestoft had, for a considerable time, experienced the want of church accommodation; and while new residences and buildings connected with commerce and the trade of the port arose on every side, the first structure raised for ecclesiastical purposes proved altogether insufficient. But, the good work, once commenced, has been completed with extraordinary celerity. The first stone of a new church was laid in July last year; and on the 16th instant the beautiful edifice was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, who attended in consequence of the continued illness of the Bishop of Norwich. The service was attended by a large number of the clergy of the neighbourhood, and the gentry, visitors, and lay inhabitants of Lowestoft. After the sermon, preached by the Bishop of Winchester, a collection was made; and at the déjeûner which followed Mr Peto presented £30 to be applied towards the furnishing of the Church.

The Church is in the Geometrical Decorated, or Second Pointed style; and consists of a nave, north and south transepts, south aisles, chancel, and a tower and spire situated at the south east corner. There are three entrances, one at each of the transepts, and one under a porch at the south-west end of the nave. The Church is lighted by 17 windows, glazed with cathedral glass, of a greenish tint. The east window of the aisles is of stained glass, presented by Messrs Hartley, of Sunderland. There are in the Church and tower 30 windows, all of different designs. The tower has on two sides clock faces under projecting canopy roofs of stone, supported on elaborately moulded corbels; there are also angle-buttresses; and a lofty broached spire is in progress.

The exterior materials consist of Kentish rag-facing, with Caen stone dressings, and the contrast has a charming effect. The roofs are slated with green-grey Welsh rags, finished with a bold ornamental earthenware ridge cresting; and the gable of nave, chancel, and south transepts are finished with stone crosses.

Interiorly, the chancel arch is elaborately moulded, part of the mouldings being continued down the jamb. All the roofs are open timbered, that over the nave being formed of arched ribs with cross braces.

The pulpit is of stone, and attached to the north-east corner of the nave, and entered from the vestry by a stone staircase, with a stone canopy gathered over the angle, and having an embattled cornice enriched with ball-flowers and paterræ; and the arch of the doorway underneath the canopy has the hoodmould terminated by carved heads. The pulpit itself is hexagonal on plan, having a highly-moulded base, with clustered columns in the middle of each face of the hexagon, with deeply-cut and moulded foliated ogee arches springing over and meeting at the angles. The whole is finished with a crenellated and enriched cornice.

The font, placed under the west window, has the stem composed of two squares piercing each other, and forming thus the eight angles of the base and bowl.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature, although the least noticed, is the hagioscope, which is pierced through the pier of the north transept and chancel arches, and enables most of the congregation behind to see both the pulpit and reading desk. It is ornamental in character and useful in purpose. Hagioscopes were originally used for the purpose of enabling the attendant in the nave to see the elevation of the Host at the altar by the priest, and then to ring the sance-bell; and were never used for any other purpose. The present is believed to be the only modern example of its adaptation to a useful object.

The chancel is paved with Peake's terro-metallic tiles (blue and red) in ornamental patterns. The Church will contain 750 sittings, of which number it is proposed to make 300 free.

The total interior length of the nave and chancel is 110 feet 6 inches, and the height of the tower and spire will be 135 feet.

The builders of this fine Church are Messrs. Lucas, and the architect is Mr J L. Clemence, of Lowestoft. The amount raised is £5500; but we understand that £2000 more is required to complete the edifice as designed.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AT LOWESTOFT.

CONSECRATION OF THE ST. PANCRAS AND ISLINGTON EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY, FINCHLEY-ROAD, ON TUESDAY.—PROCESSION TO THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

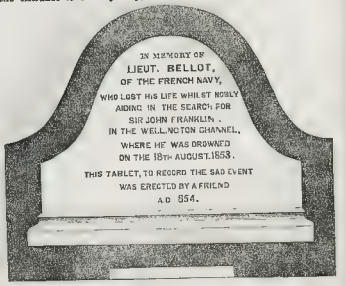
NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, AT WEYMOUTH.

MEMORIAL TO LIEUTENANT BELLOT.

THE melancholy fate of this gallant French officer is recorded upon this tablet, of simple design (R. Physick, sculptor), sent out in her Majesty's steam-vessel *Phœnix*, Captain Inglefield, to be erected at Beechey Island, Barrow Strait, near the three graves of seamen belonging to Sir John Franklin's Expedition. The afflicting circumstances of the closing scene of Lieut. Bellot's career were narrated by the Right Hon Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the meeting held soon after the return of the Expedition, for the purpose of erecting a national testimonial to Lieut. Bellot.

At this meeting, also, Mr Barrow, in moving the third resolution, bore testimony to the amiable character of Lieut Bellot. Mr. Barrow saw a great deal of him, and was one of the first persons that Lieut Bellot knew when he first came over to this country, to embark in Lady Franklin's expedition on board the *Prince Albert*. He could never forget the enthusiasm with which Lieutenant Bellot joined that little vessel at Aberdeen. On his return home, he heard of the exploits he had performed, and how nobly he had supported Mr. Kennedy throughout that voyage, which was so remarkable on account of the journey that was performed in mid-winter. He believed it was the first time that travelling was undertaken in the Arctic Regions in the midst of winter, and Mr. Kennedy and Lieut. Bellot had been out for three or four months. Lieutenant Bellot was particularly attached to all Englishmen. An expression of his was, that it was said he was "a little Britisher," and he had always spoken in terms of friendship and regard of our countrymen.

Memorials to voyagers, erected upon the sites of their exploration, upon far distant shores, are impressive records of admiration and affection. Such is the column erected to the memory of La Perouse, near the entrance to Botany Bay, the last place whence intelligence was


IN MEMORY OF
LIEUT. BELLOT,
OF THE FRENCH NAVY,
WHO LOST HIS LIFE WHILST NOBLY
AIDING IN THE SEARCH FOR
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
IN THE WELLINGTON CHANNEL,
WHERE HE WAS DROWNED
ON THE 18TH AUGUST, 1853.
THIS TABLET, TO RECORD THE SAD EVENT
WAS ERECTED BY A FRIEND
A.D. 1854.

TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT BELLOT.

received from the unfortunate navigator; and here rests one of the naturalists attached to Perouse's expedition. Not far distant, at Cape Solander, the spot whereon Captain Cook first landed, a brass tablet commemorates that great event in the history of civilisation.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.

THE three prizes contested for in the past week at Goodwood have been designed from classic story and Eastern travel, and are fine specimens of metal work. The first Cup is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell; it has been designed and modelled by Mr. H. H. Armstead, who has selected the mythological story of Phaëton and his father Apollo. The Horses of the Sun, harnessed to the Chariot of Day, are preparing to perform their journey through the heavens. Apollo, who, in evil hour, has promised to grant any request to Phaëton, is struck with dismay when the youth claims for one day to drive the

GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE.—BUCEPHALUS TAMED BY ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

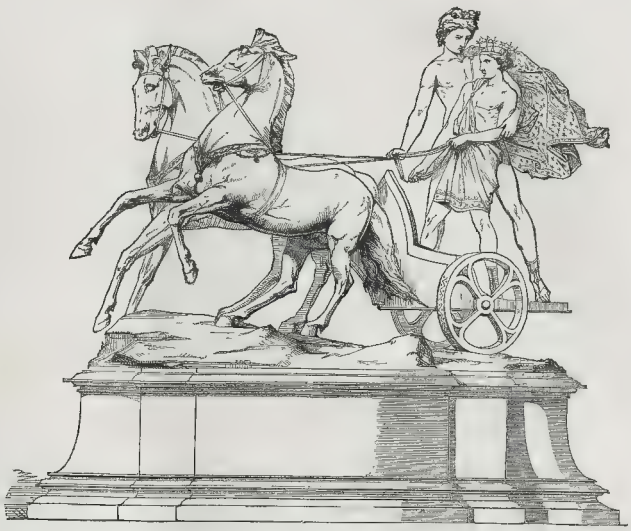
celestial chariot. After in vain attempting to dissuade his son to withdraw his request, he finds himself compelled to comply with it, and tenders the advice, which Addison has so elegantly translated from the Latin of Ovid, the point taken by the artist being described in these lines:—

Thus did the God th' unwary youth advise,
But he still longs to travel through the skies,
When the fond father (for in vain he pleads),
At length to the Thessalian chariot leads.
The youth with secret joy the work surveys,
When now the morn disclosed her purple rays;
The stars had fled—for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and fled himself at last.
Soon as the father saw the rosy morn,
And the moon rising with a hunter horn,
He bid the nimble Hours without delay,
Bring forth the steeds: the nimble Hours obey;
From their full racks the generous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams and snorting fire.

GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE.—ARAB GROUP IN THE DESERT.

The artist has gone rather beyond the past, and has placed Apollo in the chariot with his son, instructing him how to hold the reins to guide the horses previously to the commencement of his adventure.

This subject, in the hands of an ordinary artist, becomes a mere scene of violence; nothing short of the frenzy of the unbridled horses, the disordered trappings, the broken car, will satisfy the usual notions of "spirit." Widely different is the rendering in the example before us: here we find that true spirit-suggestiveness, by which the interest is excited and kept alive by the simplest means. The paternal caution and



GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE.—PHAETON AND APOLLO.

anxiety with which the reins are reluctantly delivered to the ardent boy, and the ill-brooked restraint of the fiery coursers, alluded to in the following lines, are the great points of the composition:—

Take this, at least'—this last advice, my son;
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast;
Your art must be to moderate their haste.

The refined ideal of antique art has been most judiciously respected throughout the work, and the horses remind one of the Elgin marbles, partaking of the terrestrial steed, yet fully embodying the celestial attributes. The group is very delicately finished, and thoroughly sustains the well-earned reputation of the artist and the manufacturers.

The second prize is, in fact, an actual Cup. It has been manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, New Bond street, after a design of M. Lami, the celebrated French artist of great fame, both here and on the Continent. The Cup, which rises from a dish calculated to hold flowers, &c., is three feet high, and is in the Cinque-Cento style, elaborately executed in bright and frosted silver. Around the centre of the Cup is a series of groups, very fine in design, representing the horse Bucephalus tamed by Alexander the Great. The whole is vigorous and bold in outline. The handle is partly formed by the figure

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of a female, a marine deity; and on the summit is a statuette swan, with outspread wings. The whole is creditable to the artist and the manufacturers. We may take the opportunity of mentioning that a very beautiful group—an equestrian statuette, manufactured at this establishment—was recently run for at Stamford; it was designed by the Baron Marochetti, after his great equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion.

The third Cup has been executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, and represents an Arab horseman receiving a pitcher of water in the desert from a woman stationed by the side of a well. The artist has introduced a child, a she-goat, and a kid, with good accessories, and the whole group—an equestrian statuette, manufactured at this establishment—was recently run for at Stamford; it was designed by the Baron Marochetti, after his great equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

OUR Fashions must this month be sought on the lovely beach of Biarritz, whither the *séjour* of the Empress attracts tourists to or from the Pyrenees. Instead of the Biscayan population, of which almost all the bathers at Biarritz were formerly composed, you now see the freshest toilettes of Paris. The prevailing shade there will be green, which is decidedly that adopted by the fashion. The bonnets trimmed with this colour (a mixture of *paille lustrée*: bands of this straw are made to alternate with those of taffetas, *vert pomceau*, or of *vert d'Italy*, at every border of which is placed a narrow piece of black blonde. Similar blonde is met for trimming the strings and the ribbon knot on the *bavolet*; the under part is much ornamented, and trimmed with black velvet, blonde, and rose-coloured flowers, which harmonise well together.

Corsages de Robes are made of muslin, of barège, and of other light stuffs, *à point* and *à la vierge*, without flaps. The skirts are trimmed with three or five flounces, with pinked edges, the heads are trimmed with puffs of the same stuff, through which is passed a light-coloured ribbon, which is repeated in the sash, or the ribbons themselves are puffed. This latter trimming is advancing in favour. Sometimes the skirt is made *à tablier*; and the embroidery which forms the apron, is besprinkled with little flowers, which are continued upon the body of the dress. To accompany these white dresses, nothing is so fine as a sprinkled shawl of black Chantilly lace, the rich tracery of which stands out upon the white ground of the dress. The *fichus à la paysanne* are again slightly in vogue: they are either in muslin or in tulle, trimmed generally with two rows of lace; never more, as they would make it too weighty. By young persons, this kind of neckkerchief is much worn. Flounces are, however, too heavy for them; and they substitute simple tucks to ornament the skirts of their dresses—except for balls, which require richer robes. Black lace corsages are also much worn over the dress, which, in this case, is always open; while the lace one is close, and has long sleeves. Thus you can wear during the day dresses as light as in the evening, without appearing to be dressed for a ball. Travelling dresses are worn of *Cachemerienne*, of a green or grey shade, without trimming either on the body or the skirt. A little mantelet pelisse, in which the wearer can entirely wrap herself, is also worn.

Parasols should match with the dresses. The most elegant are covered with black lace upon a light and plain ground.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Girl. Little bonnet of white taffetas, white muslin frock with two skirts—one worked—as well as a *berthe a la broderie Anglaise*.

Boy: Unblenched cap, with a plume twisted with the same colour; blouse of plain popeline, with little silk *brandenbourgs* laid on flat, and terminated by buttons. Sometimes these ornaments are worn of a darker colour; but those of well-matched colour are most *distingué*.

Bonnet of paille lustrée à bande, alternated with ribbons; bunch of flowers on each side; the rim trimmed with white lace, and the same flowers on the inside of the bonnet. Lie-down collar of Malines lace; frock of plain grenadine, with body collar *à la sultane*. Lace mantelet, with flounces mounted upon a lace-covered ribbon. The upper part of the mantelet is also ornamented with a flounce turned over, mounted in the same way, but upon narrower lace.

Bonnet of paille d'Italie, or paille de riz of mallow colour, trimmed like wise upon the edges, with flowers like those of the interior, mingled with white blonde. Frock of taffetas, mantelet of white taffetas, with fringe plaited at the end, trimmed with little knots of similar taffetas, and the bottom composed of small *rouches à jour* trimmed with tulle, and worked on the edge.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM HAY.—There are many who will hear with sincere sorrow of the death of this amiable man and most accomplished scholar. The last few years of his life were passed in retirement beneath a heavy cloud of illness; but, till then, there was not a more alert and vigorous spirit among his fellow-men. His reputation as a thorough Grecian with wit as well as learning is appreciated by the whole circle of that language, from whose anthology all tongues have willingly culled both power and grace—has been inseparably linked with the famous discourses of Christopher North.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

MAILS FOR INDIA, VIA MARSEILLES.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JULY, 1854.—The Overland Mail for India, China, &c., vià Marseilles, will in future be made up and dispatched from London on the second days of the month and 23rd of each month, instead of on the evenings of the 8th and 24th, as heretofore; except when the 9th or 23th of the month falls on a Sunday, on which occasion the mail will be dispatched from London on the evening of the following day.

NEUTRALITY OF BRAZIL.—The Brazilian Government has declared to the Cabinets of France and England that no privateer under a belligerent flag shall be fitted out, or victualled, or shall carry into the ports of Brazil, and that Brazilian subjects will be required to abstain from taking part in fitting out any privateer, or in any other act opposed to the obligations of a strict neutrality.

FRANKLIN'S CREW.—The representatives and relatives of these unfortunate navigators and explorists, are now daily applying for administration to their effects. The following are amongst the names that have been administered to:—Of the *Erebus*, William Bell (Quartermaster), Samuel Bryant (Sergeant of Marines), J. W. Brown (Caulker), Samuel Brown (Boatswain's Mate), Charles Combs, Richard Aylmore, John Alexander Cowie, Francis Fosset, George Thomas Hodgson, George John Gann, Thomas Armitage, and Samuel Crisp—all of the *Terror*. The effects sworn to varied in amount from £320 to £300 each.

It is said that the Liverpool Dock Committee is about to purchase from the Earl of Derby a piece of land on the north shore for £100,000.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to the 7.30 a.m. up express from Birmingham, on Wednesday morning, by which one person was killed, and several dangerously injured. The down line of rails, north of Coventry, is now in process of being relaid, and during this operation the traffic passes over a single line of rails, in every case preceded by a pilot engine. By some inexcusable neglect on the part of the "turn-out" were closed wrongly, and when the 7.30 a.m. express from Birmingham arrived at the spot, it continued its course until it came into collision with a train of empty ballast waggons. The speed of the express had been considerably reduced, but the sight of the empty ballast waggons seems to have alarmed the driver of the pilot engine and the stoker, both of whom jumped off before the collision occurred. The driver was killed instantaneously, and the stoker had a leg cut off, besides sustaining other injuries. Inspector M'Kay of the Coventry district railway police, who was on one of the engines, has also received injuries, sustained a fatal injury. The passengers, with very few exceptions, were, happily, not much hurt. The traffic was resumed in the evening.

AN INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AT DEAL.—On Saturday last the town of Deal presented a scene of gaiety and festivity on the occasion of the departure of the transport screw-steamer, *Prince*, with the 3rd regiment of French Infantry, for the Baltic. The Prince and suite arrived in the Downs in consequence of having received some injury. The yard was crowded with thousands of spectators, who thronged there to witness the happy meeting of England and France. The band performed several celebrated airs; after which Mr Reaks, the ex-Mayor, came forward and made an appropriate address to the alliance of France and England, concluding with three cheers, in which the spectators joined for the Emperor Napoleon, &c. After the last piece, composed in honour of the union of the two countries, had been sung and played with enthusiasm, "God Save the Queen" was repeated, and followed by loud shouts of "Vive Victoria." The band then adjourned to a spacious building in the naval yard, and partook of an English entertainment. After this repast they paraded the town arm-in-arm with our English soldiers. At eight p.m., they commenced embarking for the screw steamer *Prince*, amid loud cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the crowd assembled along the beach to witness their departure the band playing "God Save the Queen." [In our next publication we shall give an illustration of the enthusiastic scene.]

MUSIC.

MR. SIMS REEVES appeared at the ROYAL OPERA, DRURY LANE, on Monday evening, in the character of *Masaniello*, the opera being performed in English. It was his first appearance in this part, and was, on the whole, successful. He acted with intelligence and feeling; but his aspect and bearing fell far short of the conception which everybody forms of the bold and heroic leader of one of the most memorable insurrections in the annals of Europe. In the softer traits added by the dramatist to the picture of the Neapolitan fisherman—especially his constant affection and tenderness for his miserable sister—Mr. Reeves was very happy: several of his scenes with her were truly pathetic. His style of singing corresponded with that of his acting. In the softer passages it was often beautiful and expressive, but it was deficient in masculine vigour. Were Mr. Reeves to utter his notes with more firmness and decision—were he to avoid the temptation of drawing them out beyond their proper length, in order to display the beauty of his voice—and were he to make greater use of his chest-tone, and eschew the falsetto to which he is so much addicted—all which habits concur in producing a weak and languishing effect—he would be equal to any tenor singer that England has ever possessed. In other respects, the opera was well performed. Mr. Weiss, in the character of *Pietro*, acted and sang admirably; and Madame Rudersdorff did great justice to the very difficult music in the part of *Elvira*. The splendid choruses were well sung, and the *mise en scène* of the opera was carefully and effective. The opera announced for the following evening was "The Huguenots;" but in the course of the day bills were posted at the doors, intimating that, "in consequence of the intense heat of the weather," there was to be no performance till further notice. This sudden closing of the theatre has caused considerable surprise, no other place of public amusement having shut its doors for such a reason.

THOSE active *entrepreneurs*, Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co. have organised two strong vocal parties for the provinces during the autumn. The first party is for that purpose giving the Italian operas and concerts in August and September, is to consist of Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdlle. Marai, Madame Cotti, and Signors Tamberlik, Lucchesi, Tagliafico, Smini, and Polonini, with M. Benedict as Conductor. The other, for the purpose of giving oratorios and concerts in October and November, is composed wholly of English singers.—Mdme. Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, Mrs. Endersohn; and Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Phillips, and Sims Reeves, with Mr. J. L. Hatton as conductor, and Mr. Land as conductor. It is easy to perceive that these parties, consisting of such eminent artists, will be able to bring forward entertainments of very high excellence.

A GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL has been held at Rotterdam, got up by the Society for the Advancement of Music in the Netherlands. It took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of this month. It was held in the large and magnificent Concert-hall, which is 300 feet long, 90 broad, and high in proportion. There was a chorus 700 strong, and an orchestra of 300 performers. The principal singers were Herr Belle, Nry, Madame De Hoven, our countrywoman Miss Dolby, and Messrs. Roger, Pischek, and/or Formès. The most remarkable performances were Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and Haydn's "Seasons." The former would not have been tolerated by an English audience; it was full of blunders, and betrayed, on the part of the conductor, as well as performers, a total ignorance of Handel's style. Haydn's oratorio, of course, was better, and more successfully performed. The public were in a state of enthusiasm; and the town, which was full of visitors (including some from England, and, among others, Mr. Sternidale Bennett), was a scene of great festivity.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A new drama, by Mr. Stirling Coyne, was successfully produced on Monday. It is in three acts, and is partly indebted for its materials to an old French piece, entitled "A Jeune Femme," but in its English garb it bears the name of "The Old Château, or, the Night of Peril." The title has reference to the action of the third part of the play, where all the parties, moved by their different interests, are brought to an old château; particularly the *Marquis de Leyrac* (Mr. Howe) and the *Marchioness* (Miss Reynolds)—the former to overhear the conversation between his wife and a returned lover, and to be convinced, but too late, of her innocence in having caused the assignation, which, indeed has been the contrivance of a foolish friend, *Madame Samson* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), and of an adventurer concerned, *M. Lalouette* (Mr. H. Marston), who, from various motives, has busied himself in exciting the jealousy of the Marquis. The part is completely a drawing-room copy of *Iago*, and could not have been better rendered than by Mr Marston, whose performance, in its original has long been a stage property, and is now the best extant on the boards. Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Miss Reynolds were also happily provided with parts; the latter a sentimental lady who, in the course of the piece, is triumphantly rewarded for her disinterestedness. *Madame Samson* is a person characterised by levity and a shallowness of feeling, that contrast with the deep emotion of her footman. She, with her husband, a quadrain groat and another (the Natural Great of Paris), very amusingly interpreted by Mr. Buckstone—gives rise to the comic action, and agreeably relieves the more serious interest. Mr. Coyne merits commendation for the skilful construction, which develops the story and characters with a smoothness and harmony as to the general effect which is rarely attained. Notwithstanding the imitative form of some of the situations, the dramatic art was perceptible in the maintenance of the feeling of expectation; and Mr. Howe, by the display of natural and vigorous emotion, won much deserved applause. The piece has been most carefully placed upon the stage; and the arrangement of the last scene, with the moving storm-cloud, and atmospheric effects in the background, was admirable. Altogether we are disposed to regard this drama as the best of the season.

LYCEUM.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. C. Mathews took his benefit under peculiar circumstances—the occasion being marked by the contribution of pieces by the managers of the "previous" theatres, the Strand, the Royal Lyceum, the Haymarket, Drury-lane, and the Olympic theatres. The entertainments were further assisted by several members of the different companies, some of the managers themselves participating in the performances. Mr. Mathews's share in it, "Patter *v.* Clatter" was put forward, and his vivacity was perhaps never exceeded. He had reason to be proud of his reception and the extraordinary and sympathetic patronage he had enjoyed on the occasion.

SOHO.—On Friday week were performed the "Iron Chest" and the "Heir at Law;" Mr. Meritield appearing as *Sir Edward Mortimer*, and Mrs. Henderson as *Lady Helen*. A Miss Bulmer made her début as *Caroline Dormer*. She displayed great self-possession, and some acquaintance with theatrical details. The theatre was tolerably full, and the friendly audience appeared well pleased with the promising amateurs.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday, the President and Council gave their annual soirée to the exhibitors, and a distinguished circle of visitors, in their rooms in Trafalgar-square.

MIRAGE ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.—(From a Correspondent).—On Sunday last, on returning from church at about 4.30 p.m., I found a most beautiful perspective shadowily over the sea at the phenomenon of mirage, from Cowes Point to Eaglehurst, at an elevation of about five degrees, representing the shipping of all kinds in the air in an inverted position, as well as trees, &c., and beautifully exhibiting the perspective difference between near objects and distant. The atmosphere was very free from clouds, the refractive power powerful, and the thermometer in the shade at 86°. Another Correspondent, writing from Babbicombe, states, that, shortly before one o'clock on the above day, the Bill of Portland, distant about fifty-two miles, was seen in strong light and shadow, as if only a few miles distant.

A VETERAN.—For the last few days there has been an inmate of the Oxford Workhouse, named John Greombridge, of the great age of 103 (having been born in the year 1751), and who for many years served as a sailor. He was in several engagements: among others, at Walcheren, Copenhagen, the Nile, and at Trafalgar, where he was on board the *Victory*). For these latter battles he received a medal. The old man was on his way from Exeter to London, for the purpose of becoming an in-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, and having a relation at Oxford, he made that city in his journey for the purpose of visiting him, but being long vacation, his relation was not in residence of the fellows of New College, had left Oxford. The poor old man was taken ill in the street and was conveyed to the workhouse, where every care and attention were paid him, and he has since sufficiently recovered to proceed on his journey; the master of the house having kindly set on foot a subscription for that purpose.

THE CENSUS.—AGES AND OCCUPATIONS.

AT length the final Report of the Census Commissioners is published, giving an account of the ages, civil condition, occupations, and birth-places of the people. It has reached us too late to enable us to present a complete analysis of its contents till next week; in the meantime we may state some of the chief results.

Of the 14,422,861 people living, in 1821, in Great Britain, 6 981,068 were under 20 years of age, and 7,441,793 were 20 years and upwards. Of the 21,185,010 living in 1851, those under 20 were 9,558,114; those of 20 and upwards, 11,626,896. The number of the population of 20 years of age and upwards exceeds the number under that age by 2,068,782. The population under 20 increased, between 1821 and 1851, 2,577,046; above 20, 4,185,103. In the thirty years there has been an increase in the number of males, of 20 years and upwards, of 2,033,777; of males, between 20 and 40—the soldier's age—1,226,832 (a vast army). The population under 20 years of age has increased 37 per cent; between 20 and 40, 60 per cent; between 40 and 60, 55 per cent; between 60 and 80, 45 per cent; above 80 years of age, 34 per cent. Thus the greatest percentage increase was of the most vigorous portion of the population, whence it is justly concluded that the strength of the nation, as well as its wealth, has increased faster than its numbers.

The people, in their several occupations, are classified in a totally different manner from the classification of any previous Census. They are first divided into those who work and those who have no definite occupation—the latter class being very few. The former are arranged in fourteen distinct classes, and many sub-classes. Class 1. Her Majesty, the Royal Family, the Lords and Commons, civil servants and officers of Government and of local Governments. Class 2. All the men in the Army and Navy, or connected with them. Class 3. The learned professions. Class 4. Poets, historians, painters, sculptors musicians, architects, natural philosophers, professors, and teachers of literature and science. Class 5. Wives, mothers, mistresses of families, &c. Class 6. The persons principally engaged in lodging, entertaining, attending, or providing articles, so as to be brought much into personal contact with those whom they serve. Class 7. The commercial, or persons holding property and always seeking to sell or let; or always seeking to buy or borrow. Class 8, carriers of goods and persons. Class 9. Persons connected with the land—occupiers and owners, farmers and agricultural labourers, land-surveyors, gardeners, &c. Class 10. Persons specially employed about animals—horse-dealers, horse-breakers, jockeys, &c. Class 11 Artizans, mechanics, handicraftsmen—divided into numerous sub-classes. Class 12. Those who work and deal in matters derived from the animal kingdom, and or employed in preparing and distributing animal food. Class 13. Those who deal in matters derived from the vegetable kingdom, and supply a large portion of our food, stimulants, and raiment. Class 14. Mineral and metal workers.—The classifications and sub-classifications are entirely new, and arranged in the order of greatest number of persons. Agricultural labour stands first, and comprises 1,460,896; domestic servants stand next, 1,038,701; the ribbon manufacture stands last, and comprises 10,074 persons.

Next week we shall give further details.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of business doing in the Consol-market, this week, for Money, has been comparatively small; but the transactions for the Account have certainly increased. The extremely favourable accounts from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as from the Continent, on the subject of the crops, the steady influx of bullion from Australia, and the declaration on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a fresh loan is not in contemplation, have certainly had the effect of raising prices, in most instances, have been well supported: whilst the fluctuations have been less frequent and important than for some weeks past. So far, therefore, the events of the week in the Stock-Exchange have been satisfactory; but we perceive a most decided dissatisfaction on the part of bankers and bill-brokers to make advances except upon first-class security.

On Monday, the Consol-market was steady. The Three per Cents were done at from 92½ to 92⅝, closing at the former figure. The Three per Cent Reduced were 92½; the New Three per Cents, 92¼; Bank Stock, 213; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79 to 80¼. Bank Stock, 213; South Sea Stock, 112½. Exchequer-bills, par to 2s. prem. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning the Consols remained in the quotations of Monday. The Three per Cents Reduced were marked 92⅝; the Three per Cent Consols, for account, 92⅝ to ⅞; and the New Three-and-a-Quarters, for account, 92⅛ to ⅜. Long Annuities realised 4⅞. India Stock were 214 to 216. Exchequer-bills, 2s. prem. to par. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday the Three per Cents Reduced were marked 92⅜, and the Three per Cent Consols, 92⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per cents, 92⅛ to ⅜. Long Annuities were 4 9-16 ex dividend. India Stock, 214 to 216. Exchequer-bonds, 1858, 99½. Exchequer-bills, 2s. to par. South-Sea Stock, 112 to 113. The market on Thursday was inactive. The Three per Cents were 92⅜ to ½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 92⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92⅛ to ⅜. Exchequer-bills were par to 2s. prem.

The transactions in the Foreign-house have been devoid of interest. In the quotations no material change has taken place. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100¾; Granada Deferred 4½; Mexican Three per Cents, 24¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 21 ex div.; Ditto, New, 21; Ditto, New Deferred, 13⅜ ex div.; Venezuela One per Cent, 11; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59⅜ ex div., Dutch Four per Cents, 91⅛; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83; Ditto Five per Cents, 97½; and Dutch Five per Cents, 102.

There has been a fair business doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the following quotations have been realised:—Australasia 84½; Commercial of London, 24½; London and County, 35½; Oriental, 49; Union of Australia, 72; Union of London, 27. Miscellaneous Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—Australian Agricultural, 3½; Australian Royal Mail, 8⅜; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 106½; Crystal Palace, 4⅝; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6⅝; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 144½; Royal Mail Steam, 69½; Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 7⅝; South Australian Land, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 11; Canal Securities have been very dull:—Ashton and Oldham Junction marked 1; Caledonian, 21½; Derby, 80; Grand Surrey, 1; Grand Union, 12½; Leeds Junction, 27; Neath, 150; Oxford, 115; Rochdale, 15; Stafford and Wolverhampton, 7; Stourbridge, 28½; Worcester and Birmingham, 39. Water-work Shares have been:—Chelsea, 71½; Equitable, 1; Grand Junction, 100, New, 19½; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; Ditto, New, 89; West Middlesex, 101, ex div.; Ditto, New, 19⅝. Gas-light and Coke Companies' Shares have been heavy:—Bristol, 28; Equitable, 1; Grand Junction, 11½; Imperial, 88½; Phœnix, 27; Ratcliff, 70; Ditto, New, 6⅜. Railway Shares:—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53 shares, 49½; North British, 15⅝; South-Eastern, 23⅜; South Yorkshire, 81; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 24⅜.

Foreign Railway Shares have been active:—Antwerp, 18; Great Central of France, 9⅜; Hamilton and Toronto, 10½; Namur and Liege, 7⅜; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 10, West Flanders, 9½. Western of France, 15.

All Mining Shares have been heavy, and the quotations have ruled almost nominal.

Friday Evening.

We have had a steady market for Consols to-day. The Three per Cents have marked 92½ ⅝ ½ ⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 92½ ⅝ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜. Exchequer-bills, par to 2s. prem. In the value of Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little change has taken place.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—There has been an increased arrival of home-grown wheat since our market constries, the supply during the week being upwards of [illegible] and the demand [illegible] to-day's prices. Foreign wheat [illegible] to-day's currency. Barley [illegible] quarters, and [illegible] quarters. Beans, peas, and flour remain [illegible].

ARRIVALS.—Mark Lane: English, per sea, 10,5[illegible] bush.; per rail, 2,[illegible] flour, 1,200. Foreign: wheat, 19,160; barley, 2,930; oats, 2,[illegible]; flour, 2,[illegible] sacks.

English.—Wheat from Kent, rod, 4[illegible] to 5[illegible] dtto, white, 5[illegible] to 5[illegible]; new, [illegible] to [illegible]. Barley, [illegible] to [illegible]. Oats, [illegible] to [illegible]. Beans, [illegible] to [illegible]. Peas, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flour, [illegible] to [illegible] per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat from Holland, per [illegible] bushels, 4[illegible] to 4[illegible]; Dantzic, [illegible] to [illegible]; Marianopoli, [illegible] to [illegible]; Egyptian, [illegible] to [illegible]; Barbary, [illegible] to [illegible]; Odessa, [illegible] to [illegible]; Taganrog, [illegible] to [illegible]; Petersburg, [illegible] to [illegible]; Riga, [illegible] to [illegible]; Pomeranian, [illegible] to [illegible]; Polish, [illegible] to [illegible]; Danish, [illegible] to [illegible]; Mecklenburg, [illegible] to [illegible]; Hanoverian, [illegible] to [illegible]; Oldenburg, [illegible] to [illegible]; Friesland, [illegible] to [illegible]; Belgian, [illegible] to [illegible]; Flanders, [illegible] to [illegible]; French, [illegible] to [illegible]; Spanish, [illegible] to [illegible]; Portugal, [illegible] to [illegible]; Mediterranean, [illegible] to [illegible]; Black Sea

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HATS and LADIES' RIDING HATS, in great variety, at HUTSON'S, 89, Regent-street. The lightest and most elastic Hats ever produced, perfectly ventilating, at 12s. 6d. and 14s.

STAYS SUPERSEDED by WHITTAKER'S Improved ELASTIC BODICE.—Elegance of figure is obtained. Fatiguing to front. Recommended by the Faculty. From the improved Elastic Belts. Self measurement papers sent on receipt of a stamp.—Mrs. Whittaker, 2, Leicester-street, Soho.

FLOUNCED SILK DRESSES
Three beautiful Flounces.
HEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, Soho, beg to announce they have for SALE 1000 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES (every tastefully trimmed in three flounces) and are offered to the at 14s 6d to 3½ guineas. —64, 65, 66, Old Compton-street; 46, 47, Frith-street Soho. P.S.—S. H. and Co. have no connection with any other FLOUNCED BAREGES and FRENCH MUSLINS at greatly reduced prices.

THE ARGYLL GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE
Pat and 248, REGENT STREET.
B. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, Proprietors.
Every Requisite for Mourning.
COURT, FAMILY, or COMPLIMENTARY,
At a Moment's Notice.
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THE BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S
Superior Black Silks, 2s. 4½d., 2s. 8d., 3s. 9d., and 5s. 11d. per yard; or 4l 5s. 6d., 4l 10s., 4l 15s., 5l 15s. the dress.
Superb French Glacé, with width, 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. per yard; or, 4l 15s., 5l 5s., 6l 5s. the dress
Rich Gros Royal and Widows' Silks, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d. and 5s. 6d. per yard; or, 6l 15s. and 7l 7s. the Dress.
Patterns sent free. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

THE MOURNING ATTIRE at PETER ROBINSON'S
For Sirs. Mourning:
Superior Skirts, with tucks of best Paris Crape, £1 10s. and Two Guineas.
Beautiful Silk Mantles trimmed with Patent Crape, One Guinea and £1 10s.
Patent Crape Bonnets, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.
Widows' Bonnets and Cap Full, Best Patent Crape, 18s. 6d.
Widows' Sleeve Ties Crape 3s. 6d.
Superior Parisiennes, 1s. 6d., 1s. 10½., and 2s. per yard.
Beautiful Barèges Flounced Skirts (made up), One Guinea.
Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

243, REGENT-STREET.
And at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., beg to announce that during this month they will clear off their remaining Stock of Spring and Summer Dresses, Shawls, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
Patterns sent to any part post-free.

Rich French Silks, reduced to	£1 5 6	the full dress
Richest Pearl de Soies	2 2 0	"
Organdie Muslins	0 7 6	"
English Barèges	0 7 6	"
Apposite Lace Mantles	0 12 6	each
Real Irish Poplins, 2 wide	0 3 6	per yard

Address for Patterns, to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.—
By Appointment.
The London
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 247, 249, and 251 Regent-street.
The Proprietors of this Establishment desire most respectfully to submit that, from their having been so many years engaged in the exclusive
SALE OF MOURNING ATTIRE,
and from the immense business transacted in their warehouses, and from the numerous commands they receive to attend in various parts of the country,
they are enabled to sell their goods on most advantageous terms.
Messrs. JAY have ever deemed it necessary to quote prices, from a conviction that it only tends to mislead the purchaser: but they beg to offer the strongest assurance that whatever may be purchased at their Establishment will possess the value that is paid for it; and that, in addition to their
COURT,
FAMILY and
COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING,
they have every variety of quality and price, and suited to any grade or condition of the community.
Widows' and Family Mourning
Of every description, may be had
Mildmay, &c., &c.
The London General Mourning Warehouse,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

A SINGLE STAY,
Carriage Free
To any part of the Country,
On receipt of a Post-office Order.
Waist measure only required.
Drawings sent on receipt of postage stamp.
The Paris Wove Busy (white or grey) . . . 10s. 6d. per pair.
The Double Busy . . . 12s. 6d. "
D and R'S ELASTIC BODICE, with simple fastening in front, is strongly recommended for Ladies.
Families waited upon by experienced persons, within ten miles of London, free of expense
CARTER and HOUSTON, Stay Manufacturers and Importers, 90, Regent-street, 5, Strathmore-place, Kensington-road, Greenwich, and at South Gallery, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Established 1812.

QUILTED INDIA SILK PETTICOATS.—W. H. HATSON and CO. respectfully invite Ladies to inspect their stock of Indian Silk and Satin Quilted Petticoats, which are now ready for the present season. For lightness and general comfort they will be found to surpass every other description, and to defend alike from the heat during the sun-side, they are invaluable.—Imperial Coverlet and Eider Down Quilt Manufactory, 29, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

SAVE your WAR TAXES by purchasing your CLOTHING at SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.—The merits of their system of business are so well known as to require a sentence of the greatest economy, with every wish a gentleman can require from an establishment that he patronises, their sole aim is to supply superior gentlemen's Dress at the lowest possible price. The Bespoke Department is conducted on S. B.'s original system, charging for the cloth separately from the making and trimming, thus informing their patrons of the value of the cloth they have for their money. The known skill and good taste with which every article is executed is a guarantee that satisfaction is certain.
READY-MADE CLOTHES EQUAL to BESPOKE—an advantage not to be obtained at any other Establishment.

Dress Coats	31s. to 42s.	Trousers	10s. 6d. to 21s.
Frock Ditto	25s. to 40s.	Alpaca Vests	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Moleton Fashions	21s.	Fancy	5s. 6d. to 10s.
Pea Jackets	16s. to 21s.	Hunting Shirts	21s. to 25s.
Alpaca Coats	9s.	The new circular Lettre	14s.
		Coat, with Belt	12s 6d

A Fox: Pound Suit Samuel Brothers strongly recommend, made from the best cloth, manufactured by an eminent West of England house the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent post free. —29, Ludgate-hill.

REMOVAL of W. G. TAYLOR'S (late Hallday) JUVENILE and OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE to 38, BARKER-STREET, Russell-square, Bloomsbury. W. G. TAYLOR has the honour to announce that this BUSINESS is REMOVED to the Spacious and more convenient Premises above mentioned, where he trusts to be favoured with a continuation of the distinguished support the house has always enjoyed.

WANTED, left-off CLOTHES, HEGGERTY and CO., 64, Cornhill.—Mr and Mrs JOHN ISAACS, of 319, Strand (opposite Somerset-house), give 150 per cent above all other dealers for every kind of Lady's, Gentleman's, or Children's Clothes, &c., &c. Letters immediately attended to; or parcels being sent, the utmost value remitted.—Established 46 Years.

BURTON and HARE'S Improved INFANT PROPELLERS, supported on Steel Springs. These much admired Juvenile Carriages are furnished with all the recent Improvements. Country orders promptly executed.—Depôt, No. 469, New Oxford-street, London.

DUTY OFF TEA.—All our Prices again REDUCED, as per recent Parliament Alteration. Good Tea, 3s. 4d. per lb. Sugar, 4d. per lb. Coffee, 1s. per lb. Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London. A general Price Current sent, post-free on application.

THE EMPRESS of CHINA'S TEA.—Universally admired for its purity, strength, rich full, and delicious flavour, and moderate price. HOOPER and CO., 14, Little Tower-street. London. Sold retail in air-tight tins of all sizes, by their Agents, throughout the country.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH (used in her Majesty's Laundry), and WOTHERSPOON'S Machine made CONFECTIONERY, MARMALADE, JAMS, JELLIES, &c. (which gained the Prize Medal of 1851), may be had of all Grocers. Wholesale of Wotherspoon, Mackay, and Co., 96, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, and Robert Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow

THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND.—CREWS' RINSING LIQUID, used in all laundries, effectually restores and fixes colours which are now destroyed in washing. Twenty drops of the Liquid are sufficient for one gallon of rinsing-water. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s. each, by all chemists and oilmen in the United Kingdom. Manufactory, Commercial Wharf, Mile-end, London.

FUTVOYE'S £4 4s. GOLD WATCHES, four holes jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted. Silver Watches, £2 10s. Solid Gold Chains, of their own manufacture, 40 as per ounce; and the fashion only charged. Every description of Jewellery taken in exchange, or purchased for cash.—124, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, Chronometer Makers to the Queen, beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Stock of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and CLOCKS, in which much greater variety may be seen at their present Manufactory, Victoria Clock-gallery, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. Established upwards of 66 years

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and 4l 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 32, Strand, opposite Somerset House, warrants for 5 years. Above 1000 more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for 4 5s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, embracing every variety of these superior Time-pieces, imported on our own account, at the sole Establishment in this country, and Manufactory for our sole use of the celebrated Factory, all brass works and warranted to keep correct time. They are so d one in 24 hours than the usual price Day Clocks from 10s. to 10l. Regulators, 2l. to 10l. Also, a large variety of Ormolu Clocks, suitable for LEAVAUX and CO. (formerly ROGERS and Co.), 446, New Oxford-street.

C. F. HANCOCK, JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has REMOVED his late Premises, 89, BUCKTON-STREET (which have been extensively enlarged to meet the demands of his increasing business), which are entirely New and Splendid Stock of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Articles and he takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks for their kind patronage, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.—39, Bruton-street, Bond-street. N.B.—A large Stock of Second-hand Plate

SILVER TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, have always on Sale a splendid assortment of the above articles. They are of novel finished pattern, and are manufactured by the Silkwelgh have and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Prince of Wales' Pattern, Shaped and Chased		The Louis Quatorze Pattern, Richly Engraved	
Strong Silver Tea pot . £12 10 0		Strong Silver Tea pot . £15 10 0	
Ditto Sugar-basin, gilt 4 4 0		Ditto Sugar-basin, gilt 5 5 0	
Ditto Cream-ewer, gilt 4 18 0		Ditto Cream-ewer, gilt 5 15 0	
Ditto Coffee-pot . . 5 5 0		Ditto Coffee-pot . . 6 6 0	
£39 15 0		£47 10 0	

The Guide to the extensive stock in the Show-rooms contains the weights and prices of a variety of Silver Plate of London manufacture, with copious information respecting Sheffield and Birmingham Plate, Electro-silvering, Gilding, &c., and may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, post free, on application.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

HAWLEYS, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 172, Oxford-street; and 284 High Holborn, London. Established 1795, in Coventry-street, and the Strand.
GOLD WATCHES
Hawleys' Duplex Movement, Jewelled in 5 holes, compensation balance, highly finished, 30 guineas.
Hawleys' Lever, with dead-fully-engraved or engine-turned hunting case, 10 guineas.
Hawleys Geneva Levers capped and jewelled in 4 holes, with engraved or engine turned cases, gold or enamelled dials, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas.
Hawleys' Geneva Levers jewelled in 6 holes, cases and dials richly engraved and chased, carefully finished, 6, 8, 10, and 12 guineas.
Hawleys' Geneva Horizontals, jewelled in 4 holes, going fusee, cases and dials elaborately chased and engraved, £3 10s. Similar movements in larger cases, 4, 5, and 6 guineas
SILVER WATCHES.
Hawley's Levers capped and jewelled in 6 holes, compensation balance, going fusee, silver or enamelled dials, make seconds, 10 guineas.
Hawleys Levers, jewelled in 4 holes, gold balance, engine-turned cases, 5, 6, 7, and 8 guineas. If in hunting cases, 1s. extra
Hawleys Geneva Levers, jewelled in 10 holes, chased or enamelled dials, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 guineas. If in gold cases, 4 Guineas.
Hawleys Horizontal, jewelled in 4, 6, and 8 holes, richly chased or engraved dials and cases, strongly and carefully finished, with all the recent improvements, £3 5s., £3 15s., £4 5s., £4 15s., and £5 15s.
Second-hand Gold and Silver Watches (generally in stock) by the First-class Makers, considerably below Half Price.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Gold Neck and Guard Chains in great variety. An extensive assortment of Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches Cleaned, rated, and adjusted, by scientific workmen

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—It and its Electro-plate continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for Silver. Its intrinsic excellence, durability, and beauty of appearance, defies all competition. Its unprecedented success during these years since this manufacture was its result is fully appreciated by the public and, notwithstanding the enormous demand exceeds all former precedents; thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article combining the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-a-th its cost. The magnificent Show-Rooms, 4, Moorgate-street, contain many of the novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at present, which are offered for sale at the Manufactory. A new and elegant pattern Fiddle and Pattern Fiddle, Thread, and Shell, is just published, and now ready for immediate. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactories. Sarl and Sons, 4, Moorgate-st., and 15, Cornhill. Caution.—It is recommended that no article is genuine, except purchased at Sarl and Sons No other parties are authorised to sell it.

S. MORDAN and CO.'S MANUFACTORY, 23, City-road, London.
CAUTION.—PATENT EVER-POINTED PENCILS.—S. MORDAN and CO are daily receiving complaints of the various imitations of their 'ever-pointed' pencils, which in no way have the merit of a new thing years. S. M and Co caution all purchasers to be the S. Mordan's Patent, as the genuine have never failed to give satisfaction pencils are constantly present on this pencil, as they yield a smooth point to the substance used, but will be found of no value in use
CEDAR PENCILS made from the Cumberland Lead, purified by the proprietor of the Company having disposed of the whole of their stock of crude black lead to the patentee, S. Mordan and Co are enabled to offer their Cedar Pencils, made from the only pure lead extant, with confidence that their superiority will be readily appreciated by the public. A Specimen of this pencil may be had gratis on these Pencils by painters, engravers, architects, engineers, and draughtsmen of the greatest eminence, who will several professors, and whose testimonials have been published in detail. The following names are kindly permitted:—

Cosmo Barry, Esq., R.A.	Copy by Fielding, Esq., P.W.C.S.
C. L. Eastlake, Esq., R.A.	W. Wyon, Esq., R.A.
E. H. Baily, Esq., R.A.	David Roberts, Esq. R.A.
Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A.	Thomas Creswick, Esq., R.A.
W. Mulready, Esq., R.A.	H. C. Wilson, Esq., Director, Government School of Design.
S. Prout, Esq., V.A.	
John Phillip, Esq., R.A.	

Each Pencil is stamped "Warranted Pure Cumberland Lead S. MORDAN and Co., London"
S. MORDAN and Co.'S PATENT COMBINATION LITHOGRAPHIC and COPYING PRESS.
By the aid of the most simple mechanics, arrangements, the Patentees have succeeded in producing a most effective and useful Lithographic and Copying Machine, equally well adapted for the Counting-house, Office, or Library. With this Press any person may easily become proficient in the art of Printing.
A specimen of its Printing can be produced at a less cost than the cheapest Lithographic Press in the market, and, in addition to its capability of doing the work of a Lithographic Press, it is an excellent and perfect Copying Press. Price 3l. 3s., complete, with every requisite as exhibited and obtained by the purchaser gratis.
To be obtained from the leading Stationers in the Kingdom.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—The most powerful and absolutely invincible of the most powerful and brilliant TELESCOPES, CAMP, PERSPECTIVE, RACE-GLASSES, and OPERA-GLASSES, ever offered to the public, are now viewed through those of great importance to the Army, Navy, and others. Messrs S. and B SOLOMONS, Optical Artists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Observe—opposite the York Hotel These Telescopes possess such extraordinary powers that someone, with an extra power, can read a Newspaper distinctly in Messrs. Staten's Room, and the Double Stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a Regiment of Soldiers on the Land Camera, and at objects from 16 to 30 miles. They supersede every other kind for the wide-angle, powerful, and clear light, and all sizes, with increasing power accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851, valuable, newly-invented Telescopes, Microscopes, and Spectacles, also the Gem of the Exhibition, very small, powerful, and clear, which a person can be seen and known a mile and a half distant by which a person can be seen and known a mile and a half distant. They answer every purpose on the course, as the opera-glasses, and cannot be detected, as they only seen at 12 to 14 miles. They are scientific and astonishing, case shining, yachting—to sportsmen, gentlemen, tourists, &c., and for the country, race-courses, camp, any pecuniary pleasure, wh wonderful powers; an object can be seen at from 12 to 16 miles, a beautiful scene, a cheerful countenance. Its wonderful they are placed before extreme y imperfect vision every object becomes clear and distinct, and see at large, and all sizes, with increasing power accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851, valuable, newly-invented Telescopes, Microscopes, and Spectacles, also the Gem of the Exhibition

INAUGURATION OF THE CASCADES, IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS, BY THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

EMBARKATION OF ARTILLERY HORSES AT CALAIS.

The shipping of the horses belonging to the French artillery on board the *Lamoricière*, French corvette, which took place on Wednesday week, was the most troublesome part of the work at Calais. Great care was taken by the men in putting the horses on board; but, with all their precautions, they had nearly lost one of the finest of them. Whilst in the slings, the horse became frightened, and the struggles having caused the slings to slip forward, the animal became suspended by the head. It seemed a case of hanging or drowning; the horse appeared to prefer the latter. After two or three desperate plunges, it fell into the sea. All hands were instantly at work to save it, and in a few minutes the animal was secured, and placed safely on board. The Illustration furnished by our Artist represents the orderly manner in which the horses were disposed of when they had been got on board.

THE ORNAMENTAL WATERS IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

The Ornamental Waters in the Bois de Boulogne will, when they are completed, prove one of the greatest attractions of Paris. In that beautiful city they will be among the things the most beautiful. Amidst all the cares of external and internal politics, and while engaged in re-organising France on the Napoleonic model, the Emperor has found time also to plan and execute the extraordinary improvements which have totally changed the aspect of this suburban wood, and have rendered it one of the fashionable promenades of Paris. To attract the Parisians away from Paris was pronounced to be something little short of a miracle; but it is a miracle which the Emperor has succeeded in effecting, with the aid of English landscape-gardening.

The professional wits of Paris have long made merry over the preparations for the Ornamental Waters. All the associations of the Bois de Boulogne, heretofore the rendezvous of lovers, duellists, or cut-throats, were invoked against the spirit of change which had so ruthlessly disturbed the genius of the place. The Emperor, according to his custom, paid but little attention to all these objections. He had given himself an object, and that object he has pursued. At present enough has been done to give a very fair idea of the ultimate effect of the *ensemble*; in fact, as with so many other things that have been commenced and organised by this persevering man, time alone is wanting in order to render the work perfect. We have but to remember what the ornamental portion of St. James's park was fifteen or twenty years ago, in order to form an idea of what the Bois de Boulogne will be in some ten or fifteen years time.

Our readers may remember that, about three months ago, the Emperor and Empress were present at the inauguration, as they call it in Paris

SHIPPING ARTILLERY HORSES, AT CALAIS, FOR THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO THE BALTIC.

of the completion of a portion of the ornamental waters. There are two very large winding lakes, separated from each other by an intervening portion of land, laid out and planted in park like style. There is no direct resemblance between the whole ornamental portion of the Bois de Boulogne and anything of the kind in our parks; but the lakes themselves are somewhat like the ornamental water in St. James's park, except that the banks slope downwards somewhat more towards the water. The Parisians call these waters rivers, but we should rather call them lakes, as they resemble in their serpentine form, though not, of course, in size, the smaller lakes of Cumberland or Killarney.

The ceremony to which we have referred as having occurred some three months ago consisted in the letting in of the waters to one of these lakes. At its head, and at the point the most distant from Paris, on the way to the Auteuil station of the railway, had been constructed artificial rocks, to form a cascade or waterfall. Over and through these rocks the waters made their way that were to fill the lake. These waters are supplied by the great pump of Chaillot, and they are conducted by subterranean pipes a distance of forty centimetres from that place to the top of the waterfall. They pass by the Château de la Muette, and traverse a portion of the Bois de Boulogne itself, before arriving at the point where they are to see the day. The inauguration consisted in the opening by the Emperor of the mouth of the conduit, and the loosening of the waters into the empty lake At the time it was impossible to form any idea of the effect; but, when the lake was completely full, it presented a really beautiful picture, which bore no sign of having been produced by artificial means.

There still remained the other lake, of which the inauguration took place on the 5th July. As in the case of the other, at the head of the artificial water, rocks had been so disposed as to form two magnificent cascades, at a distance of about five minutes walk from the end of the other artificial water. The effect of these last waterfalls is more grand than that of the others; and, when they are in continual play they will add very much to the beauty of the whole scene. Great care was bestowed on the formation of an artificial bed to these lakes, so as to prevent the absorption of the water. The material employed appeared to have been well chosen. It consisted of a species of lava, the production of a factory at Clichy, and was considered superior for the purpose to any kind of asphalte. All the preparations having been completed, the Emperor and the Empress proceeded to the spot on the afternoon of the 5th July; and at five o'clock his Majesty went through the ceremony of loosening the waters, which at once fell in great volume over the rocks, forming a very magnificent and beautiful cascade. The Prefect of the Seine assisted at the ceremony, as did also the Prefect of Police, and some of the officers of the Imperial household. There were also great numbers of spectators, by whom their Majesties were warmly applauded, and who appeared to take an active interest in the proceedings Of course, this inauguration was only an experiment, and there were not then the means completely to fill the second lake with water; but, judging from the effect of the other, the *coup d'œil* will be magnificent. On Monday week some further arrangements having been completed, the Prefect of the Seine attended to make one more trial of he cascades. The waters were again let off, and the result seemed at first extremely satisfactory. For a few days crowds flocked to see the waterfalls, and they were told that, in a week or ten days, the river would be full. It now turns out, however, that the Clichy lava is not so impervious as was supposed. The water leaked away as fast as it came in, and now it has been resolved to make a concrete bottom, which will be a long, and an expensive work. What should have been done at first was, to puddle the bottom and the sides. Good clay was to be had within a short distance, and two or three hundred English *navvies* would have done the whole work in a month.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LINCOLN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE LIVE-STOCK PRIZES.

(See Illustration at page 89.)

IN a review of a show of live stock, it is supposed as it usually is of animals of certain established breeds, varying little from year to year, except in degrees of condition, only perceptible to the practised hands rather than eyes—we are in the same difficulty, if we attempt criticism, as those who have to notice from year to year the narrow stock of subjects on which painters and sculptors exercise their cold skill—where Eves and Musidoras, scenes from the "Vicar of Wakefield" and "Gil Blas," appear and re appear, until we long to introduce our artists to a new library.

In Short-horns there are a certain set of exhibitors sure to show and sure to carry off some prize. In Herefords, a somewhat smaller but two names are always prominent; in Devons, three or four. The Leicester ram of this year will do to represent any ram of the last ten years. In South Downs, the prizes go to A and B, or C and D, or C and D, and A and B. In the less-esteemed breeds the progress of improvement is more decided and visible

"What then"—asks the beef and mutton eating townsman, who only knows the ox in the shape of steaks, sirloins, and rounds, and sheep in legs, saddles, and chops—"what is the use of these annual exhibitions, in which prize animals appear prepared with as much care as, and scarcely less expense than that, the racehorses which run for thousands at Epsom or Doncaster? Are these sleek, silent heifers good for the dairy? Do they give an ample quantity of milk? Are they safe to produce an animal calf?" Would you recommend me," he continues, "when I retire from my counting-house anxieties to the leisure of a model farm at Roehampton, to stock my pastures with the pure-blooded, high pedigreed, blue-faced Leicester? Will the ewes give me double milk in spring, and the wethers form creditable saddles whereon to entertain the ex-Lord Mayor and present Aldermen?"

"By no means, my friend. That beautiful mild-faced roan heifer has already once slipped her calf, and it is very doubtful whether she will ever be able to claim the prize now awarded to her by the production of that living lowing evidence, without which the reward of a prize is but a barren honour. Those pen of pure bloodster ewes are almost all too genteel to rear their lambs. Like other fashionable ladies, they require the assistance of a wet nurse of coarser pedigree. The same observation will apply to pigs, which cease to be prolific, and good dams, in proportion as they attain the prime qualities of pure-bred animals—early maturity, and preponderance of prime joints over offal."

We owe the superiority of the farm live stock of this country to the passion with which our stock-breeders, as well as agricultural Peers and landed Squires pursue the ideal of pure blood, and the skill they regard it be for profit. The pure Short-horn does not, as an ox, make the best beef, or, with exceptions, as a cow, the best help to the dairy. But to grow beef with a profit, the Short-horn is the safest cross; and in all English dairies a large cross of Short-horn is found indispensable to produce an animal which will give plenty of milk while in milk, and fatten rapidly for the butcher when dry. And so, to improve almost any breed of sheep intended for the butcher, the Leicester is the safest and surest cross. The most fashionable and crowded sheep of the day, the Cotswold, which is now considered to be established as a distinct breed, owes some of its best qualities to the Leicester cross

The whole art of breeding cattle has come back less than one hundred years. Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, took in hand the improvement of both the ox and the sheep. In the ox tribe he selected the Long-horn, and for a short period, by his pains and judgment in selecting and putting together the best male and female animals, he succeeded in effecting great improvement in the race—reduced the coarser and enlarged the finer parts. During his life-time he obtained enormous prices for his herds; and the reputation was maintained for some years after his death in 1795; but in the long run the Long-horn has been superseded in all but a few localities by other superior breeds. At Lincoln, Mr. Burbidge, of Wroxhall, near Warwick, who has had the breed in his family from the time of Bakewell, carried off two prizes for the best bull, and Captain Legg, of Thorpe, near Tamworth, for the best cow and heifer. They are often as profitable a breed as any, if bought at a fair price, to feed off a piece of rich pasture, and they look very picturesque in a park.

Bakewell was more fortunate with his New Leicesters. By means only known to himself he established them as a distinct breed, which have superseded in name even the original Leicesters At Lincoln, 103 entries sent from Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Devonshire, and several counties of Scotland, showed how widely spread and firmly established is a breed which is scarcely ever kept as pure stock, except with the view of selling or letting the male animals at a large price. Bakewell, who first began the system of letting rams by letting one for sixteen shillings, afterwards obtained annual rents for single animals of from £100 to £1000.

To Bakewell succeeded the Brothers Collings, the founders of the Short-horn, who found grazing in a lane in Durham, the property of some cottage "Hubback," that famous bull to whom all Short-horn breeders try to trace back their stock, just as the best racing blood of the kingdom is pursued up to Eclipse and the Darley Arabian.

In all counties almost in all countries, the merits of the Short-horn are acknowledged. Enormous sums have recently been given by American for the best short-horn blood. It is very rare that such rejoicings may be had with the greatest security in order to obtain early maturity, weight, and dairy qualities. In all suitable districts, and with suitable care, the Short-horn ox best repays the care of those who horse their cattle and feed on artificial food. The Yorkshire cow, which supplies the London dairies with enormous quantities of milk, and fattens rapidly to a great weight when no longer fit for the dairy, has a large dash of Short-horn blood. It is the cross by which common breeds are best improved. Every Smithfield Show, and, still more, every Smithfield market, has a large number of beasts of the finest quality bred by the cross of the Short-horn with Scotch cattle or other breasts of less illustrious pedigrees. Thus, although the North Devon is found most profitable on his native hills, as the West Highlander on his—where both thrive when a Short-horn would starve, and both produce a very superior quality of beef—the cultivation of the Short-horn is the great security for the growth of the roast beef of Old England.

The fashion—at one time it was nothing less—of Short horn breeding produced a wholesome rivalry in the proprietors of Herefords and Devons. Within the last twenty-five years the North Devon has been immensely improved by the exertions of Mr. Quartley, Mr. Turner, and the late Earl of Leicester, who to a certain extent naturalised the breed in Norfolk, where, although they degenerate in size, they are very fine in form and quality

In counties where the competition of cattle shows does not exist, the governments are obliged to keep male animals for the use of farmers. Without such assistance, cattle bred merely for the dairy or the market from the male animals that happen to be nearest, would steadily deteriorate. Now this is the direction in which our local and Royal Agricultural meetings are so useful.

They give the breeders of superior pure breeds of any kinds an opportunity of making known by the best possible kind of advertisement where the general public may resort with confidence to obtain the best blood and the best form, whether it be in Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, or even fancy Long-horns; in Leicesters, in South Downs, or recently in Cotswolds. We have no doubt that the next five years will see an immense improvement in the Lincoln sheep in consequence of the Cotswold competition at Lincoln.

A considerable number of breeders are noblemen and gentlemen—like the Duke of Richmond, Lord Leicester, and Lord Berwick—to whom profit is not all-important; but even to them the reputation of a prize makes no inconsiderable difference in the year's balance-sheet

Men who understand the subject well doubt whether, on an average, the breeders of pure stock make money. The expenses are great, and the losses at times enormous; and when great sales at thousands of pounds are reported, we hear nothing of previous expenses. But, in any event, the nation gains by having that done by private enterprise which no Government could do for us. The result has been to diminish, by from one-half to three-fifths, the period at which all kinds of stock can be sent to market, and by that much increasing the food of the nation. The improvement in pigs, by applying the principles of breeding first practised on sheep and cattle, is obvious to those who look back only twenty years; and the same may be said of the Cotswolds, the Shropshire Downs, the Hampshire Downs, and other less fashionable breeds of sheep

Leaving to agricultural papers a detailed criticism, the following summary will give some idea of the Horned Stock exhibited at the Lincoln Show:—

"In Short-horns there were 111 entries, divided into five classes, viz., Bulls calved previous to July, 1852, and not exceeding four years old; Bulls since the same date, and more than one year old; Bull calves above six and under twelve months; Cows in milk or in calf; Heifers not exceeding three years old, in same condition; and yearling Heifers" Of these Lincolnshire sent 30; Notts, 11; York, 11; Stafford, 8; Leicestershire, 7; Haddington (in Scotland), 6; Wiltshire, 7; Suffolk, 1; Cheshire, 1; Herts, 2; Oxford, 2; Norfolk, 2; Warwick, 1; Shropshire, 2; Leicester, 2; Rutland, 1; Middlesex, 1; and Wicklow (in Ireland), 1: while the Prizes went—to Nottingham, 1; to York, 2; to Lincolnshire, 1; to Lancashire, 5 (and those all to Mr. Cowsley); to Herts, 1; to Haddington, 1; to Wilts, 1.

The sire of the bull which carried the first prize in Class II., Mr. W. Olding's (of Market Rasen) "Comet," was an animal of no pedigree, purchased for eight pounds, and what is called in the county a mash bull Yet this bull went in and beat twenty-three entries of the best blood and first breeders in the kingdom, including the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Zetland, Mr. Charles Towsley (who took a second prize), Lord Berners, Lord Walsingham, Mr William Tour, and others. This seems curious at first sight; but, as it is the custom of Short-horn breeders to send their inferior or coarser stock, among which are found the shape this despised mash bull came of as good a pedigree as any in the list.

Mr. Townley's extraordinary success must be attributed to the superior quality of his herd, and his perfect knowledge of the art of feeding for an exhibition. Lincolnshire carry, and will long carry off one prize, because farmers keep more pure stock there than in most counties, and a desire to support the Show made them send, just as farmers train and enter hunters at local races, against the thoroughbreds of professional trainers.

The Herefords—a breed which has partaken of the general improvement of stock, and is one of the very best beasts for feeding on good pasture—were in number only nineteen, and all from Herefordshire and Shropshire

The Devons gave forty entries from Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Norfolk. The prizes were carried off by the names we always see in these contests—Mr. Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgwater; Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; Mr. Quartley, of South Molton

The Devon has, perhaps, more than any other breed been improved by competition with the Short-horn breeders at the Smithfield Fat Cattle Shows. The first Devon Herd book was published by an enterprising breeder and agriculturist, Mr. E. Davy, in 1851. It is to be hoped that this beautiful and docile grazing beast will eventually supersede the miserable runts which now feed on the Welsh hills—being quite as hardy, and more profitable.

In Sheep, the principal prizes in Short-wools and Southdowns were carried off by Mr. Lugar, of Suffolk, and Mr. Salusbury, of West Lavington, Wilts—thus beating the Sussex men, the Duke of Richmond carrying off a second prize. In Long-wools, the Cotswolds attracted great attention, the improvement effected within the last few years having placed them in the first rank as profitable sheep. The improved Lincolns looked very poor beside them. But it must be remembered that while the Cotswolds have been strong enough to make the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society do them justice in classes and amount of prizes, and have had the advantage of great markets in a cluster of large towns close at hand, the improvement of the Lincoln sheep has been left to the working tenant farmer, without the help of "fashion," which has done so much for other pure breeds

The group drawn by Mr. Harrison Weir, at page 89, illustrates some of the finest animals.

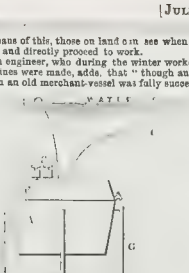
THE MEDITERRANEAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

—Intelligence was received on Monday morning that the first portion of the great Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph from Spezzia, in Piedmont, to Cape Corso, in Corsica—a distance of about a hundred miles—has been successfully laid down, as well as the communication across the Strait of Bonifaccio, a distance of about ten miles, from Corsica to the island of Sardinia It is also understood that the contractors, Messrs. Tapper and Carr, are nearly ready with the remaining 150 miles of cable to connect Cape Spartivento, the southern point of Sardinia, with the African coast, where it will join the Algerian lines.

INFERNAL ENGINES IN THE BALTIC.

WE quote the following description of the Jacobi Infernal Engine in the Baltic from the *Folkets Rost* (Swedish journal) of July 8:—"A and B consist of two close-fitting copper receptacles, which form together a large hollow vessel or mine. At C are two pipes, through which the charge is introduced, and they close then hermetically sealed. D is a leather pipe, wherein is secured a copper wire, covered with gutta percha, which has one end in communication with the charge in the mine, and the other with the electrical apparatus on shore. At G are four iron bars, firmly bolted to the mine, and secured below to an iron ring (K), from which a rope droops, and goes round a pulley (L), attached to an iron weight (D), in the form of a pyramid upside down, whose apex touches the ground. Lastly, E is a small white wooden ball, which is secured to the mine, and floats on the surface of the water. By means of this, those on land can see when the enemy's ship is over a mine, and directly proceed to work.

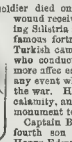
The Swedish engineer, who during the winter worked in the factory where these mines were made, adds, that "though an experiment with one of them on an old merchant-vessel was fully successful in smashing



THE JACOBI INFERNAL ENGINE, IN THE BALTIC.

the vessel, the firing of the mine is to the highest degree unsafe; and the ships menaced can easily cut off all communication between the shore and the mines; as the situation of the latter can be easily discovered by means of the floating ball.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER.



THIS gallant soldier died on the 20th ult., aged twenty-seven, of a wound received while bravely and successfully defending Silistria against the Russians. The defence of that famous fortress has been the great operation of the Turkish campaign, and it was mainly young Butler who conducted it. Omer Pacha, it is said, has been more affected by the death of Captain Butler than by any event which has occurred during the progress of the war. He purposes to mark his sense of the public calamity, and of his private grief, by the erection of a monument to the youthful hero.

Captain Butler was by birth and family Irish; the fourth son of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Henry Edward Butler, uncle and heir presumptive of the present Earl of Carrick. He received his early education in Paris: subsequently he proceeded to Sandhurst, but there stayed but six months. He next studied at Freiburg, under a tutor from England. At the age of sixteen he was appointed to the 90th Light Infantry, with which he served against the Kaffirs in 1846 and 1847. In the latter year he obtained a Lieutenancy in the Ceylon Rifles, and remained in that colony six years. There he rendered himself useful in quelling the rebellion. In August, 1853, he obtained a Captaincy. Early in the present year he returned to Europe, owing to a reduction in the establishment of the Rifles, and joined his father in Rome. The active warfare on the banks of the Danube had attractions for his martial spirit that he could not resist, and he volunteered to share the dangers of the protracted siege of Silistria. The result has been one of the most gallant achievements of modern times, accompanied, unhappily, by the sacrifice of a life of brilliant promise. The Home Government marked their sense of Butler's exploit by conferring on him a Majority in the Coldstream Guards; but the promotion came too late. The announcement has given pleasure to no one more than to his father.

His gallant companion in arms, Lieutenant, now Major, Nasmyth, in a letter detailing the siege of Silistria, bears the following testimony to Captain Butler's bravery:—

June 12th: Cannon and hot fire division got in this morning, and on the 13th he and his English officers, accompanied Butler and myself to Yelanli. While here poor Butler was mortally wounded in the forehead, while taking a reconnaissance of the enemy's position for a sortie, which we had arranged for that evening At the time he received the wound none of us thought it was anything more than a mere flesh wound, particularly as the ball had passed so great part of his temple before striking him. He lived eight days after this, and I may say his death was universally regretted. He was a fine chivalrous fellow, and the garrison paid every respect they could to his remains. A company of infantry was told off as the firing party, and an officer from each battalion attended his funeral.

The following is from another account of the siege:—

20th-21st.—This evening, at six o'clock, Captain Butler died. No bad effects were anticipated from his wound till the 18th, when he became very feverish, and he sank rapidly during the following three days from fever and weakness. He was a gallant soldier and a perfect gentleman. There can be no doubt that he and Lieutenant Nasmyth have been the mainstay of the place, as, had it not been for their energetic remonstrances on the 25th of May, the outwork of Arab Tabia would have been abandoned. Poor Butler is the first English officer who has fallen in this war. The garrison universally regretted him, and the authorities showed every desire to render proper respect to his remains

The portrait of Captain Butler, engraved upon page 96, is from a miniature taken a few years since, and the only portrait of this young and gallant officer.

The following letters and extracts of despatches have been forwarded by Horse Guards to Lieutenant-General Butler, as the most appropriate condolence upon the death of his lamented son. They will be read with much interest:—

Horse Guards, July 17, 1854.

SIR,—I have heard with the deepest regret of the loss which you and the army have sustained by the death of your distinguished son, Captain J. A. Butler, of wounds and fatigue at the siege of Silistria.

During the whole of that siege your son displayed very rare qualities, combining with the skill and intelligence of an accomplished officer the intrepidity of the most daring soldier—so one concurring in the confidence of the garrison (over which he had only the authority of a very young volunteer) by the example of his personal valour; at another, prolonging the defence of the place by the consummate firmness of his counsel: and on all occasions infusing into those around him that spirit of heroic resistance which led to its triumphant defence.

I deeply deplore your affliction in losing such a son, but your sorrow is felt by the country, the Army, and the Sovereign.

The Queen had recognised his merit by placing him in the Guards and conferring upon him army rank, trusting that he might pursue a career of which all were so proud, at that time, not being aware of the danger-ous state of his health.

The blow is unexpected and most severe, but I trust you will bear up against it by the fact, that your son's services have been most valuable to his country, in promoting the success of a just war; and I hope I shall not give you pain by alluding to another son—Captain H. T. Butler, of the 55th Regiment—selected for employment on the Quar ermaster-General's staff, when the army first embarked for Turkey, solely on account of the ability he had shown in his studies at the Royal Military College.

I trust that the well-earned fame of one son and the rising merit of the other will, under Providence, be a source of consolation to you at this moment of extreme affliction.

Pray accept, my dear General, the condolence of your very faithful servant,

HARDINGE

Lieutenant-General the Hon. H. E. Butler.

Horse Guards, July 21, 1854.

SIR,—Since I had the honour to address you on the 17th instant, to offer you my sincere condolence on the affliction which had fallen upon you in the loss of your gallant son at the close of the siege of Silistria, I have received a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, transmitting a despatch from Lord Raglan, with an enclosure from his Highness Omer Pacha, adverting in terms of high eulogium to the brilliant services and lamented death of Captain Butler; and her Grace expressing an opinion that your family may derive some consolation from being put in possession of ex-

tracts from those letters, I have the honour to transmit the accompanying extracts, which I am willing to hope may afford some gratification to yourself and family in the midst of your bereavement.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, HARDINGE.

Lieut.-General the Hon. H. E. Butler, &c.

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM GENERAL LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, DATED VARNA, JULY 6, 1854.

He brought, also, the painful intelligence of the death of Captain Butler, who had been supposed to have received only a slight wound, which, however, proved so serious that he sank under his sufferings one or two days before the siege was raised by the Russians.

This officer had so greatly distinguished himself, and had in all he had done shown so much prudence, courage, and ability, that his death cannot be too deeply lamented.

I beg to enclose the copy of a further despatch from Omer Pacha, of the last mat. in which your Grace will see with satisfaction that the services of the late Captain Butler, as well as those of Lieutenant Nasmyth and Lieutenant Ballard, of the East India Company's army—the last of whom, though late in Silistria, exerted himself most ably and gallantly in aid of the defence are fully recognised and appreciated by his Highness.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM OMER PACHA TO GENERAL LORD RAGLAN, DATED SCHUMLA, JULY 1, 1854

Parmi les braves qui ont pris part à la défense glorieuse de Silistrie se trouvaient deux officiers Anglais, dont je ne dois pas oublier les noms. Le jeune Capitaine Butler, arrivé pendant l'hiver avec M. Nasmyth au Quartier-General de Chumla, était à Silistria au moment où les Russes commencèrent l'attaque contre la place. Tous les deux pouvaient se retirer, mais la voix de l'honneur parlant haut chez eux, ils préférèrent de rester, dans l'idée d'être utile dans la lutte qui se préparait. Leur exemple, leur conseil, ont puissamment contribué à la conservation des forts attaqués ;.....malheureusement, M. Butler, blessé d'une balle au front, a trouvé là une mort glorieuse ; mais sa mémoire ne périra pas dans l'armée Ottomane.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, July 4, 1854

On the 25th of June the holy fast of Rhamssan had just expired. The night had been dark and cloudy, and concealed behind it the pale young crescent of the moon. But three persons of respectable lives and of veracity had come up from the country, and vouched that between the clouds they had seen the new-born planet; and the Feast of Bairam commenced with all the usual ceremony on the assurance given that the ordinary courses of the time had not been changed. The night air had resounded, therefore, with the shouts and the rejoicings of the faithful, and the sharp explosion of pistols, muskets, cannon, and crackers. For three days previous to this happy moment, the whole of Schumla was employed in making petards to explode for the occasion—the grocer had left his wares; the saddler and shoemaker, their awl and leather; the arabadji, his horses and ricketty vehicle; and the population seemed determined honestly and triumphantly to celebrate the termination of the fast—during which, to the best of my belief, not more than one in ten had really fasted. But whilst the crowd were thus intent on festive preparations, cares of heavy import weighed upon the minds of all connected with military command. The Russians had besieged Silistria for more than forty days; and it was feared Silistria must fall. The enemy was numerous, and the garrison hard pressed; and in the midst of the rejoicings of the people, it was determined to make an effort to succour the besieged citadel. Several orders had been given—the Turkish forces were to march, the Allies were to move, and all was silently prepared; when a messenger arrived, and brought the news that the Russians had retired, that their army had withdrawn, abandoned its positions and crossed the Danube, and that Silistria was once more free. Increased rejoicings marked the Bairam; and crackers, pistols, guns, and cannon resounded for the double triumph of religion and deliverance from the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 26th I started for Silistria, determined to pay a visit to the scene from which the principal actors had departed. I did so, in company with two gentlemen as eager as myself and as anxious to ascertain how so powerful an enemy had relinquished a well-declared purpose without a visible cause. The road to Silistria bore the most animated appearance. The troops of the garrison of Schumla had broken ground before us and were marching forward elate in spirits and elastic in step. At first we saw battalions of Egyptians, and of Turks, crowding along the heights, and dipping into the vales which succeed each other rapidly outside the town. The absence of trees and shrubs rendered their movements the more visible. In sharp contrast with their fresh and strong appearance was that of stragglers coming from the scene of action jaded, hungry, and worn, and toiling slowly on to reach a place where food might be less scarce and sleep more plentiful than at Silistria. The sun shone brightly, too, on endless lines of waggons, drawn by buffaloes and oxen, whilst the air was filled with the creaking of their ungreased wheels. Passing the village of Kayaladdere, where traces were still visible of the passage and stay of troops, we began to enter a more wooded and picturesque country, and we entered the large camp of Giurgerli. At the time of the Russian passage into Bulgaria, and during the siege of Silistria, it was considered necessary to advance a considerable body of troops in front of Schumla, and Giurgerli had been chosen as a safe and easily-defended position. Redoubts were thrown up along the sides of an amphitheatre of hills, at the base of which there was water sufficient for the supply of the troops—water being throughout the country south and east of Silistria the great desideratum—and there lay a considerable body of troops encamped in the most picturesque of hilly landscapes. Although I have heard some severe critiques passed upon the choice of this ground, I could not but consider that in a pictorial, if not in a military sense, no prettier spot could have been discovered.

Through Giurgerli, which was situated at the very bottom of the amphitheatre, we galloped at considerable speed. There were three fountains near the road—here and there some puddles into which the drivers pushed their buffaloes, and moistened their backs with mud; but the village itself had no inhabitants—the houses were empty; and soldiers here and there were loading themselves with branches from large cherry orchards, and sucking the fruit as they proceeded. After a steep ascent, along which the deeply-laden provision carts of the Turks were crawling with painful efforts, the road became less open, the forest closed in upon the track, and the moving forms of soldiers added new and unaccustomed tones to the deep green of the gnarled oaks along the way. Sometimes open glades succeeded to the thick wood, and these were sown with wheat and barley, which seemed to grow luxuriantly. As we entered Karabashlie, we came upon the rear of a column of artillery, cavalry and infantry, marching at a rapid and orderly pace. The column was accompanied by numerous water-carts, towards which the soldiers were rushing, at times, in numbers, crowding and hustling each other, to wet their lips—parched by marching in a heat of ninety degrees. Karabashlie, as well as Chuplolar, was empty of inhabitants; and, if here and there a strange female form was to be seen hiding from view, it was that of some old or infirm person, too weak to fly from the supposed advance of the enemy. The difficulty of marching an army in such a country may be conceived, when it is borne in mind that, in addition to the flight of the inhabitants, there was no meal, no corn, no barley, and no meat—and no food, in fact, either for man or horse to be found. The troops had, therefore, to carry everything they required with them, and that everything consisted of dry biscuit and meal, with which they made a sort of pancake, by no means unpalateable. In five hours the village of Ramana Chikler was in sight, and there we determined to camp for the night. It was a village of prepossessing appearance; its houses, scattered over green grassy slopes, covered with old oak-trees, stunted by the axe of the woodman, and guarded, in consequence, into the strangest attitudes. But where there were inhabitants they were still too much under the influence of fear to open their doors to us; and, where there were none, every available space had been taken up by a multitude of soldiers. Provisions we had with us, coverings also; it only remained to discover in what part of the village we should sleep. We found a shady spot near a mosque, where gigantic walnut trees were disputing the ground with the stones which indicate a Turkish grave. Wine, also, we had brought, but water had been unpardonably neglected. We were, therefore, forced to use the puddle from a pond, where, it is true, the soldiers were all replenishing their beakers, but where buffaloes had disported, and given a strange and brackish taste to the liquid. In Australia, after a march of fifty miles, one might be glad to drink such water out of one of those rare holes which poor Leichhardt described;

THE STAMBOUL GATE, SILISTRIA.

THE MARKET-PLACE, SILISTRIA.

but here in Europe to find a village without a well, and to trust with true Musulman fatalism to Heaven for a supply, was a thing for which I was not prepared, and there was, consequently, more wine than water drunk on the occasion. The next thing after eating was to sleep, and I prepared my couch upon the ground—a piece of oilskin under, and a blanket over, me. One of my companions, a gentleman from Nantes, had a longing for sleep anywhere than on the ground, it was, therefore, with an inexpressible evidence of glee upon his face that he triumphantly brought forth from under the porch of the mosque a wooden table about six feet long, having sides six inches high, and which he affirmed would be his bed for the night. He had not been the first to make the discovery, and I reserved to myself the pleasure of baulking him of enjoyment after he had lain down. This I did shortly after, by informing him that his bed was the parish coffin; at which he rose in horror, and dreamt of corpses during the night.

Breaking ground early from Ramana-Chikler, we had a hot ride with jaded horses to Calipetri, a Bulgarian village, in which the Bashi-bozouks had taken their usual liberties. The church was burnt, and nothing but the walls were standing, and many of the houses had been reduced to ashes, whilst the gardens were ransacked for onions and beans. From Calipetri to Silistria is a march of eighteen miles, along a plain, or plateau, waving, as far as the eye could reach, with corn and barley. The noise of quails and grasshoppers was incessant; and here and there were to be seen the traces of cavalry encampments in the standing crops. These, it appeared, were the resting-places of Cossacks, who, for upwards of forty days, had scoured the country, and frequently showed themselves on the heights above Kalipetri, whilst the inhabitants of the village, armed by the Russians, were roaming through the neighbouring forest and killing men and horses. The extremity of the plain before us was marked by a low, square edifice, out of which a flag-staff, with the Crescent and Star, was flying, and indicated the vicinity of Silistria. This was the Medjidié Tabia, a large fort, which covers the town on that side, and was of such strength as to deter the Russians from making an attack there. The ground in front of it, however, had been the scene of many encounters between the Turkish Irregulars and the Cossacks. About 600 of the former were taken prisoners on these occasions; but General Lüders, after disarming and depriving them of their horses, informed them that they were free, and as he had heard that General Youssouf was about to raise a force of them, he begged them to present themselves to that commander, with his (General Lüders's) compliments. These men are now in Schumla.

On the right, as the Medjidié Tabia increased in size as we came near, the Danube burst into view, and the flats between the Danube and the latter and the ground up to Kalarasch, seemed to be covered with the tents of the Russian army, which had merely up to that time retreated across the Danube. To the left, and as it were at the base of the Medjidié, lay the town of Silistria, apparently in excellent preservation, with all its minarets entire, and shining in the sun. It was evening as we came in, our tired horses having taken twelve hours to go this second day the same distance as the first. It is true that they had eaten nothing in the interval, and laboured, therefore, under considerable disadvantages.

Silistria, although a fortress of the fourth order, and merely surrounded by an enceinte and ditch of very small size, is formidable to an enemy from the circle of forts by which it is surrounded, the heights being each covered by an outwork of earth, which must be taken before an attack can be made on the body of the place. The Danube, however, is not broad there, and from the batteries on the Wallachian side the Russians kept up an incessant bombardment with eight mortars, throwing 24-inch shells, and with howitzers. A battery of one gun marks the entrance to the town through the Stamboul gate, but the bridge was enfiladed from the batteries at the other side of the river, which rendered the entrance dangerous at all times. As we entered the gate we marked the spot where Mussa Pacha, issuing from a small bomb-proof, was killed by the explosion of a shell. Here it was that a party of Bashi-bozouks was surprised by a similar projectile at the moment of Captain Simmonds's visit to Arab Tabia. Here it was, also, that we met Omer Pacha just arriving from Schumla, whose coming was the signal for a salute of three guns from each of the batteries of the town and fort. His Highness had just visited the Russian lines, and was kind enough to give orders that no change should be made in the works at Arab Tabia, until I had taken sketches of the position. The street through which our cavalcade passed, on their way to a lodging, provided for us by Ibrahim Pacha, was broken every few yards by large holes, five feet deep and three wide, in which were the remnants of Russian shells. The roofs of the houses were all more or less pierced by the passage of these terrible bells, and the party-walls were full of holes. The minarets, in many instances, were pierced into steeples *à giorno*; but though many were much damaged none had fallen. Nor had the houses crumbled to the ground under the fire, but stood bravely up under their wounds. It seemed, in truth, as if the edifices of Silistria had partaken of the spirit of its defenders, and had determined, like them, not to fall at any price. It is almost needless to say that in Silistria no inhabitants had remained—they had all taken refuge in caves scooped out of the earth at the side of the hills, where they lay safely ensconced, suffering no doubt from want of motion, and sometimes from want of food, but safe. The soldiers alone remained in this place sleeping at their posts by the walls, where they could man them at a moment's notice. In the arsenal was the tent where Lieutenant Nasmyth and Captain Butler lived. It was not destined that both those gallant defenders of Silistria, whose services were so highly appreciated by the Turks, should outlive the siege. Captain Butler sunk eight days after his wound in the Ilianli Tabia; although the spot where the fatal ball had struck him in the forehead was to all appearance healed. Due honour was done to his remains: a Captain from every company in the garrison accompanied him to a grave in the Armenian cemetery, and the military salute was given over him. Omer Pacha has ordered a suitable monument to be erected to his memory, which will live amongst the Turks as of a brave officer whose gallantry and undaunted courage were proved on more than one occasion. Lieut. Nasmyth, more fortunate, is now in Schumla, and has had bestowed upon him the Cross of the Medjidié and that of the Legion of Honour. A letter of Lord Raglan has officially expressed to him the thanks of the English army for his gallantry. Nor must I forget to notice Lieut. Ballard of the Bengal Engineers, who, though not so long in Silistria as his comrade, rendered good and efficient service against the enemy during the last fortnight of the siege. Let us hope that he also will not be without his reward.

The whole of the 27th was spent by our party in visits to the Arab and Ilianli Tabias; and the sight was one which excited to the utmost extent our wonder and admiration. The road from the town to Arab Tabia is along the brow of the hill, on the summit of which the redoubt is placed. A number of holes, dug out of the side of the hill, and capable of holding several hundred men, was the first sign on approaching it. There was encamped, or rather lay hid, the reserve which defended the redoubt. The Russians had hit upon a place not far distant, where they thought that reserve might be. Upon this spot they had thrown thousands of shell. The places where they exploded harmlessly were marked by little sticks planted there by the Turks. They were willow wands, which, if they were to grow, would make a small forest. To the right of this favourite spot, no less than 2000 unexploded shells were picked up during the siege. This may give a faint idea of the warmth, more than tropical, there during several weeks. At the crest of the hill we entered Arab Tabia, of which one corner still remains entire. The rest of the work had been reduced to a shapeless mass of mounds and valleys. Three gigantic holes, burrowing into the body of the redoubt showed the place where the Russian mines exploded. The parapet had been re-formed along their jagged edges the instant after the explosion. Carefully lying down, the soldiers commenced throwing up earth from the inside. The motion of throwing sometimes exposed the top of a fez, at which the Russian riflemen took deadly aim. Many were thus killed by bullets through the brain. But the extraordinary fact of these affairs was that the enemy trusted entirely to musketry on these occasions, and never used their guns with sufficient effect to prevent the parapet from rearing itself before them in the heat of the fire. But there came a moment when, even with these conditions, the place became too hot to remain in. Under the parapets which concealed them from the Russians—in gabions, prostrate, and covered with earth—the Turks lay concealed; but there was a certainty at last that the whole redoubt was mined. Already a portion of the work looking towards the Danube had been abandoned; a new work was made behind the old, and there the Turks retired. This again, it seemed, was threatened, and a third was built, better and more durable than either. It may be easily con-

ARAB TABIA, SILISTRIA.

ceived, that in such a spirit the ground would be disputed inch by inch. The Russians found, when they had reduced one work to dust, that they must pulverise another; and this must have been most disheartening. As for embrasures in the first and second works, no trace of them remained. There was a row of two hundred graves about, where the dead had been buried on the spot. The moment of a soldier's fall was that of his interment. There was no time for funeral honours, and none were given. On the brow of the ditch, about ten yards from the jagged and demolished parapet, we entered the Russian covered-way. Following it through its numerous windings, miles of ground were passed over; the nearest batteries were at 50 yards, the furthest at 300. The line stretched from Arab Tabia, down a vale, towards the Danube, where some hideous remains were visible; then up the opposite side and, dipped into another valley, where were traces of a large encampment. Forts defending this encampment were placed at every quarter of a mile, many of them capable of holding six, seven, and eight guns. They all were faced in the same direction, fronting towards the Turks, which showed that the object was to attack the town, and secure retreat against a strong body coming to succour. The largest works of this kind, were as distant as seven miles; one large fort at the extremity of the line, facing all sides.

Three valleys, sloping to the Danube, were thus defended. Opposite the first the Russians had their first bridge, passing over the islands to the opposite side. The second bridge was five miles further down the river; and across these the enemy retired under cover of a tremendous bombardment, which only terminated at three o'clock on the morning of the 22nd ult., at which time it was ascertained that the approaches to Arab Tabia were abandoned. Under the redoubt was discovered a mine, with three branches stretching right into the centre of the place. Illanli Tabia was approached by two covered-ways of considerable length and sinuosity; but the attack was carried on with much less vigour against this fort than that against Arab Tabia. Its profile was much more favourable to the defenders, and it has suffered considerably less. It was here that Captain Butler received his death-wound.

The places where the Russians camped were marked by the spaces of their square tents, and the presence of numerous bones of beef and mutton, a proof, whatever may be said, that food was plentiful. All over these encampments, and in the redoubts and covered-way, there was, however, a fearful stench, which may account for much sickness in the Russian army, which is stated to have had nearly 30,000 men in hospital.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER, THE DEFENDER OF SILISTRIA.
(SEE PAGE 94.)

Returning to Silistria by the river side, I was able to examine the immense number of batteries which lined the island immediately facing the bank. I re-entered the town, struck with wonder at the immensity of the Russian works, and thinking with what ridicule it must cover the army of the Czar, that they worked so hard to obtain so little. The official numbers of the Turkish loss in Silistria is given at 1200 regulars, of which half were killed, and the rest wounded; of the irregulars, about 1000 were lost. The Russians are supposed to have had no less than 7000 killed and wounded during the forty-five days which the siege lasted. Two of their Generals were in the number.

Omer Pacha returned from Silistria on the 1st inst; he left for Varna on the 3rd, for a conference with Lord Raglan and General St. Arnaud

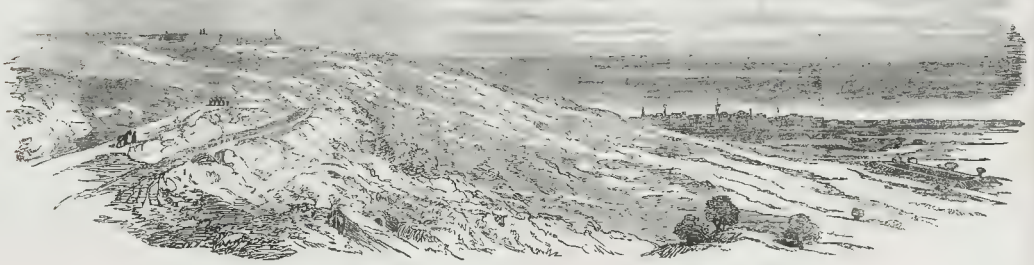
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Interior of Arab Tabia, as it remains since the 25th of June, when the siege of Silistria was abandoned by the Russians. The View is taken from what was once the parapet facing the enemy's batteries. On the left, in the distance, is the Medjidie Tabia—the Danube in front, and the plains of Wallachia in the distance. The holes in the sides of the earth-work are made to contain as much of a man's body as he can stuff in to avoid the bursting shells. The lodgments on the right are under the parapet, and are for the same purpose of protection. The men also slept in gabions, covered partially with earth. The embrasures in the fort are those of a new work, built behind the old, into which the Turks were about to retire before the Russians' retreat. Only a part of the Turkish force remains in this fort, the main body of defenders being outside, encamped on the side of the hill behind, ensconced in holes in the earth.

View of Arab Tabia and Illanli, from the Russian batteries on the left of the Turkish positions. Arab Tabia is on the left of the drawing, Illanli on the right, and Silistria in the distance. The covered-way of the Russians leads up from the left of the drawing, and turns from the vale up the sides, so as to be as much as possible out of the way of shells. The covered-way has little holes in the sides, where the Russians ensconced themselves. The two tunnel-like apertures are for cooking.

View in the Town of Silistria. The Market-place—a bell-tower on the left, a fountain in the centre. The roofs are the usual funnel tile, much damaged by shells—holes in them here and there. In the foreground, under the umbrella, is a vendor of liquors. The sun is setting directly in the background.

View of Stamboul Gate, with the bomb-proof chamber, in which lived Musas Pacha. He was standing at the door of this bomb-proof when a shell burst at the spot from which the Sketch is taken, and a fragment carried off his hip. The parapet in front of which the tent is placed, were lined with men for musketry practice. Outside the gate, an outwork, *en barbette*, with one gun, defended by gabions, put up for the occasion.



ARAB TABIA AND ILLANLI TABIA, SILISTRIA.

PROCESSION OF THE SULTAN AT THE FESTIVAL OF THE BAIRAM, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE FEAST OF THE BAIRAM.

In Turkey, the long month's fast of Ramazan (the Mahomedan Lent), is succeeded by the Bairam, which presents three days of unmixed festivity. Every Turk who can afford it appears in a new dress; visits are exchanged, and parties are made up for excursions to favourite spots in the vicinity. The pious Turk (says our Correspondent) is relieved from the oppressive abstinence of thirty long summer days; and even the more Europeanised and enlightened Mussulman, who smokes and drinks in private, is glad that his favourite enjoyments can now be indulged in openly, and without fear of the censure of the world. The rich and powerful may defy the orthodox rigidity of the multitude; but any man, who has his living to make, is forced to consult the popular prejudices, and if he takes a cup of coffee or a cigarette in an Englishman's room, he will put them down and look another way when a servant enters, who might be inclined to tell the scandal to his associates. Our Artistic Correspondent at Constantinople enables us to illustrate the procession of the Sultan to the Mosque of Achmet, on the Place d'Hippodrome, accompanied by the cavalcade which usually attends him. On the first day, the unreasonable hour prevented the great body of European visitors from being present; for these strangers are far from showing any readiness to adopt Oriental habits of early rising, and even under the rays of a June sun seldom leave their beds before half-past eight. Before five o'clock the procession left the

RUSSIAN PRISONERS ON BOARD "THE FURY," AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

summer palace, and passed through the thronged lanes, where the Sovereign listened to the sunrise prayer after the custom sanctioned by centuries of usage.

Our Correspondent's Sketch taken from an eminence, includes a view of the entire Place, which was, upon another day, crowded with spectators, mostly women. There are arabas and other Turkish vehicles. The Sultan is preceded and followed by the Imperial Guards; and there are several high dignitaries on foot near his Highness's horse. At every row or file of Imperial Guards is an officer of the army in short jacket, epaulettes, braided breast, and small cap, or fez. The streets are lined with troops in usual dress; the one here shown is the regiment of Artillery—the standard-bearer inclines his colours. Masses of spectators are seen everywhere—standing on every sort of available planks, seats, windows, or roofs.

What changes, says a contemporary, may take place before the salutes are fired for another Ramazan are still concealed by the darkness of the future. But though the political state of the country may be destined to undergo many revolutions, yet the attachment of the Turk for his religion gives no sign of growing cold; nor can an observer on the spot yield to the idea that there is any immediate hope of a deliverance from these prejudices which prevent the Mussulman from running an equal race with the Christian in civilisation and enterprise.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9th, 1854.

THE principal event that has occurred here since my last has been the embarkation of Russian prisoners on board the *Fury* steam-frigate. They were 150 in number, and appeared, on the whole, to be a fine set of men. They seemed highly delighted at their deliverance, and testified great admiration of the fine vessel in which they were quartered. One thing in particular which excited my sympathy was the politeness with which the crew waited upon them. It was an interesting sight to observe the contrast between the clean, orderly, and, if I may so speak, jolly, appearance of the sailors, and the seedy, unshaved, aspect of the prisoners. To see these generous fellows running to and fro to oblige the enemies of their country, was most affecting, certainly, never traveller in boat or hotel received more attention and more delicate attention, too, from paid waiters. The Russian prisoners seemed quite bewildered at the kindness shown to them.

As to the officers, who were five in number, they did not appear to be a bit superior to the men, either in dress, manners, or general appearance, and were decidedly inferior to them in a physical point of view. They mess with the officers of the frigate; and the Colonel, a stout, vulgar man, dines with the Commodore. It has been represented in England and elsewhere that Russian officers are a well-educated class of men, with all the different "tongues of Europe on the tips of their fingers;" however this may be, not one of these five could speak a syllable of any language but his own.

We have nothing from the seat of war. Transports laden with troops, infantry and cavalry, have sailed here on their way to Varna. It is supposed that the 1st and 4th Hussars will not be mounted without some difficulty. The horses of the 6th Dragoons have not yet arrived at Gallipoli.

The corps of Engineers formed in France for this expedition has arrived here, and sets out to-day for Varna. The construction of telegraphic lines, of which 60 have been planned, will probably be the first real benefit that will accrue to Turkey from her alliance with England and France. The Adrianople line, which is to be the first, is to be begun almost immediately. Another expedition, consisting of a battalion of French Miners, proceeded last week to the mines of Heraclée (Heraclitus?) which has been unproductive for the last five years, on account of the bad management of its Turkish overseers. It is reported that a railroad between Constantinople and Adrianople is to be laid down immediately, under the superintendence of English engineers. It is to be hoped that this is really the case; for, if something of the sort be not effected before winter, it will probably fare badly with our troops.

The accompanying Sketch (from another Correspondent at Constantinople) represents the Barracks at Cassim Pacha, behind the arsenal, on the Golden Horn, in which the Russian prisoners are kept. The

BARRACKS OF CASSIM PACHA, IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Anglo-Russian prisoners, 220 in number, have been embarked on board the *Fury*, for Odessa, where they are to be exchanged for the crew of the *Tiger*. About twenty-four prisoners remain, belonging to the Turks, who have not yet effected any exchange. The prisoners have all been well treated; though the close quarters to which they are naturally confined, and the great heat, are complained of. They are supplied with provisions by a Protestant Armenian, thus ensuring full weight and good quality; though it may be doubtful, whether the Turks, through whose hands every thing passes, do not help themselves to a part. It must, however, be acknowledged, that there is more honesty and honour among the Turks than among most other classes of natives (Protestants excepted) in the East. They have more humanity, too. A Turk will not steal the hay from a hungry animal, while a Greek has not the slightest hesitation to do it. This honesty and honour is, however, found chiefly among the middle classes.

One of the missionaries resident here, went to see the Russian prisoners, and offered them New Testaments; which they, however, respectfully declined, out of fear lest they should get into some trouble in Russia with them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The following is the number of men of the French army on board the war-vessels and transports which have sailed for the Baltic:—*Hannibal*, 801 men; *Royal William*, 1263; *St. Vincent*, 1271; *Alpiers*, 998; *Sphinx*, 123; *Stromboli*, 90; *Ternapent*, 367; *Belgravia* (transport), 629; *Clifton* (transport), 244; *Columbia* (transport), 377; *Julia* (transport), 321; *Prince* (transport), with 21 horses, 1142; *Herefordshire* (transport), 829; *Edwin Fox* (transport), 477. Total, 9064. The number of officers accompanying them is 242. The French men-of-war embarked at Calais comprise engines and an immense amount of ordnance stores, besides 550 Engineers and Artillery, and 78 Artillery horses. The grand total, therefore, of the embarkation complete is, 9866 officers and men, and 99 horses.

STEAM GUN-BOATS FOR THE BALTIC.—On Saturday, the *Mine* screw gun-boat, intended for the naval operations in the Gulf of Finland, was launched from Messrs Green's yard, at Blackwall. The *Mine* has 160 feet length of deck, with great beam, to enable her to carry a heavy battery, including a long pivot gun for shot and shell. It is stated that the whole fleet of gun-boats, together with a number of small steamers recently launched at Pembroke, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other naval depôts, will be ready to start for the Baltic about the second week in August.

EMBARKATION OF THE SCOTS GREYS.—The main body of the Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), which has, for the past week or two, been stationed at Manchester, awaiting the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer *Himalaya*, to convey them to the seat of war, entered the latter town on Tuesday morning in two detachments, comprising in all upwards of two hundred horses and a similar number of men. These, with the numbers embarked at Kingstown, will make about 390 horses and 350 men. When the *Himalaya* slipped her moorings and steamed majestically towards the middle of the river, the band of the regiment struck up the National Anthem. Hats, caps, and handkerchiefs were waved by the dense crowd on shore, and hearty cheers were given again and again, and were responded to by the soldiers on board. The *Himalaya* remained at anchor in the river until Wednesday morning, when she took her departure for Varna.

ARTILLERY FOR THE BALTIC.—The *Medway* steam-vessel is loading with siege guns at the Royal Arsenal, for service in the Baltic. Major C. C. Young's field battery of the Royal Artillery is placed under orders to proceed to the Baltic with the siege guns, and will be the first detachment of Royal Artillery for that destination.

ARTILLERY FOR THE EAST.—The *Jason*, screw steam-ship, is at Blackwall, fitting for the conveyance of horses of the field batteries, together with the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, of the batteries under orders for the East. Captain J. N. A. Freese's (No. 7) company, 12th battalion, has been placed under orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation for service in the East; and the greatest exertions are now being made to have the whole of the six field-batteries now under orders embarked without delay. No. 3 company is to be attached to the siege guns; and Nos. 1 5, 6, and 7 will have 9-pounder field-batteries for service in Turkey.

NEW MEN OF-WAR AT PEMBROKE.—The following new vessels have been ordered to be built at Pembroke. They will soon be laid down:—*Revenge*, 91 guns, screw steam-ship, 600-horse power; *Alert*, 16 guns, screw steam-sloop, 100-horse power; *Pelican*, 16 guns, screw steam-sloop, 100-horse power; *Cordelia*, 8 guns, screw steam-sloop, 60-horse power. Four line-of-battle ships, four first class heavy frigates, and four sloops, are now building, or ordered to be built, at this establishment. Of these, two line-of battle ships, one frigate, and the four sloops, are to be fitted with the screw-propeller.

THE MILITIA.—We can state on authority that the Irish Government is now occupied in deciding on the most efficient method of raising a body of militia in that part of the United Kingdom, for permanent duty. Lord Palmerston is at the present time debating measures for embodying a similar description of force in Scotland. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Westminster Militia is vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Cannon, who is now employed on active service in the East.

THE 21st Royal North British Fusiliers have received orders to proceed to the seat of war forthwith. This regiment will embark on board the magnificent steam-ship the *Golden Fleece*.

COLONEL E. W. Forestier Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of General Walker, of the Royal Artillery, has been directed to take his passage in the *Golden Fleece*, to assume the command of the battalion of his regiment serving in Turkey, vacant by the recent promotion of Colonel Moncrieffe.

THE MOUSTACHE IN THE ARMY.—It has at last been decided that the moustache shall be worn throughout the Army, by men of all ranks who desire to adopt it. The following is the Horse Guards circular on the subject:—"Horse Guards, 21st July, 1854. Circular Memorandum.—A large part of the Army being employed in Turkey, where it has been found beneficial to keep the upper lip unshaven, and allow the moustache to grow, the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to authorise that practice in the Army generally, subject to the following regulations which are to be strictly observed on home and colonial service: A clear space of two inches must be left between the corner of the mouth, and the whisker—when whiskers are grown. The chin, the under lip, and at least two inches of the upper part of the throat must be clean shaven, so that no hair can be seen above the stock in that place. The wearing of the moustache is to be optional with all ranks. The troops serving in the East will be allowed such further latitude in respect to shaving their beards and whiskers, as the General Officer commanding that Army may deem it expedient to sanction during the continuance of that service. By command, GEORGE CATHCART, A.G."

NEW AMBULANCE CORPS.—Notice has been given to the metropolitan police that fifty men are required for special service at the seat of war. These men must have been in the cavalry, as they will be mounted, the duties being to look after stragglers from the various regiments. The pay is fixed at two guineas per week. Should the system succeed, it is understood to be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to increase the force materially. Twelve men, who have volunteered to join the Commissariat staff at a rate of pay of 5s. 6d. per day with rations, will embark immediately to join that service.

MRS. MOORE, the widow of Colonel Moore, of the Inniskillings, who perished in the burning of the *Europa* transport, with several of his men, through a resolute perseverance in what he deemed his duty as a commanding officer, has, at the especial desire of the Queen, been appointed apartments in Hampton court Palace, and has also the highest pension awarded, 300*l.* per annum.

EXTENSION OF THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A fresh success has just been won by the Early Closing Association, in the case of the wholesale booksellers in the "Row," who, with very few exceptions, closed on Saturday last at five, instead of half-past seven o'clock, which, up to that day, had been the usual hour. It appears that several of the firms have expressed themselves as highly favourable to suspending business on Saturday at two o'clock, so soon as such arrangement can be made at all general.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The price of wheat has already fallen from two to five francs per hectolitre in several parts of France. At Blois the price of rye has fallen nearly one half.

The trial of Mr. Carden for the attempted abduction of Miss Arbuthnot, at the Tipperary Assizes, was to take place yesterday. The Attorney General was to prosecute in person. Mr. Carden is said to have retained three eminent counsel for the defence.

The Munich Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 14th inst. with much pomp, by the King. The number of exhibitors amounts to 6586. Of these, eight are Bavarians, 1477 Austrians, and 767 Prussians; Wurtemberg gives 443, and Saxony 440.

The British Ambassador at Berne, the Hon. C. Murray, gave a dinner on the 15th inst., followed by an evening entertainment, to the Russian deputation now at Berne for the settlement of the remaining differences with Austria.

So light have been the calendars in all parts of Ireland, and so limited the criminal business to be disposed of, that the present summer assizes are not likely to occupy one-half the time usual in former years.

The marriage of Ali Ghalib Pacha (Redschid Pacha's son) to the Sultan's daughter is broken off, or at least put off for a year.

The number of steam-boat disasters in the United States, during the first half of 1854, has been considerably over one hundred, involving a loss of very little short of 2,000,000 dollars of property, and resulting in the destruction of more than 300 lives.

Glasgow is at present infested by a gang of housebreakers, supposed to be returned convicts. They commenced operations at the beginning of the fair, and have become so daring as to pursue their avocations during the day-time.

A man in Mexico has received a patent for the manufacture of soap from the vegetable called "The Soap Plant." The plant is indigenous to the soil of California.

The sum of £4700 has been subscribed in Manchester towards the expenses of the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

The Danish Government has issued a decree, ordering that ships shall, for the future, on the bound-days when taken with Icelandic produce, and when they discharge their cargoes in a Danish harbour.

In two quarters of Paris, where a few cases of cholera were declared last week, there is now not one, in spite of the great rise of temperature. In 1840, when the heat came on, the cases were quintupled in less than three days.

A boiler explosion took place on board a steam-boat on the River Ribble, on Sunday night last, by which five persons lost their lives. Several others were so severely injured that they are not expected to survive.

The Government of Saxony has notified that, from the 1st of January next, executions shall no longer take place in public; but, as in Prussia and Wurtemberg, in the interior of the gaol, and in presence of a priest, two surgeons and twelve witnesses.

The Board of Health at Genoa has just subjected arrivals from Malta to observation, in consequence of cases of cholera having made their appearance there.

The Canadian immigration into Quebec, this year, to the 30th June, amounted to 29,076 souls, being an excess of 7,047 passengers over the same period last year.

M. Barth, printer, of Breslau, celebrated, a few days ago, the 250th anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. This book is a German legend of some rank, and appeared in 1504. M. Barth's printing office is the oldest in Europe, and has been for 350 years uninterruptedly in the hands of his ancestors and himself.

The reports from the Scotch moors regarding the young grouse are very discouraging. In some districts it is said there will be a total failure of young birds.

Workmen are employed in forming a harbour of refuge at Naples, which merchant vessels will be able to enter, when prevented by bad weather from getting into the Bay.

The greatest activity prevails at present in the shipwrights' yards, at Nantes, where there are on the stocks twenty-three vessels, which will be ready for launching before the end of the year.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire has arranged to exhibit the whole of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon and British Antiquities during the meeting of the British Association in Liverpool.

M. Raoul-Rochette, member of the Académie des Inscriptions, a Perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Beaux Arts, has provided in a set the delivery of any oration at his funeral, by specific prohibition in his will.

The inhabitants of Mexico have suffered so much from the despotic exactions of the Government of Santa Anna, that many of them are voluntarily expatriating themselves, and seeking peace and protection within the United States.

The Austrian War Department is said to have entered into a contract for a term of two years with the aëronaut, Eugene Godard, for the supply of balloons at the chief stations of the army on the south-eastern frontier. He is also to instruct the officers in the management of balloons, and to render personal services for the purposes of military observation.

From the inquiry now making into the turnpike system of Dublin, it appears that house property in the northern suburbs is depreciated to the amount of forty or fifty per cent, as compared with that in the south of Dublin, which is exempt from tolls.

Cholera has made great havoc in Barbadoes. The number of deaths up to June 26 was 2414. Nine-tenths of the deaths were among the black population.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has accepted the resignation of Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, as Minister at the Courts of Paris, London, and Brussels.

Loughcooter Castle, the property of Lord Gort, which was purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court some time back by the superiores of a religious community in Ireland, is to be again disposed of next month.

Mr. Barnum has withdrawn from the management of the New York Crystal Palace, which has again proved a failure. At the close of the Exhibition, the Palace as all other property of the Association are to be disposed of. A project exists for removing the Palace to Washington, to be used as a National Observatory.

Mr. Van der Hoop, the wealthy Dutch capitalist, having left by will his valuable picture-gallery to the municipality of Amsterdam, on condition that it should pay the duty (exceeding £6000) on the legacy, a public subscription was opened, and that sum has been raised.

Mr. Francis Thomas Yates Molyneux, undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, was drowned last week while bathing in the river Severn.

Accounts from New Foundland state that active exertions were being made to dispatch armed vessels to protect the fishermen from the encroachments of their rivals.

Last Saturday night Mr. J. R. Hind discovered an object which looks like a star of the tenth magnitude, or rather brighter, between two stars of the fifth magnitude—29 and 32 of Flamsteed in Capricornus, which proves to be no other new member of the group of minor planets, the Ariadnides, besides the 47 of perpetual insanity.

In consideration of the payment of two per cent, the company insure for every house, the insurance expiring only when the house is burnt down.

The *Parlamento* of Turin says that a new pamphlet of Mazzini's is at present secretly in circulation at Genoa, treating particularly of the kingdom of Sardinia.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers will no longer call at Batavia on their way to Australia.

The constables of the City police are ordered to destroy all unmuzzled dogs found in the streets during the summer months, first giving notice of this order to the owners of dogs who reside in the City.

By a Royal decree dated the 16th, the session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of Piedmont has been prorogued to the 27th of November.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has addressed a letter to the newspapers, in which he states that since the act for closing the public-houses on a Sunday there has been so great a decrease in the number of committals for crime, that he thinks it probable the £12,000 recently demanded by the prison board for the enlargement of the prison will not be required.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has been completed between Austria and Belgium, bearing date Brussels, the 2nd May, and ratified there on the 8th June, 1854.

The arrivals of specie last week amounted altogether to £800,000, the whole of which, with the exception of £160,000, was in gold.

The East India Railway Company has entered into contracts for the completion of their line to Cawnpore, and intends to make the remaining portion to Delhi with the present staff.

In Hobart Town there has been a "maiden session" of the Supreme Court, the first ever held in the colony.

Owing to the great exportation of English goods and manufactures to Australia, almost everything imported is now selling at the dearest quote as cheap as in England.

Some coins of the reigns of Trajan and Antoninus have recently been disinterred in the streets of Lancaster.

16, OXFORD-STREET.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have the splendid stock now exhibited in their Premises, and can thus offer the most extensive assortment of Muslins ever submitted to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, at prices which, in the present state of the market, must be considered unprecedentedly low.

And at the Crystal Palace.

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THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY are now exhibiting a most extensive assortment of NEW MUSLINS and BAREGES, in the Nave of the Palace. Experienced Assistants are present to dispose of the specimens, and take orders

16, Oxford-street.

M'CRONE.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have the honour to announce that they have taken the whole of the splendid stock of Muslins, &c., at the late Great Exhibition, Paris, and have now on sale, at Oxford-street, and also in the Nave at the Crystal Palace.

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THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have this day reduced the price of the whole of their Stock to such an extent as to ensure their entire clearance in a few days, in order that they may have room for some new goods next season, and at the Crystal Palace

SPRING SHAWLS and MANTLES.—SEWELL and CO have a very beautiful assortment of the latest Parisian Novelties in SILK MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Ladies will find a splendid choice of Shawls, viz., Long Barèges, the new Lavender French Cashmere and Paisley, and every other description made.

Sewell and Co. are large importers of real India Cashmere and Camel's-hair Shawls and China Crapes.—Exemption House, 44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street: 46, 47, Frith-street, Soho.

SUMMER WALKING DRESSES.—COMPTON HOUSE.—SEWELL and CO. are making this week a brilliant display of WALKING and MORNING DRESSES, Flounced Barèges, elegant Muslins, very choice materials in new light Grenats, Mousseline de Soie, Summer Grenadines, &c.

The Ball and Evening Room contains the new Gold and Silver Muslin Robes and Satins, for Court Balls; embroidered flounced Robes, and pretty Parisian flounced Dresses, for young ladies, for the seaside, at very moderate prices.—44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street, Soho: 46, 47, Frith-street, Soho-square.

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LADIES are invited to inspect SPARKES HALL'S STOCK of SATIN and KID SHOES, which will be found well assorted and in good taste. He begs to announce a very great reduction in price, which he has recently effected by an improvements in the cutting out and manufacture of boots and shoes, which have received the approval of the Nobility and Gentry of the Continent. The quality of the goods will never be allowed to be sent out but of the best description. Ladies' and gentlemen's boots, to measure, 10s. 6d. per pair; ditto, ready-made, 9s. 6d.; the best quality, 10s. 6d.; Ladies' and gentlemen's elastic boots, 7s. 6d. per pair; and for the half-dozen, 36s. Every size kept ready made. Boots, shoes, and corporation for fittings, suitable for the country. N.B.—An Illustrated Price List sent free to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of two postage stamps.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 696.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE Spanish Revolution has entered upon the second stage of its history. The people of Madrid seem to have agreed to a cessation of hostilities as soon as it was made known that the Queen had sent for General Espartero. At the date of the last accounts, the Queen still remained intrenched in her Palace, but had shown herself to the people from a balcony, with her husband at her side, and had been received without enthusiasm, and without disfavour. The barricades were still standing in the principal streets, and the populace, as well as the National Guard remained under arms. Four days previously to the entry of General Espartero, on the 29th ult., he dispatched a messenger from Saragossa to represent to her Majesty the sole conditions on which he would accept the responsibility of endeavouring to carry the nation in safety through the crisis to which the Queen's mis-government had brought it. Whatever the conditions were, her Majesty accepted them with the least possible hesitation. They are believed to have consisted of two only—the immediate convocation of a Constituent Cortes, to be elected by universal suffrage; and the expulsion of the Queen-Mother from Spain. Supposing these to have been the terms, they were simple and intelligible. Though apparently hard upon the Queen, they were less onerous than her consciousness of wrong-doing and her sense of utter helplessness might have led her to anticipate.

One of the streets of Madrid which bore the name of Queen Christina, received from the Junta, which assumed the reins of Government before Espartero's arrival, the name of O'Donnell, and another of the principal streets received the new designation of the Calle del Duque di Victoria. Prior to Espartero's entry into the capital, O'Donnell, the real author of the revolution, and his companions Dulce and Serrano, were restored to their military rank—a fact from which it may be inferred that Espartero and O'Donnell are to be allies, and not antagonists, in the future conduct of affairs. Thus far it would appear as if the revolution had simplified itself. It should be stated, however, that General Blaser, who was reported to have fled into Portugal, is still in command of a numerous force in support of the Royal authority, and may possibly give further trouble; and that a considerable portion of the army at Madrid does not look with as much favour as the people upon Espartero's return to power.

But Espartero is, for the moment, the undoubted master of the situation. The question arises, whether his energy will prove equal to his honesty, and whether he will be able to repay the confidence which the Spanish nation has placed in him? Of his real intentions nothing is positively known from his acts; neither can anything decisive be gathered from the terms which he imposed upon the Queen. To purge the Court of the foul presence of Christina, and the peculators, panders, paramours, and other evil councillors who followed in her wake, and grew rich upon the plunder of the people, is obviously his first duty. There can be little doubt that he will perform it, and that he is willing to bear all the responsibility, as well as receive all the glory, of the purification. But it is not likely that he will be contented with the mere expulsion of the offenders. Their ignominious punishment is required for the sake of the public morality which they have outraged. Spain owes the world the example, and it is to be presumed that Espartero will have the courage not to flinch from it.

But the far greater question of the dynasty and the occupancy of the throne remains behind. Whatever Espartero's own opinions on the matter may be, it would seem that he is not willing to decide it by the sword of his army, or by his own authoritative and Imperial *sic volo*. He has in effect left it in all its grandeur for the consideration of the Constituent Cortes. A question so important, could scarcely have been satisfactorily decided by any agency less august. But in the very greatness of the question, and in that of the body which is called upon to solve it, lie many perils. Not among the least of them is the probability that an assembly elected by universal suffrage, to form a Constitution, and to approve of the Chief Magistrate—King, Queen, or President—who shall be its responsible head, may fail in bringing the Revolution to a close. History shows us that such assemblies may end one Revolution only to inaugurate another and a greater. The French National Assembly of 1789, unsettled all things and settled nothing: it destroyed one bad system only to let in Chaos. And we have no

THE INSURRECTION IN MADRID.—CONFLICT IN THE PLAZA MAYOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

reason to believe that a Spanish Cortes would be more prudent, when we consider the state of public feeling, how often and how cruelly the Spanish people have been deceived; and what a swarm of factions exist to prevent tranquillity by their preposterous pretensions, and their incessant intrigues.

Espartero will, therefore, not only be a wise and courageous, but he will be a fortunate man, if he succeed in the difficult task which circumstances have thrust upon him. He has received a splendid title from the people, of whom he is, at present, the idol; but it has been given to very few to be really the "Liberators" of their country. The world has seen no man of the kind since the days of Washington; and there was a long blank before Washington's time, during which no similar hero wrote an immortal name on the page of History. Nevertheless, Espartero has a great opportunity, and the events of the next few months will enable the world to judge whether he can make use of it. His difficulties are great; but difficulties prove the capacity of men of genius. To uphold the throne of Isabella, will be an effort which will surround him with one set of perils; to overthrow it, will be an alternative that will present him with difficulties of another, and, possibly, more formidable kind. To overthrow the dynasty might only add another faction to the legion that already distract Spain; for the dethronement of a Sovereign, and of a family, does not, unfortunately, put an end to the troubles which its representatives may occasion, until the very last of those representatives ceases to exist. As the course attended with the least amount of complication, Espartero will, in all probability, do his utmost to maintain the Queen upon the throne. The danger to the dynasty does not lie in his intentions, nor, it may be presumed, in those of O'Donnell or the other Generals who have taken arms to rescue the country from the domination of an odious faction, but in the spirit which animates the Juntas and the people, and which may find its way into the Constituent Cortes. The best policy for Queen Isabella to pursue, is that which she appears to have adopted, of contrition for the past, and of reformation for the future. Sincerity may do much for her, but perfidy, though it might enable her for a short time to attain the ascendency, would but sink her at last into a deeper and more hopeless pit of humiliation and disgrace than that into which she has already fallen. Her address to her people, issued three days before Espartero's arrival in the capital, is conceived in the right spirit. It is a frank and full avowal of what her Majesty justly calls "a series of deplorable mistakes," and a declaration no less frank and open, that she has placed herself under the tutelage of the Duke de la Victoria. Her Majesty avows her "complete adherence" to his ideas, and states at the same time, that she is "disposed to make every kind of sacrifice for the general good of the country; that she desires it shall manifest its will by the organ of its legitimate representatives, and that from this moment she accepts and offers every guarantee that may firmly fix its rights and those of her throne." If the people believe in the sincerity of these declarations, the task of Espartero and the Constituent Cortes will be facilitated, and the throne of Isabella may be secured; yet it must not be forgotten that the whole conduct of the Queen, from girlhood to the present day, has been of a character to destroy, and not to create confidence; and that, the abject humility of her confession of wrong-doing, may show that it was prompted by fear rather than by justice.

One thing we take to be clear, which is, that whatever turn events may take, the Duchess of Montpensier will not replace her sister. That the Duke of Montpensier should profit by the filthy intrigues of his father, and that a Frenchman should sit on the Throne of Spain, would be a consummation as odious to the Spanish as it would be distasteful to the French, and as much opposed to sound policy as it would be repugnant to the public sense of justice and morality. Better Isabella, with all her faults, than Donna Luisa, with a husband, whose accession to power, would be the triumph of Louis Philippe's nefarious policy, and the utter degradation of Spain.

THE INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

Upon the preceding page, we have engraved one of the early scenes of the Insurrection—the conflict in the Plaza Mayor, on the afternoon of the 18th ult., when a little column, composed of two or three companies of infantry, two guns, and a picquet of cavalry of the Civic Guard, proceeded to the Plaza Mayor, and drove the insurgents out of a house, of which they had taken possession. The artillery, however, was employed, it appears, chiefly in the Calle Atocha, and did much damage to the buildings. Few of the insurgents were killed, but a good many wounded, and the troops also suffered considerably. The number of wounded in the military hospital, up to the 24th ult., was 800; the number killed was not known, but it was said to be not less than 400.

A Prussian General at Woolwich.—General Prince Radziwill, of the Prussian service, accompanied by his son, arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, a.m., and proceeded to the common, where a troop of Royal Horse Artillery was drawn up in line, and, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, went through the evolutions of a field-day. General Radziwill then proceeded to the camp on Woolwich-common, and examined the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops. The Prince afterwards inspected the field batteries, under the command of Colonel Anderson, and appeared much pleased with the fine appearance of the men, and the remarkably fine horses of grey and chesnut colours ready for embarkation for the seat of war in the East. The field batteries turned out in complete marching order, with ammunition-waggons, forges, and rocket-waggons, with every necessary for war service. Each 9-pounder gun was drawn by eight horses, and the same number to the 24-pounder howitzers. The ammunition-waggons were drawn each by six horses. The batteries went through their evolutions of a field day, and afterwards marched past in single gun detachment. General Radziwill's visit was of a private nature, as there were no other officers present on the occasion than those immediately connected with the troop and batteries. The Prince and his son proceeded from the common to the Rotunda, in the Repository Grounds, to inspect the arms and models in it.

Dervishes.—A Correspondent explains to us that there are three sorts of dervishes in Turkey—the howling, dancing, and begging dervishes; of which the first two are natives of Constantinople; and the last, emigrants from the centre of Asia. The howling and dancing dervishes are a polite, tolerably well-informed class of men; while the begging dervishes are described as being a most beastly and degraded set, hating work, and despising improvement. They go about the country armed like brigands, and are the terror of all honest folk. It is to this latter class of dervishes that our Illustration of last week referred.

Bellot Testimonial.—The Committee announce that, of the £2000 subscribed, £500 will be applied to the erection of a granite obelisk on the wharf of the Royal Hospital, at Greenwich. The remainder of the money will be equally divided among the five sisters of the gallant French officer. The position of the obelisk will be immediately to the east of the Greenwich steam-boat pier. Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A., the architect, has kindly undertaken to superintend the erection of the monument, the granite of which is in the course of preparation by Messrs. Macdonald, of Aberdeen.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Rustchuk, July 10, 1854.

The long-expected passage of the Danube by the Turks took place on the morning of the 7th inst., opposite this town, and was made good after a struggle of thirteen hours, during which a fearful loss of human life was incurred on both sides. The Turks being the attacking party, suffered severely on the occasion; and it is a matter of surprise, considering the nature of the ground on which the action was fought, that they were ever permitted to make good their landing and bivouac unopposed on the field of battle.

Rustchuk is built on the bank of the Danube, and overlooks the stream. The precipitous nature of the ground, and its height above the river, render it more difficult of access from the water side than either Widdin or Nicopolis. The Danube runs past the town at the rate of about four miles an hour; it is, consequently broad, and the distance from bank to bank is not less than 800 yards. On the opposite side is an island, of which the bank, at the highest point, is not less than eight feet, whilst, at the lowest, it does not exceed three feet. The ground is flat, and covered with underwood and reeds or long grass, in which the movements of men may be kept secret if necessary. The copse, in most places, extends to the water's edge, and in some places reaches the height of at least eight feet. The position of the Russians was defended almost naturally by these means, and by numerous small lakes which intersect the island in various directions; and they were further protected by several batteries and breastworks, which defended the entrance to the paths leading inland. The distance across the island in its broadest part is about a mile; and the stream which divides it from the main is barely twenty yards in breadth. Across this stream the Russians had thrown two bridges—one at the lower extremity of the island, connecting it with the town of Giurgevo; the other nearer the centre, joining it with the land below the heights of Slobodzie. On these heights, which command the approaches from the island, they had erected several batteries.

At the moment when the Turks determined to effect a landing, there were from 500 to 1000 men on the island, and guns in a few of the batteries facing the town. Hassan Pacha, who commanded the division, then encamped outside Rustchuk, had heard, however, that the Russians had retired to the mainland, and it was hinted even that Giurgevo itself had been evacuated. This, as the event subsequently proved, was false intelligence; indeed it had been considered so all along by Captain Bent and Burke, R.E.—who, being here on special service, did not fail to protest beforehand against a hazardous enterprise, commenced at an unfavourable moment, without previous concert, and with means incommensurate with safety and success. Behram Pacha supported Hassan Pacha, in his intention of crossing, and the troops were told off, notwithstanding express orders from the Commander-in-Chief, not to hazard offensive operations, until he should himself come up. Many other officers, besides those already mentioned, concurred in considering the attempt most hazardous. Lieut. Meynell, of the 75th, considered it as a forlorn hope; but still the whole of the European officers present in Rustchuk determined upon joining in the attempt, however dangerous it might be, and proceeded. These were, besides the gentlemen already alluded to, Colonel Balfour Ogilvie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, of the 86th Bengal Infantry, staff of Major General Cannon (Behram Pacha), Captain Arnold, 3rd Madras Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Ballard, Bombay Engineers.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., and after a burning sun, operation commence'. Under cover of a tremendous cannonade from all the batteries facing towards the river, the first division of boats about twelve or fourteen in number, left the Rustchuk shore, in batches, of four or five. The first of these, commanded by Bekir Pacha, Lieutenant-General, landed without resistance opposite the centre batteries of Rustchuk, in the space between two Russian batteries, from which the Russians had already fled. Captain Bent, R.E., who was in the second boat, was the first English officer who jumped on shore. The force in the first four boats consisted of about 160 men. Four more followed, with the same number, and six more completed a detachment of about 500 men, which formed without opposition on the bank. The Russians having abandoned the batteries on the spot, the Turks were thrown out into skirmishing line by General Cannon and Captain Bent, and advanced before any signs of the enemy were visible. They took an oblique direction towards Slobodzie, and met with but slight resistance from dropping rifle-shots. They thus reached the bank of a long lake, which it was found necessary to turn, and this obstacle being fortunately headed, the Turks succeeded in feeling their way to a considerable distance across the island.

In the meanwhile, other divisions of boats had crossed the Danube, a mile and a half higher up the stream, and met with far less success. Colonel Ogilvie and a detachment of 400 Infantry and 100 Riflemen were landed from a steamer, and two gun-boats; Lieut.-Col. Hinde, Captain Arnold, and Lieut. Meynell, were with them. The landing was also effected without opposition. Whilst Colonel Ogilvie, with the main body, formed and marched down the river in the direction of the first landing. Captain Arnold was detached with sixty Riflemen to feel the way among the willows on the left, and with the recommendation to keep his communication well open with the Danube. This he did most gallantly in the face of a constantly increasing fire from the Russian skirmishers, the main body advancing slowly along the bank. The enemy's shots had concerted himself with assailing the Turks by musketry, but as the main detachment and skirmishers advanced, they came within range of a two-gun battery from the heights near Slobodzie, which threw shells and grape into them, doing much mischief. This did not for a moment check the advance, and the skirmishers under Capt Arnold's command took possession of a battery three hundred yards inland, from which the enemy had just withdrawn two guns, whilst the main detachment on the bank attacked and carried almost without resistance, a redoubt and breastwork, from which the Russians ran, leaving their meal on the ground before them. The Turks took possession of the battery, the porridge and black bread of the enemy, and prepared to feed their ground. An hour was made to do much, the enemy's fire increasing in warmth every minute, and their Riflemen advancing with more confidence and in greater number. The steamer and gun-boats in the meantime had taken another trip, and a second detachment of Turkish soldiers marched up to join the first. Lieutenant Meynell was left with fifty men to defend the waterside battery, with directions to wait for Captain Arnold and the second detachment, then coming up within two hundred yards. Colonel Ogilvie started afresh, following the bank, and fighting his way towards the first landed party, under General Cannon and Captain Bent. He did so under very heavy fire from the Russian riflemen. At this moment, the Russians had received a reinforcement of three battalions, which, advancing rapidly against Arnold in skirmishing order, closed in upon the battery, and charging with the bayonet drove the Turks out of the work. The struggle was terrible, but short; and Captain Arnold, after suffering severe loss, retired to the waterside battery, where he joined Lieutenant Meynell, and the last landed detachment of Turks, amounting in all to 380 men. The Russians placed two guns in the battery which they had just taken, and cut off the communication between Arnold and Meynell, and the detachment under Col. Ogilvie. They pushed their men in between; and whilst the latter, hard pressed, made the best of his way to join Bekir Pacha's detachment, the men under Meynell and Arnold were taken in flank, and had no alternative but to hold their ground in the battery at the waterside, or retreat in the direction of their first landing. They determined to hold out in the work as long as they could; and for a considerable time they repelled the fierce assaults of the enemy, who were pressing on them in front and in flank. Firing from cover, the Turks were as steady and as brave as possible; but the odds were against them. Meynell and Arnold, conspicuous by their uniforms, were shot; and the remainder of the defenders, with a short supply of ammunition, retreated up the river, making a stand now and then, and losing men at every stand. The unfortunate remains of this forlorn body arrived at a spot just above their old landing-place, where an equally fearful struggle was going on as that in which they had suffered themselves so much. A third detachment of troops had landed there, under the command of Captain Burke, R.E. The spot was a fearful one on which to meet an enemy; and the landing, on the present occasion, had not been, as on previous ones, unopposed. Captain Burke had scarcely jumped to the ground, than he sought to ascend the bank, which was eight feet high in that place. But the Russians were on the upper ground, shooting down with certain aim upon the men below. Followed by Anderson, a sergeant, and a private of Sappers, Captain Burke endeavoured in vain to climb the beach. He then dug a cover for himself under it, and there he stood at bay, with his sword and revolver. He was found next day, pierced with four musket-balls, one of which, entering at the back of the skull and issuing from the chin, must have put an end to his existence; and a dead Russian lay near him, killed from a shot of his revolver. The rings on his fingers were taken away after his death, by plunderers, who severed his fingers for the purpose. The private of Sappers had already fallen near him, stunned by a blow from the butt-end of a musket across the face; a second blow along the shoulder-blade flung him into the water, where he remained for four hours insensible, and kept from drowning by a thick woollen shirt he wore. The sergeant escaped, after a fruitless attempt to carry away upon his back the dead body of his master. Whilst this tragedy was being enacted, the steamer had been sent over with more men to the assistance of Burke's party; but a ball from a Russian battery disabled her before she reached the shore. As the relics of Meynell's and Arnold's detachment joined, the Russians were forced back by the fire of two guns which the Turks had sent out from Rustchuk, on the opposite bank, and which played on this spot; but, before they had done so, a party of cavalry had already closed in, and carried off several prisoners. It was then about half-past one p.m., and the fortunes of the day had been, till then, very much against the Turks; the detachment under Bekir Pacha had been checked in its victory by reinforcements of Russians, who pressed hard upon them, and by half-past twelve o'clock the whole of that portion of the landed troops had been forced back, and were fighting on the banks, or had taken refuge beneath it. Two Russian guns were playing on this position. Capt. Burke had endeavoured to form a retrenchment out of the Russian redoubts, and a certain number of men held their ground there. General Cannon then, seeing the affair most desperate, took to a boat, and crossed to the other side for aid; and, at half past two o'clock, fresh troops from Rustchuk began to embark, and took ground at the lower landing-place. Lieut. Ballard succeeded in raising a small retrenchment, and for hours the enemy were kept in check upon that point. At last—at about half-past six—the Turks found themselves in sufficient numbers to advance some skirmishers on their right, and a severe conflict was carried on from the opposite banks of a creek until sunset, when the Russian made a great parade of withdrawing in force—carried off their guns, and blew their pickets from the heights, and their cavalry was observed to march off over the hills above Giurgevo. By that time there were about 5000 Turks on the island, and these, having raised a considerable breastwork, entrenched themselves, and bivouacked during the night on the field of battle. It remains as yet a mystery why the Russians permitted the remnant of the Turks, who held their ground at the lowest landing-place up to two o'clock in the afternoon, to remain on the island. Had they advanced in force, as they might have done, the Turks had certainly lost the day. Nor is it a less remarkable fact that Hassan Pacha, who had at least 30,000 men in Rustchuk, should have had the unpardonable folly to neglect advancing more than 2000 men across up to two o'clock in the afternoon. The result was, that out of the total number who crossed up to that time, 1500 Turks were killed and wounded, while on the part of the Russians the loss can hardly have exceeded 200 killed and 600 or 700 wounded. The proportion of loss in killed and wounded of the Turks may be judged from the fact that of the 500 men who formed Colonel Ogilvie's party of 600 men, 300 were killed. Some telling shots from the Turkish guns in Rustchuk were rendered during the day. A shot time after the repulse of Captain Arnold from the inland battery, a shell told upon one of the guns the Russians had placed there, and the powder-waggon was blown up at the same time that the gun was dismounted.

At dawn on the 8th the village of Slobodzie was found to have been evacuated, and Hassan Pacha asserted that Giurgevo had been evacuated also. Already, on the previous evening, he had been with difficulty restrained from advancing directly on the town when the Russians were retiring, and it was only after a written protest from Captain Bent that he desisted from the attempt. The same upon the land was a fearful one. The bodies of the Russians who had fallen had been stripped in the night by the Turks, and lay about in all directions; the paths after the burial of the Ottoman soldiers. Arnold and Meynell were discovered in the ditch of the battery, which they had so gallantly defended, and were buried there. A body of Captain Burke was found later in the day, and taken over to Rustchuk, where he was interred with military honours. The wounded of the Turks were lying at this time in the streets of Rustchuk, and tended to and dying in numbers. The Russian loss on the island was on the places where they fell.

Yesterday the enemy, having evacuated Giurgevo, were discovered to have encamped on a hill at a distance of two miles. They are still there. Hassan Pacha and his staff advanced to the ruins of the town, and sitting on the ground received a deputation about 35 people, who were all that the Russians had not taken away with them. The position of Slobodzie is now being entrenched, the Danube bridge fortified, and the village will be occupied at once, the town being considered by the English officers too insecure in the face of the large force—it is supposed 8000 men—who occupy the heights at no great distance. The Russians in this affair were commanded by Soimanoff and Villebois, so at least state the inhabitants of Giurgevo. One of these officers is, it is also said, severely wounded.

Omer Pacha will be here to-morrow.

Rustchuk, July 15, 1854.

The Russian officers are in a great rage at their failure, this day week, to repulse the passage of the Turks into the island of Rhamadan. They blame their Generals, whom they accuse of incapacity, and apparently they do so with reason. It seems that Sumooroff, the General of Division in command, expected the passage of the river, but was not prepared for it at that place. On the 8th the Turks passed a few battalions of Egyptians into the island of Moksa, three miles below Rustchuk, and the Russians were confirmed in the idea that Hassan Pacha would attempt the passage at that point. They had made preparations in consequence, and were somewhat surprised when they discovered the Turks upon the island of Rhamadan. There were two regiments of infantry in Giurgevo at the time; that of Tomsk, and that of Kolivan, and a regiment of Hussars of the Grand Duke Alexander. These the Russians marched into the island as rapidly as they could; but they were unable to check the advance of the Turks. However, at eleven o'clock, General

Baumgarten arrived from Kalougareu, seven leagues distant, with the Regiment of Tobolsk and the Bug Regiment of Lancers: and the Russians, being thus reinforced, succeeded in driving back the Turks. General Saunicoeff had under him, during the day, Villebois, General of Brigade, and Krouleef, General of Artillery. The latter was badly wounded at noon, and carried off to Fratesehti. General Paskowski and Colonel Bontemps were at the head of the cavalry. The Regiment of Ekatherinenburg, which marched from Kalougaren on the morning of the 7th, arrived too late to take part in the action. You may perceive, from the names of the Russian regiments, that we are here opposite to our old friends of Kalafat. The army before us is, therefore, the rear-guard of the Russians, who can have but little force left in Bucharest at this moment.

The Turks having fortified themselves in the strong position of Slobodzie on the 10th, permission was given to a few officers to venture into Giurgevo. It was generally supposed that the place was abandoned by all but a few people, and the streets were certainly deserted in appearance by all. The Pacha, who was sitting under a small sunk up on a pole near the passage to the Giurgevo gate, had only granted leave after repeated prayers, and he had ordered us to be accompanied by a company of Chasseurs to protect us in case of need; but as we entered the town this seemed to be a useless precaution. Nothing can be more degressing to the spirits than to enter a deserted town. We wandered into the place and found everything empty. One of us popped into a guard-house, and returned with his red continuations black with fleas. Those insects which swarm in Wallachia, as they do in Russia, probably because they are an article of Russian importation, had felt themselves of late deprived of their usual sustenance, and were anxious to fraternise with us on our arrival. Shaking them off as well as possible, the gentleman to whom they had attached themselves rejoined us, and we advanced into the deserted streets. We were soon in the square, where stands a bell-tower. We rushed up to the top of it, and there was no sign of a sail beyond, the distant tents of the Russians, which share upon the heights of Kilia. As we descended, we found about twenty people assembled to receive us: they were all that the town contained. They pointed out a small street, into which we entered, and where we found a *restaurant*. The owner was a Greek, and was, of course, a prime in his professions of friendship. He presented a bill for us, it ought not the best champagne, claret, and cheese, and other good things, and we feasted à *qui mieux mieux*. Even one of the Turkish Majors was persuaded to drink the *French water*, and declared that he had never tasted such an excellent beverage. Our return was probably effected by the breakfast, for the spirits of the whole party were considerably elevated; and the old Turkish Major especially was in a frolicsome mood, unusual to one of his staid and dignified nation.

Giurgevo struck me as a pretty place. It has a better appearance, far from Rustchuk, which has a fine, open, and lively air, of which I have sent you a sketch; the streets converge. The houses are well constructed, and large, divided by a citadel, the Russians having destroyed the walls in 1828.

Yesterday Omer Pacha received the Sultan's firman in due form. A company of English Sappers and Miners are here to build a bridge.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The reports relating to the alleged defeat of the Russians at Giurgevo on the 23rd ult., are still of so conflicting a nature as to render it very doubtful whether any battle was fought there on that day. The *Wiener Zeitung* states, on the strength of despatches from Bucharest, that the report is without foundation; while the *Transylvanian Messenger*, on the other hand, makes mention of a battle having been fought on the 23rd, and a despatch from Hermannstadt confirms it. The probability is that some affair took place, and that the Russians were defeated. The mere fact of despatches from Bucharest being silent on the subject is no proof to the contrary, as the Russians must have become tired of relating their reverses. Whatever the fact may have been as to the defeat of the Russians, there seems to be no doubt now as to their retreat from Wallachia.

The semi-official Austrian *Correspondenz* publishes a despatch, stating that on the 27th July the Russian vanguard quitted Fratesehti, and on the 28th the main body of the Russian army quitted Kalugareni. In the evening the troops were to bivouac between the Argish and the Sultan. The Bucharest hospitals were to be evacuated by the evening of the 29th, and the complete evacuation of Bucharest was to be effected on the 31st July. Oltenitza was evacuated by the Russians during the night of the 27th, after *the du pont* and the bridge of boats had been destroyed. During this retreat, which was being accomplished by forced marches, the thermometer was 104 in the shade. The troops were marching towards the Sereth by way of Sendava, and thence to Popesti and Obilesehti with all their artillery, hospitals, and waggon trains. The Turks occupied Fratesehti on the day that the Russians left it; and on the 27th the Turks occupied the island opposite Kalarasch.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, on Wednesday evening, says:—

At Bucharest, on the 27th of July, the Turks were expected in two or three days, and would have a splendid reception.

The province is to have an army of occupation of Turks and Austrians. The immediate evacuation of Moldavia is not expected.

The 93rd regt. under Prince Francis Liechtenstein is ordered to advance from Pesth to Galicia. The Austrian army in Galicia is moving towards its frontiers. Archduke Albrecht has removed his head-quarters to Kronstadt, in the south-east corner of Transylvania.

The evacuation of the Principalities by the Russians is said to be for strategic reasons, as no official communication of the fact has been made by the Czar to the Austrian Government.

IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Public intelligence is said to have been received at Vienna, that a correspondence has been made at St. Petersburg, as to the Baltic, every article, by a considerable number of the most illustrious of merchants of the capital. A memorial was presented, in which it was stated that it was impossible to appreciate the effect of any blockade, and that already capitalists, to whom it was addressed, had refused to make any advances for the purpose of fitting out privateers. The memorial, it is said, was signed by the whole of Europe. The Czar was so alarmed that he directly commanded his ministers to do their utmost by every possible means to conciliate the interests of the merchants. The memorial, it is said, was presented to the Emperor immediately after leaving church, and before he had changed his dress.

The French and English consuls have also taken steps to prevent the destruction of the forests of Finland, and consequently the ruin of many proprietors, by the cutting down of trees for masts. The Austrian consul, it is said, has also remonstrated against the destruction of the forests, but has received a very haughty reply from the Russian authorities.

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BOMARSUND, ALAND ISLANDS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches from Stockholm and Copenhagen announce that Bomarsund has been taken, "with great loss on both sides;" but it is impossible to say how far such reports are true. If the attack was not made till the troops arrived, the bombardment could not have taken place till about the end of the month; in which case we must regard the despatches from Copenhagen as prophetic only. The transports with the first portion of the expeditionary corps were at Copenhagen on the 26th, and were to remain there two or three days; so that they could not have joined the fleet before the 30th or 31st.

Our latest advices from the Baltic fleet come down to the 25th, at which time the block ships were in front of Bomarsund, ready for action. On the 22nd ult. the *Edinburgh*, flag of Admiral Chads, with the *Hogue*, *Blenheim*, *Amphion*, *Leopard*, and *Valorous*, proceeded up the newly-discovered passage to Bomarsund, piloted by the surveying steamers *Lightning* and *Arden*. These ships took up a position in front of the forts, just out of range. The batteries and forts opened a fire of shot and shell on their approach, from a mud battery recently formed, which all fell far short of their mark. Admiral Chads' ship being the principal target; but as the ships had no intention, as this early moment, to return it, the fire was discontinued after half an hour's waste of powder and shot on the part of the enemy. Admiral Chads coolly dropped his anchor when out of the range of their guns, but just in the position that his 10-inch guns will do execution.

The chief battery is erected on the shore, in the shape of a curve, in order to sweep the whole bay. It is built of granite in two tiers, with 54 embrasures in each, thus being enabled to mount 108 guns, but at present they have only 92 mounted. It has a bomb-proof roofing, and, to add to their security, a layer of four feet of sand rests upon this. On the rising ground immediately behind this are two round-towers, and another at the extreme east, in each of which are 16 guns. A mud battery, rapidly thrown up, still further to the east, completes their defence. Russian soldiers were seen lounging about on the shore, and officers were going to and fro on horseback without the slightest appearance of concern at the proximity of the English and French men of war, eight of which were moored within two miles and a half of them. Many were the speculations of our men regarding the vulnerability of the fortifications, but it was at once determined that the operation of shelling them would be futile, the general opinion being that a land attack by the troops now on their passage, with the broadsides of the men of war at 1000 yards, would soon complete their destruction.

It is said that the place is now held by 2000 to 3000 men, of whom 500 are Finlanders; the inhabitants on these islands (Swedes and Finns) are said to be about 12,000 in number. They are very friendly disposed toward us, and they have in return been assured of our protection. Admiral Plumridge, with the *Leopard*, *Odin*, and *Hecla*, was engaged in cutting off the communication between Aland and the coast of Finland, whilst some French frigates were employed in the same way in the Gulf of Bothnia, and in consequence every means to prevent any intercourse with the Russian authorities and the troops at Bomarsund have been adopted.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent in the Fleet with the accompanying Sketch and details

H.M.S. ——, Bomarsund, Aland Islands, July 24, 1854.

We came up here on the 22nd, after a very difficult navigation through the intricate passages among these islands, on one of which we got aground, but soon got clear again, by running all the guns forward. We were 21 quarters the whole of the way, and had several of the man-of-war pinnaces hoisted with grape and canister, in anticipation of being popped at by the Russian riflemen, or by the masked batteries. Nothing of the kind occurred, however, and we anchored in this Sound the same evening, within two miles of the batteries. With us arrived the *Hogue* (Captain Peyton), the *Amphion*, and a small steamer; and there have been two more ships and a steamer, as well as two English steamers.

On the 23rd we again moved all the vessels opposed upon us, but the shot, which were directed fell short. The Admiral, however, thought it advisable to weigh and to anchor further off.

The second day's firing was very imperfect idea of the strength of the place, which is considered of much importance to Helsingfors. There are here two round towers, each mounting 16 guns, and forts of 16 or 20 guns each; also a small battery of long guns, which can command 120 yards inside. The enemy keep on firing, have no length arrived, and we are now both ready to go in and engage, and cover their landing. The water is shallow, that every round shot our bottom is grating on the rocks as it fell.

All the boats' launches and pinnaces are coming up to-morrow, and then we are ready to land the place.

DISCIPLINE OF THE BALTIC FLEET.—In relation to the efficiency and high state of discipline of the fleet, there are not two opinions. The officers all concur in saying that, with the exception of a few veteran coastguardsmen, they are well manned, and "ready, aye ready," for any service that Sir Charles may ask of them. The men are kept regularly at exercise, and while at one moment you observe all hands aloft in the evolutions of furling and reefing sails, lowering topmasts, topgallantmasts, yards, &c., in an instant the signal is run up by the *Duke of Wellington*, "Man and arm boats," and twenty minutes have barely elapsed when 180 boats, fully armed and equipped with every requisite for attack, are pulling away towards an island, with Admiral Chads at the head, blazing forth in sham attacks upon forts and batteries that have been rapidly raised by the engineers attached to the fleet. All the manœuvring takes place within sight of the Russians, and the telegraph on the heights is continually observed making signals to Helsingfors.—*Letter from Baromund.*

MORE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The *Constitutionnel* announces the proximate departure and embarkation of a second division of the extraordinary corps of the Baltic. That division is to consist of the following regiments:—1st brigade—5th battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, 15th and 23rd regiments of the line. 2nd brigade—41st and 57th regiments of the line.

SKATING BATTALIONS.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that they are organising at Cronstadt two battalions of skating infantry, an arm of the service already known in preceding years. These skaters are intended to operate on the ice on the islands occupied by the Anglo-French fleet. Battalions of skaters will be also formed in the other gulfs.

RECRUITING FOR THE TSAR.—A letter from Kalischa, of the 24th ult., states that in the night of the 19th every vacancy made for the army in the ordinary way, that is to say, all the villages were entered in the course of the night and the men designated as capable of bearing arms were taken for their trade.

LEGISLATION IN LITERATURE.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Gazette de Cologne* relates that a foreigner has been taught the dose of the Russian capital, has got into trouble by inopportunely reading Hood's poem the Song of the Shirt, which has been taken for a seditious composition. He is certain now and, his position is by no means quite secure. It would appear to be, nor as we do not like to suppose by any one who had not closely examined it. He would not have undertaken the present war had he believed that he should really have to wage it. He thought to carry all with him at the first onset; but has found himself mistaken. Such is the first unexpected event that perplexes him and causes him much vexation."

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Schumla correspondent of the *Oest. Lembelle Post* writes, that as the Turkish post is not to be relied on, the correspondents of the English and German papers have agreed in turn to ride over to Varna, a distance of eighteen hours, in order to send off their despatch the letters by the *Lloyd* steamer, which leaves every Friday

BOAT ATTACK AT THE SULINEH MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN PARKER.

So many misrepresentations have appeared relating to the affair at the mouth of the Sulineh, where Captain Hyde Parker fell, that it is necessary to preface our notice of the funeral with a short account of the transaction.

The Russian batteries at the entrance of the Sulineh river had already been destroyed, under the skilful directions of Captain Parker, and thus this chief opposition to the navigation of the river was removed. The garrison of Sulineh had also been surprised on the night of the 27th of June, when the enemy retreated after severe loss. Their commanding officer was taken prisoner, and sent on by Captain Parker to the Admiral, and by him forwarded to Lord Raglan, who obtained from him important information. From this time the enemy ceased to offer any opposition to the landing of our boats, whether for the purpose of destroying the Russian batteries or for forage. In the meanwhile Captain Parker, in her Majesty's steam-frigate *Firebrand*, with the squadron under his command, had strictly blockaded the river, thus exciting the anger of the Greek population, whose peculations and exactions from the shipping were thus put an end to. There is some reason to think he met his death-wound from one of them, although he had been always most scrupulous in making all under his orders pay them to the uttermost farthing for anything they might obtain from them. Captain Parker determined to examine, and attack if necessary, the gabion battery attached to the quarantine ground, and for that purpose the boats of the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius*, fully manned and armed, entered the river on the 8th July. Nothing was observed until Captain Parker's galley arrived opposite the gabion battery, when a single rifle-shot was fired, which passed through the boat, and was followed by a volley, piercing the boat, grazing the Captain's elbow, and severely wounding one man, by passing through his legs. Captain Parker then turned the boat round, and, as she retreated, fired his rifle with the greatest coolness at the enemy, who were now pouring in a galling and heavy fire on all our boats. The pinnace, being in advance, was particularly exposed; she grounded about forty-five yards from the battery. On seeing this, Captain Parker leaped from his galley, crying, "We must storm: follow me, my men;" and gallantly rushed forward, followed by all who had yet arrived (sixty yards from the battery). Parallel with the river, and about eighteen yards distant from it, runs a line of canes, twelve to fifteen feet high, growing in the marsh. He advanced along this, had fired his rifle once, and struck down a Cossack, and was reloading, when a volley of balls fell around, one of which pierced his heart. He fell into the arms of his coxswain, and in a moment this noble and gallant sailor had ceased to live. Mr. Everard, naval cadet, was close beside his noble Captain when he fell. The galley immediately returned with the Captain's body, attended by his old friend and surgeon.

Commander Powell then assumed the command. A heavy fire of shell and Congreve rockets was opened on the battery, under cover of which the marines and seamen soon took possession of the place, the Russians having retreated into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Commander Powell immediately sent on the *Firebrand* to the Admiral, with the body of her noble Captain, who dispatched it to Constantinople, in order that it might be buried in a spot where, hereafter, his friends may drop a tear on his tomb, and where future sailors may learn to follow his example.

The following account of one of the attacks made by the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius* on the banks of the Danube, when blockading it, has been forwarded by a Correspondent in the Fleet:—

It having been determined by Capt. Parker, of H.M.S. *Firebrand*, to destroy the guard-houses and signal-stations on the banks of the river Danube, and which communicated with all the Russian forts, on the morning of the 22nd of June, the boats of the *Firebrand*, *Vesuvius*, and a Turkish steam gun-boat (manned and armed), under the command of First-Lieutenant Jones, of the *Firebrand*, left their respective ships, and proceeded for that purpose towards a guard-house and signal-station about twenty miles north of Sulineh. On their approaching the shore the signal of alarm was made, which is done by setting fire to straw and other inflammable substances entwined round the signal-staff, thereby causing a thick cloud of smoke to ascend, which is seen at the distance of several miles, and repeated by the other signal stations until it reaches the spot where assistance is expected from.

Close to the beach and behind the banks were drawn up bodies of Cossack cavalry, while many were scattered about in all directions, firing from wherever they could get shelter from the fire of the boats; but the shells from the ships' and boats' guns compelled them to break in confusion.

On the boats reaching the shore, the seamen and marines formed on the beach, and advanced in skirmishing order towards the guard-houses; which the Cossacks seeing, they took advantage of their horses, and fled in all directions.

The guard-houses were immediately set fire to, the signal-staff destroyed, and the men returned to their ships in admirable order. Four more of these stations were destroyed the same day, in a similar manner, and one on the 21st.

The accompanying Illustration depicts the honours paid to Captain Parker's remains by the English, French, and Turkish military and civil authorities. The following is the order in which the funeral procession moved from the arsenal at Tophana on the 12th July:—

Troops.
Detachment of Horse.
Artillery and Fusiliers,
Highlanders, Lancers, and Foot.
Firebrand Marines.
Band.

Rev. Percy Rogers, Chaplain.
Three pall-bearers.
Viscount Chabanne, of the *Charlemagne* (French).
Marquis de Gera, Captain of *Bargudze* (Sardinian).
Senior Turkish Officer.

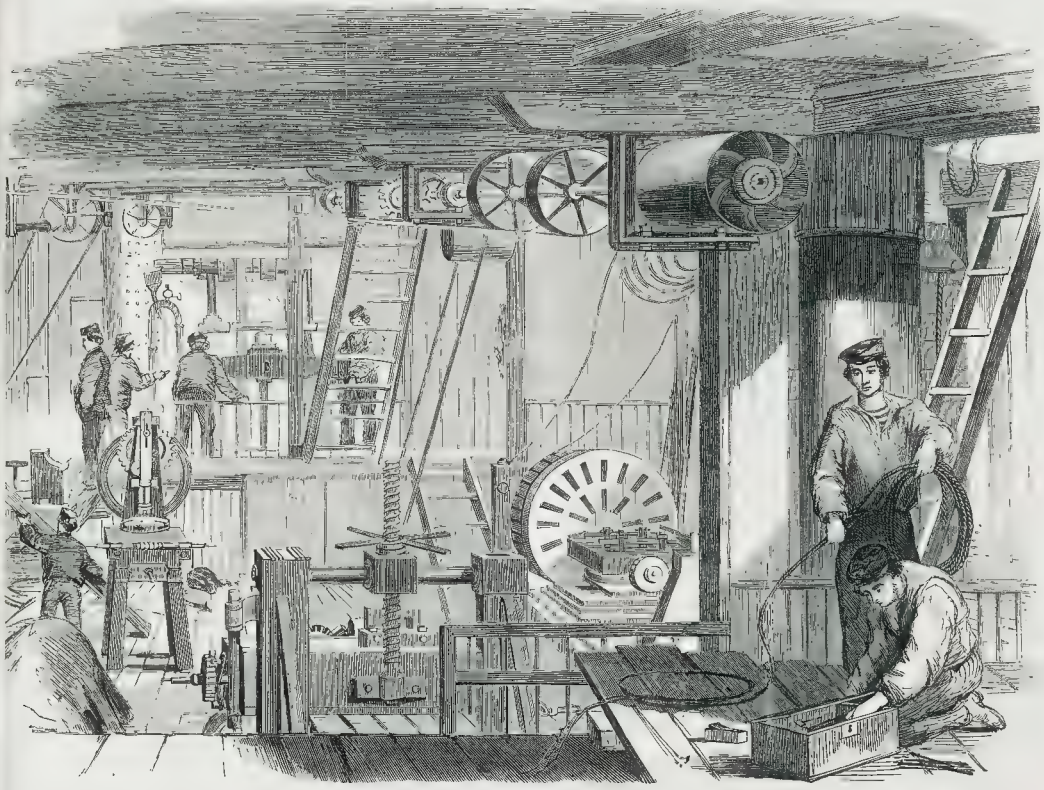
THE BODY,
On a gun carriage,
drawn by
eight horses.

Dr. O'Hagan, Surgeon.
Three pall-bearers.
Commander Johnson of her Majesty's ship *Magnera*.
Captain Stewart, R.A., Transport Service.
Commodore Boyes.

Chief Mourners.
Lieut. Gore Jones, R.N.S. *Firebrand*
Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with staff of British Embassy,
joined on the road.
Consul-General
Seamen of *Firebrand*, including one of the children preserved at Kustendje.
French officers.
French Seamen (150).
Turkish Officers.
Turkish Seamen.
Halil Pasha (head of the Turkish Admiralty).
Foreign Ambassadors.
Admiral Boxer
Officers of every description.
British Merchants.
Residents.
Merchant Captains.
Merchant Seamen.
&c., &c.

The *Firebrand* fired twenty minute-guns on the body leaving Tophana. After the conclusion of the burial service an eloquent address was pronounced by the Rev. Percy Rogers, Chaplain of the *Firebrand*.

HONOURS PAID TO THE REMAINS OF CAPTAIN HYDE PARKER, BY THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND TURKISH TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT BREDIN.



"THE VOLCANO" STEAM-SLOOP FITTED AS A FLOATING FACTORY FOR THE BALTIC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FRATERNISATION OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH AT DEAL.

On Friday evening, the 21st ult., one of the transport steamers, the *Prince*, with French troops on board, having been obliged to lie at anchor off Deal for some time, in consequence of injury to the capstan, a most amusing and novel trait was furnished for the gratification of visitors from the shore, of which the most attractive feature was a dance upon deck, to the spirit-stirring strains of the French band. The dancers consisted of merry groups of French and English ladies and gentlemen, some of the former fashionably attired in Bloomer costume, presenting a very picturesque appearance. The utmost good-humour and decorum prevailed, and much praise was given to the master of the ceremonies for the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

On Saturday a deputation of gentlemen from Deal waited on the

BAND OF THE 3RD FRENCH REGIMENT PLAYING IN H.M. NAVAL YARD, AT DEAL

Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of the French line, on board the *Prince*, to solicit the services of the band on shore. The request was promptly granted; and, on Saturday afternoon, the spacious area of the Dockyard at Deal was filled by a dense crowd of spectators, while a large number of ladies occupied seats in front of the building. The French band consisted of nearly sixty musicians, all well trained; and the style in which they played the various pieces chosen for the occasion was the subject of general admiration. The following is the programme of pieces performed in honour of the ladies of Deal, at the Royal Naval Yard, July 22nd:—"Le Legion d'Honneur"—Marche triomphale; "God Save the Queen"—Chant National; "Les Folies de Marseilles"—Polka; "La Reine Hortense"—Chant National; "Devant l'Ennemi"—Chant Militaire; "Le Chalet"—Air; "Rule Britannia"—Chant National; "Le Zouave"—Quadrille; "Fidelité à l'Empereur"—Chant Militaire; "La Bernoise"—Grand Valse; "Les Bords de la Moselle"—Polka; "L'Occasion"—Chant de Guerre.

A cold collation was served up in the Boat house, to which due honour was done by the French band; and a number of small parties were also entertained in the large building known as the Dockyard Avenue, at which the soldiers of England and France fraternized in the most cordial manner.

THE "VOLCANO" STEAM FLOATING FACTORY.

AMONG the novel requirements for our steam naval warfare in the Baltic is the provision of a Floating Factory, for the repair of such injury as our vessels may receive in engagements, or from other casualties. For this purpose the *Volcano* steam-sloop has been fitted as a floating factory, by Mr. Nasmyth, who contrasted to provide the whole of the tools and fittings, and an independent steam-engine and boiler capable of exerting a power of twelve horses. The whole having been completed at Woolwich, the *Volcano* had her compasses adjusted at Greenhithe, and was brought up again to Woolwich on Sunday, July 30, and received on board a considerable number of letters and newspapers for the officers and crews of the Baltic fleet. She also received about £10,000 in specie—£7500 in gold, and the remainder in silver—for the use of the fleet; and, having her steam up, she left on Sunday afternoon for the Baltic.

Among the articles supplied to the *Volcano*, there are a wrought-iron founder's cupola, to melt 36 cwts. of metal, with tad es, 7 cwt. each to carry 14 cwts.; 2 cwts. ingots of metal, four portable stationary bellows, suitable to weld 6-inch shafts, two to weld 8-inch shafts, and adapted for all general smiths' work purposes, four best anvils, and an assortment of smiths' tools, consisting of 10 edge-hammers, 4 right-edge hand hammers, and back-hammers, 24 sets of chisels, 13 punches, all of the best steel, 12 steeled sets, all fitted with the best ash shafts, four sets of fire irons and 24 pairs of tongs, assorted sizes; four 2-feet bevils, and 50 feet of blast distributing pipes, and connection-tubes to blow the cupola, and three smiths' fires; one pair of bellows for the bellows-hearth to stand on deck, and two grindstone-hearths and troughs. One direct-acting 7 cwt. steam-hammer, self-acting, variable stroke, with anvil and face and base-plate, for standard and wrought-iron steam-pipe. Two portable punching and shearing machines, to do work 1 by half inch over. One powerful self-acting planing machine, to plane 6 cwt. up to 8 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. One circular and shaping machine, for straight or curvilinear work. One machine for screwing bolts and tapping nuts up to 1½ inch diameter, with eight steel taps and dies. One powerful back-geared drilling-machine, to bolt to sides or beams of the ships, capable to bore holes up to eight inches diameter and eighteen inches deep, and all smaller holes. Three independent drilling-machines. One principal turning-lathe, 21-inch headstocks, with self acting compound slide-rest, capable of turning by self-acting cylinder surface and conical work; bed, fifteen feet long, to slide back to any required distance, on a foundation-bed twenty feet long, so as to admit a cylinder-cover or piston seven feet diameter, and take in a shaft sixteen feet long between the centres with compound slide-rest performing double-ended slide lathe for bolts. One slotting and paring 5½-inch in stroke, with the necessary shafting and pulleys to convey the power of the engine to the machinery.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 6.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Prince Alfred born, 1844.
MONDAY, 7. John Bacon, sculptor, died, 1799.
TUESDAY, 8. George Canning died, 1827.
WEDNESDAY, 9. Dryden born, 1631.
THURSDAY, 10.—Louis Philippe made King of the French, 1830
FRIDAY, 11.—Dog-days end. Half-Quarter Day.
SATURDAY, 12.—Lord Castlereagh died, 1822

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12.

Clocks	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 45	Twelve	0 25	0 53	1 20	1 50	2 20
	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	2 43	3 10	3 35	4 0	4 24	4 51
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	3 5	3 34	4 0	4 25	4 50	5 15

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—LAST THREE NIGHTS of the SEASON Monday and Wednesday, the COURIER of LYONS. Tuesday, FAUST and MARGUERITE, with other Entertainments. Thursday, LAST Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, and during the week, the New Drama of THE OLD CHATEAU, the extraordinary SPANISH DANCERS, and AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION and HISTORICAL GALLERY, established in Paris in 1789, in England in 1802, consisting of Napoleon Rel cs, and celebrated Personages, in appropriate Costumes. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Bazaar, Baker-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Bernese Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box office, every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—SEAT of WAR. Messrs. Grieve and Telbin beg to announce that the BALTIC is now added to the Original Diorama of the DANUBE and the BLACK SEA. Exhibiting daily, at Three and Eight. Admission 1s., 2s., 3s.

TURKISH EXHIBITION.—Ten months having been spent in the most elaborate preparation and careful arrangement, the time for the OPENING of the ORIENTAL and TURKISH BAZAAR, at 67, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, Hyde Park corner, Piccadilly, is at length fixed upon positively for THURSDAY next, the 10th instant. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays, when it will be closed at 5 p.m. Price of admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 6d.; Family Tickets, admitting five persons, 10s.; on Saturday, 5s.; Ditto, Children, 3s. 6d.

C. OSCANYAN, S. AZNAVOUR, } Conjoint Managers.

August 3rd.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the late Pasha of Egypt to the Collection. The above Animal is now living in the Lake Gardens will perform, by permission of Colonel Parker, every Saturday at Four o'Clock, until further notice. Admission, One Shilling. Hippopotamus, Sixpence.

CREMORNE.—Admission, One Shilling.—Presentation Gala and Fête Extraordinary. The Principal Days in the Week will be devoted to Mock Amusements. Three Regatta Fêtes—Tuesday 8th, Wednesday, 9th; and Thursday, 10th. On the latter day, the interesting Event, the Right Hon. Lord Mayor will be attended by the Distribution of Prizes, on which occasion the Boys of the Duke of York's School will a row with their Juvenile Brass Band. Double Illuminations. Fairy Queen's Double Procession. Magnificent Ballet; Last Week of the Zouave Kadra, Grand Cirque Olympic; Dogs and Monkeys, Parker's Fête; Fireworks Taylor and Son. Every Evening. May 29th, 1854. Total of Shows. Doors open at Three o'clock daily. Open for the Season.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square.—Overture by Mr. G. F. Atwell. Monday, 31, Tuesday 7.30; Thursday, 3.15; Friday, 8. Electricity, Tuesday, 3.15; Thursday 8. Revolving Stars. Thursday, 3. Both Organs. Admirable Instrumentation and Use, by Mr. W. H. Bird. Selections from Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c. Wednesday, 7.30. Structure and Use of the Human Eye, by Dr. Kinderley, Wednesday, 3.15. Saturday, 3.15. Illustrations by Professor Pepper. Tuesday, 3. Practical Hydraulics, Tuesday, 3. Steam and Hydraulic Engineering, Tuesday, 3. Explosion of Machinery and Manufactures. Tuesday, 3. Lecture on Diving Apparatus (which received the prize at the Great Exhibition of 1851). Tuesday, 3. Grand Chromatic Fountain, containing 6000 gallons of water, playing to the height of 80 feet. Dissolving Views of Venice, the Pyramids, Rome, &c. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. at Intervals. Hours of Exhibition—Morning, 11 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10. Open Daily (Sundays excepted). Admission, 1s. Schools, and Children under 10 years of age, half price.

PHRENOLOGY.—LECTURE every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, by MACKENZIE BRUCE, Practical Phrenologist, 403, Oxford-street. Consultations, 1s. Delineation of character daily.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing Regularly. Per Philip, Sydney, and Adelaide, landing Passengers at Melbourne.

[illegible]

YACHTING.—ARRIVED, JULY 16th, the Cutter Yacht [illegible] from a Cruise in the Channel; and sailed on the 19th, when [illegible] proceed to the "Volante," bound for Kingstown.

Now Ready.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. XLI.

CONTENTS:

1. Views of Life and Writings
2. High Roller of Cromarty
3. Barry English History.
4. Books for Children.
5. Greece During the Macedonian Period
6. Plants and his Interpreters.
7. Poems, by Matthew Arnold.
8. Schools and the Gold Regions.
9. Past and Present Political Morality of British Statesmen.

Edinburgh: W. P. KENNEDY London: Adams and Co Dublin: J. McGlashan.

SOUTH AMERICAN and GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Incorporated by Royal Charter).

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that new steamers after Her Majesty's Government, by which these Steamers are to convey a regular MONTHLY MAIL from Liverpool to Brazil and the River Plate.

The Days of departure will be the 8th of each month from Liverpool, and the 1st from Rio de Janeiro.

The terminals will commence the service on the 24th instant.

The Mails for the River Plate will, for the present be conveyed to and from Rio de Janeiro by the Liverpool steamer "La Plata," already on the station.

The following vessels comprise the Ocean Line:—

IMPERADOR (new) .. .. 1800 tons | BRAZILEIRA .. .. .. 1100 tons.
IMPERATRIZ .. .. .. 1800 tons | LA PLATA .. .. .. 1000 tons.
RIO DE JANEIRO .. .. 1700 tons

The accommodation of the new ships cannot be surpassed by any steamers afloat.

Rates of freight and passage-money as below. Further information may be obtained from the Company's Agents.

By order of the Board,
W. HADFIELD, Secretary.

42, Town-buildings, 15th July, 1854.

First-rate Leasehold Investment. No. 1, Chatham-place, New Bridge-street City, producing £100 per annum net.

MR. ROBERT KENYON has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION at the MART on MONDAY, the 7th AUGUST, at Twelve o'clock, in two lots, a very desirable LEASEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 1, CHATHAM-PLACE, NEW ROAD, Fleet-street, comprising a good substantial and ornamental house. For particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Mart; to F. Rigg, Esq., 3, Bedford-row; or, to Mr. Robert Kenyon, Auctioneer, &c. 1, Copthall-chambers, Copthall-court, near the Bank.

ADVANCES for BUILDING, and TWENTIETH PUBLIC DRAWING. A MEETING of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY will be held at FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, at Seven o'clock precisely, for the Election of Members, and the Drawing for the Twentieth Series of Advances, by the Payment of Subscriptions, on the plan of Building Societies. A full attendance of the Members is requested. A Lecture on the Principles and Practice of Building Societies, and on the Public Drawing for Sites of Choice, will take place.—By Order, LEWIS GRUNEBAUM, Secretary. Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand. The chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

THE VOLUMES OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPLETE SETS of the VOLUMES of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement to the present time, may now be had, bound in paper or cloth. Price of the Complete Set (42 Vols.), in cloth, £22 17s.; £16 17s. in paper.

Any of the Volumes, in paper or cloth, can be had separate.

Price of each Volume in cloth:—Vol. I., 21s.; II. to XVII., 18s. each; XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 25s.; XX., 18s.; XXI. to XXIV., 21s. each.

Price of each Volume in paper, 3s. per volume less.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

THOSE who imagine that war can only be carried on by hard fighting will probably be disappointed by the character of the recent intelligence from the East and North of Europe. In the Baltic a great blow has not been struck, but is imminent, and a few days will, in all probability, bring us authentic intelligence of an attack upon, and the capture of, Bomarsund. Whether that place is, as a military or naval position, worth the powder and shot it will cost the Allies, is a question on which opinions will differ. From the seat of war on the Danube, we learn the steady advance of the Turkish, and the rapid retreat of the Russian, armies. The left wing of the Russians, under General Lüders, still rests on the Danube, with its head-quarters at Kalarash; but the main body, under Prince Gortschakoff, has abandoned Fratesthi, where it once seemed highly probable that a general engagement would have taken place. The intelligence of its retreat from Wallachia has reached London and Paris from so many sources, and has been repeated with such an iteration of detail that it must be looked upon as authentic. Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, and which lies about midway between the Sereth and the Pruth, and in very close contiguity to the Russian territory, will be the new head-quarters of the invading army. In a few days Wallachia bids fair to be entirely freed from their devastating presence. This retrograde movement, which was falsely reported to have been accomplished a month ago, has been rendered necessary at this time by the same reasons which were then alleged for it. The bravery of the Turks, and the approach of the British and French armies to their assistance, have partially contributed to the result; but the principal motive that has influenced the Russian Commander-in-Chief, both on his own responsibility and in pursuance of superior orders from St. Petersburg, has, no doubt, been the hostile position assumed by Austria. That great Power moves with a ponderosity which has long provoked the impatience of English and French critics; but, though its movements are slow, they are effective, and it should be remembered that, from the very commencement of the war and the negotiations which preceded it, they have been uniformly in the same direction. Austria may have been deficient in zeal, in precision, and in celerity, but she has exhibited no lack of judgment, or of honesty; and when she has gone through all the cumbrous and exhaustive formalities which her torpid diplomacy exacts, her sword will no doubt prove as efficacious as her pen has proved nugatory. She has not yet finally broken with Russia; some further formalities, tedious as their predecessors, being imperative upon her, before the actual declaration of hostilities; but it appears that the terms of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, have already been drawn up and received the concurrence of Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Austria. We have no knowledge of the exact day upon which that treaty will come into operation, but the Emperor of Russia, anticipating that it will be speedy, has wisely prepared for it by evacuating Wallachia. To this extent, Austria has already proved herself an effective ally.

And what of Prussia? It appears that pusillanimity or treachery, or both combined, continue to overpower the suggestions of a wiser, safer, and more honourable policy; and that the King is either afraid of offending his formidable brother-in-law by openly taking the field against him, or expects to gain more from Russian friendship than he can lose from the hostility of all Europe. However this may be, it is high time that Prussia should cease to be a gainer by the invidious neutrality which it suits the personal character of her Sovereign to maintain. If revolutions are not to be made by the sprinkling of rose-water, neither are wars to be carried on with the kindly courtesies and amenities of peace. It avails little to destroy all the direct commerce of Russia in the Baltic, if we allow it to be indirectly carried on through the neutral ports of Prussia. Our policy has the effect of offering a bounty upon neutrality, and of enabling our open as well as our concealed enemies to set us at defiance. The longer the war continues, the more the merchants of Prussia will profit by it; and while Memel grows rich, Riga and Revel can scarcely be said to suffer. This state of things has already lasted too long, and it is to be hoped that the Anglo-French fleets in the Baltic have already received orders to put an end to it by the strict blockade of the whole Prussian coast. As all appeals to the justice of Frederick William appear to be in vain, and as his neutrality is a direct advantage to the commerce of that Power whom it is our business to weaken, to injure, and to cripple, by every available means, whether military or commercial, it is expedient that we should make an immediate appeal to his fears and his self-interest. He ought no longer to be allowed to make a trading advantage of his cowardice or duplicity. To treat him as if he were against us, is, apparently, the only means left to induce him to be with us. It is true that the Allies are quite strong enough without him, and that he is destroying the influence of Prussia in Europe, and raising up enemies against himself amongst his own subjects, by the course he is pursuing. These results may prove sufficient punishment; but the question for the Allies to consider relates to Russia as well as to Prussia. It is necessary that the Russian trade in the Baltic should be totally prohibited. As long as that trade lasts we prosecute the war at a disadvantage. That disadvantage we cannot, and ought not to, afford. To put an end to it will not only impoverish our foe, but will prevent a false friend from reaping benefits at our expense which a real friend would never desire. Prussia must be made to feel, as well as other Powers, that the war is a monstrous evil; and that she cannot be allowed to derive commercial benefits from a state of things, which inflicts commercial as well as every other kind of evil upon those who have taken up arms for the independence of Europe.

THE CENSUS as now completed is the most minute and detailed picture of the life of a great people that ever was drawn. In another portion of our Paper will be found the full detail of the various occupations of all classes. In addition to this interesting document—which, notwithstanding its length, we have transferred to our columns—the ponderous volumes presented to Parliament are full of most various and minute information. The whole of the people have been numbered in their abodes. How many follow particular modes of worship; how many go neither to church nor chapel; how many go to school; and how many have no means of education, have already been told. We now learn how many are born, how many die under five years of age; how many live to be 20, 30, 40, 50, or 100 years; how many men are fit to be soldiers, and how many women capable of being mothers; how many of both sexes are strong enough to labour for their own subsistence; and how many, by reason of infancy or old age, or by diseases, must be supported by others; how many are deaf and dumb; how many are blind; how many are insane, and how many are in hospitals. We also learn how long is the mean life of man and of woman, what has been, what now is, and what may be, the average duration of existence; how many out of all who are born marry, and how many are bachelors or spinsters; how many are widows or widowers; how many widows and how many widowers marry again; at what age marriage is contracted, and how long it lasts; how many marriages are fruitful and how many barren; how many young women have old husbands, and how many young men old wives;—in short, we are now told not only the different ages of the people, but informed of the "civil condition" of all the families of Britain. By what means they are sustained, and how many are masters, and how many servants, how many are farmers, and how many are weavers and house-carpenters, how many supply material, and how many intellectual food, is also described. Where they were born, and at what age, and whether they migrated,—is all told, and told by the people themselves. The authorities only asked for the information, and arranged it when procured. "It was cheerfully furnished." The working classes took trouble to get their schedules filled up. Only "one occupier, a magistrate," refused to answer; and, on being privately written to, he prudently relented. Some gentlemen or ladies accompanied the information they gave, by specimens of their poetical talents; and a clergyman sent his schedule to the central office, lest his wife's age should become a topic of gossip in the beer-shops of the village. Considering the vast number of co-operators—the head of every family, the chiefs and subordinates of every public establishment, and the army of enumerators and compilers, employed—no great national work was ever more successfully executed.

We mentioned, last week, the increase, since 1821, of the number of men of the soldier's age—from 20 to 40. the total increase in 1851 was no less than 3,193,496, and the total of the women, of the same vigorous and fruitful age, was 3,362,458. These numbers represent the main strength, and, in every way, the chief productive power of the nation. It will be right to bear in mind, in dealing with the whole population, that the persons of the age 20–40 are nearly twice as numerous as persons of the age 40–60, and that the males of the former age exceed all their seniors in number, as 31 to 23. In dividing the population popularly, Great Britain contained, in 1851, 578,743 babes and sucklings (under one year), 2,166,456 infants (1–5 years), 2,456,066 children (5–10), 1,141,933 boys, and 1,114,882 girls (10–15); 1,051,630 youths, and 1,048,404 girls (15–20); 1,830,588 young men, and 1,939,906 young women (20–30); 2,376,904 men of middle age, and 2,482,382 women (30–50). The age of 21, the age of majority by law, corresponds to no natural or popular division in the life of the human being; and, therefore, we must state, as distinct from all other figures, that the number of minors was 9,986,133; of majors, 11,199,877. Notwithstanding the great increase which these returns show of men and women in the full vigour of life, the population of Great Britain contains more youth in it, or is the youngest population of any known, except the inhabitants of the United States. The volumes are full of details equally as interesting and suggestive as those we have thus slightly sketched; and we shall take an early opportunity of returning to the subject.

WE direct the attention of our readers, and of all who are interested in the important question of Prison Discipline, to a letter which appears in another column which has been addressed to us from Munich, by Mr. Combe. The philanthropic labours of that

gentleman—and the eminent services which he has rendered, not only to the cause on which he at present addresses the public, through our columns, but to that of the education and general moral advancement of the great bulk of the people, and especially of the destitute and neglected classes—render of peculiar value any results of similar labours elsewhere, which have fallen under his observation, and met with his approval.

The shocking disclosures of the atrocities which have recently been committed in the Birmingham Borough Gaol, and for which Lieutenant Austin, the Governor, and Mr. Blount, the Surgeon of the establishment, are to be forthwith brought to trial, show how much need unfortunately exists in this country for an attentive consideration of the whole subject of prison discipline as practised amongst us. The punishments inflicted upon the prisoners in that gaol, if not with the concurrence and connivance of the visiting magistrates, must have been known by some of the members of that body to have been both cruel and illegal, but it was not until vague whispers of still darker and deeper atrocities than were actually perpetrated, got abroad among the people, that the eyes of those functionaries were opened to the real state of the case.- We will not attempt to prejudge the case of Messrs. Austin and Blount, which will so speedily be brought before a jury of their countrymen. We only mention it at present to show the difference of the results obtained by their system, and that of the excellent and humane person whose plan of operation is detailed by Mr. Combe. The Birmingham plan—which is not without its imitators in other gaols, implies for slight offences committed in the prison, "privation of bed, privation of light, prohibition of attendance at Divine Service, the punishment jacket, the handcuffing of women, and the drenching of prisoners, both male and female, with cold water." The Munich system, as described by Mr. Combe, is a system diametrically the reverse of this. It treats a criminal as if he were still a man and a Christian, notwithstanding his offences against society; and not as if he were a mere brute beast, insensible to all other appeals but those of physical pain and degradation. We remember having seen, on a visit to one of the Birmingham gaols about four years ago, an instrument of terror, called "a gag"—a kind of iron helmet that surrounded the head and face, and forced into the mouth a heavy plate of iron, almost as large as the tongue, and effectually prevented the unhappy wretch, on whom it was applied, from emitting articulate sounds, or any other except those of low moaning. This instrument was principally used upon women. Perhaps, on the approaching trial of Lieut. Austin and Mr Blount, the counsel for the prosecution may feel it incumbent upon them to ask some of the Birmingham magistrates, who may be examined as witnesses, whether they sanction the employment of such an instrument of torture?

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, have taken daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of Osborne, during the past week; occasionally extending their drive to Newport.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Earl of Aberdeen have been among the Royal guests.

On Thursday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Hon. Mary Bulteel has succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Captain Du Plat has relieved Colonel Seymour as Equerry to the Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are about to leave Cambridge Cottage, for Cowes, Isle of Wight, where their Royal Highnesses intend to sojourn three weeks.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has postponed her intended visit to her Majesty, in consequence of the indisposition of Lady Augusta Bruce, who is in waiting on her Royal Highness, and has a slight attack of scarlatina at Frogmore House.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio have left town for Tunbridge Wells. His Excellency, who was suffering in his health, has, we are happy to say, already derived some benefit from the change of air.

His Excellency Vely Pacha, Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, arrived in London, on Saturday last, on a short visit.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. T. Fuller of Chalvington, near Hurstgreen, Sussex; Rev. W. A. Hill to Alvechurch, near Bromsgrove; Rev. W. Quekett, to Warrington, Lancaster; Rev J. H. Wheeler, to Coppenhall, Cheshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. F. Dyke, to Willesborough, near Ashford; Rev John Morgan to Tapyity Ivan, near Oswestry; Rev. C. Tuffnell, to Stourpaine, Dorsetshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. R. Read ey to Huddlesborough, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Peat to Weald Chapel, Sevenoaks.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem: The Rev. J. Marshall, late curate of Tywell, Northampton, on his leaving the curacy; the Rev. W. H. Fewtrell, B. F. Yeatman, of Stoke House, Dorset, from the farmers, tradesmen, and other neighbours; the Rev. E. Hoare, from the congregation of Christ Church, Ramsgate; and the Rev. Mourant Brook, from the congregation of the Abbey Church, Bath.

A LARGE number of ship furnaces, for making short red-hot were shipped on Friday at the London Docks for the use of the Baltic fleet.

THE Irish Militia, it is at present understood, will not be enrolled until after the coming harvest is over, and will not be embodied until the spring of next year.

IT is said that the army in Turkey is to be immediately augmented by the 10th Hussars, 52nd, and 93rd Regiments. The 14th Light Dragoons have received a hint that their services may be required in Varna.

THE following are the Turkish titles given by the Sultan to General Beatson and his staff:—His Excellency Shemsi Pacha, Lieutenant-General Beatson; Daoud Bey, colonel Green, chief of the staff; Naymi Bey, Colonel Steinbach; Kedjalo Ley, Colonel Creagh; Yussuf Bey, Major Charles Lane Fox; Mansur Bey, Major Lock. Dr. Sandwith, staff-surgeon and principal interpreter, and the Hon. F. Walpole have not yet received titles.

THE CZAR'S MEN OF STRAW.—At Sebastopol Bay, the distinguished officer in the Turkish service, Omar Pacha, had a number of men at some distance from the shore, the object of the experiment being to test the effects of cannon-balls and shells upon troops. As the ships reached the bay, they opened fire, and the men were seen more subject to panic than they might possibly be can it themselves. The Colonel, however, was not to be deterred, and continued at warning. Suddenly a puff of wind came, and the sailors commenced a series of gyratory movements which had never been described in any drill-book with which Skender Beg was acquainted. Nothing daunted by this extraordinary performance, he dashed up sword in hand, and discovered about twenty Russian great-coats and caps, cleverly stuff d with straw, and placed on sticks so as to revolve with the wind. No quarter was shown, one prisoner only being brought into camp by a dragoon, who moved even the laughter of the sedate Turks. The Colonel himself is uncertain whether he is haunted by magicians, like Don Quixote, or led into mistakes on him by the Russians. The Turks sometimes amuse themselves with similar devices, and at Silistria many a hundred Minie balls were fired without any heads in them, which appeared over the Turkish parapets.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

Amid the langour of the dead season Paris begins to look forward with no small degree of interest, to the coming Fête of the 15th instant. In various quarters of the town, the preparations for the decorations and fireworks have commenced some time, and are advancing with all due rapidity. The whole details of the programme of the entertainment have not as yet made their appearance, but *en attendant*, here are the principal ones:—At the Champ-de Mars is to be represented the siege of Silistria—the whole progress of which has been carefully studied by the persons occupied in directing the works, so that nothing shall be wanting to complete the correctness of the representation: at the conclusion four balloons will ascend, bearing the names of England, France, Turkey, and Austria. In front of the Hôtel of the Corps-Législatif, is to be discharged a magnificent display of fireworks. At the Barrière du Trône a similar discharge will take place. All the theatres will give representations gratis; at the Cirque and the Arenas, military games and entertainments will be performed. The works which are in progress on the Seine will prevent the games on the water, which, in former years, have formed a portion of the amusements. The evening will conclude with illuminations, on the most extensive and splendid scale, in the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, and in some of the neighbouring quarters. Without wishing in any way to underrate the talents of the present administrators of the Fête, we may remark that it will require no ordinary degree of taste, skill, and experience to organise its details, more especially those that relate to the illuminations, with the effect of last year. On no occasion, in Paris or elsewhere, have we seen any of the latter to equal for beauty, originality, extent, and success of execution, those in question, which were entirely arranged and disposed on the plan, and under the personal surveillance, of M. Visconti, whose decease has left such a blank in the branch of art in which he so distinguished himself. In the midst of the general rejoicings the poor are not to be forgotten, a sum of 80,000 francs being distributed among the *mairies* of the twelve arrondissements of Paris for their benefit. A credit of 320 000 f. has been opened to defray the expenses of the Fête.

It is said that but a very small number of civil decorations will be accorded on the occasion of the Fête of the 15th; most of those distributed being intended for military men. The grand Banquet Napoléonien which has been instituted for the same occasion, is this year to be much more numerously attended than on former ones, and is to be held at Vaugirard, instead of at its usual locality—the Barrière de l'Etoile.

It is the intention of their Imperial Majesties to return to Paris on or about the 10th. Their séjour at Biarritz has proved of the utmost service to the health of the Empress, who, without being seriously ill, had for some time been delicate, and whose impressionable temperament had been considerably affected by the sanitary state of Paris and its environs, more especially as related to the ravages of the cholera.

We lament to say that, since the reports contained in our last letter, this terrible scourge has again made its appearance in the capital, and for some days raged with redoubled violence. The storm which took place produced, however, a diminution of its violence; but, being extremely limited in action, the neighbourhood continues, in some places, to suffer frightfully. In some of the villages, such has been its force, that work is abandoned. The peasants are panic struck; and the number of cases—in the generality fatal—forms a fearful proportion to that of the inhabitants. It is a singular fact, and one which seems not yet to be accounted for, that Versailles has, at all times, been almost wholly free from the visitation, even when its neighbourhood was most visited. At present, it is the refuge of the greater number of Parisians, and of the inhabitants of the *banlieue*, or suburbs, whose means or occupations render a farther removal difficult; and we believe that hardly a case of *native* cholera has made its appearance, though a few have occurred among persons who, flying from infected spots, have brought with them the germs of the malady.

Paris was last week visited with a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by rain, such as has hardly been known since the commencement of the century. Many of the streets were, within a few minutes, converted into rivers, which flowed into the cellars and ground floors of the houses; roofs were forced, and trees split by the weight of the torrent; quantities of objects of no mean size were carried away; children narrowly escaped a similar fate; and in one house, two, which had been left alone in a room on the ground floor, while their mother was out at work, were drowned before she could get into the house to save them. At the station of Courcelles, the drain of the old road of Monceaux, burst from the flow of water, and undermined the Auteuil railway, for an extent of 300 mètres, so to stop the circulation during the whole of the succeeding day and night.

Science has lost another of its most valued representatives in the person of M. Lallemand, professor of medicine and surgery. M. Lallemand—whose works, besides being some of the most scientific treasures of the day, possess a rare degree of literary merit and charm of style—had for many months, being labouring under a malady which, from an early period, threatened a fatal result. A warm climate being indicated as a means of averting the menaced danger, M. Lallemand removed to Marseilles, where, after a period of acute suffering, he expired on the 23rd ult., at the age of sixty-five, in the full vigour of his intellectual faculties, which, up to the last, were employed in the service of the science of which he was one of the most brilliant illustrations.

Of the theatres little is to be said, and it is probable that no new pieces of importance will make their appearance before the autumn. In October a magnificent ballet is to be brought out for Mdme. Rosati; and an opera, which, it is predicted, will be the triumph of the winter, by MM. Verdi and Scribe, is to to be put in repetition in September.

PROJECTED REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

The outbreak in Parma on the 22nd ult., appears to have been part of a projected insurrectionary movement, under the direction of Mazzini, who fancies that the present is a favourable moment to promote the cause of Republican Italy. A letter from Paris states that, from recent discoveries made by the French police, there can be no doubt of an extensive plot by the Republicans, acting on instructions from political refugees in London, to attempt Republican and anarchical agitation in Italy and Spain. It has been ascertained that more than a hundred chiefs of secret societies in France have left for Italy and Spain. A worse moment for the honour of the Republicans could not be chosen. They would raise a revolution in Italy, who might be arrested for turning to refractory account the light and Force in the war with Russia, particularly as no reliance can be placed by Austria on Prussia for support in maintaining order in her provinces; and they would create a state of things in Spain which might possibly compel the French Government to intervene, and indirectly contribute to the re-establishment of the absolute *régime*.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *America*, which sailed from Boston on the 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday afternoon; and the *Baltic*, which left New York on the 22nd, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning. The political news is not of much interest. The only event of importance is the ratification by the senate of the treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry with the Government of Japan. Congress has voted a Congressional medal to Captain Ingraham, for his conduct in Koszta's affair. A vote of thanks was proposed and carried.

The cholera in New York is increasing. On one week's report there have been 147 victims, being an average of 21 per day, and an increase of 40 on the previous week.

Late accounts from Texas and New Mexico state that the Indians still continue their hostility to the Whites. A general war appears inevitable.

It is stated by the *New York Tribune* that a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States is under consideration at Washington. The only question is, whether the Islands will come in as a territory or as a state.

The *New York Daily Times* reports that a fishery squabble between the United States and Russia is portentously gathering on the North-Western Coast.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

WALLACHIA.

PARIS, Friday Morning.—A despatch from Bucharest of the 29th ult. states that the evacuation of that place was completed. Proclamations had been issued declaring all soldiers who remained behind deserters, and to be so considered.

The Russian troops are being concentrated on the Sereth.

A despatch from Vienna of Thursday, says that Omar Pacha was expected at Bucharest, to pursue the Russians.

French Funds, Aug. 3.—Three per Cents., 70.95; Four-and-a-Half, 90.55; Bank Shares, 2900.

Austria, Aug. 1.—Metalliques, 83½; Ex. on London, 12.12.

SPAIN.

General O'Donnell and General Roe de Olano arrived at Madrid on the evening of the 30th. They were both in full uniform, and were cheered by the crowds in the streets through which they passed to the residence of the Duke de la Victoria. The latter warmly received General O'Donnell, and brought him to the balcony, where Espartero, showing O'Donnell to the assembled people, said, "Patriots! we have fought together as Liberals; let us embrace as such," and embraced his brother general, amidst tremendous cheers from the crowd. The Duke went to the Palace at ten p.m., and took the oath before the Queen as President or the Council of Ministers. It is thought that he will hold that dignity without a portfolio, and that a Ministry of a comprehensive character will be formed by him in concert with O'Donnell.

Madrid was tranquil, but the barricades remained, and the people spoke of maintaining them until Espartero had formed his Ministry.

General Dulce was returning to Madrid with the troops which had followed O'Donnell. Generals Blaser and Vista Hermosa were said to have taken refuge at Gibraltar.

The Queen [Christina] was still at Madrid; but it was believed that on the 31st she would set out for Portugal.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

General Espartero and the insurgent Generals have come to an understanding on one important point: Queen Christina is to be allowed to leave the kingdom without violence; but, if she should hesitate, she is to be forced to leave it. There was a violent scene at the Palace, in consequence of Queen Isabella accepting Espartero's condition. Queen Christina was strongly opposed to it, and became greatly exasperated—even going so far, it is said, as to box her daughter's ears. The King Consort was in a great passion at seeing this, and was for having Queen Christina delivered over to the people.

In conformity with the declarations of her Majesty, the guard at the Palace has now been confided to four companies of the first battalion of the National Guard together with four companies of regular troops.

On the 26th ult. the Queen, King-Consort, and infant Princess came to the principal balcony of the Palace to see the guard changed, and were received with vivas and clapping of hands. On the same day detachments of the garrison and of the Civil Guard fraternised with the National Guard, at the Puerta del Sol.

According to private letters from Madrid, the general opinion as to the course to be taken by General Espartero is, the convocation of the Constituent Cortes, and, until the meeting of the new deputies, the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837. Large bodies of troops were marching towards the capital. General Blaser had resigned the command of the troops under his orders. He remained at Bayien.

The *Gazette* of the 26th ult. contains the following important address from the Queen to her subjects:—

Spaniards—A series of deplorable mistakes may have detached me from you, introducing absurd distrust between the people and the Throne. My heart has been calumniated by whomsoever has attributed to it sentiments contrary to the welfare and liberty of those who are my children; but since the truth has at last reached the ears of your Queen, I hope that love and confidence will revive and be strengthened in your hearts.

The sacrifices of the Spanish nation to sustain its liberties, and my rights, make it my duty never to forget the principles I have represented—the only principles I ever can represent—the principles of liberty, without which there are no nations worthy of the name.

A new era, based on the union of the people with the Monarch, will dispel, even to the last shadow, the sad events which I, first of all, desire to obliterate from your annals.

I deplore, from my innermost soul, the misfortunes that have occurred; and, with an unwearying sanctitude, I will strive to make them forgotten.

I entrust myself confidently and unreservedly to the national loyalty. The sentiments of brave men are always sublime.

My nothing in future trouble the harmony I desire to maintain with my people. I am disposed to make every kind of sacrifice for the general good of the country. I desire that it will manifest its will by the organ of its legitimate representatives, and from this moment I accept and offer every guarantee that may firmly fix its rights and those of my throne.

The honour of that throne is your honour, Spaniards! My dignity as Queen, as woman, and as mother, is identical with the dignity of the nation that once made my name the symbol of its liberties. I fear not, therefore, to entrust myself to you; I fear not to place my person and that of my daughter into your hands; I fear not to place my fate under the shield of your loyalty; because I firmly believe that I make you arbiters of your own honour and of the safety of the country.

The appointment of the Duke de la Victoria as President of the Council of Ministers, and my complete adherence to his ideas, having for their object the general happiness, will be the best pledge of the fulfilment of your noble aspirations.

Spaniards! you may make the happiness and the glory of your Queen by accepting those which she desires for you, and prepares for you in the innermost recesses of her maternal heart. The pure and perfect loyalty of him who is to direct my councils, the ardent patriotism he has so many occasions has manifested, will put his sentiments in accordance with mine.

Given at the Palace on the 26th July, 1854. YO LA REINA.

Letters from Madrid of the 28th announce that Marshal Espartero made his entry into that capital on that day, amid the acclamations of the populace. He proceeded to the Buena Vista Palace, which is to be his residence.

THE CREW OF THE "TIGER."—The crew and officers of the *Tiger* are soon to be sent home, but are to be distributed through the fleet in the Black Sea. Mr. N. G. Simmonds, passed clerk, has been appointed to the *Britannia*; Mr. Domville, surgeon, it is expected, will join the *Conqueror*; and the others fill up any existing vacancies, or act as supernumeraries in other ships. When the *Fury* reached the fleet with the exchanged prisoners on board, the crew of each ship manned the yards, and gave them three hearty cheers.

SEARCHING FOR INFERNAL MACHINES OFF CRONSTADT.

We have been favoured with this interesting subject by Mr. Brine, who went out in the *Driver*, to take sketches of Cronstadt and other places of interest.

We subjoin an extract from a Correspondent in the fleet:—"The fleet went up to Cronstadt, from Seskar, on the 26th June: it consisted of twelve English line-of-battle ships, screw, and the two screw frigates, *Impérieuse* and *Arrogant*, with five other steamers; and of the French, five sailing and one screw line-of-battle ships, and four steamers; there were also the two yachts, *London* and *Fantome*: in all, thirty-six vessels. All went up by steam; the French sailing-vessels being towed by three English and two French steamers; the yachts, *Gondola* for *Princess Royal*, and *Esmeralda* by *St. Jean d'Acre*. The fleet anchored about eight miles W.N.W. of the Tolbakin Light, off Cronstadt.

The afternoon of the 29th being fine and calm, *Driver* and *Bulldog* steamers went in to look for infernal machines, and came up to Cronstadt. On board the *Driver* was a large party of officers, amongst whom were Lord Clarence Paget, Admiral Seymour, Captain Erskine, Admiral Chads, the Russian Admiral, Captain Poland, Captain &c.

The *Impérieuse* having broken down, and the *Arrogant* having grounded, they proceeded in the boats of the latter [illegible] which many apparently [illegible] Driver, however, was [illegible] Bulldog [illegible] Cronstadt [illegible] Admiral [illegible] Russian [illegible] Admiral [illegible] Admiral [illegible] Admiral

STEAM-SHIPS OF THE ALLIED FLEET SEARCHING FOR INFERNAL MACHINES OFF CRONSTADT.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. G. BRIERLY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

HIS HIGHNESS

SAID PACHA,

THE

NEW VICEROY OF EGYPT.

His Highness is the eldest living son of the renowned Mohammed Ali, and, consequently, uncle of the late Viceroy, Abbas Pacha, whose sudden decease we recorded in our last week's number. His Highness Abbas Pacha, who was grandson of Mohammed Ali, succeeded, by virtue of the provision that regulates the succession to the Pachalic of Egypt, by which the eldest male, for the time being, of Mohammed Ali's family, is entitled to the Viceroyalty. His Highness Abbas Pacha has left a son; but his Highness Said Pacha, being born in 1822, and, consequently, in his thirty-second year, is the eldest living male. The accession of his Highness, by recent letters from Egypt, has been hailed with enthusiasm, both by natives and Europeans, for the fanatical hatred of Abbas Pacha to the latter, and his oppression to the former, had completely alienated the respect of both from his person, and he died almost without a regret. His Highness Said Pacha, the present Viceroy, succeeds to his exalted and important duties with every anticipation and hope from his subjects, and Europeans, and we are gratified in confidently feeling that his Highness's qualifications for his new duties will enable him fully to realise these anticipations, and place Egypt on a new and solid basis of prosperity. His Highness inherits not only the talents and intelligence of his remarkable father, the late Mohammed Ali, but also his partiality towards European improvements. His Highness visited this country and France about two years ago, and it will be remembered was graciously received by her Majesty the Queen.

His Highness returned to Egypt much pleased with his visit to Europe; and while in this country he carefully inspected our dockyards and other important public and private works with an intelligent and inquiring interest. For several years his Highness has followed the naval profession, to which he was much attached; and for some time enjoyed the high position of Admiral in the Egyptian fleet. His Highness is well versed in astronomy and naval science generally, and takes a great interest in all the mechanical inventions which distinguish the present age, and this country in particular. We may, therefore, now fully anticipate a policy pursued in Egypt which will develop the resources of that fertile and important country. We are assured that his Highness feels that it is alike his highest duty and his best policy to raise the condition of his people, and to establish perfect security for life and property. This, on reflection and experience, has amply taught him that the real mine of wealth of Rulers is that reliance on their justice which animates every man to exertion by the consciousness that he will enjoy the due fruits of his labour. The European merchants in Egypt will no longer be subject to the caprice of a monopolising and narrow-minded Viceroy; and the world will have the satisfaction of feeling that not only will the railroad from Alexandria to Cairo be fully carried out, but likewise the line projected so long ago as 1834, by our countryman Galloway Bey from Cairo to Suez across the Desert (which is even more necessary than the other for the transit through Egypt) will be successfully completed. The Sultan will also find a useful ally in so enterprising and intelligent a Governor as his Highness Said Pacha. We feel confident that Egypt, under the administration of his Highness Said Pacha, will attain that prosperity which its natural position and resources so clearly indicate for it, and which historic records show that it has more than once so largely and prominently enjoyed.

We find the following in the *Constitutionnel*:—

As Said Pacha comes to power in the prime of life, it may be hoped that he may govern Egypt for many years. He is a Prince endowed with fine and noble qualities, and is highly esteemed by the enlightened part of the nation, who have always founded very sanguine hopes on him. His instruction is very remarkable: he not only has a well-grounded knowledge of the ordinary sciences, but he has studied with particular attention history and navigation. He speaks with elegance and purity several living languages of the East and West, and particularly French, with the literature of which country he is perfectly conversant. Being of an enlightened and liberal mind, he takes pleasure in encouraging a taste for intellectual knowledge in others. He has for this reason constantly supported, at his expense, in the different schools of Europe, numerous pupils belonging to the most distinguished families of the country. A Prince of this generous and elevated character, who likes and appreciates France, the civilisation and arts of which he has himself studied, and who has always given the Sultan proofs of the most unchangeable devotedness, will know how to maintain Egypt in the excellent path on which she has entered, and will worthily continue the glorious work of his illustrious father.

HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA, THE NEW VICEROY OF EGYPT.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH

THE ROSETTA MOUTH OF THE NILE.

The Correspondent from whose sketch-book we have engraved this animated scene, appends these descriptive notes:—

As we approached the bar of sand, which constantly shifts its position, and prevents vessels of any considerable tonnage entering the Nile, porpoises and numbers of sea-birds sported round the vessel; and we encountered a little fleet of *djermes*, the coasting boats of Egypt, whose pretty lateen sails are very picturesque objects.

The land on either side of the mouth, or *boghaz*, as the Turks call it, of the Nile is low, and covered with canes. Numbers of men were engaged collecting the cargo of a vessel which had gone ashore when attempting to pass the bar,—over which a considerable swell was rolling as we passed—the said swell bringing back to memory certain sensations experienced when we first went to sea, which, however, soon subsided on our reaching the smooth waters of the Nile. To the east, a low shore is indented with lagunes, which furnish salt to the Egyptians. Two forts command the Mouth of the Nile. When constructed by Mohammed Ali, they stood upon the sea-shore; now the yearly deposit of sand has so accumulated, that the forts are above half a mile from the shore. Proceeding up the river, our young lady friends were

VESSELS PASSING THE BAR AT THE ROSETTA MOUTH OF THE NILE.

anxiously inquiring where it was that Pharaoh's daughter found the infant Moses; and whether we could show them any of the Papyrus, the great-grandfather of Paper, and from which the latter derives its name. We need hardly observe that the last is an difficult a task as the former.

Some distance up the left bank of the river stands Fort St Julian; near this was found the celebrated trilingual "Rosetta Stone," in the British Museum.

ARRIVAL OF EL HHAMI PACHA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On Saturday night, El Hhami Pacha, the only son of Abbas S. Pacha, the late Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Southampton in the famous steam-yacht the *Feth Djehad*, on a visit to England. While his father lived, El Hhami Pacha was the next most distinguished person in the kingdom; and as Abbas Pacha was just previous to his death, in the prime of life, there was every probability of his son filling that position for a long series of years. He was made Minister of War in Egypt, and was married to the Sultan of Turkey's daughter, a child of six years of age; and, according to the custom of the East, and the rank of such a powerful vassal as his father was of the Sultan's, El Hhami Pacha visited his intended father-in-law in great state, with a gift of £100,000 sterling in English sovereigns—doubtless a most timely present. After his betrothal he obtained permission from the Viceroy and Sultan to make the grand tour of Europe, and he commenced that tour under the brightest auspices, and in a style of as great magnificence, perhaps, as we ever witnessed. El Hhami Pacha left Alexandria on the 15th ult. after taking leave of his father, who was then in good health, and purposed touching at Malta and Gibraltar, and landing in England at Southampton. He then intended visiting some of the chief cities, and during which time his yacht was to be docked in England, as there was no dock in the Mediterranean large enough for her gigantic dimensions, and then she was to proceed homeward, and be prepared to receive Prince El Hhami Pacha at Genoa.

The news of the death of the late Viceroy of Egypt, reached England last week, by way of Malta and Marseilles, partly by means of the electric telegraph. It reached Malta after the departure of the *Feth Djehad*, and, of course, the Prince could not hear of, to him, the disastrous intelligence until his arrival at Southampton. The yacht was telegraphed to Southampton as passing Hurst Castle, opposite the Isle of Wight, at eight o'clock on Saturday night, and was anchored at the West India Docks by nine o'clock on Sunday. It was the exhilarating on board at their idolised Prince reaching the land he had so long desired to see, and where Royal honours were believed to await him, that guns were fired and rockets ascended from the yacht in token of his having anchored in English waters.

Soon after the yacht's arrival on Saturday night, a small steamer left Southampton-pier for the yacht, having on board Mr. Larkings, the Egyptian Political Agent, and several other gentlemen. As they approached the yacht, her gigantic proportions were apparently increased through the darkness of the night. A flood of light was seen in the spacious saloon, dusky figures were pacing to and fro, and dark mute figures stood on the steps of the gangway, one over the other, looking intense and brilliant lanterns in their hands. Mr. Larkings and his party stepped on board, and the former immediately went below. During this time officers and distinguished persons were walking the deck, enjoying themselves with that gravity and quietude peculiar to the temperament of the East and to the immediate presence of Royalty. In less than five minutes, all persons who were crowded round the State cabin on the main deck started back as if by enchantment, the Prince, completely sobbed, was carried into it by his attendants, and slaves stood around outside, to prevent any one approaching it. El Hhami Pacha had heard of his father's death, and had learnt the precariousness of earthly greatness. He had sunk to a private station under an Eastern despotism. Orders were issued for immediate preparations to be made to return to Alexandria. The Prince had lost a Royal parent; all his suite had lost their rank, situations, and a princely benefactor. The consternation on board can scarcely be imagined.

Under the usual order of succession, El Hhami Pacha would have been the new Viceroy; but it appears that when the settlement took place between the Sultan and the Egyptian Viceroy, in which the European Powers participated, it was also stipulated that the Viceroyalty should be inherited by the eldest living descendant of Mehemet Ali, in order to avoid the troubles of the Government of a minor. Said Pacha, the present Viceroy and Ibrahim Pacha's sons are all older than El Hhami Pacha, the youth above mentioned, and, of course, entitled to the throne before him.

MUSIC.

THE FRENCH Operatic Company at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre brought their performances on Wednesday evening to a close as Mdme. Marie Cabel appeared once more in "La Fille du Régiment," and enchanted the audience as much as ever by the graceful gaiety of her acting and by the finish and brilliancy of her singing. After the operas sung the song (or popular French air exactly) "Partant pour la Syrie," and a verse of "God Save the Queen," pronouncing the words very prettily. The theatre was very full, and the fair prima donna made her parting curtsey amid showers of bouquets and thunders of applause. Our remarks in another column upon this theatre in connection with Madame Cabel make it unnecessary to add anything to this notice of it.

THE THEATRES.

THE termination of the supplemental theatrical season now rapidly approaches, and the Princess's and Adelphi theatres were respectively announced their last seven and five nights previous to their closing. Other theatres, such as Sadler's Wells, the Marylebone, and the St. James's, are, on the other hand reported, to be now making important preparations for an effective re-opening at the latter end of this month or September. That at James's in particular, will be under a new management, for the production of English plays and players. Mr. Seymour is named as the conductor of the experiment, and is said to have commissioned Messrs. T. Taylor and C. Reade to write a new and original five act play; and to have already engaged Miss Glyn, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Mead, as members of the intended company. A new tragedy, with extensive spectacular scenery and novel costume, will be the inaugurating novelty at the Marylebone, in which Mrs. Wallack will support the heroine—a character the elements of which are eminently classical. The story is British.

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—A series of photographic views of Constantinople, taken from the Seraskier's Tower, by Mr James Robertson, of that city, has been submitted for our inspection, preparatory to publication Mr. Robertson's name is becoming celebrated in connection with photographic art. He is also favourably known to our readers by the many valuable drawings which he has from time to time contributed to this Journal. The series includes the following twelve subjects:—The Mosque of Salimanich, with the Old Bridge and Admiralty; Pera and Galata; the Bosphorus; the Seraglio Point; the Mosques of St. Sophia, Nouvi, Osmanie, and Sultan Achmet; the Princes' Islands, and the Bazaars; the Mosque of Sultan Bajazet; the Gate of the Seraskeriat: the St. Stephano Point and the Seven Towers; Mosque of the Laish and district of Fatamatis; Mosque of the Shah Zadeh, the Aqueducts of Valens, and the Mosque of Sultan Mehemet II.; and the Hospital of the Seraskeriat and Golden Horn. These views have been executed with great care, and are, thanks to the good climate and clear atmosphere in which they have been taken, exceedingly beautiful specimens of photography.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART FOR WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Tuesday the inauguration of a school of practical art for Wolverhampton and the populous district of South Staffordshire was commemorated at Wolverhampton, where a handsome Grecian structure has been erected for the purposes of the institution, at a cost of £5000, raised by voluntary subscription. The Right Hon. the Earl Granville presided at the assembly, in the principal hall of the school, and subsequently at a luncheon at the Corn-exchange. His Lordship was supported by Lord Hatherton, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. R. H. Littleton, M.P.; the Hon. Arthur Wortesley, Mr. Thornely, M.P.; and amongst the company were the Dimmocks, Blackwells, Thompsons, and other magnates of the trade of the district. In the course of the proceedings Lord Granville received an address from the artizans of Wolverhampton, "as a mark of their admiration of his Lordship's character, and for his steady devotion to the principles of science and art." Of the new school—the first of its class erected in England—a View is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 602.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Earl GRANVILLE, in answer to Lord Montcagle, stated that the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill, being a money bill, would be re introduced *de novo* in the House of Commons in the shape in which it had left the Select Committee of their Lordships' House.

The motion for going into Committee on the Real Estate Charges Bill was opposed by Lord ST. LEONARDS, who urged that the measure tended to disturb the great law of Primogeniture. He moved that the bill be committed that day three months

Lord Fortescue and the Lord Chancellor defended the bill.

On a division, the motion for committing the bill was carried by a majority of 26 to 23, and the bill went through Committee.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the committal of the Drainage of Lands Bill.

Lord PORTMAN objected to the bill, as giving extraordinary powers over property, with exceptions equally extraordinary. He moved that the bill be committed that day three months

On a division, the amendment was carried by 23 to 18—so the bill was lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the second reading of the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, made an explanatory statement, and expressed a hope that the House would continue, for a limited time, the Board of Health in an amended shape. The proposal was to place the Board under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. As to the members of the Board, they had all pinned their appointments in their hands, should not be deemed expedient that any of them should retire in consequence of the prevailing prejudice. He hoped the House would well weigh the circumstances, and not allow individuals to be sacrificed to unfounded prejudice.

Mr. SEYMOUR moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. In doing this, he begged it to be distinctly understood that he was not actuated by any spirit of hostility to the Government. However desirable it might be to have a Board of Health, his belief was that it was not desirable to renew the act as it now stood. The present Board had not acted with that prudence and forbearance which it ought to have done. He did not think that the proposed changes were sufficient to secure the right discharge of the duties involved.

Sir B. HALL seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. MILNES supported the motion, and deprecated the attacks which had been made upon gentlemen as honest and as skilful as any to be found in the kingdom.

Mr. HENLEY's belief was, that the Board was not only condemned by the country, but by the Executive Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the Board; but admitted that a year ago he had told Mr. Chadwick that he had paid too little attention to the popular feeling in favour of self-government.

Mr. HEYWOOD stated that Mr. Chadwick's medical advisers had recommended him to retire from the arduous duties of his office.

Mr. HUME stated that his vote would depend upon the answer given to the question of whether Mr. Chadwick was to continue or not to.

Lord PALMERSTON corroborated Mr. Heywood's statement as to the advice which had been given to Mr. Chadwick on the subject of his retirement.

Sir T. ACLAND advised the House not to press matters too severely against individuals.

The House divided—For the amendment, 74; against it, 65—majority against Ministers, 9.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

On the question that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. LUCAS drew attention to "the propriety of instituting an inquiry into the best means of promoting Irish manufactures, industry by training or apprenticeship schools, and other similar establishments." Nothing had been done this session to settle the more pressing grievances under which Ireland still suffered. The land question was, according to the declaration of the Lord President of the Council, in a hopeless state as regarded the settlement of an early settlement. It was a fatal misapprehension to suppose that Ireland was in a prosperous condition. The idea of prosperity was incompatible with established facts. The annual births were barely sufficient to balance the annual deaths. The population was not increasing as regarded births, and the drain of the adult population was still going on by emigration. The Emigration Commissioners had spoken of the movement as not likely to cease unless measures were taken to encourage persons to remain at home. Emigration was promoted by funds sent by persons who had left Ireland, and who were naturally anxious that their friends should share in their prosperity. Since 1846 the funds so sent home had increased from half a million annually to a million and a half of money. The only things which threatened to depopulate Ireland was to be found in the Legislature affording facilities for the introduction into Ireland of new manufactures by some sort of direct agency, after the model of Belgium. Mr. Lucas asked no contribution from the Consolidated Fund, he merely asked permission for the towns and districts of Ireland to follow, at their own rate, the course taken so successfully in Belgium—namely, to establish new manufactures, and to introduce improved processes as regarded manufactures already in existence

Lord J. RUSSELL, without passing any decided opinion upon the course taken by Belgium, could see no good reason why the principles which had hitherto guided the manufacturing enterprise of this country should be departed from.

After remarks from Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. J. Ball, Mr. Maguire, and other members, the House went into Committee, and made considerable progress in the disposal of the Civil Estimates.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

On the vote for the restoration of some of the monuments in Westminster Abbey, a discussion occurred as to the propriety of arrangements being made for abolishing the fee of sixpence now charged for the inspection of the monuments in the chapels.

Mr. W. MOLESWORTH stated that the charge went to defray the expense of the persons who exhibited the monuments, and who took care that they were not injured by the visitors. Experience had shown that the monuments could not be safely left without protection. As the House seemed to be willing to defray the salaries of persons accordingly paying the visitors, he would enter into correspondence with the Dean and Chapter, and endeavour to bring about a satisfactory arrangement.

The vote of £1000 to defray the expense of repairing the monument of Charles II., at Charing-cross, met with some opposition. The vote was defended by Mr. DISRAELI, on the score of excellence as a work of art, and historical associations connected with the fortunes of the monument during the Civil Wars.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of CLARENDON stated that a cruiser from the Gibraltar station had been dispatched to keep watch over the proceedings of the Riff pirates.

The Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill went through Committee with amendments, after some discussion and a division.

The Burials beyond the Metropolis Bill, the Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill, the Youthful Offenders Bill, and the Land, Assessed, and Income Taxes Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

In reply to Mr. D. Seymour, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that a vote of money would be asked in order to defray the expenses of erecting a new gallery for the reception of the national collection of pictures. The plans for the new edifice were, however, not sufficiently matured to enable him to give any details of its construction, but the right hon. gentleman intimated that the Royal Academy were not for the present to be disturbed in their occupancy of the building in Trafalgar-square.

THE RUSSO-DUTCH LOAN.

Lord D. STUART called the attention of the House to the "termination of all obligation on the part of this country, in consequence of the conduct of Russia, to continue to make any payments on account of the Russo-Dutch loan. The engagements into which this country had entered in 1815 for the payment of the loan in question, were practically bound up in a treaty concluded in 1831, with various other conditions which Russia had undertaken to fulfil. As these conditions, and especially one whereby the free navigation of the Sulinah mouth of the Danube was to be kept free from all natural or diplomatic obstacles, had been flagrantly violated by the Russian Government, England was, he contended, exonerated on her side from the obligation of performing her part of the convention. The observance of treaties should not be one-sided, and any infraction of their articles on one part justified reprisals on the other. Even if peace had continued, this country would have been freed from all further obligation, according to the rules of international law. War having broken out, there was a fresh argument in favour of his resolution, under the hypothesis that all treaties lapsed upon the occurrence of hostilities.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH saw no difference between the conclusion arrived at by the motion now offered to the House and the doctrine of repudiation. During war he urged the country was exonerated by honour to pay its debts than even in time of peace, and all foreign publicists agreed in deciding that nations were bound to deal with their public creditors, without inquiring into the merits of those creditors, or the accidents of war or peace between their respective sovereigns. This doctrine was sanctioned by all modern practice; it was the sign and token of our improved civilisation; and any attempt to revert to the system of reprisals was a retrograde step towards the custom of a bygone barbarism. After laying down these general principles, Sir W. Molesworth adverted to the special circumstances under the engagements for paying the Dutch loan to Russia had been entered into by this country. These he alleged involved the payment by England of a large sum by way of purchase money for the colonies of the Cape, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice: and the continuance of our liability depended not upon war or peace but simply upon the abstinence, on the part of Russia of any interference with the territorial arrangements of Belgium and Holland. Russia not having infringed this condition, the obligation of England still remained; and international law, Acts of Parliament, and public honour all be bound her to its fulfilment.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the resolutions contending that the loan was secured to Russia by a solemn covenant, which Russia herself had broken.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opposing the motion, argued that the character of the transaction was not the payment of a debt, but the honorable completion of a bargain.

Lord D. STUART replied; and, after a few words from Mr. Cayley and Sir D Norreys, the House divided—For the motion, 8; against it, 57: majority, 49

THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved for returns of the number of cavalry officers and men employed in the East. The object of his motion, he stated, was to satisfy the public apprehension that an undue proportion of superior officers and staff were concentred among the British cavalry force now in the East in Turkey.

The SECRETARY at WAR admitted that an apparent disproportion now existed in the ratio of officers and men in the cavalry service as compared with the infantry The reason was that the regiments had been allowed during peace to dwindle into mere skeletons for the sake of economy, and the ranks were not yet filled up. With respect to the papers asked for, he pointed out some practical inconveniences which might arise from producing them.

The motion, after some further discussion, was negatived by consent.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to the public health. The opinion of the Legislature having been pronounced against the continuance of the Board of Health as at present constituted, as also against the subordination of the department to which the care of the public health was intrusted to the Home Secretary, the Government, he said, had determined to remodel the Board of Health, and assimilate it to the pattern of the Poor Law Board. The new bill would accordingly provide for the appointment of a new functionary, with the title of President, with a seat in the House of Commons, who was to be assisted by two secretaries, and undertake the whole responsibility of administering the laws relating to the public health. A clause would also be included in the bill granting an annual allowance of £1000, by way of compensation, to Mr. Chadwick.

After some remarks from Sir G. Pechell, Lord Seymour, Mr. Henley, Lord Ebrington, and other members, leave was given, and the bill brought in and read a first time.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The adjourned debate on the Militia (No. 2) Bill was resumed, and several additional clauses added.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Russian Government Securities Bill was considered in Committee.

Lord D. STUART adopted the absence of the Solicitor-General.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved the amended clause, which ran as follows

If, during the continuance of hostilities between her Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, any British subject shall, in any country, wilfully or knowingly take, acquire, become possessed of, or interested in any stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities for money, which, since the 28th day of March, 1854, have or which, during the continuance of such hostilities as aforesaid, shall be created, issued, entered into, or secured by or in the name of the Government of Russia, or any person or persons on its behalf, every person so taking, acquiring, becoming possessed of, or interested in any such stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities, for money, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon being convicted thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than three calendar months. Provided always, that the provisions of this Act shall not extend to, or include, the case of a British subject claiming an interest in the estate or effects of any deceased person, or the case of a British subject who shall be entitled to, or shall obtain, any stock, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities for money, by virtue of any marriage, or by virtue of any gift, devise, bequest, or descent, or by virtue of any contract entered into before the commencement of such hostilities as aforesaid, or by virtue of any decree, order, or judgment of any court of equity or law, made before the commencement of such hostilities as aforesaid, or by virtue of any transfer of any such stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities for money, made before the commencement of such hostilities as aforesaid, or by virtue of any dealing or transaction bona fide entered into before the commencement of such hostilities as aforesaid, or by virtue of any grant, assignment, or transfer of any such stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities for money, made by the Emperor of Russia, or any person or persons on his behalf, to any person or persons, in consideration of any debt or debts due from the Emperor of Russia, or any person or persons on his behalf, to such person or persons, or in consideration of any money or money's worth bona fide paid or given by such person or persons to the Emperor of Russia, or any person or persons on his behalf, before the commencement of such hostilities as aforesaid, or by virtue of any bona fide dealing or transaction entered into by such person or persons with

the bill, which he believed was ridiculed and laughed at by every hon. member of that House in private, and remarked on the personalities of Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston against the Emperor of Russia.

Lord J. RUSSELL repudiated the idea of indulging in any personalities against the Emperor of Russia, as intimated by the hon. member for Huntingdon.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in the present stage of the session it would be impossible to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Walpole, and the question therefore was, whether they would pass this bill or none. As to the charges against him of indulging in personalities, it was only a repetition of the jargon which prevailed through the absolute Courts of Europe when they found the policy of this country opposed to them, and by such taunts he would never allow himself to be influenced. He was not surprised by such remarks being made by Mr. Bright; but he was rather surprised that Mr. Baring, the agent of the Russian Government, should have adopted that line of accusation.

Mr T. BARING disclaimed being the agent of the Russian Government. The house with which he was in connection had, in time of peace, been the agents of the Russian Government; but subsequently the agency was conducted by the Bank of England. He had, therefore, no interest in the course he took on the bill. He never intended to impute the personalities of the two noble Lords to private spite or malice.

On a motion to report progress, the Committee divided, and the numbers were—For reporting progress, 30; against it, 68: majority, 38.

The clause was then read a second time.

Lord D. STUART moved the following proviso at the close of the clause:—"That nothing herein contained shall have the effect of reducing to a misdemeanour any such offence which, if this act had not been passed, would amount to the crime of high treason, or be deemed in any manner to alter or affect the law relating to high treason; but no person indicted for a misdemeanour under this act shall be entitled to an acquittal on the ground that the acts proved against him amount in law to the crime of high treason."

After considerable discussion, the clause was agreed to.

Lord D. STUART then asked if the Government was prepared to take the bill into its own hands?

Lord PALMERSTON agreed to do so.

The House then resumed, the report was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the suspension of the standing order, which declared that no public bills, unless of an urgent character, shall be read a second time by that House after the 25th of July, be suspended, with a view to the consideration of the Bribery Bill.

Lord REDESDALE opposed the motion, not in reference to the bill, but he thought that the House ought to stand by its resolution.

The Earl of AMHERSTY thought that the standing order should be construed in a liberal spirit, otherwise it would amount to a most arbitrary obstruction to important measures of legislation.

The Earl of DERBY, without reference to the merits of the bill, contended that there were no sufficient reasons given why they should depart from a resolution adopted by the sense of their Lordships generally, and after due deliberation. The Bribery Bill could not be considered a measure of urgency.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the resolution would have never been agreed to, if it were understood that it would operate against a measure of this important character.

After some further discussion, the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 41 to 32.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The Earl of DERBY gave notice that he would offer no further opposition to the measure.

The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time.

The Inclosure, &c., of Land Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill was also read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill passed through Committee.

Mr WILSON (in answer to Sir J. Shelley) said that the Treasury was considering what change could be made in the law respecting the sale of cow-beasts and chicory, so as to remedy the evils complained of by the Duke.

The remaining Estimates were agreed to.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Militia (No. 2), Militia (Ireland), Militia Ballots Suspension, Crime and Outrage (Ireland), and Judgment Execution Bills.

STAMPED LETTER-PAPER.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. WILSON said that the Government had under their consideration the propriety of supplying the public with letter-paper ready stamped for transmission by post.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (in reply to Sir J. Shelley) stated that the question of the Newspaper Stamp had been under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown; but, owing to the extraordinary pressure of business this session, he was afraid that no legislative enactment worthy the importance of the subject could at present be adopted. The whole matter, however, would, doubtless, receive a full consideration from the Government during the recess.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. LAWLEY.

Sir G. GREY (in reference to a motion given by Sir J. Pakington upon the subject of the appointment of Mr. Lawley to the Governorship of South Australia) said that that appointment had been cancelled by the Government, in consequence of information having reached them that Mr. Lawley was a speculator in the Funds, while he was acting as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He (Sir G. Grey), however, believed that Mr. Lawley, so far from being a gainer, was a loser by those speculations.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, after the statement of the right hon. Baronet, he did not think it necessary to pursue the matter further, and would withdraw his notice.

After some conversation the subject dropped.

MAYNOOTH.

The House having gone into Committee upon the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill,

Mr SPOONER moved that "The President, Vice-President, and students of Maynooth College, and the expenses of the establishment granted by the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 25," be added to subsection B: in other words, that the votes for those purposes be subjected to the annual revision of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER called upon the House to reject the proposition summarily; for, valuable as the bill was the Government would not feel itself justified in proceed with it if such an amendment of the hon. member were adopted

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his hope that the people of this country were deeply indebted to the political claims assumed by the Roman Catholic Church with respect to the Established Church.

Lord J. RUSSELL regarded the motion as calculated to add to any agitation.

Mr NEWDEGATE supported the amendment.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared—For Mr. Spooner's amendment, 43; against it, 103: majority in favour of the Government, 60.

The bill then passed through Committee.

Several bills on the paper were forwarded a stage.

CONSECRATION OF COLEBROOKDALE CHURCH.—Last week this new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Hereford. It has been erected and endowed by the munificence of Abraham Darby, Esq. The style is Decorated English, and the material the fine limestone of the district. The base is giving by the late Alfred Darby, Esq., on the occasion of the foundation stone being laid. The church has some windows of stained glass, finely executed; and a noble organ, the gift of a lady. The belfry tower has a clock, with an illuminated dial; the cost was £800 nearly, £200 of which was subscribed by the workmen of Coalbrookdale. The Rev. John Hayes is the Incumbent.

DEATH OF GENERAL NEY.—A very afflicting events has just occurred to an illustrious French family. The Duke d'Elchingen, second son of Marshal Ney, has died at Gallipoli. The Duke had felt for some days slight indisposition, when, on the morning of the 16th ult., he received the death of his mother. That melancholy intelligence seemed to affect him deeply; very soon after hearing it alarming symptoms appeared, and at four in the afternoon he had ceased to exist. The Duke was present at the expedition to Antwerp, and at several expeditions to Africa, and was always remarkable for his bravery and intelligence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS

JOHN HAY FORBES, LORD MEDWYN.

of Alyre and Gordenstown.

This eminent Scotch lawyer, formerly a Lord of Justiciary under the courtesy title of Lord Medwyn, died last week. He was born in 1776, the second son of the accomplished Sir William Forbes, sixth Bart., of Pitsligo, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir James Hay, Bart., of Haystoun His call to the Scottish Bar dates as far back as 1799, and his appointment to the office of Sheriff Depute of the county of Perth, in 1807. In 1825, he became a Judge of the Court of Session; and in 1830, was constituted a Lord of Justiciary. That office he resigned in 1849; and finally to rest from the judicial bench in 1852. He married, in 1805, Louisa, third daughter of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, Bart.,

THOMAS MEYNELL, ESQ., OF KILVINGTON HALL AND THE FERRAGE, COUNTY YORK.

This venerable country gentleman the representative of a very ancient Catholic family—died on the 19th ult., in his eighties year.

Mr. Meynell was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham. In 1803 he raised a corps of volunteers, consisting of three companies of infantry, which he commanded with the rank of Major. In 1825, being then chairman of the proprietors, he laid the first rail of the Stockton and Darlington Railway—the first public road of that description constructed in this kingdom. Mr. Meynell married, 23rd August, 1804, Theresa-Mary, eldest daughter of John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon, in Essex, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, Thomas Meynell, Esq., now of Kilvington and the Ferrage, J.P., who is married to Jane, eldest daughter of W. Mauleverer, Esq., of Arncliff Hall.

THE VERY REV. RICHARD MURRAY, D.D., DEAN OF ARDAGH.

This learned and accomplished divine—the well-known author of "Ireland and her Church"—died a few days since, in the south of England, whither he had gone in the vain hope that change of air and climate would benefit his sinking health. Formerly assistant of the late Mr. Mathias in the Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, he was promoted to the living of Askeaton, county Limerick, and was subsequently selected by the Duke of Wellington to fill the Deanery of Ardagh. That important position, and also that of Vicar-General of the diocese, he held for more than a quarter of a century. His death is deeply lamented.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of the mean temperature of the day from the Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
July 28	30.165	72·6	52·5	61·6	— 0·7	69	N.E.	·01
„ 29	30.137	77·8	45·4	62·2	0·0	68	S.E.	·00
„ 30	29.928	81·6	56·6	68·2	+ 6·0	73	W. & S.W.	·00
„ 31	29.736	76·1	58·0	65·3	+ 3·1	85	S.W. & W.	·53
Aug. 1	29.651	69·4	58·1	62·2	0·0	78	W.N.W.	·24
„ 2	29.627	70·5	49·2	59·4	— 2·8	76	W.	·40
„ 3	29.774	59·0	54·5	56·7	— 5·5	100	CALM.	1.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on a scale on which that one saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 30·17 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29·63 inches by Monday, and increased to 29·82 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29·852 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 61·0, being the same as the average of the corresponding week during 15 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 33·2°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on July 29th, and the highest on the 28th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was °.

The greatest was 34·4° on July 29th, and the least 4·8° on August 3rd.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of 1·61 inches (two inches and one-tenth).

Thunder was heard on July 30th and last and during the night common to the 2nd and 3rd August.

The weather during the first four days of the week was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud, during the rest of the week the weather was cloudy and unsettled.

For the month of July the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29·8[illegible] inches. The highest reading of the barometer during the month was 30·[illegible] on the 2nd, and the lowest on the 29th, being the range of the barometer during the month 0·[illegible] inches. The number of days on which rain fell was 11·[illegible]. The mean of the daily readings of temperature during the month was 61·[illegible], being 2·[illegible] above the average of the corresponding month during 15 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 55·9°. The mean temperature of the dew-point was 53·[illegible]. The mean degree of humidity was 74 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 2·1 inches.

Lewisham, August 4, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, there died of 788 boys and of 770 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. There must also be an excess of 100 over the average of the last corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years. The number of deaths registered during the same time was 1210, being 210 above the number in the preceding week, and 40 in excess of the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years corrected for increase of population. The zymotic class of diseases, which numbered 393 deaths in the previous week, rose this week to 422. This increase is mainly owing to diarrhœa, which has made considerable progress since the 26 deaths which occurred last week. It was fatal this week in 133 cases—viz., to 42 children under fifteen years of age, to 78 persons between fifteen and sixty years, and to 13 persons sixty years old and upwards. Diarrhœa has increased from 58 to 84 in the last two weeks.

THUNDERSTORM.—On Thursday morning, at two o'clock, a thunderstorm, accompanied with heavy rain and hail, passed over the metropolis. The rain fell so heavily, that in some places it covered the pavements, owing to the sewers being surcharged.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT is announced as likely to take place about the middle of this month—most probably on the 15th, the annual Ministerial whitebait dinner, which precedes the termination of the session, having given on Saturday the 12th, at Greenwich.

A NEW CHARITY.—A public meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, for the establishment of an asylum for the permanent cure of those who, by disease, deformity, or accident, are hopelessly disqualified for the duties of life. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £200.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—It is proposed to place the management of the ventilation of both houses and all the Committee-rooms and other Chambers (except the library of the House of Lords), to which the librarian will attend, under the superintendence of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney. The alteration lately made by him in the ventilation of the House of Commons appear to have given general satisfaction. The cost of lighting the two Houses is as follows:—House of Peers, in all its lobbies, 18s. 11½d. per hour; House of Commons, with its lobbies, 36s. 11d. per hour.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.—The annual dinner of this company—which is celebrated on the 1st of August, the anniversary of the accession of the Brunswick dynasty to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland—took place on Tuesday, at the Fishmongers'-hall, London-bridge. Mr. Toogood officiated for the Prime Warden, who was prevented by illness from presiding. Amongst the company present were—Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, Lord Charles Russell, Lord Ernest Bruce, the American Minister, Sir Charles Wood, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, &c. Lord Palmerston and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were unfortunately prevented from attending. After the usual loyal toasts, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm, the Chairman proposed the "Health of her Majesty's Ministers," to which Sir C. Wood returned thanks. The company separated at a late hour.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We have received from the Rev. Sir Harry Burrard, the following very interesting letter, relative to our account of his accomplished cousin, the late Mrs. Southey:—

Walhampton, Lymington July 31, 1854.

As a near relative of my ever-to-be-lamented friend, Caroline Ann Southey, I have read with delight your observations upon the purity of her life, &c., &c.

With William Lisle Bowles, I had been intimate for sixty-five years, when we were associates at Trinity College, Oxford. My cousin, Caroline Southey, was the daughter of Captain Bowles, a much-esteemed officer in the service of the East India Company. He married my first cousin, Miss Burrard, sister to the late Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.

I recollect the ceremony of marrying Caroline Bowles to my friend Robert Southey—one of the most able, unostentatious, and heavenly-inspired men I ever met with in the course of a long life.

They were on a visit to myself a month after their marriage. He was then *very absent* in his mind, straying constantly into a wrong bedchamber, but we never contemplated the sad result with so much pleasure as that the Almighty to afflict him, which rendered my cousin's life for (I think) four years a most unhappy one, augmented by sad family scenes.

But she did *her duty by her husband*; and on the 20th inst. (when I was in her house) it pleased God to receive her pure spirit in a profound sleep, without pain, without a sigh, or a momentary struggle.

And thus gently, this gentle-thoughted woman and most excellent poetess, whose name will live in our literature, was removed from among us. Where was she buried? at Crosthwaite, with her husband, or at Boldre, made memorable by her own chapters of churchyard poetry in prose?

Government (so the Chancellor of the Exchequer informs us) has no intention of turning out the Royal Academy from its one-half of the present National Gallery; and yet Government, while admitting the great unfitness of the present building for the pictures we possess, is, as yet, undetermined what shall be done with respect to the Kensington site, or the new building which it sees in the dim distance of an uncertain future. We confess we had expected a different kind of answer from Mr. Gladstone, not with respect to the Royal Academy, but with regard to a fitting gallery for our pictures. Mr. Disraeli, when he held the purse-strings of the nation, evinced a sincere sympathy with what we cannot help calling the demands of the nation, for a new National Gallery; but then Mr. Disraeli is up in the history of King Charles I., and his own father's commentaries on that King's reign. He knows, too (no one better), how much the fine arts tend to civilisation, though at times cultivated by very rough professors.

This week has been plentiful of complaints against certain noisy and unknowing members of Parliament, who love to resist any vote proposed in the House of Commons for the preservation of our national monuments. As for war-grants and peace-grants, we have had a sad realisation of a well-known line—

Fears of the brave and follies of the wise.

We have seen an Admiral fearful of our successes at sea; and we have a peaceful member of the name of Wise refusing a grant for the restoration of the statue of King Charles I., at Charing-cross, for this very artistic reason, that Charles I. was a bad king. Now, we will not wander into a defence of the man Charles Stuart with such a member as Mr. Wise; but we must own to some surprise at finding any gentleman so unacquainted with what is beautiful in art as to resist a grant of a thousand pounds for the restoration of the finest proportioned pedestal in the world. But Mr. Wise was by himself, as he was beside himself, and the money has been voted.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, of 1824, would not admit Lord Byron's body within the walls of Westminster Abbey, though Sir John Cam Hobhouse was ready with the costly fees required by Dean Ireland and his Chapter for sepulture even in Poet's Corner; and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster of 1854 will not suffer a statue of Tim Campbell to be erected in the Abbey, because, having his body (heavy fee prepaid), the subscription has been insufficient to do more than pay for a able artist for marble, and a mason's work. The grave of the author of "Ye Mariners of England" and of "The Battle of the Baltic" cannot be marked for want of two hundred guineas, demanded by Dean and Chapter. It is time that the public should take certain public places into its own care. Let us parishes Hampstead-heath for ourselves and for unborn generations; and, as this Dean and his Predecessors die out, let us take Westminster Abbey into our own hands. To say we are adding to the popularity of the Dean and Chapter show, by the grant of a large grant for the restoration of the first monument, surely we should couple our public grant with some popular condition. Let Sir William Molesworth look to this.

We were taken the other day to the dead-room of the Royal Academy in Somerset-house—a museum designed by that lover of King George III., and decorator of tombs, Sir William Chambers, for Joshua Reynolds, Chantrey, and others. What a change! They are now the rooms of the very able Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. The Registrar himself sits in the stripped library of the Royal Academy, with its vacant centre ceiling piece (formerly filled by the Theory of Painting, painted for the spot by Sir Joshua Reynolds), and with some few memorials about it, chiefly by Cipriani, showing what it once must have been like. The Great Room, in which the leading glories of the Academical School of Painting have been hung—a room most admirably lighted—is now portioned into re-mi, and commanded by a gallery of clerks recording births, marriages, and deaths—births in red-covered books; marriages in green; and deaths in black. When we contemplate the present use of this building, we cannot help thinking that the bust of Michael Angelo, over the door, is a mistake; and that Michael should be supplanted by a bust of Malthus or Miss Martineau—or with both, in profile, of both—

Dilling,
Like Philip and Mary, on a shilling.

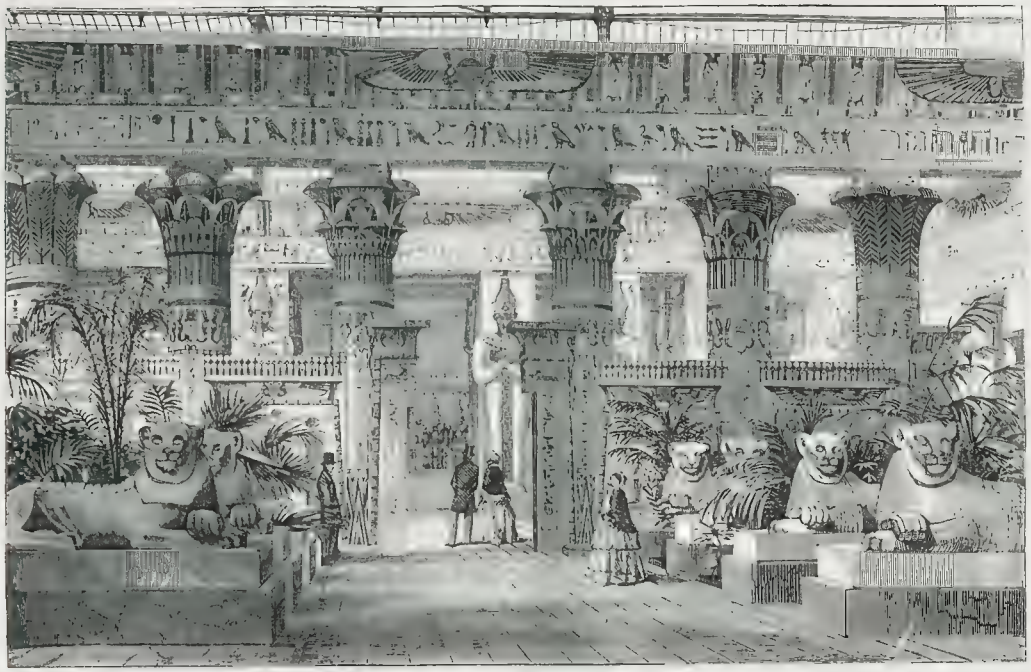
Perhaps Mejor Graham will not think our suggestion altogether out of place.

The great West-end publishers have adopted the early-closing movement on Saturdays. At three on that day, in the summer months, the West-end houses will be closed. Murray's *four* o'clock visitors, commemorated by Lord Byron, must meet, on Saturdays, at *two*—thanks to this very proper movement.

The Princess' Theatre is to be sold by public auction—nay, do not start at our Table Talk, Mr. Kean has nothing to do with the sale. We are not to lose "Margarita," and the "Courier of Lyons." Mr. Harley is still to delight us with his fun; and the "Storm in a Teacup" will still prove attractive on the same boards. The theatre, however, is for sale: it is advertised among the auction advertisements of the week, with this curious piece of intelligence annexed—that the theatre is let to Mr. Maddox, on lease, at £2800 per annum, and underlet to Mr. Kean at a greater rental.

Let (we are told, the disciples of Walton and Cotton be on the look-out next week for Mr. Pickering's *final* sale of rare old books. Such examples we observe of father Isaak and dear son Charles—the collection of a life of great opportunities and lavish expense. The sale is at Sotheby's.

The custom any pensions may run of £1200 a year, to be given by her Majesty's Ministers, in pensions, to persons distinguished in literature, science, and the fine arts, or to the widows and children of such persons, commences this month. It would be a proper and graceful act were Lord Aberdeen to raise the pension of the Ettrick Shepherd's widow from £50 to £100. It is due to the poet—it is due to the widow—it is due to Scotland.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—ENTRANCE TO THE EGYPTIAN COURT FROM THE NAVE, BY THE AVENUE OF LIONS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE EGYPTIAN COURT.

We resume our Illustrations of the Courts of the Crystal Palace with two Views of those appropriated to the Architecture and Sculpture of Ancient Egypt, thus described in Mr. S. Phillips's admirably-written "Guide-book":—

We approach the Egyptian Court rom the Nave by an avenue of lions, cast from a pair brought from Egypt by Lord Prudhoe (the present Duke of Northumberland), and we have before us the outer walls and columns of a temple, not taken from any one particular structure, but composed from various sources, to illustrate Egyptian columns and capitals during the Ptolemaic period, somewhere about 300 years B.C. On the walls are coloured sunk-reliefs showing a King making offerings or receiving gifts from the gods. The capitals or heads of the columns are palm and lotus leaved; some showing the papyrus in its various stages of development, from the simple bud to the full-blown flower. On the frieze above the columns is a hieroglyphic inscription, stating that "in the seventeenth year of the reign of Victoria, the ruler of the waves, this Palace was erected and furnished with a thousand statues, a thousand plants, &c., like as a book, for the use of men of all countries." This inscription is repeated, with some slight additions, on the frieze of the interior of the Court. On the cornice of both the inside and outside of the Court, are the names of her Majesty and Prince Albert, engraved in hieroglyphic characters, and also winged globes, the symbolic protecting deity of doorways. Entering by the central doorway, on the lintels and sides of which are inserted the different titles of King Ptolemy in hieroglyphics, we find ourselves in the exterior court of a temple in which the multitude assembled; the decorations of the walls are similar to those we saw outside; and it must be borne in mind that the colouring is taken from actual remains in Egypt. On the wall to the left is a large picture copied from the great Temple of Rameses III., or Rameses Mai Amun, at Medinet Haboo, near Thebes, showing the counting of the hands of the slain before the King, who is in his chariot; on the right-hand side of the Court is a representation of a battle-scene, with the Egyptians storming a fortress. Turning to the left, after examining the eight gigantic figures of Rameses the Great, forming the façade of another temple, we enter the colonnade of an early period, its date being about 1900 B.C. The columns represent eight stems and buds of the papyrus bound together, and are cast from a black granite column bearing the name of Amunoph, now in the British Museum.

Passing on we find ourselves in a dark tomb copied from one at Beni Hassan. It is the earliest piece of architecture in the Crystal Palace, its date being about 1640, B.C. The original tomb is cut in a solid chain of rocks that forms a boundary on the east of the Nile, separating the sandy desert from the fertile valley of the river. Although architectural remains exist in Egypt of a much earlier date than this tomb, it still possesses great value to us, for it may be considered as exhibiting the first *order* of Egyptian columns, which was employed in constructing buildings at as remote a period as two thousand years before Christ; this fluted column in another respect claims our attention, for there can be but little doubt that it supplied the Greeks with the model of their early Doric.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE EGYPTIAN COURT.—ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF BENI HASSAN.

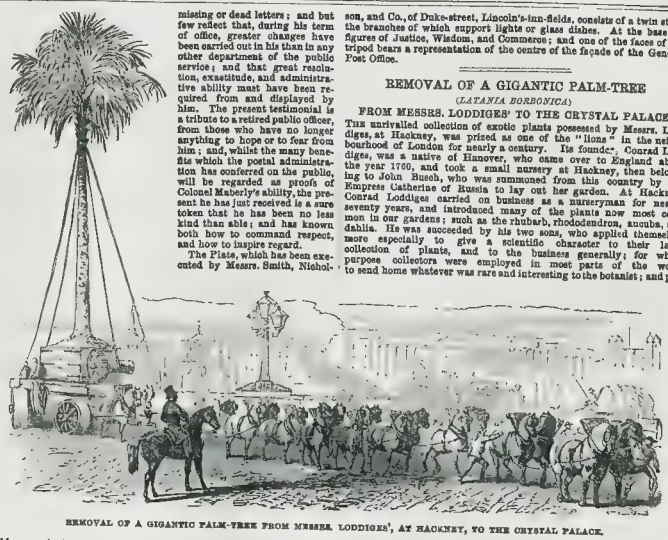
TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL MABERLY.

On Tuesday week, an elegant piece of table plate was presented to Colonel Maberly, the late Secretary to the General Post-office, by a large number of those who, having served under him during his long official career, and who have had frequent occasion to admire the firmness with which he has maintained the discipline necessary to the well-doing of so large an establishment, and the kindness which prevented that discipline from becoming irksome to his brother officers. This may be a proper occasion to remark that the Post-office has hitherto received a very scanty measure of justice at the hands of the public.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO COLONEL MABERLY.

With all its sins of mission and commission, the public is intimately acquainted; but of the amount of work accurately, speedily, and cheaply performed; of the great and beneficial changes silently and expeditiously carried out, those, perhaps, think least who benefit most thereby. The name of Colonel Maberly is known to many only in connection with missing or dead letters; and but few reflect that, during his term of office, greater changes have been carried out in his than in any other department of the public service; and that great resolution, exactitude, and administrative ability must have been required from and displayed by him. The present testimonial is a tribute to a retired public officer, from those who have no longer anything to hope or to fear from him; and, whilst the many benefits which the postal administration has conferred on the public, will be regarded as proofs of Colonel Maberly's ability, the present he has just received is a sure token that he has been no less kind than able; and has known both how to command respect, and how to inspire regard.

The Plate, which has been executed by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, consists of a twin stem, the branches of which support lights or glass dishes. At the base are figures of Justice, Wisdom, and Commerce; and one of the faces of the tripod bears a representation of the centre of the façade of the General Post Office.



REMOVAL OF A GIGANTIC PALM-TREE FROM MESSRS. LODDIGES', AT HACKNEY, TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

REMOVAL OF A GIGANTIC PALM-TREE

(LATANIA BORBONICA)

FROM MESSRS. LODDIGES' TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The unrivalled collection of exotic plants possessed by Messrs. Loddiges, at Hackney, was prized as one of the "lions" in the neighbourhood of London for nearly a century. Its founder, Conrad Loddiges, was a native of Hanover, who came over to England about the year 1760, and took a small nursery at Hackney, then belonging to John Busch, who was summoned from this country by the Empress Catherine of Russia to lay out her garden. At Hackney, Conrad Loddiges carried on business as a nurseryman for nearly seventy years, and introduced many of the plants now most common in our gardens; such as the rhubarb, rhododendron, acuuba, and dahlia. He was succeeded by his two sons, who applied themselves more especially to give a scientific character to their large collection of plants, and to the business generally; for which purpose collectors were employed in most parts of the world to send home whatever was rare and interesting to the botanist; and probably, no private establishment ever approached the multitudes of rare species, belonging to every cultivable division of the vegetable kingdom. About two years since, the whole of this unique collection was purchased by Sir Joseph Paxton for the Crystal Palace Company. The removal of the vegetable Titans has been an interesting labour, of which the Illustration represents a specimen, in the transit of a gigantic *Latania Borbonica*, or Fan Palm of the Mauritius. This individual tree was once in the collection of the Empress Josephine, at Fontainbleau. It was purchased and brought to England by Thomas Evans, Esq., of Stepney, at whose decease, in 1814, the tree was bought by the Messrs. Loddiges (the plant then being about five feet in height), and it remained in their palm-house until its removal on the 27th ult. The tree is now about fifty feet high, and weighs upwards of a ton; it is planted in a box, eight feet square, of solid earth. This ponderous mass, weighing fifteen tons, was removed to Sydenham as follows. It was first strongly encased in timber with iron bracings, and shored up on either side. A carriage of sufficient strength, and weighing seven tons, was then placed underneath, and thus the luxuriant load was drawn through the streets by thirty-two of Messrs. Younghusband's finest horses.

The progress of this stupendous plant through the metropolis, and the effect of the broad foliage—sometimes sweeping the three-story windows of the houses—will not be easily forgotten. The tree arrived safely at the Crystal Palace during the evening, to be placed among the other tropical plants.

"THE OLD CHATEAU."

We present our readers with an Illustration of the last scene of Mr. S. Coyne's new play at the Haymarket. For this striking *dénouement*, the previous portions of the drama seem to have been constructed—all conduct naturally to this catastrophe. An innocent wife, suspected by her husband, having thoroughly justified herself, at an interview brought about without her knowledge at "the Old Château," with a lover; nothing remains but that the *Othello* of the scene should countermand the orders that he has given to an accomplice to shoot the offending young man. He, however, falls a victim to his own contrivance. As throughout the piece, the conduct of the unfortunate husband has been, except in this one particular, irreproachable, his premature death under such circumstances is calculated to excite the utmost compassion, while the utmost indignation is felt for the *Iago* tempter. These are the only

MISS REYNOLDS. MR. HOWE. MR. H. FARREN.

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE OLD CHATEAU," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

feelings produced on the spectator by the situation. It doubtless required great delicacy on the part of the dramatist to avoid inducing an unworthy sentiment; but, so chaste are the colours in which the heroine is portrayed, so pure is the state of her mind represented throughout as thoroughly unconnected is she with all the circumstances by which the fatal result is necessitated, that it is impossible to suspect her of any sinister motive. Such a theme we must, however, admit, has serious difficulties; and prudence requires that these should in general be carefully avoided. Mr. Coyne, in encountering them, has proceeded with the utmost caution. The accessories of the scene, as we stated last week, with the ominous atmospheric effects beyond the lattice, and the general character of the old gloomy apartment at dead of night, are in admirable keeping with the pathetic tragedy therein enacted, and do great credit, indeed, to the painter. Aided by such artistic effects, the curtain falls on the action, while the mind of the spectator is in a purely aesthetic state, both as to the incident and its representation, and not at all in a condition to indulge in any curiosity, lying beyond the local situation and the immediate event. However, to those who judge of poetry on conventional grounds, the subject, if not the treatment, requires some apology.

THE GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL AT WINDSOR.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

THE proceedings of the general Courts Martial, lately held at Windsor, shed an air of more than usual gloom over the festivities of the Garter. It is revolting to those unacquainted with the service. Unthinkable as was the conduct occasioning the investigation, the public at large should be disabused of the supposition that similar fracas are of frequent occurrence among officers who have the honour to hold her Majesty's commission. Truth is diametrically opposed to so erroneous an idea. Yet the avidity with which the details have been received and commented on, suggest the inference that the case in point is to be entertained as a system not unusually pursued in barrack life. Nothing can be adored palliative of drunkenness, from the shameful excesses of a gentleman—a term, however desecrated in the present era, conveying a sense jealously guarded by every old soldier, and inculcated on all so designated by the Queen on their first entering the service. Those ingredients to cast unmerited odium on the members of a distinguished branch of the State by reason of the inexcusable behaviour of a few, might call to recollection acts of oppression committed by other young men, not under military control which, though equally free from premeditated malice, produced results more indelible. The case has fallen to the lot of the parties where offence is now canvassed. If non-observance of strict rectitude was on every occasion pounced at in proposals, few could evade censure. The exacerbation arising from publicity would, in that case, be visited on the delinquent, having him only to the infliction of disgrace. The reputation of others unconnected with the charge would remain unassailable. But in a body constituted as is the Army, where the *esprit* of the profession is based on disconnecting acts prejudicial to its reputation, it is needless of even one is felt as casting a stigma on the whole. To that sensitive appreciation of its dignity may be traced the estimation in which a British officer is held. How doubly cautious, then, should be the actions of every man during his military career, not alone for the sake of his individual reputation, but also to avert the onus which in some degree must indistinctly attach to his brethren in arms, by his deviating from the bearing of a gentleman. The cause of the recent Courts Martial is attributable to that most pernicious of evils—philoprogenitiveness, according to Locke, "leaves no safe-conduct behind, and is no fortune profits either body or mind." Fatally destructive as the above vice proves when indulged in private life, it becomes a perfect curse when engrafted on a regiment. Other species of libertinism may have their sway, when, possibly, by repletion, disgust will arise, eventually eradicating the disease. But the confirmed gambler, infuriated with the baneful excitement, pertinaciously pursues his favourite vice, reckless of impending ruin, which sooner or later is sure to track his career. The introduction into a corps by the admission of such a character as the above, self-debased himself, he exerts every method of persuasion to envelope the unmarked into the vortex of his destruction. In brief space the harmony of the regiment is destroyed, long-standing friendships become severed, discipline is undermined, until at last dishonest practices are resorted to, annihilating the last vestige of self respect. End not this humiliating exposition. Such fast rein those who have attained so unenviable a notoriety, that crime might have passed unshadowed by the remembrance of transgressions, embittering each hour of existence. The difficulties incumbent on the position of a commanding officer are great, and sometimes onerous in the extreme; yet, without resorting to a discreditable system of espionage, it appears incomprehensible how laxity in morals can be countenanced by the juniors, without coming to the knowledge of their superiors. In well regulated regiments such peculiarities could not be tolerated for a second. On conviction of the fact, the offender would be subjected to severe animadversion and reproof; but, if that failed to enforce discontinuance, removal from the corps would inconteatably ensue. Circumstances may arise in which the authority of the Colonel may not be enabled immediately to control, but perseverance in evil cannot for long evade observation; and the sooner such step is separated from the flock, the less detrimental will it prove to the remaining members.

While tables are constantly laid out in the anterooms of regiments, after mess, affording a rational amusement for those who prefer harmless recreation to prolonged sitting after dinner, or the solitude of their own barrack-room—parlies of a different description to the full country quarter. On such occasions, gambling is unheard of: the game is frequently played without stakes; or, if money is risked, the sum ventured is so insignificant as to render it, in a pecuniary view, perfectly indifferent to either party who wins. Nightly, these anterooms proved to have been noted at Windsor, and the infatuation of the barracks allotted for the accommodation of the officers. The full particulars have been fully investigated by the inquiry held here. The Judge Advocate General's department has now before it the opinion on every one of the parties implicated in the transaction. It will impart a feeling of satisfaction to the public at large, listening to plausible argument, may be objected to the commission of ungentlemanly acts; and, finally, it may consolingly be hoped that the much-to-be-regretted example of the scandalous will protect every regiment in the service from the like-to-be-disgusting scene—PLAY.

THE NEW ACT ON GAMBLING-HOUSES.—On Tuesday the new act for the suppression of gambling houses came into operation. Suspected houses can be entered, and persons obstructing the entry of the police by bolts, bars, chains, or any other contrivance, may be fined £100, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months. The appearance of obstructions is to be evidence of the existence of a common gambling-house. Persons apprehended in such houses, or addresses, may be fined £50, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months. Persons gaming-house, under this act, is £500, or three months' imprisonment. A new feature in this act is the power given to magistrates to examine on oath any of the parties apprehended, and they are also to give evidence, to den. with the other witnesses. Persons giving evidence to be indemnified. Half of the pecuniary penalty to go to the informer, and half to the parish. An appeal is given to the Quarter Sessions.

A BRAVE HUNGARIAN.—During the siege of Silistria, the Russians, in order to dislodge the Arnouts from their ditch in front of the Arab Tabia, carried their own trenches within a few yards from that gallant defence, which was formidable only because the bravest men had ever lived hold it. So near was the Russian ditch that the engineers threw the earth by shovefuls into the Arnout ditch. This was effected with an enormous loss to the besiegers. On one occasion a Major Emmens, a gigantic Hungarian, issued from the ditch, leaving on the pole of a waggon, and challenged the Russians in the other ditch to come out and fight him. They accepted the challenge by taking hold of one of his legs, and endeavoured to drag him into their quarters; but the Arnouts took hold of his other leg, and pulled him in their direction, while Major Emmens, utterly unconcerned, flourished the heavy pole and mowed the Russians. Skulls were cracked and bones broken wherever that formidable weapon descended, and thus long free from his assailants the Arnouts drew Major Emmens over. In this affray his life was saved on this occasion, only to be lost on another five days after the Russians drove him into the Arnout ditch, the Russians dispatched two of their tormidable foes. They accepted the challenge by taking hold of one of the Arab Tabia, and, by the mere physical weight of these masses, forced their way in. A hand-to-hand engagement ensued in the interior of the Tabia when the Turks fought with the fury of madmen and the agility of serpents. The Russians meanwhile sought to secure the cannon. Perhaps, they meditated a retreat, and wished to carry off at least some trophy from Silistria. They had ropes with them, which they tied to one of the pieces, and then commenced pulling it through the embrasure into the ditch below. Major Emmens saw the attempt, rushed up to the gun, and held it back. A Russian officer, almost equal in size and strength to the Hungarian, attacked and wounded Major Emmens just as he was cutting the ropes. The two strong men then turned against each other. They fought and fell.—*Letter from Silistria.*

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

MUNICH, 25th July, 1854.

I HAVE found here an unexpected illustration of the power of the moral sentiments and intellect to govern and reform criminals, without using the lash or any severe punishments, and also irrespective of all theory or system. Herr Regierungsrath Obermaier is the Governor of the criminal prison of this city, and has under his charge above 600 of the worst male convicts collected from all the districts of Bavaria. Their sentences extend from eight to twelve years' imprisonment, and some of them for life. Their crimes have generally been attempts to murder, murder with extenuating circumstances, or highway robbery. A more unpromising collection of convicts could scarcely be imagined; and yet here there are no separate cells, no severe discipline, no paid superintendents, except a turnkey to each ward, whose station is outside the door, and who does not see into the apartment. The prisoners are collected in workshops, to the number of ten, twenty, or thirty, according to the size of the room; for the prison is merely an old cloister, and they labour each in a trade, under the superintendence of one of themselves. They sleep in similar groups, and have each a separate bed, a straw mattress, two very clean white sheets, a pillow, and a white blanket.* In winter there is a large stove in each sleeping-room, and also in each workshop. They eat in common, take exercise in the yards in common; and, in short, are under no perceptible restraint, except the prison bars and walls; and look much more likemen working quietly in different branches of production, in a great manufactory, than a collection of desperate criminals undergoing penal sentences. They card wool and flax, spin both, dye the wool, weave both, and dress both the linen and woollen cloth, so as to complete them for use. There are tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths' workshops; and in none of them is any intelligence, except that of the convicts themselves, employed either to teach or superintend. The bars on the window are so slight, and so many tools are intrusted to the convicts, that escape could be easily accomplished, for outside there is only one soldier, and he cannot see a fourth of the windows; yet the culprits do not break the prison; they obey cheerfully, they work diligently; and there is not a moral culprit about them that is extraordinary. Of course they differ in mental condition, and moral expression, as their brains and training vary; but I mean to say that there is a moral calmness over them in dealing with the weapons, and about moral and mental expression in the countenance, the best I have seen, and longest in prison, that speaks highly of the success of their treatment.

How has all this been accomplished? By the genius of one man, Herr von Obermaier; I say genius, because it appears to me that he, and such men as Mr. Nash, in London, and Candidat Wicher at Hamburg, who are able, by the mere influence of their moral and intellectual faculties, to tame, guide, and mould the rudest and most brutal of their countrymen, indicate a mental power, original, Heaven-sent beneficient, which works independently of rules, and cannot be communicated, and which may, therefore, be regarded as genius for the moral world. Be this as it may, I proceed to explain how it operates.

"How do you," said I, "deal with a man who has no moral, determined character, who spurns your authority, and means to run you down?" "Every prisoner," replied he, "has original latent power in his character, and I convert it into a human, intelligent, moral principle. I appeal to his moral feelings, as brothers or sons would; and they must be touched by my sincerity and sentence. I appeal to him as a man. I tell him that I am his friend and not his enemy. That I regard him as one to be reformed, and not punished. I explain to him the rules of the house, and tell him that they are all calculated for the improvement of the prisoners; that if he will be my friend I shall be his, and that suffering and misery will overtake him here only in consequence of his own fault. The rudest natures, I have found, can rarely resist such an appeal. To the prisoners often roll down checks of tears as I speak to them of reform, and I soon make them feel that my words are not empty, but the expression of actual things. I give the new-comer into the care of the superintendent of the department for which he is most suited, and recommend him to his care as his friend and adviser, and I appeal to the other men in his behalf. Should the new-comer, as frequently happens, not believing in the reality of the law of kindness, begin to have all to his fellow-convicts, they soon ask him and set him right. The public spirit among them is in favour of obedience and steady conduct, and they say to him, 'That conduct will not do here: Herr von Obermaier is our friend, and we shall not allow you to act contrary to the rules of the house.'"

"But," said I, "at night are not all abominations practised, or how do you restrain them?" "You see," said he, "that there is a space between each bed; an overseer, one of themselves, whom I can thoroughly trust, is on watch all night with a bright light burning in every room, and every offence is observed and reported to me. I use persuasion with the offender—punish him by withholding part of his food, or depriving him of some other enjoyment—and he generally gives up his misconduct. When the general spirit of the men is directed towards virtue, an individual finds it extremely difficult to persevere in vice in the face of their condemnation."

"Have you any rewards for good conduct?"—"Yes; the men are paid for their labour; a certain sum is deducted for their food, which is wholesome and nourishing, including meat three times a week; they are allowed to spend a certain sum in extra comforts, if they please; and a third portion is allowed to accumulate as a means of support at their discharge."

"What percentage return to this or other prisons after expiry of their sentences here?"—"Out of thirteen hundred, eleven hundred have been reformed." "Have you any moral staff to assist you?"—"Only a schoolmaster and a chaplain." From all I could learn, these perform only their official duties, and he himself is the sole governor, guide, judge, and friend of the prisoners.

* The sleeping-rooms are overcrowded, and there is no provision for proper ventilation; the consequence is, great sickness and mortality.

"I see," said I, "that this establishment is penetrated to the core, and in every department, by your spirit. Are there any young men sent to you by the Government, to imbibe it from you, so as to be able to carry on the good work when age shall have impaired your powers?"—"No: foreigners come here and inquire into my plan—many such come—but here I am nobody; the Ministers grudge the expense; and many persons complain that I make the prisoners too happy. Nobody thinks it an honourable thing to manage a prison; and, when I die"—a shrug of the shoulders finished the sentence.

I told him of Pentonville and the English prisons. "I know all about them," said he: "I have considered their merits in a pamphlet, 'Die Verhandlungen über Gefängnissreform, &c., oder die Einzelhaft mit ihren Folgen.' Read it, and you will understand my views."

I have read it, and find that he condemns the principle of vengeance or punishment, the lash, the separate system, and all inflictions calculated to embitter the prisoner's life. He maintains that criminals cannot be improved by severity, and that an enlightened spirit of humanity, emanating from the governor and through every individual of the prison, will supply the most perfect guarantees for obedience, diligence, and individual morality that can be procured. "If once," says he, "the prison is pervaded by a sound public opinion, and the desire of improvement has gained the ascendency, then the reformed penitents (Büsser, for he avoids the word convicts), become such powerful instruments of further improvement that complete security in every department, and for every individual, is established; a security so great that one cannot expect always to find the like of it beyond the walls of the prison. "When," he adds, in large print, "the whole system of a prison is founded on humanity, the most unbounded confidence in the overseers is the natural consequence, loyalty to the general good speedily becomes the object of all, and when this has once been established, gross excesses, scandalous behaviour, and brutality are no longer to be apprehended; in general, they are no longer possible, and become exceptions very rarely occurring."

Here, then, we have a prison without classification of prisoners, without a staff of moral superintendents, without the prospect of abridged confinement as a reward for good conduct, without the lash, the solitary cell, the tread-mill, the crank-wheel, pious visitors, or any of the other appliances regarded as indispensable elements of prison discipline in England, and the place of them all is supplied by the enlightened humanity of one man!

Herr Obermaier is apparently between fifty and sixty years of age, of middle size, and quite a gentleman in manners and station. He has been many years employed in the prison department. He is of middle stature, well made, has a brain of full average size, largely developed in the moral and intellectual regions, with a moderate base. His temperament is nervous, sanguine, bilious. He is distinguished by a soft, kind, true, yet firm manner; a clear, active, penetrating intellect; an unpretending earnestness; and, when he finds that he is appreciated, his eye glistens with touching flashes of moral enthusiasm that commend him to one's love and esteem.

What conclusion, then, can be drawn from this example? In my opinion only one—that the spirit of enlightened humanity is the most effective instrument of prison discipline; the cheapest and the safest for the public, and the best adapted to reform offenders. But I do not say that, in the hands of every man, it is capable, without rules or assistance, of producing such results as I have herein described. Herr Obermaier is, in his own department what George Bidder was in calculation, Arkwright in machinery, Watt in steam, Davies in invention, what Shakspeare was in poetry—a man inspired by nature to do things which common men cannot accomplish, and to do them by a kind of practical instinct, the exact operation of which he cannot explain. But a man of an active and instructed intellect may observe the great principle which such geniuses are sent to illustrate, and he may, by study, carry from his example, and not so high, a practical governing power. We must observe the knowledge of the circumstances also under which these moral phenomena appear. In Bavaria there are no large manufacturing towns, and the self-determining action engendered by free mass meetings is unknown. The Bavarian criminals, therefore, differ considerably from the English in character. Herr Obermaier told me that the great majority of them have come to him grossly ignorant and very ill brought up; and that they have become criminals under the influence of drink, passion, or evil example. It was curious to me to observe the shapes of their brains. Some are almost cretins, and, to some extent, idiotic; others have large animal and intellectual, with deficient moral organs; others have large animal, with both the moral and intellectual organs tolerably full; while a very considerable number have the three regions—animal, moral, and intellectual—equally and pretty fully developed. These constitute the elements by which the prison is ruled. Herr Obermaier exerts an influence on these men of the most powerful and beneficent character, and attaches them to himself and to the cause of order and virtue by that mixed kind and practical administrative talent which he so fully possesses. The reflecting intellect is higher in the German race than in the English; and in prisoners it is also distinguishable. They are less impulsive, less opinionative, and calculate consequences better. In temperament, also, they are more lymphatic, and they have been accustomed to institutions in which the priest, the King, and the law, rule supreme, and subjects only obey. Grumbling and resistance are not allowed to Bavarians at large, and prisoners do not feel themselves so much aggrieved by command and restraint as an English thief and robber, accustomed to a lawless and reckless life, naturally does. There were about a dozen of men working in chains, with iron balls at their feet. They had very low brains, but even they were quiet; and the chains were part of their sentences, and not imposed in prison. On the contrary, Herr Obermaier had diminished the weight of both chains and iron balls, so as still to comply with the law, while he mitigated its severity. In the prison, also, the men were carding wool, and spinning flax with the hand, not because the Governor was unacquainted with machinery, but because he found it difficult to give employment to so many individuals, if he substituted machinism for manual labour, and he reckoned useful employment an indispensable element of success. Finally, the hours of labour, of meals, of exercise, and instruction were so judiciously arranged as to combine continuity of application with change of occupation, and thus to avoid at once dissipation of interest and ennui from monotony.

Without, therefore, supposing that the system here pursued may be successfully transferred to England, and that it will work equally well in the hands of English Prison Governors and on English criminals, all that I should recommend would be that its *spirit* should be adopted, and wrought out in good faith, under modifications suited to English circumstances.

Knowing how deep an interest you take in the department of human suffering, I trust to your excusing the length of this epistle, and

I remain, my dear sir,

Very truly yours,

GEO. COMBE.

THE TIPPERARY ABDUCTION CASE.

The trial of Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Tipperary, for the abduction of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, commenced at Clonmel, on Friday, July 28. The Court-house was crowded with the gentry and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The Attorney-General, who opened the case, gave a complete narrative of the affair. It appeared that Mr Carden had proposed for Miss Arbuthnot some time since; that his proposal was rejected with indignation, and that he had left no measure untried to effect the purpose of shattering the lady's decision; he followed her wherever she went, and endeavoured to force his society upon her in a manner that was highly reprehensible. On the 3rd of July, Mr. Carden assisted by six accomplices, attempted to carry her off. Force what he could not gain by favour. While on her way home from church an attack was made on the car in which Miss Arbuthnot was alone with her two sisters and Miss Lyndon. Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, and the Misses Lyndon. Having stopped the car, Mr. Carden proceeded to lay hands on Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, but, as she was farthest from the door, his first demand was for Miss Lyndon, who was nearest him, and in spite of her resistance, dragged her out, and at the same time Mrs. Gough made her escape, and gave the alarm. Mr. Carden, after considerable struggle, dragged Miss Lizzie Arbuthnot out of the car also, but she kept so firm a hold of him that both fell to the ground, and thus further time was gained. He then returned to the attack, aided by one of his men; but Miss Arbuthnot was not resisted so strongly as to give time for assistance to arrive, when Mr. Carden and his associates took to flight. In the carriage which Mr. Carden had provided for the abduction, were found two bottles of chloroform, some smelling salts, and several phials of medicine. A memorandum book was also found, in which were the following instructions:-

Look the demesne gate, and bolly and bushes all pursues, but do not endanger life; lead people to suppose I am shut up in the tower; take the guard at the house to manor house, and give Johnson a hint to be a friend and mislead the guards. Do not forward my letters, but write to me yourself to the Conservative Club, St. James's-street-London. Look after and protect the man who went with me.

The Jury found him guilty of the attempt to commit abduction, and also of assault. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour

The trial having closed, the arrangements which he had made are now very freely spoken of by his friends and others to whom he confided his plans. Mr. Carden had for some time previously been concocting measures for effecting his object, and finally decided upon conveying Miss Arbuthnot to Galway, where he had a steamer chartered for the purpose of taking her out to sea. Relays of horses were placed along the entire route from Rathronan to Galway. He intended, immediately on arriving at some port-town, point off the Galway Bay, to place his victim on board the steamer, which, in order to avoid excite ment or suspicion, was lying off the coast at some distance from the harbour, and it was then his intention to proceed direct for London. Mr. Carden has stated, since his imprisonment, to his confidential friends and advisers, that the preparations for his atrocious crime cost him no less a sum than £2850.

The sympathy of the people of Tipperary is altogether in favour of Mr. Carden, whom they look upon as a very ill-used man. Speaking of Miss Arbuthnot, they say, "He was far too good for the like of her."

NATIONAL SPORTS

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—The Caliph, 1. Herbert, 2
Railway Plate Handicap.—St. Faith, 1 Red Rose, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—Winkfield, 1. Bribery, 2. Ten started: 5 to 1 against Bribery, and 10 to 1 against the winner.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Enchantress, 1. Mohican, 2
Marine Plate.—Kennyside Hero, 1. Henrietta, 2
Corporation Plate.—Lizzy, 1. New Brighton, 2
Second Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Champagne walked over.

THURSDAY.

Pavilion Plate.—Kennyside Hero, 1. Roebuck, 2.
Brighton Cup.—Sharavogue, 1. Dolcetta, 2.
Rottingdean Stakes.—Slender, 1. Bribery, 2.
Similitude.—Bribery, 1. Jouvence, 2
Sussex Plate.—Mohicanites Maid, 1. Vautrey, 2
Champagne Stakes.—Andover, 1. Mount, 2

DURHAM RACES.—THURSDAY

Durham Handicap. Merry Monk, 1. Maid of Team Valley, 9.
Depef. Stakes.—Chicken, 1. Van Winckle, 2

THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—Extensive preparations are making at this place, which is appointed to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in Putney; and the numerous prizes will be distributed by the Lord Mayor at Cremorne Gardens. The aggregate amount of the prizes, consisting of pleasure boats and variety those of any other regatta, are no less than £600, of which £200 is given each day. The best prizes are to be rowed for over the course in the Thames, but are liberally thrown open to the world. The prizes include £100 for four oar (Lloyd's), and £20 for the best pair oar. The £200 each day is appropriated to steam vessels, each of which a pleasure boat will be exhibited at Cremorne Gardens

CRICKET.—THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND ENGLAND.—This great match was concluded on Wednesday. The scores stood:—England first innings, 113; second innings, 191. M.C.C. and Ground—first innings, 90; second innings, 116 for 2 wickets to go down

RACES TO COME.—The fixtures for next week will take place—at Odiham, on Monday; at Ripon, on Monday and Tuesday; at Yarmouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday; the North Staffordshire and the Reading, on the same days; and the Leeds, on Thursday and Friday.

AN ILLSE ROW IN NEW YORK.—A personal *rencontre* of a serious character took place at New York on the 13th ult., between the two Frenchmen, Messrs. Mesnard, formerly notoriously, and Mr. Mabille, proprietor of the *Fireman's Journal*—a New York organ of the Know-Nothing party. Mr. Mesnard, it appears, arrived by articles in the *Fireman's Journal* office at the office to demand an explanation. Mr. M'Master, who was not in at the time, fearing personal injury to himself, armed himself with a heavily-loaded walking stick and a revolver. In the afternoon of the same day Mr. Mesnard came upon the rival editor, unaware, in the street, and struck him several blows on the head with a small riding-whip. Mr. M'Master raised his cane to strike his assailant, but was knocked out of his hand. He then retreated a pace or two, drew his revolver, and presented it at his opponent's breast. Mr. Meagher immediately closed upon him, and Mr. M'Master fired. The ball passed over Mr. Meagher's left shoulder. Mr. M'Master was then knocked down. At this juncture the police came up, and both parties were taken before the magistrates, and held to bail to keep the peace.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The transactions in all national securities, this week, have been small compared with some previous periods; but prices have been firm and steady, and we had scarcely any important fluctuations in them. There has been a fair, but by no means active, demand for money, and the rates of discount have been well supported. The supplies of bullion to the Continent have been again liberal—viz., upwards of £200,000, chiefly gold. We have, however, received some large supplies from various quarters—1,700,000 dollars having arrived from Mexico, 800,000 dollars from New York, and about £700,000 from Australia. Only a portion has been sent to the Bank, and it is anticipated that the stock will continue to decline for some time hence. Any decrease in the value of money, therefore, is not expected at present.

The Market for Government securities on Monday was steady. The Three per Cents were done at 92½ to 92⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 92⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅛ to 93; and Consols for Account, 92⅝. Long Annuities, 18⅝, were 18⅝; India Stock, 223 to 226. India Bonds, 2s.; Exchequer Bills (£10,000), par to 3s. pre mium; Ditto, Small Scrip 3s. On Tuesday, prices kept up with much steadiness. The Three per Cent Consols sold at 92⅝ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 92⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅛ ⅜. Exchequer Bills were par to 2s. pm. par, and Exchequer Bonds, 2s. The transactions on Wednesday were limited in extent. The Three per Cents varied from 92⅞ to 92; the Three per Cents Reduced, 92⅝ to 92⅞; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅜ to 93⅝. India Stock, 224 to 226. Exchequer Bills, par to par; Ditto, Bonds, 3s. to par. On Thursday the three per Cent Consols were done at 92⅝ ⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced, 92⅝, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93⅛ to 93⅜. Exchequer Bills were par to 3s.; Bonds, 2s. to par.

At the Foreign-house, we may observe that prices have ruled steady, and that 70,000 dollars have come to hand in payment of the Mexican dividends. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—Mexican Three per Cents, 24¾; Peruvian Four and a-Half per Cents, 68; Spanish Three per Cents, 38¾ ex div.; Ditto, New Deferred, 18¾ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61 ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 92; Russian Five per Cents, 98; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89¾; Brazilian Five per Cents, 100; Colombian Three per Cents, 23; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85¾; and French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89¼.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending on the 5th ult. show an increase in the shipments of home manufactures, compared with the same month last year, of £234,303. The average monthly shipments this year have been £8,105,200, against £6,977,799 in 1853; and £5,581,765 in 1852

The Market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares has been tolerably firm and prices have ruled steady:—Australasia have marked 51¾; Chartered Bank of Asia, 3¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 11¾; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and Westm ister, 32 ex div., and bonus; Oriental, 46¾; Provincial of Ireland, 68¾; South Australian, 21; Union of Australia, 38 ex div.; Union of London, 23¾ ex div. Miscellaneous Shares have been steady:—Australian Agricultural, 44¾; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 107¾; Crystal Palace, 6¾; Ditto New, 3¾; Docks, East and West India Docks, 120; Electric Telegraph, 20 ex div.; General Steam Navigation, 25; London Docks, 105; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1¾; South Australian Land, 2¾; St. Katharine Dock, 84 ex div.; West London's Land, 11¾; Victoria Dock, 13¾. Canal Shares have been steadily firm as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 154; Coventry, 215; Leeds, New, 1 Lancaster and Lougborough, 87½; Neath, 190; Rochdale, 6; Southern Union, Worcester, 40¾; Stourbridge, 23½; Worcester and Birmingham, 34. Berlin Waterworks have been quoted at 3¾. Grand Junction, 77; Ditto New, 4¾; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 84; Kent, 80; West Middlesex, 101 ex div. In Railway Shares, Caledonian Consolidated, 84; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 12; Dundalk, 12; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 3¾; Eastern Counties, 10¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 88¾; Great Northern, 87¾; Ditto, A Stock, 72; Great Western, 78; Lancaster and Carlisle, 93; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 67¾; Leeds Northern, 58; London and North Western, 98; Ditto, Newcastle and Berwick, 75; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 42; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 61; Ditto, Guaranteed, 84; Scottish Central, 84; Scottish Eastern, 64; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 75; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 5; York and North Midland, 86¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, 1¼; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 106¾; Londonderry and Coleraine Half-shares, 4¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 11; Ditto, £6 6s., Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 10¾; Ditto, Five per Cent, 10¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Four per Cents, 103.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STOCKS.—Grand Trunk of Canada, A, issue, 4, Grand Luxembourg, 3¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 31¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾.

The market for Mining Shares has been exceedingly heavy, and the quotations have ruled almost nominal.

Friday Afternoon.

The Directors of the Bank of England having reduced the minimum rate of interest to 5 per cent, Consols have been steady to-day; but the business doing is by no means extensive. The Three per Cents are 92⅝ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 92⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93½. Exchequer-bills, 3s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—[illegible] by the arrival's of English wheat were on a very limited scale, and the [illegible] sterling. There was more firmness in the market, and about an average business was done, at an advance in the price of Monday of [illegible] some instances 1s per quarter. The imports of foreign consist [illegible] ports of Hull have [illegible] parcels were quoted [illegible] The week ending to-day [illegible] Wheat, 2210; oats, 620; flour, 1[illegible] 1[illegible] 1[illegible]

formed in Halévy's operas "Le Val d'Andorre" and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine." These were her first appearances on the stage. Dissatisfied with her position at the Opéra Comique, where she had a salary of only 2600 francs (£100 sterling) a year, and no other employment, she left that theatre, and accepted an engagement at Brussels at eight times the amount. M. Charles Hanssens, the eminent composer and *chef d'orchestre* (well known in our London musical circles), who went to Paris for the purpose of hearing her, perceived her merits better than M. Ferrin had done, and was the origin of this engagement, and the agent in effecting it. During two years her success at Brussels was most brilliant. An offer from Lyons, however, of 3000 fr. (£120) per month was not to be rejected. In that important city, which has been called "Pémule de Paris," in its cultivation of letters and the arts, Madame Cabel may be said to have reached that eminence which again roused the interest of the metropolis; and the manager of the Théâtre Lyrique persuaded her to accept a liberal engagement at that house—the third musical theatre of the capital. There, in September last, she made her début in Adolphe Adam's opera, "Le Bijou Perdu," with immense success; which, in May last, was further augmented by her performance of *Marie*, in "La Promise," which M. Clapisson wrote expressly for her. Auber and Meyerbeer were present on the first night of this opera, and went behind the scenes to congratulate the young prima donna on her talent and her success.

MADAME MARIE CABEL.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

In June last the St. James's Theatre was opened for French comic opera, by the company of the Théâtre Lyrique. Their performances are fresh in the memory of the musical public, and have been recorded in our columns. Madame Cabel has not been favourably situated for the full development of her powers. As a member of that company, she has appeared in pieces, belonging to their *répertoire*, by no means of a high class; and even in the pieces really worthy of her, she has not been adequately supported. But even this has, perhaps, contributed to show the extent of her talent and captivating qualities. In the "Fille du Regiment," in the "Sirène," and in the "Diamans de la Couronne," she excited a degree of enthusiasm, which could not have been exceeded had these fine pieces been played by all the strength of the Opéra Comique. Whatever has been the success of the season, it has been owing to her. Whatever has been achieved, she may say, "Alone I did it!" and her claim will be disputed by no one.

THE NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE LIGHT INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

THE NEW UNIFORMS.

We present our readers with an Engraving of a group of officers, attired in the new pattern of clothing, as sealed at the Board in Whitehall, for Light Infantry and Light Cavalry.

Henceforward the staff of the Light Infantry regiments are to wear a shako, light in construction to the one now in use, and more graceful. The small ball, the substitute for the feather, will be retained, and the number of the regiment will be conspicuously displayed in front. The coat will be a tunic or short frock, scarlet in colour, and double breasted. The collar will be low and open, with embroidered gold lace in crowns and stars, denoting the rank of the officer. For the shoulder belt and breast plate will be substituted a white patent leather waist-belt, with gilt ornaments in front. Epaulettes and sash will be abolished. The black trousers will be continued for the winter, and the blue for the summer. The new Infantry design is from an English house, Messrs. Moore and Co., of St. James's street. The new dressing-case, portfolio, and despatch-bag, so highly approved of by the Horse Guards, is from the design of Mr. West, of St. James's-street.

It may be remarked that the change in the Light Cavalry uniform is perfectly German. The new dress, as tested on Saturday last, consists of a rounded tunic, as seen in the Illustration, with a profusion of lace ending in "frogs." The belt will henceforward be worn under the garment. The colour will be as at present—blue. In lieu of the shako, as at present, the head covering will be a felt helmet, with a white plume.

The new dress for the Heavy Cavalry has not yet been decided upon.

WRECK OF "THE DOURO" STEAM-SHIP ON THE PARACELS IN THE CHINA SEA.—(SEE PAGE 114)

OPENING OF A NEW BRIDGE AT TRAVANCORE.—THE RAJAH'S STATE PROCESSION.

OPENING OF A NEW BRIDGE AT TRAVANCORE.

Travancore, the southernmost State in the west of India, including Cape Comorin, enjoys the most agreeable climate and presents the most picturesque and undulating views of the south of India. It is bordered on the east by the precipitous Ghats, and on the west by the sea. Between these the eye loses itself everywhere in trying to follow the labyrinth of hills of all forms and sizes; some covered with fantastic granite boulders, or, perhaps, by an antique pagoda—others by luxuriant forests. The valleys which separate them, winding like rivers, are chequered by green rice-fields, bordered by cocoa-nut topes. This country is favourably known in Europe by the liberal encouragement given by its Rajah to the cultivation of the arts and sciences. The skilfulness of the native carvers is also appreciated in this country. A splendid example of their work will be remembered in the magnificent ivory throne presented to the Queen by the Rajah of Travancore, and which attracted so much notice at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Travancore is now showing other signs of progression in the construction of bridges and amelioration of routes. The old bridge over the Karamany River, is situated near Trevandrum, the seat of Government; and, at a short distance from it, a New Bridge, more suited to the requirements of the times, has been built, and was opened in great style by his Highness the Rajah, on the 17th December, 1853. Our View shows, near the centre of the bridge, the Rajah's magnificent state car, before which the old regal carriages at Versailles, and the most brilliant of our Lord Mayor's, would have to lower their diminished heads. The car was followed by the Princes, courtiers, and native officials, in carriages and palanquins, with their attendant hosts of peons, and by a number of elephants in their court costumes. Below, on the bed of the river, were a troop of elephants, that joined with the cannon and the multitudes around in proclaiming their loud rejoicings. In the front were the Body Guards, the Rajah's Brigade, and the leading elephant, carrying his Highness's flag. Only part of the Body Guard is seen in our view; the rest of the procession is lost in the grove of cocoa-nut trees, and behind the Pavilion, where Lieut.-General Cullen, the British Resident, and other Europeans, shared in the ceremony, and waited on his Highness the Rajah.

The Bridge, though not large, is an earnest of that progress so necessary in India for the development of its resources. As such it merited the honours bestowed on the opening by the Rajah and the British Resident.

It is to be hoped that the Government of his Highness will persevere in their career of improvement: as far as the Rajah and the British Resident are concerned, everything is to be expected. The former is well versed in European science, and is himself an excellent practical chemist. His zeal for the promotion of science has been emphatically exhibited by the liberal scale on which he has for many years maintained a complete Astronomical and Magnetical Observatory; and we understand that a second station for the study of magnetical and meteorological phenomena is now in course of erection on the highest peak of the Ghats in Travancore. The latter, during a long residence in India, has bestowed his spare time in scientific observation of all kinds, including useful barometrical levellings of the greater part of India. His encouragement to all scientific works in Travancore, we believe, has been of the greatest moment. We hope to hear again from Travancore.

OPENING OF THE GANGES CANAL.

This stupendous work is hailed by the people of India as one of the grandest improvements yet effected by European civilisation and enterprise; and its completion has been accordingly attended with great rejoicing and congratulation.

The Canal was opened, with impressive ceremony, at half-past six a.m. on the 8th of April, when high and low, European and Asiatic, Christian and Heathen, for once co-operated in the same public object.

The Christian part of the community repaired to an enclosure set apart for the purpose, and there, under a *Shumeeana*, the inauguration service was performed (according to a form expressly prepared by the Bishop) by the Rev. Messrs. Hamilton, D'Aguiar, and Maddock. A large and attentive congregation of ladies and gentlemen assisted, among whom not the least impressed appeared to be the youthful ruler of Gwalior. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the party, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, ascended the massive staircase in the piers of the aqueduct. Here, amid the stirring strains of a military band, and the still more impressive silence of the myriads of spectators, Mr. Colvin stepped forward, and undid the fastenings and depressed the lever of the nearest gate. The broad majestic flood rushed through the opening. At this moment the

THE GANGES CANAL, AT ROORKEE.

Lieutenant-Governor, taking off his hat, took the lead in a hearty English cheer; and when it seemed stilled at last, it was only to be renewed with greater force than ever. "One cheer more," cried Mr. Colvin. "for Colonel Cautley," and the homage was vehemently given to the hero of the day.

As far as the eye could range, swelled the murmur of the people; frenzy gradually rising till massy crowds flung bodily into the flood, and ere long the broad channels were full of delighted swimmers.

The day was appropriately ended by a dinner laid out in a tastefully-arranged marquee. At the transver-e table at the upper end, were seated the Lieut.-Governor, supported by Colonel Cautley, Sir R. Hamilton, General Archdale, Sir H. Lawrence, &c. About 70 persons sat down to dinner.

After dinner Mr. Colvin rose and proposed "The Queen: God bless her, and protect our Isle and her Army." The Chairman then gave "The Governor-General of India;" and, in the course of his address, stated that, when Lord Dalhousie arrived in India, all the plans had been arranged for the vigorous prosecution of the Canal works; but, of the millions and near £400,000 which have up to this date been expended on them, all but £170,000 have been granted under his auspices. No crisis of war has been allowed to obstruct the prompt supply. By Lord Dalhousie, the revised and enlarged estimate amounts to about £1,560,000, on which the Canal, with its branches, are now to be completed, was recommended to the Home authorities, with the expression of his full confidence and satisfaction. Mr. Colvin then proposed "Lieut.-Colonel Cautley, and the Officers of the Ganges Canal;" for which Colonel Cautley returned thanks, gracefully referring to the co-operation of Mr. Thomason, Sir Robert Hamilton, and other gentlemen associated with him in the great work. The party then broke up. A fresh impulse was likewise given by Colonel Cautley to the overseers and other subordinates of the Canal department.

The great event of the day was announced to the Governor-General by electric tele graph; the time of transit (350 miles distant) being 47 min. 20 sec. His Excellency replied—"I have rejoiced over your message. All honour to Colonel Cautley. Dalhousie."

A very interesting account of the great work has been drawn up by Captain Baird Smith, and published in English, Oordoo, and Hindi. It commences with reference to the ancient canals of the Jumna canals, eastern and western, by the Mogul Emperors, and the improvements effected on them by the British Government to the renewal and great extension of their utility. The result has been that "great tracts of country, once desert and without inhabitants, are now filled with people; the crops that were liable to perish every year from the want of rain, are now secure, and every man on the banks of the canals can sleep soundly without dreaming of the loss of his year's toil because showers do not fall, and he knows that his family is sure of bread, even though the rains should fail altogether." This was only in a small part of these extensive provinces that such a fortunate condition of security and comfort had been established. Narrow tracts east and west of the Jumna, a small area in the Deyrah Dhoon, and a portion of Rohilkhund east of the Ganges, only had been protected from the scourge of drought by the rivers having been used to supply channels of irrigation and give fertility to the thirsty land. But the great tracts of these rich provinces were open to devastation by an accidental failure of the monsoon. The great leading motive, therefore, by which the British Government was led to sanction the Ganges Canal in the first instance, and to carry it forward, from its co mmencement to its close, with all the resources in men, money, and materials that could be procured, was to secure to its people in the country between the rivers Ganges and Jumna an immunity from the pains and losses that famine brings with it. The country is inhabited by nearly six millions of souls; it is thickly covered with villages occupied by industrious agricultural communities dependent on the soil for their daily bread. Many towns and cities are scattered over its surface and filled with active merchants, busy tradesmen, and industrious mechanics, of no mean skill in their way. To preserve all these people, with their wives and children, in security and comfort, it is above all things needful that the products of the soil should be secured, and under an Indian sun, and with Indian systems of culture, a abundant supply of water is the first want of the Zemindar; such a supply the Ganges Canal will bring to the boundary plains of nearly every Rukba in these provinces."

The improvement of the land and its revenue are of course the principal objects of such an undertaking, but they are not the only ones. The canal is to be navigable throughout. The main channel and every branch will receive boats of every description

Occupations.	Total of both Sexes.
Horse clipper	72
Hose (stocking) manufacture ..	65499
Hosier, haberdasher	6231
Hotpresser	300
Hound attendant	17
House-decorator	469
— And estate agent, rent collector	855
— Freemason	54309
Housekeeper (domestic servant	50874
Housemaid (domestic servant)	55945
Huckster, general dealer, costermonger	7209
Huntsman, whipper-in ..	254
Hurdle and fence maker ..	678
Hydropathy, Homœopathy, professor of	7
Ice dealer	16
Image and figure maker ..	378
Indiarubber, dealer, manufacture	403
Indigo, merchant, broker, manufacturer	26
Ink-maker	223
Inkstand maker	23
Inland revenue department	6082
Innkeeper (See also Licensed victualler)	29060
Innkeeper's wife	17447
Inn servant	69838
Instrument-case, razor-case— maker	28
Insurance—agent, officer ..	3808
Interpreter, translator ..	140
Invalid-chair maker	8
Iron agent, merchant, dealer — Manufacture, moulder, founder	30022
— Master, contractor ..	331
— Miner	28608
— Galvaniser	4
— Box maker	57
— Cask (patent) maker ..	6
— Hardware—dealer, agent	1172
— Planer, gatherer	4
— Plate worker	30
— Tube and pipe founder ..	37
— Turner and filer	8
Ironmonger	9041
Isinglass, gelatine—dealer, manufacture	94
Italian warehouseman—woman	102
Ivory—cutter, worker, dealer	667
Japanner, lacquerer	2813
Jet—carver, worker	184
Jet-miner	11
Jewel-case maker	140
Jeweller, lapidary (See also Goldsmith, Silversmith) ..	400
Joiner, wheelwright	183690
Judge, superior and local ..	85
Key maker	60
Knacker	94
Knife-maker (See also Cutler)	1603
Knitter	4502
Label-maker, ticket-writer ..	148
Labourer (branch undefined)	376851
— Agricultural	1077627
— and artificer in H.M. dockyards	5032
— Dock, dock and harbour service	18462
— Gas-agent, dealer	843
— Manufacture	63260
— Glove maker	40
Lacquerer, lacquerer	2812
Ladder-maker	14
Lamp contractor — and lamp maker	48
— Shade maker	455
Lamplack maker	64
Land, estate—agent	2353
— Proprietor	24427
— Surveyor	1373
Lapidary, jeweller	400
Lapp—shell maker	19
Last-maker	625
Latch maker	129
Lath-maker	1832
Law clerk	16626
— Parliamentary—agent ..	141
— Stationer	1096
— Student	1659
Law Court, officer of	1456
Lead agent, merchant, dealer — Manufacturer	2334
— Mine proprietor	26
— Miner	22530
— Pipe, tube maker	484
Leather—agent, merchant, factor	124
— Dyer	145
— Embosser and gilder ..	54
— Grainer, grounder	5
— Japanner	68
— Bag maker	36
— Case, portmanteau-maker	347
— Lace maker, cutter, worker	5
— Pipe-maker	43
Leech breeder, dealer, bleeder	88
Letter—cutter, maker	90
Librarian	456
Licensed victualler, beer-shop keeper	46861
Licensed victualler's, beer-shop-keeper's wife	26384
Life buoy-maker	5
Lighterman	1838
Lighthouse-keeper and light dues collector	263
Lime—merchant, dealer ..	244
Limestone—quarrier, burner	6308
Linen agent, merchant, dealer	305
— Flax, dyer	35
— Flax manufacture	93850
Linsey-weaver	131
Lint-manufacture	678
Liquorice-refiner	6
Loft and carpet-shoemaker ..	126
Listing, baize, serge manufacture	51
Literary, private secretary	141
Lithographer, lithographic printer	1990
Livery-stable keeper	1235
Local Board, officer of ..	1794
Locksmith, bellhanger ..	6422
Lodging and parlour-keeper	431
Lodging-house-keeper	23089
Looking-glass-maker	311
— Frame-maker	24
Loom-maker	18
Lumper, timber	91
Lunatic of no stated occupation	9026
Macaroni—dealer, manufacture	6
Machine-agent and broker ..	8
Machine and engine-maker	49062
Macintosh, waterproof article -maker, dealer	61
Madder—miller and grinder	7
Magistrate (not otherwise described)	2309
Maltster	11160
Manchester warehouseman	1174
Manganese-miner	154
Mangle-maker	13
Mangold-paper-maker	3
Manufacturing Chemist, fire-work-makers, &c. (employers and labourers) ..	4648

Occupations.	Total of both Sexes.
Manure—dealer, manufacture	188
Map—maker, publisher ..	236
Marble dealer, merchant — Mason	300
Marines (Royal)	1561
Marine-store dealer	3063
Market, lessee of	2
Mark-maker	36
Marqueterie-inlayer, cutter	6
Mason, paviior	101442
Mat, car, and block -maker	1775
Match—maker, seller	724
Matchbox, baudbox, hatbox maker	469
Mat-maker	1691
Mattress, bed-tick -maker ..	302
Meadsman, bran-dealer ..	312
Meat-salesman, butcher ..	67021
Mechanic, manufacturer, shopman, shopwoman (branch undefined)	17829
Medallist and medal-maker	21
Medical agent, officer of Medical Society	8
Medical student, assistant	3855
Medicine vendor, herb-doctor, &c.	814
Member of Parliament (not otherwise returned)	892
Menagerie, Attendants at ..	3
Merchant	10255
Messenger (not Government), porter, and errand-boy	101425
Messengers and workpeople employed by Government	3404
Metal—merchant, dealer, broker	52
— Refiner, turner, worker ..	99
— Galvaniser, stamper ..	5
— Sheet iron bedstead-maker	13
Metallic-box maker	16
Meter (branch not stated) ..	31
Mid-wife	2892
Militia (Staff, &c.)	274
Milkseller and cowkeeper ..	16826
Miller	27230
Milliner, dressmaker	267791
Millstone-maker, cutter ..	125
Mill-wright	2953
Miner. (See Coal, Copper, Iron, &c.)	3404
Mineral-water, soda-water, ginger-beer—manufacture.	1084
Mining Company's secretary and service	470
Minister, Baptist	1556
— Independent	1655
— Presbyter.an	2725
— Unitarian	14
— Wesleyan	1798
- (Protestant), not particularly described	1583
(See also Clergyman, priest.)	
Missionary, Scripture reader, itinerant preacher	975
Modeller	598
Model to artist	2
Mohair, Angola—manufacture	86
Mop-maker	113
Morocco leather manufacture	68
Mould-maker, die—engraver and sinker	41
— Engraver and printer ..	141
— Master, mistress	6755
— Publisher, seller	449
Musician (not teacher). (See also vocalist)	4200
Musical student	33
Musical Instrument—maker, dealer	3692
— Tuner	191
— String maker	151
Mu-lin agent, dealer	400
— Embroiderer	2338
— Manufacture	14098
Mustard maker	213
Nail manufacture	26833
Naval architect	9
Naval surgeon, officer of ..	53
Navvy, excavator	2623
Navy agent	26
— Officer	2967
— Seaman	16765
— Half pay officer	1676
Needle manufacturer	4727
Net-maker	2100
News—agent, vendor, newsroom-keeper	1297
Newspaper editor, &c. (See editor, reporter.)	
Night-man and scavenger ..	1229
Notary	109
Nurse (domestic servant) ..	39133
Nurse (out-door-attendant)	25513
Nursery-man—woman	2676
Oakum—worker, dealer ..	121
Oatmeal dealer	78
Oat-weigher, oat-kiln labourer, oat-roaster	3
Oculist	14
Oil agent, broker, merchant — and colourman—dealer ..	2010
— Refiner	1601
Oil-cake maker, dealer ..	11
Oil-skin—dealer, manufacture	35
Oil-stone dresser	8
Omnibus—owner, conductor, driver	3223
Opera-glass-maker	1224
Organ-builder	268
Ornis-weaver	16
Officer, clothes-dealer ..	3858
Oven-maker	10
Overlooker, bailiff (branch not specified)	2892
Ostler

THE CHATEAU, AT PAU.

PAU.—LE VAL D'OSSEAU, LE PIC DU MIDI DE PAU, ET LES EAUX BONNES.

Of all the minor cities of France, there is none more beautifully situated in every respect, or more plentifully associated with historic associations, than Pau. The view from the Pinteau is very magnificent; but that from the top of the tower of the ancient and venerable Château embraces a still greater range of delightful rural scenery, and reveals the peaks of several mountains not seen from below.

We can call to mind no Alpine range so varied in its outline, so abrupt in its changes from peak to chasm; the general character being that of the sierra—the cloven head of the Pic du Midi, rising in all its height sheer upwards, and which seems to block the Val d'Osseau. Farther to the east rises another pic—that of Bigorre; which though a striking mountain in several respects, is by no means so remarkable as its neighbour of Pau. Between what may be called the backbone of the Pyrenees arise a range of rounded hills, with valleys and sometimes clefts, through which the giant form of the Pyrenees are visible, and then spreads out to the right and left the beautiful d'Osseau.

Amongst the variety of objects with which the Château of Pau is decorated, there is none of more interest, in several points of view, than the cradle in which Le Bon Roi Henri IV. was rocked. As soon as the infant came into existence, its grandfather, Henry D'Albret, performed two ceremonies usual at the birth of children in Bearn. Taking the infant in his arms, he touched its lips with garlic, and poured down its throat a few drops of vin de Juranson a strong and heating wine as we can testify. The cradle possesses a peculiar interest. Its construction is curious. A trophy of flags, placed on spears, and rising three at each end of the cradle, supports a cushion with drapery and a helmet, with plume of feathers balanced under this trophy hangs a large tortoise-shell, the hollow side upwards. By this shell hangs a story. In the stormy days of the revolution, when the castle was stormed and pillaged, almost everything of value and interest smashed or stolen, the Commandant of the Castle conceived the daring idea of substituting a shell of the same size, possessed by a gentleman, who was the owner of a cabinet of objects of rarity in Pau. The exchange was made at night, and with great danger, but it was successful. The original, however, was not restored for some years, and until the country had grown somewhat settled.

Another object of interest in Pau is the small house with a peaked garret roof, as shown in our Engraving, in which the famous Bernadotte, the son of a poor saddler, who, when a boy, entered as a drummer in the French Marine, and died King of Sweden, being the only instance of a monarch appointed by Napoleon keeping his kingdom, and bequeathing it to his posterity.

Leaving Pau, celebrated for its pretty women, we proceed in a calèche towards Arans—crossing the rushing and foaming torrent of the Gave kept in a continued state of turmoil by successive ledges of rock, which it one by one tumbles over. The scenery on either side is very charming. On the right, on a lofty eminence, you pass the pleasantly situated village of Juranson, with its woods and its vineyards. Below stands a succession of cottages, with vineyards, the vine branches supported by trellises, or allowed to climb up the walls, or to twine their loaded tendrils around the branches of the trees. Gradually the valley begins to contract, and limestone rocks begin to appear, from every crevice of which issue luxuriant bunches of boxwood. They would be more luxuriant still, did not the people keep continually cropping them down, as a substance favourable to the growth of the vine, for their little vineyards. In no valleys in any mountain districts which we have seen do there abound meadows so exquisitely green as those in the Val d'Osseau. They are found only on the banks of still reaches of the river: rocky banks suit them not; but wherever the streams flow slowly and sleepingly there are meadows whose excess of greenness is actually a treat to the eye.

Passing on, the road ascends a long and steep ascent, and the limestone cliffs begin to rise higher and higher; innumerable streams shoot out at every crevice; and the boxwood, which seems to favour lime-

CRADLE OF HENRI IV., AT THE CHATEAU, PAU.

stone, appears wherever it has a chance. The road now commences a series of ups and downs—sometimes descending almost to the level of the ever-roaring Gave; and at others, clinging to the sides of precipices rising two or three hundred feet above it. The opposite side (the right) is not at all so precipitous; and here we begin to see the

EAUX BONNES, PYRENEES.

marble quarries in profusion. They are generally found towards the summit of a steep slope, the former being crowned with wood of every kind. All along the slope, which develops itself in ledges, are perched not only the huts of the quarrymen, but on the lower ranges are isolated hoothies, where the inhabitants rear a few sheep, which they drive down to the meadows, and cultivate small gardens. The marble found in the limestone varies in character. In some places it is veined, in others it is pure; in one spot it will be of average hardness, at another of remarkable hardness. This valuable material the miners cut out with great care and labour in rounded and pillar-like blocks of large dimension. By a complicated arrangement of tackling they place it upon a shoot, made of strongly-clamped-together trunks of trees, and leave it to make its own way to the bottom.

And now we are entering into the region of the true inhabitants of the mountains, and discern, in their stately walk, in their stalwart forms, in their coal-black eyes and hair, and also in the picturesque gaudiness of their costumes, that they have adhered to the customs of their ancestors. They wear the hair long and flowing behind, but cut short in front. The head-dress is an ample brown cloth cap, called a *berret*, which, being arranged in several picturesque folds, not only protects the wearer from heat or cold, but forms a fitting set-off to the peculiar arrangement of the hair. Their dress is the ordinary one of the mountains, and consists of jerkin and hose, both of which are brown; while round the waist is tied a flaming red sash, generally of silk, but sometimes of woollen manufacture; while, to complete their costume, they either carry or wear a white or brown *capa*, but which, in either position, is always arranged with a true eye to the picturesque.

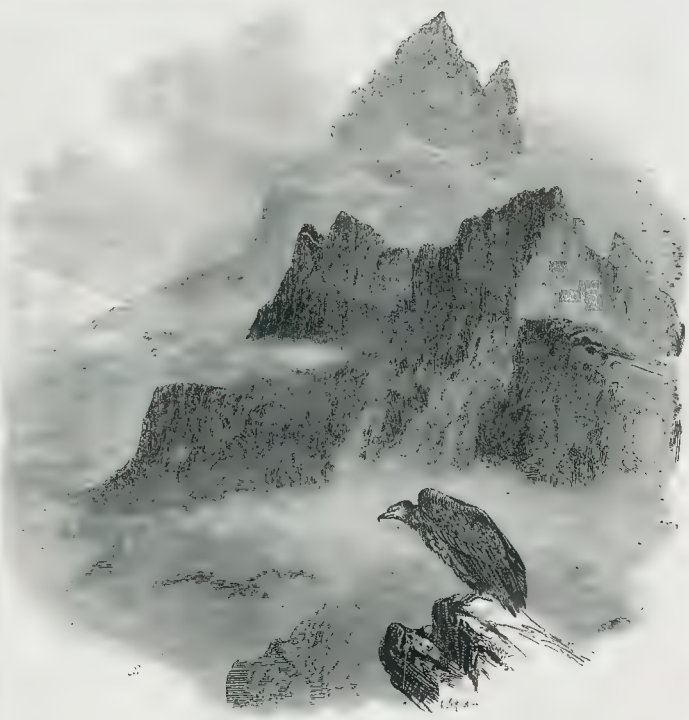
The women are inferior to the men, except that under all their toils they preserve their natural beauty. Their hard work, not only domestic, but afield, has stunted and prevented the development of those more

HOUSE IN PAU, IN WHICH BERNADOTTE WAS BORN.

graceful forms which under other circumstances they would possess. Their dress puts one in mind of a nun's hood and robe, which serves at once for a species of bonnet and shawl. Wherever you meet with them you find them young—middle-aged, and old, even to senility—with the eternal spindle and distaff in their hands, always except when holding the one stilt of the plough; and, degrading task, carring a sack or basket of manure upon their heads. In the former case, the spindle and distaff are necessarily laid aside, but in the latter they are busily plied, except when they are spreading the manure in the fields with their hands—a still more degrading case.

We passed through the Val d'Osseau at the period when the shepherds were driving, or rather leading, their sheep, from the mountains to lowland pastures, where they are shorn, and a goodly proportion of them sent to the slaughter-house. The shepherds are the most magnificent fellows we ever beheld—tall, beyond the common standard, broad-shouldered, and with herculean limbs: when at home, all assume the gaudy dress which we have described; but when high in the mountains with the sheep, lay it aside, when merely the jerkin and hose and an ample *capa* are assumed. They are attended, when on the hills, by dogs of a size—a vigour of muscle and power of jaw—which surpass in a remarkable degree the St. Gothard and St. Bernard breeds.

At the marble-works of Baguerre de Bigore, there is a mastiff of really astonishing size, fully four feet in height, with correspondingly large and muscular limbs, and an expression of great mildness. He is of a fawn colour, and was basking in the sun at the door of the secretary's office. When, however, he saw strangers approaching, he slowly rose, and, with a majestic step, advanced to meet us, and then turned round, and, after having led us into the secretary's office, and, as it were, intro-



SUMMIT OF THE PIC DU MIDI D'OSSEAU, PYRENEES.

EAUX CHAUDES, PYRENEES.

dneed us to that functionary, he then, with great dignity, betook himself to his dose.

But, to return to the shepherds. In pursuing our way in the calèche, we encountered several of them, with their pastoral staffs and picturesque cloaks—some leading their sheep along the road, others feeding them in the pastures down by the river side. On several of these occasions violent squalls of wind rushed from the ravines of the cliffs, bearing a blinding shower of hail and rain before them, enveloping the stalwart form of the shepherd and his flying cape in grey wreaths of mist, and putting us in mind of one of the heroes of Ossian, being borne away in one of the misty whirlwinds which that genius—admired by Napoleon as "Ossian," as being greater than Homer; but, as our stalwart shepherd, with his staff planted before him, and his flock cowering around him, he easily weathered the storm.

Advancing still further, we begin to see glimpses of the Pic du Pau de Pau, rising in slopes of snow above shaggy forests of elm, oak, and pine, whitened with the drift of the avalanonces; and then a high ridge of precipice, edged with a bank of snow, from which continually huge masses of snow fell in thunder down to the slope below. These, however, were but the outworks of the pic, which, amid a sea of minor pics, all clad in eternal snow, the cloven peaks of the Pic de Pau rose high above them—pouring down continual avalanches —which no living thing has ever touched, save, mayhap, the talons of the shrieking eagle.

A short distance on, and we are at ARUDE, a deplorably dirty little town, peopled principally with pigs, a few dirty inhabitants, and a few grimy and diminutive French officers of the Customs—the latter were there in consequence of the boundaries of jealous Spain lying but a few miles further on, the summit of the pass. Still Arnas, with all its disadvantages, lies in a perfect nest of lofty mountains, and is a circle of routes to almost every part of the Pyrenees. Through a drenching rain and an encircling fog—which would, with a less well-engineered road, have placed us in considerable danger—we pursued our way rapidly, and just as we emerged from amongst the cliffs, the rain abated, the mist rose, and we beheld before us the pleasantly-wooded valley of the *Eaux Bonnes*, lying in a nook between environing mountains, and giving its visitors a full view of the Peak of Pau. As we, however, paid our visit in the month of January, we found about twenty hotels of great dimensions entirely at our disposal; and the same thing happened to us at the magnificent Hôtel Bagaurre de Bigore, where we were told we might sleep in any bed-room we chose: but being shown, at first, into one which might have suited an English Duke and Duchess, we preferred an humbler chamber; and breakfasted and dined, next day, four of us, at a *table d'hôte*, the dimensions of the accommodation of which might have dined 200.

Proceeding from Eaux Bonnes to Eaux Chaudes, we were most agreeably disappointed to find, instead of the long line of high hotels at Eaux Bonnes, a street of modest houses, in which the lodging and boarding system is resorted to at a fair and moderate scale of prices—very different from those of the hotels of Eaux Bonnes; where, the driver of our calèche told us that, in the height of the season, English gentlemen had to pay each a napoleon for the privilege of sleeping in the lobbies; and added, that the ladies were not much better off. At the Eaux Chaudes no such extravagant abuses can possibly prevail; so that it is naturally frequented by the humbler classes. It is three miles distant from the Eaux Bonnes, and lies on another line of road. The waters of both spas possess much the same saline quality.

A. B. R.

OUR LAND, OR, THE SONG OF THE FINNISH PATRIOTS.

(*Translated from the Swedish of J. L. Runeberg.*)

Our land, our land, our Fatherland!
Thou glorious word, ring forth!
No mountain rises, proud and grand,
Nor slopes a vale, nor sweeps a strand,
More dear than thou, land of the North—
Our fathers' native earth.

Our land is poor, as all can tell;
No gold our rivers hold,
A stranger scorns its heath and fell;
And yet this land we love full well;
For us—with mountain, wood, and wold—
'Tis still a land of gold.

We love our rivers' thundering tide,
Our streamlets sparkling bright;
The murmuring of our forests wide,
Our starry nights, our summers' pride:
All, all that e'er, with sound or sight,
Has filled us with delight.

'Twas here our fathers fought the fight,
With thought, and sword, and plough;
Here—here in moments dark or bright,
'Mid fortune's smile, or fortune's spite,
The Finnish people's heart would glow,
'Twould bear both weal and woe.

And who could count the struggles dire
Which that brave people stood,
When battle raged with sword and fire,
And frost and famine spent their ire;
And who could mete their outpoured blood—
Their patient, dauntless mood?

It was for us their life-blood flowed,
Here, here, upon this shore;
'Twas here with joy their bosoms glowed;
'Twas here in sorrow they abode:
Long ere we lived, in days of yore,
Our burdens here they bore.

How blest, how precious is this spot,
All that we love is here,
How'e'er hard fate may cast our lot,
A land—a fatherland—we've got:
Oh, what on earth can e'er
Be to our hearts more dear?

And here, yes here, we see this land—
Oh, sight how full of bliss!
We need but stretch our good right hand,
And joyous point to sea and strand,
And say, "Behold this country—this—
Our fatherland it is!"

And were we called to dwell in light,
'Midst golden clouds of morn;
Where thousand stars are glittering bright,
Where tears ne'er flow nor sorrows blight;—
Still for this land so poor, so stern,
Our longing souls would yearn.

Oh, land! thou land of thousand lakes,
Of song and constancy;
Against whose strand life's ocean breaks,
Where dreams the past, the future wakes
Oh! blush not for thy poverty,
Be hopeful, bold, and free!

Thy blossom in the bud that lies
Shall burst its fetters strong;
Lo! from our tender love shall rise
Thy light, thy fame, thy hopes, thy joys;
And prouder far shall sound ere long
Our Finland's patriot song!

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLDBUCK.—The introductory chapters, by Dr. Forbes, on "Arabic Chess" (which is this week again unavoidably postponed) will be followed by a series of papers on the Mediæval Game, by Sir Frederic Madden and Mr. Staunton. These latter will include notices of all the authors you name.

ARNAUD.—Your best course is to join the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James'-street, Piccadilly.

A. Ke. Lambeth.—It shall have insertion shortly.

J. B.; of Bridport; J. P., of Dalston, Amateur.—Now under consideration.

STUDENT, Lincoln.—Try the tangential Chess and cigar scheme called "The Wellington," in Piccad...y. You may always get play there.

F. M. The copy of Lucena's "Repetition de Amores e Arte de Axedres" &c., which you mention as having been sold some years back by Mr. Rodd, the bookseller, was a very imperfect copy, we are told, but we have not yet been able to learn into whose hands it fell. Can any Correspondent inform us?

BERLOPOLE is warmly thanked for his very obliging attention; but the work required was not "Damiano" of which there are copies *quantum suff* but the much rarer treatise by the Spanish writer LUCENA, which is without date, though supposed to have been written about 1497.

P. T. S.—The blank Chess Diagrams, now procurable at the Office of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, can be had, we find, of different sizes, which will be a great convenience to amateurs who are in the habit of composing problems or recording positions. Those hitherto sold have been much too small.

C. O. B. BOY. Whom you give "double check" the adverse King must be moved. In such a case it is customary to call the best course, to say "Double check."

JACK OF SHREWSBURY, CALIBAN, C. P. Q.—Your Solutions were correct, but they arrived too late for notice.

T. G. W.—Look again. You will find both Problem and Solution right.

F. C., of Calre.—Incorrect. With thanks.

G. W., of Sudbury.—They shall be reported on next week.

W. F. A., Ven. H. S. & L., and R. de B., Bristol.—Received, with thanks, and acknowledged by letter

MORTIMER.—1 The "Loose Indian Chess Leaves," by Mr. Cochrane, are not yet ready for publication. 2 Every endeavour has been made to ascertain the present owner of Lord A——'s collection of rare chess works—without success. Have you any clue?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 544, by R. F. T., Philodicty, Jem, S. S. T., Ernest, Student, Dalgetty, Omer Pasha, F. R. S., Philidor, Omega, Major C., M. P., T. W. N., G. W., C. P. B. Boy, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 545 by Dorveen, J. P., Jack of Worcester, Sultan, Mido, B. A. of Oxford, R. P. (Royal Artillery), E. K. of Norwich, M. P., O. Z., Dona Perum, G. P., Dalgetty, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA, by Omer Pasha Sultan, Omer Pasha, D. D., Jack of Worcester, Dorveen, E. K., Norwich, are correct. All others are wrong.

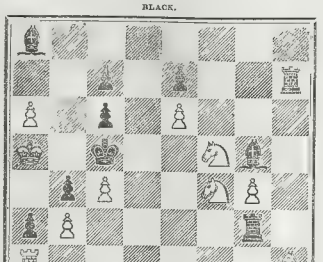
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 545.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 5th (ch)	K t takes B	3. R to Q B 4th (ch)	K t takes R
2. K t to Q B 3rd	K t to Q 3rd	4. K t to Q K t 5th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 546.

By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

The two instructive games which follow were lately played between Mr. Heydebrand der Lanz and a very promising amateur of Britain, Mr. Allix: the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr H.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th		17. Q K t to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	18. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q B 2nd
3. K B to Q 3rd	K t to K 2nd	19. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
4. K t to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	20. K Kt to K B 3rd	K to K Kt sq
5. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	21. P to Q R 4th (c)	P to Q 5th
6. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	22. Q R P takes Q Kt P	Q R P takes P
7. K Kt to B 3rd (c)	K Kt to K B 4th	23. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to Kt 3rd (c)
8. Castles	P to Q B 4th	24. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q takes Q Kt P
9. B takes K Kt	K Kt P takes B	25. Q takes Q (d)	Kt takes Q
10. P takes Q B P (b)	B takes P (ch)	26. Q B to Q R 3rd	K t to Q 6th
11. K to K R	K t to Q B 3rd	27. Q B to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
12. K Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd	28. Q R to Q R 2nd	Q B to Q 4th
13. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	29. Q R to Q R 4th	P to Q B 5th
14. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	30. B to Q K 3rd	Kt to K B 7th (ch)
15. Q Kt to Q R 4th	K B to Q B 4th	31. K to Kt sq	B takes Kt
16. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	32. Q R takes B	K t takes R

And Black wins.

(a) As a general principle, wherever the second player at the odds of the Pawn and two moves advances his K Kt Pawn, the first does well to throw forward his K R Pawn, and force an opening on the King's wing.

(b) This was not judicious. He should rather have played his K Kt to K Kt 5th; and he would then have had an easy game before him. Taking the Q B P now Black just the time he needs!

(c) We should have preferred playing the Bishop to K 3rd, both to prevent the advance of the adverse Q Pawn, and to bring the Bishop and Q Rook into the field.

(d) Much better to have played the Q Kt to Q 6th.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th		14. K to R to K 4th	R Kt takes Q B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	15. P takes Kt	K B to K 4th
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	16. K Kt to K 4th	K P takes P
4. P to Q B 4th (a)	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	17. Q B P takes P	Q to Q Kt 3rd (c)
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	18. K to R sq	R takes K P
6. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	19. Q R to K sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	20. K B takes K Kt	K B takes Kt
8. Q to Q B 2nd	P takes K P	21. K B takes K R	K to R sq
9. Q Kt takes P (b)	K Kt to K B 4th	P (d)	
10. P to Q R 3rd	K to K B 4th	22. Q R takes Kt	Q B to K Kt 6th
11. Q B to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	23. Q R to K 7th (e)	Q to Q 6th
12. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 3rd	24. B to K Kt 6th—	
13. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	And Black succumbs.	

(a) P to K 5th is a much better move at this point.

(b) From the power and favourable disposition of the pieces he has in action, White is now enabled to prosecute his attack with great advantage.

(c) Threatening to take the Kt for nothing.

(d) Bold, but sound and well conceived.

(e) Leaving Black no possibility of extricating himself.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Brilliant little Skirmish between Mr. CAPRAZ and another AMATEUR.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr.——)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr.——)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Q B to Q R 3rd (c)	P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. R to K sq	Castles
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	11. K B takes Kt	P takes B
4. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th (a)	12. B takes Kt	Q takes B
5. P takes P	Kt takes P	13. Kt to K to 6th	Q to K B 3rd
6. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Q P	14. Kt takes R (c)	B takes Q P
7. Castles	K to K 2nd	15. R to K 8th (d)	Q takes R P (ch)
8. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	16. K to R sq	Q B to K R 6th (e)

And White surrenders.

(a) This defence is rarely adopted against a powerful adversary, though it has never yet been *proved*, by analysis, to be less tenable than some others which are often played.

(b) A fine, but somewhat perilous, attack was now obtainable for White, by his taking the K B P with his Kt!

(c) He loses the advantage by this capture. Instead of taking the Rook, he should have checked with the Kt, and then have taken the Q Pawn. In that case we should have preferred his position to White's.

(d) Q to Q 2nd would have saved the game; nay, without very great vigilance on Black's side, might even have won it.

(e) Well played.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Emperor and Empress, after leaving Biarritz, intend to take up their residence for some days in the Château of Pau, so celebrated as the residence of Henry IV. M. Bineau, the Minister of Finance, and some of the officers of the Imperial household, have been at Pau to make the preparations.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Ischl, but his journey is unconnected with political events.

The German journals announce the death of the Princess de Vasa, daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, and mother of the Princess Carola, wife of Prince Albert of Saxony.

Santa Anna has sent the Grand Cross of Guadaloupe to Queen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon, and the King of Prussia.

The King of Prussia arrived at the chateau of Nymphenburg on the 27th ult. The King of Wurtemberg was to meet him at Munich on the following day; and the King of Saxony and the Prince Regent of Baden were expected to join them a few days later.

Bevois-mount estate, near Southampton, the seat at one time of the great Earl of Peterborough, has been purchased of Mr. Betts, the railroad contractor, by Sampson Payne, Esq., a retired Southampton tradesman, for £24,000.

An action was lately brought by Captain Fitzroy, Aide-de-Camp, and son of the Governor of Australia, against the editors of the *People's Advocate* of Sydney, who charged him with cheating at cards. The court awarded him £25 damages, which amount was raised by public subscription in Sydney.

The sentence of death passed upon Miguel Ezquierdo, a Spaniard, at the Hertford Assizes, for the murder of a youth, by beating him on the head with a stick, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Overland Indian passengers are now conveyed the whole distance from Alexandria to the Nile, 66 miles, by railway. In another year, it is expected, the railway will be completed to Cairo.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto proceeded to Coburg from Berlin on the 28th ult., attended by their suite.

Lord Palmerston has, last week, installed into the office of Provincial Grand Master, to which he was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the demise of his Lordship's father.

The members of the Royal Academy have elected S. A. Hart, R.A., to the office of Professor of Painting in that institution, rendered vacant by the resignation of the former Professor, C. R. Leslie, R.A.

Letters from Berne state that Spohr has just completed a new oratorio, entitled "Die Letzte Dinge." It has been performed with great success in the cathedral of that city.

The Rev. Dr. Hannah, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, late fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's.

The taste for railway travelling is evidently on the increase in France. Last Saturday morning a pleasure-train started from Paris for Dankirk conveying at least 700 persons, at the very moderate charge of nine francs there and back.

The amount of gold conveyed to Melbourne and Geelong weekly by the Government armed escorts, without any reference to that brought in by private individuals, keeps with regularity to about 40,000 ounces.

The great demand in every portion of the globe for coal, both anthracite and soft, for steam purposes, has given a wonderful impetus to the coal districts of South Wales. Every coaster is in full employ, and more labour is required.

At the present moment the stocks of wheat at the port of Hull are said to amount to 80,000 quarters.

An order has been given for the suppression of machinery in certain factories in Barcelona, because they throw too much manual labour out of employment.

At the beginning of last month, the deaths from cholera, in Chicago, averaged 100 per day. The immigrants suffered most.

Yellow amber becomes every year more abundant on the Prussian coasts of the Baltic, and the collection and sale of it now form an important branch of commerce.

The parks or grounds formed within the metropolitan district since 1840 are—Primrose-hill, containing 40 acres, at a cost of £21,445; Kennington-common, 18 acres, costing £3,655 up to March, 1841; Victoria-park, containing 265 acres, at an expense of £129,718; and Battersea-park, which has cost £224,272.

The Hon. A. D. Smith, Trustee of the Supreme Court, Wisconsin, has given a decision which declares the Fugitive Slave-law to be unconstitutional and void.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against the pointsman whose neglect caused the death of the driver and fireman who were killed in the collision on the London and North-Western Railway, last week.

The *Alta California* states that a coal dépôt will be established at Simoda, in the island of Japan, for the convenience of steamers running from California to China. The Japanese promise to supply what ever quantity of coal may be required.

The Trade and Navigation Returns, published this week, show that war has not lessened our exports. For the first six months of 1854 our exports have amounted to £24,366,000 sterling. Last year, during the same period, they amounted only to £21,866,000.

It is said that one of the measures of next session will be a proposal for the establishment of a penal settlement at Lord Howe's island, for the purpose of receiving transported offenders from the Australian colonies.

The National Scotch church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, is now closed for public worship for the next month for the purpose of enlargement.

The inauguration of the statue of the late Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), when the inhabitants of Upsala have had erected in the park of Carolina, took place the other day.

A collision took place on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, about a mile and a half from Liverpool, on Monday evening, by which a number of the passengers were seriously injured.

A telegraphic despatch received at Genoa, on the 25th, announces that the submarine cable has been successfully brought to Capo Corso. The paying out of the whole length of the cable took thirty-four hours; the greatest depth was 798 metres.

The total number of deaths in the island of Barbadoes, to the 10th of July, was estimated at fully 15,000, or one-ninth of the whole population.

Baheerood Dowlah, a wealthy Brahmin, contemplates the formation of a railway company, to make a line between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

The Court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has gone into mourning for fourteen days, for the infant son of Duke George, who survived its birth at St. Petersburg only three hours.

The West India mail steamer, *Tamar*, which arrived in the Thames the other day, had £150,000 in specie on board.

Taking advantage of the late advance of 20s. per ton in the price of iron, the workmen in Staffordshire have made a demand for an advance of 6d. per day, which the masters refuse to give.

Sixty-three Roman Catholics have publicly renounced the creed of that Church in St. Paul's, Bermondsey, since April 27.

Mrs. Cavendish, the wife of the pretended Duke of Devonshire, who was acquitted the other day at Paris on a charge of swindling, has been convicted by the Court of Appeal, and is sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and a fine of fifty francs.

The *Tamar* brings intelligence that an English vessel had been boarded and plundered not far from Porto Rico by an armed vessel, showing no national colours. The *Devastators* and a French man-of-war were on the look out for her.

At the polygon of Lorient, a cannon burst last week, and killed nine artificers on the spot; eleven others were wounded.

An encaustic tile floor was discovered at the iron warehouse of Mr. Page, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, last week. The relic was found by some men who were making an excavation for a drain, some three feet below the present surface of the ground. The tiles are in a perfect state of preservation.

The French Government is taking measures to encourage the production of cotton in the colonies, as in America, as well as in Algeria.

A Court mourning of two months has been ordered in Spain, in consequence of the death of the Infante D. Fernando, youngest brother of the King Consort.

The waters of the Vistula, in Poland, have been so swollen by the continual rains, that they rose in some places more than five feet above the ordinary level in Cracow the inundation covered parts of the railway line, and interrupted traffic on the station.

Considerable damage has been done on several of the French railroads by the thunder-storm and heavy rains of last week. Extensive slips have taken place on the Paris and Lyons line, causing, in some instances gaps of 200 yards in extent.

Some small nuggets of gold have been found on the frontier near Graham's Town, but nothing positive is known yet as to there being large deposits of gold. Government has offered £1000 reward for further discoveries.

FUTVOYE'S £4 4s. GOLD WATCHES, four holes jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted.—Silver Watches, £2 2s. Solid Gold Chains, of their own manufacture, sold [illegible] the fashion only charged. Every description of Jewellery to match or carry out pair sent for each. 141, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and 150 the GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 339, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On receipt of the Letter Order, post-office order for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, em A bracing every variety of those superior Clocks, Timepieces, imported directly from our old-established Factory, all brass works, and warranted to keep correct time. They are sold one-half less than the usual price. Day Clocks from 10s to 3l.; eight-day, 2l. 10s. No risk, every variety of American Goods, by DEFAVOUR and CO. (formerly Hopkins and Co.), 348, New Oxford-street.

C. F. HANCOCK, JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has RE-OPENED his premises, 20, BRUTON-STREET (which have undergone extensive enlargement to meet the demands of his increasing business), with an entirely New and Splendid Stock of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Articles; and he takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks for their kind patronage, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. 20, Bruton-street, Bond-street. N.B. [illegible]

DENT, 61, Strand, and 33 and 34, Royal Exchange, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER, by appointment, to the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, also Successor to the late E. J. Dent, in all his patent rights and business at the above shops, and the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset Wharf, manufacturer of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical Turret, and other Clocks; to gentlemen and Patent Lever Watches, manufactured on board her Majesty's yacht, the Fairy. Gold Watches, Eight Guineas; Gentlemen's, Ten Guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, £4 10s.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—
[illegible] begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in town, or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and [illegible] in the most approved manner, [illegible] the hair of deceased friends, in the most elegant and durable manner. A beautiful collection of [illegible] selected, kept for inspection. An Illustrated [illegible] free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dewdney, 178, Fore-street, London.

HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 139, Oxford-street, and 4, Coventry-street, Haymarket; established upwards of half a century. REGENT GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, £3 10s.; Gold Lever and Duplex Watches, highly finished, from Twelve Guineas to Thirty-five Guineas; Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, richly-engraved cases and dials, £2 2s.; Silver Lever Watches, from £3 15s. to £5 5s. Gentlemen's Fine Gold Chains, commencing at £1 5s. each. Messrs. Hawley respectfully acquaint the nobility and the public that they are the only genuine watchmakers of the name in London. Gold, plate, watches, and diamonds, purchased or taken in exchange. Chronometers, clocks, and watches, cleaned, repaired, and warranted by scientific workmen.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14 Cornhill, London.—The best WROUGHT SILVER SPOONS and FORKS. Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce, Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, as the same price per ounce:—

	oz.	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons at	37	11	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	6
12 Table Forks	20	7	6
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	6
1 Gravy Spoon	5	1	10
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	9
1 Sauce ditto	4	1	6
1 Sauce ditto (full strong)	5	1	10
1 Fish Slice	9	3	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	2	0	10

A Pamphlet, Illustrated by wood engravings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in furnishing a house, will be had on application, or will be sent post free, to any part of the British dominions.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE—
No. 7 and 18, Cornhill.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled, and all the substitutes for Silver, the Imitation and Electrotype, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is composed of 4 ounces of pure SILKS (various), reduced to 12s. 6d., 2s., 6d., and 3l. 6s. the full dress

Very elegant and massive Silver Plate, equally cheap, reminded Muslins, plain and printed Barèges, Grenadines, &c., &c., Ornaments, &c.

Rich black Silks, Satinettes, Satins, watered and brocaded ditto, Gros Royal, Gros Antoinette, Gros de Suez, &c., at the most permanent dye and manufacture, will be sold much under regular price.

*** Patterns forwarded to all parts (Postage free)

Address, Messrs. BEECH and BERNALL,

THE RE-BUYE,

63 and 64, Edgware-road, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.—
By Appointment,
TO THE LONDON
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 247, 248, and 251, Regent-street.

The Proprietors of this Old-established Establishment deem it necessary to submit that, from their having been so many years engaged in the exclusive

SALE OF MOURNING ATTIRE,

and from the immense quantity transacted in their warehouse, and from the numerous commands they receive to attend

in various parts of the country,

they are enabled to sell their goods

At Much Lower Prices

than any other house.

Messrs JAY have ever deemed it unnecessary to quote prices, from a conviction that it is calculated to mislead the purchaser: but they beg to offer the strongest assurance that whatever may be purchase at their Establishment will possess the value that is paid for it and that, in addition to their

COURT,

FAMILY, and

COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING,

they have every variety of quality and prices, and suited to any grade or condition of the community.

Widows' and Family Mourning

is always kept made up; also,

Mourning Jewellery.

The London General Mourning Warehouse,

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STAYS SUPERSEDED.—Stiff Stays destroy nature's grace, produce deformity, and implant disease. MARTINA'S ELASTIC BODICE is without whalebone or steel, at the same time furnishing a sufficient support, and imparting to the figure that natural elegance which is only developed under the pressure which is the great aim, as mischief is the certain end, of all kinds of stays. The lines and outlines of the figure are thus spared, by a simple fastening in front. Can be sent by post. To be obtained only of the Inventor, Mrs. MARTIN, 364, New Oxford-street. A Prospectus, &c., on receipt of a stamp.

A SINGLE STAY

Carriage Free

To any part of the kingdom,

On receipt of a Post-office Order.

Size of the Waist required.

Drawings sent on receipt of a prepaid stamp.

The Paris Wove Jean (white or grey) . . . . 10s. 6d. per pair.

The Elastic Bodice . . . . . 21s. ditto.

C. and H. G HASTIE'S BODICE, with simple fastening in front, is strongly recommended for Ladies

Families waited upon by experienced persons, within ten miles of 309, Oxford-street.

CARTER and HOUSTON, Stay Manufacturers and Importers, 98, Regent-street, 3, Blackfriars-road, 3, Cornhill, Somerset-street, Portman-street, and at South Gallery, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Established 1811.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY of the SEASON.—The CASPIATO, or Folding Bonnet, a new invention, for which J. and F. SMITH have Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance.—It is packed in a box 14 inches deep, thus dispensing with a bonnet-box; it is plain or trimmed in ten highest elegant Show-rooms, 181, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

DRAWING-ROOM, Dining-Room, and Library CURTAIN and TABLE DAMASKS.—JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully call the notice of the nobility and gentry that they are in direct communication with the looms in the North, in most descriptions of Foreign and German, and have the largest and most beautiful STOCK in London of the NEW DAMASKS, which they are selling at a reduction of 4s. per yard below other houses, which they offer at now extraordinary prices than the Trade can command. Also, 1,500 pieces of Rich Damasks, 140 inches wide, at 4s. 6d. per yard; and all the new and tasteful designs of British manufacture together with a choice selection of Swiss and French muslin, lace and muslin curtains, of new and elegant designs.—83, 87, and 88, Oxford-street.

BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY, and COMFORT.—The GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A price list of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads.—Arabian, Four-post, French, and other styles, in iron, japanned, and brass; patent iron and brass Bedsteads on the most improved principle. Cribs, cots, &c. Bed-room Furniture of every description, in Mahogany, Birch, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING Wear.—[illegible] new Patterns of Shirting Flannels, in stripes and checks, [illegible] the half-guinea Flannel Shirts, [illegible] 41s. per dozen, or sent on receipt of two stamps. GEORGE HUNNUM, 217, [illegible], Improved Shirt-makers, 5, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Cheapside.

SHIRTS (IMPROVED), 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the Half-Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the best fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and particulars gratis, and post free. HODGKINS, MICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 95, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured Shirtings, in every variety of Colours.—Upwards of 200 different styles for making FURZE'S SUPERBA SHIRTS, including super, Opera, Dress, and Fancy Shirts, sent post free on receipt of a stamp. Price 37s. the Half-Dozen, if washed and ready for use, the Lace of Frills and Wristbands of real manufacture and post-free. Richard Furze, 38, Poultry.

PARIAN and JASPER SHIRT STUDS.—A series of beautiful new designs just produced, forming the lightest and most admired studs of any now in fashion. Price 6d. by any address on receipt of 8s. in penny stamps, direct from the Manufacturer, Mr. HENRY TIMMIS, Burslem, Staffordshire.

WANTED, left-off CLOTHES, REGIMENTALS, &c., for Australia.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, of 319, Strand (opposite Somerset-house), give 130 per cent above all other dealers for every kind of Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Clothes, &c., &c. Letters immediately attended to, or parcels being sent, the utmost value examined. Established 5 Years.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS, at very Reduced Prices.—As these Waterproof Garments are coming into general use the high price hitherto charged having been an obstacle, Mr. SILVER and CO. have much pleasure in announcing a large saving. That they are sure and to offer, at a great saving of cost to the Purchaser, thoroughly seasoned, perfectly waterproof, and summer wet weather Coats, walking and driving Capes and Leggings, which are unequalled for use in travelling by sea and land; likewise Waterproof Rugs, for soldiers or settlers, and Waterproof Sheeting for carriages, &c., and all are unobjectionable to rain in any climate. Purchasers of twelve articles and upwards will be presented with a Waterproof Cloth Watch, opposite her Majesty's Dockyard. Warehouses at 66 and 67, Strand; and 5, Buckingham-street, Strand. Factory, 5, Buckingham-street, Liverpool. S. W. Silver and Co., Outfitters and Contractors.

SAVE your WAR TAXES by purchasing your CLOTHING at SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.—The Gentry of their several districts are solicited to favour us with a call, to make a guarantee of the greatest economy, with every wish a gentleman can require from an establishment that has for its attendees, their sole aim being to supply superior gentlemen's Dress at the most reasonable prices. The Supplies Department is conducted on S. B.'s original system, charging for the cloth separately from the making, thus informing their patrons of the value of the cloth they have for their money. Every article is marked in plain figures, from which no article is executed in a guarantee that satisfaction is certain.

[illegible] MADE CLOTHES REGULATOR.—An advantage not to be obtained at any other Establishment.

Dress Coats	35s. to 45s.	Alpaca Vests	4s. 6d.
Frock Ditto	28s. to 42s.	Satin Ditto	9s. 6d. to 10s.
Tweed Paletots	21s.	Fancy Ditto	5s. 6d. to 10s.
Cashmere Coat	16s. to 24s.	Hussar Suits	21s. to 28s.
Alpaca Coats	7s.	Cloth Capes	7s.
Lustre Ditto	14s.	Coats, with belt	12s 6d.

A Four Pound Suit flannel Dressing Gown recommended, made from Saxony cloth, manufactured by an eminent West of England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent post free. 29, Ludgate-hill.

PURE ITALIAN SILK UMBRELLAS are superior to all others. 10s. to 28s. Improved alpaca, will resist rain like the ordinary silk. 7s. to 18s.; silk umbrellas, 7s. to 17s.; gingham, 2s. to 7s.; carr ages, 4s. 6d. to 18s. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted, by JOHN CHEEK, 1320, Oxford-street.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES. —"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the nursing-bottle invented by Mr. Barnard."—Vide the Lancet, July 29th, 1854, p. 404.—"From The Lancet. 7s. 6d. each. The bottle and mouthpiece are made of white ivory, without any name and address.

BURTON and HARE'S Improved INFANT PROPELLERS, supported on Steel Springs, are much admired Juvenile Carriages are furnished with all their recent and Improvements. Gentry orders promptly executed.—Depôt, No. 469, New Oxford-street, London.

BURTON'S PATENT PERAMBULATORS, [illegible] and patronage, the fattering encomiums, and the [illegible] and superior merits of the utility and excellence of these [illegible] CARRIAGES (various), reduced to 12s. 6d., 2s., 6d., and 3l. 6s. the full dress

Very elegant and massive Silver Plate, equally cheap, reminded Muslins, plain and printed Barèges, Grenadines, &c., &c., Ornaments, &c.

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FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, comprising every description of English and Foreign Fancy Goods, dressing-bag and writing cases, workboxes, jewellery, desks, watches, brooches, chess, glass, stationery, polyscopes, and French Stationery at Paris prices. Globes, Frazer-cases, and thousands of articles in bijouterie and vertu. FUTVOYE and CO., 404, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street

FUTVOYE'S £3 3s. LADIES' ROSEWOOD DRESSING-CASES, with every novel Drawers and Solid Silver Top Bottles.—An immense variety of writing and dressing-cases, dressing boxes, scrutoires, work-boxes, fitted reticules, and every description of fancy cabinet and leather goods.—151, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

FUTVOYE'S PAPIER MACHE ARTICLES in every variety, consisting of Tea and Hand Screens, Chess and Work Tables, Tea Trays and Caddies, Writing and Glove Cases, &c., &c. Mr. Futvoye, being the son of the original Inventor of the work, is enabled to produce specimens far surpassing those of any other Manufacturer. All descriptions of Japan work repaired to equal new.—151, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street

FUSHER'S DRESSING-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in silver or plated, are furnished with the newest patents, and contain a choice and full assortment of elegant articles for dressing and writing desks, work-boxes, &c. Fisher has one of the largest stocks in London of Dressing Cases to suit all purchasers.—Cornhill and Regent-circus, corner of Arundel-street.

TO VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY.

MR. MECHI has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has made most extensive alterations and improvements in his premises, which can be done only when it could cause no inconvenience to his patrons. As persons of taste and refinement are always pleased to see [illegible] LEADENHALL-STREET, he has [illegible] the house. He has also brought out some superb and novel specimens in paper mache. His long experience has enabled him to display them advantageously in his former spacious, but ill-lighted apartments. These rooms, to which he invites those who are desirous of seeing the most perfect specimens in that country manufacture, he has the best stock in addition of Leather and [illegible] Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing-desks, and every [illegible] Toilet and Work-table. [illegible] the elegant [illegible] which he has secured the best [illegible] Crystal Palace.

A LADY'S ARCHERY EQUIPMENT for [illegible] self bow, six arrows, [illegible] guard, belt, and pouch, [illegible] complete, 70s. [illegible] Bow, [illegible] arrows, [illegible] Target, 4-foot diameter. [illegible] Archer's [illegible] and [illegible] grass

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Foundling, between the Haymarket and Regent-street. Open daily from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (private) and taught at any time, with startling their own convenience. Lessons [illegible] No clumsy [illegible]. Improvements guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which gentlemen (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—Per terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

PLEASURE in WRITING.—PARKINS and GOTTO'S NEW ELASTIC POINT.—Its extraordinary flexibility of the quill with the durability of the hardest tempered steel, and is warranted free from that disagreeable scratch so peculiar to all other metal pens. Sold per box, one point, per post; or, in the Quill, 2s. Each pen stamped PARKINS and GOTTO, 35, Oxford-street. Filbert Ink, 1s. per bottle.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S NEW WRITING PAPER, made from [illegible] surface is to rapid writers. It has a peculiarly [illegible] and [illegible] upon both sides, may only be [illegible] and [illegible] remainder to write upon. Sold by Parkins and Gotto, Paper and Envelope Makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

DUTY OFF TEA.—All our Prices again REDUCED 4d. per pound.—PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London. A general Price Current sent, post-free, on application.

THE EMPRESS of CHINA'S TEA.—Unadulterated Tea, as sold by us for the purity, strong, rich, full, and delicious flavour, and combining all the [illegible] Tea, sometimes met with in London. Sold retail in air-tight tins of all sizes, by their Agents, Messrs. HORNE and THOMAS, 142, Fleet-street.

EAU-DE-VIE.—A Pure Pale BRANDY, peculiarly free from all fiery and possessing all the delicious properties of the finest Cognac, at half its price, being only 4s. per imperial gallon, 42s. per dozen, sent carriage free to any railway station in England. Sold only at HENRY BRETT and CO.'s Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

BOWES and CO., 19A, Coleman-street, London, Exporters of ALES and BEER, have also commenced a HOME TRADE, and are now supplying the Public from their Home Trade Stock in its high condition, and of the best quality and class Exporters, they have peculiar facilities for maintaining those points [illegible] goods as shall [illegible] Sample, per Cask, at any prices gradating according to the quantity of each package, but not on application at the Cellars (under Key, Glaister, and Co.'s Warehouse), 19A, Coleman-street.

CAUTION.—Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS find it necessary to caution the Public, and especially Shippers of their Ales to the Colonies, against frauds committed by parties in selling spurious Ales under their names.

Messrs. Allsopp and Sons have felt compelled, by the extent to which the commercial practice has grown, to proceed, in several cases, by obtaining injunctions from the Court of Chancery, and have ultimately been driven to prosecute criminally, for the protection of this offence. They beg to call attention to the case of "The Queen v. Gray and Scaife," in which Lord Campbell summed up the parties charged to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—Vide Times of the 29th May and "Morning Advertiser" of the 19th May.

Messrs. Allsopp and Sons will thank all persons having reason to doubt the genuineness of any article sold under their name, to send them the earliest information, as only by such means can they be able to prosecute the parties.

Messrs Allsopp and Sons will be happy to furnish the names of respectable houses, where a supply of their Ales may be depended on, at home from their Brewery.

Brewery, Burton-on-Trent.

BEST SPERM CANDLES, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Composites, 8d., 10d., 11d., and 11½d.; Moulds, 9d.; Store Candles, 8d. and 9d.; Sperm Oil, 10s. per gallon. For cash. SAM. P. PAYNE and SON'S, 65, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

CANDLES FOR EXPORTATION.

PATENT BELMONT SPERM, and Patent Sicilian Sperm for tropical climates. Patent Australian Tallow. Patent Distilled Palm and Composite Candles. Patent Cocoa-nut Oil and Cocoa-nut Oil Soap. Prince's Patent Export Night Lights. Price's Patent Export Lamp Night Lights. PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, Belmont, Vauxhall, London.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY have been compelled to proceed in Chancery against two London Houses for infringing their Patent, and in habitually selling the Candles of other manufacturers as those of the Company, and their substitution has been sanctioned by powerful dealings as well as by commons as the supposed commission of similar frauds by many other dealers. The Company will not permit a repetition of the gratify of such frauds seem not to be generally known. In the cases above referred to, although special circumstances induced the Company to accept as damages the payment of small fines to a charity, the sum of the Company paid by the Defendants, in addition to their own costs, amounted to £123 10s. 4d. and £68 10s. 3d. In a previous case, in which the law was allowed to take its course, the Defendant was compelled to account on oath for all the profits of his business for [illegible] years, extending over some years, and paid £150 damages, and £256 2s. 7d. costs. A similar fine was recently inflicted on Mr. Allsopp, of Burton, was recently punished criminally by Lord Campbell, with twelve months imprisonment and hard labour. The Company hope that this intimation will relieve them from the necessity of bringing forward any further proofs of proceeding in Chancery. Vauxhall Bridge-road, Pimlico.

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D'ALMAINE and CO., 20, Soho-square (established 1795), solicit for inspection a large and varied stock of their ROYAL PIANOFORTES, in mahogany and rosewood, compass 6½ octaves, at 18 guineas each, which, from the combination of elegance with economy, the high quality of the materials employed, and the numerous improvements introduced in all branches of the workmanship, have obtained the highest reputation, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the whole civilized world. D'Almaine and Co., being the sole manufacturers, an immense advantage will be found in purchasing direct from their warehouses; where may be obtained, Gratis, Lists and Drawings, together with a work and leaf Observations on the Choice, Purchase, and Manufacture of Pianofortes."—London, 20, Soho-square.

HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street. The HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, of Paris, is the only instrument of the kind that remains perfectly in tune, and, from the simplicity of its construction, is but slightly affected by any changes of weather, and is also calculated for the Church, Chapel, School or Drawing room

The following descriptions may be had

No 1 In oak case, with expression stop, price 10 guineas.

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No. 7 In mahogany or rosewood case, with the patent percussion action and sub stop, 5 gs.

No. 8 In oak case, with percussion and twelve stops, 40 gs.

No. 9 In do. do. in rosewood case 45 gs.

No 10 The New Patent Model; will a expression à la Main. The most perfect Harmonium that can be made, 15 stops, elegant rosewood case, 55 gs.

Full descriptive Lists sent on application. 50, New Bond-street.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 32, Ludgate-street (opposite Kevrington's), London.—WALES and MCCULLOCH beg to announce the Importation of Nicole Frères' MUSICAL BOXES, playing the best popular Operatic and Sacred Music. Large tune, four airs, 8 in. by 4 in., 4 gs.; 6 airs, 6 in., 12 gs.; 8 airs, 12 in., 24 gs.; 12 airs, 24 in. Snuff-boxes: two tunes, 14s. 6d. and 18s.; three tunes, 36s. Catalogue of tunes, &c., gratis, and post-free on application.

THE ROYAL MAGNETIC PAGE-TURNER. An Extraordinary Novelty for the Musical World. Three Pieces of Music turned over by the leave of each for the Performer, present no interruption. The public are invited to view them at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, the Royal Panopticon, and at the Pantheon. BRUCE and CO., 63, Baker-street. Price for Harps, 17s. 6d.; Pianos, 15s. Submitted to the Queen. See "Court Circular," 17th July.

BOOKBINDING.—W. HOLMES, Practical BOOKBINDER, 195, Oxford-street, London.—Books bound in Morocco, Russia, or cal, both plain and elegant, on the lowest terms. Address, 195, Oxford-street.

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WEDDING CARDS.—Persons requiring Wedding Stationery will find the most extensive and handselected Stock in London, comprising every novelty and elegance of design, at HOLLOWAY'S, 61, ARNOLD'S (by) 1826 for Die Sinking Manufactures No. 20. Poultry, nearly opposite the Mansion-house. Die Sinking and Engraving executed by the first workmen in the trade on a considerably below the usual charges

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IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee, 5s. Sketch, 2s. Engraving, 3s. Arms painted in proper colours, 2s. ARMS painted, 1 quaterd, and quartered. H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crests, or Initials; and Stationery of superior quality at reduced prices, at HODGSON'S, 24 cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, at per 100, cream-aid Note, full size, for Correspondence, 4s. 6d.; thick ditto, for quire for 1s.; Foolscap, 3s. per ream; Sermon paper, 4s. 6d. per ream. Best Sealing-wax, 4s. per pound. Coloured Wafers and Sealing-wax of all kinds supplied at 4s. 6d. Observe, at HENRY HODGSON'S, 24, Piccadilly, London.

BANK NOTES.—The full value given in cash for DIAMONDS, PEARLS, OLD GOLD and SILVER, and English and foreign COINS, at SELIM, DEAN, and CO., Seventy-five, Cornhill, corner of Change-alley, Bank entrance, and forty Bank Chambers, exchanged. N.B. A large assortment of Jewellery, Plate, and Plated Goods to be sold cheap. Gold Watches, £4 15s.; Gold Watches, £4 15s.; Silver Ditto, £2 12s.; warranted. Selim, Dean, and Co., 75, Cornhill-street, Lombard-street.

HEALTH GYMNASTICS.—CAPTAIN CHOSSO, Professor of Gymnastics at University College, London Private establishment, 13, Baker-street, Portman-square; Gymnastic and Fencing Academy, 21, New-road.—Captain Chosso's Railless of Gymnastics. Walton and Maberly; Baillière, Regent-street; and at the Academy. Price 1s. 6d.

BY PURCHASING at MERRY'S FANCY REPOSITORY, 203, Regent-street, you have the highly recommending GAME of the BACK and STRIPLE-CHASE, from 1s. to 10 guineas, you will always be able to dispel sorrow. Every other novelty in games, pastimes, Parlour Sports, German and English Toys, and an endless variety of Fancy Articles, entirely impossible to catalogue, almost daily received from all parts of the world, suitable for presents Orders, containing a remittance, instantly attended to Sample Rare Game for seven stamps.—A. MERRY, 203, Oxford-street. Fancy fairs, bazaars, and charities supplied, at a nominal per centage

SHAKSPERE.—The admirers of the immortal Bard will be pleased to learn that W. H. Kerr, Binns, and Co., have obtained the valuable Library of the late Rector of Gloucester, to publish in fac simile, the celebrated and curious JUG, proved to have been used by Shakspere. An interesting pamphlet given with each. The Jug may be obtained of most respectable dealers, or at the Manufactory, Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. Price 7s. 6d. each, or, covered, 12s. 6d., by enclosing a Post-office order.

AMERICAN PEACHES. — This excellent Fruit, perfectly fresh, and of the finest flavour, we are now importing from the United States, hermetically sealed in jars and tins, and can forward one dozen pounds, carriage paid, for the reduced price of 5s.; fresh peaches, in cans, 4s.; spiced, 5s. They will be forwarded to all parts of the country on receipt of a Post-office order for the amount. Sold, with every variety of American goods, at the American Warehouse, 31, PICCADILLY and CO. (formerly ROGERS and CO.), 64, New Oxford street.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.— MAW and CO., BENTHAL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP, Manufacturers of Encaustic and Geometric Tile Pavement of the successful imitation of Cupis Alexandrinum in the beautiful Encaustic Tiles of Ancient Pavements of Byzantine Court, Crystal Palace "(M. D. Wyatt, Esq., in Official Handbook).—forward, without charges, designs, and invite special attention to their durable material, adapted to given dimensions of Entrance-halls, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c., in every style. Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

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ROYAL SHIP HOTEL, DOVER.—J. BIRNINGHAM, Posting-Master by appointment to her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Travellers generally, that he has just completed the above Hotel with numerous additions and improvements, the object of which has been to secure such arrangements with regard to the business and to the patronage, and the convenience of the several suites of rooms, as must render "The Ship" indisputably superior to all similar establishments. To his tariff of charges J. Birmingham begs to invite special attention, as well as a comparison with that of other hotels. While deeply grateful for the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured, he begs to intimate that no pains or its permanency are founded solely on the superiority of his accommodations, and the peculiar moderation of his charges; on this confidence he begs to expect or solicit it. J. Birmingham will be happy to forward by post the particulars of his tariff, and he will also be prepared, on previous notice being given, to send carriages and post horses, free of charge, for the purpose of conveying families or individual visitors to his establishment.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 697. VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE Session of Parliament opened in February, amid considerable curiosity as to what England, through the intermedium of the Queen and Legislature, would say. It closes in August, amid still greater curiosity and anxiety as to what England will do. The great war, that was only a probability when the Session commenced, became a formidable reality long before its close; and, although the interval has been singularly prolific in negotiations, and as singularly barren of results anticipated by the impatient public spirit of the two greatest nations in the world; yet, if we calmly and impartially compare the state of Europe as it existed in February with what it is now, we shall find abundant reason to confess that the time has not been spent in vain. Victories have been gained, not the less valid or endurable because they have been the triumphs of reason and sound policy, achieved without the expenditure of human life. The Czar has not only been foiled by the moral power of Great Britain and France, but he has been beaten in every encounter against an enemy whom he despised. Though he has carried on the war with the utmost possible vigour, the only advantage he has gained over the Turks has been at Sinope; an advantage which it would be an abuse of words to call by any other name than a massacre and an infamy—dishonourable to his arms and disgraceful to his character. In every real conflict with the Ottomans he has been ignominiously defeated by inferior numbers. His weakness has been proclaimed to the uttermost ends of the earth. He has lost the prestige of centuries, and has dimmed the glory of his arms beyond the power of himself and his immediate successors to re-establish it. He stands before Europe a convicted bully—strong to defend his own territory, but powerless in offensive warfare. He cannot coerce or overawe a state that has not a tithe of his resources, or a millionth part of his braggadocio. The only present result of his ambition has been to humble Russia and to exalt Turkey, and he has been rightly served in both respects.

Long before the official declaration of war against him by this country, and, in fact, as soon as war was known to be inevitable, public opinion, many months in advance of that of statesmen, declared the capture of Cronstadt and Sebastopol to be the main objects of hostility—essential alike to the punishment of Russia, and to the security of Europe. Statesmanship, in due time, arrived at the same conviction. Though neither of these great results has yet been attained, the public can scarcely doubt that the measures already taken will be sufficient to secure one, if not both, before the lapse of many weeks. It may please the whim of "jokers of jokes" to represent this great country as idle and inert, because it has not done with its magnificent fleets and armies what the judicious, as well as brave commanders of those fleets and armies have not yet found a suitable opportunity to do; but practical men look at means as well as ends, and admit that all great results are not, o necessity, noisy ones. It is easy for men in clubs, and for fireside critics and readers to accuse our fleets and armies of inactivity, but the common sense of the country measures events by a better standard. The commanders of both services look to their duty, and will take their revenge on such critics by rendering their criticism of no account. They will excuse the impatience of their countrymen for the sake of the patriotism which it involves, and will do the right thing at the right time however much they may be "worried" or "flurried" in the meantime by advice that is not asked, and that could not be taken if it were.

Cronstadt and Sebastopol are still the prizes that are to be won. They are, perhaps, as strong as Russia would have the world imagine. Perhaps they are only bugbears and "make-believes," like the Czar himself. In either case they will not frighten the brave men whose duty it is to take possession of, or to destroy, them. Those who are of opinion that the summer has been utterly wasted should remember with what marvellous celerity the splendid fleet in the Baltic was got ready—with what a noble army it is supported—

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and how effectually it holds the power of Russia in check, and renders her impotent for offence throughout the whole north of Europe. Hitherto its business has been to watch and to wait. The day is approaching, if it have not already come, when its business will be to strike. Even to be ready to strike in such a cause, and with such an opportunity, is of itself a result of which the country may be proud. But whatever may be the course of events in the Baltic, Sebastopol is the place that appears destined to bear the first weight of our arms. The Czar is, no doubt, well prepared for his enemies in both of his strongholds. No announcement of the intentions of the Allies, whether conveyed through the mouths of Ministers or of statesmen, or through the columns of the press, will afford him much information of which he was previously ignorant. We need, therefore, be under no alarm for any premature disclosure of our intentions, even if the electric telegraph—for once telling the truth—should communicate to him at St. Petersburg the fact that from 80,000 to 100,000 English, French, and Turkish troops have commenced a landing on the eastern coast of the Crimea, and that Admirals Dundas and Hamelin support the operation by the blockade, if not by the bombardment, of Sebastopol. This country has threatened nothing that it is not in a position to perform. British statesmen and generals have never yet failed for want of keeping their own counsel. They will not, we may be sure, fail in the present instance. The Emperor, though both forewarned and forearmed, can offer no lengthened or effectual resistance; and the capture of Sebastopol and the total destruction of the naval power of Russia in the Euxine are results that no longer loom dimly in the future, but that may reasonably be anticipated from day to day. The operations have already begun; and, although they may prove both difficult and dangerous, they will offer no obstacles that courage and patience cannot surmount.

Parliament may therefore separate with an easy conscience as regards the war. It has nothing with which to reproach itself on that score. It has voted the funds required. It has expressed its confidence in the patriotism and energy of the nation, in the bravery of the army and navy, in the ability and honesty of the Ministry, and in the honour and zeal of our allies in the struggle. Although its members are dispersing as quietly as if Europe were not in a blaze, and as if no extraordinary events were in progress to stamp the policy of civilised nations for a century to come, the Legislature has left nothing undone that was expected of it. Nothing remains for it but to imitate the example of the people whom it represents, and to watch the issue. Should further sacrifices be required of it, it will be ready, like the people, to meet them. It will, in case of need, be called together before the usual period, without undue excitement, without irritation, and without delay, to do its part in consenting to the imposition of new burdens, and in watching over the national welfare. In such facts as these lie no small portion of the national strength; and the prestige of the British name. Individuals, both in and out of Parliament, may be factious, captious, and unreasonable, but the decisions of the majority are sound. The honour of the British name is thus in safe keeping, whatever may be the real sentiments of individuals in the Ministry, or however great may be the divergences of popular opinion in the Parliament

The domestic history of the Session is a short one. The war has so monopolised and absorbed attention that neither time nor inclination has been left for matters of internal policy. Fortunately, however, they will all keep, and be none the worse for the delay. The cause of Financial and Commercial Reform is postponed, but not abandoned. In quieter times it will be taken up where it was left; and it is possible that not even the war itself will prove sufficient to throw it into abeyance. We have allies with whom we can negotiate on the basis of mutual Free-trade, even though war may be raging all around us. The question of Parliamentary Reform is another that may well stand over until the nation shall have leisure to consider it. No possible damage can accrue from the delay which it has experienced. The measures for the Reform of the Universities and for the purification of our Electoral System, that have wound their dilatory and unsatisfactory way through both Houses during the Session may be dismissed with brief notice—as neither good nor evil; as mere stop-gaps and temporary expedients, that will last until Parliament shall be in a more suitable disposition to reconsider them. The Session has not been brilliant; but if it have strengthened the hands of the Executive in carrying on with vigour and energy one of the most formidable wars the country was ever engaged in; if its liberality have inspired our allies with confidence and our enemies with terror, it may claim the merit of having been in a high degree useful. That it may not be found necessary to call it together again before its usual period, is the best wish we can form for its members, both individually and collectively.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' LIBRARY.

In No. 545 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we illustrated one of the superb apartments provided in the New Houses of Parliament for the Library of the House of Lords. We now Engrave one of the apartments, of corresponding decorative richness, appropriated to the Library of the House of Commons. They are the main apartments upon the principal floor of the river front.

The Commons' Library is entered by a door immediately opposite the fireplace: the quiet, graceful appearance of these rooms, four in number, is particularly striking. Here, ranged on its shelves, are about 50,000 volumes: which are added to yearly, by a grant by Parliament of £300 per annum, including the presentations made by the present Emperor of the French, who continues what his predecessor did, in favouring us with the debates in the French Chambers; as does also the King of Prussia. There are also six copies of Hansard's voluminous works, and nearly 5000 Blue Books amongst them. The books during the night are protected by blinds which are drawn down: they run on spring rollers.

The ceilings are of oak, paneled and painted. In the centre of each are the initials V. R., surrounded by a yellow border and fleur-de-lis in pale green, the ground being of a dull red colour. Each room has two chandeliers, lighted by eight gas-burners.

The rooms can be closed from each other by means of richly-flowered curtains or *portières*. The series of panels above the bookcases will hereafter be filled with portraits of our distinguished statesmen. Upon a future opportunity we may return to the illustration of the furniture and fittings of this superbly-appointed apartment.

We take this opportunity of noticing the improved edition of the authorised description of the New Palace, lately issued by Warrington and Co.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The entire programme of the Fête of the 15th being now arranged, we give the details of it in as succinct a form as possible. At six o'clock in the morning, the salute of the Invalides will fire salvos. A distribution of provisions, clothing, &c., will be made among a certain number of poor families in the twelve *arrondissements* of Paris. At two o'clock the day-fête will commence, simultaneously, at the Champs de Mars, the Barrière du Trône, and (contrary to what was first stated) on the Seine, between the Pont Royal and the Pont d'Iéna. At the Champs de Mars the actors of the Cirque will give a representation of the raising of the siege of Silistria, and the death of Mussa Pacha; and an *intermède* will take place, consisting of gymnastic and other exercises. At half-past three, an immense balloon, bearing on its zodiac the names of Turkey, France, and England, will rise from the Champs de Mars, which is to be adorned with their colours, and allegorical figures of the Allied nations; and at the same time will ascend a flotilla of 300 small balloons, each bearing the name of one of the vessels of the Allied fleet. At the Barrière du Trône will be established two theatres, which will alternate their representations from two till six o'clock; and four poles, garnished with various prizes, will be erected on the same locality. On the river, different nautical exercises, consisting of jousts, regattas, &c., will take place from two till four. At two o'clock the Opéra, the Théâtre Français (at which Mdlle. Rachel will appear), the Opéra Comique, the Gymnase, the Porte St. Martin, the Variétés, the Palais Royal, the Gaîté, the Ambigu Comique, the Cirques de l'Empereur et de l'Impératrice, the Hippodrome, and the Arènes Nationales, will all give gratis representations. The *fête de nuit* will begin at seven o'clock, by a concert in the Tuileries gardens, on an orchestra raised in the centre of the great basin of the parterres, opposite the Pavillon de l'Horloge; and another concert will take place at the same time on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. During all the soirée, military bands, stationed in different parts of the Champs Elysées, will execute various pieces. At nightfall, the Jardins des Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Grand Avenue, and the Rondpoint des Champs Elysées, decorated with open portioces, in the Moorish style, triumphal arches, garlands, lustres, vases, and banners, will be illuminated, as well as the Cours la Reine, l'Allée d'Antin, the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, the Barrière du Trône, &c., and the principal public edifices. The Hôtel de Ville, decorated during the day with flags, will, at night, bear a magnificent illumination in gas, representing the vessel of the city. At nine o'clock fireworks will take place on the Quai d'Orsay representing the Palace of the Louvre, terminated with the equestrian statue of Napoleon I., attended by the figures of Peace and War; and at the Barrière du Trône, imitating fiery cascades falling from the columns of the arch, and a luminous globe, decorated with stars and allegorical designs.

Considerable uncertainty exists as to the return of the Emperor and Empress for the Fête. The benefit her Imperial Majesty's health has obtained from her stay at Biarritz, and the prevalence of cholera in Paris and its environs, seem to render it by no means improbable that she, at least, will prolong her stay there; but it is said by some that the Ministry urge so strongly on the Emperor that he should be present on the occasion, that it is likely he will yield to their entreaties. Be this as it may, the *Moniteur* officially states that no reception will take place at the Tuileries on the event of the Fête.

Accounts from various quarters of the progress of the cholera, though in many instances exaggerated, prove its ravages to a most painful extent. At Marseilles it has been peculiarly severe; and to such an extent has the panic it had caused extended that the *adjoint* of the Mayor and other public functionaries have been dismissed from their posts, in consequence of having abandoned them under the influence of terror of the disease; and it is said that measures will also be taken against certain *avocats* guilty of a similar desertion. In some parts of the country, the panic is so great among the peasantry that it is impossible to obtain hands for the getting in of the harvest.

On the 1st inst. died the Baron de Vitrolles, whose name figures with such honour in the "History of the Restoration," and whose career has been through life a most noble and distinguished one. M. de Vitrolles was on the point of attaining his eightieth year at the period of his decease.

This is, in Paris, the dead season, *par excellence*. *Les Eaux* swallow up—figuratively, be it understood, dear readers—every family and every individual who can, during the course of the rest of the year, scrape together sufficient to accomplish the journey to Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne, Tronville, or the German waters—though the latter are in the minority. The waters of the Pyrenees seem to be in particular favour this season. Among a number of distinguished names stands that of M. Thiers, who is established for the moment at Cauterets, suffering from an affection of the larynx, which does not, however, in any way interfere with his literary labours; on the contrary, the retirement and tranquillity in which he resides have condnced much to their advancement, and it appears that his important work on Italy, and on the subject of Art in the Sixteenth Century, advances rapidly during his sojourn. M. Villemain, whose retreat extends no further than the environs of Paris, is preparing a second volume of his most interesting "Souvenirs Contemporains," for the commencement of the winter.

The five-act comedy, written by M. A. Dumas fils, for the Gymnase, has, as we stated, been taken by the Théâtre Français, where it will, ere very long, make its appearance; and a report exists that a treaty is to be drawn out, expressly stipulating that the young author is to be retained solely to write for the theatre in question for a certain period.

A new journal, *Le Satan*—whose directors, bearing such names as Méry, Roger de Beauvoir, H. Murger, C. Mouselet, P. Audebrand, &c., has in this list alone a certain guarantee of unusual merit, if not of as certain success—has made its appearance. Two other journals of a similar character—an epigrammatic and sarcastic turn—are announced to follow—*La Chauve-Souris* an evening paper, and *La Fronde*. The Government, it is said, looks with much tolerance on this sort of pub-lications, forming, as it does, a kind of safety-valve, where the discussion of political subjects is interdicted.

RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

The news from Madrid is not very satisfactory. Queen Christina is still in Madrid, nor is she likely to make her escape without disgorging some of her ill-gotten wealth. It is reported that the barricades are up again. O'Donnell declares that, having risked his head mainly against the iniquities of the Queen Mother, he will not lay down the sword till she is brought to justice, and made to refund, at least, some of the money of which she has robbed the nation. The difference between him and Espartero turns mainly, it is reported, upon this point. Espartero had arranged that Christina should be safely conducted to the frontier by a military escort, but O'Donnell, in his capacity of Minister at War, refused to furnish the troops.

The disturbances at Barcelona are still very serious. Letters received at Madrid on Monday evening, say that for the space of ten hours a desperate fight went on between the troops and the manufacturing operatives.

In the midst of all the troubles in Spain, one happy result is, that the price of bread has fallen to the extent of 2 or 3 maravedis per pound. Cholera has appeared at Cadiz, Seville, and Malaga.

M. Bravo Murillo, formerly President of the Council of Ministers of Spain, and General Lara, ex-Captain-General of Madrid, have arrived at Bayonne

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 26th, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The political intelligence she brings is more than usually important.

The Senate had ratified a treaty with Russia, securing the neutrality of the United States in the European War, and acknowledging the principle that the neutral flag protects vessels and cargo.

The *New York Herald* makes the positive announcement that despatches from the Russian Government arrived in the Pacific on the 25th of July, offering to the United States the whole of the Russian territory in North America.

In the House of Representatives, on the 25th of July, 870,000 dols. were appropriated for the expenses of the Japan expedition.

From Honolulu we learn that on the 20th of June the Russian frigate *Diana* sailed thence to the northward, followed in the same course on the succeeding day by the British sloop-of-war *Trincomalee*, evidently watching her.

The Russian frigate *Aurora* had left the port of Callao for the Sandwich Islands, and the Allied ships *Forte*, *President*, *Eurydice*, *Obligado*, and *Virago* were to leave the same port (Callao), their destination being unknown.

Letters from Central America report the bombardment of San Juan, in Nicaragua, by the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, for six hours, after which a landing was effected, and the city burnt to ashes. No loss of life was sustained. The alleged offence was an insult to Mr. Borland, United States Commissioner.

The news from California is of the most favourable description, rich diggings having been discovered in various localities, and the mines being attended with excellent success. Two millions of dollars are reported *en route*.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Australia* arrived at Trieste, with the Indian Mail, on Tuesday afternoon. She brings advices from Calcutta, June 27; Madras, July 5; Singapore, June 1, Hong-Kong, June 22; Singapore, June 29; Penang, July 3; Bombay, July 11. The Russians have taken possession of Kulan, near Bokhara. Business in India is dull. Great distress in the North of China. Shiklung is in the hands of the insurrectionists, who threaten Canton with an attack.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 10

Month and Day.	Corrected reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest in the Day.	Thermometer: Lowest in the Day.	Mean temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches
Aug. 4	29.595	69.0	49.8	59.4	— 2.7	97	N. & N.W.	0.09
„ 5	29.543	68.0	51.5	59.9	— 7.2	87	N.N.W.	0.02
„ 6	29.519	68.4	51.2	57.2	— 4.8	93	N.N.W.	0.00
„ 7	30.056	66.6	54.8	57.9	— 4.1	84	N	0.06
„ 8	30.022	72.7	49.2	59.9	— 2.0	72	N.E. & N.	0.00
„ 9	29.901	70.0	51.4	60.6	— 1.2	80	S	0.00
„ 10	29.780	75.6	55.0	63.1	+ 1.4	72	CALM.	0.09

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week: the highest reading was 30.04 inches, on the 7th; and the lowest, 29.60 inches, on the 10th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.932 inches.

The mean daily temperatures of the 4th and 5th are the lowest mean temperatures at present recorded on those days, the register extending back to the year 1814; that of the 6th is the lowest recorded on that day since the year 1835, when it was 54°; the nearest approach being 57·2°, in 1837; and that of the 7th is the lowest since 1845, when the mean daily temperature was 57°.

The mean temperature of the week was 58·9°, being 3·9° below the average of the forty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 26·3°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 14·9°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of six-tenths of an inch.

The weather, on the 4th and 5th, was dull, the sky overcast, and rain falling. From the 6th to the 9th it was fine, the sky being tolerably free from cloud; and on the 10th the weather was dull, and the sky overcast. The air has frequently been misty. JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, August 11, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1603 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 776 were males and 827 were girls; exhibiting an excess of 76 boys and 63 girls over the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years. The number of deaths during the same week was 1456: of these, 706 were males and 688 were females; showing excesses of the deaths of 160 males and 160 females above the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population. The present return, therefore, exhibits a mortality considerably in excess of the average; the result arising from cholera, which it will be seen with regret, continues to make progress in the metropolis. The zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, rose from 422, in the previous week, to 731 in this week. Of these 64 are ascribed to scarlatina, the deaths being all under fifteen years of age (the average is 45). Of these, 142 deaths are referred: 124 occurring under 15 years; 6 between 15 and 60; and 12 above sixty years (the average number is 119). To cholera, 399 deaths are ascribed: of these, 146 deaths occurred under the age of 15 years; 213 between 15 and 60, and 41 above the age of 60 years. To typhus, 44. To tubercular diseases, 198; of these, 178 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 124. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 24. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 78. And to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 10 deaths are attributed.

THE WHITEBAIT DINNER.—The following members of the Ministry were present at the annual fish dinner at Greenwich, on Wednesday evening:—Lord John Russell, Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.; Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Viscount Canning, Viscount Sydney, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Right Hon. Earl of Mulgrave, Right Hon. Sir John Young, Mr. Grenville Berkeley, the Solicitor-General, Major-General Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Lord Alfred Hervey, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Frederick Peel, and Mr. James Wilson.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, a well-attended meeting of the chemists and druggists' assistants of the metropolis, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose effecting an arrangement to close the shops in their business at eight o'clock in the evening. Mr. J. Whitmore, who was called to the chair, said it was lamentable that the great body of assistants were confined fifteen and sixteen hours daily to the shop, thus depriving them of the opportunity of acquiring a scientific knowledge of their profession, and of enjoying the relaxation to which mankind was entitled. The employers must benefit by the proposed change, and the public would purchase their articles, instead of late at night or on Sunday, at more convenient occasions.

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—On Monday a large body of Spitalfields silk-velvet weavers—a business which has sadly declined during the last twenty or thirty years—turned out for the purpose of waiting upon the master manufacturers, to solicit from them an advance of their present scanty amount of wages. The number in procession amounted to 800; and, placing their former demand for a uniform list of prices in abeyance at present, they adopted as the object of their mission the advance of threepence a yard all round, irrespective of any disparity that might exist in the prices at the present time. It is supposed that, if the manufacturers resist their demands, the men will turn out on strike.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Edwin Canton, who for many years has been assistant to Mr. Lescure on Anatomy at this hospital, was elected, without opposition, to the office of Assistant-Surgeon to the institution.

THE MOUSTACHE MOVEMENT.—The great shaving question remains in this wise:—Lord Raglan will issue no order on the subject, but the officers and men of the 1st division may wear their moustaches, though they *must shave* their *chins*. Brigadier Bentinck was very anxious to restrict the growth of the moustache to a weekly produce, after which he recommended clipping with scissors; but the Guards have got their own way, and the moustache is to be allowed to attain the greatest development nature permits in each case. *Letter from Dover.*

THE ESHER MURDERS.—The trial of Mary Anne Brough, for the murder of six of her children (at Esher, on the 9th of June), took place at Guildford Assizes on Wednesday. The trial lasted all day. At five o'clock the jury retired, and at seven they returned into court, and gave a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. The prisoner, who did not betray the least emotion at any period of the proceedings, was ordered to be detained in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.

As we anticipated last week, the telegraphic announcements of the taking of Bomarsund prove to have been entirely apocryphal. The first division of the transports did not reach Ledsund till the 30th ult.; and, up to the 3rd inst. nothing had been done to indicate with certainty when the attack would be made. The French troops were received most cordially by the English and French fleets. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the man at the masthead of the *Duke of Wellington* reported four line-of-battle ships in sight, and they were soon discovered to be those conveying the French troops from Calais. At twelve at noon the crews on board the French flag-ship *Inflexible* were mustered and inspected. They were informed that their brother soldiers were approaching, and would combine with them in their attack upon the enemy at Bomarsund. Three deafening hazzas immediately burst forth from the crew, and this ceremony was repeated throughout the whole of the French ships. At one p.m. the advanced ship *Hannibal*, with Commodore Grey's flag flying, entered the Sound, and saluted the Commander-in-Chief with fifteen guns; it was immediately returned by a rapid fire of seven guns. The bands of the French ships then struck up "God Save the Queen," and "L'Honneur et L'Empereur," the English bands repeating these in reversed order. Rounding the stern of the great *Duke*, the *Hannibal* let go her anchor. The *Algiers* came in shortly afterwards, followed by the *Royal William* and *St. Vincent*, in tow of the *Gladiator* and *Sphynx*. The French Admiral at once sent his barge to the chief military officers, and they were conveyed to the *Inflexible*, whither Colonel Jones, of the Royal Engineers, followed from the *Duke*. In the evening two transports arrived with more troops, and the *Stromboli*.

On Monday (the 31st), at two p.m., General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who had been at Stockholm on a diplomatic mission to the King of Sweden, in the Imperial steam-yacht *La Reine Hortense*, arrived. A salute was fired from both flag-ships in honour of his Excellency. In the evening he paid a visit to Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief with the squadron. Next morning the three Commanders-in-Chief went up to Bomarsund in the *Impertinente*, yacht to arrange the plan of attack, which, it was thought, would take place on Thursday or Friday, as everything was prepared. The yacht having ventured very close to the forts, the masked batteries opened fire, and two shots passed over her. A few of our steam-ships have barricaded the bridge between the paddle-boxes to protect the officers from the Russian rifle-balls, and the French also have fitted barricade work of hammocks and sail-cloth in their tops.

Up to the latest accounts, the enemy were daily strengthening their defences. With jackets off, they were plying the pickaxe and shovel with energy, in throwing up works, opening loopholes for musketry, fraising, &c., and filling some of the embrasures with sand-bags. They are well supplied with provision stores, have a three years' store of provisions, and are quite prepared for prolonged resistance. The ships were guarding the passes in every direction, so that the garrison must see themselves completely hemmed in on every side, and cut off from all relief. All the ships were within signal distance of each other. The French ships cut off all retreat on the Swedish side. Captain Key, of the *Amphion*, took advantage of a dark, gloomy evening, when a fresh breeze was blowing, and heavy rain falling, to sound the waters close in by the forts, and make a general reconnoissance of the works. He quietly proceeded with muffled oars, and succeeded without being discovered.

The dispersion of the fleet in the Baltic on the 31st was as follows:—

At Bomarsund: The *Leopard*, Rear-Admiral Plumridge; *Edinburgh*, Rear-Admiral Chads; with the *Hogue*, *Ajax*, and *Blenheim* (block-ships), *Arrogant*, *Amphion*, two or three paddles, and two or three French ships.

At Lod Sound: *Duke of Wellington*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, *James Watt*, *Princess Royal*, *Majestic*, *Cumberland*, *Royal William*, *Hannibal*, *St. Vincent*, and *Algiers* (the four latter with their lower-deck guns out), *Valorous* (leaky, having been aground), *Gladiator*, *Sphinx*, *Driver*, *Stromboli*, and *Lightning*; together with the French fleet of nine sail of the line, and a few small steamers. At Baro Sound, or off Helsingfors: *Nile*, *Neptune*, *Royal George*, *St. George*, *Monarch*, *Prince Regent*, *Cæsar*, and *Cressy*; with a host of frigates, steamers, and gun-boats flying about in all directions.

On the 31st ult. three Russians escaped from one of the portholes of the large fort at Bomarsund, by means of a boat, and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The *Locust* at once brought them to Sir Charles Napier, who interrogated them through the interpreter. The result of their statement, the number of Russian forces in those Islands is as follows:—

The Large Fort—1000 troops of the line; 500 irregulars; 300 artillerymen, total 1800.

First Round Fort—18 guns, 80 men; second ditto, 20 guns, 80 men; third ditto, 16 guns, 100 men.

Block-house battery of 7 guns, 45 men.

Besides which there were 200 sharpshooters, 700 irregulars, 80 Cossacks, and 4 field-pieces, stationed at various parts of the islands.

It appears that the delay in moving the troops up to Bomarsund at once, as was anticipated, was from the humane desire of saving life as much as possible. For this purpose, therefore, each ship has been ordered to build two platforms for large mortars, which are to be landed, and are to be used against the fort on the land side, which is deemed very weak, and incapable of resistance. A combined attack, directed to a point that has been lately discovered, or heard of, will very soon enable our troops to make a breach in the fortifications, without exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy's large guns. The men-of-war, it is thought, will not moor close to the batteries, unless of urgent necessity, but will shell the place while the troops are investing it.

Letters from Stockholm speak of the interview between the King of Sweden and General Baraguay d'Hilliers as having produced the best results. Immediately after the interview, an order was given to the Swedish fleet at Carlscrona not to do harm.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

A DEPUTATION FROM SCHAMYL.

The most recent news from Asia gives a more encouraging account of the position and prospects of the Turkish army there, than those previously received. From Circassia, too, intelligence is highly satisfactory. The French steam-frigate *Vauban*, has just returned to Constantinople, after having carried to Batoum a part of the last reinforcements sent to Omer Pacha, and visited the coast of Mingrelia, Georgia, and Circassia. Some of the principal Circassian chiefs whom she brought back with her had an interview, immediately on landing, with Marshal St. Arnaud, from whom they met with a very warm reception. These chiefs are serving under Schamyl, and they assured the Allied Generals they were prepared to raise the whole country, and assemble 80,000 fighting men to march against the Russians. The Marshal has had several conferences with them since they arrived, and there is every reason to believe that their offers will be accepted.

The *Vauban*, on her voyage from Batoum, touched at Sandja and Anapa, and cast anchor at cannon-shot distance from the Russian batteries, which pointed their guns on her, but did not fire. The *Vauban* did not fire either, as the captain had received instructions not to do so. At Sandja, however, he could not resist the temptation of throwing three shells at the Quarantine establishment. The Russians fled. At Anapa, where the *Vauban* passed the night, she succeeded, under cover of the darkness, in taking soundings within half-cable's length of the shore. She was so close, that the steps of the sentinels were distinctly heard.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

The startling announcement in the *Times* of last Saturday, that on that very day (August 5) a force, made up of English, French, and Turks, and amounting in the aggregate to 100,000 and 100,000 men, would invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights commanding the harbour of Sebastopol, has not yet been confirmed in every particular by the news from Constantinople; but the most recent intelligence shows that great preparations were making for the conveyance of a large body of troops, whose destination was understood to be the Crimea.

A few days ago, a telegraphic despatch from Odessa stated that "the English and French fleets were seen off Sebastopol on the 30th, the steamers having transports in tow." Another despatch, not from Odessa, however, announces the departure, from Varna and Baltschik, on the 31st, of fourteen Anglo-French sail of the line (of which six were screw steamers), accompanied by a number of transports, and having on board 15,000 of the Allied troops. These were probably the vessels seen from Sebastopol. This expedition, it was thought, was destined to effect a landing at Odessa, or at Kaffa, while the bulk of the army was preparing to follow, and storm Sebastopol. Meanwhile, the Allied troops were under orders to move forward to the coast, but without knowing the object of their destination. In the camps at Varna and Devna the secret of the expedition to the Crimea appears to have been so well kept, that a march upon the Danube was regarded as the probable and immediate destination of the army until the moment when the regiments were ordered down to the coast to embark on board the transports.

One of the latest despatches from Constantinople states that, on the 29th of July, the flotilla of flat-bottomed boats, recently constructed there, was sent from the arsenal to the Black Sea, and that all the French and English vessels in the Sapphire were ordered to Varna, at which place there were already no less than 200 transports ready to take the Allied troops on board.

It is satisfactory to learn that the siege-train, which arrived at Scutari some time ago in the *Star of the South*, has not been disembarked, but was kept afloat and in readiness for the further service on which it is to be employed. The distance from Varna to Cape Chersonese, the south-western extremity of the Crimea, is somewhat under 300 miles; and one of the advantages of choosing the ports between Kavarna and Bourgas as the starting points of a great expedition is, that the ships can make the Russian coast with almost any wind that prevails in the Black Sea at this time of year, whereas vessels sailing from the Bosphorus have to beat up against the prevailing wind from the north. Under tolerably favourable circumstances, we may suppose that the expedition would effect its passage in about forty-eight hours; and it may be presumed that, when a lodgment has been made on the enemy's shores by a force sufficiently powerful to hold its ground, the transports will return for a second freight.

Brigadier-General Sir George Brown and Lieutenant-General Canrobert returned to Varna on the 27th ult., from an expedition to reconnoitre the coast of the Crimea, and select the best point for effecting a landing. A magnificent beach for the purpose was discovered about eight miles from Sebastopol. According to one account, the two Generals had rather a narrow escape. They advanced so close to the land on one occasion that they were fired upon by one of the batteries, and four shots entered the ship.

The following extract from a letter dated Devna, July 28, shows that the secret as to the destination of the troops had transpired:—

Notwithstanding every effort to keep us in the dark respecting the contemplated movements of the Allies, it has transpired that we (the Light Division) are drawn closer to Varna for the purpose of being at hand to embark at that place, from whence, and from another port (I think Baltschik), an immense expedition will shortly sail, it is said, for the Crimea. It is stated here that the force to be employed will amount to above 80,000 infantry, besides marines, and will be composed of 30,000 British troops, 25,000 French, and 25,000 Turkish; who, by-the-by, are splendid cavalry soldiers, and not bad as infantry. Two heavy battering trains and some field batteries will accompany the expedition, the landing of which, according to accounts here, is to take place simultaneously in two bays, on the western side of the Crimea, and to the north of Sebastopol.

In Paris, in quarters which ought to be well informed, it is greatly doubted if the expedition is directed against the Crimea; and, as a reason for the doubt, it is said that the French Government is preparing to send powerful reinforcements to the Black Sea, which would appear to show that Marshal de St. Arnaud does not feel himself sufficiently strong for an enterprise of so much importance. It is said that the additional number of troops to be embarked at Toulon for the East will not be less than 20,000 men; an immense force, if it be considered that fully that number of French troops are already in Turkey.

THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—EVACUATION OF MOLDAVIA.

The news from the seat of war on the Danube, by electric telegraph, comes down to the 7th inst., on which day the Turkish advance-guard, under Skender Beg, had entered Bucharest, if that authority may be relied on. The rear-guard of the Russian army, consisting of Hussars and Cossacks, was said to be only two miles distant. The greatest confusion prevails in the Russian army, owing to the contradictory orders from head-quarters. The Czar was at first resolved to drive back the Infidel army beyond the Danube at all hazards, but he found out his mistake at last.

A correspondent of the *Wanderer*, writing from Bucharest, the 27th July, says:—"On the 24th, General Aderberg brought the order 'to evacuate Wallachia by the 5th of August;' nothing, however, was said of Moldavia." The order to retreat the correspondent attributes to the report of Prince Gortschakoff to the Czar. "This mighty Monarch," he says, "was so much terrified by the intelligence from the Prince, that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolajewitsch, for three days, and admitted no one to his presence. It is reported that, on receiving the intelligence, he sorrowfully exclaimed, 'I can understand the defeat at Silistria, but to be forced without a battle to lose, by a horde of wild, half-naked Turks, from position[illegible] have been occupied and fortified for a year—that I should first sustain an engagement, then storm the islands fortified by us, and lastly, have paid in blood for every inch of ground gained on the left bank of the Danube—all this I cannot understand.' Four or five days later, the Emperor sent by General Aderberg the order for the evacuation of Wallachia."

The following despatch from Vienna, on Wednesday evening, confirms the previous rumour that the Russians have given up their intention of retaining Moldavia:—

Prince Gortschakoff to-day (Wednesday) announced the immediate evacuation of Moldavia, as well as Wallachia.

Notwithstanding this declaration, Count Buol, on the 8th inst., exchanged with Lord Westmoreland and M. Bourqueney, notes, from which it appears that Austria views in the same light as England and France the guarantees which it will be necessary to require from Russia, in order to prevent the return of the difficulties which have troubled Europe. Unless these guarantees are furnished by Russia, Austria engages herself not to treat alone with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, until the restoration of general peace.

DOGS IN TRUCKS.—There has just been printed an Act of Parliament, under which dogs are not to draw trucks, carts, &c., in any part of the United Kingdom, after the 1st of January next. The provisions of this Act extend to the metropolitan district now extended.

THE NEW BEER ACT.—The new Act for "Regulating the Sale of Beer and other Liquors on the Lord's Day," will come into force on Sunday (to-morrow). It is enacted that it shall not be lawful for any licensed victualler, or person licensed to sell beer by retail, to be drunk on the premises, or not to be drunk on the premises, or any person licensed or authorised to sell any fermented or distilled liquors, or any person who, by reason of the freedom of the mystery or craft of vintner of the City of London, or of any right or privilege, shall claim to be entitled to sell wine by retail, to be drunk or consumed on the premises, in any part of England or Wales, to open or keep open his house for the sale of or to sell beer, or wine, or spirits, or any other fermented or distilled liquor, between half-past two o'clock and six o'clock, or after ten o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday, or on Christmas-day, or Good Friday, or any day appointed for a Public Fast or Thanksgiving, or before four o'clock in the morning of the day following, except as refreshments to a *bonâ fide* traveller, or a lodger therein.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.—A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—At the Kilkenny Assizes, before Mr. Justice Ball, the trial of an important cause, exciting great interest, commenced on Tuesday the 1st inst., and terminated on Saturday. It was a suit instituted by Mr. Pierce Butler, the nephew of the late Colonel Butler, to recover certain estates said to be worth £10,000 per annum, from Lord Montgarret, minister, which were alleged to be the illegitimate son of the late Hon. Henry Butler, on the ground that the marriage between his father, the Hon. Henry Butler, and his mother, who was a Miss Harrison, was illegal, because, it was said, a previous marriage according to the Scottish law existed between the Hon. Henry Butler and a Mrs. Colebrooke. The defence, of course, was that there was no marriage with Mrs. Colebrook, and that the marriage of the defendant's father with Miss Harrison was a valid one.—The jury, having retired for about three hours, returned into court, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, with sixpence costs.—It appears that the action of ejectment determined by this verdict only applies to one portion of the estates, and that there are other estates which are to form the grounds for other actions. Lord Mountgarret's claim to vote for Irish Representative Peers is opposed before the Committee of Privileges by Mr. Pierce Butler, the plaintiff.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—In your paper of last week, which I have only seen this morning, you have published a most admirable letter from Mr. Combe, dated from Munich, and giving an account of the prison management and its results in the large state prison in that city; and you have added some comments of your own, with all of which, as well as with the letter, I most entirely concur.

It supplies another illustration to the many that have gone before, of the certain influence of kindness and confidence, not only in restraining, but also in reclaiming, even the originally very worthless of mankind, if only judiciously and from the heart applied. And if I differ from Mr. Combe at all, it is in the estimate he makes of the difficulty of obtaining similar results to those he quotes, were we to make the same experiment, with like requirements, in this country also. I do not, for instance, believe in the great difference that he imagines to exist between the English and Bavarian criminals. Throughout the world all criminals are men alike, and governed on the same general principles; and the system, were is once introduced here, would speedily make its own agents. Only let us proclaim the reform of criminals, and not their vindictive punishment, to be the leading object in our management of them—requiring kindness, confidence, and effective labour, as the principal means to be employed; and estimating and *rewarding* our agents in proportion as they succeed in keeping down recommitments to their custody—and we should soon have no difficulty, either with details, or in finding suitable superior agents. Their own interest, as well as higher feelings, would speedily dictate to them suitable accessory means.

In one of my earliest publications on this subject I said that "a good system in a bad prison, is better than a bad system in a good prison;" and, certainly, this position is most remarkably illustrated in this account of the prison at Munich, and in one I published two years ago, of that of Valencia, in Spain—of which, also, two other accounts are given in Mr. Tocklin's "Spain as It Is," and an anonymous work, "Recollections of an Attaché" in the same country. From these collectively it will be seen that the most remarkable successes have attended the most deficient material means, the principles of kindness and confidence alone distinguishing and equally characterizing both. From this it is not to be inferred that good prisons are bad things: this would be but to fly to the opposite error to that which so repeatedly characterises our late mechanical notions on the subject, that they are everything. But this circumstance is worth noting; and I wish I were able to dwell on it at greater length in your columns.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, 8th Aug., 1854. A. MACONOCHIE.

HULL ELECTION.

HULL ELECTION.—Major-General Peronnet Thompson, who was some time since invited by the Radical party in Hull to become a candidate for the representation of that borough, has issued an address, in which he declines doing so, unless freedom from all expense is guaranteed him, and unless such a demonstration is made as to render his success probable. There are two candidates already in the field—Mr. Dickson and Mr. W. H. Watson—both of whom have issued addresses. The former gentleman announces himself as "a true Conservative in principle," a friend of "perfect liberty of conscience," but "an unflinching opponent of Popery, and prepared to resist the insidious attempts that are now being made to secure for it a position in this country." Mr. Watson is a London barrister, and comes forward on "Liberal and Reform principles." On religious questions, he says:—"I am myself a member of the established Church of this country, but I am also a friend of Religious Liberty, and opposed to the imposition of any civil disabilities on account of religion."

TURKISH COAL-MINE ON THE BLACK SEA.

THE new system of steam-warfare demands an immediate supply of coal, and its means of providing this *material* has already received great attention. One of the most fortunate results has been the finding of the coal-pits of Heraclea, situated about midway between the Bosphorus and Sinope, which are stated to be capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply, if worked with due enterprise and a proper application of capital.

The Heraclea coal-field commences about seven miles N.E. of Heraclea, and extends along the coast a distance of sixty miles to Amasserah. Geologically speaking, it pertains to the true carboniferous formation. The configuration of the country is that of mountain ridges (from 1500 to 2000 feet high), separated by narrow valleys, which terminate in the sea-coast plains. The coal seams are found cropping out upon the sides of these mountain ridges throughout the district. About 17 years ago the deposit was first discovered or publicly made known. Since then, with the exception of the coal lying in the neighbourhood of the Coslou Valley, it has been worked by Greeks, Montenegrins, Bosnians, and other workmen drawn from among the quarrymen in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. These persons work the "out-crop," and are paid alike for coal worked from seams good, bad, and indifferent. Considerable seams have been already entirely worked out and abandoned by these persons at from 100 to 150 yards into the mountains, and it consequently results that, should future works be undertaken, a considerable expense, in the absence of any records, will have to be incurred before even a knowledge of the quality can be ascertained. In the course of a few years (five or six) the whole district will be similarly abandoned. The coal thus worked amounts to about 30,000 tons annually, and is conveyed to the shore on mules, whence it is transported during the summer months to Constantinople. A small quantity is boated round from the mouths of the different valleys to Heraclea, to supply the casual wants of steamers; but no shipments on any extensive scale can ever take place from that port. In one valley, the valley of Coslou, 18 miles north-east of Heraclea, works on an improved system have been adopted during the last three years, and the management entrusted to English engineers, assisted by a small staff of Piræan workmen. The coal is transported to the shipping spouts on a tram railway, and is thence boated off to ships lying in the roadstead. From 400 to 500 tons can be thus shipped daily. The mines situated in this valley were lately visited by her Majesty's steamer *Spitfire*, Comm. Spratt, and a survey made of the roadstead and port of Heraclea. Good holding ground was found in both places; while, in addition, the latter affords a secure shelter for any steamers on the coast. The object of the *Spitfire*'s visit was to inquire as to the quantity disposable, and to test the coal found before even a knowledge of its quality can be understood that the trial proved very satisfactory. The coal varies from Newcastle in being more friable, and in producing from one to two per cent less "ash" and "clinker" in other respects it is undistinguishable.

After the return of the *Spitfire*, an application was made on behalf of the English and French Governments for a monthly supply of this coal to the Anglo-French fleet.

The Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Sketch of the mouth of the pit, states that the English and French Governments have contracted with the Turkish Government for this coal, at 21 per ton (the price of English coal now being £3 5s.); but, owing to the indolent neglect of the Turkish authorities, no secure reliance can be placed on a steady supply.

The *Firebrand*, *Highflyer*, *Terrible*, and *Inflexible*, besides French and English transports, have coaled at Coslou, and find the quality of the coal fully equal to the description given in Captain Spratt's report. The coal-field is inexhaustible for present supply, if properly worked; but, in the hands of the Turkish authorities, who have neither the means nor the skill requisite, is comparatively valueless. The French Government have sent 100 sappers and miners to Heraclea, for the purpose of expediting the supply, and it is understood that the two Governments are fully alive to the importance of obtaining permission to work a portion of these mines on their own account for the necessities of the Allied fleets. Should the fleets draw their coal supplies from this source, in addition to the immense benefit which would attach to the possession of a permanant and immediate supply at all seasons a saving of £100,000 a year would be effected.

Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the paltry jealousy and private interests of the Turkish authorities will not be permitted to interfere with so desirable an end.

A remarkable affair, in connection with these mines, has occurred since the date of our Correspondent's communication.

An English steamer, the *Cyclops*, had a narrow escape from being taken by a Russian steam-frigate, the *Wladimir*, the other day, in the neighbourhood of Heraclea. Having received intelligence as to the intended movements of the *Cyclops*, the Russian steamer, in spite of the blockade, made its way out of Sebastopol, and, after sinking several Turkish vessels laden with corn, proceeded to Heraclia, in the hope of surprising the English steamer, which, having landed her guns, would have fallen an easy prey had she been in the roads. The *Cyclops* fortunately was detained at Constantinople for the purpose of undergoing some repairs after being ordered to Heraclea to inquire into the state of the coal mines. The *Wladimir*, however, did not return empty-handed, for she took in tow at Heraclia, and brought off, two vessels laden with [illegible]

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN PARKER, AT THE CHAMP DES MORTS, AT PERA.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN HYDE PARKER.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated the impressive scene of the honours paid to the remains of Captain Parker, before their leaving the arsenal at Tophana. Our Artist at Constantinople has now enabled us to engrave the mournful cortége emerging from one of the steep and narrow streets of Tophana, on its way to the Grand Champ des Morts, at Pera. This point of view has been chosen, from its showing the principal features of the procession. The coffin was placed upon a piece of artillery, the wheels of which were painted black. An immense white flag, bearing the Cross of St. George, served as a pall, upon which were placed the hat, sword, and epaulettes of the deceased, on a cushion; the whole covered with a black veil. Sailors walked as pall-bearers; and there followed a great number of naval officers of every grade and nation—French, English, Austrian, and Sardinian, and a few Turkish. The procession was flanked by lines of British infantry. The funeral car was drawn by horses, driven by three artillerymen, and preceded by two artillery-officers. The British Ambassador, with most of the Attachés, attended the ceremony, which took place with full military honours.

The *Charlemagne*, French screw line-of-battle ship (now in the Bosphorus), and her Captain, the Count de Chabannes, with most of his officers, and a portion of the crew, was present. Detachments from all the regiments which have left any of their number at Scutari formed part of the procession. Among them were files of the 28th, 50th, 93rd Highlanders, and 95th regiment. Halil Pacha represented the Turkish Navy, in his quality of Superintendent of the Artillery. The crew of the *Firebrand*, who were much attached to their Captain, mustered strong; and one of the most interesting sights was a little child, who was found alone, and wounded by the Bashi-bozouks, after the abandonment of Kustendje. The mother was murdered by those ruffians, and the infant was discovered almost lifeless by her side. The child became a great pet with the crew of the *Firebrand*, and he was carried to the Captain's funeral by one of his protectors. Should the war last, such events as the above must be of frequent occurrence; but this time it had the interest of novelty. The Turks, who use no ceremonies at the burial of their dead, except in the case of the Sultan and his family, seemed much struck with the ceremony of a military funeral—the first they had ever seen—and the crowd of various races who filled the large area of the burial-ground brought to mind the vast assemblages which curiosity calls together in our own country.

ENTRANCE TO THE COAL-MINE OF KURACHA, ON THE BLACK SEA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK

THE FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

Four days before the death of the late Pacha of Egypt, his last gift to the Zoological Society—a female Hippopotamus—was taken on board the *Repos*, at Alexandria: a vessel which had, on many previous occasions, been laden with the rarest productions of the Valley of the Nile, for our great collection in Regent's-park.

Every one remembers the excitement which was created by the arrival in the metropolis of the first Hippopotamus, in 1850. And he still retains his power; for not even the Aquavivarium, with its myriads of sea-gems, gathers a larger crowd of admiring visitors than our now expanded friend Obayseh. To those who have watched his growth in frequent visits—and who does not visit the Zoological Gardens when he can?—the huge size of this promising five-year-old was scarcely appreciable until the arrival of his companion Adheia, whose portrait we now engrave. Adheia's early history is but a repetition of that of our old friend Obayseh, except that the difficulty of obtaining her appears to have been even greater. For three years since the capture of Obayseh, the Nubian hunters searched for his mate in vain; it is true that they last year brought down the fine male which is now in the Garden of Plants, in Paris; but, until the early part of last autumn, their efforts to procure a young female were entirely unsuccessful. On her arrival at Cairo, his late Highness, remembering his promise to Mr. Murray (through whose influence the Society have obtained all their Egyptian acquisitions), not only presented her to her Majesty's present Consul-General, the Hon. F. A. Bruce, for the Society, but placed at his disposal suitable winter-quarters for her, at his palace at Benha, where she remained from the month of November until the proper period for transmitting her to England. She is still attended by an Arab, whose boyish portrait has already appeared in our columns, as the Snake-charmer of 1850.

A large and massive building has been constructed for the male, who has actually outgrown the accommodation originally prepared for him; and the only pair of Hippopotami which have ever graced the Vivaria of Europe here seem to find a congenial home, if we may form a judgment from the exuberant health which both the animals enjoy.

The extremely beautiful state in which the Gardens are kept, renders them especially attractive at the present moment, when the floral effects are daily growing more and more beautiful as the season advances.

"THE CATARAQUI" COMING DOWN THE GALOP RAPIDS, ABOVE MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE "CATARAGUI" COMING DOWN THE GALOP RAPIDS ABOVE MONTREAL, CANADA.

Among the many enterprises now on foot in the province of Canada, ship-building may be reckoned one of the most important. Quebec has long been noted for good ships, but it is only lately that sea-going vessels have been built on the great lakes, and we have this week to record the arrival in the Thames of a fine barque of upwards of 800 tons, built at Kingston, on Lake Ontario, and brought through the dangerous rapids and rocky bed of the St. Lawrence with safety to the sea.

The *Cataraqui* is the largest vessel ever built on the fresh waters of Upper Canada: she is 146 feet long and 30 feet beam, hold 14 feet, and measures 842 tons. She is the second vessel built by Mr. J. Counter, of Kingston, who last year built and dispatched from the same place a barque named the *Cherokee*. This vessel took a cargo of

flour at Toronto, and brought it direct to Liverpool in the summer of 1853, without breaking bulk—being the first vessel that ever took a cargo from the fresh waters to the mother country.

This being accomplished with success, he laid down, last year, the keels of two ships—viz., the one of 842 tons, shown above, and another, now on the stocks, of 1000 tons, which again opens another source of a very important trade, as those vessels were built for ocean service, and will be sold in England.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 13.—9th Sunday after Trinity. Q. Adelaide born, 1792.
MONDAY, 14.—King's College incorporated, 1829.
TUESDAY, 15.—Assumption. Napoleon I born, 1769.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Andrew Marvel died, 1678.
THURSDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kendburn, 1786. Riots at Manchester, 1819.
FRIDAY, 18.—Battle of Lincelles, 1793.
SATURDAY, 19.—Royal George sunk at Spithead, 1782.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 40	6 05	6 30	6 46	7 10	7 40	7 47	8 17	8 20	8 45	8 53	9 20	9 30	10 00

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. L., Littlebourne; and A. SUBSCRIBER, Jersey.—The Title-page and Index of Engravings complete the Volume.

J. A. G., Camp, Aldeen, is thanked. The Sketches have been forwarded as desired.

A. L. M.—We regret that we have not room for the Sketches.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The crown-piece and half-crown of Charles II. are of no value; and the first is not one of the trial-pieces by the celebrated Simon.

NEMO.—If Viscount Enfield were to die vitâ patris, he would be succeeded in the barony of Strafford by his eldest son.

L. M. R.—Arms of Oliver Cromwell: Ba. a lion rampt. arg. Crest: A demi-lion rampt. arg. in his dexter gamb a gem ring or.

CLARENS.—We do not undertake to identify arms.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Alston, of Suffolk and Middlesex: Az. ten etoiles or, four, three, two, and one. Crest: A crescent arg. charged with an etoile or. Motto: "Immotus."

LEX ET PONTIFEX.—A bachelor is entitled to quarter the arms of his mother, only when the lady is an heiress or co-heiress. A husband should impale his wife's arms, unless in the case of marrying an heiress. He then bears them on an escutcheon of pretence.

ELLA.—We know of no fund such as our Correspondent inquires for.

CYRIL.—The Heralds' College is situated on Bennet's-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, in close proximity to Doctors'-commons.

LIVERPUDLIAN.—The sons of Richard de Wydeville, Earl Rivers, and Jacquetine, his wife, widow of John Duke of Bedford, were—Anthony, Lord Scales, *jure uxoris*, and afterwards Earl Rivers; John, put to death with his father; Lionel, Bishop of Salisbury; Edward, who died sp.; and Richard, third Earl Rivers.

AGINCOURT.—A Crest cannot be adopted or altered, unless by the authority of the Kings of Arms; nor can a coronet be in any way added.

A CONSTANT READER.—Arms of Mantell, Bart.: Arg. a chev. between three mantlets sa. Crest: A cap of maintenance, inflamed on the top ppr. Motto: "Quod vult, valde vult."

A CORRESPONDENT.—The general impression is that "Ward's Cases" are air-tight, and hence that the delicate ferns of the Tropics are preserved beautifully in the dense atmosphere of cities by the entire exclusion of the impure air. This is a misconception: none of Ward's Cases are air-tight. The object is to prevent rapid evaporation from the plant, which requires a humid atmosphere for its existence, to protect the leaves from the obstructions occasioned by the lodging of particles of solid carbon on them, and to allow the air within to change slowly by the operation of the vital forces of the plants themselves.—*Robert Hunt's Handbook to the Great Exhibition.*

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—T. S., of Peterborough, informs us that "A History of Huntingdon" was published by Mr. J. P. Wood, in 1824, who still resides at Huntingdon. The author was a schoolmaster, named Richard Carruthers.

A SUBSCRIBER.—1. Frederick the Great first introduced horse artillery in the army during the spring of 1759, and was accustomed to exercise the new corps, and direct its movements, at the head-quarters of Reichenbach, near Landshut, Silesia. 2. The Royal Horse Guards does not derive its appellation of "Oxford Blues," from the City or University so famed for loyalty to the House of Stuart, during the civil wars, as often has been erroneously stated; but from the noble family of Oxford, the head of which, Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, was its first Colonel, in 1661. The corps has distinguished itself when the French lines—between Ligny and Genappe, 16th June, 1815—were forced, on the 18th of July, 1793. It was then termed the "Blue Guards." It is the only cavalry regiment denominated *horse* present on the British establishment. 3. The origin of the military Order of the Bath may be found in any cyclopedia. 4. The Royal Regiment not only ranks as the first, but is undoubtedly the oldest corps in the service. It is even said to be entitled to precedence, in the latter point, of any regiment in Europe. Originally, it constituted the body guard of the Scottish Kings, from which cause it was known as the "Royal Scots." It was not, however, placed on the English establishment until 1685—about thirty years after James VI. of Scotland and I. of England had succeeded to the united Crown. It naturally follows that so old a regiment has seen much service, and on every occasion it gallantly distinguished itself. 5. On the reduction of the Army at the close of the late war, the 26th was *numerically* disbanded. The Rifle Brigade now ranks next in precedence to the 3d Regiment, the Sutherland Highlanders, having, at that period, been the last battalion in regular rotation retained on the establishment.

SCOTUS.—We have not room.

LITTLE HOUDIN, R.—One of the many; political tokens struck by Spence and others, in the last century.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

THE telegraphic news from the Baltic, the Danube, and the Black Sea continues to be as untrustworthy as usual. The reported capture of Bomarsund by Admirals Napier and Parseval, assisted by General Baraguay d'Hilliers and the French auxiliary force, is not confirmed; but there is every reason to believe that a severe blow against Russia in the Baltic is imminent, if it have not already been struck. Napier and his fleet keep the whole Russian coast, from the Aland Isles to Cronstadt, in continual alarm; and Revel and Riga are as incessantly on the watch as Sveaborg and St. Petersburg to guard against a sudden onslaught of the British invincibles. From the Danube the intelligence is more precise. The retreat of the Russians from Wallachia is confirmed by every letter and despatch that arrives, and the vanguard of the Ottoman army has already made its triumphal entry into Bucharest. The statement that not only Wallachia but Moldavia is to be evacuated, requires confirmation; although it is confidently announced from Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has officially communicated to the Austrian Government that the force under his command has received orders to cross the Pruth. The head-quarters of Omer Pacha are at Rustchuk, but will shortly be transferred to Bucharest. The Russians, alarmed for the safety of Sebastopol, and pressed by the advancing forces of Austria, appear determined to make a vigorous defence of the Crimea. Prince Gortschakoff declines to give any information of his motive for the thorough evacuation of the Danubian Principalities that has already commenced; but it requires no great amount of military science to understand his tactics, and the uncontrollable exigencies which have compelled the movement. The attack of the combined naval and military forces of Turkey and the Allies against the Crimea will not, according to all present probabilities, be long delayed. Let us hope that the deed will not be half done; that we shall not repeat the error that was committed at Odessa; that we shall strike, and not spare; that we shall go to war in real and downright earnest, and inflict as much damage upon the Russians as powder and shot or cold steel can accomplish. The true mercy in warfare is to strike hard and effectually. Procrastination and half measures are far more cruel, as well as more unsatisfactory, than decision and energy. Is it not disgraceful, for instance, that the British and French fleets should keep so bad a look-out in the Euxine as to permit the *Vladimir*, a Russian vessel, to break the blockade, to sail out of Sebastopol, to give chase to the *Cyclops*—an English frigate of inferior force—to capture some Turkish vessels laden with corn, to steam, unchallenged, almost to the very shores of the Bosphorus, and to pay a visit to the coal-mines of Heraclea, supposed to be safe in British and French custody? A fact like this does more to make our Admirals and the Administration unpopular than a defeat in a fair fight. It shows culpable negligence or mismanagement, and is galling to the national pride. Our former wars were not carried on in such a fashion, neither must this be, or a heavy responsibility will be incurred by those who fall asleep over their duty, and encourage the audacity of the foe, while they discourage or disgust their own countrymen.

THE Cholera bids fair to become an established institution amongst us. The time was when its approach excited alarm, and when—not metaphorically, but actually—the people put their houses in order as soon as it began to declare itself. When its presence was announced in those Russian and pestiferous regions, where it was too commonly generated, and whence it was known to travel westwards with unfailing regularity, and in a course that seemed to be laid down for it upon the medical charts of Europe, all England and Scotland were astir to diminish, if they could not prevent, its ravages. Town-councils were on the move, Boards of Health were improvised, sewers were flushed, cottages and hovels were whitewashed; and the benevolence, as well as the fear, of the wealthy was roused to active exertion. If little was done, much was attempted. Perhaps, however, the nation has grown wiser in this respect, and no longer fears the pestilence, because it has systematically done its utmost to prevent its coming. If so, the apparent apathy of the public on the periodical visits of this Eastern scourge is intelligible, and of a tendency to inspire confidence. We learn, however, from the weekly returns of the Registrar-General, that during the last month the disease has made a rapid progress in the metropolis. In the first week of July the number of deaths from Cholera was five; in the second, twenty-six; in the third, one hundred and thirty-three; and in the fourth, three hundred and ninety-nine. It is interesting, and may be useful to consider which districts or portions of London have suffered most from the infliction, for we shall then be enabled to decide whether local and removable causes have had any influence upon the rise and progress of the disease, and whether the guardians of the public health have in reality done all that they might have done. In the western districts—with a population of 376,427, including Chelsea, St. George's, Hanover-square, and a portion of Westminster—the deaths from Cholera, in the last week of July, were 23; in the northern districts—with a population of 490,396, including Hampstead, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, &c.—the deaths were 12 only; in the central district—from St. Giles's, Holborn, to St. Luke's, with a population of 393,256—the deaths were 14; in the eastern district—with a population of 485,522, including such places as Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Stepney, &c.—the deaths were 60; while in the southern, or transluvian, districts of Lambeth, Southwark, and Bermondsey, with a population of 616,635, the deaths were 290, or nearly three-fourths of the whole number. It is impossible to dissociate a fact so striking as the last-mentioned from the position of the affected district as regards the river Thames. The boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, where this large mortality has occurred, lie low upon the river bank, and are in some places actually lower than high-water mark. They are thickly covered with mean hovels—and the natural impurity of the atmosphere is increased by the pestilential vapours of bone-boilers' yards, gas factories, tanneries, and dye-works. Added to all these sources of evil, the river Thames carries up and down, under the hot glare of a midsummer sun, the refuse of the largest and most populous metropolis in the world. Here, at all events, is a source of mischief patent to the understanding of all men—an evil that afflicts us when Cholera is not amongst us—which daily offends the senses of sight and smell; and turns the stream that might be the most splendid ornament and the greatest blessing of the whole city, into a foul ditch, continually churned, with its impurities never at rest—an eye-sore to all who behold it, and a nuisance to all who dwell within a mile or two of its banks. The people are very jealous of any interference with their privilege of local self-government; but there are some tasks that local self-government cannot approach. Local self-government will never cleanse the river Thames; and yet the achievement would by no means be a difficult one. It would be much easier than the conquest of Cronstadt, and quite as easy as the construction of a railroad from London to Liverpool—perhaps even easier than the construction of the great Ganges Canal, which we have undertaken for the people of India, and the extent and benefits of which were so forcibly described to the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by Sir Charles Wood. Whatever means may have been taken to lighten the present visitation of the Cholera, we may be positive that nothing effectual has been attempted for the metropolis while the Thames remains in its present state. It seems, however, that it is not the business of Lambeth and Southwark to stir in the matter; it is not the business of the City of London, or of the City of Westminster;—and, if it were, not one of these agencies has any power or means to accomplish the object. It is too large a task for any agency but that of the whole people acting through the Government to undertake with success. Shall no Home Secretary be found to grapple with it? The Sovereign who found a city of brick, and left it of marble, was not so great a public benefactor as the Minister would be who found the Thames a muddy and pestilential ditch and left it a limpid and wholesome river. It is a mere question of money and determination. The first would come if the second were in existence.

LONDON, it appears, is threatened with a new strike. The omnibus drivers and proprietors are to imitate the example of the cab-drivers—still fresh in the popular memory—and to deprive the people for a time of the convenience, or, we might more properly say, the inconvenience of omnibus travelling. The public will be able to bear the infliction, and we are almost tempted to hope that the omnibus proprietors will carry their threat into execution. Any one who has travelled in those roomy, commodious, and elegant omnibuses that traverse the streets of Paris, will admit that London omnibuses are positively disgraceful in comparison. But we need not go so far as Paris to discover what omnibuses ought to be. The streets of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, afford specimens of public conveyances infinitely superior to any thing of the kind that London can offer. A London omnibus is dirty, narrow, confined, and unventilated; it is convenient for the pickpocket, inconvenient for everybody else. A tall man cannot sit upright in one of them; a stout man must partially sit in the lap of his neighbour, or crush his neighbour into a space too small for comfort, if not for respiration. To thread one's way from the door of an omnibus, between the knees of the passengers on each side, to a seat at the extremity, is a task that gentleman do not like on account of its difficulty, and that ladies shrink from on account of its indelicacy. In every possible respect, a London omnibus is a disgrace; and the only wonder is that public opinion has not long since forced the proprietors to introduce vehicles of a better class. Our provincial towns and cities might have supplied the model. The Commissioners of Police have at last taken up the subject, and insist that no omnibus shall be licensed for the future that shall be of dimensions less than forty inches from the centre of the seat in a line perpendicular to the roof, and fifty-four inches in width in the part next to the door. The omnibus proprietors object to the change, and have had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent that they will withdraw all their vehicles from the streets, if the regulations be persisted in. We earnestly hope the Government will not yield. The omnibus proprietors have a practical monopoly—and as an equivalent to the public, they ought to be compelled to conform to regulations which the public comfort and health require. If it be urged that it is not the business of the Government to interfere in such matters, but to leave them to free-trade and competition, we reply that free-trade, if we could get it, would be a satisfactory remedy. If we had free-trade in omnibuses, the present system would not last a month. Unrestrained competition would bring into the omnibus trade a class of persons who would make it their business to study the public convenience, and who would strive to deserve patronage by the excellence and commodiousness of their vehicles. At present the system is one of a strict monopoly. The Government legalises and restricts the trade by exacting a license; and the omnibus proprietors, not contented with this advantage, keep out competitors by a system of combination, which, whenever it is put into force, degenerates into blackguardism of the worst kind. Rival vehicles are run off the line of road, and scenes occur that lead to continual breaches of the peace. It is not a simple question of profit and loss, as the omnibus proprietors represent it; but a question of public decency and safety. If the present owners of omnibus property cannot give the public of this great city the same conveniences as are afforded by the same class in such places as Manchester and Liverpool, there is no compulsion upon them to remain in the business. Failing them and their omnibuses, we do not doubt that a new race of traders would come into the field, and reap sufficient advantage to satisfy the legitimate and fair demands of their business, with much greater accommodation to the public.

THE COURT.

The Queen has commenced her summer excursions this year by a marine trip on; the south-western coast, visiting en route some of the Channel Islands.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and Arthur, and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, embarked in the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to the westward. The *Victoria and Albert* was preceded by her Majesty's yacht *Fairy*, and the *Black Eagle* and her Majesty's steamer *Dasher* (Captain Lefevre). The same evening, at half-past six o'clock, the Royal squadron anchored in the Harbour of St. Mary's, in the Island of Alderney. Shortly after the Royal yacht had anchored, Colonel Le Mesurier, the officer in command of the island, waited on her Majesty; as did also Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, who was at the island on a tour of inspection. The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, landed, and visited the new works and the breakwater. Sir Thomas Cochrane and Colonel Le Mesurier had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning Mr. J. Gaudien, Judge of Alderney, with the principal authorities of the island, went on board, and presented a dutiful and loyal address to her Majesty. Shortly afterwards, the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mary Bethell, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Capt. Du Plat, and Mr. Gibbs, landed, and proceeded to visit the principal objects of interest in the island. The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal family, re-embarked at noon; and the Royal yacht, accompanied as before, made a circuit of the island, and then proceeded direct for the Needles. The yacht anchored at Portsmouth at 5 p.m.

On Thursday morning the *Victoria and Albert* arrived off Osborne Pier, took after one o'clock. The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal family and suite, shortly afterwards disembarked, and proceeded to Osborne.

Her Majesty came to town yesterday (Friday), and in the afternoon presided at a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, when the Speech to be delivered on the prorogation of Parliament this day was read and determined upon.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl Spencer with Miss Adelaide Seymour, daughter of the late Sir Horace Seymour, and formerly Maid of Honour to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, was solemnised on Wednesday morning, at St. James's Church, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The marriage of Mr. Robert Stayner Holford, of Weston-hall, with Miss Mary Lindsay, the beautiful daughter of Major-General James Lindsay, of Balcarres, N.B., was solemnised by special license, on Saturday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

A despatch from Munich, viâ Paris, dated Thursday, August 10, announces that the carriage of the King of Saxony was overturned at Brankuehel, between Munich and Dresden. The King was killed by a kick from one of the horses.

ATTACK ON ALAND.

A telegraphic despatch from Dantzic, Aug. 11, states, that "three thousand French soldiers and six hundred English Marines landed at three points on Aland, with little interruption, and no loss, on Tuesday last. The forts have not been attacked, but were to be on Wednesday. Admiral Napier is in the *Bulldog*, at Bomarsund."

AMERICA.

The steamer *Ottawa* arrived at Liverpool on Friday, with dates from New York, of the 28th ult. It was reported at New York, that in addition to the treaty of neutrality agreed upon by the United States and Russia, is one that the latter Power proposes to transfer to the former the Island of Sitka, in the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North America.

TURKEY.

The following has been received from Vienna, by electric telegraph:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.

The Turkish squadron, with flat-bottomed boats for landing cavalry and artillery, has entered the Black Sea.

Odessa is to be taken; that port has been chosen to establish quarters.

Twenty allied steamers are reconnoitring the coast of the Crimea.

All the Anglo-French ships here have been ordered to Varna.

Four divisions of troops have been shipped there.

The *Spitfire* and *Vesuvius* have destroyed the village of Sulineh, sparing only the church and lighthouse.

The commanders at Kars are to be tried by court-martial.

BELGRADE, August 10.

The Prince of Servia has imposed a new tax of one ducat per taxpayer as an extraordinary levy—half to be paid at once, and half in October. Despite orders from the Porte, military excesses in the interior still continue.

SPAIN.

Despatches from Madrid state that the Junta in that city had declared to Espartero that Queen Christina will not be allowed to leave Madrid until the Cortes has decreed respecting her. The Ministry is said to have consented.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT FROM OSBORNE.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Osborne on Friday morning shortly after nine o'clock, on board the *Fairy*, and arrived at Gosport about half-past ten o'clock. On landing, her Majesty was received by the Commander-in-Chief, both naval and military, on the station; a guard of honour, consisting of a body of the Royal Marines, being stationed off the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, who received her Majesty and the Prince with the customary honours. The Queen then proceeded to the station of the South-Western Railway, where she was received by the managing directors and railway officials, the Royal special train being in readiness to receive her Majesty and Royal suite. The train, which was express, arrived at the Royal private station, Wandsworth-road, at twelve o'clock. The Royal carriages being in attendance, her Majesty proceeded to Buckingham Palace—the necessary preparations having been arranged and completed for her Majesty going in state to-day (Saturday) in person to close the present Session of Parliament. In the afternoon her Majesty attended the Council held at the Palace, when the Speech on the prorogation of Parliament was finally agreed upon. The Queen and Prince Albert will leave Buckingham Palace for Osborne immediately after the prorogation, to rejoin their youthful family the Prince of Wales and Princes Alfred and Arthur, and the Princess Helena—remaining at Osborne.

ACQUITTAL OF LIEUTENANT PERRY ON THE FIRST CHARGE.—On Thursday morning an express arrived at Windsor, from the Horse Guards, bearing despatches announcing the final decision on the charge of assault brought against Lieut. Perry, who was tried before Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., and a General Court-martial, at the Infantry Barracks, Windsor, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st ult. The Court martial found Lieut. Perry guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The Judge-Advocate-General, however, on carefully perusing the evidence, found that some questions had been put which ought to have been rejected, and certain answers refused which ought to have been taken; and therefore he recommended her Majesty not to confirm the sentence. The sentence was unconfirmed, and Lieut. Perry consequently released from the charge.

THE THEATRES.

IN addition to the theatres we mentioned last week, as having announced their immediate closing, the OLYMPIC may now be named, which closes this (Saturday) evening. The PRINCESS'S terminated its season on Thursday. Mr. Ryder, of the last-named theatre, if the statements in theatrical journals are to be trusted, appears to have resolved on a bold step, having engaged with a well-selected company to perform at the BOWER SALOON. Good acting, it is generally understood, has not yet penetrated to the stage of that establishment, if, however, it conducted in a manner neglectful of the charge, and subservient to the purpose of educating the popular taste, and thus, at whatever sacrifice to the professional reputation of a West-end actor, achieve a public benefit. We may, also, recall in this place, a demonstration at Liverpool made in behalf of Sir Vincent Cotton, who had announced his intended intention of retiring from the stage. An influential meeting having been called at the Clarendon rooms, the veteran tragedian consented to reconsider his decision, and has, indeed, undertaken to remain on the boards for another season or two, under the assurance that, in the present state of theatrical affairs, his continuance in the profession will be highly beneficial.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—A new aspirant at a new entertainment made his first appeal to a London audience on Thursday evening, in the person of Mr. Edward Copping—the subject of his lecture being "London Lodging, and Lodgers." The lecture consisted of narrative, pranked by humorous bits of poetry, both serious and comic, and of characterisation, verse and striking; with a few snatches of song, showing much vocal quickness and flexibility. Mr. Copping has every qualification for the task he has undertaken; he is easy, in fact, was distinguished by superior attributes, and possesses extraordinary merits as a literary production. We have seldom passed a more delightful evening.

DEPARTURE OF GRISI AND MARIO FOR NEW YORK.—On Wednesday morning Madame Grisi and Signor Mario left Liverpool in the *Arctic*, Captain Comstock, for New York. They are accompanied by Mr. H. Lavenu, the acting manager of the new theatre in that city, and to commence an engagement in the United States on the 4th of September. Previous to their departure they presented Grisi, with a specimen of epergne, and Mario with a handsome gold ring, each having a large bloodstone, both the gifts of an Italian lady, who witnessed the farewell appearance of these renowned vocalists at the Royal Italian Opera on Monday night.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the York-road—W. Chaplin, Esq., M.P., in the chair—when a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum was declared, and the chairman announced that, at the next meeting, it would be necessary to make provision for additions to the working stock. Mr. Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Snell, having been put in nomination for the office of director, the show of hands fell on the latter gentleman. The result of the poll will be declared on Wednesday next.

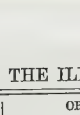
A PROSELYTISER.—A priest of Pekin (Grecce) has been imprisoned for exhorting his hearers from the pulpit to pray for the extirpation of the three great curses of the country, the King, the new Ministry, the army of occupation, and the famine.

THE King of Bavaria has ordered that no children aged less than ten years are to be brought to receive elementary and religious instruction in the churches or schools, and that all such are to be kept at home or in the open air. The Archbishop of Munich has remonstrated against this order, which he considers to be a violation of the Concordat.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY AGLIONBY AGLIONBY, ESQ., M.P. FOR COCKERMOUTH.

THE death of this veteran member of Parliament—a prominent one of the extreme Liberal party—has just been announced. He had a seat in the House of Commons uninterruptedly since the passing of the Reform Bill.



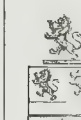
Mr. Aglionby, a Barrister-at-Law of the Northern Circuit, was son of the Rev. Samuel Bateman, Rector of Farthinghoe, by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Henry Aglionby, Esq., of The Nunnery, in Cumberland, and assumed the surname of his maternal ancestors on inheriting a portion of the estates. The Aglionbys derive descent from one of the soldiers of the Conquest, and have been ever since resident in Cumberland, enjoying large estates, intermarrying with the Bromghams, the Lawsons, the Musgraves, &c., and frequently representing the Cumberland boroughs in Parliament. During the Civil War they espoused the Royal cause; and John Aglionby, the then chief of the house, took an active part in the defence of Carlisle, when besieged by the Parliamentarians.

THE HON. LADY BEDINGFELD.

THE Hon. Charlotte Georgina, Lady Bedingfeld, died on the 29th ult., in London. Her Ladyship was only daughter of Sir William Jerningham, Bart., of Costessy, in Norfolk, by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter of Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon, and obtained the rank and precedence of a Baron's daughter in October, 1831, consequent on the restoration of the old Barony of Stafford to her brother, the late Sir George William Jerningham.

She married, 17th June, 1795, Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart., the representative of the ancient Catholic family of Bedingfeld, of Oxburgh, county Norfolk, and had four sons, and as many daughters. Of the former, the eldest is the present Sir Henry Richard Paston-Bedingfeld, Bart., the claimant of the Grandison Peerage; and of the latter, the eldest, Frances-Charlotte, wife of William Lord Petre, died in 1822; and the second, Matilda, is married to George Stanley Cary, Esq., of Follaton Park, Devon.

LIEUT.-COLONEL P. F. THORNE.



LIEUT.-COLONEL PEREGRINE FRANCIS THORNE, formerly Commandant at Plymouth, died on the 11th ult., at Constantinople. To him London owes the idea and general organisation, even to the minutest detail, of its admirable Police Force. For his suggestions on the subject, Sir Robert Peel expressed his thanks, and offered Colonel Thorne the supervision of the whole establishment—an offer, however, which was declined.

Colonel Thorne, who received all the honours of William IV. the decoration of K.H., enjoyed the consideration of many distinguished men in high office. The last six months of his life were spent in collecting military information for the proprietors of a leading journal; in which pursuit, owing to the early period in spring wherein he was obliged to travel, he had to encounter, though the snow, between Trebizond and Erzeroum, *en route* to Kars, a most perilous and fatiguing journey.

MAJOR THOMAS RIDDELL, H.E.I.C.S.

THIS gentleman, who died, aged forty-three, on the 23rd May last, at Mussoorie, East Indies, after a short illness, was the fourth son of the late Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Cameleston, Roxburghshire, a descendant of the old family of Riddell, for centuries settled at Riddell, in that county, and now represented by Sir Walter Riddell, Bart. Major Riddell married Ellen, daughter of Captain Booth, of the Bengal Army, by whom he has left one son. He has been about twenty-seven years in India, and did deeply regretted. He served in the Affghan war, under General Sir George Pollock; after which he was appointed to the command of one of the police battalions raised in the north-west provinces of India; and, upon the subsequent reduction of that corps, he was made joint commissariat magistrate of Cawnpore, which appointment he held till his death.

THOMAS ELDE DARBY, ESQ.

ON Tuesday, the 1st instant, died at his house in Queen's-square, Westminster, aged seventy-four, Thomas Elde Darby, Esq., a gentleman known to perhaps as wide a circle of friends and acquaintances, foreign and native, as any individual in our social sphere. Educated at Cambridge, Mr. Darby was even before travels when he unfortunately became a prisoner in France. On the restoration of pacific intercourse between the countries, his intimacy with the language and people recommended him to an official position under our Ambassador at Paris, the confidential nature of which led to communications with all the leading politicians of both nations, as well as a knowledge of the secret springs of Government. Thus no man during the last forty years was more conversant with the private history of public affairs than Mr. Darby, a fact mixed more generally with all classes of the intelligent community—statesmen, artists, literati, and cosmopolites of every shade and opinion. For his services he enjoyed a pension, which expires with him; a portion of which he enjoyed a pension, which expires with him; a portion of which he bequeaths to his widow (Mrs. Eleanor Darby, may be hoped, will be comforted to her widow (Mrs. Eleanor Darby, whose poetic volume, "The Sweet South," recently published, and many popular Lyrics, add a literary interest to her other claims) and the four children now left fatherless.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF FERNANDO PO.—On June 10th, at Clarence, after twenty-five years' residence in Africa, died, John Beecroft, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Governor of Fernando Po. He was buried on Sunday the 11th, amidst the tears of friends and colonists, with all naval honours paid by her Majesty's vessels *Britomart* and *Pluto*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HUME.—On Saturday last, at one o'clock, a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Hume, M.P. (including four Cabinet Ministers) assembled at his residence, Sydenham-house square, Clapham, to witness the presentation of his portrait by Lord John Russell, on behalf of the subscribers as an acknowledgment of his long public services, and a testimony of respect for his personal character. Among those present were—Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P.; Sir Jas. Duke, M.P.; Mr. Thornely, M.P.; Mr. Harrison, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Taylor, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr. Moore, Mr. Harris, Mr. Macgregor, M.P.; Mr. Graves, Sir W. Molesworth, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Morris, Mr. Heyworth, M.P.; Mr. Duncan, M.P.; Lord John Russell, M.P.; Sir Charles Wood, M.P.; Mr. Anderson, M.P.; Lord Palmerston, M.P.; Sir R. Gardner, M.P.; Mr. J. S. Hume, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., &c. A deputation attended to receive the Council of Chapel-street, of which Mr. Hume is an honorary member. It comprised Earl Fortescue, vice-pr sident; Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. G. Grote, Mr. E. Romilly, and Mr. Atkinson, secretary. The members of the family having assembled with the visitors in the drawing-room, and the portrait being placed in the room, Lord J. Russell read an address to Mrs. Hume. Mr. Hume returned thanks, on behalf of Mrs. Hume, in a short speech, in which he stated that the portrait having been originally ordered to be placed in some public institution, Mrs. Hume and he had consulted together, as the question had engaged his attention more constantly than any other, and had resolved to them selves to request permission that it might be placed in the house of the first council of University College—a body which could be more gratifying to them than to be to be personally placed in that institution. Mr. Cobden, on behalf of the deputation which attended there that day to represent the council of the London University, begged to return their cordial thanks for the valuable gift. The company then partook of lunch, and shortly after dispersed. Among the subscribers' names registered in the address by Lord John Russell were those of Lord Brougham, Lord Panmure, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir George Grey.

THE NEW STAMP DUTY.—The penny receipt stamps for bills amounting to and not come into operation till the 10th October. It will be 1d. under £5, 1d. under £10, and so on progressively.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THOMAS CROFTON CROKER has been taken from among us during the present week, at the age of fifty-seven. He was an Irishman in heart, and voice, and look; and was favourably known to the public by his "Fairy Legends of Ireland;" his "Legends of the Lakes; or, Sayings and Doings at Killarney;" and by what we believe was his first work, his "Researches in the South of Ireland, Illustrative of the Scenery, Architectural Remains, Manners and Superstitions of the Peasantry," derived from personal observation, and professedly from "ancient MS." He was living at Cork when he first rose into distinction; but his literary ambition was for a long time much greater than his skill as an author. His admiration of Sir Walter Scott led him into a correspondence with the great novelist, and his local information and name into a correspondence with his better-known namesake, John Wilson Croker—the Quarterly slasher—the excellent editor of Boswell, and the ex-Secretary of the Admiralty. The fairy and traditional stories, mixed with odd bits of antiquarian intelligence, delighted Scott; while his local knowledge, excellent handwriting, and official habits, attracted the attention of Mr. Secretary Croker. Scott repaid him with letters; but Wilson Croker brought him to London and made him a clerk in the Admiralty, where he rose so rapidly that he was enabled, some four years ago, to retire with a pension of five hundred and eighty pounds a year.

Crofton Croker was small in make. In the journal of Sir Walter Scott (under the year 1826) he is thus described:—"Here was Crofton Croker, little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy prepossessing manners, something like Tom Moore." We may add that he was in no way related to the kind and unostentatious Mr. John Wilson Croker.

There was a long period of Mr. Crofton Croker's life to which all his friends look back with pleasure. He was at one time a most *okebbable* man; full of information—full of entertainment—replete with Irish fun—always amusing, with or without whisky—unwilling to give offence—ready to talk—anxious to listen—and some what indifferent whether the hours of departure were before the *wee short hours* or not. He shone at the *Noviomagians*. People will ask who were the Noviomagians? Let us endeavour to satisfy them.

A knot of known and unknown antiquaries had a fancy for fixing the site of a Roman settlement in England known as Noviomagus. As will be easily imagined, they differed widely, and even learnedly, among themselves about its site. Noviomagus had as many localities as Junius has authors urging claims for peculiar pets to a still unsettled honour. They consequently became peripatetic—nay, convivial. Kent and Surrey were ransacked for every Roman squat or settlement. They dined, they talked, they consulted, they drank. A very pleasant party was formed. Dryasdust was there—but Dryasdust was not there. Their large and little differences led to a club in London, where books and maps could be settled—and (shame to say) better wines obtained than they could get in the Weald of Kent or the commons of Surrey. Of this club Crofton Croker (now, we regret to say, no more!) was long the presiding spirit. Here he was "at home;" here he revelled in his own native wit, and here he was the soul that put fresh marrow into the standing dish of the Noviomagians—marrowbones, new and direct from Clare-market—land dedicated to that real delicacy, English marrowbones.

In musing Crofton Croker, we cannot but feel that we have lost a man who did something for letters in his day, and one who, in spite of some now forgiveable infirmities of temper that made him quarrel too frequently with his best friends, was a man to be esteemed. But he has gone, and his "Fairy Legends" with him. Authors, when alive, are too often judged by their worst performances; when dead, they are weighed and measured by their best.

The original MS. of Gray's exquisite "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" was sold last week, at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, for one hundred and thirty-one pounds—thirty-one pounds more than Mr. Penn, of Stoke Pogis, gave for it some ten years ago. The purchaser was not an autograph collector, not a dealer, not even a Yankee, not even an English nobleman. Will the reader believe it?—the purchaser was a poet: no less a person than Mr. Robert Charles Wrightson, writer of the Fine Arts contributions in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, and author of a volume of poems, entitled "The Trance." For Gray's poetical notes Mr. Wrightson paid down proudly and at once, new and crisp Bank of England notes, with an air of well-justified delight, that he had become the possessor of the original MS. of one of the best-known poems in the world; in short, that he was, and is still, as, indeed, we take him to be, a person to be envied.

The other Gray MSS. sold well. Mr. Daniel, of Canonbury, added to his store of literary treasures Gray's own annotated copy of the Strawberry-hill edition of his Odes: the price—a song—£37 10s. Mr. Holloway, of Bedford-street, carried off the cheapest lot of the day—the whole of the Mason and Gray Correspondence—at Catnach bullad price, £31. If separately sold, they would have brought thrice that sum. Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, secured six little note-books of Gray's tours for £36 10s. Indeed, all the known collectors went off enriched and pleased. Mr. Penn was more than pleased; and sellers and purchasers are not always equally delighted, and at the same time.

Mrs Southey was buried—not with the poet of Thalaba and Kehama, amid the lakes of Cumberland, but in Lymington Churchyard, in the same grave with her father and mother; where, let us hope with Collins,

> The year's best flowers shall duteous rise,
> To deck its poet's sylvan grave.

Mrs. Caroline Southey should, indeed, have a sylvan grave.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory*: The Rev. J. F. Allegro to Kentisbeare, Devonshire. *Vicarage* The Hon. and Rev. W. Moreton to Sherborne, Dorsetshire. *Hon. Canonries*: The Rev. J. Maude and the Rev. M. Davies to St. Asaph Cathedral. *Incumbency*: The Rev. J. Johnson to Saie, near Ashton-upon-Mersey.

THE Rev. M. O'Brien, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy.

THE Rev. H. A. Rawes, Curate of St. Bartholomew's Church, Cripplegate, has been appointed Warden of the House of Charity, Rosestreet, Soho.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. R. Anderson from the parishioners of Burnetton, with a silver inkstand and library clock. The Rev. H. Marten, B.A., Curate of Trinity Church, Newington, Surrey, with a papier-mâché cabinet and case, by the Bible Class.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—One of the features of the new management of this attractive establishment is the admission of the industrial classes on Monday evenings, on payment of sixpence each, provided they procure a ticket signed by the foreman or superintendent of the works to which they belong.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—An addition has recently been made to the refreshment department in the shape of a machine for making tea and coffee by hydrostatic pressure. It is the invention of M. Loysel, a French chemist, and by its agency he proposes to achieve the following results—namely, the production of tea and coffee of double flavour and clearness, and a great economy and saving in the use of the material. In the preparation of tea his great discovery is very simple. M. Loysel says he has discovered that by grinding the tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilarating liquid obtained is nearly doubled.

TOLBEACON LIGHT.

H.M.S. "DRIVER," AND YACHTS "GONDOLA" AND

THE accompanying spirited scenes were sketched by Mr. Brierly, on board the *Driver*, Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, when that vessel went in on the 27th June, with Mr. Biddlecombe, master of the fleet, and Lieutenants Nugent and Cowell, Royal Engineers, to make their reconnoissance of the fortifications of Cronstadt.

The day was fine and clear, with a fresh breeze from the westward, and the *Driver* steamed in, past the Tolbeacon Light, and up towards Cronstadt, until the particulars of the fortification and arrangement of the ships within them could be clearly made out from her deck, when she rounded to, while the required observations and sketches were made. As she was standing out again, she was met by the two yachts *Gondola*, R.Y.C., the Earl of Lichfield, and *Esmeralda*, R.W.Y.C., Mr. Campbell (then with the fleet), which ran past her, and were standing up towards Cronstadt, when a Russian steamer was seen coming rapidly out of the harbour. The *Driver* immediately went to quarters and prepared to receive the steamer; and the yachts began to work out. After standing on a short time, the Russian steamer returned again to Cronstadt.

In the upper Sketch, the yachts are shown working out, and the *Driver*, with a small Russian vessel, picked up at anchor inside the Tolbeacon, in tow.

Later in the afternoon the *Driver* went round, and steamed along the northern side of Cronstadt. In the evening a Russian steamer again c
steamed for some distance clear of the harbour, the *Driver* sta
try and cut her off. The *Desperate* and *Penelope* got under wa
and the Russian turned back again. This vessel was schooner
fast; had a Russian ensign at the peak, and a flag (blue) at the
The lower Illustration shows Cronstadt and the present appea
ships and fortifications from the sea.
The St. Petersburg newspapers of the 28th ult. publish anoth
port on the proceedings of the Anglo French fleets in front of C
extract from which runs as follows:—

FORT PETER THE GREAT. FORT ALEXANDER. FORT MENSCHIKOFF.

CRONSTADT, AND THE RUSSIAN FLEE

T ALEXANDER. FORT MENSCHIKOFF "REMENALDA." "GONDOLA." FORT RISBANK

A," OFF CRONSTADT.—SKETCHED BY O. W. BRIERLY.

al Napier having kept cruising about for a long time in the Baltic, and of Finland, at last made his appearance before Cronstadt. He cast tween the lighthouse of Tolbeacon and Krasnopigorki, when it was from the Admiral's ship, *Peter I.*, that he was preparing for action. , six of the enemy's ships advanced, sailing past the lighthouse, and a position in Cronstadt roads: but of course beyond the reach uns in the forts. The next day four ships approached within a l a half of Fort Alexander I. but soon retired to their former At six in the morning six steamers sailed round the Tongue, anchor in the northern channel. In the afternoon they captured boat: the peasant who was on board informed us that he had been taken before the Admiral, a little white-haired man, and was questioned in the Finnish language, which he did not understand. They took away his fish and bread, and then set him at liberty. On the evening of the same day, the *Wladimir* was sent out by the Russian Admiral to reconnoitre, and was met by one screw and one paddle-wheel frigate: from one of which a shot was fired at the *Wladimir*, but did not fall within 600 yards of the vessel. The *Wladimir* then returned to its anchorage. The 28th was evidently a holiday in the fleet. All the ships were decorated with flags, and the guns were fired. In the evening the detached squadron left the northern channel, and rejoined the fleet. The three following days the fleet lay inactive at anchor, a few steamers only were cruising in the northern channel. Two of them approached our forts, and boats communicated with the lighthouse. On the 2nd of July the fleet weighed anchor, and put to sea, bringing up at Seeker, 80 verts from Cronstadt. The English left several memorials of their visit to the lighthouse, in the shape of inscriptions on the walls, and hung upon the signal-mast a small basket and a rope mat. This closed the enemy's reconnoissance of Cronstadt.

The report winds up in the following terms:—

During this visit the people in Cronstadt lived as usual. On board the fleet, after their day's work, the men were mustered in the evening, and the inhabitants and garrison slept as soundly at night as if in Moscow or Tull.

FORT CRONSLOTT. FORT RISBANK.

THE SEA.—SKETCHED BY O. W. BRIERLY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to a large number of public and private bills.

Lord Brougham presented a petition praying the House to pass, next session, a measure similar to the Bills of Exchange Bill, which was withdrawn for the present year in the House of Commons on Friday last. The noble Lord defended his measure from the censures pronounced upon it by Mr Muntz on that occasion. Lord Campbell and the Lord Chancellor concurred in regretting the defeat of the bill. Lord Brougham then re-introduced the measure in a somewhat amended form, and the bill was read a first time.

The Literary and Scientific Institutions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bribery Bill was read a third time. On the question that the bill should pass, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved an amendment disallowing the payment of the travelling expenses of voters at elections. After a short discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—Contents, 20; non-contents, 4. The clause was, therefore, struck out of the measure. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (WEST INDIES) BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Encumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill was opposed by Sir J. Pakington, who contended that the measure amounted to an act of confiscation, which would result in a cruel deprivation of their property to the great majority of West India landowners.

After a short discussion, the bill passed through Committee.

The Legislative Council (Canada) Bill and the Customs Bill, also passed through Committee.

The Public Health Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Russian Government Securities Bill,

Sir F. Kelly moved the insertion of a fresh clause in the place of clause 1, and the addition of a proviso, by which the original purport of the bill would be entirely changed, and exceptions created from its penal consequences in favour of all commercial firms which had a house of business abroad, and among whose partners one or more subjects of a foreign Power might be numbered. Also the possession of Russian securities was to be declared legal, provided they had been acquired by inheritance, or as payment for a *bond fide* debt. Sir F. Kelly traced the operation of his suggested provisions, and contended that they offered a considerable improvement upon the original measure.

The Solicitor General argued that the new clause and proviso, if adopted, would render the whole bill utterly ineffectual.

Mr Hume recommended that all legislation on the subject should be postponed till next session

Lord D. Stuart defended the bill as it stood, observing that it had been adopted upon three divisions by majorities of 3 to 1.

Mr Wilkinson objected both to the new clause and the old, disapproving of the whole principle of the bill.

Lord J. Russell remarked that in principle the bill did but carry out the existing code of law, by which it was made high treason to lend money to an alien enemy. Comparing the effect of the clause proposed by Sir F. Kelly with the original provisions of the measure, he pronounced an opinion in favour of the latter.

Both clause and proviso were negatived without a division.

On the question that the bill do pass, the House divided—Ayes, 51; Noes, 13: majority, 38. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Commons' amendments to the Episcopal and Capitular Estates (1854) Bill were agreed to. The Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal Bill, and the Duchy of Cornwall Office Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. The Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill was read a second time, and, after some discussion, the standing orders were suspended, and the bill was passed through all its remaining stages. The Militia Bills were committed. The Public Health Bill passed through all its stages, the standing orders being suspended for the purpose. The Metropolitan Sewers Bill was also passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

Lord J. Russell moved that the Lords' amendments to the Bribery Bill should be agreed to. Parliament must be hereafter called upon to define to what extent the expenses of electors should be legal.

Lord Hotham strongly protested against the omission of the clause regarding such expenses, which had been struck out by the Lords, and moved the further consideration of the bill that day month.

Lord J. Russell contended against this mode of defeating a measure upon which so much consideration had been expended.

After discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For agreeing to the Lords' amendments, 78; for Lord Hotham's amendment, 21 majority for agreement, 57.

Lord Hotham then moved the adjournment of the House, and was defeated by 68 to 16; and other motions for adjournment of the House and of the debate were successively negatived at length a compromise was arrived at, to the effect that, on condition of the operation of the bill being limited to one year, opposition was not to be persisted in.

Lord J. Russell assenting, the Lords' amendments were agreed to.

MR. O'FLAHERTY.

On the order of the day for considering the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill,

Mr. Lucas availed himself of the opportunity of entering at considerable length into a statement of the alleged unfitness of Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty (the late Special Commissioner of Income-tax in Ireland) for his office, and to animadvert touching his misconduct therein, and asked whether that gentleman still retained his official position?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Mr. O'Flaherty had ceased to hold office in consequence of the abolition of the tax itself, but because the office itself had been abolished. He objected to the indefinite mode in which the question of Mr. O'Flaherty's qualifications had been brought before the House, and explained the principles upon which such appointments were made.

The Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time and passed, as, after considerable discussion, was the Common Law Procedure Bill.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Sir C. Wood, in a House of some twelve or thirteen members, made his statement relating to India. For details connected with the income and expenditure of the several Presidencies he referred to printed papers in the hands of members. He regretted to say, that for 1853-4, there would be a deficit of £872,000, nor did he think that there was any certain prospect of increase in the income or diminution in the expenditure. He then gave a general review of the events and measures of last year. The state of Burmah was satisfactory; amicable relations had been established with frontier chiefs; the position of the native judges had been improved; railways were progressing satisfactorily, and would, again next year, be opened from Calcutta to Bombay; important measures were in progress for reforming the procedure in the Indian law courts; and a scheme of national education had been projected from which very important results were anticipated. Sir Charles concluded by moving a resolution embodying the financial results.

After a few words from various members, the resolution was agreed to, and the House was soon afterwards counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

Earl Fitzwilliam moved the second reading of the Russian Securities Bill, and expressed a hope that the urgency of the measure would induce their Lordships to support their unanimous decision in its favour, so that it might pass through committee before the adjournment of the House.

The Duke of Newcastle, on the part of the Government, gave his assent to the bill, observing that it had been deprived of its objectionable features, and that it would do some good, and could do no harm.

Lord Campbell, in supporting the approval of the measure, which was in accordance with the principles of English law, characterised the noble Duke opposite's conduct in the matter as "liberal, lawyer, like." The bill was then read, and a clause was subsequently introduced to reach English shipowners engaged in pseudo-foreign enterprise.

After a few observations, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on that day week, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, on the third reading to-morrow (Thursday), a clause should be introduced to render the bill more efficient.

The Militia Bills were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. Hume called attention to the state of the slave-trade as carried on by Spain, and called upon the Government to insist upon that country fulfilling her engagements to put an end to the traffic.

Lord J. Russell promised compliance; and expressed his confidence in the good faith of the new Spanish Government.

Sir H. Willoughby originated a short discussion on some financial points.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his remarks, stated that the expectations he entertained, when he made his financial statement in May last, had been fully realised. In fact, up to the day on which he spoke, the expenditure was within the revenue.

Several bills passed their final stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills—viz., the Consolidated Fund Charges, Land Assessed and Income-taxes, Valuation of Lands (Scotland), Usury Laws Repeal, Crime and Outrage (Ireland), Stannary Courts, Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland), National Gallery (Dublin), Merchant Shipping, Drainage (Ireland), Public Health, Bribery, Friendly Societies, Burials Beyond the Metropolis, and a number of private bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Granville.

Lord Campbell called attention to the subject of the statue of the poet Campbell, which was executed with the view to its being placed over his remains in Westminster Abbey. Notwithstanding the exertions had paid on the occasion of the funeral (about ten years ago) £75 5s. 9d. for the grave, and £7 7s. for leave to put the name of the poet upon the stone, the Dean and Chapter now peremptorily refused to admit the statue into the Abbey, unless a further sum of £210 for the two feet square of ground required for the statue was paid to them. He asked the Earl of Aberdeen whether he was prepared to make a representation to the Dean and Chapter to forego this demand, there being no fund available for the purpose; or whether he would advise Parliament, in the next session, to make a grant for the purpose?

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that he was most desirous of seeing the statue placed in Westminster Abbey; but he suggested that the simplest way of meeting the difficulty would be for Lord Campbell, himself (the noble Earl), and the many other admirers of the late poet to pay the amount demanded. It should be recollected that there were no other funds for the maintenance of the glorious edifice but such as were derived from interments and the erection of monuments within Westminster Abbey.

The Russian Government Securities Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The following bills were also read a third time, and passed, viz., The Militia (Ireland), the Militia Ballots Suspension, the Militia Pay, and the Midland Great Western (Ireland) Bills.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Customs Bill were severally read a second time.

THE WAR.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for further information respecting the war, and the alliances and confederacies entered into. He took occasion to comment upon the transactions which had recently taken place in the Black and Baltic Seas, and complained of the defective arrangements made by the Government to meet the difficulties that were well known to exist in any warlike operations against Russia. He thought that, before Parliament was prorogued, the Government ought to lay upon the table a copy of the treaty entered into on the 14th of June at Constantinople between Austria and Turkey. He looked upon the conduct of Austria in respect to that treaty as most suspicious; and he was desirous of knowing what securities her Majesty's Government had received that Austria would assist in carrying out the views of Turkey and the Western Powers. It was his firm belief that Austria would never take an active part in hostility to Russia, but that she would content herself with the Principalities only in the event of Russia evacuating them. The noble Marquis concluded by moving for a copy of the Convention entered into between Austria and Turkey, respecting the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the former Power.

The Earl of Clarendon said, he could not impute inconsistency to his noble friend, for from the first day of the session to the present, he had been consistent in his attacks upon the Government in respect to this war; and the details contained in the commencement of his speech this evening, would, he (Lord Clarendon) was afraid, be most precious to the enemy. It was in consequence of the movement of Austria that Russia had evacuated Wallachia, and within the last two days he had heard that it was also evacuating Moldavia. He did not intend to enter into any vindication of the policy of Austria. She was an independent Power, and had a perfect right to adopt an independent course. This he would say, that the policy of England had not been dependent upon that of Austria. He could, however, state, that recent notes which had passed between Austria and England showed that the Austrian Government was as determined as England and France not to revert to the *status quo ante bellum*. The course taken by England and France was such that if the power of Russia were a reality it would be curtailed, and if it were a delusion it would be dispelled. If no brilliant triumphs had been as yet attained, the commerce of Russia had been completely destroyed, and the various ukases that had been issued by the Emperor of Russia showed that a great pressure had existed upon the people of that country.

The motion having been agreed to, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Lords' Amendments in the Militia (No. 2) Bill, and in the Militia (Scotland) Bill were considered, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Assent was given to the following Bills:—The Metropolitan Sewers; Literary and Scientific Institutions; Real Estate Charges; Militia (Scotland); Prisoners' Removal; Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management, 1854; Militia, No. 2; Militia (Ireland), Militia Ballots Suspension; Militia Pay; Incumbered Estates (West Indies); Bankruptcy; Schoolmasters (Scotland); Medical Graduates; London (University of London); Mayo County Advances; Legislative Council of Canada; and the Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal.

The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor the Duke of Argyll, and the Marquis of Westminster.

The Earl of Clarendon laid upon the table a despatch from the Consul-General of Cuba, which conveyed the gratifying information that a great improvement had recently taken place in respect to the suppression of the slave-trade in that island.

The Consolidated Fund Charges (Appropriation) Bill, and the Customs Bill, were read and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Mr. Steele took the oath and his seat for the borough of Cockermouth, in the room of Mr. Aglionby, deceased.

NEW WRIT FOR MARYLEBONE.

On the motion of Mr. Hayter, a new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Marylebone, in the room of Sir B. Hall, who had accepted of the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE RELATIONS OF ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE LAW.

Mr. T. Chambers gave notice that, early in the next session of Parliament, he would call the attention of the House to the relations at present subsisting between her Majesty Roman Catholic subjects and the laws and institutions of the realm, with a view to ascertain what measures should be adopted and religious disabilities removed, in order to place them upon the same footing as other subjects of her Majesty, and to bring them into harmony with our Common and Statute Law, and might be made compatible with the safety of our institutions, and the maintenance of our civil and religious liberties.

The Lords' amendments to the Common Law Procedure Act, and the Russian Government Securities Bill were considered and agreed to.

THE SUSPENDED WRITS.

Sir W. Jollyffe moved that a new writ be issued for Canterbury, in the room of Messrs. Gipps and Johnstow, who had been declared unduly elected.

Mr. T. Duncombe moved, as an amendment, that, in the election for Canterbury, and for the other four boroughs, the writs of which had been suspended, provision be made for the taking of the votes of the electors by means of the Ballot.

Upon a division, there appeared—For the amendment, 33; against it, 40: majority against the ballot, 7.

On the motion that the writ for Canterbury be issued, another division took place, when the numbers were—For the motion, 45; against, 32: majority in favour of the writ, 13.

Sir W. Jollyffe then moved the issuing of the Writ for Cambridge.

The motion was agreed to by a majority of 46 to 31.

The remaining writs for Maldon, Barnstaple, and Hull, were also ordered to be issued.

MUSIC.

The Italian musical stage, in this country at least, has lost its brightest ornament. On Monday last Grisi took her final leave of the English public. She has since embarked for America; but it is understood that, after her visit to the United States, she is to retire wholly into private life, in the beautiful Italian retreat which is the fruit of her talents and labours. On Monday night Covent-garden presented a striking and interesting scene, though the management of the theatre did a good deal to spoil it, by a surprising want of judgment in raising inordinately the prices of admission. From the general excitement which prevailed there would have been an overflow; but, in consequence of this unaccountable blunder, the theatre was by no means full, though a great number of distinguished persons were present. But had the house been ever so crowded, the celebrated prima donna's reception could not have been more enthusiastic; and the first act act of "Norma" and the "Huguenots (omitting the last scene) were performed. On her first appearance she was welcomed with thunders of applause, prolonged for several minutes, but theolumax of public feeling was reserved for the moment when she came forward to take her mute but expressive farewell. The whole audience rose to receive her; the house rang with acclamations, hats and handkerchiefs waved on all sides, and showers of bouquets, many of them darted from distant boxes, lay in heaps upon the stage. She thrice retired, and thrice was recalled by the continued demonstrations of feeling; and it was not till she disappeared for the third time that the tumult of exoitement subsided. She was deeply moved; she shook with agitation, and, as she left the stage for the last time with slow and faltering steps, it was observed that her face was covered with tears. The scene, in short, was one which those who were present will never forget. Having very lately given our readers a portrait of this illustrious lady, together with a sketch of her life, and an estimate of her merits, nothing remains for us to add to this record of her closing scene but the expression of our heart-felt sorrow for the greatest loss that the musical stage has suffered in our day.

The Surrey Theatre is conducted at present as an English Opera-house, with considerable spirit and success. English operas, indeed, are not performed there, but those which are they performed as any so called "English Opera-house," now-a-days. The pieces in vogue just now on the other side of the river are the "Sonnambula," the "Juive," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète." This last opera was produced on Monday evening, to an enormously crowded house, and with immense applause. In some respects the applause was deserved. Mr. Augustus Braham, to be sure, is a most lackadaisical representative of the grand and terrible *John of Leyden*. As an actor this young gentleman is feebleness and insipidity personified. This is harsh language, but we use it for two reasons—first (and which, indeed, is enough) because it is true; and secondly, because it can do no possible harm to him, for the worst thing that can happen to him, is his remaining on the stage, for which he has not the slightest qualification. As he has a fine tenor voice, and sings with considerable sweetness, he may do something as a concert-singer, but as an actor, nothing. The character of *John* is sustained with great power by Miss Romer, who, though her best days are past, is the most experienced and accomplished of our English female dramatic singers; and Miss Rebecca Isaacs, as *Bertha*, acts intelligently, and sings beautifully. The rest of the characters are supported, but the orchestra is by no means contemptible; the chorus is rough, is not ineffective; and the spectacle is excellent. The great scene in the cathedral would, in any theatre, be regarded as splendid and imposing. We must add, however, that the scene is not much calculated to refine the taste of the suburban public. It is evident that the Surrey audience—the bulk of them, at least—look upon the "Prophète" as a mere show, and neither care for, nor even believe in, the music.

Mr. Whitworth, our eminent bravura singer, has just returned to London, from Rio de Janeiro, where he has for a considerable time enjoyed great favour as principal tenor at the Grand Opera.

Mr. Henry Russell has announced his popular entertainment, the "Musical Bouquet," to commence at the Royal Theatre, on Monday, the 28th instant.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Some interesting experiments were made with the Lancaster long-range gun, at Shoeburyness, on Saturday last, in presence of Admiral Berkley, Captain Milne, and a large number of Royal Navy officers. The practice commenced with a 68-pounder, ten feet long, and weighing 95 cwt., on Lancaster's principle, which has all the advantage of rifle practice. The shot or shell is egg-shaped, weighs 68 lbs., and is loaded with 8 lbs. of powder. The range was 5000 yards. Breathless suspense followed the discharge of the destructive missile whilst on its three miles' flight, and all hats and eyes were momentarily lowered as it came down with a terrific crash within or short of the mark. On the bursting of the shell the explosion was audible at that long distance by the smoke rising like a cloud. The practice exceeded everything that could have been expected, and has opened a new feature of scientific novelty in the gunnery department, particularly in light field-pieces for flying artillery, which will be as superior to the old 6-lb. Minié rifle is over the ordinary musket.

The *Australia*, transport steam-vessel, having by great exertion completed taking on board her munitions of war from the Royal Arsenal for the East, moved up to the Dockyard on Tuesday morning, when two lieutenants and eighteen non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery embarked in her, taking ten horses on board with them. The *Australia* left the Dockyard at one o'clock p.m. the same day for Gravesend, where Major Young's and Captain Irving's companies of the Royal Artillery were to embark in her for the east of war.

The carbines of all the cavalry at home are about to be immediately served out to Turkey, and our dragoons in country quarters will be served out temporarily with the store carbines kept for the yeomanry.

Six flat-bottomed boats, for the conveyance of troops, are ordered to be built immediately at Devonport dockyard. An equal number is also to be built at each of the other dockyards.

The *Devonshire*, receiving ship for Russian prisoners of war, at Sheerness, is increasing her medical stores, &c., anticipating in a short time an arrival of prisoners and wounded from the Baltic.

Experiments are now being made, by order of Government, to test the effect of shot made from antimonial iron wooden as well as iron surfaces. As far as they have been tested, the destructive effects of these balls are more apparent than those arising from iron ones; for as soon as the surface is struck, the metal, owing to its great brittleness, breaks, and the various particles, consequently, become doubly speed.

It is stated that two more regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry are to proceed to Turkey, and that the whole of the militia are to be embodied.

The four line-of-battle ships, *Royal William*, 120; *St. Vincent*, 121; *Rosamond*, 21, screw; and *Algiers*, 91, screw, that conveyed the Prince Consort to the Baltic, are daily expected to return to England, and will fill up complements, and most likely proceed to the Black Sea.

Intelligence from Archangel left the blockading squadron—*Amethyst*, 24, Captain Ommaney; *Miranda*, 17, screw, Captain Lyons; and *Jaseur*, 21, screw, Captain Bythesea—on the morning of the 4th July; and that the fleet was still cruising off the entrance of the White Sea, in order to keep open the communications, and to intercept supplies of provisions and warlike stores from taking their course to the interior of the empire.

Sir George Cathcart, the Earl of Lucan, and Sir Richard Dacres, embarked at the Isle of Dogs on Tuesday last, on board the *Caradoc*, which was the first steamer that was ordered to Turkey.

The Archduke Constantine had a narrow escape of his life at Gravesend, on the day of the departure of the *Caradoc*, on board which he was embarked with the Admiral and General. The anchor was dropped.

The New Dress for the Army.—In our last Number we gave an illustration, representing the new dress for the 49th Infantry (the first of the new dress that attracted much attention in London), in addition to the fact, that the whole of the Light Infantry (a feature of the new plan) for Inverness and Nairn were clothed in London alone, out of the regiment.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.

RAILWAYS AND REFRESHMENT-ROOMS.

Only those whose occupations bind them to the Babel of the great metropolis can fully appreciate the gush of joy with which one escapes from its eternal hubbub, and suddenly finds himself hurrying past hedge-rows and hillocks, corn-fields and clover, broad meadows and pleasant slopes rich with waving corn—everywhere indicating an abundant harvest.

For the full enjoyment of the country it is, perhaps, necessary that one's early life should have been spent in connexion with it. We value the jewel lost and restored more than that around which no anxieties have ever been twined; and a re-awakened pleasure has infinitely more zest than that which comes without the charm of a previous experience. An apprenticeship seems necessary to build up the perfect workman; and early acquaintance with country habits, its labours and its pastimes, seems essential to the thorough appreciation of its diffe lties, its dangers, and its joys.

When the long-looked for morning arrives, and we feel ourselves whirling along, with rich landscapes, smiling villages, woods and streams, swimming past us, we are at York before we have time to get our imaginatio cerbed, and the mind brought under proper control.

"York, Sir, *York!*—twenty minutes here, Sir—dine here, Sir"—and certain suggestions of the appetite being down our wondering thoughts, and lead us to discuss very matter-of-fact affairs, which we shall from time to time do for the benefit of our friends. When refreshment-rooms in connection with railways first opened, the general observation was, "How very convenient—how much superior to our old coach system." And well they deserved the commendation. There was not only an abundant supply of all that could be desired, but prompt attendance, accompanied by all the unostentatious elegance of the best private social life. You knew, by unvarying clocks, the precise time you had to stay, and you used your time accordingly. There was none of that terrible fuss and worry so long experienced at country inns in the palmy days of coaching—the cloth half laid, and the chickens half cooked; and, just when you had made up your mind to enjoyment, the guard's horn blew, and, half starving, you were remorselessly called away.

This, for a while, vanished, but now it has re-appeared, greatly aggravated. In the days of stage-coaches, you might have a crust and drink at every stage; but now, unless you can secure a decent meal, you have no hope for hours to come. No consideration seems to be given to those who travel long journeys. You pass from the jurisdiction of one company to that of another, and neither of them have the slightest compassion for the feelings or wants of those committed to their charge. As my experiences must be the experience of thousands, I shall jot them down as they arise, and leave it for your columns to spread the information where most it is required.

Blessed with a pleasant family, it is my pleasure to spend some time and some money every year for their comfort and my own satisfaction. A few days back I left London by the Great Northern Railway, at 9.30. I had four ladies under my charge. I need not say how lovely; suffice to say, I felt proud of them. We went to York. Twenty minutes were professedly allowed for lunch, or early dinner. The table seemed spread with abundance, but before we got helped to soup, half the time had passed away; then bread was to be fetched. Everything was everywhere, except where it should have been; and by t' e time plates were changed, in rushed the official, announcing that passengers of the north by express, must take their places immediately. The ladies were, in a flutter, if not in a fever, and I was borne off slowly, masticating my first bite of meat, and with the full knowledge that I had no other opportunity until we reached Newcastle. It was said the food was good; I cannot tell, because I had no experience. The attendance was most discreditable. I verily believe that this notice will send it. The principle existing that people in public position affect to despise so much as the press; but there is nothing or which they are so much afraid. In a short time we forgot our troubles; the fun the ladies made at my expense put us all in good-humour, for I had waited upon them, and they were not famished; but, the real annoyance was, that not only was the attendance most lethargic, but our time was curtailed five minutes; and when we had taken our seats, we were drawn forward, shunted, and afterwards taken back to the refreshment-room door, where we stayed nearly ten minutes before we finally moved off. In the course of time, though half an hour late, we arrived at Newcastle, and shot out from Newcastle along that stupendous work of Stephenson, the High Level Bridge. Ten minutes were here allowed for a cup of tea or coffee: a score of people rushed into the small first-class refreshment-room, where there was no coffee ready, and only one small teapot to supply the party. The first cups, as I was informed, were cold and rank in flavour, the latter cups were hot, but what the flavour was I could not even guess. It certainly was that of anything but tea, although the waiter declared that it should be good, as fresh water had just been added. A slice of bread-and-butter could not be got. The buns were stale; and as for the biscuits, they were leguminous and tough, and might have been part of a cargo intended for the Baltic fleet, but rejected as inferior in quality.

As the authorities take no care of the public, the public must take care of themselves. Many are betrayed by their flaming notices to place entire reliance on them for the supply of every want; such confidence is entirely unmerited, and the only possible course to ensure a change rapid and effectual is for every passenger to supply themselves with what refreshments they think they may require for a twelve hours journey. A shilling spent thus will be preferred to the five shillings expended in refreshment-rooms, where the performance lags so far behind the promise.

Fatigued, hungry, and impatient, we arrived at Edinburgh, and the comfortable quarters of the British Hotel were exceedingly soothing; but appetite had vanished, and would not re-appear, however temptingly the repast might be presented; so we retired to rest ill at ease, and in no humour to bless even the railway companies, although we came our 400 miles in less than twelve hours. The best arrangements suffer from the oversight of small details, and the sooner the various companies overhaul the proprietors of refreshment-rooms, the better it will be for the public, and more creditable to themselves.

After so much growling it is very agreeable to be able to confirm the most favourable reports that have been made regarding the crops. Nothing seems to have failed. The hay, as a rule, is well gathered; wheat, oats, and barley are hopeful almost beyond precedent. The potatoes, so far, are untainted; and the turnips unequalled in leaf and root. So, unless the weather suddenly changes, there is every prospect of not only an abundant but a superabundant harvest.

RAMBLER.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Thursday the fifteenth annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, in the Regent's-park: Colonel Hanmer, K.H., in the chair. The report stated that the number of visitors during the year amounted to 149,258. The total income of the year was £15,200, and the expenditure £11,408. The report was adopted, and some routine business transacted.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal for the county and shire of Kinross. Mr. Arthur Edward Kennedy, Governor of Sierra Leone, is also appointed to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Sherboro country, on the west coast of Africa. Mr. John Bell, her Majesty's Consul in Algeria, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General, but without any addition to his present salary. Mr. Thomas Elmore is appointed unpaid Vice Consul at Algiers. Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin is appointed to Sir C. Napier's fleet in the Baltic.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice ten hundred thousand throats, crashes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course, or more.
SIR FRANCIS H. DOYLE.

THE month between the festivals of Goodwood and "Old Ebor" is never a very stirring one, and this year has quite kept up the charter. "Water, water, everywhere," was the universal wail at Brighton, while the attendance of horses was miserably disproportionate to the banquet of "1330 sovs. of added money" which was prepared for them. At Durham, Merry Monk—who is said to have the foot of nearly everything at Middleham Moor—won his race very cleverly; and Templeman re-appeared, as the winning jock of Chicken, for the first time since he sprained his knee off Marley-hill, at Ascot. The wretched running of Derwish, at Goodwood, has been a great source of delight to "Sim's" friends, as it has completely crushed all those calumnies which the "dancing dervishes" of the Ring had endeavoured to propagate, and to which, to judge from their tactics on the Oaks day, Scott's stable seem almost to have lent an ear. Strange as it may seem, such is John Scott's infatuation about this horse, from his extraordinary chested performances with West Australian over the tan gallop at Whitewall, that he not only totally ignores his awkward temper and inability to get through mud, but will have it that the Derby was a mistake, and that "*he did all we wished*" at Goodwood. It seems difficult to understand Lord Derby's notions on the subject, especially after he has lost both Derby and Oaks with a first favourite this year; but the belief has for some time been current (and the fall of Acrobat to 25 to 1, with scarcely a taker, confirms it) that the stable cannot bear to make the humiliating confession, that their best Derby horse was chumping his corn within earshot of the course on the day; and that, therefore, they would rather lose the St. Leger with Derwish than let Acrobat meet and beat him in it. If they carry out their present resolution, it will be an immense disappointment to Frank Butler, who always told his friends, when he was at his worst, that he quite intended to get well, and win the St. Leger on Acrobat. This eminent jockey looked wonderfully well at Goodwood, and brought his light saddle with him; but he was persuaded not to risk wasting, and to reserve himself for Doncaster and the October Meetings. Trainers generally hold Derwish's claims so very cheap; that if Acrobat is scratched, a very large "scratch field" is expected to come out, to have a run at hung Tom. Mr. Major, it is said, has made Autocrat quite as sound as The Reiver and Andover, although it is averred that his "lotion" quite failed with Augur. Calamus has also appeared in the betting, and hence Job Marson will most probably have to mount the "all green," instead of the "red spots," to the great sorrow of Richmond, which refuses to this day to be comforted, because Lord Clifden took him off Hospodar in the Derby.

Both in Yorkshire, and among turfites generally, Mr. F. Lawley's secession has occasioned the most bitter regrets, as few men have been more popular. Although he was connected with a very "clever" party, his speculations were comparatively slight, and his losses had been most promptly met. It was generally supposed that he had a share in Clincher at one time; but he ran no horses in his own name, and has very few entries in the Book Calendar, the largest of them being a 200-sov. h. f. Produce Stakes at Doncaster, 1856. Poor "Will Beresford's" memory will also be long green, and it well may, as his fund of wit and humour, to say nothing of his wonderful acquaintance with our dramatists and modern literature generally, was quite inexhaustible. Perhaps the historic glades of Sherwood Forest, where he once trained Mr. Houldsworth's horses (after John Scott migrated to Whitewall), might have nursed these tastes for the "*Hores humaulores*," in which his brother gentlemen are generally somewhat deficient. He coined a train for Sir Joseph Hawley after the very season (1847) that he won the Oaks with Miami; in consequence, so it was said, of the trials (if such brutes as Lovelace, Vanity, &c., were worth trying) getting wind too soon, through the Newmarket touts; and Orlando was the last horse of any pretensions that he brought out. This was in the spring of 1852, and he was soon after seized with the fit of paralysis which ultimately proved fatal; Arnull succeeding him as trainer to Lord Orford.

The most dashing offer of the week has been the one of 2000 guineas and contingencies, which "the Squire," with more spirit than judgment, has refused for his St. Leger and Derby colt, Rifleman. He is a surly little horse, very like Orlando himself, both in size and barrel, but quite as much more civilised temper. Rumour also has it that Lord Glasgow has purchased Mr. Wright's St. Leger yearling, Prairie Birdcatcher (own brother to Bird-on-the-Wing) for 800 guineas and contingencies. In 1852 his Lordship, unfortunately, just missed buying a splendid yearling (own brother to Maid of Masham), at York, and as the colt fell into the hands of stake defaulters, he has never appeared, in consequence of countless unpaid forfeits which now hang over him.

York seems to be making an effort this year to rival Doncaster as a horse market, as nearly all Mr. Meddam's stud, including Sicily, are to be brought to the hammer, besides forty-one lots from the Rasby Abbey stud, and thirty-two from the Fairfield Stud Farm.

Four thousand guineas is said to be the price set by Lord Exeter upon Stockwell, whose racing days have been, it would seem, brought to a close by feet-fever, owing to bad hoof-pacing after his Ascot Cup race. Baron Rothschild did not fancy him at this price, and did not care to have any of the stud but King Tom's half-brother, Stroof—an arrangement which the Marquis would not hear of. This reminds us that 300 sovereigns is said to be the reserve price of Mr. Brown's celebrated greyhound Bellamite, whose thirty or forty kennel companions are to be sold during the Doncaster race week. If Mr. Tattersall with a "Howard," and old John Day to help him, can invoke half the enthusiam among vendees, in Yorkshire, that he did on the Royal Sale day, Cockins and Dorkings will have again to hide their diminished heads before the young grey Chanticleers, &c. of the turf. Mr. Howard is the Napoleon of speculation in this way, as he has in his stable at present, three yearlings which average 300 guineas each, and three two-year-olds, Cavalier, Quotation, and Farina (all which average 430 guineas. The latter colt, which has figured in the Derby quotations, was purchased from a Mr. Sadler, of Doncaster, and was last year, with the exception of being rather slack behind the saddle, the finest Surplice junior we have as yet looked over.

READING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Easthampstead Park Stakes. Herbert, 1. Thrush, 2.
Borough Plate.—Evangeline, 1. Dan Cupid, 2.
Berkshire Stakes.—Brother to Grey Tommy, 1. Mishap, 2.
Match: 100, h. ft.—Mickenlmas Maid, 1. William Rufus, 2.
Althorp Stakes.—Maid, 1. [illegible], 2.
Handicap Plate.—Miss Lee, 1. Dan Cupid, 2.
Berkshire Hunt Stakes.—Light Phœbus, 1. Narcissus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Stakes.—Octavia, 1. Caiot, 2.
Reading Stakes.—Tomthumbe, 1. Hurrington, 2.
Caversham Stakes.—Little Gerard, 1. Magnet, 2.
Forbury Stakes.—Dan Cupid, 1. The Peri, 2.
Plate of 60 sovs.—Octavia, 1. Ruth, 2.
Surrey Stakes.—Dartford, 1. Lina, 2.

LEWES RACES.—FRIDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Sharvogue, 1. [illegible], 2.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Henrietta, 1. Hurrington, 2.
Lewes Handicap.—Vingtun, 1. Dalesby, 2.
Club Plate.—Now-or-Never, 1. Honesty, 2.
County Stakes.—Peridicus, 1. Switch, 2.

THAMES GRAND NATIONAL REGATTA.

The annual gathering of the admirers of aquatic sports, both professionals and amateurs, for the purpose of holding the National Regatta, commenced on Tuesday, at Putney, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor being the patron. This regatta, from the time of its commencement, some twelve years since, has year by year increased in interest; and certainly the list of competitors and the number of races fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, were of a character to create a most lively interest among this portion of the sporting world. Nothing could be more fortunate than the days fixed on by the stewards for holding the Regatta; the weather being—with the exception of a little rain on Wednesday—all that could be desired; and, in addition to the interest and excitement amongst professionals and amateurs, many thousands were drawn to the spot, owing to the extraordinary fineness of the weather. Putney-bridge, the banks at Fulham, and the entire banks on the Putney side, so far as a glimpse of the racing could be obtained, were crowded with persons of respectability; a large number of carriages containing ladies, and equestrians without number, being on the bridge and along the line of Putney lower road. At Hammersmith the excitement was equally intense, the bridge and banks also the numerous gardens attached to the villas on the borders of the river, being crowded with spectators.

FIRST DAY.

The programme furnished no fewer than eleven races, and, amongst these, some possessing peculiar interest. The sport was announced to commence at half-past twelve, at which time there were not many hundreds present; but, from that period, the railway and steam-boats, at short intervals, poured them into Putney, and, as the evening approached, there was a vast concourse of persons diffused over the wide space from Putney-bridge to Chiswick-Eyot, which was the course for four oars, the distance being reduced to from Hammersmith to Putney for pair-oars and sculls. The sports commenced with—

The Watermen's Pair-oared Match, open to all the world. Money prizes

THE THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA PRIZES

Regatta. The several articles are very tastefully grouped. Above all towers the Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared boats (gentlemen amateurs)—a fine silver-gilt piece of plate, with ornamental cover, surmounted by a figure of Neptune; twisted snake handles, and ornamental scroll work running round it just below the lip of the cup. Immediately below it, in the centre of the group, is the handsome Silver Challenge Vase, for flowers, to be used also as a wine-cooler. This is the prize for the gentlemen's four-oared race: it is a very rich and elaborate piece of workmanship. The groups of nine cups each, immediately under the Grand Challenge Cup on either side are the "scratch" race prizes; and the groups of five each to the right and left of the centre silver vase are the presentation cups for the gentlemen's and tradesmen's four-oared race respectively. In the front of these, in pairs, are the "pair-oared" cups—and in the centre, in front on the lowest stands, the three scullers' cups—the gentlemen's, senior and junior, and the tradesmen's. The gold oars and rudder are the most elegant we ever recollect to have seen, and were the gift of a gentleman to the committee, as the prize for the gentlemen's (junior) four-oared race. These several prizes have been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Eskins of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, and reflect greatly to their credit as artists and workers in metals.

HIGHGATE MODEL YACHT CLUB.

For some time past, the young people of Hampstead and Highgate have been accustomed to enjoy a species of pastime by means which, considering the inland position of "the Sister Hills," it required some ingenuity to devise. A sailing match at Highgate sounds somewhat paradoxical; yet it has been accomplished, upon a scale neither so small as the Model Tank at the Polytechnic Institution, nor so large as the estuary of the Thames. The idea was taken from the formation of the Prince of Wales Model Yacht Club on the Serpentine. Within a year the Highgate youths produced twenty miniature vessels, the greater part of which were either entirely constructed or rigged by the owners. Prizes of a handsome silver cup and a gold seal were offered—the latter to be sailed for by vessels of the second class only, i.e., those not exceeding three feet in length. The course was twice up and down the reservoir of the Hampstead Waterworks, situated in the valley between Highgate and Hampstead. In some cases, the almost entire absence of wind gives but few of the Lilliputian craft an opportunity of showing their capabilities; but the beauties of the scenery and the bracing air attracted a gay company to witness the mimic match; and the novel sport has continued to prosper.

On Friday, the 4th inst., in spite of the rain, which came down in torrents, the spirited members of this interesting Club held their annual Regatta on the principal lake between Highgate and Hampstead; and a more beautiful locality it is difficult to conceive. Many ladies graced the proceedings with their presence.

The number of yachts entered for the prizes was ten; the first prize being awarded to Augustus Gardiner, the owner of the *Flying Cloud* and the second prize to Oliver Lodge, owner of the *Musquito*.

The following is a list of the several yachts, their owners, and their distinguishing colours:—

MATCH 1.—FOR A SILVER CUP.

Yachts.	Owner.	Sailing Colours.
Black Eagle ..	C. P. Wilmer	Crimson and Black.
Flying Cloud ..	A. Gardiner	Blue, with red and white cross.
Antelope	C. Rivington	Blue.
Lady of the Lake	L. Vallimey	Blue and white.
Salamander ..	L. L. Vallimey ..	Blue and red, with white cross.
Wildfire	H. F. Vallimey ..	Blue, white, and red.

MATCH 2.—FOR A GOLD SEAL.

Titania	E. Aitchison	Blue, with white cross.
Musquito	O. Lodge	White.
Swallow	A. Rivington	Green
Rover	R. Lodge	Pink.

THE HIGHGATE MODEL YACHT CLUB.

"OTHELLO."—PAINTED BY H. C. SELOUS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION, 1854.

"THE RUSSIAN SERF."—PAINTED BY JOSEPH J. JENKINS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 1854.

"OTHELLO." PAINTED BY H. C. SELOUS.

In this little Picture which was exhibited at the British Institution during the current season, Mr. Selous treats with considerable vigour and pictorial effect the last tragic scene in "Othello." The jealous Moor has just drawn aside the curtain of the bed, and contemplates the calm features of the sleeping *Desdemona*; his hand still resting on the dagger by his side, but as if on the point of removing it, as he exclaims:—

> Yet I'll not shed her blood;
> Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
> And smooth as monumental alabaster.
> Yet she must die.

The colouring is very rich in tone, and detail of ornamentation in various parts introduced with considerable judgment and taste.

"A RUSSIAN SERF." BY J. J. JENKINS.

This very beautiful group picture formed part of the collection exhibited at the Gallery of the Society of Water-Colours. Russian peasants are all serfs; and here we see a female in the act of drawing water for the use of a party of soldiers in the distance: the employment of females in servile labour being a distinctive characteristic of barbarous and semi-civilized nations. Behind, resting on the back of the old horse, is a young urchin serf, whose contented look betrays the fact that he is little aware of the cruel destinies to which fate submits his after life—smiling as he does in his chains. Mr. Jenkins, whose delicate pencil is unrivalled in this branch of art, has given a *couleur de rose* aspect to the above subject, which, though highly agreeable in a picture, we fear little accords with the stern realities of the subject. The costume is accurate, and very effective; and all the details are executed with the nicest delicacy.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON EXHIBITION.

The Art-Union of London, in addition to other prizes, have, this year, allotted £710 amongst the shareholders, for the purchase of pictures, out of the various Exhibitions of the season. The works selected, at the option of the fortunate prizeholders, are 191 in number: about thirty of which are in water-colours, the others in oil, and the whole collection, according to annual custom, has been thrown open to the public view [illegible] in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street [illegible], of the after-season of the year in question. The larger prizes being necessarily few in number [illegible] varying from £80 down to £5 [illegible] it was scarcely to be expected that many of the works of chief importance in the recent Exhibitions should be selected; added to which, it should be stated that the time at which the prizes were distributed was after many of the Exhibitions had been opened, and numerous purchases made from them. Nevertheless, on the whole, in the main, the works secured to the Art-Union prizeholders are of no mean merit, and, in many instances, the choice has done great credit to the purchasers. A large majority of the selections are in the Landscape [illegible]

genre subjects are generally of a homely, sometimes of a puerile order; but, still, we must not be critical with them: the taste for art must be nurtured and reared from the bottom, and it is possible that many of those who now highly prize and enjoy works of a trivial character, and of crude performance, which we see amongst the present collection, may, after a few years' subscription to the Art Union, and study of Art examples, learn to look to a higher standard of excellence.

Amongst the Landscape subjects selected by the shareholders, we observe four by Tennant, three by Hulme, three by Jutsam (including the highly-effective "Rocky Path of a Mountain Barn," which we engraved); several by Boddington, the Williamses, Perry, and Cliff; and (so by Gosling. Three of Underhill's rustic subjects also (including the [illegible] by the Way," which we engraved), have found purchasers. [illegible] and colored picture "A Cabin in a Wood," represents [illegible] to confess to our shortcomings in not having [illegible] effected that fine piece of home-scene and of the farm, which [illegible] Cooper's "Common Lane," a spirited group of donkeys, sheep, &c., on a common, exhibited at the Royal Academy, is hung at the opposite side the purchaser, Mr. J. Heath, having cheerfully paid the extra in the price (£10), beyond the amount of the prize (£20), which fell to the lot. A [illegible] water-colour landscape and river subject, Rial's "View of Antwerp Cathedral" commands attention, and will, for praise, for its admirable finish and feeling treatment.

Of the *genre* subjects there are few which call for particular notice. [illegible] "Lady of Shalott," by S. S. Lauder—a strange subject, but cleverly treated; Wallis's picture of "Dr. Johnson at Cave's, the Publisher"—Johnson, too regretful of the great bibliopole's table, having a plate of victuals sent to him behind the screen; J. Stirling's "Bible Class in a Scottish Parish School, examined by a Committee of Presbytery"—clever for character, but crudely executed; and T. Warren's pretty water-colour piece of "Mein Vögleins," representing a [illegible] feeding her pet bird (engraved in this Journal).

The Council of the Art Union, in their annual Report, speak feelingly, and somewhat naively, on the existing war-clouds, which it seems has affected their financial concerns, in common with those of the world at large:—

The subscriptions for the year amount (the Report says), to the sum of £12,910 7s., and would have been much larger but for spontaneous circumstances of the clouded condition of the public mind, and the threatened impetus which follow in the train of "grim visaged war"). None have more reason to deplore the necessity for war than those who desire to advance the arts of peace. The achievements of our gallant countrymen and allies will doubtless supply materials for our painters and sculptors hereafter; but it is to be earnestly hoped that the struggle will be short and decisive.

In a later part of the same Report the Council make the following observations on the progress of art-culture in this country, and their own share in promoting it.—

As a recent artistic dinner, Mr. Disraeli, commenting on the difficulty with which the mass of the people have been led to appreciate the [illegible] pathise with artists, and inquiring into the causes of this, asked, with reference to those who attributed it to our devotion to money-making, if it were true that we are so entirely devoted to material interests, that a general feeling for the fine arts cannot be supported and maintained in England? "If we examine the evidence," said the speaker, "I must confess I can not answer to me to substantiate that theory. Who, for example, are the most munificent and most influential patrons of the fine arts? Do we not find them among the most busy classes? to one those who are supposed to be entirely devoted to the pursuits of material fortune—the manufacturers and the m[illegible] One of the great features of the present day is the [illegible] Formerly the only classes for the [illegible] [illegible] be continued, that the aristocracy of E[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] refined [illegible] society in the present day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

That the Art-Union of London has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this result is the chief boast of its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to its further labors to extend the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] society. Artists will thus be led to produce [illegible] [illegible] of art will be best advanced. If it were our province to point out [illegible] is meet to be regretted in the majority of the artistic productions of the day, we should venture to say the absence of deep feeling [illegible] tion which happens. "The true object of the arts," as a [illegible] justly says, "should be, instead of resting in externals, to lead the mind upwards into a more exalted region and a spiritual world." And elsewhere, the same author truly points out that there is no moral word but one virtue, so in the arts there is but one true path, writes, "Perfection consists in the union of the idea and vitality; everything that breaks this union, every deficiency on the one side or the other, is a fault; and, if further developed or adopted as a principle, will lead to mannerism. The idea, if suffered to predominate, produces works that are cold and lifeless, or at least in some measure deficient in the vitality of nature. The attempt, on the other hand, merely to copy life and nature, many in some cases produce strong effects, as many of the *naturalist*[illegible] done, but with the loss of ideality which must ever remain a [illegible] [illegible] ternal character which forms a most essential condition of the art." In deep feeling, as it seems to us, is found the only source of true beauty and exalted art.

POTATOES.—At Mill farm, Cranley, a root of potatoes was lately dug, on which there were no less than 12, of which deserved to be used.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Sir Henry Young, Governor of South Australia, is to succeed Sir William Denison in the more lucrative government of Van Diemen's Land.

ANOTHER ABDUCTION CASE.—At the Northern Circuit, on Friday, a young teacher, named Atkinson (aged twenty-three), was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for running away with a boarding-school miss (aged twelve), and contracting with her a Gretna-Green marriage. The young lady is said to possess £10,000 in her own right; and it is believed that the marriage is a valid one.

AN ITEM IN THE COST OF CRIME.—The new arrangement for voting an [illegible] which have hitherto been paid without [illegible] the Metropolitan [illegible] has involved a number of [illegible] the expense of the metropolitan police force, £2[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] £293,50—is for the salaries of the twenty-three police magistrates. These salaries will be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, along with the other judicial salaries of the country; but a vote will be taken for the remainder—£21,326—which is required to pay clerks, ushers, and incidental expenses of the police courts.

A HUGE PRIZE.—In 1799 the four British frigates, *Naiad*, *Ethalion*, *Alcmène*, and *Triton*, captured the two Spanish frigates *Thetis* and *Santa Brigida*, bound from Vera Cruz for Spain, with a [illegible] The treasure in the *Thetis* was worth £231,000; and the other [illegible] tained as much or more specie, besides a valuable cargo of cochineal, &c. The prizes were safely carried to Plymouth, and the treasure was forwarded with much pomp to London, and deposited in the Bank of England. The prize-money, exclusive of the value of the hulls and stores of the frigates, was distributed among the officers and crews of the Divine Justice in the following shares:—Captains, £40,730 18s. each; Lieutenants, £6681 7s. 9d.; warrant officers, £2468 10s. 9½d.; midshipmen, &c., £791 17s. 0½d.; seamen and marines, £189 1s. 7½d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

Another instalment of the Loan upon Exchequer Bonds having become due, this week [illegible] the demand for gold on Continental account has not fallen off, the amount for Consols has been very inactive, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency. The declaration on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no additional sums will be required this year, beyond those already voted, to pay the expenses of the war, has had the effect that steady imports of gold continue from Australia and New York, have given confidence to the *Bull* party, while operations, however, have been comparatively limited. The loan of £5,000,000 will be paid in by instalments of £1,000,000 each; neither is it supposed that it will be larger at any time during the present year. At present, most of the Australian gold is taken for France; and we have advices from China to the effect that a demand exists there at very high price, sufficiently high to [illegible] from England.

During the week about 800,000 dollars [illegible] the United States, of which £[illegible]0 from the Continent, and £[illegible] amounted to fully £200,000. The demand for money has improved [illegible] the reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank Directors, and the general feeling of confidence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Money [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, and during the Week, the New Drama of THE OLD CHATEAU; the extraordinary SPANISH DANCERS, and AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. Sea of War. The Scenery of the DANUBE, DANUBE and BLACK SEA, including CRONSTADT, PERSEPTION CONSTANTINOPLE, and ST. PETERSBURG. In a new tableau copy at three and eight. Admission, 1s., 2s. and 3s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Bureau Obermann and the Sunplon. EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday, when it will open at Three, and Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box-office, every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain—Espartero, President of the Council—the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Gloucester—the Sultan of Turkey—the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM, 76, Piccadilly—corner of Dover-street—having been devoted to the most elaborate preparation and careful arrangement of the unique Collection of MODELS from LIFE, realised by correct Costume, and every possible trait of Arms, &c., illustrating the Turkish Nation, "Past and Present," is now completed, and will be exhibited at the NEW ORIENTAL GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly—EVERY day, from eleven a.m. to ten p.m. with the exception of Saturday, when it will be closed at six p.m.

Price of Admission, 2s 6d; Children, 1s. 6d.; Family Tickets (admitting Five Persons), 10s.; on Saturdays, 1s.; Children, 6d. Season Ticket, 10s. 6d.—Each visitor's name be previously secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. A book of [illegible] is published, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART [illegible] Pleasure.—Chemistry, by Mr. G. F. Ansell, [illegible] Electricity, by Mr. C. F. Partington. Tuesday, 9, Practical and Use of Pneumatic Instruments. Open on Tuesday, 1s. Effects of Voltaic Electricity on Animal Life. Friday, 2, Metallurgy, and its application to Agriculture, Saturday, 12, Songs [illegible] Friday, 7 to 10. Climate, by Mr. Hugo Reid, Wednesday, 2. Explanation of Machinery and Manufactures, daily, at 1 and 7 to 10. Diorama Miscellany, including Views of Verona, Jerusalem, Rhine and Brilliant Chromatropic Effects, 9. Dattin's Fluvial Horn Duo, 4, 45 and 10. Fountain at High Pressure, 2, 6 and 9.15. Messrs. Hemke's Improved Diving Apparatus in full Operation, daily, at 1 and 7 to 10. Diorama by Mr. W. T. Bott, at intervals. Hours of Exhibition Morning, 12 to 5. Evening, 7 to 10. Admission, One Shilling. Schools and Children under ten, half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the late Pasha of Egypt, has been added to the Collection. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Parker, every Saturday at Four o'Clock, until further notice. Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Shilling.

CREMORNE.—Admission, One Shilling.— The delightful retreat is thoroughly alive to the ebb of rank and fashion. The ensuing week will present one varied round of pleasing variety. The grand Cosmorama, by Beasley's Band. The Magnificent Ballets, the Equestrian Chorpas; Marriott's Working Band; Hoskin's [illegible] Band of Performers. Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mortram.—Open daily at [illegible] o'Clock.—2d. Free on Sundays from Promenade. Table d'Hôte at six o'Clock.—2s. 6d.

NORFOLK and NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the principal Charities in the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich. Patron: the Queen. The Patrons of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Leicester, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. President, the Earl of [illegible], Lord-Lieutenant of the County.

[illegible] TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY MORNINGS, SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 14, 15, Grand Performances of SACRED MUSIC, including Beethoven's Service in C, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Haydn's "Creation," and "Hymn of Praise." Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and the Messiah." On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday EVENINGS, at Seven o'clock, GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS. Principal Singers, Mesdames Stolz, Clara Novello, and Castellan; Signor Belletti, Miss Dolby, Miss Dolby, Miss Gardoni Reichardt, and Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Herr Reichardt, and Signor Lablache. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

The Performances will take place in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

PIANOFORTES.—MR. CHAPPELL'S [illegible]

HARMONIUMS.—MR. CHAPPELL'S [illegible] Forte, which he considers the most perfect instrument for £10 10s.

TOLKIEN'S COLONIAL PIANOFORTE.— The patent instruments in pearl fairly adapted for extreme climates. The woodwork is prepared with a solution impervious to water, and destructive to insects, also a metallic binding, for the length of the seat-plank, in which are inserted the tuning-pins, and prevents the possibility of any part being affected by heat or damp. Tolkien, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA Royal MINUTE PIANOFORTE.—H. T. the original [illegible] Wherever seen, may be the cure for [illegible] tone, touch, and [illegible] has obtained the highest reputation throughout the universe for his instruments, so manufactured as durability and delicacy of touch, more especially for their excellency in standing in tune in the various climates of every portion of the globe. In elegant rosewood, and instrument Cases packed for abroad for £2 10s. extra. H. Tolkien's manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street. The HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, of Paris, is the only instrument of the kind that remains perfectly in tune, and, from the simplicity of its construction, is not liable to get out of order by changes of weather, and is also calculated for the Church, Chapel, School, or Drawing-room.

The following descriptions are those most in demand:—

No. 1. In oak case, with expression stop, price 10 guineas.
No. 2. In rosewood case with [illegible] stops, 14 guineas.
No. 3. In oak case, with three stops, 15 gs.
No. 4. In [illegible] case, with [illegible] stops, 20 guineas.
No. 5. In oak case, with [illegible] stops, 25 gs.
No. 6. In oak or rosewood case, with eight stops, 35 gs.
No. 7. In mahogany or rosewood case, with the patent percussion action, and one set of [illegible] 40 guineas.
No. 8. In oak case, with percussion and twelve stops, 49 gs.
No. 9. Ditto, in elegant rosewood case, 49 gs.
No. 10. The New Patent Model [illegible] a la Main. The [illegible] which can be made to [illegible] stops, elegant rosewood case, [illegible].

Full descriptive Lists sent on application. 50, New Bond-street.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 32, Ludgate-street (opposite Everington's), London.—WALES and [illegible] have just received a new Stock of Musical Boxes, playing the best popular Operatic and Sacred Music. Large [illegible] 4 airs, 24s.; 6 airs, 36s.; 8 airs, 48s.; 12 airs, 72s.; 18 airs, 96s.; 24 airs, 120s. Small-boxes: two tunes, 14s. 6.; and 18s.; three tunes, 36s. Catalogue of tunes, &c., gratis, and post-free on app lication.

CHROMO-COLLODION PORTRAITS.—An entirely new style of Photographic Likeness, by HARRATT and STANLEY, 145, Regent street, are now producing the most exquisite Portraits direct on Collodion, which are beautifully surfaced like Mezzotint Miniatures, so remarkable that Sitters generally [illegible] This new style of Art is so [illegible] superior to the Daguerreotype, that the latter must soon cease to exist. Prices moderate.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 30, Re.-ent-street, Waterloo-place.—Mansions, Churches, the Institution daily. Instruction in the Art. [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE.—The follow- [illegible] Apparatus can only be obtained [illegible] Brunch, English, and [illegible] Lenses [illegible] and by him at the lowest possible [illegible] Instruction in the Art. [illegible] Office, London. Pocket-book for [illegible] Art Journal, 1s.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide, Leading Passengers and Goods Free

Ships.	Commander.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
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BALDOMERO ESPARTERO,

THE DUKE OF VICTORY, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MINISTRY OF SPAIN.

GENERAL ESPARTERO.

It is a very common error to speak of the present as a matter-of fact age, and to look to times past for the elements and the incidents of the romantic. To dissipate this illusion, it is only necessary to regard the history (whose events have been enacted under our own eyes) of three living men—of the present Emperor of the French; of Kossuth, the ex-Dictator of Hungary; and of Espartero, the ex Regent, and now (for a second time) the favoured hero, of Spain. Surely, in the rise of these remarkable personages, and in the incidents of their lives, there is enough of the marvellous to establish the claim of the present century to a share in the poetry of history, and to show that there is nothing in railroads and steam-engines incompatible with romance.

It is in the highest degree honourable to the character of Espartero (whatever may have been his errors or his faults when formerly in power) that, although he has been for eleven years in retirement, if not in disgrace, no sooner does the Spanish nation feel the necessity of rescuing itself from political and moral degradation, and of resuming its ancient constitutional rights, than the name of Espartero surges up from amidst the turbid excitement of insurrection and civil strife, and the combatants rest on their arms to await his coming. In briefly sketching the incidents of his career, we shall be enabled to indicate the causes of this preference.

In the year 1702, at Granatula, a small village in La Mancha, the country of Don Quixote, Baldomero Espartero came into the world. He was the ninth and youngest child of Antonio Espartero, a poor hard-working man, who exercised the trade of a carpenter, or of a wheelwright, or of a carrier—for the biographers of his celebrated son differ on the point; perhaps all these vocations together. The child was of a weekly constitution, and was, therefore, destined for the priesthood, as being too feeble to follow the occupations of his father. He had been early sent to school; and one of his elder brothers, Manuel Espartero, who was the Curé of a neighbouring village, took on himself the charge of his education. While the young Baldomero was pursuing his studies at the seminary where his brother had placed him, the news came of the invasion of Spain by Napoleon, and of the outburst of patriotic feeling it provoked. No sooner had the Spaniards taken to arms, than young Espartero, then sixteen years of age, flung aside the cassock for the musket, and entered as a volunteer in a company formed of young priests like himself, and which was called the Sacred Battalion. Those who most distinguished themselves were from time to time incorporated in a regiment. Espartero was among the number; and, after some little fighting, finding his inclination grow stronger for a military life, and less for that of the cloister, he obtained a presentation to a military school which had been recently established in Leon. This advantage he gained through the influence of a noble family, of whom his elder brother had become the chaplain. From this school he emerged at the end of about a year to enter the corps of Cadets, and towards the end of the year 1811 he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the corps of Engineers, at that time at Cadiz: but as he did not well pass the examinations required, he was in 1814 transferred with the same rank to a regiment of infantry, in garrison at Valladolid. This check so wounded his *amour propre*, that he was on the point of resigning his commission, when a new career opened to his ambition.

This was in the year 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, and when Spain was still alive with soldiers who had sprung up during the War of Liberation, and for whom employment was necessary. It was at this time that the final struggle commenced between Spain and her South American colonies, and an expedition was in preparation for Chili, which was to leave Spain in January, 1815. Its commander Pablo Murillo, one day received a visit from a young Sub-Lieutenant, of a calm and grave appearance, who earnestly solicited permission to take part in the war. The General was taken with his aspect, and agreed to his request. This young man was Baldomero Espartero, the son of the carpenter of Granatula, and in whom the Church had narrowly escaped spoiling a good soldier, by making him an indifferent priest. The immediate motive of the young man was to obtain one step of advancement, which was accorded to every officer taking part in the expedition to South America. The General Murillo not only accepted him, but during the voyage kept him by his side and made him his secretary, and chief of his staff. He had now the rank of Captain. It appears, however, that Espartero did not show much fitness for this post, and on the arrival of the expedition in Peru he was appointed Major of a regiment of infantry. During more than eight years Espartero fought in the South-American wars with a bravery which commanded admiration even amongst the host of brave men who have since become famous, and he obtained his promotion literally at the point of the sword. At the very commencement of his career he found himself face to face with the redoubtable insurgent chief La Madrid, with whom he had several encounters. In the year 1817, in the affair of Cochabamba, in the heart of the country now known as Bolivia, he received the order—although he had been twice wounded—to take the command of a battalion which was to take by assault a redoubt, when he conducted himself with great intrepidity. Some days after, at Sapachri, he gained on the field of battle his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1818 he obtained a signal success over the insurgents of Kneto, on the plains of Mayocayo In 1822 he had arrived at the grade of Colonel, and he took an active part in all the military operations, especially in the affair of Torato, where he was again twice wounded. At length, in 1824, the victory gained by the insurgent General Sucre was followed by the capitulation of Ayacucho, which put an end for ever to the dominion of Spain in America; and Espartero returned to his own country, in company with Narvaez, Maroto, Valdez, Rodil, Alaix, Lopez, and others, who, like himself, had taken part in the war.

As he was the bearer of several standards which had been taken from the enemy, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier; but neither his brilliant services, nor this public proof of the esteem in which he was held by his superiors, saved him from the nickname of "Ayacucho," which the people, with true Spanish pride, flung at all those who had taken part in the defeat and capitulation of that name. Most of the officers were young men, who deserved better treatment; and a sense of the injustice they suffered in common, as well as of the light estimation in which they were held by the elder officers who had served in America, led to their forming among themselves a kind of confederacy, or friendship, for the purpose of keeping each other in countenance; and thus it happened that—although in after-life they became chiefs of opposite camps, in the civil wars of Spain—occasions arose when the remembrance of their former friendship assuaged in some degree the bitterness of personal strife. This was especially the case between Espartero and Maroto on the occasion of the celebrated convention of Bergara

We now come to an interesting epoch in the personal life of Espartero. Soon after his return he was sent into garrison at Logrono—a place which was destined to be closely associated with his history, and which is so even at the moment when we write. In the personal character of Espartero there are two singular features: the one, a habit of prolonged lethargy after any excitement, which proceeds from chronic disease; the other, a confirmed passion for play. In this last he but resembles most of his compatriots, only that in him this propensity is more systematic, and that it appears he enjoys a rare good fortune. No one has ever dared to hint that he has the bad qualities of a gambler; but he flings himself confidently on his fortune, with a generous abandonment, and he almost always wins. Not as accepting it for true, but as showing the popular opinion, we give the anecdote told of him and Maroto, at that same Convention of Bergara, when these two furious gamblers shut themselves up all night in a farm, and decided, over the chances of tresillo, the clauses of the Convention, and, therefore, the future of the rival parties! When such stories are told, and believed, of the Espartero already grown illustrious in domestic history, it will not surprise the reader that, on his return, in youth, from South America, he should have brought with him an enormous fortune, gained at play. Gambling had been the great madness of the expeditionary army; and it is told of Espartero, that although always successful, he would never actually pocket more than the deposit-money of his antagonist, although often obliged to humour his passion for extravagant stakes. While in garrison at Logrono, he fell in love with a young and beautiful lady, the Signorita Jacintha Santa Cruz, the daughter of a rich merchant. In the eyes of her father, all the advantages of Espartero weighed as nothing against his one vice as a gambler; in those of the daughter, the conditions were a little reversed. Espartero, probably, read his fortune in the eyes of the lady, played for the stake in spite of the father, and, as usual, won. The opposition of the Signor Santa Cruz was, however, ended with the game, and the young people were happily married with his consent. Soon after his marriage Espartero was sent, with his regiment, in garrison, to the island of Majorca, where, with the exception of some occasional visits to Barcelona, he continued to reside until the death of King Ferdinand VII., called on all men to decide between the law of succession to the Crown, established by that Monarch in favour of his daughter, and the right of Don Carlos. Espartero had, in 1832, declared in favour of the former; and, on the death of the King, when the Civil War broke out, he immediately offered to march with his regiment against the insurgent provinces of the north. He was named Commander-General in the province of Biscay—soon after Lieutenant-General. Here he was not very successful, being three times beaten by Zumala Carreguy. The death of Zumala Carregny, in 1835, lessened the chances against the Christinos; but, on the other hand, their army was demoralised, and General after General was defeated by the Carlists. Cordova, the Commander-in-Chief, had been more successful, but he, on hearing of the military surprise of La Granja, resigned his command, and Espartero was appointed to succeed him *ad interim*. This was in May, 1836. In the August following, the Carlist Chief, Gomez, who had previously beaten the Christino Generals in detail, made a rapid and triumphant advance on the capital. Espartero followed him, came up with him at Escuro, on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Leon and the Asturias, defeated him, and made a large number of prisoners, from whom he formed the first battalion of his Guides. In recompense for this service, he was, in September, named General-in-Chief of the Army in the North, Viceroy of Navarre, and Captain-General of the Basque Provinces. He employed himself in restoring order in every direction, and his efforts were crowned with success. Soon after he gained the battle of Luchana, and broke up the siege of Bilboa—a fatal blow to the Carlist cause. For this service he was created Count of Luchana. He was elected Deputy to the Cortes, and took the oath to the Constitution of 1837; but soon after, being discontented with the Calatrava Ministry, he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about its downfall. Offered the

PUBLIC ENTRY OF ESPARTERO INTO MADRID.—(SEE PAGE 143.)

posts of Minister of War and President of the Council, he declined them both. During the period of demoralisation, which preceded his advent to the chief command of the Army of the North, the soldiers had revolted, and two Generals, Saarsfield and Escalara, had been assassinated. Espartero had the courage to risk his own life, first at Miranda del Ebro, and ten days after at Pampeluna, by dragging from the ranks the assassins of those officers, and causing them to be shot before the eyes of their comrades, or their accomplices.

In the spring of 1837, the best of the Carlist troops, with Don Carlos, and the infant Don Sebastian, at their head, descended from the Basque Provinces, on Arragon. Pursued by the Constitutional army, and after various sanguinary combats, they were discomfited; the Christinos maintaining that if Espartero's orders had been carried out by his subordinate generals, the Carlists would have been utterly crushed; as it was, they contrived to effect a junction with Cabrera, and to march on Madrid. Espartero was at their heels, and soon obliged them to retrace their steps towards the Basque Provinces. In the spring of 1838 he again assumed the offensive; and surprised, on the 27th of April, near Burgos, the Carlist General Negri, who had advanced into Castile, and completely defeated him, killing or taking prisoners 5000 men, with the baggage of all the artillery. The effect of this defeat on the Carlist army, was fatal. Don Carlos was in the hands of the priests. 15,000 of his troops were beaten by Espartero near the town of Penacerrada, which he took. He was about to lay siege to Estella, when he was deterred by the news that Cabrera had defeated the Christino General Oraa before Morilla. In the meanwhile, the command of the Carlist army had passed into the hands of Maroto, the old comrade and "Ayacucho" *confrère* of Espartero. They soon found themselves face to face. In the month of May, 1838, Espartero, at the head of 30,000 men, gained successes at Penadel Moro, Ramales, and Quadaminho; for which he was recompensed with the title of Duke of Victory, of Grandee of Spain of the first class, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and that of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. These successes naturally discouraged the Carlists; their camp was divided in two parties, one of which was for continuing the contest, the other for an accommodation. Espartero profited by this, to come to an understanding with Maroto, who carried with him the troops, as against Don Carlos himself. On the 26th of August Maroto and Espartero had an interview at Ugarta, and, on the 29th, a suspension of arms was agreed to. On the 30th, the two armies were concentrated on the plains of Bengara. Maroto had doubted whether his troops would obey his orders; but Espartero said, "Assemble them; I undertake to make them obey." As Maroto's men were formed in their ranks, Espartero advanced, alone, in front of them, and exclaimed, "Will you all live together, like good Spaniards, under one flag? Go and embrace my soldiers, who are your brethren, as I embrace your General!" Enthusiastic acclamations were the response; and then, regarding himself as already become their General, Espartero drew his sword, and commanded them to range their arms and break their ranks. An unexampled scene ensued. At the voice of Espartero the two armies mingled together, and those who had been such bitter enemies became thenceforth brothers. This trait in Espartero's character is heroic.

The next act of Espartero was to go in pursuit of Don Carlos, whom e followed into the valley of the Bastan. He came up with the rearguard of the Prince's force on the 13th of September, at Elizondo; but Don Carlos took the route towards Urdach, and on the 14th he entered the French territory. This result, which virtually put an end to the civil war, was received with universal satisfaction, and Espartero was the object of general enthusiasm. There still remained, however, Cabrera in Aragon; but in the beginning of the next year Espartero went and reduced him also, and thus the peace became general.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—BARRICADE IN THE PLACE SAN GERONIMO, NEAR THE PRADO, MADRID.

With these events terminated the purely military career of Espartero. We have now to regard him more in his character of a political man. His successes had made him by far the most important personage in the kingdom; courted, though feared, by the Queen Regent, and envied by the other Generals. During the previous year or two, he had to a certain extent mixed himself up in politics, more from necessity than from choice. Pending his occupation of Madrid after the retirement of Don Carlos from that capital, Espartero brought about the fall of the then Ministry. Later, he was on bad terms with Ofalia, the Minister of War, on whose incapacity he charged delays and inactivity, which his own enemies ascribed to his constitutional fits of apathy and sloth. Subsequently, before commencing the campaign against Cabrera, he forced Narvaez to quit the Ministry, and obtained, in spite of all opposition, the rank of General for his Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, and factotum, Linage. *En passant*, it may be observed, that the enemies of Espartero insist that all his merit is due to Linage; but as every remarkable man who has fought his way, is more or less subject to similar imputations, we may suppose that Espartero is his own inspiration.

Conscious, in all probability, of the honesty of his intentions—for Espartero stands out in this respect honourably from among the public men of Spain—he assumed latterly the authority to which his strong position seemed to entitle him. At this time the French party in Spain, of which Queen Christina was the chief, desired to introduce the French system of centralization; while Espartero, who has always favoured the English party, was identified with the Exaltador, who sought to maintain the ancient municipal institutions of the country. The Ministry, elated with a majority, proposed a law infringing on these institutions, and Queen Christina supported them. Seeing the necessity for obtaining the aid of Espartero, she undertook a visit to Barcelona in order to have an interview. Espartero resisted all her seductions, but he went so far as to agree to form a new Ministry. The Queen, however, refused to abandon the attempt at centralisation, and Espartero offered his resignation, which was not accepted. Barcelona, where these events took place, was almost in a state of insurrection, which was only calmed by the formation of a new Ministry. The Queen, however, refused to yield, and in September, 1840, nearly the whole kingdom was in a state of insurrection. Espartero refused to obey when commanded to march against the rebels, and then the Queen was obliged to give way, making him Prime Minister with full powers. On the 3rd of October he formed his Ministry. On the 8th, their scheme of policy was laid before Christina, who, in an interview with Espartero, refused to sanction it, and declared her irrevocable resolution to resign the Regency. It was at this interview that the Queen is said to have exclaimed to Espartero, "I have given you everything, Espartero. I have made you Count of Luchana, Duke of Morilla, Duke of Victory, and a Grandee of Spain; but I have never been able to make a gentleman of you." It should be added, that the later interviews between them had been sufficiently stormy to provoke the Royal passions. Before forming his Ministry, Espartero had entered Madrid in true Royal style amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people, and standing upright in an open carriage which he had taken from Don Carlos. The same triumphal demonstrations attended his progress to, and his arrival at, Valencia, which no doubt contributed to sour the temper of the Queen. Nothing would induce Christina to withdraw her abdication, and she soon after embarked for France. One month later, she and Cabrera—who, but so short a time before had been a rebel chief in arms against her—encountered each other in the streets of Montpellier, and the curious observed a strange smile exchanged between them.

From this time forth Espartero became the arbiter of the destinies of Spain. On the 8th May, 1841, he was elected sole Regent of the kingdom; at the same time, the principle of a sole Regency was only carried by a majority of seventeen votes, while the majority for Espartero as such Regent was only of sixty votes. It boded little good for the country that the man who was to exercise the sovereign power should not have been elected unanimously, more especially when it is remembered that Spain was at that time torn and distracted by factions, and that the embers of civil war were yet scarcely extinguished. Espartero, probably actuated by a high sense of duty, accepted the trust on these unsatisfactory terms. He entered on the almost impracticable task of governing, in strict accordance with constitutional principles, a country which at that time required the strong hand of a Military Dictator. Nevertheless, he displayed considerable political talents, and acted with both firmness and diplomatic address. He steadily resisted the encroachments of the Court of Rome, repressed various *émeutes* of the Republican party, crushed an insurrection at Pampeluna, where the General O'Donnell of the events of to-day had raised the standard of the Queen Regent; baffled plots for getting possession of the young Queen, and thus reducing the army plots carried on by Diego Leon and Concha, for which the former was shot in October, 1841; and finally

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—THE INSURGENTS SETTING FIRE TO THE PALACE OF QUEEN CHRISTINA AT MADRID.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

spread terror throughout the Basque Provinces by sending there moveable columns, and levying contributions. But Spain at that period was in want rather of a Cromwell than a Washington; and Espartero, notwithstanding these acts of severity, manifested throughout an absolute respect for the Constitution to which he had sworn. It would but fatigue the reader to enter into all the details of the government of the Regent. Unfortunately, he was badly seconded by his Ministries; but, even if he had had the aid of men trained in the Parliamentary system of England, he could not have made head against the turbulence, the treachery, and the madness of political passions which characterised the period of his Regency. The first seven or eight months of his Government were occupied chiefly in suppressing the insurrections to which we have referred. In November, 1841, he was obliged to reduce to obedience the city of Barcelona, where a Republican insurrection had broken out. On the 26th of the month he made another triumphal entry into Madrid.

The preference of Espartero for an English policy, more especially in commerce, contributed mainly to the events which followed, because it gave an additional influence over the French party to Queen Christina, who, from her hotel in the Rue de Courcelles in Paris, directed, or was supposed to direct, all the various plots that surged up against the Government. Towards the end of 1842, an event occurred which furnished Espartero's enemies with powerful weapons against him. Another insurrection broke out in Barcelona, which became so formidable, that Espartero was reluctantly compelled to consent to the bombardment of that city. General Rodil, his Chief Minister, shrunk from defending this necessary measure before the Cortes, and this symptom of weakness emboldened his enemies. A coalition was effected between the Republicans and the friends of Christina; and before this combination Espartero ultimately fell. On the 9th of May, 1843, he found himself obliged to sanction a general amnesty, the real object of which was to allow his enemies to plot in safety. This had been forced upon him by the Lopez Ministry, which next proceeded to demand the disgrace of General Linage and of General Barbano, who was offensive to the Progress party as the agent of the severities practised at Barcelona. To these demands Espartero gave a refusal, dismissed his Ministers, and dissolved the Cortes. This was on the 26th of May. As soon as the news spread, accompanied by a rumour that the Regent was about to sign with England a commercial treaty injurious to Spain, an insurrection broke out, which was stimulated by the various enemies of Espartero, and extended rapidly through Catalonia, Andalusia, Arragon, and Galicia. On the 15th of June a Revolutionary Junta, which had been established at Barcelona, proclaimed the majority of Queen Isabella and the downfall of Espartero; and, soon after, a Provisional Government, composed of Lopez, Caballero, and Serrano, declared him a traitor to his country, and deprived him of all his titles and dignities. Narvaez, always the personal antagonist of Espartero, put himself at the head of the insurrection, and marched from Valencia on Madrid, where corruption had already prepared for him the adhesion of the troops on which the Regent had counted. Espartero, who had proceeded towards Barcelona, found himself paralysed by so sudden and violent a change. The entrance of Narvaez into Madrid, on the 22nd July, 1843, was the signal for Espartero to embark at Cadiz, for Lisbon, from whence he proceeded to England, where he landed, at Falmouth, on the 19th of August. By the English nation he was received with all the respect due to his rank as Regent, and to his high personal character. In Spain, by a decree made public three days before his arrival here, he was formally deprived of all his titles and dignities.

Espartero continued to reside unostentatiously in England until the year 1847. In that year the obstacles to a residence in Spain having been removed, he returned to his native country, where, at Logrono—the scene of his courtship and marriage—he calmed to live quietly on the remains of his fortune, until the events of the other day once more called him forth from obscurity. The great object of Espartero's political life has been, to teach the Spaniards to work in the light of the Constitution. If he has failed in accomplishing that object, his failure, at least to a great extent, is attributable to his respect for constitutional forms. His downfall was the signal for the return of Christina, and for various efforts at a Government independent of constitutional control. The purely military insurrection of O'Donnell received no sympathy from the nation until he inscribed the Constitution on his banners, and from that moment the Spaniards began to think once more of Espartero.

The expectations of the Spaniards of the intentions of Espartero were confirmed on knowing the conditions he had exacted from the Queen—that is to say, the Convocation of the Constituent Cortes, with Universal Suffrage, and the expatriation of Queen Christina. A week previously, on the 17th, a revolution at Saragossa resulted in the formation of a Junta, with Espartero at its head; and the publication at Madrid, on the 20th, that Espartero had been called on by the Queen, at once tranquillised that capital. His triumphal entry into Madrid was a scene of the most extraordinary enthusiasm, which was confirmed when the names of his Ministry, with himself as President of the Council, and O'Donnell (created a Marshal) as Minister at War, were made public. His first measures have been of a very satisfactory character; and much is hoped from his influence with the nation. A trait is related of him and O'Donnell which promises well. The latter had advanced towards Madrid, at the head of a considerable force but hesitated to enter the capital before Espartero. The latter immediately sent to him a cordial invitation, and they gave public evidence that the best understanding exists between them. The Queen, also, has been well advised to manifest her high approval of his conduct and expectations as to the future.

It augurs well for the future destiny of the Spanish nation, that insurgents and Provisional Government should alike, and by a kind of common consent, have suspended all their operations until the advent of Espartero—a man who, in his military character, has rendered such services to the country, who has proved his attachment to Queen Isabella, and who, above all, has manifested so strongly his respect for the cause of constitutional liberty.

ESPARTERO'S ENTRANCE INTO MADRID.

(*Engraved on page 140.*)

MADRID rose early on the morning of the 28th ult., to welcome its favourite hero. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that Madrid never went to bed, for there were fêtes in the streets all night, and music and singing at the barricades, and at daybreak there was a move towards the gate of Alcala, by which Espartero was to enter. As the morning wore on, the streets became more and more thronged, and the windows on the whole line along which the General was to pass were filled with ladies. Every balcony was covered with coloured hangings, a great number of them new for the occasion—the Museum in the Calle Alcala being particularly remarkable for its purple satin drapery and gold fringes. Triumphal arches were erected at all the barricades on the line, and at the entrance and for a considerable way up some of the side streets, trees were planted, and the pavement strewn with branches. In the crowd, which was particularly orderly and in the highest good-humour, were a great many ladies, and women of the lower classes innumerable. The Junta, a vast number of private carriages, and persons on horseback, a considerable body of cavalry, and the National Guard, marched out of the town to meet Espartero; and half Madrid must have followed them on foot; for, from Torrejon de Ardoz (three leagues off) to the gate of the capital, the road was as alive with people as that to Epsom on a Derby day.

At the Venta del Espiritu Santo, about half a league from Madrid, the official cortége met the Duke. An open carriage was there, into which he got, accompanied by a member of his family, by Count Horsin, long his Aide-de-camp, and who was with him during the whole of his exile in England, and by Colonel Fernando Garcea, brother of the present Captain-General of Arragon. These three persons had come with him from Saragossa. A number of private carriages preceded him; cavalry rode a little in advance of him, on either side of the road, a string of other carriages, with members of the Junta and Ayuntamiento (the latter in their official robes), and bodies of infantry and National Guards and more cavalry followed. The troops did not surround the Duke's carriage, nor in the least prevent the people from pressing close up to its doors, praying hands and handkerchiefs and uttering vivas as loud as the parched state of their windpipes and exhausted condition of their lungs would allow. Espartero was evidently greatly pleased, as, indeed, he could not help being. Any man must have felt proud and happy at such a reception, even though enthusiasm. Dressed in a General's uniform, and looking very well, and very young for his age, he stood up in his carriage and shook hands with many of the persons who thronged around it. Around and behind the vehicle, on horseback, were a number of Generals—Valdez, Crespo, Oribe, Irrarte, and others. O'Donnell was not there, as had been expected. He had passed at Tembleque, three hours' railway from Madrid, and had sent an officer to Espartero, placing himself at his orders. The Duke is said to have embraced the messenger, who took back a most friendly reply, and O'Donnell was expected the same afternoon.

As Espartero entered the gate of Alcala the scene was very striking. So many persons had gone out of the town that it might have been thought that the streets would have been scantily filled. But, on looking from the gate down the long and spacious Calle Alcala, which sinks to the Prado, and then again rises nearly to the Puerta del Sol, there was scarcely a square foot of pavement to be seen. Under the quadruple rows of trees on either side of the broad street the throng was nearly as great, especially when the advance of the procession cleared the middle of the road. From every balcony handkerchiefs were waved and flowers flung. The shouting was not as great as it would have been on a similar occasion in England; but clouds of dust and 86 degrees of Reaumur are not favourable to the free exercise of the lungs; and, moreover, the Spanish viva has never the stunning vigour of the Anglo-Saxon hurrah. All along the Alcala, through the Puerta del Sol, and along the Calle Mayor, the scene was the same; crowds in the streets, crowds at the windows, on scaffoldings, and on housetops—wherever they could perch themselves. The people who had been on the road outside rushed into the town, eager for a second view, and out of all the side streets surged tides of humanity, bent on getting at least a passing glance of the Pacificator of Spain, as they love to call him.

On reaching the Palace, Espartero and the two officers who accompanied him entered as far as the room that precedes the Throne-room, the Duke having been met at the bottom of the staircase by the Duke of Ahumeda and other high officials. Thence Espartero proceeded along to the Queen's private cabinet, where he remained for more than half an hour in conference with her Majesty. When he returned to his carriage, the mob cheered again, and the Queen and King came out on the balcony, and waved their handkerchiefs. There were some cheers for the Queen. Espartero then drove—his progress still very slow, owing to the great crowds, that apparently could not see enough of him—to the residence of a friend of his, Don Manuel Mathea, in the Calle Espoz y Mina, where he has taken up his abode for the present.

THE MADRID INSURRECTION.—SACKING OF THE MINISTERS' HOTELS.

THE first objects of attack by the people of Madrid, when they rose against the Government, on the night of the 17th ult., were the houses of Salamanca, Sartorius, and the other obnoxious Ministers, and the palace of Queen Christina. In doing so, however, they were careful to show that none of them were actuated by love of plunder. Before they began to sack the houses of the Ministry, they placarded all the corners of the streets, "*Pena de la vida al ladron*" (pain of death for the thief), "*Y viva la moralidad*" (hurrah for morality). As a public demonstration of their indignation against Ministers, they went into the houses of three or four of the most noted of them, and, making a bonfire in the street, they threw from the windows into it everything the house contained. Here was exhibited the true spirit that animated these people. Innumerable anecdotes are related of their noble deportment in the midst of their enthusiasm, and their desire for public justice. A poor man, very badly dressed, detected a woman who was carrying off some things, which in the confusion she hoped to profit by, and stopping her, he declared that if she did not put down all she had he would make an example of her. Among other things which she had was a fine piece of new linen; he looked at it for a moment, and then at his own shirt, which was all in rags: but exclaiming, "*Llevo andrajos, pero alla va!*" (I wear rags, but there it goes), and it also went to the flames. Bags of napoleons, boxes of cigars, bottles of champagne, jewels, in fine everything was burnt.

The work of destruction was stayed in the house of Salamanca by the coolness and resolution of Mr. Charles Ross, an English resident. This gentleman got together five or six Spaniards took possession of Mdme. Salamanca's apartments, and held them against the mob, insisting that they were his rooms, and pleading his quality of a foreigner. The mob apparently did no more than half believe him, for they made attempts to get in; but Mr. Ross and his followers contrived, between pushing and expostulation, to keep them out. When the people went, the military came, and were about to shoot the defenders, taking them for insurgents, but contented themselves with keeping them prisoners until ten in the forenoon. Some very valuable pictures were sacrificed that night in some of the houses that were sacked: Count Quinto had several precious specimens of the old masters—one, in particular, for which it is stated that he had refused £4000 sterling. A choice library belonging to Sartorius was also committed to the flames. The value of Quinto's pictures is estimated at £18,000 or £20,000.

On the night of the 21st a large crowd collected in front of the palace of Queen Christina, and it was thought they were about to attack it a second time, but they dispersed without committing any damage. The general cry among the mob was that "wicked old Queen," as she is styled by them, had not suffered half enough.

LAUNCH OF A MISSION VESSEL.

OFTTIMES our pages are devoted to the illustration of the launch of ships of commerce; the object for which the mainspring of the scene we now engrave, is the spread of peace, in its most angelic forms—the *Allen Gardiner* having been built for the Patagonian Missionary Society, and launched on the 11 h ult., from the Sandquay Dockyard, at Dartmouth. She is a fine schooner of 100 tons, built expressly for a stormy sea and rocky coast; and is intended for a Christian mission to the aboriginal natives of South America, under the direction of the Patagonian Missionary Society, and was dedicated to the Great Lord of the spiritual harvest, with appropriate service of prayer and praise. The scene in the Cut is taken from the side of Dartmouth Harbour, opposite to the ship-yard, where the *Allen Gardiner* was built, and depicts her appearance just previous to her dismissal to her future home on the ocean wave.

Those who take an interest in the efforts of Christian philanthropy, will follow with their inquiries and their prayers the future course of this vessel, at once bearing the name and processuting the objects of Captain Allen Gardiner.

LAUNCH OF THE "ALLEN GARDINER" MISSION VESSEL.

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF RUSSIA. By ALPHONSE RABBE and JONATHAN DUNCAN. Herbert Ingram and Co; W. S. Orr and Co.

THE NATIONS OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY, AND THEIR DESTINY. By IVAN GOLOVIN, Author of "The Caucasus." Trubner and Co.; John Wiley, New York.

The first of these books is like a gleam of sunlight from behind a cloud. No sooner was Russia become, by the momentous events still in progress, an object of intense and inquisitive attention to the mere fortunate public of the West of Europe, than a swarm of crude essays, narratives, descriptions, anecdotes—composed, compiled, and invented, respectively—darkened the literary atmosphere. The feverish haste with which these accounts were proffered betrays the vigilance and activity of the book-making element among the writers of the most civilised communities of our very civilised and highly-instructed age. It may be taken in general as a rule, the reasons of which are obvious to anybody, that the first compositions which are thrown out to meet the unexpected and sudden demand of a curiosity excited by such events as those occurring now in Europe, are the worst. They may serve their turn as pecuniary speculations; for there are not only superficial writers, but superficial readers, in immense numbers. But such productions cannot last as books. We have here a more solid work, the history of Russia, by Mons. Rabbe and Mr. Duncan—a work, of which a peculiar and happy circumstance greatly facilitated the English author's share; but which, whatever the speed of its execution, is based on an imperishable foundation. It is to be added, that among the innumerable Russian volumes recently published, there is no attempt at a regular history of Russia. We have had no complete history of Russia in a compendious form, or of moderate price. This production, therefore, is more than a good work among many which cannot claim that description; it is, moreover, the supply in a small and available compass, of a positive want felt by the intelligent and well informed portion of the English reading community. In the mass of rubbish raked together with all the haste of desperate competition, and then pitchforked into the market, there are indeed some few readable and pleasant notes: Maxwell's "Court of the Czar" is not the worst. But very different, we assure the reader, is the intrinsic value of the record which Mr. Duncan has now placed within his reach. We have said that a happy circumstance has facilitated Mr. Duncan's labour. It amounts to this, that an excellent history of Russia—excellent in all it contained, and excellent for containing so much in so condensed a shape, already existed in French. This was M. Rabbe's work, originally published in the French Historical Library of Felix Bon. That record, however, admitted of some improvement, and required, both in its beginning and at its close, a rather more ample treatment. It enters on the story without giving what most historical readers desire, a satisfactory retrospect of the origin of the people, whose more active career supplies its subject; and again, it closes with the great invasion of Napoleon in 1812. Nearly half a century of very busy and important vicissitudes has elapsed since that great epoch. It is no disparagement to M. Rabbe's merits to say that his production would be more useful with that matter which it wants added. Mr. Duncan's plan includes the reproduction of the text of M. Rabbe and the supply of the very omissions we have indicated. He prefixes a short and lucid account of the parentage of the Russian people; he timely and ably relates with spirit and ease M. Rabbe's valuable chronicle; and, where the latter terminates, he offers a narrative of his own, bringing on the history from the destruction of the great French army in 1812 to the suppression, by Russian intervention, of the attempt of the Hungarians, five years ago, to maintain their ancient privileges and independence. With the present ravenous curiosity of the public to learn what is to be known about the Russians, we can hardly conceive a book more fit to be generally read. It is opportune; it is full of matter; it is extremely and conveniently planned; and it is written with vigour and simplicity. The authors, therefore, have done all that could be expected of them, and at a very good moment. We must say the same for the publishers. The work is not merely well printed and handsomely bound, but it is illustrated in a manner that does the greatest credit to those concerned. The reader is surprised, when he comes a book of this sort, at the amount of information which he carries away. It is portable information, in a very intelligible sense of that word; in fact, it is not such as forces him to make notes and references, but such as he finds he can remember easily and use practically on any occasion. The secret is in the illustrations, or rather in their combination with the text, to which they are subsidiary. Alone, they would be comparatively valueless; without them, on the other hand, the literary details, though always possessing their own intrinsic and independent purpose and utility, would be less lively and less interesting, and would require a different kind of attention, and more of it, to master and to remember them. It is a charming addition to a book of the nature to be well illustrated. It is a way of speaking to the eye in a language which nobody has learnt, and yet every body understands. The child comprehends all it says, as well as the mature scholar; people who know nothing of the literary part of

the book, as well as the reader in whose national tongue it is written. How applicable to this case the old remark, that things conveyed through the *ear* make a duller impression on the mind—" *Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus*."

After an exposition of the Sclavonian, Finnish, and Mogul and Tartar or Tartar origin of the Russians, and of the "political and physical geography" of the empire, the history proceeds to show that the pernicious tyranny which is now exercised by the Czars is by no means the first form of Government under which the people obeying it have lived. Novgorod, the ancient capital, was the seat once of municipal institutions and of a disputed liberty. It was the centre and metropolis of a free and elective republic; but we must go far back into the past to find its traces. A variety of causes, simple and sure in their operation, subverted the old magistracies, and we find them replaced, towards the beginning of the tenth century, by savage chieftainships, the power of the sword, and the vicissitudes of war. The schismatical Christianity originated by the corrupt, arrogant, and able Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, was the form (so much defaced and so much disgraced !) of the revealed faith, to which the majority of the Russians were finally attracted, and to which they have since adhered.

At all the natural breaks which occur in the subject—such as the close of any marked era—the author pauses to review the state of the nation, its progress or retrogression, its manners at that date, and other particulars not obvious in the narra ive of mere events. This it is which makes a book of history different from an almanack.

The second era of Russian annals includes the inroad of the Tatars, and the changeful fortunes of their bloody interregnum for about 200 years. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Ivan the Great re-united the shattered fragments of the empire, and left a throne, already beginning to be powerful, to Ivan "the Terrible," or "the Tyrant," as he has been variously designated—the Russian calling him by the former name, and foreigners by the latter. It was he who founded and embodied the militia known as the Streltzi, at onward annihilated in frightful a manner by Peter the Great. It was this Ivan, also, who first assumed or received the title of Czar—a barbarous Tartar word, having no conn xion whatever, save the accident of sound, with the name of Cæsar. The commencement of their religion with that of the separate Greek, and the pretension of the Russian Sovereigns to be the virtual successors of the Byzantine Emperors, if not the continuators of the heritage and work of the Cæsars of the East, have concurred to render this mistake (continuing two distinct origins lone), very natural among ignorant per sons. Ivan, the fourth of the name, and first Czar—was contemporary with our Elizabeth. He was one of the most pitiless oppressors whose atrocities history has delivered up to the execration of all succeeding ages; yet was he a Prince under whose energetical and able control in much a righteous aggrandisement was accomplished for the people whom he made wretched. No more deliberately cruel ruler ever lived, no more fiendish or unnatural murderer ever escaped human vengeance, or, indeed, ever endured life. Having extended the empire greatly to the South, the West, and the North, and annexed in the East the immense region of Siberia, Ivan, the first Czar, was removed from the midst of his horror-stricken subjects by death, and the country became a prey to the civil wars of rival usurpers. Boris, attaining supreme power, rivetted the "domestic institution" of serfdom, which the present Emperor has endeavoured to mitigate. A few years then bring us to the son-seion of Michael Romanoff, founder of the dynasty which has since reigned. The narrative of the career of Peter, wrongly and foolishly called the "Great," and that of Catherine II., is extremely interesting; and, indeed, the whole work throws new and sufficient light on those subjects which it is now so much the interest of Europe and the desire of the public to understand.

The second book under our consideration is also well worth perusal—it is not a great man, or the history of Russia, but a life-like picture of many of its more striking moral characteristics. To the author, Ivan Golovin, it would, we suppose, be absurd to deny an intimate acquaintance with his subject. He naturally he must understand it; and in fact, with the manners and habits of the Russians, with their language, the practical working of their institutions, the social conditions in which they live, and all the details of their relations to each other at home, he ought to be familiar to a degree, neither to exceed nor possible to the two writers, whose more general and broad production we have been examining. His knowledge should be of course much more esoteric and minute than that of any one, not a Russian, could be. And this knowledge is exactly suited to the author's attempt, which is partly sketch, partly anecdote, and partly essay. It is amusing, but not always quite select, in the sense or passages recorded

We cannot add, that Mr. Golovin, or, as is, we believe, a Russian, has some advantage on that very account, when it is his lot to treat of Russia, he is also, and perhaps to an equal extent, impeded and disqualified by the same circumstance; for it is necessary that he should treat of Russia in English. "Russianisms," *in extenso*, and many other mistakes, make us regret that the basket of thoroughly understanding Russ, and being save from blunders of one sort, should not apply to the degree of his knowledge of the language in which he must convey to us the results of his observations. For he makes blunders of another kind, which leave him but quite, at best, in this respect. It is also to be remarked that this little book of his is not entirely about Russia, or the Russians. He treats, likewise, of the Osmanlis, Yezidis, Druses, Circassians, Mormons, and communities of the races, and of their countries. His work, in fine, is desultory, but entertaining.

THE LIME-TREE.

I

Sing, sing the Lime the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green.
It ever has made the pleasantest shade
For lovers to loiter and talk unseen—
When hi.h overhead its arms are spread,
And bees are busily buzzing around,
When sunlight and shade a woof have laid
Of flickering net-work on the ground.
I love the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green
To its balmy bower in the noontide hour
Is wafted pleasure on wings unseen.

II.

When the Switzer fought, and gallantly wrought
His charter of freedom with lance and spear,
A branch was torn from the Lime, and borne
As the patriot's joy, and the tyrant's fear.
O they proudly tell how the herald fell
With the living branch in his dying hand.
'Tis a blood-hallowed tree of liberty—
A sacred symbol through Switzerland.
O the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green:
The whispering» heard when its leaves are stirred
Are the voices of martyrs that prompt unseen.

III

I love it the more for the days of yore,
And the avenue leading—I tell not where;
But, there was a bower, and a witching flower
Of gracefullest beauty grew ripening there.
From valley and hill, fr m forge and mill,
From neighbouring hamlets murmurs stole;
But the sound most dear to my sensitive ear
Was a musical whisper that thrilled my soul.
O, the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green:
It ever has made the pleasantest shade
For lovers to wander and woo unseen.

IV.

When the garish noon had passed, and the moon
Came silvering forest, and lake, and tower,
In the bush of the night, so calm and bright,
How silent and sweet was the Lime-tree bower.
They may boast of their forests of larch and pine,
Of maple and elm, and scented thorn,
Of oak and of oak, defying the stroke
Of the tempest on pinions of fury borne:
Give me the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green;
The vows that are made beneath its shade
Are throbbings of spirits that Love knows unseen.

Blackheath Park. FRANCIS BENNOCH.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. G. Cotton.—See a notice by an Amateur, de-ring a competitor for a Game by Correspondence in the present Number.

BLACK PAWN, Chester.—1. The Shrewsbury Chess club meets every Friday evening, from October to March, and has the honour of being presided over by one of the most learned and accomplished men of the day, the Rev. H. H. Kennedy, D.D., Head Master of the well-known Shrewsbury School. A note to the Honorary Sec retary, W. Nicol, Esq., 51, Castle-street, Shrewsbury, would procure you admission to the meeting. 2. The Worcester Chess-club, (Free-d-nt, Lord Lyttelton; Secretaries every Friday evening at the Natural History Museum.

DERBYON. A B C Q R Sunderland, J. F. H., Margate, and others.—The omissions in Diagram No 546, are rectified in the present number.

F. C., of Ghurj, A K., of Lambeth, R. B. W., of Oxford; J. B., of Bridport, W. G., of York, are gentlemen asked for their correct addresses.

J. T. C., of Ryde.—It shall be re-examined, and an opinion of its merits given next week.

B. W. P.—1. The work mentioned is considered the best authority on the subject. 2. Your last Problem shall be noticed shortly.

Any good Chess player who may so play by Correspondence will find an Amateur opponent by addressing to C. King, Esq., Mortlake, Surrey.

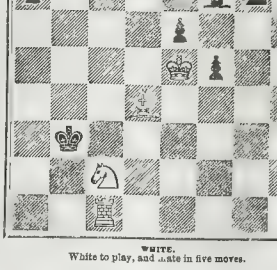
PROBLEM No. 546.

In the diagram of this position, an omission occurred, which permitted an easy mate in three moves. On White's side, were left out a *Pawn on Q 2nd and 3rd*; and, on Black's side, a *Pawn at Q 5th*. As the Problem when perfect is very clever, we have reprinted it among the Enigmas.

PROBLEM No. 547.

This fine stratagem is the invention of J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

A very clever and suggestive Game, lately played between MM. VON HEYDEBRAND and DE RIVES.

(Allgauer Gambit).

WHITE. (M. De R.)	BLACK (M. Von H.)	WHITE. (M. De R.)	BLACK (M. Von H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q Kt to Q 8 4th	Kt takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. K Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
3. P to K B 5rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. Q Kt takes Q	B takes P (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K R 5th	20. K to K B sq	B takes Kt
5. Kt to K 5 h	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Kt takes Q R	B to Q 5 h
6. Kt tke K Kt P	Kt takes K P	22. Q to her B sq	B to h 5th
7. P to Q 3rd (a)	Kt to K Kt 6th (b)	23. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd
8. Q B takes P	Q to K 2nd (ch) (c)	24. Q to K Kt 7th	K to K sq
9. R to K 2nd	Kt tke K R (ch)	25. K to Q B sq	Q to Q B 3rd
10. Q B to K Kt 6th	Q to Q Kt 5 h (ch)	26. B to K B 3rd	K Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
11. P to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q Kt P	27. K to B 2nd	Q Kt to Q 8th
12. K to h B5 h (ch)	K to his 2nd	28. R to Q B 5th	Q Kt to K 3rd
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd (d)	B to K Kt 2nd	29. R takes B (ch)	K takes R
14. Kt to Q 3rd	K to B 3rd	30. Q takes R R P (ch)	K to Q sq
15. Q B to Q 3rd (double ch)	K to his 2nd	31. Q to K 7th	K Kt to K 8 4th
16. Kt to B 7 h (ch)	K to his sq	32. Q to Q 8 4th	K Kt to Q 3rd
16. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd	33. P to K R 4th	K to Q Kt sq
		34. Kt to Q Kt 6th	P takes Kt

And in a few more moves White was compelled to surrender.

(a) We beg to claim the particular attention of amateurs to this novel and singularly interesting variation. It first presented itself to Mr. de Rives and Staunton, while studying the last few moves of the Allgaier Gambit on the last year, and it evidently appears to us one of the most important variations in this opening which has been made since Allgaier first brought it into general vogue.

(b) His only move, evidently.

(c) The position is remarkable. If Black now take the Rook, White obtains a fine attacking game, *cæ. gr.*:—

8.	Kt takes R	9. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd
(If P to K B 3rd, White may take the Pawn with his Kt, checking, and then play Q to K B 3rd having an irresistible position)			
10. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd	11. Kt takes P (ch)	With an even less game

White, when the Rook is taken, may also play as follows, if he prefer it:—

8.	Kt takes R	9. Q to K 2nd (ch)	Q to K 2nd
(If he play B to K 2nd, he is obviously to be mated in two moves.)			
10 Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q sq	11. Kt to Q 8th (ch), and wins the Queen.	
11 B takes Q B P (ch)	K takes B		

(d) It is not safe, even now, to take the Rook. After well considering the situation, we are almost convinced that Black's only course to avoid very serious loss at this point, is to stick with his Queen at her Kt 6th (compelling White to retreat his Q Bishop), and afterwards pay Q to her Kt 3rd. We have not space to give the variations springing from this line of play, which we regret, for they are extremely pleasing, and highly instructive also (e) In a note to this move, M. de Rives remarks that he might now have drawn the game, by playing Kt. to K 4 h discovering check, &c.; for, if Black attempted to escape that "draw" by moving K to K 3rd or P to K B 3rd he must necessarily lose. This appears rue enough, but we are much deceived if, instead of drawing the game, he might not easily have won it. As this moment by playing Q to her K 6th. Let us suppose, for example:—

15. Q to Q 8 4th		Kt to K Kt 6 h	
(If he has a better move than playing the Kt, we have overlooked it, and shall be obliged to any Correspondent who points it out.)			
14. Kt takes Q P (dis. ch)	K to K 3rd, or *	15 Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K B 4th
16. Kt takes B (ch)	R takes Kt		
(If he play his King to K 4th. White should take the Q B P, checking, and he can then force mate in a very few moves)			
17. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd	18. Q to K B 6th (ch)	

And win the Queen, or gives mate in three moves.

* 14	K to Q 3rd, or †	15 Q to her 4 h (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
(If he play K to K 3rd, White may take the Bishop, checking, and proceed, as above.)			
16. Kt to K 8th (ch)			

Winning the Queen next move, by advancing the Pawn to Q B 4th (ch).

† 14.	P to K B 3rd, or ‡	15 B takes P (ch)	K to K 3rd

(If K to Q 3rd, White proceeds as in Variation *, and, if K to B 2nd, he must check with his Q at Q 8 4th, &c., as in the present Variation).

16 R to Kt 4 h (ch)		K to Q 3rd	

(Should he intervene the Kt. White can take it with impunity the next move, if his Bishop fall. If Black, however, instead of taking the Kt or moving to his B 2nd, play his King to Q 3rd—mistook by playing his B thus. White must give check with his Queen at her 4th and continue as we have shown previously.)

17. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd	18. P to K B 4th (ch)	Kt takes P (best)

And White can mate in five moves.

‡ 14.	K to his sq	15. R to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q 8 4th
16. Kt to K B 8th (ch)	K to his 2nd	16 P to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
16. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	19 B takes Q P (ch)	

(The only way but a very ingenious one, to win by force.

19	K takes B	22 Q to Q B 7 h (ch)	K takes Kt
20. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	23. R to Q 8 4th (ch)	K to K 5th
21. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th	24. Q to K 5th. Mate	

(*) Better, perhaps, to have taken the Q Kt P with the Bishop, giving check.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 881.—By R. B. WORMALD, Esq.

White K at Q R 6th, R at Q R 2nd, B at K 3rd, Kts at K B 4th and 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 6th, Q 2nd and 3rd, Q B 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 6th.

Black K at Q B 4th, Rs at K R 2nd and K Kt 6th, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q B 2nd, Kt at K R 8th; Ps at K 2nd, Q 5th, Q B 2nd and 3rd, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves

No 882.—By H. W., of York.

White: K at Q R 6th, Rs at K Kt 4th and Q 6th, B at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, Ps at Q 4th and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q B 5th, Rs at K B 5th and K 7th, Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, Q B 3rd and 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Bishop of London has intimated to the clergy of his diocese that he will hold a general visitation in October next, when he will deliver a charge.

The Principalship of Highbury Training College has become vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Vincent W. Ryan, B.A., to the Bishopric of the Mauritius. It is worth £500 a year.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived in the afternoon of the 29th at Ischl, and were received by the inhabitants with enthusiasm. It is said that his Majesty the King of Prussia would probably spend a day at Ischl with their Majesties.

Mdme. de St. Aulaire, mother of the Marquis of that name, lately expired on the very day on which she attained her hundredth year.

Mr. Bell, the sculptor, who lately received the commission to execute the large Guildhall memorial to the late Duke of Wellington, has been commissioned by Colonel Adair, to execute a marble heroic statue of "Armed Science," to be presented to the Woolwich mess room.

M. Emile de Girardin has been ordered *effleurement* not to continue publishing, as he has been doing from time to time, excerpts from the writings of Louis Napoleon while a prisoner at Ham, and which are not quite in comformity with the present *régime*.

The King of Prussia, the King of Wurtemberg, and the King of Bavaria, visited the Munich Crystal Palace, on the 29th ult., in company.

The project for a railway to Cintra, along the banks of the Tagus, has been submitted to the Portuguese Cortes by the Minister of Public Works. It is estimated that it will cost £800,000, and the projectors calculate chiefly upon the dock and other buildings on the water side from the Quay do Sodre to Belem to obtain the interest of the capital.

Filian's bust of Professor Wilson is now on view in Edinburgh. It is said to be a most striking portrait of "Christopher North," and will be re-produced in porcelain, by Kerr, of Worcester: the profits of the sale to be devoted to the Wilson monument fund.

There is at Hasselmoor, in Bavaria, a manufactory where a sort of peat is made which possesses almost all the qualities of coal, and is used by the engines on several of the railways in that country. This manufactory last year supplied ten millions of cubic feet of the fuel.

The glass of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, when illuminated by the sun, may be distinctly seen by a person with ordinary eyesight from the fields adjoining the national school-house, at Billericay, a distance of at least twenty-six miles.

The number of German emigrants who embarked at Antwerp during the first six months of the present year amounted to 18,696, being more than in the whole of last year. From the 1st of January to the 1st July, 11,959 Swedes emigrated, being 1 in 309 of the whole population of that country.

M. Bruggeman, editor of the *Cologne Gazette*, has been declared "not guilty" upon charges brought against him, of having in three different articles insulted the King, and sought to bring the Government into hatred and contempt.

Permission of the Government has been obtained for placing the statues of the late Lord Justice General Boyle, and of Lord Jeffrey, in the recesses formerly used as Lord Ordinaries' Courts, on the east side of the outer house of the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh.

The Rev. E. D. Maurice will deliver four lectures in the course of the ensuing season, before the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

New York will soon have one of the largest theatres in the world, built upon the site of Jenny Lind's Hall.

Recent returns show that, generally through South Wales, there has been a gradual but sure decrease in the amount of crime and pauperism.

A shark, measuring twelve feet in length, was recently captured in Wigton Bay; since which there is said to be a marked diminution in the number of bathers frequenting that locality.

Measures are on foot for the construction of a railway from Hondeklip Bay to the centre of the copper mines in Namaqua Land, about sixty or seven y miles.

From samples of coffee which have been grown in Liberia, it is believed that coffee of the very finest quality can be cultivated there.

The Emperor of France, on the occasion of the birthday and commercial treaty between France and Belgium, has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. de Brouckere, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Belgium; that of Grand Officer on Lebeau, Baron Stassart (Minister of Finance), and other decorations on some eminent functionaries in Belgium, who took part in preparing the treaties.

From the Government return, it appears that from the 1st October, 1853, to the 30th April last, 34,998 persons were injured by machinery in factories, and of that number 325 were killed.

A distinguished physician of Paris, Dr. Robert de Lambelle, announces that a dose of ether, or of chloroform, or of laudanum, given during the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and restores the sufferer to life.

Some returns of the nature of the population of New York may be gathered from the circumstance that of the 915 persons who died there in the third week in July—183 of them by cholera—only 172 were natives of the United States; 215 were from Ireland.

At Banavie, in the West Highlands, nearly three hundred individuals consisting principally of agricultural labourers and shepherds, have engaged with the Government agent to embark, in the course of the season, for Australia.

The rainy season was very severe at Pernambuco, causing an overflow in the river and the loss of several lives. The damage to property is estimated at from £50,000 to £100,000.

There is to be an extensive amnesty in France on the 15th August. It is said that about 800 of the persons banished to Algiers (without trial) after the *coup d'état* are to be allowed to return to their homes.

Five Sisters of Charity have set off for Bulgaria to form part of the expeditions to the Baltic. They are to be placed on board the hospital ships, where they are to attend on the sick.

An invention has been patented for what are termed chromatic glass, or glass-faced grooved bricks. By the new process, red or other clay can be combined with glass, and this will secure durability, entire resistance to moisture, and give an ornamental appearance to a building.

Of sixty-four people who left Switzerland last spring for New Orleans, thirty-eight have died there of the cholera. They had disregarded the advice of the Swiss consul, not to go in the summer.

A large number of silver coins, principally of the reigns of the first three Edwards, struck at Canterbury, London, and Dublin, have been found at Pe th.

The Bois de Boulogne, which was considerably reduced in extent by the building of the fortifications in 1841, is about to be further reduced by the sale of about 40,000 square yards, situated by the side of the military road of the fortifications, which runs from the route de St. Cloud to the Avenue d'Auteuil.

The number of exhibitors at the Munich Exhibition has augmented considerably since the first opening, and that of visitors in a much larger ratio. On the 27th ult., 4447 persons paid entrance money. The average daily receipts are about 700 florins.

An attempt was made about the end of last month to get up an insurrection in Lisbon, after the Madrid fashion; but it was a failure. The Cortes closed for the session on the 3rd inst.

The electric telegraph between Williamstown and Melbourne, which has only been a short time in operation, is said to be already nearly paying its expenses. A contract has been taken to continue the line to Geelong and the heads of the Port Phillip Bay, a distance of about a hundred miles. The estimated expense is about £150 a mile.

The monetary pressure in New York is increasing. "Good mercantile bills," says a recent letter, "go a begging for discount at 10 to 15 per cent."

Hobart Town appears to be in a thriving way. When the last mail left that port there were £2,000,000 in the banks in shape of deposits, and, taking the population at 60,000, this was given more than £33 to each individual. The population in Victoria is only £5, whilst in Sydney and Adelaide it is still less.

Letters from Gumri, in Georgia, state that the Russian General Prince Bebikoff has died there of poison, introduced into his food by a Pole.

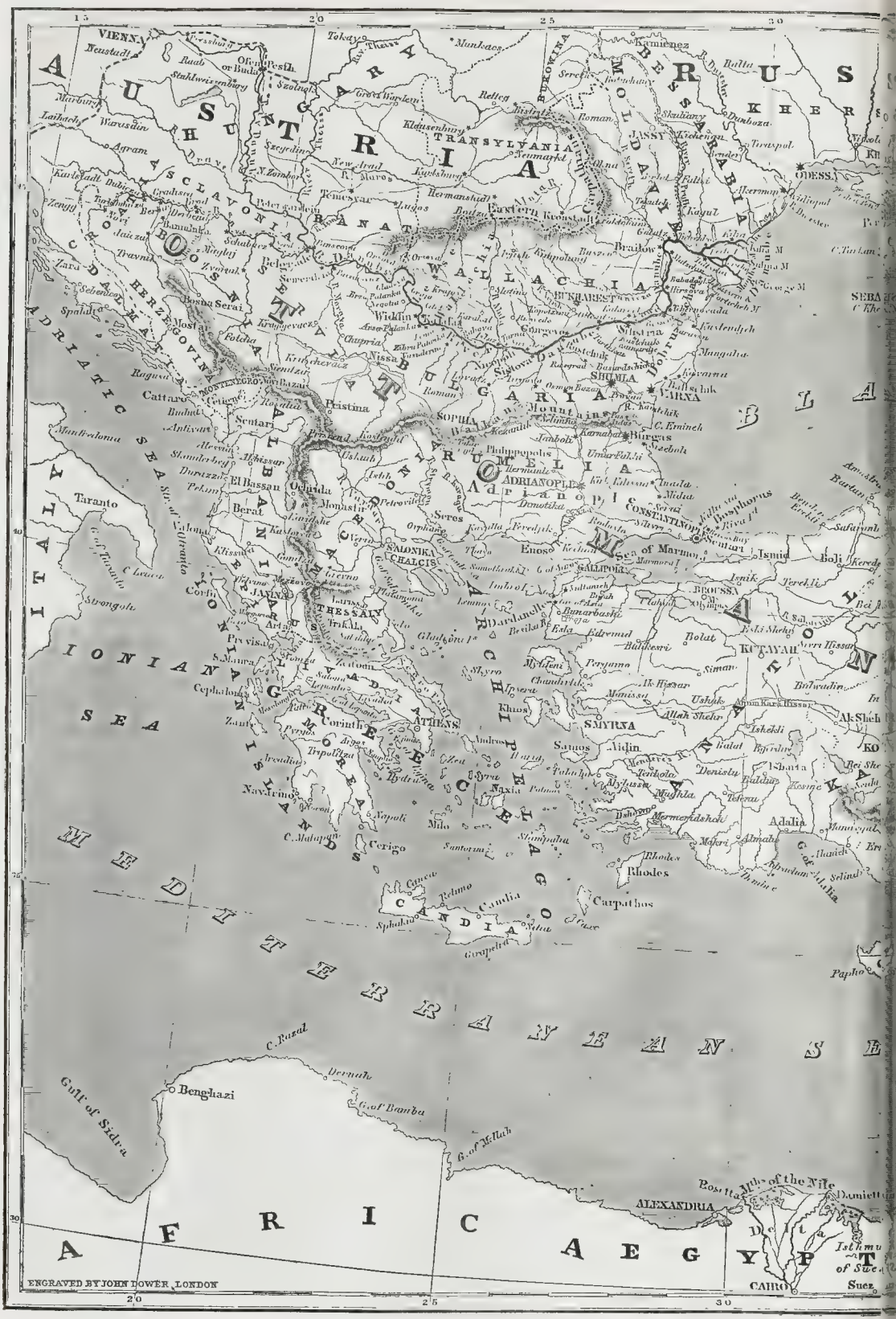
It is said that Sir B. Hall, M.P. for Marylebone, will be the first Minister appointed under the new bill, brought in by Sir W. Molesworth for the re-constitution of the Board of Health.

In Andalusia the wheat crop is nearly double that of 1853. In some parts of Italy the price of wheat has fallen nearly fifty per cent within the last few weeks.

Dr. Grabamsley, superintendent of the Worcester City and County Lunatic Asylum, committed suicide by taking prussic acid, on Saturday last.

A letter has been received by the Geographical society, announcing the arrival of Mr. Livingston at Quesange in the Portuguese territory of Angola, to which place he had made his way, through the interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Three Ministerial candidates have been elected in Quebec by a majority of two to one over the late members. The opposition member for Montreal has lost his election, and three Reformers are returned in Upper Canada. All the elections are going for the Ministry.


AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
TRANSYLVANIA
MOLDAVIA
WALLACHIA
BESSARABIA
RUSSIA
BOSNIA
SERVIA
CROATIA
SCLAVONIA
DALMATIA
HERZEGOVINA
BULGARIA
RUMELIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
ROUMELIA
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Black Sea
Sea of Marmora
Gulf of Sidra
VIENNA
Pesth
Buda
Belgrade
Bucharest
Odessa
Constantinople
Adrianople
Sophia
Philippopolis
Salonika
Athens
Smyrna
Rhodes
Candia
Cairo
Alexandria
Benghazi
Cattaro
Scutari
Prevesa
Corinth
Navarino
Cerigo
Carpathos
Gallipoli
Varna
Shumla
Widdin
Nissa
Pristina
Ochrida
Berat
Durazzo
Taranto
Corfu
Zante
Cephalonia
Santorin
Milo
Naxia
Scio
Mytilene
Lemnos
Tenedos
Troas
Brousa
Kutayah
Ismid
Boli
Ephesus
Samos
Aidin
Denisli
Adalia
Mermendshek
Ak Shehr
Ushak
Bolwadin
Afium Kara Hissar
Angora
Kastamuni
Sinope
Trebizond
Amasia
Tokat
Siwas
Kaisarieh
Marsovan
Amasra
Eregli
Heraclea
Varna
Kustendjeh
Mangalia
Baba Dagh
Kustendjeh
Tultscha
Hirsova
Babadagh
Braila
Galatz
Ismail
Reni
Akerman
Odessa
Tiraspol
Kischeneff
Bender
Jassy
Roman
Bacau
Fokschan
Galatz
Braila
Bucharest
Giurgevo
Rustchuk
Silistria
Turtukai
Rasgrad
Shumla
Varna
Kustendjeh
Mangalia
Constantinople
Scutari
Bosphorus
Dardanelles
Gallipoli
Ismid
Boli
Brousa
Kutayah
Ak Shehr
Smyrna
Aidin
Denisli
Adalia
Rhodes
Carpathos
Candia
Cerigo
Navarino
Corinth
Athens
Thessaly
Larissa
Salonika
Chalcis
Enos
Adrianople
Philippopolis
Sophia
Widdin
Nissa
Pristina
Ochrida
Berat
Durazzo
Scutari
Cattaro
Ragusa
Spalatro
Zara
Trieste
Fiume
Agram
Essek
Peterwardein
Temesvar
Hermanstadt
Kronstadt
Klausenburg
Debreczin
Szegedin
Szolnok
Pesth
Buda
Raab
Neustadt
Laibach
Marburg
Warasdin
Carlstadt
Bihacz
Travnik
Bosna Serai
Mostar
Foscha
Kruschevacz
Semendria
Belgrade
Orsova
Lugos
Karansebes
Mehadia
Weissenburg
Karlsburg
Reussmarkt
Neumarkt
Kronstadt
Bistritz
Roman
Jassy
Kischeneff
Akerman
Odessa
Tiraspol
Bender
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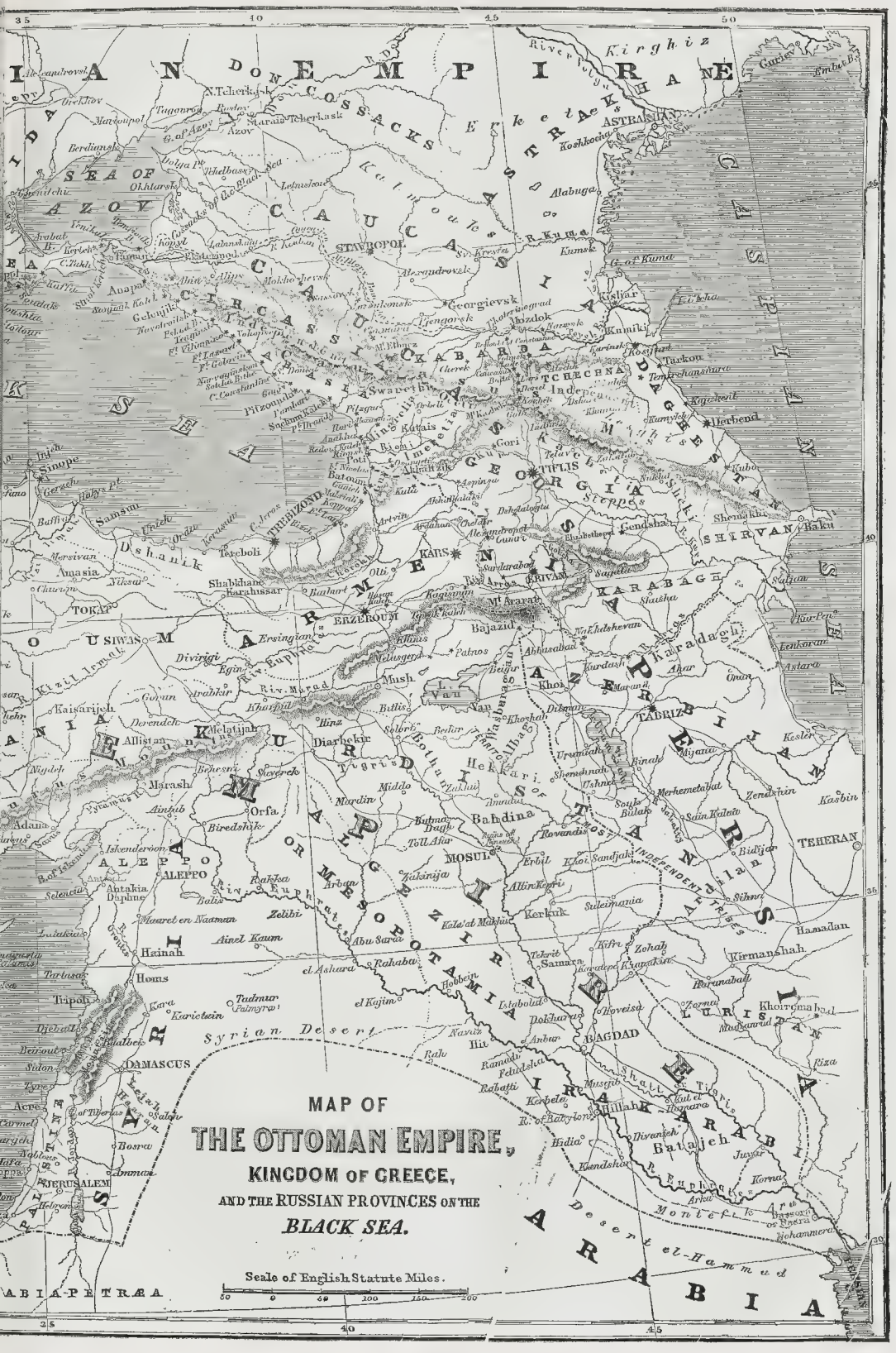
MAP OF
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE,
KINGDOM OF GREECE,
AND THE RUSSIAN PROVINCES ON THE
BLACK SEA.
Scale of English Statute Miles.
0 50 100 150 200
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Kirghiz
Don Cossacks
Circassia
Kabarda
Tcherkask
Azov
Sea of Azov
Caucasus
Stavropol
Georgievsk
Kislar
Kumiki
Tarkou
Derbend
Tiflis
Georgia
Kutais
Trebizond
Kars
Erivan
Ararat
Karabagh
Shirvan
Baku
Erzeroum
Bajazid
Armenia
Kurdistan
Persia
Tabriz
Teheran
Mosul
Bagdad
Mesopotamia
Diarbekir
Aleppo
Damascus
Palmyra
Syrian Desert
Jerusalem
Arabia
Desert el-Hamud
Basra
Hillah
Babylon
Ruins of Nineveh
Ruins of Persepolis
Mount Sinai
Dead Sea
Sea of Galilee
Lake Van
Lake Urumiah
Lake Aral
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Sea of Azov
Euphrates
Tigris
Independent Tribes
Kurdistan
Lesghis
Daghestan
Shirvan
Georgia
Armenia
Persia
Arabia
Mesopotamia
Syria
Palestine

TURKEY: GEOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND STATISTICAL.

THE territorial possessions of Turkey occupy a superficies of about 36,000 square geographical miles. The shores of this immense empire are washed by six seas—the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Red Sea, and a portion of the Persian Gulf. Turkey in Europe, exclusive of the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, is divided by the Turks into twelve eyalets, or departments. The eyalet of Tchirmen (ancient Thrace), of which the chief town is Adrianople, and which is subdivided into six districts, the eyalets of Silistria Widdin, and Nissa, which formed together the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria, conquered by the Sultan Bayezid in 1396; the eyalets of Yania and Selanik, or Salonica (formerly Epirus and Macedonia), conquered in 1431 by the Sultan Mourad II.; the eyalets of Uskup and Roumelia, known collectively by the name of Albania, and added to the Turkish empire at the end of the fifteenth century by Mohammed II.; the eyalet of Bosna, composed of Bosnia, a part of Croatia, and Herzek (or Herzegovina), conquered at the end of the fifteenth century by the celebrated Scanderbeg, and the eyalet of the Djizar (or the Islands), consisting of the whole Ottoman archipelago, with the exception of Candia or Crete, which forms a separate eyalet. The Government of Belgrade includes the fortress of Belgrade town, and five other Servian fortresses, with the country adjacent to them, and is placed under the immediate authority of the Porte.

Turkey in Asia is composed of four great divisions.—Asia Minor, Turkish Armenia and Kurdistan, Syria, and Arabia. Asia Minor, in Turkish Anatolia, is a large peninsula, equal in area to France; and bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by the Archipelago, on the south by the Mediterranean and a chain of the Taurus, and on the east by an imaginary line drawn between Trebizond and the Gulf of Alexandretta. Asia Minor is divided into eighteen eyalets, that of Khoudavendkiar, consisting of the ancient kingdoms of Bithynia, Phrygia, and Mysia, and of which the chief town is Brussa, formerly called Prusium, and conquered in 1326; that of Kastemouni, anciently called Paphlagonia, and conquered in 1392, under the name of Kizil-Ahmedli, by the Sultan Bayezid I.; that of Aidin, formerly in the possession of the *Aidin Oglu*, or descendants of Aidin, Ertogrul's second son, received in dower, and conquered in 1426, by Mourad II.; that of Karaman, so called from the name of its ancient rulers, and conquered in 1475, by Mohammed II., that of Adana, conquered by Bayezid II., that of Boz Ghandi Sevasi, ancient Cappadocia, formerly called by the Turks *Amasia-Sandjak*, and that of Trabezoun, or Trebizond, conquered by Mohammed II. in 1460. Turkish Armenia is composed of the two eyalets of Erzeroum and Kars-Ardout Kurdistan, extending as far as the confines of Persia, has only recently been made a Turkish province, the conquest of the mountainous region was commenced in 1847, and completed in 1847. Syria, or Cham, as it is called by the Eastern nations, extends from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, and is divided into five eyalets—those of Haleb, or Aleppo of Sham (ancient Phœnicia and Palestine) of Cham or Syria Proper, of Mossoul, or Assyria, and of Bagdad or Babylon Turkish Arabia, or Arbistan, is divided into the eyalets of Haleeah and Hareem Bedeir, the latter, (the chief town of which is Mecca) is composed of Western Arabia and Hedjaz. Of the latter is composed of Medina, or the "Sanctuary" of the Prophet, and a wild region inhabited by wandering tribes. Gharb, or Ottoman Africa, is composed of the Vice-Regency of Egypt (called by the Turks Misr and governed by Sehim I. in 1517, and of the independent kingdom of Tripoli on the Barbary coast, which was added to the Turkish Empire in 1552, by Soliman the Great, and the latter, twenty years later, by Selim II.

The total population of the Ottoman empire is estimated by some geographers at no more than 7,000,000, and by others at as much as 22 000 000. M. Ubicini, however, who is admitted to be one of the best as well as the latest authorities on the subject estimates it at 35 380 000 inhabitants, thereby the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia; that of Turkey in Europe being 15 500 000, that of Turkey in Asia 16,050 000; and that of Gharb, or Ottoman Africa, 3,800,000. The population of Turkey is composed of fourteen different and distinct races, viz., Osmanlis, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Albanians, Bosniacs, Bedouins, Arabs, Syrians and Chaldeans, Druses, Kurdes, Turkomans, and Tsiganes.

Turkey is described as being one of the most fertile countries in the world, and has been called by some writers the "Garden of the Earth." Its Asiatic provinces, in particular, appear to have excited the admiration of travellers. Mr. Fowler, a recent writer on the subject, says of it, that, "in travelling through the interior, a traveller in Asia Minor feels transported into a new world. It is the ancient land of the Hittites, which the poets of the world have celebrated under the "fruitful Ionia." In the favoured regions, the earth is literally loaded with the gifts of man, in spite, however, of the natural and other natural advantages—in spite, too, of the injunctions of the Koran, which enforce the cultivation of the soil as a religious duty, the state of agriculture in Turkey is at a very low ebb. The contrast between the wealth of the present day and the neglected state of affairs to be most saddening. That land upon which once flourished the famous towns and kingdoms of Pergame, Sardes, Cyzique, Milet, Prusum, Troy, and Macedonia, is still in a condition to excite just rebuke between the most wretched and neglected, and the most luxuriant and productive. Where were less luxuriant they would be more plentiful seems a paradox, but we have warrant for the assertion in the fact that in other countries where the soil is not a tenth part so wealthy, and where agriculture is forced upon the inhabitants as a matter of necessity, the productions are more abundant than in Turkey, where agriculture is neglected from its not being a necessity. Where a people can have the fruits of the soil for the gathering, they are too apt to look upon the occupation as an encumbrance, and upon man only as an impertinence they "let in the sun and rain," and when the morrow comes Nature wears upon them at table and wardrobe there, not.

The most fertile and best cultivated portion of European Turkey is Roumelia. The principal vegetable productions of this "granary of Turkey," as it has been not inaptly designated, are corn, millet, buck wheat, *kavousmi*, rye, oats, maize, rice, tobacco, hemp, flax, cotton, and silk. The latter is very abundant, 200 lbs. of cocoons being sold for 1*l.* at the principal places of Provesa, the town of Gardeboula, and the hemp, cotton, and flax of the southern districts are among the finest in Europe. The best Turkish tobacco grows in the province of Roudchak (Rhodope), but cotton flourishes so well in the vicinity of Rodosto, which is sometimes known as Cotton Rodosto, that it is exported from the latter town and gathered in the same season. The best silk produce is at Adrianople, also celebrated for its *gallons* a species of rose trees, from which a great quantity of essence of attar of roses is extracted. Beeswax, opium, and a peculiar kind of yellow berry called *Spikir*, are much cultivated in Roumelia. The principal trees are the mulberry, the orange, the laurel, the green bay, sycamore of enormous dimensions, cypress, fine pine, and the evil cherries and plums, which last serve for the fabrication of a sort of brandy called *rakki*. Roumelia is one great garden, in which however, the ore is confined with the trusts of the earth for the mastery, but according to Ubicini, scarcely two-thirds of it are under cultivation. The average value of land in Roumelia is 71 piastres (about 12*s.* 6*d.*) for a measure of 40 square feet, and the rental for the same about 5 piastres. In some parts of the valley rich in pasturage it is as much as 15 piastres, and in others so as little as 2 piastres per acre. Moldavia, or, as it is called by the Turks, Bogdan, is also very fertile, and abounds in arable and pasture lands and forests of fruit trees. Corn and wine are produced in enormous quantities, and the latter, in one year, was largely exported to Poland and Russia. The principal wealth of Moldavia consists in its cattle and herds, and in its horses, which produce annually 40 000 foals. Wallachia, in fact in Turkey, is composed nearly of large farms for the rearing of cattle. The exports of Wallachia are reckoned at 3,000,000, and the goats at 6,000,000. The principal corn grown is Turkish wheat, of which a sort of porridge, called *mammaliga*, is made. It is stated by Mr. Fowler, that no less than one-third of the landed property of Wallachia belongs to the Mosques. In Bosnia there are splendid pastures, rearing immense numbers of oxen and fine Merino sheep. There are also large extents of arable lands, producing wheat, barley, and maize. The other productions of Turkey in Europe are oranges, lemons, dates and figs (which grow wild in the woods), and peas, beans, cucumbers, and melons, which form a principal part of the ordinary food of the Turks.

Asiatic Turkey is as a rule and as badly cultivated as European Turkey. Everywhere the traveller beholds the same neglect, and the same wild luxuriance of nature, even in thorns, bushes, and weeds. The productions of this portion of the Ottoman empire are somewhat similar to those of Turkey in Europe. The annual agricultural productions of Asia Minor are estimated at 55,000,000 of kiles (equivalent to 705,100,000 kilogrammes), of wh ch one-fourth is exported into Europe, and which represent a value in money of £3,000,000 sterling. The rice of the marshy districts of Asia Minor is said to be equal to that of Damietta; and the tobacco of Magnesia, Pergame, Adalia, and Samsoun, is sometimes preferred to the tobacco of Syria.

In Asia Minor, a country inhabited, a district fifty square geographical miles in extent, along the western shore of Kis Irmak, and yields an annual wool supply of from 450 000 to 500 000 kilogrammes, three-fourths of which are exported into Europe, and principally to England—the remainder being reserved for home use. The oats of Angora are also very valuable. Their hair is said to be of the finest description, and might, no doubt, be turned to numberless good purposes in the hands of an enterprising Englishman. Silk is very abundant in Asiatic Turkey, the district of Amasia alone producing more than 50,000 okes of cocoons. The annual production of cotton in Asia Minor, of which there are five different qualities, is estimat d at 30 000 bales, or about 7,500 000 kilogrammes. Of these upwards of 120 bales are exported. Opium is extracted from the black poppy, which abounds in all parts of the peninsula, but the best is obtained at Kara Hissar. The produce of opium in Turkey is from 28 to 38 francs per kilogram. Djehri is principally cultivated at Kowah Kalaseh. It is largely exported into England, and sells as they say from 6*l.* to 6*l.* per kilogramme. These statistics, though tolerably large, are said to be mere trifles when compared to the amount of produce and of revenue which a little more attention to the science of agriculture would ensure to Turkey.

The remains of ancient roads, bridges, and aqueducts, the traces of several old villages and towns on plains which at present contain but a trifling support of the, the heaps of stones scattered about in different part, and which had been cleared from the surrounding soil in order to render it more productive all testify to the truth of the assertion that Turkey was much further advanced in agriculture in ancient times than she is to day. It was the comparison between the past and present condition of agriculture in Turkey that led the Turkish Government, about two years ago, to appoint a special committee to inquire into the causes of the bad state of agriculture in the different parts of the empire, and to suggest some means of remedying it for the purpose the Mouchel Inas, or "amelioration committee men," were elected from amongst the state of agriculture in Roumelia and Anatolia. Each of these committees was composed of three members, a president and a secretary, chosen from among the military and civil staff of the empire. In addition to this, several European agriculturists and engineers were employed from time to time, both in Asiatic and in European Turkey, to collect not only agricultural, but industrial and commercial statistics. In 1846 a special school of agriculture was formed in the Imperial farm of Aymana, about nine miles from Constantinople, and a model farm was established for the differ ent agricultures. This school, composed of fifty scholars, is like the other Imperial schools of Turkey, supported entirely at the expense of the Government. The colony of Adam Kemi, on the Bosphorus, founded by Prince Czartoriski, and composed of a many as two hundred Polish agricultur sts, was established with the same object in 1850. Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly are explored by M. Joanovo, a Moldavian. His observations, recent published in the *Journal de Constantinople*, ascribe the different reasons for the decline of agriculture in Turkey—1st, the ignorance of the agricultur sts; 2nd, the scarcity of hands; and, the want of a circulating capital; and, 4th, the sheer of high roads. These impediments have not yet been entirely removed, but considerable progress in agriculture has, nevertheless, been made in different parts of the Empire, and particularly in Roumelia and Bulgaria. M. Ubicini states that the inferior qualities of grain produced at the present day in the provinces are equal to the best productions of four years back, and that the capabilities of grain have been trebled, if sold in the same space of time. The Roumeliens and Bulgarians are said to be thoroughly in earnest in their agricultural improvements.

These are only particular instances, however, and are, unfortunately, very far from being universally appreciated. But it is not to be wondered at that no general practical good has yet followed in the wake of this movement, when we take the proverbial slowness of the Orientalists into consideration. The institution of these inquiries, however, is a desire for improvement on the part of the Turkish Government; and when we consider how difficult a matter it is, even in progressive and enterprising England, to carry out great reforms, it will at once be acknowledged that the mere fact of the Turkish Government having set on foot the means to revolutionise the habits of a whole people, and to uproot the customs and prejudices of centuries. Now that the first step has been taken by the Government, the progress of agriculture in Turkey is possible that Turkey will soon be enabled to advance with such rapid strides as ultimately to keep pace with other countries in this most useful of all the branches of industry.

The aversion with which statistics are regarded by Eastern nations is one of the most remarkable features in Turkey is the very last nation in the world to reveal the secrets of its wealth and resources, and of augmenting their prosperity by means of statistics. Turkey in keeping her's a profound secret. Hence it was that the actual resources of the Ottoman Empire were so little to be understood.

Of the exact and complete state of Turkey very little is known beyond what is obtained from the public accounts of the Custom-houses, and from the trade. M. Ubicini, however, who has recently given to the world a resume of his celebrated work, entitled "Lettres sur la Turquie," originally published in 1850 in the *Moniteur Universel*, and corrected up to the present year, has done much towards filling up the many wide gaps that exist in the history of the present commercial prospect of the Ottoman Empire. But all the investigations of the different English, French, and German travellers who have devoted themselves to the hard study of Turkish statistics, have failed to give us any clear information with respect to the extensive internal trade that is annually carried on by means of caravans between Turkey and the several nations of the Levant.

The principal imports of Turkey are—from England—cotton and woollen goods, haberdashery, watches, sugar, pepper, indigo coch neal, gamboge, coffee, goods, iron coals, and dyes; from France, cottons, woollens, silks, coffee, sugar, tanned hides, glass ware, haberdashery, furniture and cochineal; from Austria, cloth, glass ware, timber, linen, cotton, iron, steel, drugs, and dyes; from Holland and Belgium, woollens, sugar, coffee, copper, iron, window-glass, nails, leather, indigo, white lead, and wrought iron; from Germany, through Sardinia, velvet, silks, tea, hardware, and colonial goods; from Greece, oil, wine, and figs; from Persia, shawls, tapestry, embroidered muslins, silk, a sort of tobacco called *tumbeki*, pearls, diamonds, and precious stones; from Switzerland, watches, clocks, and haberdashery; from Canada, from the United States of America wood, timber, and colonial produce; from Brazil, great quantities of coffee. The principal exports of Turkey, to England, Russians and the other countries from whom she receives imports, are, 1850 the value of which was £14,000,000—exports, brass, steel, goat and sheep's wool under, skins, gall-nuts, yellow berries, rosemony, cant sander, ralep, otto of roses tobacco, cotton, wheat, sumac, linseed, opium, madder gum tragacanth, fruit, wine, carpets, shawls, dried beef, shumac, pearls, precious stones, barilla, boracic, saffron, wax, tallow, liquorice, glue, galls, caviare, butter, spices, and pearl. The total value of import into Turkey in the year 1852, was £15,100 000 pounds, and the exports during the same year £14,000,000. The returns of the imports trade with England were £7,622,000; exports, £7,300 000.—Import trade with France, £1,087 021; exports £1 299,714; import trade with Austria, £1 175,000; export, £1 800 000; import trade with Russia, £972 000; exports, £712 000.—Import trade with Holland, £1 0 0,000; exports, £930 000.—Import trade with Belgium £1 0 0 000; exports, £2,000.—Import trade with Sardinia, £38 583, export, £104,269.—Import trade with Greece, £17,400; export, £187,000.—Import trade with Persia (direct trade only), £12,000; export, £1,000,000.—Import trade with Switzerland, United States, &c., exports, £1,000,000.—Import trade with Egypt, £1 0 0 000; export £1 0 0 000.—Import trade with Wallachia, £1,000; exports £202 000.—Import trade with Moldavia, £1 0 0 000; exports, £1 0 0 000.—Import trade with Servia, £70,120, exports, £11,700.

The average number of vessels that enter and clear the several ports of Turkey in the course of the year is estimated by M. Ubicini, at from 35,000 to 40 000. Of these, in the Archipelago, export, £1,000,000; Trebizond, 200 Samsoun, uncertain, Varna 480, Suhuch, 4548; Salonica, 820; Serres, 156, La Cavale, 244; Volo, 893; Smyrna, 5000; Beyrout, 976; Candia, uncertain; Rhodes, 1400; Cyprus and Mytelene, uncertain.

The principal manufactures of Turkey are in the hands of a class of men, Armenians by birth, and known by the name of *sarafs*, or bankers. They are among the most influential, and the most wealthy class in the empire. They have the superintendence of the steam boat traffic, of mining operations, of the powder-magazines, and of the coinage of money. The chief of artizans are divided into *esnafs*, or corporations, of which the principal are those of the merchants, goldsmiths, watchmakers, architects, locksmiths, house-decorators, and tanners. The merchants are divided into two classes—the ordinary merchants and the *bezestaines*—who are exempted from certain customs-duties, and have a tribunal of their own, apart from the other courts of law, and which is presided over by the Minister of Commerce. The goldsmith *esnaf* is composed of all such as work on stone and metals. The corporation is chiefly composed of Armenians, of whom three hundred are those of Constantinople and Brousses. Very little attention is paid to watchmaking in Turkey; but architecture is in a very advanced state. The best architects are the Armenians. The Armenians are the Imperial galoons of Beshegan, Beylerbey, and Do ma Bagtiché, the barracks of Scutari, and the new sque of Topkané, bear eloquent testimony. Turkey has long been celebrated for its mathematicians, of whom one (a certain Michael de Sivas) is said to have constructed an extraordinary sun dial, by which the principal astronomical and chronological calculations are made with exactitude, such as the instant at which the sun rises or sets, the changes of the moon, &c.

The cloth and silk factories of Nicomedia, founded by a M. Hughos Dadiani, have been recently purchased by the Sultan, and converted into an ional establishments. The principal tanneries are at Adrianople, and the principal gunpowder factories are in the vicinity of Constantinople. At Scutari and Kasim Pasha there are upwards of 200 mills in factories, at Salonica there are eighteen silk factories producing annually 40 000 kilogrammes of fine silks. In Anatolia, Durbekir, and Brousses, the silk factories produce an annual average of from 30 000 worth of silks. The silks of Brousses in particular, manufactured chiefly by the Armenians, were great y admired at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The manufactures of Bagdad, including coloured cloths, tanned leather, shawls, and Turkish works, and Turkish works, although they have somewhat fallen off of late, still reach the annual amount of £150,000 per annum. The gold-thread, and cotton and silk factories of Aleppo, realise upwards of £300,000. The soap and tin manufactures of the islands of Candia, yield a return of upwards of £100,000. The coloured cloths, light silks, and gold and silver embroideries of the island of Cyprus, are famous for their quality, and are in great request among the nations of the East, the other articles of industry are the enamels and gun barrel stuffs of Angora, comprehended in manufactured terms, under the general name of *Chala*, the sandals of Chio the Indiennes of Tokat, the crapes and gaze of Salonica, and the carpets of Smyrna and Taskol. The soldier's work of Turkey, in particular, has reached a height of excellence unequalled by any other manufacture.

In 1838 Turkey concluded a commercial treaty with England, which was followed by treaties with Austria, Belgium, Denmark Spain, the United States, France, Holland, Portugal, Sardinia, Norway, and Sweden, Prussia, Greece, the Hanse Towns, and Tuscany. Similar treaties have also been signed with Russia and with Persia, but to ever, although so near a neighbour, has not yet entered into any treaty of the kind with Turkey, and cannot, therefore, send goods into the Ottoman dominions, unless they are sent under the protection of some power that has. The Code Napoleon was introduced into Turkey, and is now employed for the direction of the commercial tribunals. A commercial tribunal has also been established in Constantinople, and others are in formation in Smyrna and Alexandria. Each of these consists of a President, and from twelve to fourteen Assessors or Judges, and is divided into two Courts—one for the hearing of law-suits between Turks, and holding its sittings in the Seraskier of every week, the other, for the hearing of suits between Turks and Europeans, and holding its sittings every Tuesday. The Custom-duties of Turkey consist of a duty of one per cent *ad valorem* on all exports and imports, together with a supplement ary duty of 2 per cent on imports and of 9 per cent on exports. The transit duty is 3 per cent *ad valorem*. The market prices of goods, and the rate of percentage to be remitted every seven years. The shipping dues consist of the Quarantine due, varying from 5 to 20 piastres according to the size of the vessel, and of the anchorage due, amounting to 50 piastres for every vessel, irrespective of its tonnage. In addition to this, every vessel passing through the Bosphorus, or the Dardanelles, must pay, according to its freight, from 33 to 76½ piastres for each time it traverses.

THE BASHI-BOZOUKS.—These gentry are nothing literally "locked into shape" at last. Their camp, just outside the town, is worth a journey to see. Their tents are all pitched regularly, instead of being thrown about in their own higgled-piggledy; and the horses are neatly picketed lines, like those of regular cavalry. There are about 3000 of these wild fellows here at present, and of them are splendid-looking fellows with fine sunny faces, beautifully proportioned, muscular arms, and noble waists, breasts, of the true Caucasian mould. Mixed up with them are a few ignoble-looking, pigmant-looking Arabs, with sinister eyes and lumpy figures, and some six dirty Maroubouts, fanatics from Mecca, inflamed with the fulness of their Hadj, or pilgrimage. They are divided into several regiments, and each man is paid a franc a day. The French authorities for the present have the command of them, and Colonel Beauprêtre, a very clever officer, has the principal direction of their organisation. The organisation of the irregular Arab cavalry perfectly suited to the Bashi-bozouks. The latter, however, feel great contempt, or affect to feel it, for the well-looking Spahis who are now with us at the camp, inasmuch as they have been so recently enlisted, many of them from the Bashi-bozouk ranks. For real service, however, all their valuable attributes are required.—*Letter from Varna.*

A FIELD FOR ENGLISH ENTERPRISE.—Where are our British merchants and our English enterprise? We have many people who go to the Baltic, as it is to be on, during the summer months, but how few of them ever think of going a little further? For the same price, or even less than it costs to go to Stockholm, a visit can be paid to Abo, the capital of Finland, and the centre of the Aland Islands. Here, in the summer, vessels are every week or fortnight arriving from and departing for all parts of the world, and the islands themselves are a perfect paradise for sportsmen. Wild fowl of every description, and in countless numbers, are to be found in the marshes, while the lakes and streams abound with fish. Deer are also plentiful, and the forests are full of game. Then, as to the people, they are hospitality itself, and their manners and customs are most interesting. Their language is, it is true, a difficult one to learn, but it is not impossible, and the Finns generally speak Swedish, which is comparatively easy. Then, as to the country, it is one of the most beautiful in the world. Its lakes, rivers, and forests are unrivalled, and the people are a most interesting race. Their dress is picturesque in the extreme, and their manners and customs are most primitive. Their houses are built entirely of wood, and are generally two stories high, with a large room in the upper story, which is used for dancing, and in which the whole family sleep. Their food consists principally of fish, and they are very fond of tea, which they drink in large quantities. Their beverage is a kind of beer, which is very good, and which they brew themselves. Their dress is very picturesque

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £16 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than ten minutes per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Almanack of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

FLUID COMPASS WITHOUT AIR BUBBLE.—F. DENT Chronometer Maker to the Queen and Prince A. have now opened the Shop at 33, Ko. Exchange, next door to no other shop, (No 34,) for the Exclusive Sale of the above Ship Compasses, for which the Prize Medal was awarded to the late F. J. Dent at the Great Exhibition and has ever since been the Ship Compasses, which is steadier than any other in use (See "Nautical Magazine" for June, 1854 p 334.) Prices the same as 8 dinary Compasses

C. F. HANCOCK, JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has RE-OPENED his premises, 32, BRUTON-STREET (which have been extensively enlarged to meet the demands of his increasing business), with an entirely New and Splendid Stock of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Articles, and he takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks for their kind patronage, and earnestly to solicit a continuance of the same.—29, Bruton-street, Bond-street. N B - A large Stock of Second-hand Plate.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—DEWDNEY begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in town, or any part of the kingdom, that his beautifully plaited and elegantly mounted in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards a Gold Mark, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps. Dewdney, 172, Fleet-street.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—No 17 and 18, Cornhill, and 220, Regent-street. Table Services of the finest and most unrivalled manufacture all the substitutes for Silver. Its lustrous excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is warranted for fifteen years with the best possible usage, and is preferred by SARL and Sons to the public, and, notwithstanding the many imitations and unprincipled assertions, the present Stock of Spoons is all former recorders, that they are exactly the same as have ever been manufactured by SARL and Sons, and are to be procurable at SARL'S Establishments only. Fiddle pattern, per dozen, £4 4s. Thread, £5 5s. Kings, £6 6s. Lily, £7 7s. Lily and Thread, £8 8s. Lily and King's, £9 9s. Lily, Thread and King's, £10 10s. Fiddle, Thread and King's, £12 12s. Fiddle, Thread, King's and Lily, £14 14s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily and Shell, £16 16s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell and Honeysuckle, £18 18s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle and Rose, £21 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose and Palm, £24 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm and Oak, £28 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak and Vine, £32 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine and Ivy, £36 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy and Bead, £40 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead and Bright, £44 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright and Feather, £48 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather and Husk, £52 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk and Wheat, £56 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat and Corn, £60 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn and Grape, £64 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape and Pine, £68 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine and Strawberry, £72 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry and Cherry, £76 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry and Peach, £80 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach and Nut, £84 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut and Pear, £88 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear and Plum, £92 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum and Apricot, £96 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot and Fig, £100 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig and Pomegranate, £104 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate and Melon, £108 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon and Cocoa-nut, £112 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut and Banana, £116 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana and Pine-apple, £120 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple and Bread-fruit, £124 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit and Mango, £128 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango and Pine, £132 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine and Pine, £136 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine and Pine, £140 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine and Pine, £144 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £148 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £152 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £156 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £160 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £164 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £168 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £172 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £176 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £180 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £184 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £188 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £192 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £196 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £200 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £204 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £208 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £212 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £216 0s. Fiddle, Thread, King's, Lily, Shell, Honeysuckle, Rose, Palm, Oak, Vine, Ivy, Bead, Bright, Feather, Husk, Wheat, Corn, Grape, Pine, Strawberry, Cherry, Peach, Nut, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Fig, Pomegranate, Melon, Cocoa-nut, Banana, Pine-apple, Bread-fruit, Mango, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine, Pine and Pine, £220 0s. 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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 698.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE SECOND STAGE OF THE WAR.

The retreat of the Russians from the Danubian provinces is confirmed. Not only Wallachia, but Moldavia is evacuated. The Czar has been compelled to disgorge his plunder. His "material guarantee" has been wrested from his grasp. Overawed by England and France, menaced by Austria, condemned by all Europe, and beaten by the Turks, he has relaxed his hold of the territory he desired to despoil and to appropriate, has fled in precipitate retreat, and left behind him large districts strewed with the wounded, the dying, and the dead, and the *débris* of mighty armies and munitions of war. Nor is his physical less complete than his moral discomfiture. His reputation is destroyed. The good name of his country is tarnished. Russia, that so long affrighted the world, and projected its dark shadow upon the fairest regions and most civilised populations of the globe, is exhibited at last, by the mad acts of its sovereign, as a weak bully, an empty blusterer, powerless to confront the most despised of its enemies—a thing that derived its *prestige*, not from any inherent strength of its own, but from the terror and weakness of those who knew it to be big, but were not aware that it was rotten.

The first chapter in the history of the War may be said to have ended with the retreat of the Russians. The second—and let us hope more active and brilliant chapter—will commence with the attack of the British and French forces upon the Crimea. Towards that point the Czar is directing all his remaining energies. He cannot afford to make the suicidal confession that he has been actually beaten and driven out of Wallachia and Moldavia. Unless he have made up his mind to retire from the conflict which he has so wickedly provoked, he must defend himself at Sebastopol and Cronstadt. There are no signs of any return to reason on his part. The only reason that avails with him, and such as he, is the sword. He has not yet felt its weight sufficiently to be convinced. The duty of the Allies is therefore clear before them. They must make him feel it to the very core of his empire, if they desire to restrain that "ambitious and aggressive spirit" which the Queen of Great Britain condemned so emphatically and with so much calm dignity in her Speech at the close of the Session. If they desire at the same time to secure the future tranquillity of Europe, they must follow up the advantages which they have secured, and bind him and his successors to keep the peace for the next half a century—not by paper treaties, which he may trample upon; or by appeals to his honour, which he may despise—but by the destruction of his naval power both in the Baltic and in the Euxine.

Can Great Britain and France effect this great object, either with or without the concurrence of Austria, or in spite of the wish of the King of Prussia—and perhaps of some other Potentates—to protect Russia from well-merited punishment and degradation? We take it for granted that the Maritime Allies cannot stop short of such a result; and many reasons might be urged why they ought not, and probably will not, be contented with so little. Hereafter, they may have to insist that Finland shall be restored to Sweden—not so much for the sake of Sweden as of Europe; and that the Crimea, on the same large grounds of general policy, shall be restored to Turkey, or erected into a semi-independent State, under the joint protection of the Maritime Powers, and, perhaps of Austria and Turkey. But, leaving these matters as not yet sufficiently mature for profitable consideration, the immediate question which the people and Governments of Great Britain and France are asking is, in what position they stand towards Europe, towards Turkey, and towards Russia, by the partial defeat which Turkish valour and the policy of the Allies have inflicted upon the foe? In a better position in every way. Towards Europe they stand as the successful defenders of its civilisation. Towards Turkey they stand as firm friends, who have achieved a certain object, and are pledged to achieve a larger one. Towards Russia they stand as invincible foes, emboldened by success, justly aggrieved by all the expense and trouble to which they have been unrighteously put by a selfish aggressor, fully enlightened as to the real intentions of their opponent, aware of their own strength, and bound by every consideration of justice, honour, and humanity, and wise policy, not only to strike hard while fortune is upon their side, but to prevent the recurrence of calamities which imperil Civilisation. Austria shares to a large extent the interest, as well as the danger, of other States; and whatever may be the personal feelings of her Sovereign towards the Emperor Nicholas, and however much he may be disposed to treat him with lenity in the day of his

SELIM PACHA MUSOMIR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMY OF BATOUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

adversity, the duty and policy of Great Britain and France remain as closely and rigidly prescribed for them as if Austria were not in existence to proffer aid, to suggest mercy, or to embarrass the question in any shape or degree. Austria may, if she pleases, be counsel for the prisoners; but the Judge is the Public Opinion of all the civilised States of Europe, which will compel Great Britain and France to act as the officers of justice, and to coerce and restrain, as well as punish, the flagrant evil-doer, who has already caused more mischief than the efforts of a quarter of a century will be able to repair. No half-measures will suffice. Any mercy to Russia would be barbarous cruelty to all Europe. The Czar must not only be humbled, but he must be effectually deprived of the power of aggression. It is no longer a question between him and Turkey, or between him and Austria, or any Power or Powers in Europe. It is not even a question between him and the two Maritime Allies. It is a question of the honour and safety of England. If the Czar be not absolutely beaten at every point, England will no longer be in her old position. She will have fallen from her high place. She will not be the first, or even the second power in the Christian commonwealth. She will have found her match in the Czar, and will have lost much of that moral greatness, which everywhere encircles her name, because she has hitherto proved herself invincible.

It is no doubt quite right and proper that Sir Charles Napier should take Bomarsund; but England expects that he will take Cronstadt, and will not be contented with less. It is agreeable to know that the Russians have been driven beyond the Danube and the Pruth; but the people expect that the forces of the Allies will take Sebastopol and the Russian fleet, and will not be contented with any achievements less splendid and conclusive. There is a certain class of lazy critics who represent both of the Russian strongholds to be impregnable; but the naval and military commanders, who are charged with the expeditions against those places, do not share the opinion. We may be quite certain that they will not act upon any such supposition. No doubt the conquest of either will cost us a few ships and the lives of many brave men; but it will cost us far more in ships, in lives, in honour, and in security, if they be not taken, or if by some other means, equally potent, Russia be not reduced to her proper position. That one or both will be taken during the present campaign, we will not suffer ourselves to doubt.

SELIM PACHA.

(From a Correspondent at the Black Sea.)

Selim Pacha Mueshir, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army at Batoum, in Asia Minor, is an officer of much distinction in the Turkish service; he is a hale old gentleman of perhaps sixty three or four. He began life as a simple soldier, was a lieutenant at the period of the murder of the Janissaries, since which period he has been constantly employed as that a foreign enemy, such as the Russians, in 1828 and 1829; the Egyptians, and against internal rebels. In 1840 he served with great distinction at Acre and on the Lebanon, and has gained all his successive steps by actual service. In November or December, at the head of 8000 men, he captured Cheffketil (near Nikolai), and has since bravely beaten off the Russian attacks (three of these attacks were by sea, and on one occasion he says that he sunk a steamer and a frigate. Though on his retreat to Chooroksoo he lost eleven guns, he seems to have handled the Russians and Mingrelians very roughly their loss was immense. At the late battle the Muschir fought like a lion. At his request I made the accompanying Sketch (engraved upon the preceding page), for he had heard of the fame of the Illustrated London News.

The Pacha, who had taken a short cruise in the ship in which I was a passenger, was received by the whole garrison of Chooroksoo under arms. We followed, and joined him in a little faggot harbour, or summer-house, high up on the beach, commanding a most beautiful view of the coast and neighbouring mountains. The country here, though it threatens ague, is exquisitely beautiful towards Batoum. We were welcomed by an irregular salute of guns, disagreeably near; and, after having sipped coffee and smoked pipes, and listened to his band, which played an original piece, called the "Capture of Cheffketil," composed by his bandmaster, mounted on his horses, and, guided by him, we rode round the works. Things looked promising for a good defence: the regular troops, though ragged, seemed in good serviceable order; but the Bashi-bozouks did not appear all that one would wish. A few of them were drawn up separately. "Those are my braves," said Selim, "who stuck by me lately, and whom I have proved before: as for all the rest, they are only fit to be burnt."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The dépôts of the 12th and 27th Regiments will be removed immediately from Ireland to Chatham.

The 16th Royal Irish, from Canterbury, marched into Chatham on Wednesday last.

The Bedford Militia left Bedfor by rail for Berwick-on-Tweed yesterday, the 18th inst.

The Essex Rifles marched from the Tower *en route* for Canterbury, on Tuesday.

On Tuesday there was no military on duty at the Royal Mint, Tower-hill, and the entire duty of guarding that establishment has now devolved upon the police.

Rear-Admiral H. Eden, Acting Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, having received his commission as Rear-Admiral of the Blue —to which he had been promoted on the death of Rear-Admiral Hope, hoisted his flag on Monday last on board the *Plymouth* yacht.

The *Fire Queen* went down to Southampton to receive on board the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, on his visit to the Isle of Wight. On Wednesday the Lords of the Admiralty officially inspected the dockyard and ships in commission; and, on Friday the Royal Clarence Yard, and Forton Barracks, Hasler, &c.

British Ships of War in the Pacific.—The *Pique* frigate left Callao on a cruise on the 17th June. The *Nereus* was at Valparaiso, and the *Nereid* and *Cockatrice* at Callao in the end of June. *Dido* was expected at Panama for Mexico.

The English transport *Eliza* has arrived at Calais to take on board 300 men for the army of the Baltic. Some other transports were also expected, as well as the *Colossus*, of 100 guns, and other line-of-battle ships, in order to take on board the second division of the army of the Baltic, which will be composed of the 8th battalion of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and the 16th, 22nd, 41st, and 46th regiments of the Line. The embarkation will take place very shortly, and a great number of visitors from England have already gone across in order to be present at it.

In anticipation of the British fleet and army remaining out in the Baltic and Black Sea during the approaching winter, contracts have been entered into for the necessary supply of warm clothing required in so rigorous a climate; and the manufacturers at Leicester and elsewhere are preparing warm shirts and hosiery for the seamen and soldiers.

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined that all ships hired as transports, for the conveyance of troops or freight, must be supplied, at the expense of the owners, with three or more of the patent fire-annihilator machines, and the necessary number of additional charges.

Warlike Symptoms in Prussia.—Very great activity is observable in all the military departments of Prussia. The garrison of Dantzic, about 10,000 men, are kept at continual drill. Rifle practice, pontoon and boat bridge building, are daily exercised; and the entire army and landwehr of the kingdom, amounting to about 200,000 men—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—is held ready for action at fourteen days' notice.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

Having already given our reader a programme of the Fête of the 15th, but little remains to be related of its progress. The illuminations, being exactly the same as those of last year, presented no new feature. The banquet of 2000 persons, which was to have taken place in the new Palace d'Industrie, was countermanded a week or ten days before the Fête, for what reason has not been stated. A "Te Deum," at which were present all the principal authorities, was sung in all the communes of France; in many, other rejoicings were celebrated, and alms distributed by the various Mairies to the poor. In all the garrisons twenty-one salutes were fired, morning and evening; the troops passed in review; the soldiers under arrest for infringements of discipline were set at liberty; a double ration of wine distributed to the troops; and in all the towns where artillery was stationed, fireworks were discharged.

The absence of their Majesties from Paris was a considerable disappointment, though for some days previously it was known that neither would be present. The town of Bayonne offered to them a ball, which took place at the theatre, and was, as may be supposed, conducted with the utmost taste and splendour that the place could afford. The *séjour* at Biarritz continues to produce the most favourable effect on the health of the Empress; and so much is she pleased with the place, that the Emperor has selected a site for the erection of an Imperial residence; measures have been taken for the purchase of the portion of ground necessary for the purpose, and the building materials are being prepared with the utmost dispatch, as orders have been issued that the palace is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1855. The Comtesse de Montijo, mother of the Empress, has been on a visit to their Majesties at Biarritz.

Certain arrests on political motives, which took place some time since, at Paris, have led to no results, and the persons accused have been liberated.

The harvest—which, except in the north of France is now almost entirely concluded—fully realises, with certain rare exceptions, the hopes entertained for it as regards the grain crops, which are unusually fine and abundant. The second crop of hay, to a certain degree, compensates for the failure of the first; and the quantity of straw also aids to supply the deficiency which, however, must be a good deal felt. Potatoes are small, scarce, and indifferent in quality; the vines, with some exceptions, have suffered much; and the apple crop—which, in Normandy especially, is one of very considerable importance—has proved almost a failure. An immense and increasing reduction in the price of grain—a most unusual circumstance during the actual progress of harvest—continues to reassure the public mind on this most important subject.

The cholera has, we grieve to say, returned with extreme severity in Paris, though the last few days have marked a certain diminution of its violence. During the time of its greatest prevalence, no less than six physicians fell victims to its ravages, and innumerable cases proved fatal within a few hours. At Marseilles, its vehemence, and the panic which attended it, have happily greatly subsided.

A touching instance of the courage and self-devotion of the Sisterhood of Charity is exemplified by the circumstance of five members of that body having started for Boulogne, in order to join the expeditions to the Baltic and the Black Sea.

The theatres are occupied with all the zeal and activity that their administrations can command, in preparing, not only for the winter campaign, but for the longer and more important one that the Exhibition of the ensuing year will render necessary. Many of the houses have taken advantage of the present dead season, to close for repairs and decorations. M. Arsène Houssaye, manager of the Théâtre Français, will, it is asserted, have the glory of presenting once more to the public one of its prime favourites, Mdlle. Plessy—of whose talents choice, not the necessity depending on the loss of both or capabilities, too often deprived the stage. The Français will also, it is stated, represent a new piece from the pen of Madame George Sand. The Vaudeville, which a short time since was declared bankrupt, is now under the management of M. Louis Boyer, occupied in forming a company, reading pieces, and rehearsing three—all the task to be completed within the space of three weeks; and M. Perrin, in whose hands is united the direction of the Opéra Comique and the Théâtre Lyrique, is no less actively employed in seeking compositions for both theatres.

A work by M. Nicolardot, entitled "Ménage et Finances de Voltaire," has excited here a great degree of attention, but not of a flattering sort. The work is a vehement personal attack on the philosopher of Ferney, in which all the details of his private life are brought to light, and grave accusations preferred against his notions—not alone of morality, *ça va sans dire*, and are, Heaven knows, for the most part, but too well grounded—but of probity. These things are, we think, better let alone; posterity has already judged Voltaire pretty nearly at real worth; and these revelations are not likely to alter in any way the opinions of either admirers or detractors; who, at this distance of time, have founded their judgment of his character by his works, and care little for minute details, accompanied by violent abuse of his private life and opinions. It appears that J. J. Rousseau is to follow, and to share a similar fate. But the Ultramontane party, to whom M. Nicolardot belongs, does not seem disposed to stop at attacking the literati of the last century—it has commenced a vigorous campaign against M. de Lamartine. The *Univers* has commenced the fight; and certain provincial journals have taken up arms in the same cause. *Apropos* of the history of Turkey. A Legitimist paper, *l'Indépendant de l'Ouest*, has been so virulent in its terms as to induce the friends of the poet to counsel his adopting legal measures on the subject: this, however, he has not thought it worth while to do. Madame George Sand and M. Jules Simon, *un ancien constituant*, have a plan of producing literary and philosophical reviews.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The Spanish outbreak has been converted into a revolution by the decision of Ministers to convoke the Cortes. By this step, says the *Nacion*, "The Government have placed themselves at the height of their mission: the country—the great Liberal party—will not be scanty in their applause. The Council of Ministers decided this important question on the 7th inst. The Cortes will meet on the 8th November, one deputy to be elected for every 35,000 inhabitants. For the election, the law of 1837 will be followed, with a slight modification. Nothing is decided as to what shall be done with Queen Christina. A letter from Madrid, of the 11th inst., states that she has resolved to go into a convent until the Cortes has decided as to what must be done respecting her.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Niagara*, which left Boston on the 2nd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon; and on Tuesday the *Pacific* arrived with dates to the 5th inst. The destruction of Greytown continued to occupy a very large share of public attention; the American press almost universally condemn the proceeding, and the publication of documents respecting it had only served to increase the dissatisfaction. The *Washington Union* (Government organ) has a leader distinctly intimating the necessity of placing at the President's disposal some millions of dollars to use during the recess in negotiating with Spain. It refers to existing disturbances in Spain, and closes thus:—"We repeat that a few millions at the disposal of the President during the recess of Congress may bring our negotiations to a peaceful and happy consummation."

The *New York Herald* announces the arrival at New York of Dr. Cottman, an American gentleman, who has lived for several years at St. Petersburg, and who has been entrusted by the Czar with a mission of the highest importance—viz., to propose a commercial treaty, and to dispose of Sitka, the latter on very advantageous terms, to the United States Government. According to the *Herald*, the Czar, "in speaking of our relations with Spain, says, he considers that Cuba is ours by right of her geographical position; and that, as she commands the entrance to the Gulf, we should take her, whether the Spanish Government is willing or not."

On the 3rd inst., the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate reconsidered their determination to recommend the 10,000,000 dollars war appropriation. A vote was then taken when the Committee were found to stand three and three. Under their rules the project was defeated, and no report can be made.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A large portion of the Bombay papers received by the last Mail is occupied with the proceedings of Dost Mahomed, and the intrigues carried on by Russian agents in Central Asia. A letter from Cabul of the 19th of May states that the son of Mehrab Khan Beloodh had visited Shikarpore, and had arranged with the English authorities to be permitted to build stations in the Bolan Pass. There had been reports that an English officer was engaged at Candahar in drilling the infantry, which possibly may have had some foundation in fact, for a few months ago the Candahar chiefs had agents in Bombay trying to secure the services of some Europeans capable of conducting military operations. News had arrived from Balkh to the effect that the Persians have stationed themselves in Merw with a powerful force, and that the Russian army had possessed itself of Ak Mesjid, a depot of Khokand. The Czar was reported to have given back to Persia territories taken in former years, and the Shah was supposed to be about to move on Bagdad on the one side, and on Herat on the other. Later intelligence, direct from Persia, shows that this is not true. In a Cabul letter of the 5th of May, it is stated that the Russian forces had arrived at Kokan, and had taken possession of that fortress, much to the alarm of the King of Bokhara. It was believed at Cabul that a British officer, accompanied by 100 horsemen, was about to visit that place, in order to conclude a treaty with Dost Mahomed; but the news was not at all acceptable to the people, who feared that an English alliance would only serve to increase the Dost's tyranny. The people are stated to be ill-disposed towards Dost Mahomed, and would gladly hail Russians, Persians, or English, if by doing so they could rid themselves of his tyrannical government. A long document is given by the *Delhi Gazette*, professing to be a copy of a letter received by the Dost on the 8th of May from his confidential agent at Herat, which gives a "lively picture of the intrigues now going on in Central Asia. The most remarkable fact to be gathered from it is the small repute in which British diplomacy stands at present in Central Asia.

The electric telegraph, though liable to interruptions during the monsoon, has been conveying Government messages between Bombay and Calcutta; but owing, we suppose, to the dearth of general news of importance at the former of these places, it has brought no intelligence for the use of the Bombay press. The Governor-General had shown no disposition of being about to make a move. He had appointed a day for humiliation and prayer in connection with the Russian war. It is confidently stated in Calcutta that Lord Dalhousie intends returning home in January next.

The most important news from China by the present mail is the disturbances in the Canton province. The local funds have been arranged, but there was no cash in hand to assist would not disperse, and the disaffected, it seems, have combined in several places, and a general movement has been made, causing great uneasiness and alarm among the authorities and inhabitants of Canton for the tranquillity of the city.

There is nothing later from Shanghai than the 1st inst., and no tidings of Admiral Stirling's squadron off the Russians.

Trade at Canton showed symptoms of improvement; but the present apprehension of disturbances has checked business for the moment.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen went in state on Saturday to close the Session of Parliament. At one o'clock a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards marched into the quadrangle of the Palace, with the band of the regiment. At twenty minutes to two o'clock the Royal procession, consisting of six carriages, each drawn by six horses, and the State-coach, left Buckingham Palace. The Life Guards Greenwich and a detachment of the Yeomen of the Guard preceded the State-coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, which conveyed her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert; who were accompanied in the carriage by the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duchess of Wellington, officiating for the Mistress of the Robes. Five other carriages, the Queen's Bays, the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Master of the Horse, and Captain Dalrymple Hay, the latter officer having left Buckingham Palace for the House, the Royal party arrived twenty minutes after two o'clock.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice attended Divine service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, rode out on horseback. The party at dinner included the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Sir George and Lady Couper, the Rev. George Prothero, and Mr. Gibbs.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and Prince, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, cruised in the *Fairy*.

On Thursday afternoon the Queen and the Prince, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, and Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, drove to Shanklin.

At the Privy Council, held on the 11th instant, the Earl of Durham was sworn in Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., was also, by the Queen's command, sworn in one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The new seals of office for the Home Department—viz. the signet, the sign manual, and the cachet (executed by Mr. Wyon)—were approved by the Queen in Council, and delivered to the Duke of Newcastle.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent was celebrated on Thursday in the customary manner; the ringing of merry peals on the church bells, and hoisting the Royal Standard on the Tower. In the evening her Royal Highness's London residence dined together at the King's Arms Tavern, Kensington.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister, has left town for Germany. The Count Louis Corti is Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Minister.

Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, who have been on a tour in Germany, have arrived at Paris, and intend to make a brief sojourn in that capital.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Wednesday, for the Lakes.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments and Appointments.—*Rectory:* The Rev. J. F. Lingham, M.A., to Lambeth. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Phelps to Slapleford, near Wilton; the Venerable J. Rushton, D.D., to Blackburn, Lancashire; Rev. R. D. Duffield to Great Eversden, near Cambridge; Rev. E. Harston to the Abbey Church of Sherborne, Dorsetshire; Rev. H. Milne to Harlington. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. P. F. J. B. Hains, B.A., to Hoylake, near Birkenhead; Rev. W. C. L. Aspinall to St. Mark's, Birmingham; Rev. S. F. Dawson, B.A., to Kingsthorpe, near Northampton; Rev. F. Shepherd, to Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire; Rev. J. Whyte, B.A., to Thorp Hesley, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Testimonial.—A testimonial of regard and esteem has been presented by the congregation to the Rev. Godwin Swift, M.A., on his leaving the Curacy of Christ Church, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Settlement of the Omnibus Question.—The threatened withdrawal of the omnibuses, in consequence of the rigid regulations issued by the Commissioners of Police, has been averted, chiefly by the influence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom Mr. Braddell, on the part of the Stage Carriage Committee, made an appeal.

A Necessary Addition.—Great sensation was made at Madrid on the occasion of the oath taken by the new Ministers by an impromptu addition to the Ministerial oath made by the Minister of Marine, Egaiter's old Aide-de-Camp, General Allende Salazar. On the oath of fidelity being administered to him in the Queen's presence, he did not content himself with the usual formula, "I swear it," but added, "and I swear also to defend the rights of the people." The Queen, who heard this extraordinary breach of etiquette, exhibited no emotion.

THE WAR.

THE ALAND EXPEDITION.

The landing of the Anglo-French expeditionary corps was effected without resistance, in presence of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the two Admirals, on the morning of the 8th inst., at three o'clock. The forces, which consisted of 2000 men, landed at three points of Lampar Bay, situated to the north of the Archipelago of Aland. Two Russian marked batteries, apparently raised for the occasion, immediately opened fire upon them, but were speedily silenced by the French steam corvette, *Phlegéton* and H.M. ship *Amphion*. The Russians spiked the guns, buried them in the sand, and retreated. Not a single man of the Allied troops was killed. The enemy's fire was essentially defective, and our gunners did not leave them time to rectify matters.

As soon as the troops were fairly in position, the sailors and sappers began operations. Heavy guns were got on shore, field works were begun, and preparations actively carried on for a successful attack on the forts. When the *Driver* sloop left Bomarsund, with the mails, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th inst., Admiral Parseval was about to establish communications with the General-in Chief, in order to forward him the *matériel* requisite for carrying on operations. The general opinion was, that the circular fort on the hill would be the most difficult to take, and would prove the most annoying to the troops. If properly garrisoned, it was thought that it might hold out against a vastly superior force; and, from the nature of the ground, and the height it is placed upon, the making of intrenchments would be a matter of great difficulty and danger. In that case, the best plan would probably be to attempt an escalade; and this seems to have been adopted, as a telegraphic despatch from Bomarsund, of Aug. 15, says:—

The strongest fort has been taken by the French and English, after several hours' severe fighting. Scaling ladders were furnished last night (Monday), and are to be used to-day against the principal fortress.

The Russians had made a sortie, but were repulsed, with great loss. There were, altogether, 9000 French troops and 2000 English marines in front of Bomarsund. Nothing is said as to what part the ships took during the main attack.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

It is now two weeks past the time at which the expedition against Sebastopol was to sail, according to the *Times*, and we are still without any precise information as to whether it has sailed or not. A telegraphic message from Vienna, on Sunday, gave the following announcement, which may or may not be correct:—

Ninety thousand Allied troops sailed from Varna to-day, on an expedition against the Crimea. Authentic.

This was eight days later than the date assigned by the *Times* for the expedition. Supposing the telegraphic message to be authentic, we are still without information as to what part of the Crimea is to be attacked. The *Soldaten Freund* affirms, on the authority of English and French engineers, that Anapa is to be invested by sea and land; but it is not at all likely that they know anything of the plan of the campaign. A letter from Odessa, of August 4, says that Admiral Lyons bombarded Anapa for twenty-four hours. This is a sheer fabrication, and equally so is the account of our having landed troops at Balaklava. Both reports have probably arisen from some exaggerated account of the reconnoitring expedition.

Marshal St. Arnaud issued the following address to the army on the 30th July:—

Soldiers of the Allied Armies!—We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy. I rely on your obedience, on your bravery, and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace, passed by us in promoting commerce, industry, and the arts, have been spent by him in the study of the art of war, and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you. Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy, resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GIURGEVO, July 27, 1854

The change in the relative position of the Turks and Russians has produced a beneficial result in the opening of the Danube steam navigation. The steamers, which hitherto ran no further than Sistova, now come down to Rustchuk, and touch at Giurgevo. It is much to hope, as things go, that the navigation will be opened lower down than this; but the Russians may evacuate Kalarasch as they did Giurgevo, and then another important addition will be made to the working ground of the Danube Steam Company. This opening of the navigation is a great gain in many ways. The corn, which finds an outlet from the countries on the banks of the sea through Galatz will, if the Allies advance, be arrested in its passage and purchased here without the necessity of transhipment, or the payment of heavy dues imposed by the Russians. The harvest has been a good one in this country, and most of it is out, if not already garnered. Why, then, do not the Allied armies advance, at least as far as Rustchuk, and change the large prices paid by them for supplies for smaller ones, with which they may be able to obtain a better article? Vienna, which is within four days' steam of Rustchuk, will furnish as much, and perhaps more, of luxuries than Constantinople, and the diminution of the cost of transport will compensate the heaviness of price paid for articles burdened with the heavy Austrian tariff. It is difficult to conceive the mistake of the Russian Generals in permitting the Turks to gain possession of this bank of the Danube, when the question of supplies is considered. They knew full well that Giurgevo is the port of transit for all the merchandise that enters Wallachia—that they could scarcely have left before trade commenced afresh; and, therefore, that Giurgevo was a point in which to maintain themselves at any price. Had they held Slobodzie, instead of abandoning it, the Turks could not have occupied Giurgevo, and they must have sacrificed a large force to repulse the Russians. It was, therefore, a fatal error of the enemy to abandon this place, the more so as it does not seem to be his intention to quit the country so soon as was expected. It is said not only that he has received from Buzeo reinforcements, which were already on their march inland, but that General Panioff's division from Oltenitza has joined General Soimonoff. In the meanwhile, the Russian Generals, who did not perceive that by their retreat they opened the Danube as a field for supplies, are occupied daily in carting off the harvest from the villages; and, doubtless, they will succeed, if speed be not used, in moving everything in the shape of provender and victuals away.

CLOSE RECONNOITRE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The combined Anglo-French fleet left Baltschik on the morning of the 21st of July, to reconnoitre Sebastopol. On the evening of the 26th the *Terrible*, *Fury*, and *Cacique* parted company, pushing on ahead, having on board Brigadier-General Sir George Brown, General Canrobert, and several English and French officers; and by the morning of the 27th these vessels—particularly the *Fury*—were so close in to the Russian batteries, that these sent a shot right through her at water-line; a second, not so well directed, merely splashed a little spray over her; and a third passed through her main rigging. A shot was also sent through the rigging of the *Terrible*. The steamers and ships of the line in harbour showed signs of giving chase; but, when they saw by what an overwhelming force the steamers were followed, they very prudently gave up the idea. The 27th was a beautiful day, and the ships took advantage of it to go nearer than they had ever done before. From the observations taken, it appears pretty clear that an army might be landed either at Cape Lonkoul, which is fifteen miles to the northward of Sebastopol, or at the Katscha river, which is not more than six miles therefrom. At each of these points there is a break in the red perpendicular cliff which forms the coast line, and is about sixty feet high. The land immediately inside of this is flat, and almost unbroken, from Cape Lonkoul, where its breadth may be about seven miles, down to the northern shore of the harbour, where it is not more than four miles. About midway between the two there is the little winding valley made by the Katscha River, and towards the harbour there are trees scattered here and there. On this flat ground the army would get plenty of water from the Katscha, and their advance could be materially assisted by the steamers, which could go to within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and might keep up a terrific fire on anything on the plain within the range of their guns. The country inland beyond this plain does not rise very steeply until near the harbour, but there seem to be other more elevated plateaux. The fort on the northern shore of the port, about a mile from the entrance, is the only difficulty for the troops; for that once carried, the artillery would destroy the ships and town on the southern shore without difficulty. This important fortress seems regularly built, has guns mounted, and a ditch surrounding it. The forts at the entrance to the harbour are most formidable. The land near Cape Kherson is so low, and the ground between it and the town, inside the bays, so easy for troops to march over, that the Russians have seen the necessity of placing no less than four encampments there to prevent an attack in that quarter. The number of troops under canvas must be full 25,000, and was in fact the only large body of troops visible.

The fortifications of the town appear unimportant; there is a wall running round it, which is loopholed, but has no ditch, and it seems to have only one round battery on it. There is a good part of the hill on which the town stands unoccupied; and if this were gained, the arsenal, forts, ships of war, &c., below could be easily destroyed. The combined fleets returned to Baltschik on the 30th of July, and were still there on the 1st of August. Three ships-of-the-line remained off Sebastopol, in hopes of enticing the enemy out.

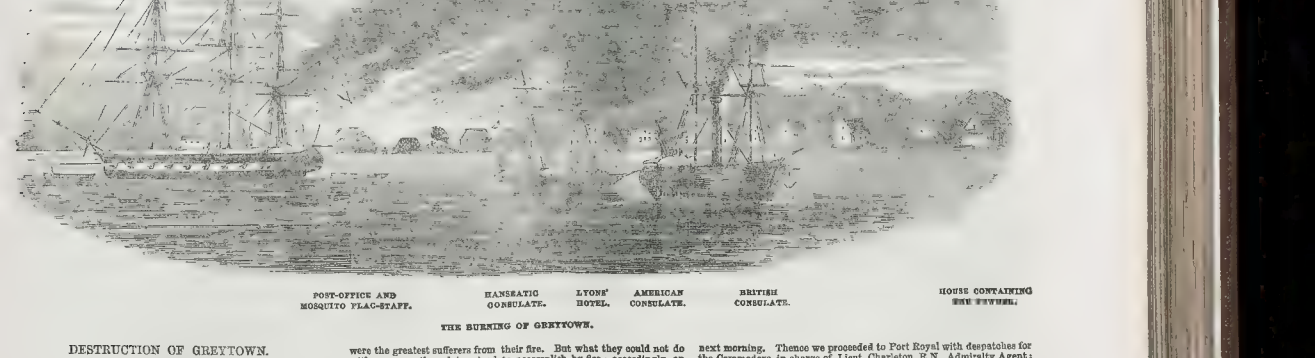
ENTRANCE OF THE TURKS INTO BUCHAREST.

On the afternoon of the 8th inst., Halim Pacha himself, with the corps of occupation, entered the town—the bridge over the Dumbovitza, destroyed by the Russians, having been first restored. The occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops was expected to take place about the end of August, respecting which event Omer Pacha has made an official announcement to the Wallachian authorities, and communicated the details of the agreement between the Porte and Austria. By the 10th inst., 10,000 Turks had arrrived, and were quartered partly in the barracks and partly in tents on the plain, outside the town. Zadig Pacha has been named captain of the town, at every point of which Turkish and Wallachian sentinels are posted. There is a great number of refugees in the vanguard of the Turks, under Iskender Bey—Wallachian, Hungarians, Poles, as well as some Italians, who fraternise with the malcontents of the Principality. They have already begun to organise democratic clubs, and incite the Wallachians against the return of Prince Stirbey.

REPORTED RUSSIAN VICTORY IN ASIA.

Advices, dated St. Petersburg, the 14th inst., announce that the Russians, under General Wrangel, were victorious at Bajezid on the 1st of August. If we are to believe their account, 3000 Turks were slain, and four guns, seventeen colours, and two camps captured. The Russians, says the same version, sub-equently occupied Bajezid. Till we have received more trustworthy intelligence, this bulletin may be taken for what it is worth, and that cannot be much, after the numerous lying reports which have come from St. Petersburg.

No other report from the seat of war in Asia comes farther down than the 21st of July, ten days before the alleged victory. At that time the Russian army was said to be about 23,000 men, and that of the Turks nearly 30,000. If this was a correct draft of the strength of the two armies, it is not very likely that the Russians gained a victory. The next mail from Constantinople will, probably, throw some light on the matter.



THE BURNING OF GREYTOWN.

DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN.

Royal West India Mail Steamer "*Dee*, Sr. THOMAS W.I.,
August 2nd, 1854.

HEREWITH I enclose a Sketch of the burning of Greytown by the U.S. corvette *Cyane*, 20 guns, Captain Hollins, which has been perpetrated for the most part on defenceless Indians. We arrived from Navy Bay at four p.m., on the 13th July, when a boat from H.M. schooner *Bermuda* immediately informed us that no communication could be held with the town, as the Americans had been firing shot and shell into it from nine a.m. until three p.m., stopping only at intervals to refresh their men, splice the main brace, &c. We were assured, from the best authority, that the *Cyane's* "ball practice" was very inferior; and if we might judge from the appearance of the houses, not one being knocked down, and from the number and distances of shot and shell afterwards picked up, the alligators in the Lagoons, at the back of the town, were the greatest sufferers from their fire. But what they could not do with gunnery, they determined to accomplish by fire; accordingly, an armed boat, shortly after four p.m., went ashore, under their Commander, who found nothing for his Marines to fire at but the cattle, shooting down horses and bullocks; thereby depriving some two or three hundred people in the Bush of the means of subsistence. The upper class of inhabitants, together with the representatives of the British, French, and Hanseatic Consulates, were kindly received, and every attention shown them, by Captain Jolly and the officers of the *Bermuda*.

At half-past four the firing of the town commenced from the windward, and the houses being principally composed of wood, and for the most part thatched—many of the stores, also, containing large quantities of spirits—the fire was most rapid and destructive; so that, by half-past six, there was scarcely a house left.

At six p.m. we weighed and took the *Bermuda* in tow, with the refugees on board, for Corn Island, abreast of Blewfields, where we arrived the next morning. Thence we proceeded to Port Royal with despatches for the Commodore, in charge of Lieut. Charleton, R.N., Admiralty Agent; staying only at Kingston to coal, and returning to Greytown in time to carry out the mail service without derangement.

You will perceive by the Sketch that the *Dee* is just taking the *Bermuda* in tow. Among the houses destroyed was the hotel, recently built by Mr. Lyons, at an outlay of 40,000 dollars; the house at the lower extremity of the town contained some hundred and sixty barrels of powder, which was fired by train and blown up. No respect was paid to the flags at the Consulates—the American flag only being hauled down previous to the house catching fire. Some of the crew of the *Cyane* being Englishmen, positively refused to fire, as they considered the Mosquito flag under the protection of the British Government, having a Union Jack in the corner; they were immediately put in irons, to be tried as mutineers, on the arrival of the ship in the United States. This is the substance of what came under our personal observation. J. S. M.

BUST OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

BY MR. PATRIC PARK, R.S.A.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has recently honoured Mr. Patric Park by sitting to him for his bust, to be executed in marble, a commission from the Duke of Hamilton, a near connection of his Majesty. The model for this interesting work has just been completed, and has been temporarily on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, in Pall-mall East, where we have had an opportunity of inspecting it; and, at the same time, by permission of the artist, of making a drawing of it, from which the accompanying Engraving is taken.

The bust is of heroic proportions, and heroic in treatment. The likeness is unmistakeable and unexceptionable: the remarkable form of the forehead, in which the central organs are so prominent and closely knit, whilst proportionate breadth is not observed in the other regions; the finely shaped nose; and the compression of the muscles around the mouth, itself concealed by a moustache *très prononcé*—every feature has been carefully studied and realised with admirable discrimination. The moustache and imperial, protruding as they do, present *prima facie* difficulties in the way of sculptural æsthetics; but Mr. Park has successfully battled with these difficulties—throwing the head back, so as to bring the chin appendages into lineal harmony with the rest of the face, thickening the neck at the back of the head, as the appropriate base for this extended outline, and investing the whole with an air indicative of high empire and authority, bespeaking one invested with supreme command; the whole is heroic, striking, and appropriate. Beyond the *pose* and expression of the head itself, there is nothing introduced to indicate the Imperial presence. In this the artist has followed the hero sculpture of the classic days. Trusting all to the speaking attributes of the head, he has simply clothed the stalwart shoulders of his model with the broad folds of a mantle, one edge of which is adorned with fringe.

Mr. Park's portrait subjects of eminent men—and he has portrayed the lineaments and proportions of not a few—have all been eminently real, and, at the same time, remarkable for ideal appropriateness; but, in none, perhaps, has he been more successful than in that now before us, of one of the most remarkable men of his age.

MR. PARK'S BUST OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT BIARITZ.

The health of the Empress, which had for some time previous to her visit been very delicate, is said to have been greatly improved by the genial climate of Biaritz. The Emperor goes every morning to bathe in the sea, and he makes long promenades daily, accompanied by the Empress, either in the interior of the country or along the coast. A few days ago his Majesty went to visit the citadel of Bayonne. After minutely examining it, he went to the Pont de Nemours, where M. Pereyre explained to him the plan on which a quay, a port, and the viaduct for the railway to Spain, over the Adour, are to be constructed. On entering and quitting Bayonne, the Emperor was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations by the people, who are much pleased at the familiar manner in which he mixes among them. While taking a ride one morning lately, on the beach of Les Basques and Le Port Vieux, near Biaritz, a stout boy of fourteen, dressed as a sailor, advanced close up to him, and taking off his cap, said, "Monsieur l'Empereur, I have the honour to salute you! If you want a pilot, take me!" "A pilot!" exclaimed his Majesty, "what can I want with a pilot?" "To take you wherever you want to go: to the Côte des Fous, to the Port Vieux, to Côte des Basques—wherever you like!" "Well," said his Majesty, greatly amused by the boy's bluffness; "you shall pilot me to Port Vieux; but, before setting out, I must pay a visit to a person whose address you don't know!" "Don't I though! You mean your Minister of Finances. I know where he lives, and I will take you there. But, before setting out, I am determined that you shall see Port Vieux—so come!" "Oh!" said the Emperor, with a smile, "if such be your pleasure, I obey—lead me to Port Vieux!"

On the 3rd inst. the Emperor made an excursion to St. Jean de Luz, close to the Spanish frontier, accompanied by the Empress and her mother, the Countess of Montijo, who had recently arrived from Madrid. After visiting the Church they went to the Mairie, where the Emperor examined the register of the commune, in which is inscribed the notification of the marriage of Louis XIV. with the Infanta Maria Teresa of Spain. They also visited the house in which the *Grande Monarque* resided during his stay on that occasion. On the 15th inst., the anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I., a ball was to be given at Bayonne, in honour of the Emperor, by the municipality of that town, and it was expected that their Majesties would be present on the occasion. A visit to the Basses Pyrenees is also projected, so that the Emperor will not return to Paris before the end of this month. Another report is, that his Majesty intends to take up his abode at Boulogne-sur-Mer for several weeks, and that a hotel has been ordered to be in readiness for him from the 20th of August to the 2nd of October. According to the same report, the King of Portugal, the King of the Belgians, and Prince Albert will pay a visit to his Majesty, to be present at some grand military manœuvres which are to take place about the middle of September. The visit of the Emperor to Biaritz this year is likely to lead to an annual residence in that secluded locality. So much have their Majesties been pleased with the place, that the Emperor has resolved on having a house built at Biaritz; it is to be placed on the rock at the foot of the lighthouse, and about twelve acres of land adjacent have been purchased for gardens. The Emperor has approved of the plans; the building is already in progress, and it is to be terminated by July, 1855, when their Majesties propose to return to Biaritz.

Biaritz is described in Murray's "Handbook" as a little secluded watering-place, about five miles from Bayonne:—

> It consists of a group of white-washed lodging-houses, cafés, inns, traiteurs, cottages, &c., and generally of a humble character, scattered over rocky eminences and hollows bare of trees, on the sea-shore, here fenced with cliffs forty or fifty feet high, excavated by the waves into numberless quiet coves and curious caverns. In these the sea at times roars and chafes, perforating the rock with holes, and undermining huge masses, which are detached from time to time; and some of them, left like islands at some distance from the shore, still project above the waves. From the tops of these cliffs, especially that which bears the ruins of an old fort or lighthouse, you look over the wide expanse of the Bay of Biscay, bounded on the right by the French coast, on which rises the new *Phare*, showing the way into the mouth of the Adour; and on the left, by the shore of Spain beyond St. Sebastian, with peaks of distant sierras rising behind it. The liquid purity of the sea and the smoothness of the sand render bathing in the sheltered bays most agreeable. French ladies and gentlemen *en costume des bains* consume hours in aquatic promenades. The ladies may be seen floating about like mermaids, being supported on bladders or corks, and overshadowed by broad-brimmed hats. The geologist will be interested to recognise in the rocks of Biaritz the fossils of the chalk or green sand, though the rock here assumes an external character very different from that we are accustomed to in England. Beyond its sea-bathing, its rocks, and its view, Biaritz must be the dullest place upon earth, except to those who have other resources of friends, &c., on the spot. Omnibuses and coucous are constantly plying between the baths and the Porte d'Espagne of Bayonne.

The French Embassy.—The *fête* of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., was worthily celebrated on Tuesday, at Albert Gate House. The Chargé d'Affaires of France, M. Charles Baudin, on this occasion did the honours of the Embassy to the distinguished visitors who were present. The residence of the Embassy had been suitably prepared for the reception. The hall and the principal apartments were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flowers; the band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and performed a selection of favourite music during the banquet and in the evening. The guests assembled in the grand saloon, containing the magnificent portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, and at half-past eight o'clock entered the banqueting-room. At dessert, the Earl of Aberdeen proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor. The toast was received by the company with the most lively enthusiasm. M. Charles Baudin then rose and proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which was responded to by the guests with the same warm marks of feeling. The company afterwards returned to the reception saloon, and did not quit the Embassy until after eleven o'clock. Among the personages of distinction who had been invited and whose presence in London permitted them to accept the invitation of M. Charles Baudin, were—their Excellencies Vely Pacha, the Belgian, Bavarian, Austrian, Swedish and Norwegian, Danish, Prussian, Netherlands, Turkish, Greek, Two Sicilies, Portuguese, American, and Brazilian Ministers; the Spanish and Sardinian Chargés d'Affaires; the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Graham Sir Baldwin Walker, Admiral Berkeley, Mr. Hammond.

BIARITZ.

THE MUNICH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Exhibition of Industry at Munich was inaugurated on the 15th of July, with all the splendour appropriate to such an event; the programme of the opening of the World's Fair in Hyde-park being the precedent adopted for these industrial festivities, except that the religious ceremony was entirely omitted. Nor has any opposition been raised on the part of the Church to the Exhibition being opened on Sundays, at a very low charge, for the reception of the poorer and labouring classes of the population.

At half-past twelve o'clock the arrival of their Majesties the King and the Queen of Bavaria was announced to the company assembled in the Exhibition building. Their Majesties having been received in the brilliant saloon constructed for the purpose at the entrance of the building, proceeded into the transept, conducted by the Commissioners, and followed by the Royal cortège, the orchestra playing the Bavarian National Anthem. When they had taken their seats upon the throne prepared for them, Mr. von der Piordten, the Minister of Commerce and of Public Works, delivered an address to the King, in which, after having glanced at former Exhibitions, he characterised the present one as "the work of the united strength of the German nation in the arts of peace," adverting at the same time to the happy result to be expected from this Exhibition, in reviving the feeling of unity among the people of Germany, and imbuing them with a higher consciousness of what they would be able to accomplish when united, and working hand-in-hand with the other European nations. The King replied in the same national spirit, warmly congratulating the Minister and the Commissioners (among whom we remark the illustrious name of Professor von Liebig) upon the success of the undertaking, for which he invoked the blessing of Heaven, and expressing the hope that the work of German union, as represented by this Exhibition, would not be merely transitory, but of an enduring character. Scarcely had his Majesty concluded, when three hearty cheers, accompanied by the sounds of the great organ and the splendid orchestra, thundered forth from the brilliant and crowded assembly; after which a procession was formed, and their Majesties were conducted by the Commissioners through the building.

The whole of the Diplomatic body, the Commissioners of the German States, and the high personages present, accompanied the procession. When the Royal personages entered the part of the building appropriated to the machinery moved by steam, the various machines were at once set in motion, and two immense steam-presses began to throw off thousands of copies of verses addressed to their Majesties, and which were distributed amongst the public. The Royal party was about an hour going over the building; and on their Majesties again reaching the throne, they took their seats there for a short time, during which the Minister of Commerce announced that the Exhibition was opened. Their Majesties then directed the Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the German States to be severally presented to them; and the King decorated, with the Order of the Crown of Bavaria, MM. Voit and Cramer-Klett, the architects of the Crystal Palace. Their Majesties then left the building amidst loud acclamations, which accompanied them the whole way to the Royal residence.

The building is constructed after the design of the Hyde-park Crystal Palace, and is of glass and iron. It stands in the Royal Botanic Gardens, its western side fronting the Karlsplatz. In plan it consists of a transept, and a double nave. The length of the whole building is 800 feet; the breadth of the nave aisles, 160 feet; length of the transept, 280 feet. Its entire area is 134,000 feet. The nave and transept are divided by colonnades, into five aisles, the middle nave being 80 feet high, while the height of the other aisles on both sides is only 54 feet. The middle aisle does not contain any galleries; but the side aisles have each two galleries, divided into different apartments for the reception of the goods, richly decorated by carpets, tapestry, and other hangings. For the machinery, a special building has been erected. The water runs off from the roof, through the hollow columns, into sewers and reservoirs constructed beneath for that purpose. The eastern and western ends, and northern and southern branches are approached by thirty four steps. The entrance is by the northern arm, the exit by the south. About 30,000 cwt. of iron, and 215,700 square feet of glass have been employed. The force of resistance of the columns supporting the galleries was tried with a weight of 350 cwt.

The interior of the building is very beautiful. At the junction of two of the aisles a colossal fountain has been erected. The articles arranged are tastefully exhibited in a new and striking manner, after the fashion of a chessboard, viz., in the length, after the class of the articles; in the breadth, according to the producing countries. The originator of this useful arrangement, which greatly facilitates the inspection, is Herr von Steinbeiss, one of the Zollverein representatives at the London Exhibition.

With respect to the general character of the Exhibition, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the want of a stronger national union is visible even in the patterns of the fancy articles. Every town or small principality has its own fashion, and pretends to an industry of its own. On the other hand, the beneficial influence of the Customs' union with Austria is remarkable. Among the different articles, the Literary department, with the beautiful illustrated editions of the German Classics, exhibited by the Cotta'sche Buchhandlung, are very prominent.

The Exhibition of Paintings is in a special building.

During the first weeks of the Exhibition, the performances

THE ENGLISH MEDIÆVAL COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AT MUNICH.

of the classical German drama, by first-rate actors of Germany—under the auspices of the director of the Royal Theatre, Dr. Dingelstedt—proved a great attraction. The same company will appear in London in 1856

In consequence of these and other attractions, afforded by the splendid museums and picture-galleries of Munich, by the hospitality of its inhabitants, and the cheapness of living there, the city and its neighbourhood are crowded with foreign visitors, the number often amounting to 14,000.

THE ENGLISH MEDIÆVAL COURT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

This picturesque compartment of the Palace of Art at Sydenham contains a very interesting assemblage of architectural specimens, copied from our ancient churches and magnificent cathedrals. We select the details from Mr. S. Phillips's excellent "Guide":—

Entering the Court from the Nave, we find, immediately facing us, a door-way from Rochester Cathedral, coloured so as to give an idea of its appearance when first erected. We may remark here that the practice of colouring and gilding was carried to an almost extravagant extent in the Gothic style, although the effacing hand of Time has left comparatively few examples in a perfect state.

The next architectural monument, on the left of the door, is the richly-decorated Easter sepulchre, from Hawton Church, Nottinghamshire, representing the Resurrection and Ascent on Christ. It was used as an altar, various rites being performed before it between Good Friday and Easter-day. Further on, in the angle, is a portion of Bishop Alcock's chantry chapel, from Ely Cathedral; on the other side of the adjoining doorway, which is a good position chiefly from the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. We remark the very beautiful oriel window of John of Gaunt, at Lincoln, and next to it a portion of the elaborate altar-screen of Winchester Cathedral. On the right of the Rochester door is the finely-designed monument of Humphrey de Bohun, from Hereford Cathedral, with the effigie of the knight in complete armour. The door beyond corresponds to the one opposite; and further on, near the cloister, is one of the doors of Lichfield Cathedral, with its beautiful iron-work, the painting of which is remarkably clever; and a portion of Bishop Baldwin's screen-work, from Wells; the door beneath the cloister being from Bishop Alcock's Chapel, Ely. The exquisite niches and canopies round the walls of the Court are from Southwell Minster, Ely Cathedral, Beverley Minster, &c. The niches in the wall, and corresponding to, those on the monument of Bishop Bubwith, are excellent examples of late Gothic work, from Arundel Cathedral. The upper tier, consisting principally of sculpture, presents valuable examples of that art. The large statues beneath the canopies are from the façade of Wells; and the angels in the spandrils of the arches are from the choir of Lincoln Cathedral: they are all of the highest interest with reference to the history of sculpture in England. The door presents a remarkable series of the best sepulchral monuments of the Gothic period which England possesses, viz., those of Queen Eleanor, from Westminster; Edward II., from Gloucester, the celebrated monument of William of Wykeham, from Winchester; and that of Edward the Black Prince, from Canterbury Cathedral

Indeed, all the subjects in this Court are full of value and interest, and the numerous examples of Gothic art here collected—which we have not space to describe in detail—form a museum from which the visitor may obtain no inadequate idea of the rich treasures of our country.

In the Illustration, the central monument is the splendid altar-tomb and recumbent effigies of Edward the Black Prince. To the left is the door of Humphrey de Bohun. The doorway is from Lincoln Cathedral. The upper piece and figures in the angle are from Wells Cathedral; and beneath it is a bracket from Ely Cathedral. The upper spandrils are from the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. The lower figure and niche in the angle are from Westminster Abbey; between which and the doorway is a niche from St. Mary's, Beverley; and next the tomb of Humphrey de Bohun is a niche from Southwell Minster.

The Illustration upon the preceding page has been photographed and drawn on the wood by Mr. Philip H. Delamotte.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 20.—10th Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 21.—Battle of Vimeira, 1808.
Tuesday, 22.—Warren Hastings died, 1818.
Wednesday, 23.—Sir William Herschel died, 1822.
Thursday, 24.—St. Bartholomew. Parmegiano died, 1540.
Friday, 25.—Revolution at Brussels, 1830.
Saturday, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819. Battle of Crecy, 1346.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1854.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
No	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Tide	9 5	10 25	1	0 1	0 41	1 6	1 47	2 20	2 40	3 20	3 40	4 0	4 20

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

The attempt of the Emperor Nicholas to persuade the Austrian Government that the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia is a return to the *status quo ante bellum*, and a full compliance with all the demands which Austria has any interest or right to urge, has proved a failure. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his very able State paper, has once again played havoc with the logic of M. de Nesselrode and the Russian Chancellerie, and held it up to the derision of Europe. Whatever doubts were once entertained of the courage or sincerity of the Emperor Francis Joseph are in rapid process of removal. Austria will not consent to be a party to any delusive and hollow pacification; but will unite with the Western Powers in exacting from the Czar indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Whether the King of Prussia will take the winning side, or whether he will remain as faithful to the Czar in the days of adversity, as he did during the period when it was foolishly and confidently believed that the arms of Russia were invincible, remains to be proved by the course of events; but in either case it will be a matter of no consequence to any but the Prussians. The aid and the advice of Prussia have ceased to be necessary, and will not be asked—and, probably, not accepted, if they be proffered. In a final note to the Czar, dated on the 11th inst., and dispatched from Vienna to St. Petersburg on that day, Austria, in conjunction with the Western Powers, demands of Russia five guarantees or conditions:—First the abolition of the mischievous political Protectorate claimed and exercised by the Czar over the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and, in a minor degree, over Servia; second, the abolition of the still more pernicious religious Protectorate exercised over the Greek Christians in Turkey; third, the unrestricted navigation of the Danube; fourth, the establishment of a free port on the Black Sea; and fifth and last, the revision of all treaties between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. If the Czar should yield to these terms before the capture of Sebastopol or Cronstadt—which is not likely—there will be an end to the war, and peace will be secured at much less cost and sacrifice than could have been anticipated. But while the Czar deliberates, the war will proceed. The attack on Sebastopol has already commenced; and if that place be taken, as we trust it will, the conditions of peace will no longer be so few or so little galling to the pride of the Autocrat. The Allies might even now demand that he should pay the whole cost of the naval and military armaments which they have dispatched against him; but, if Sebastopol fall into their hands, he must expect harder conditions. The five which were submitted to him while his territories remained intact will neither meet the strict justice nor the wider policy of the case, when his fleets shall have been taken and his fortresses shall have been destroyed. It will then become a question whether Russia shall be suffered to remain a naval power, and to menace Europe, either from the Black Sea or from the Baltic. If he knew his interest, the Czar would yield at the present time, and escape vengeance, if he could not altogether escape justice. It is not likely that he will be so wise and clear-sighted; and it will, perhaps, be all the better for Europe that the blind obstinacy which has led him so far should lead him still further; and that the retributive justice which is destined to overtake him should be as mighty as his offences.

An important question of Copyright has lately been decided by the House of Lords; but decided in such a manner as to show that the law of England is sometimes absurd as well as unjust. A short history of the now celebrated case of Boosey against Jeffreys, or Jeffreys against Boosey—for plaintiff and defendant have changed places in the course of the protracted litigation—is a necessary preliminary to any arguments upon the principles involved in the question. In the year 1831, Bellini, the composer, resident as Milan, composed in that city the music of the well-known and beautiful opera entitled "La Sonnambula." Of course Bellini did not consider his work to be public property. He did not write for the pure love of writing—but with some expectation of pecuniary recompense. He looked upon his composition as his own; and expected to live, like other men of genius (and of no genius), by the proceeds of his industry and his talent. He, therefore, in the exercise of his undoubted privilege, disposed of the copyright to a person named Riccordi; and the opera of "La Sonnambula," not having been previously published, became the property of the person last mentioned—as a watch, or a cask of wine, or a bale of cotton, or a new paletôt, might have become, under the same circumstances of *bonâ-fide* purchase. Mr. Riccordi came to England with his property, and disposed of it for a consideration to Mr. Boosey. But, although Mr. Boosey, if he had purchased the watch, the wine, the cotton, the paletôt, or even a quire of blank paper from Mr. Riccordi, would have been protected in such purchase by the whole weight and majesty of English law; and although to dispossess him against his will of either of those articles would have been held to be an act of felony, or at the very least of petty larceny, the law did not protect him in the possession of the work of M. Bellini's genius. Mr. Jeffreys—who had given Mr. Riccordi and Mr. Boosey nothing—reprinted, for his own profit and advantage, au air or airs from "La Sonnambula," relying upon the vague and unsatisfactory state of the law of copyright; and denying, in fact, that Mr. Boosey had, or could, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any copyright whatever in the works—musical or literary—of a foreigner resident abroad. An action was brought by Mr. Boosey in the Court of Exchequer to establish his right, through Riccordi, and, therefore, through Bellini. It was decided against him; whereupon Mr. Boosey appealed, and a new trial was granted by the Exchequer Chamber. In due course the case came before the House of Lords as the ultimate legal tribunal. Last week, their Lordships finally decided that Mr. Boosey had acquired no copyright—and that Mr. Jeffreys, who would not have been free to appropriate to himself the blank paper on which M. Bellini had determined to write an opera—was free to reproduce the musical notes, which gave the valueless paper a high market price. Such, it appears on the highest known authority, is the state of the English Law of Copyright, except in the case of France, with which country we have an international arrangement consistent with common sense and common justice. If this be really the law—and after the decision of the House of Lords there is no longer room to doubt the fact—practical men will have little hesitation in declaring their conviction that it requires to be changed as speedily as possible. If it does not go to the full extent of treating foreign men of genius like foxes or wolves, as *feræ naturæ*—(for if the foreigner will come and write his work in England, he may sell it in England, and his assignees may set all the race of pirates at defiance)—yet it treats the foreigner generally as a person who has no claim upon English equity. It establishes a difference between more tangible merchandise, such as legs of mutton and broadcloth, and the compositions of men of genius, thereby ignoring the essential fact that men of genius look, like other mortals, to earn legs of mutton, broadcloth, hard cash, and all other necessary supplies of their physical wants. If we look to the practical operation of such a state of the law, we find that Mr. Washington Irving, if he had been a cotton merchant, might have sent over to Mr. Bentley any quantity of cotton—and no man, foreigner or English, could have robbed Mr. Bentley of the smallest quantity of that cotton without incurring the penalty that attaches by the laws of all civilised countries to those who wilfully break the eighth commandment; but Mr. Washington Irving being only an author, who writes immortal books, cannot convey to Mr. Bentley any property in such books, unless it be in the actual manuscript, or sheets of paper, on which his thoughts are written. The thoughts themselves belong to Mr. Jeffreys, or to Mr. Jones, or to Mr. Anybody, who chooses to make a profit out of them. Such a state of the law is rather too scandalous to be tolerated in a civilised country, which is, or ought to be, proud of its literature and its arts, and of the encouragement which it is supposed to afford to them. Possibly this state of things may be remedied by an international copyright—such as has, happily, been established between this country and France. At all events a remedy of some kind ought to be applied. Our intellectual intercourse with Italy is not great, and future Bellinis will, doubtless, avail themselves of a visit to London before they assign their property for publication in this country; but it is in our intercourse with America that mischief and disgrace will ensue if the law be not altered. These great nations will continue to be the mutual pirates that they are at present, and literature in both countries will soon be abandoned as a profession, by every man who expects to perform what the world so erroneously expects of him, that if he can he shall live, and that if he live in society he shall fulfil all the obligations of a citizen. It seems strange that so simple a question should have been made so complicated by the lawyers—or, perhaps, we should say the Judges; but we hope the day is coming when sounder principles will prevail, and when it will be, at least, as great an offence to rob authors, or their assignees, of their literary property, as it is to steal handkerchiefs or watches from the pockets of the passengers in Fleet-street, or the Broadway of New York.

It may be interesting, at the present time, when the intercourse between Great Britain and Egypt is so rapidly increasing, to direct attention to the recent accession of so enlightened a ruler as Said Pacha. The Sultan appears to be fully aware of the merits of his Viceroy—late intelligence from Constantinople announcing that his Majesty has issued a firman confirming to him in all his dignities and prerogatives, and conferring on him the title of Vizier, which is the highest rank in the Turkish Empire.

The policy of Said Pacha, as already developed, offers a favourable contrast to that of his predecessor. Among other highly necessary reforms, he has ordered the produce of the Government farms to be sold by public auction, and has permitted the native holders of produce to sell their property in an open market, free from all Government interference. In fact, his High Pacha has carried out, as far as possible, the principle of Free trade; and put an end to the mischievous monopoly practised by his predecessor, Abbas Pacha—who, not long before his death, ordered every native cultivator to be bastinadoed whenever he should be found making sales or contracts with Europeans, which he declared all such contracts to be null and void. The remonstrances of the European Consuls were disregarded by Abbas Pacha, and numerous claims of Europeans against the Egyptian Government were treated with the same indifference. Said, the successor, however, has given orders to arrange all such matters satisfactorily; and, amongst other boons, which he has granted to the people, is the abolition of the "octroi," or town duties. The new Pacha has appointed as his Chief Secretary Keenig Bey, who was formerly tutor to his Highness, and is highly qualified to fill the appointment. The selection, as well as several others of equal importance, gives every confidence that the viceroy—unlike his predecessor, who employed only those who would pander to his caprice and despotism—will surround himself with men of honour and capacity. Abbas Pacha succeeded, by means of large sums of money and costly presents, in getting relieved from the "Tanzimat," which deprived the Pachas of the Turkish Empire of the power of life and death over their subjects; and it was by retaining that power that Abbas Pacha was enabled to defy the family of Mohamed Ali, as well as the principal personages of his Court and Cabinet, who might have been disposed to quarrel with, or amend, his policy. Providence having placed as the head of the Government of Egypt an enlightened and liberal Prince, we are justified in believing that his aim will be to govern justly, and to endeavour to regenerate his country. The resources of Egypt are great; and only require skilful and patient development to enable that country to assume a higher position than it has ever enjoyed since the days of the Pharaohs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.

Several private telegraphic despatches with news from Bomarsund, the 16th, have been received, but they are contradictory. One states that an important fort has been destroyed, and that the Allies were to assault the great fortress on the 16th or the 16th; another that the greater part of the main fortress was in the hands of the assailants. According to a third des, atch, only some detached forts had been destroyed. It is affirmed that the French Minister of War has received accounts of success which justify a hope that the next will be that of the complete reduction of the fortress.

The following letter from Ledsund, of August 12, gives a few details about the landing and subsequent proceedings:—

I write in the greatest haste, as the steamer is just leaving, with the previous warning having been given. The troops landed on Tuesday last (8th), at three o'clock, without opposition, and attacked a re five guns, which defended the road. The French took it in front, the Marines in the rear, and carried it in a moment, without any loss. We are now encamped behind some high ground between the village Finly and Sundsbole, about two miles from the main battery, the Chasseurs spreading themselves over the intervening ground to the 800 yards of the wall. A Russian officer came out of the door of about a dozen yards, and was instantly shot by one of them; he was to raise his hand to his breast, and fall, and some men rushed to fort and took him in.

The people from the villages bring plenty of provisions, and civil. The French troops have been slightly attacked by the eleven having died in four days.

The *Penelope* got aground within range of the forts, and was for three hours and a half, but was not much hurt. The small to her assistance, and drew the attention upon themselves. The mann was shot away. The *Hecla* had several shot in her, poor little fellow had his chest torn open by a round shot. The red hot shot.

Lieutenant Cowell, Royal Engineers, has been badly wounded thigh by his revolver going off accidentally. As yet we have no Live men.

It is believed that 600 men have succeeded in crossing from land, and are now on the island of Prastoe, but have not yet got fort. The forts are strong, and it will be a strong tug before it way. time to say more.

The attack, or bombardment will commence to-morrow, or the English and French guns, and five 10 inch mortars, are in po the hill.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

Letters from Constantinople up to the 5th inst., state that pose of the late visit of Marshal St. Arnaud was to explain to tan in person the object of the great expedition which was on t being despatched against the Crimea. The rumour in the curred was that the combined fleets would be able, wi incurring much danger—as was proved by the experiments made squadron under Admiral Brue—to do the greatest damage fortifications of Sebastopol, and even to destroy the Russian anchor there. The embarkation of the *material* and troops commence on the 6th, every necessary preparation having be there in a day or two; and it was thought that the expedition m actually set out on the 9th or 10th.

General Canrobert has expressed his firm conviction that, if Allied forces can secure a firm footing in a bay to the rear of t the Russian fleet will only have to choose between certain destruc the batteries of the Allies, or turn out and give battle to t fleets; in regard to the result of which battle, though it will, c a considerably one, two opinions do not exist.

A great number of shells which have been lately received fleet proves that the expedition about to be undertaken i Marshal St. Arnaud, who left Constantinople on the 2nd Wednesday, his wife, on parting, that probably they would not some time.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

A despatch from Berlin, of August 16 says:—

The Conference of Vienna is to re-assemble in about a week, under the presidency of Comte Buol.

It is stated that the object of the Conference is to declare the proposals of France and England are in conformity with the last Note of Austria, and to agree upon the best means to obtain the acceptance of Russia, which the general balance of Europe requires.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated on the 5th inst., announces the publication by the Emperor Nicholas of the long-expected

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

Month and Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperatures from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.							Inches.
Aug. 11	29·924	75°	52·5	61·5	0·2	68	S.W.	0·00
„ 12	29·894	70·5	57·5	62·7	+ 1·1	76	S.S.W.	0·00
„ 13	29·8	80·5	51·5	66·8	+ 5·4	82	S.	0·00
„ 14	29·690	77·5	58·7	65·4	+ 4·1	74	S. & S.W.	0·00
„ 15	29·6	69·8	54·1	59·5	— 2·7	68	S.W.	0·15
„ 16	30·247	66·9	45·0	56·2	— 4·9	82	S. & W.	0·00
„ 17	29·965	65·2	45·0	53·8	— 7·8	81	W.	0·00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29·82 inches at the beginning of this week to 29·69 by the morning of the 14th, then increased to 29·81 inches by the 15th; decreased to 29·30 by the morning of the 16th; and increased to 29·97 inches by the end of the week, at the height of 82°. The mean reading for the week was 29·84 inches.

The mean daily temperature was above the average on the 12th, 13th, and 14th; and below the average on the remaining four days.

The mean temperature of the week was 60·9°, which is 0·9° below the average.

The mean temperature of the dew point was 52·2°; and 8·7° difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 8·6°.

The range of temperature during the week was 34°; being the difference between the highest temperature on the 13th and the lowest on the 17th.

The mean daily range of temperature was 20·9°. The greatest was 29·1°, on the 11th, and the least was 12·9°, on the 12th.

Thunder was heard in the afternoon of the 17th.

Rain fell on the 16 h and on the 17th, to the depth of two tenths of an inch. The rain has been generally misty.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, August 18, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday August 12th, the births of 868 boys, and of 831 girls, were registered within the metropolitan districts; and within the same period of the deaths of 624 males, and of 528 females. Of the deaths at all ages less than fifteen years; 286 exceeded six, and 401 were between those ages. The average number of deaths in the same week in the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, was 1221; and therefore the number of deaths exceeded the estimated number by 611. The number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 330. This is a very unusual. To zymotic diseases, 1093 deaths were referred, of these scarlatina caused 86; diarrhœa, 158; cholera, 644; and typhus, 44. The other classes of diseases caused about the average number of deaths. The present epidemic is on the increase. Its progress, week by week, is shown by the following numbers:—5, 26, 132, 399, and (last week) 644. The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in the same weeks were—51, 68, 87, 146, and 210. The number of deaths caused by cholera in the different districts are as follow. In the west districts, including Hampstead, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, and Westminster, the number in the last week was 37; in the north districts 96; in the east districts 80; but in the south districts on the north side of the river (Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Southwark, Lambeth, and Battersea) the deaths were one hundred and fifty-four.

THE OPERATION OF THE NEW PUBLIC-HOUSES ACT IN LONDON.—Sunday was the first day on which the New Beer Bill came into operation, and after ten o'clock at night there was some excitement in the vicinity of the railways. As the hour of ten drew near, most of the licensed victuallers, who had put the hands of their clocks forward some few minutes, so as to clear their houses in sufficient time to avoid the pains and penalties of the new law, had the greatest difficulty in getting their customers to leave. They refused, unless they were turned out by the police, and in obedience to the arrangement made by the respective superintendents of each division, in having constables placed round each house, the various taverns were soon cleared. It was remarked by the police that they never found the trade so anxious to conform to any Act of Parliament as on the present occasion. In the immediate neighbourhood of the South-Western Railway Terminus, in the Waterloo-road, upon the arrival of the last excursion trains from Hampton Court, Richmond, Windsor, and Southampton, it appeared that some of the passengers were ignorant of the new bill having come into operation, and having been refused any refreshment in the towns they had visited, they expected that they would meet with every accommodation on reaching the metropolis. A crowd claimed the right of being supplied with refreshments, on the ground of having travelled by the trains from the country, but were refused admission on the ground of being trade hours, on having refreshments provided after they were served with the cholera bill, without the interference of the police, none of those were served.

ROYAL THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—The contest for the Leander cup, badge, and freedom—a portion of the last day's sport at above great meeting—was, on Tuesday evening, brought to a close. It will be remembered that, in the third heat for this race, the contest was throughout most exciting, and ended with Weedon and Poole—the two leading ones, being so level that it was declared a dead heat; and the following day evening was appointed to decide the race. The race was won by Pocock, although there were not more than nine or ten feet between his stern and his opponent's stern.

GREAT FIRE AT CUBITT'S FACTORY.—The most extensive conflagration that has occurred in the metropolis for several years past happened on Thursday morning at Pimlico, at a few minutes before two o'clock. The disaster commenced in a range of premises belonging to Messrs. Cubitt, nearly 200 feet long, which were adjoined by another building, upwards of 200 feet square, used as the joiners' houses. The last-named buildings being in such close proximity to nearly other building, it soon became apparent that unless the flames could be assuaged in their commencement a terrible loss of property must most unquestionably ensue. The watchman employed on the premises, and as many hands as he could collect together, at once endeavoured to confine the conflagration to that part of the well-known and extensive works in which they commenced; for some time their efforts appeared to be crowned with success; but, all of a sudden, the fire, as if fed by some ignitible liquid, rushed forward in four or five directions; igniting, in rapid succession, everything in the immediate vicinity of the spot in which the disaster commenced, and extending from thence to a lofty row of workshops used as the joiners' houses. By half-past five o'clock the fire was said to be at its height, and a more powerful body of flame has rarely, if ever before, been witnessed in this part of the metropolis. A crowd, numbering nearly 20,000 persons, were on Westminster and Vauxhall-bridges, whilst the paths along the river Thames on either side were studded with spectators. The fire was not got under till a late hour on Thursday. No estimate has yet been made of the loss sustained, but, on a rough calculation, it has been rated at £30,000, to meet which there are heavy insurances.

THE CHOLERA IN MILLBANK PRISON.—About twenty deaths from cholera have taken place there; and, in consequence, it was decided on Wednesday, by the Prison Board, that the prison should be closed. About 600 arrived at Dorchester Barracks in one train, by the South-Western Railway, a few days since. An immense number of keepers accompany the convicts.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Monday evening a collision took place on the North London Railway, near Bow-lane-station, by which a number of passengers were seriously injured. The stoker was very much scalded, two assistant guards were dangerously wounded, and the engine-driver was killed.

It appears from the *Moniteur* that an extraordinary credit has been opened, chargeable on the Estimates of the year 1854, for a sum of 8,000,000 of francs, to carry out the testamentary dispositions of the Emperor Napoleon I.

DEATH OF COLONEL MAULE.—Letters from Constantinople announce the death, by cholera, on the 1st inst., of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, M.P. for Forfarshire, and Surveyor General of the Ordnance. Lieut.-Colonel Maule, who had retired upon half-pay from the command of the 79th Highlanders some two years ago was appointed one of the Assistant Adjutants-General on the formation of the staff of the expeditionary army to the East. He was in his forty-eighth year, and had served a considerable time in the 79th. By his demise, the seat for Forfarshire, the Surveyor-Generalship of the Ordnance, and an appointment on the Adjutant-General's staff are rendered vacant. Colonel Maule was next brother to Lord Panmure, and heir presumptive to that nobleman.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE only subject of any engrossing interest in literature, during the present week, turns on the comprehensive and learned speeches of Lords Cranworth, Brougham, and St. Leonards, on the recent decision in the House of Lords, that a foreigner (an American, of course) included has no copyright in this country. The speeches are evidently corrected by the learned Lords who delivered them, and will be found to repay attention. Authors and publishers should make themselves acquainted with the arguments of the case, as set forth at great length in these able speeches. Indeed, many authors are already masters of the subject, and we have heard the case argued with legal and commercial skill, by both authors and publishers. Some side with the Court of Exchequer, who pronounced in favour of a foreigner's right to a copyright in this country, and others in favour of the recent decision of the House of Lords, which reversed the judgment of the Court of Exchequer.

The Lord Chancellor contends, "*prima facie*, that the legislation of the country must be taken to make laws for its own subjects exclusively;" that he is bound to interpret the laws; not, as Lord Brougham expresses it, with views of expediency or of public policy (which both affect to think influenced in some degree the decision of the Court of Exchequer), but merely as they are to be read by legal lights. A foreigner, therefore, can have no copyright in this country, unless perhaps by residence, and possibly by first publication here.

It has been decided (says Lord St. Leonards), and it is no longer to be disputed, that it is not required to be stated, that the first publication must take place here; but that is only by implication—it is not by express enactment. Publication from the provisions in the Act of Parliament. Well, then, *the first publication must take place here. Must the printing take place here? There is no such actual provision.* It is not said so; but I apprehend it is implied. *I think it is clearly implied from the provisions of the Act, that the printing must take place here.*

There is a difficulty with respect to what is to constitute residence here. Lord St. Leonards attempts a definition, but it is not one likely to meet with general approbation, or, in the Lord Chancellor's words, cut the knot of the matter. Lord Brougham grapples with an alleged difficulty:—

Among a good deal of somewhat popular and declamatory matter which is to be found in this case, may be mentioned that secure public and more showy than solid objection taken, that the consequence of confining the statute to our own territory will be to make a foreign author some over to Dover in order to have the exclusive privilege, whereas, if he stopped at Calais, he could not have it. This is only one of the consequences of any law which is bounded in its operation by extent of territory. We have abundant instances of such results, both in our civil and in our criminal law, and sometimes in both civil and criminal law together, arising out of the same diversity of jurisprudence. Married one foot or even an inch on this side of the middle of a bridge between England and Scotland, the parties have been held by all the Judges guilty of felony, and their issue bastard; when, had the implied contract been made a foot or even an inch on the north, the marriage would have been lawful, and its issue legitimate? The English female owner of an estate in settlement, if she comes to Dover and there lies in, produces issue inheritable, being English issue—if she had been taken in labour at Calais, the issue would have been alien, and could not have taken the estate.

If a fine day at Dover is sufficient to constitute residence, we shall have French authors entitled to a copyright on the score of a dinner at the Lord Warden Hotel; and American authors entitled, in the same way, to the privileges of British authors for a week at Liverpool, including a hurried visit to Stratford upon-Avon.

An author's right is thus stated by Lord Brougham:—

The right of the author before publication we may take to be unquestioned; and we may even assume that it never was, when accurately defined, denied he has the undisputed right to his manuscript; he may withhold or he may communicate it; and, common sense pointing, he may limit the number of persons to whom it is imparted, and impose such restrictions as he pleases upon their use of it. The fulfilment of the annexed conditions he may proceed to enforce, and for their breach he may claim compensation. But if he make his composition public, can he retain the exclusive right which he had before? Is he entitled to prevent all from using the manuscript which he has permitted to confine the use of it to those whom he specially allows so to do? Has he such a property in his composition as extends universally and endures perpetually, the property consisting in the abstract conception? Somewhat such property may be found to exist? In other words, can his thoughts, or the results of his mental labour, or the produce of his genius, be considered as something fixed and definite, which belongs to him exclusively, at all times, and in all places? That is the question.

Well, has he the right? But on this question neither authors nor lawyers agree. What says Mr. Prescott, who has just received from his countrymen ten thousand pounds for the first two volumes of his new work? How, with this new decision, will Mr. Bentley stand with Mr. Prescott?

This important decision, of so much consequence to every author, grew out of an assignment of Bellini, a Milanese; and the condition of the assignment is thus handily put by Lord St. Leonards:—

The first question is, how can a right exist in Bellini, as a foreigner, to copyright in this country? He has it by the law of Milan, because he is a native-born subject, or a subject at all events by residence, and the law of that country gives it to him; but, the moment he steps out of that country, he can have no other right than is involved in the mere possession of the subject-matter in his hands, except so far as any country to which he resorts may give him a right. Then, in order to obtain copyright here, he must come and perform, as I have already shown, the condition annexed to the enjoyment of that right; and I hold it, my Lords, to be perfectly clear, that that condition is, that he must reside in this country. Then, if that be so, as he did not perform the condition, he never had the right to assign, and he could not, therefore, assign that which never existed. Remaining abroad, he could not have the right to the common; law of this country gave him no such right, neither did the statute law of this country give him any such right. Therefore, when at Milan he had a Milanese copyright; but he had not, and could not, acquire a right in this country; and, if he had no right in this country, he could assign none.

It is quite clear that American authors have as much interest in this great question as English authors.

London has not, since the burning of the Houses of Parliament, and the Armoury in the Tower, witnessed a more awful visitation of fire than was seen on Wednesday night last, on the banks of the Thames, between Vauxhall-bridge and Chelsea; when the extensive manufactory of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the Lord of Belgravia, was in a few hours reduced to ashes. The night was fine—the wind high, and in an evil quarter—the flames fierce and uncontrollable. Like all great fires, it was obscurely bred—making small outlets into open air, and leaping, as it were, from room to roof with prodigious velocity. The silver Thames was seen to roll by a golden stream; while the moon, in her last quarter, sailed silently supreme over the raging conflagration below.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And lightened all the river with a blaze.

A few facts of moment for our column may be found in Parliamentary Papers. Thus, we learn from the Post-office Report, just issued, that the Government pays to Railway Companies, for the conveyance of mails, no less a sum than £372 000 per annum. The contracts with the Companies are, we are told, to be more carefully looked after, and "the mail-coach office at St. Martin-le-Grand"—that last association of old coaching days, with the Angel, at Islington, and the White Horse Cellar, at Piccadilly, is to be abolished. There are many still living who can recollect, seventy years since, the first mail-coach.

Antiquaries—Irish antiquaries especially—are talking about the expected sale of the curious museum of antiquities, formed by the late Mr. Crofton Croker. Mr. Croker was rich in Irish antiquities, and especially strong in tobacco-pipes of all ages, shapes, and countries. But a more covetable treasure than any pipe was the autograph inscription of old the author of the "Fairy Queen"—a lease or an assignment of land connected with Spenser's Irish property, and signed by the poet's own hand. The autograph of Spenser is even rarer than that of Shakspeare.

The excuse of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for not waiving the fees on the erection of the statue of Thomas Campbell is, that the monumental fee fund constitutes the fabric fund for the repair of the building. If this is the case, why, let us ask, is Westmin-ter Abbey with more monuments in it than all the cathedrals in England put together in such bad repair while some of our cathedrals, with no such fund, and statues of no rich value, are undergoing the most careful and conscientious repair? Making the fee fund a fabric fund is an ingenious mode of palliating what is, in some public cases (like this of Campbell, especially), an extortion, unworthy of any Dean and Chapter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice two hundred thousand throats, rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course, or more.
SIR FRANCIS H. DOYLE.

Just as Newmarket had re-assured itself, by the arrival of a string of Bariegih stud yearlings at Hartlebeck, that the Marquis of Exeter had again prepended him of quitting his much-loved turf, Mr. Greville's intended retirement (was whispered in the Spring) was officially announced. His racing career commenced in 1821, when he succeeded Mr. Warwick Lake as director of the Duke of York's string, which at that time included Banker and some eighteen others. After his Grace's death, in 1826, he became the sole possessor of the Royal "purple jacket and black cap," which, under Arnull's and Nat's auspices, have met Mr. Clark's eye first in many a well-foughten field for upwards of a quarter of a century. One of the first "cracks" he brought out was Whale by Whalebone, who beat Beiram, and ran second to Robin in the Goodwood Cup of 1832. His favourite mare Preserve also did everything that was asked of her as a two-year-old, but had the misfortune to encounter Queen of Trumps on the Oaks day. Two years after, he very unexpectedly won the St. Leger with Mango, who was ridden in a most dashingly courageous style by the late Sam Day, jun.; a result very little expected by those who had seen his heart-breaking finish with Rattrap, at Ascot. Mr. G.'s efforts to secure the Derby, were most fruitless, as Canadian, whom he purchased for 3000 guineas, went lame shortly before the race, and a *mid-prize* trial with a critical sporting paper, was the result, while Alarm threw Nat shortly after starting, and got entangled in the chains near Tattenham Corner. That son of Venison's subsequent triumphs in the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Emperor's Cup, Orange Cup, and 1000 Guinea match with Sorella, quite redeemed his Epsom failure; but he was, in his turn, after proving himself the highest class horse that his owner ever had, cut down, or rather fairly broken down by the tremendous speed of the Traveller in a 1000 Guinea T. Y. C. match. Mr. Greville bred nearly every one of his own two-year-olds; but, in consequence of his confederacy with Mr. Payne, he did not keep an extensive string. Frantic, Torment, Caribou, Adine, and Ariosto, rank among his most successful animals; but his stake winnings have never been very large. As a judge of racing he is almost unequalled, and his recent sale of fourteen yearlings, at an average of 441 guineas apiece, speaks volumes for his judgment in his favourite stud matters. Orlando, whom he purchased for 3100 guineas, at Colonel Lord Ribblesdale's sale, and Alarm, are his principal sires; he is also, we believe, the owner of Slane; and thus his indirect connection with the turf is not likely to be severed, as the first named is quite as much prized by him as ever Touchstone was by the late Marquis of Westminster or old Emilius by Mr. Thornhill.

The meetings at Egham and Wolverhampton were both barren in incident, and the running did not in any way bear upon the York and Doncaster events. Acrobat has come into favour again, and it is expected that he and Dervish will both show at York—one in the North and South of England Stakes, and the other in the Great Yorkshire. At present, Dervish is the "in-nide" of the stable; but, as Frank Butler is staying with Scott at Whitewall, and "waiting" to ride at York, a different decision may be arrived at when Lord Derby calls a Cabinet Council on the subject, after those events. King Tom is supposed to have been stopped in his work by the weak spring which failed him last autumn; and the on dit is, that he cannot be got ready in time. His friends have slightly rallied round him again; but, to our eye, he is more a Derby than a St. Leger horse, and we do not see how he is to beat Acrobat. Our belief is that the Baron's horse has been doing no work for some time past, and that he will never see the post. The Trapper is also said to be very infirm in his legs, and hence the present confidence of Scott's party that the road is clear for Dervish. Their present Goodwood exploit for him is that he was quite unprepared when he ran there. Alan is to be bought, at Richmond, to be better than Tros, and Calamus is not a little fancied by his stable. "The Squire" will probably start Champagne; and, to judge from previous running, there is not a pound between him and Scythian, though the latter has fifteen pounds the best of it in the betting. It is rumoured that Lord Eglinton (whose old favourite, St. Bennett, won a prize at the Ripon show) will not send Dirk Hatteraik to York—where he would have to contend with Mr. Baker's Exeter's rule, would not suit him without Prince Arthur and the remainder of his horses at Whitewall. Apropos of coursing, we may add that Mr. Brown's Doncaster sale includes forty-five lots, and it seems that the Bedlamite litter of six have won twenty-five cups, or stakes, divided eight, and run up for six—feats which quite place to on a par with the celebrated War Eagle litter, and confer double honour on the blood of the coal-black Figaro.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Gulcowar, 1. Calot, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Boddicot, 1. St. Clair, 2.
Wolverhampton Stakes.—Newbold, 1. Tas Vet, 2.
Committee Stakes.—Cimicina, 1. Evangeline, 2.
Ladies' Purse of 50 sovs.—Miss Hampton filly, 1.

TUESDAY.

Chillington Stakes.—Cossey, 1. Clara Clark, 2.
Free Handicap. Kennyside Hero, 1. Dagobert, 2.
Tasehill Handicap.—Amalgamation, 1. *Le Juif*, 2.
Cleveland Cup. Pegiry, 1. Defiance, 2.
Borough Members' Plate.—Venusian filly, 1. Red Deer filly, 2.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Betting Stand Plate.—Oxus, 1. Inder, 2
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Diomedia, 2.
Long Chain Stakes.—Sancebox, 1. Wapiti filly, 2.
Runnymede Stakes. Herdeaux, 1. Sir Mark, 2.
Railway Stakes.—Crystal, 1. Oxus, 2.

MEGNA CHARTA RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Megna Charta Stakes Saucebox, 1. Glenstrae, 2.
Fenchurch-street Handicap, 1 Mayday, 2
Tontine Stakes.—Oxus, 1. Warwick, 2.
Barons' Stakes.—Miami filly, 1. Miss Littler, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Black Swan, 1. Banstead, 2.
Prince of Wales' Stakes.—Chorus, 1. Vestige, 2.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta commenced at Cowes, on Tuesday. The morning was in a fine degree propitious; but in short, afterwards the sun became obscured, dark clouds were visible around, and were soon accompanied by copious showers of rain and gusts of wind. At 57 minutes past one o'clock the preparatory gun was fired for vessels intending to start for the Royal Highness Prince Albert's Cup, of 100 guineas, for cutters and yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The following yachts were entered to contest for the prize:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Arrow	161	.. Mr. T. Chamberlayne.
Julia	111	.. Mr. W. Peacock.
Osprey	90	.. Lieut.-Colonel Harcy.
Aurora	60	.. Mr. Le Marchant Thomas

At 10h. 2m., all being in readiness, the starting-gun was fired, when, as usual, the *Arrow* was the first to get away, but was followed closely by the *Julia*, which in her wake the *Osprey*, the *Aurora* being astern.

On the way down to the Nab Light the *Osprey* obtained the lead, and rounded it slightly in advance of the *Arrow*; but on the return homeward once of the *Osprey* going about and making back towards Appley, she lost the advantage, and took the second place.

After having passed the No-man Buoy, the *Osprey* seemed to have lost her position, for soon she was compelled to give up her second place to the *Julia*, that was close on her quarters, which was the order in which they passed Cowes Castle, on their way to Yarmouth. The *Arrow* was the first to round the mark-boat at this extreme point of the course, leading the *Julia* by but two minutes only; but scarcely had the *Osprey* rounded when one of her crew fell overboard and was drowned. The unseasonableness of the time made no find him, but without effect, and the *Osprey* and *Aurora* returned to Cowes at a late hour.

The course by the *Arrow* was performed, on the return to Cowes, in the most rapid manner we ever remember to have witnessed, arriving at the winning-post under

	h.	m.	s.
Arrow	3h.	35m.	0s.
Julia	3	50	0

The others, from the reasons above stated, were, of course, not timed.

In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place on the esplanade in front of the club-house, which drew together an immense body of persons. In the course of the evening, the *Fairy* and *Eliza*, Royal yachts, came down from Osborne into Cowes Roads, having on board Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, who had attended the regatta for the purpose of witnessing the pyrotechnic display. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, gave a dinner on board his splendid yacht the *Zara*, to a select party of friends.

CUIRASSIER. THE HUNDRED GUARDS. (ESCORT UNIFORM.) ARTILLERY. CUIRASSIER. GUIDE. THE THIRD GUARDS. (FATIGUE UNIFORM.)

CAVALRY OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—(SEE PAGE 158.)

FOOT CHASSEURS (OFFICER). VOLTIGEUR. GRENADIER. ENGINEERS. FOOT CHASSEUR.

INFANTRY OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.

(With Two Illustrations by Valentin.)

The splendid painting representing Napoleon bidding farewell to his Imperial Guard at the Palace of Fontainebleau is familiar to every one. On the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, those magnificent legions were bereft of their distinguished designation. The eagles that soared triumphantly over the ensanguined plains of Austerlitz and Wagram, closed their spread pinions and lowered each haughty crest to the combined influence of the supporters of the fleur-de-lis. But, like the phœnix rising from her ashes, the Imperial Guard of Napoleon sprung into re-existence, imbued with additional ardour, to be quenched with the best blood of those devoted soldiers on the ever-memorable field of Waterloo. Long years have passed away since all that remained of the Old and Young Guard has been the memory of unsurpassed valour by which they immortalised the records of their time. But a new era has at length commenced, and the Imperial Guard of France once more starts into being, recalling to mind the exploits of those who in former days so often marched to victory, led by their idolised chief. The Illustrations now published, denoting the various uniforms of the recently-established Guard, are in every particular correct. Each regiment is portrayed in the costume selected by Napoleon III. as applicable to its particular branch. The entire force comprises a division and masters about 10,000 men. These troops are, of course, picked, being chosen on account of their soldier-like bearing and martial carriage; and consequently present, either individually or when in the ranks, an imposing appearance. Their arms and appointments are unexceptionable, and a finer body of troops could not be paraded. They are generally quartered in Paris, unless urgent necessity demands their services elsewhere. It is not possible in these pages to afford space for minute details particularising the minutiæ of dress assigned both for officers and men; but a general outline, aided by the Illustrations, will give the reader a correct idea of the new uniforms.

THE HORSE ARTILLERY

Is clothed in dark-blue cloth and collar, the latter edged with scarlet. The cuffs are likewise blue, with scarlet edging, and stripes of the same colour. The dolman is richly embroidered; and the busby or cylindrical head-dress is very similar to that worn by our Horse Artillery Brigade.

CUIRASSIERS

The uniform is dark blue, with red embroidery. The casque, or helmet, is of a novel description, fabricated especially for the corps. It is ornamented with a profusion of black horsehair, the sombre effect of which is relieved by a scarlet feather.

GUIDES.

This dress greatly assimilates to that worn by the English Hussar, but divested of the pelisse.

HUNDRED GUARDS.

These men compose the especial body-guard of the Emperor, forming the escort whenever the Sovereign moves out accompanied by troops. The portraits given in the woodcut offer excellent specimens of this force. They wear the short frock coat, with cuirass, jack-boots, and helmet. The latter is adorned with a high waving feather.

THE GRENADIERS

Are dressed in dark blue coatées, having white turn-backs in front, which are used, or otherwise, according to the duty they may be engaged on. Scarlet cuffs, and trousers the same colour as the coatée. The cap is black bearskin, with an eagle stamped on a brass plate, and fixed in front.

FOOT CHASSEURS.

The uniform is a blue tunic, cut very short, and grey trousers, extremely full. The men have greaves for the legs similar to those worn in the *régiments de Zouaves*, and spatterdashes or gaiters.

ENGINEERS.

This body closely resembles, in appearance, the *régiments du génie* of the line, except in the head-dress, which is the same as that worn by the Grenadiers.

THE VOLTIGEURS

Are distinguished by coatées of the jonquil colour, the trousers are blue, and the chacos handsomely ornamented.

Those who may desire further information respecting the French Infantry, could compass much knowledge in brief time by perusing Brigadier-General Forrest's "Memorandum for the Review of the Army in Paris, in 1852," published by Parker and Farnivall, Whitehall.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bibliopole. Any information concerning the imperfect copy of Lucena's Treatise which we mentioned as having been sold a few years ago by the late Mr. Rodd, the bookseller, will be a welcomed as a real favour.

W. F. W. When either player is stalemated, the game is drawn.

G. J. Waterloo.—It shall duly examined

A Lover. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," and study the openings and endings of games.

G. Mon., Aberdeenshire, is requested to direct his *Problem on Invisible Chess* diagrams to the best we have seen are those published at the *Chess-players Chronicle* office), and to find out the lines by simply writing W. K. for White King, B. b. for Black Knp. &c.

A Beginner, Corpham.—To facilitate reference, you should have given the number of the page, and more full particular variation about which you were inquiring. If you allude to the first variation on Black's 7th move, at p. 68, we suppose that Q to K 2nd was not seriously meant, because it would cost Black a Pawn at least.

G. W., Perth; Rhenish, and Others.—The Solution of Enigma 574 is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q Kt to Q 4th	K takes Q Kt, or (a)	3. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes Kt
2. Kt to Kt 7th	P moves	4. B takes P—Mate.	

(a) 1. Kt to Kt 3rd | 1. Kt takes K B P | P to K R 3rd
(Here how...r moves but the result is the same.)
3. Kt to K B 7th—and Kt takes next move.

J. E. W., of Cambridge.—Shall examine and send
B. W. P. in return or two first moves, and then note and for amendment.
J. P. Under consideration. Your Problem is...
Fated-Pawman.—Chess is much more, and not nearly so well, played as it was. The best games of the present day are the Pawn and two moves below those of ten years ago.
Lover.—Any amateur possessing a copy of the Treatise by Lopez, Spanish edition, 1561, which he is desirous of selling may hear of a purchaser by advertising the Number.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 546.

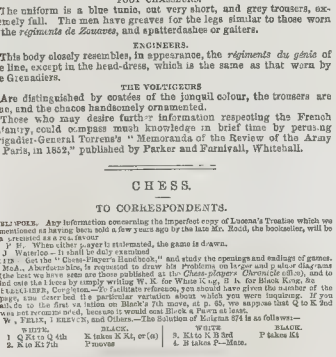
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th	K to Q B 4th, or (a)	2. B to Q B 3rd	Anything
2. Kt to Q 4th (dis. ch.)	K to Q 4th	4. B to K sq	Anything
		5. B to Q B 3rd—Mate.	

(a) 1. K to Q B 6th
(If he play P to K R 7th, instead of moving his King, White replies with Kt to Q 4th (ch), and mate, easily in the stipulated number of moves.)
2. Kt to Q 4th | K to Q B 4th | 4. B to Q B 3rd (ch) | K moves
3. B to Q B 6th | B to K sq | 5. B mates

PROBLEM No. 548.

By Mr. W. Grimshaw.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Saturday.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament on Saturday with the accustomed formalities. On the opening of the doors at twelve o'clock the seats in the House of Lords were speedily taken possession of by a host of brilliantly-attired ladies, whose presence, as is generally the case on such occasions, formed, with the exception only of Majesty itself, the most attractive feature of the spectacle.

About two o'clock the Earl of Aberdeen arrived, and remained in the House till the guns warned him of her Majesty's approach. Precisely ten minutes past two the trumpets sent forth their sound, and, headed by the Heralds, the procession entered the House—the Earl of Aberdeen carrying the Sword of State, the Marquis of Lansdowne the Crown, and the Marquis of Winchester the Cap of Maintenance; her Majesty entered, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by several ladies of her Court. According to the etiquette of the occasion, the whole of the persons assembled rose on the entrance of the Queen and took their places on the throne her Majesty twice or thrice intimated in the ordinary mode, a gracious inclination of the head, that they should be seated, but as the sign was not understood, her Majesty requested the Earl of Aberdeen to announce to them her pleasure that they should be seated. The Speaker of the House of Commons then addressed her Majesty very nearly in the following terms:—

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the last bill of supply for the service of this year.

In reviewing the labours of the past session, we have humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious permission to bring under our annual review a large amount of the public expenditure connected with the revenue departments, which have hitherto been exempt from Parliamentary control. It will be our duty in future years, with a just regard to economy, to make ample provision for these important branches of the public service.

In obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have endeavoured to dispose an effectual check on ordinary and corrupt practices at elections; and we venture to hope that the Act lately passed, with the early duties thereon, applies to them an adequate punishment. The heavy expenses under the present system will have the effect of preventing a practice which is make demoralising to the elector and destructive of the liberty of representative institutions.

We have given the most attentive consideration to the proposal for the just government and extension of the University of Oxford, by which certain oaths now required to be taken by students have been dispensed with, provision made for the establishment of private halls, and certain powers given both to the University and its Colleges. We have every confidence that these enactments will be received by all concerned in a spirit in which they have been framed, and that they will be able to extend the benefits of academical education to a large class of persons who, from their circumstances or religious opinions, have hitherto been precluded from the enjoyment of this privilege.

Various other measures have been submitted to us, but it has been found impossible to mature them during the session, as the progress of our legislation has been interrupted by the consideration of matters which, notwithstanding your Majesty's unremitting endeavours to maintain peace, has been pressed upon us by the unwarrantable aggression of Russia on the Turkish empire.

Deploring most deeply the necessity of such contests, we recognise the imperative duty of protecting an old and faithful ally from oppression, and of vindicating the rights and liberties of Europe.

And we believe it well becomes the character and honour of this great empire, adhering to the faith of treaties, to frustrate, if possible, the designs of a monarch whose ambition, if uncontrolled, would endanger the security of every nation in Europe.

Entertaining these views, your faithfully Commons have cheerfully, and without hesitation, placed at the disposal of your Majesty whatever supplies have been deemed requisite to carry on this just and unavoidable war, thus enabling your Majesty to send forth fleets and armies complete beyond all former precedent, in discipline and equipment.

The efforts of your Majesty to strengthen the army and aid the cause of Turkey have been cordially seconded by the Emperor of the French; and the joint forces of England and France, their ancient hostility converted into generous emulation, now threaten the coasts and harbours of Russia to the most distant extremity of her vast dominions.

The issue of this momentous struggle is in the hand of the overruling Providence. Confident in the justice of our cause, we look forward with hope to its successful termination, and with unabated energy and fortitude, that whilst war, in all its horrors, is raging abroad, your Majesty's subjects, under your Majesty's well-ordered and beneficent rule, are enjoying the blessings of uninterrupted tranquillity at home.

I have now to pray your Majesty's assent to a bill for the appropriating of the sums voted for the service of the year.

The Royal assent having been given to the bill, as also to the Customs Bill, and to the Russian Government Securities Bill, the Lord Chancellor advanced, and on bended knee, presented her Majesty with the following Speech, which her Majesty read in a clear and distinct voice:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"In closing the Session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demand my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burthens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my effort will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war, has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of Foreign Vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to Merchant Shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that, under His gracious protection, we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination."

The Lord Chancellor then declared that it was her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should stand prorogued till Thursday, the 19th of October, and that Parliament was accordingly prorogued till that date.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The Speaker took the chair at half past one o'clock. There were about sixty or seventy members present.

THE WAR.

Mr. Hume having urged some inquiries touching the precise nature of the recent diplomatic communications from Austria, alluded to on a former evening in the Upper House,

Lord J. Russell explained the existing state of our political relationship with the German powers, so far as official discretion permitted him to do.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS

THE KING OF SAXONY.

Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, who perished by an accidental death at Innspruck, on the 9th instant, was the son of Duke Maximilian of Saxony, and was born on the 18th May, 1797. He succeeded, on the 6th June, 1836, his uncle, the old King Antony, with whom, for the previous six years, he had been associated in a co-regency. His father, Duke Maximilian, was next in the death of King Antony, but had renounced his own inheritance to the crown, by a public act, on the 13th of September, 1830. Frederick Augustus was twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded on the 7th October, 1819, was the Archduchess Caroline, daughter of Francis I., Emperor of Austria: she died on the 22nd May, 1832 before her husband ascended the throne. Frederick Augustus espoused, secondly, Maria Anna Leopoldine,

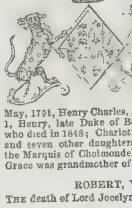
fifth daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and twin sister of the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the present Emperor of Austria. King Frederick Augustus had no issue by either marriage, and is succeeded on the throne by his only brother, John Népomucène, now King of Saxony, who was born the 12th Dec., 1801; and married, the 21st Nov., 1822, Amelia, third daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and sister of his brother's second consort. By this marriage his present Majesty of Saxony has two sons and eight daughters.

The late King, Frederick Augustus, except in the revolutionary agitation of 1830, when he was made co-Regent, took, personally, little part in politics. He possessed much scientific and literary taste and talent. He translated Dante into German. In his stay in England, a few years back, his high intelligence and educated manners were generally remarked. His successor, the present Monarch, is also a man of learning and letters.

A Portrait of his Majesty appeared in the Illustrated London News.

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF BEAUFORT.

The death of the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort occasioned, after a very brief illness, on Saturday the 12th inst., at Westbrook-hall, near Berkhamstead. Her Grace, who had completed her 83rd year, having been born 11th January, 1771, was second daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, by Susannah, his second wife, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway; and was sent consequently to the present Duke of Suthe land, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of St. Germans, and the Earl of Harrowby. Her Grace married, 16th May, 1791, Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G, and had issue: 1, Henry, late Duke of Beaufort; 2, Lord Granville Somerset, M.P., who died in 1848; Charlotte Sophia, wife of Frederick Lord Calthorpe, and seven other daughters. Of these, Susan Caroline married, in 1830, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and Blanche, the Earl of Galloway. Her Grace was grandmother of the present and eighth Duke of Beaufort.



ROBERT, VISCOUNT JOCELYN, M.P.

The death of Lord Jocelyn, from an attack of Asiatic cholera, occurred on the 12th inst., at the residence of Viscount Palmerston, in Carlton gardens. He was seized with the fatal illness on Friday afternoon, while fulfilling his duties at the Tower, as Colonel of the Essex Rifles, now quartered in that fortress. His Lordship was born 20th February, 1816, the eldest son of the present Earl of Roden, by Mari Frances Catherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Le Despencer. Early in life, he served in the Rifle Brigade, and was on the staff of Lord Saltoun, in the China Expedition of 1842

—the results of which he published in a popular volume, entitled "Six Months in China." Towards the close of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, he filled the office of Secretary to the India Board; and within a few days of the retirement of Lord Derby's Government, he accepted the Secretaryship at War, in the room of Major Beresford; but the break-up of the Ministry, which immediately followed, prevented the actual appointment.

Lord Jocelyn sat in Parliament for King's Lynn. He married, in 1841, Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, youngest daughter of Viscountess Palmerston by her first husband, Earl Cowper, and by her, who is Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, leaves two sons and two daughters.

The Airdrie Riots.—The number of persons now in prison for being connected with these riots is twenty-nine. A strong feeling against the Roman Catholics engaged in the mines has begun to show itself. It is said that several of the pits had struck work until they should be expelled.

London Model Yacht Club.—A third-class sailing-match will take place on the Serpentine river, on Monday next, at two o'clock.

The Hampshire Militia are about to be embodied for permanent duty at Winchester, and on Tuesday considerable quantities of regimentals, &c., were forwarded by the railway for their use.

The Miners of Derbyshire.—Festivities at Clay-cross.—Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., Mr. W. Evans, late M.P. for the north division of Derbyshire, and a large number of influential gentlemen interested in the moral elevation and material prosperity of the industrial population in the coal-mining districts of which Chesterfield may be said to be the head, assisted at a very interesting ceremony, on Tuesday last, at Clay-cross. This village is picturesque y situated, about 4½ miles from Chesterfield, upon what was once the great North London road. Twenty years ago not a dwelling-house was to be seen in the neighbourhood, and already it contains between 600 and 700 houses, one church, three chapels, and a population of more than 3000 persons; the greater number of whom are employed in the coal-pits in the neighbourhood. The wages average from 24s to 30s. per week, with constant employment and a continual demand for labour. Hence the cause of the festivities of Tuesday; for the population has long so greatly increased, the school became quite inadequate to the educational requirements of the children, and the Clay-cross Company, comprising Messrs. Peto and Betts, Mr. Jackson, M.P., and Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., undertook to build a new school—the laying the foundation-stone of which is recounted in festivities. After the ceremony the company repaired to a tent which had been erected for the occasion, where a very elegant and substantial cold collation was served to about 300 or 400 persons. A number of appropriate toasts was given, and the company withdrew about five o'clock, much pleased with the interesting proceedings of the day.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Institute has just lost one of its members, M. Alexandre Langlois, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He died on Friday, at Noyent-sur Marne, aged sixty-eight.

Lord Howden has subscribed towards the presentation of a sword of honour to General Evaristo San Miguel. The subscriptions are limited to 100 reals.

The *California Chronicle*, of June 30, announces that Miss Catherine Hayes intended leaving for Australia during the following week.

Mr. Tom Taylor, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Secretary of the New Board of Health—£1000 per annum.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia has proceeded from Coblentz to Baden-Baden for the benefit of the waters.

The annual regatta at Havre is fixed for the 3rd September. It is to be under the patronage of Prince Jerome. Invitations have been sent to the owners of boats in England, Holland, and Belgium, to take part in it.

The *Washington Union* contains the official announcement of the appointments of Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, as Consul to London.

According to a letter received from Athens, the insurgent chief Hadji Petros will shortly go to St. Petersburg, viâ Trieste and Vienna, where he is expected in a few days.

Mr. Carcen is not attired in the Clonmel prison costume, and he partakes of all dainties he prefers, at his own expense, excepting wine and whisky.

The King of Denmark is out in his yacht. He travels *incognito*, under the name of the Count of Danner. He proposes to visit the estate of Elisholm, near Carlshamn, in Blekting, Sweden, and various other places.

The King of Portugal has in a great measure recovered from his indisposition at Berlin, and will be enabled to continue his journey to Vienna in a day or two.

The Mayor of Pau has publicly announced that the French Emperor and Empress are expected there on August 20th.

Apartments are being prepared at Buchurest for two Austrian Princes, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, and Omer Pacha.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on the 10th for Ischl, where he will remain until the 20th. His birthday—the 18th—will be celebrated there. There is no longer any idea of his Majesty going to the army.

The Prince and Princesse de Joinville are sojourning at the Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards, for [illegible] or six weeks. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale are the visitors of his Royal Highness.

A vacancy at the Post-office has occurred during the sudden death by cholera of Mr. J. P. Godby, the chief clerk to Mr. Rowland Hill. The salary is £650 a year.

M. Meyerbeer has received an invitation from Vienna to superintend the *mise en scène* of "Le Prophète" in that city. The great maestro will proceed thither immediately after witnessing the first representation of his new chef-d'œuvre at Stuttgard.

Mr. Charles Compton and Mr. William Greer, the Accountant and Deputy Accountant-General of the Post-Office, have retired, after their respective services of forty and forty-two years.

Captain De Richenberg, A.D.C. to the late Duke d'Elchingen, and M. Michel Ney, son of the deceased, have just brought to Paris from Gallipoli the heart of the General, which will be placed in the family burial-place at Ere in Chaise, after the celebration of a mass to the memory of the deceased in the chapel of the cemetery.

The family of Mr. Wilhem Smith O'Brien received a letter this week from that gentleman, dated the last week in May, from Van Diemen's Land, when he was preparing to avail himself of her Majesty's gracious pardon, and to leave the colony for Europe. Mrs. Smith O'Brien and other relatives will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside.

Experimental trains were to commence running upon the Belgian Railway about the middle of July, and it was to be opened in the beginning of August by Lord Palmerston.

Sir James Graham, who has been suffering from an attack of pleurisy, was so much better on Saturday as to be able to attend a meeting of the Board of Admiralty.

The latest returns of the Canadian Parliamentary elections gave the return of 64 Reformers and 22 Conservatives.

The Norwegian Parliament has granted, by a vote of 58 to 42, a sum of 20,000 dollars for the purchase of an agricultural scientific farm, and [illegible] dollars for buildings on the same; and 3000 dollars yearly for [illegible] agricultural lectures.

Never at any period within the memory of man was there more activity in mining operations in Cumberland than at the present time.

Through the activity of the Prussian police, a gang of Hebrew swindlers have been detected, whose object was to defraud English life-assurance companies.

Garotte robberies have of late been of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Ecklington, in Yorkshire, and the thieves have, in every instance, escaped detection.

A project for building a new theatre near the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, which has been several times entertained, is now said to be seriously on the *tapis*. The new establishment destined to represent Napoleonic melodramas on a grand scale is likely to be opened contemporaneously with the Théâtre Lyrique on the Quai Napoléon.

The directors of the London and New York Steam Ship and Lancashire Railways have contributed £100 towards the formation of a reading room and library for the servants employed at the docks at Salford.

The *Giornale di Catania* announces that the harvest has been most abundant in Sicily, and that good hopes are entertained of the wine crops.

A set of illustrations copied from Dr. Hall's Treatise on Physiology have been recently published at Canton, at the expense of the father of Yeh Kwang-ming, the present Governor of the Two Kwang. These drawings have been transferred to wood-blocks and executed in a style that would do credit to a first-rate European artist.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* affirms that only "one or two bankruptcies have occurred in Russia since the commencement of the war;" and, as a contrast to the above, a list is supplied of thirteen houses in London alone which have failed for more than £35,000 since the declaration of war, amounting in all to £1,450,000.

A ragged and industrial school was opened in Monday in the borough of Salford. The Mayor of Salford presided, and the Bishop of Manchester, the Hon. Canon Stowell, and many other [illegible] were present.

The great Swedish electric telegraph line is now complete, connecting the Danish and Swedish lines.

During the last four years 97,146,015 lb. of paper rags were imported into the United States, at a cost of 3,283,[illegible] dollars, or 3½ cents per lb.

The British Archæological Association will hold its annual meeting this year at the town of Chepstow. On Monday, the 31st inst., proceedings will commence, terminating on the following Saturday, the 26th.

The expense incurred in taking the Census of Great Britain in 1851 was £.26,487, or not quite 1½d. per head.

The expenses of removing the barricades in Madrid are estimated at £10,000 sterling.

There are now fourteen screw colliers running between the Tyne and the Thames; and during the month of July they carried 21,787 tons of coals to London, equal to 8 per cent of the entire importation by sea.

The Minister of Finance at Buenos Ayres, out of the receipts, has been able to clear off about two millions sterling of arrears, and is seeking permission to expend 2,000,000 dols. in the erection of a new custom-house.

The arrivals of specie last week were to the amount of about £376,000, of which the shipments were very small, the certained amount being under £100,000.

The Bavarian Government has decided that henceforth executions shall take place by means of the guillotine in all the provinces, as has heretofore been the case in the Palatinate.

The last return of the Bank of France, just issued, shows a decrease in its stock of bullion of £905,000, the total held being [illegible] millions sterling.

The concourse of pilgrims this year at the shrine of Jasna Gora was unusually great, and the consequent scarcity and high prices [illegible] produced much suffering. Hundreds of pilgrims, weakened from want of food, were lying in the streets awaiting certain death.

An old woman named Janet Thompson died last week in Stromness, aged 102 years. Within a day or two of her death she was walking about in her usual state.

The number of German emigrants who embarked at Antwerp during the first six months of the present year amounted to 15,895, being more than in the whole of last year. From the 1st January to the 1st July, 19,000 Swedes emigrated, being 1 in 300 of the whole population of that country.

LITERATURE.

THE DRAMATIC WORKS OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, "Author of "Our Village," "Atherton," &c., &c. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Not many months have passed away since Miss Mitford's last tale, "Atherton," appeared—a pleasant story, told with all the simplicity and freshness which had characterised the earlier publications of the authoress of "Our Village." Yet, from the preface, we learnt with regret that, though the intellect remained unimpaired, and the imagination unclouded, failing physical power had imprisoned the lover of nature, and that all the pleasant scenes of "Atherton" were not the fresh impressions of external objects, but the creations of a lively imagination and a faithful memory.

So it seemed that no new work could be looked for from Miss Mitford's pen. Indeed, "Atherton" itself was like the renewing of youth, after that the publication of "Recollections of a Literary Life" had gently and gracefully rounded in and completed her long literary career. And now it falls to our lot to notice briefly another work, which brings Miss Mitford before us as a dramatist—a character in which few of her readers of the present day will be acquainted with her. For, though several of the plays now collected in these volumes were represented on the stage, and met with no doubtful success, nearly a generation in the lifetime of man, and far more than a generation in the lifetime of the drama, has passed away since they were first presented.

A few sentences from the introduction to these volumes may perchance recall to some the period of which Miss Mitford thus writes:—

It was a time of great actors. Jack Bannister and Jack Johnston (they would not have known their own names if called John), Fawcett, and Emery, Lewis, and Munden; Mrs. Davenport, Miss Pope, and Mrs. Jordan, most exquisite of all, made comedy a bright and living art—an art as full as life itself, of laughter, and of tears; while the glorious family of Kemble ravished alike the eye and the intellect, the fancy and the heart. John Kemble was, however, certainly Miss Rowden's chief attraction to Drury-lane Theatre. She believed him—and of course her pupil shared in her faith—the greatest actor that ever had been, or that ever could be greater than Garrick, greater than Kean. I am more catholic now, but still I hold all my admiration, except its excitement. If Keeble's reputation have been injured, as I think it has, by his own double talent as an actor and a mimic; so the fame of John Kemble, that perishable actor's fame, has suffered not a little by the contact with his great sister. Besides her uncontested and incontestable power, Mrs. Siddons had one advantage not always allowed for—she was a woman. The actress must always be dearer than the actor—goes closer to the heart, draws tenderer tears. Then she came earlier and took the first possession; and she lasted longer—charming all London by her reading, whilst he lay in a foreign grave.

Will any one be able, some thirty years hence, to look back, and write in such terms of the "impressions" received of London actors? Certainly, in one point, at least, we are approximating to Plato's ideal state; the drama, whose power he so dreaded, is powerless among us, and we look not, now, the sentence of expulsion which he pronounced against it, deeming its presence, under any restrictions, too dangerous. Kingdoms may again be lost, as they have been, by a song; but we cannot imagine a revolutionary drama fraught with peril to the Throne. And yet, not so very long ago, we learn that "Charles I.," one of the very best of these plays, could not be performed, because "Mr. George Colman, the licenser, saw a danger to the State in permitting the trial of an English Monarch to be represented on the stage, especially as a Monarch whose martyrdom was still observed in our churches." However, it would appear that "It was afterwards produced at a minor theatre, with no ill effect to the reigning dynasty."

All the power which the stage ever exercised over public opinion, it has long ago resigned to the press. The attraction it now holds out consists, mainly, of splendid spectacles to attract the eye, or witty dialogue, not always attempting to conceal its foreign origin, which may amuse one during an hour of leisure, hardly claiming even the name of comedy. But, for the legitimate drama, the drama in grave, or even lively, but still, would once little now, even were it as ably represented as it was in its most palmy days. And the reasons of this may perhaps be, that men in the present day live so much harder—there is so much more wear and tear of all their energies, both of body and of mind, than there was fifty years ago—that they are not willing to buy their pleasure at the cost of having their feelings as strongly excited, and their attention as keenly aroused, by fictitious sorrows, or triumphs, as though they were their own. And, further, when Pope gave his celebrated dictum—

The noblest study of mankind is man—

perhaps the easiest and most interesting way of pursuing that study was by witnessing a good play. But now that the sphere of our inquiry and knowledge has been so incalculably extended, many new truths have been brought to light, and so many interesting questions still remain waiting a solution in physical science, it is permissible almost to doubt the truth of the saying, and to question the right of the philosophy of human nature to so high a position.

Still, the study of men's actions and motives must always possess some interest; and so, though the taste for dramatic representations has declined, plays are more read now than perhaps they ever were before. And there is no lack of modern dramatic writing to meet this desire; indeed, the existence of it has had an injurious effect on very many plays. In writing for the closet, rather than for the stage, they have become too subjective, aim more at the expression of feelings than the development of character; at the analysis of mental processes rather than the natural presentation of scenes and actions. Miss Mitford's simplicity and freshness, no less than her early dramatic studies, have preserved her from this fault: her scenes are before us with all the force of reality, and she is too good a judge of effect to mar a telling situation by too many words.

After reading over the plays contained in the first volume (all of which have been acted), it is easy to understand how the two tragedies of Julian" and "Foscari") fought each other for the palm of precedence during the best part of the season; which was quite much like a duel between one's right hand and one's left."

We cannot refrain from extracting the paragraph immediately following, for it gives a good instance of a kindly and warm-hearted [illegible] which is to be found throughout the introduction. It runs thus:—

Great at the moment were these anxieties and tribulations—the matter that money arrangements most important to those dearest to one than myself were staked on the issue. But it is astonishing how little, in the course of one's own mind, and good to tell to others who may be exposed to such trials, how inevitably, as according to some happy law of nature, the keenest physical pain is known to be soon forgotten, while pleasures light traces are indelible; so, in mental vicissitudes, Time carries away the bitterness and leaves the sweet. The vexations and the injuries fade into the dim distance, and the kindness and the benefit shine vividly out.

A pleasant and truly Christian philosophy this! There follows a most humorous description of a theatre, and all its ways and doings, which we can only recommend to our readers' notice, being too long for extraction as a whole.

To revert to the plays. Despite the popularity which "Foscari" and "Julian" appear to have achieved, we would place both "Charles I." and "Rienzi" above them. Although "Foscari" is, in the construction of the plot, not a little superior to the "Two Foscari" of Byron, still there is some truth in the author's own criticism upon it, though too severe—a womanish play, which acts better than it reads; while in "Julian," though the incident itself on which the whole story turns is probable and effective, there is an improbability in Melfo's still endeavouring to seize the crown, when he knew that his own son Julian was aware of the existence of the rightful heir. True, he counted on Julian's ambition, but he should have known that it could not avail against his honour and loyalty, to say nothing of his affection for his son Adalbert, and had he abandoned the attempt, there re-appearance of the boy king might easily have been explained by a story of ransom from the banditti, his supposed murderers. Still it is a most powerful play. Neither of these objections can be urged against "Charles I." or "Rienzi." The character of *Cromwell*, as conceived in the former, may not be so attractive as the ideal hero of Mr. Carlyle, but it seems truer to history. And the development of the character in the course of the play is most admirable. From the moment when he seizes up the chance word of *Ireton*—

Rather move the Commons
To bring the King to trial—

and endeavours to forget it himself and to persuade the rest to see in it [illegible] he [illegible] to the wicked suggestion has become a fixed idea, till he appears as the active mover, forcing on by all means, fair or foul, those who feared to do what they had planned; and onwards still, to the last, worst state of all, when the evil-doer succeeds in believing that he does God service, and, glorying over the dead, he vouches—

This deed is mine—

the character is one—harmonious and consistent throughout.

Many are the beauties in "Rienzi." Very noble and impassioned is his speech at the secret meeting on the Capitol; but we have not space to give it here. One extract we must give from a very powerfully-written scene, towards the close of the play:—*Angelo Colonna*, the husband of *Claudia*, *Rienzi's* daughter, has revolted, and is doomed to death; the pardon, hardly won for him by *Claudia*, is too late; and *Lady Colonna* enters crying, "He's dead!" The poor wife falls, stricken to the heart: and she resumes, her very anguish at first restraining her vehemence:—

He is dead! I saw the axe, fearfully bright,
Wave o'er his neck with an edgy shine that cut
My burning eyeball; saw the butcher stroke
And the hot blood gush like a fountain high
From out the veins, and then I heard a voice
Cry, pardon! heard a shout that chorused, pardon!
Pardon! to that disjoined corse! Oh, deep
And horrible mockery! so the fiends shall chant
Round my tormented soul, and pardon, pardon,
Ring through the depths of hell!

Terrible, too, is the curse with which she rushes forth to plan revenge—

A widow's and a childless mother's curse
Rest on thy head, Rienzi! Live, till Rome
Hurl thee from thy proud seat! live, but to prove
The extasy of scorn, the proud contempt
That waits the tyrant fallen! then die, borne down
By mighty justice! die, as a wild beast
Before the hunters! die, and leave a name
Portentous, bloody, brief, a meteor name.
Obscurely bad, or madly bright! My curse
Rest on thy head, Rienzi!

Turning to the dramas which are now for the first time given to the public, we have first an opera, founded on the old tale of the "Waters of Oblivion," to which most musical and graceful songs lend an additional charm, being interwoven with the plot, and helping on the action, like the chorus of the old Greek tragedy. And then comes Miss Mitford's chef-d'œuvre, "Inez de Castro"—far the most wonderful play in these volumes. What most strikes the reader in the earlier plays, is the terseness and almost masculine vigour of the diction, and the propriety of the imagery employed; but, in the later play, there is an indescribable grace and elegance which seems to spread over the whole, from the beautiful centre character of *Inez*. She is the most beautiful creation in these volumes—tender and loving, trembling at the smallest danger for her husband; but, when tried for the crime of wedding the Prince, fearless and bold for herself, moving by her courage the stern King; and at last making herself the sacrifice, that her blood might stay the strife of father and son, which the crafty *Manuel* depicted to her. And *Constance*, slighted, hating her successful rival; and yet, true woman after all, coming forward to plead for her life, when condemned. And the stately Monarch *Alphonso*, refusing to answer his revolted son before submission, yet willing to pardon and show grace. And *Pedro*, the frank, rash, fearless soldier, one moment in fierce rebellion, and the next trusting all to his father's mercy. We will give no extract from this play. The reader must find it "one entire and perfect chrysolite." Once begun it will not be lightly laid aside again.

"Gustave Blondeville," the only prose drama, gives an opportunity for considerable powers of humour, which could hardly have been displayed in any of the tragedies. Unfavourable criticisms of the supernatural machinery of this drama is at once disarmed by the frank avowal in the introduction that it was composed for a "spectacle—a play to look at on the stage."

The last play of which we have to speak is "Otto of Wittelsbach." It would require, as the author herself says, an actor powerful both in mind and body, to undertake the part of the haughty impetuous *Otto*, the redresser of wrongs by the strong hand; and then the miserable repentant man, driven from his castle to the caves and coverts of the rocks, till, at last, like the prodigal, he is feasted and he is brought to buy in the halls from whence he went forth. One extract, of great beauty, and we must bring our comments to a close. *Ida*, his devoted daughter, hears of the death of her young brother, worn out by suffering; from the following words of her father:—

Call me—no, there is no word
For my despair conceived sin. The mind of men,
When fanaticism, the myriad sounds that lend
A winged life to thought, never framed a name
For the misery of his children. I was born
To be that first worst murderer. Alas!

Ida. Then he is dead, mine own sweet brother.

Otto. Ay;
I never can speak even by the thin [illegible]
Of [illegible] the [illegible] tender sapling. Thee
The [illegible] I present [illegible]
Ida. Oh, rise! I cannot bear to fall out of him, father!
I will not leave thee. None shall sever us—
Not [illegible] I'll cling to thee in life—
In death, [illegible] ay, and thee in the living words
Around the fallen ones. I'll follow thee
Through the wide world; tend on thee; comfort thee;
Make a home for thee in the savage woods,
Or the caves of the sea-shore! Oh, look upon me
As thou wast wont! Bury not in his grave
All love! Hold me not from thee! Scorn me not!
I am thine own poor child

Otto. Oh, bruised flower,
Whose odorous perfumes breathe the [illegible] sweet!
Around the foot that crushes thee! [illegible]
Wicked [illegible] [illegible] hold on [illegible]
To [illegible]

Such writing [illegible] not with [illegible] This question naturally arises, why have such plays as "Inez," and "Otto" been permitted to slumber in their solitariness so long, when both actors and managers are eloquent in their denunciation of the dearth of original writing fit for the stage? How often are we forced to forsake freshly translating from the French. How few plays worthy the name of the British drama. Which of our spirited managers will manifest their confidence in native talent by producing it for the public? Helen Faucit has once retired from the stage, she has Miss Glyn finally bidden farewell to a London audience. Why may we live there will not be wanting ladies capable of representing [illegible] in a manner the passionate purity of *Inez*, nor the affectionate fondness of the tender *Ida*. While we [illegible] Mitford lays proudly possessed of stirring action according to the stage, they have [illegible] a [illegible] of a well-defined [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] for the peaceful retirement of the study.

Of all the dramatic authoresses, "Fair Rosamond" seemed to us the most pleasing; perhaps, because in this case, previous knowledge furnishes all that a dramatic sketch usually has to supply, as best it may, to explain itself. In this, as in all her plays, Miss Mitford shows great judgment as to the time she says not a word too much. If any one wishes to estimate the naturalness and truthfulness of these dramas, let him read the aforesaid "Fair Rosamond," and then we will not say read, but try to read, an opera of the same name, by one Joseph Addison, which those who, like the writer, know Miss Mitford only through her works, will unite in cordially wishing her many years yet—we cannot say of more perfect peace of mind, but of greater ease of body—and that the day comes to which she seems to be looking, we shall feel that a true lover of nature, and therefore a true poet, has passed from our midst.

"THE LAUNCH." BY G. SMITH.

This [illegible] little affair represents an [illegible] Monday life. Amongst a group of [illegible] with [illegible] boats, [illegible] more adventurous than the rest, [illegible] at starting upon a voyage of discovery in a washing-tub. On [illegible] expression of [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] bark with a [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] features of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINE ARTS.

THE LAUNCH."—PAINTED BY G. SMITH.

have some misgivings as to the result of the day's proceedings. The surrounding landscape, and the figures introduced in the distance, are well conceived; and the whole is painted in a free and effective style. This picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the season 1853.

AN OLD ENGLISH HOMESTEAD," PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, R.A.

(No 212 OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

It is a characteristic of human nature that it delights in contrasts and contraries. When people think of Mr. Redgrave, they think of the cool saloons of Marlborough-house, and the hot rooms of the School of Design. He is often in them. It is true; but at home he is thinking of other places—of shady glens and green lanes; of trawling brooks, and hedgerow elms; the morning grove; the evening colonnade of trees that overhang one another so thickly that the sun is seldom seen to penetrate through them; of pools abounding in trout; of lane-side cottages from which the smoke is seen to curl with an un-London-like tinge—of spots dear to the heart of the Dutch Hobbema and the English Gainsborough. Mr. Redgrave thoroughly understands what the English comprehend—landscape painting. We feel that he renders truly what is before him; no common merit that he is not attempting to improve on nature. He has little (by choice, perhaps) of the invention of a landscape-painter: he does not poetise; he looks on nature, not as Thomson, or Turner, or Milton, or Claude—with an eye microscopically true, but more alive to results; but views it as Hobbema saw it, and as Cowper saw it. "If we feel," says Coleridge, in his brief but famous parallel between Thomson and Cowper, "that Cowper is the more faithful adherent to nature in detail, we are equally assured that Thomson is the truer poet." So with Mr. Redgrave. We should be content to surrender many an ambitious landscape, by Zuccarelli or Poussin for his tranquil and truly excellent "Old English Homestead," engraved in our present Number.

"AN OLD ENGLISH HOMESTEAD."—PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, R.A.

HARWICH.

OPENING OF THE HARWICH RAILWAY.

THIS important line of railway, which will considerably shorten the distance between the metropolis and the Hague and the northern part of Europe, has just been completed and surveyed by the Government Inspector, preparatory to its being opened for passenger traffic. The line branches off from the Eastern Counties, at Manningtree, and the works are of a solid and generally favourable character. The harbour of refuge is making rapid progress; ample accommodation is being provided for the steam boat traffic, and so rendering the port the principal passenger and mail-packet station on the east coast. With a view of seeing what could be done, a trial trip was recently made to Antwerp, by the new iron mail-steam-ship *Aquila*, one of the fleet of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company. Several gentlemen were on board: among them were Mr R. Stephenson, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr Bidder, C.E.; and Captain Andrews. The *Aquila*, which is about 200-tons burden, was designed by Mr. John Dudgeon, and is a first-class mail-packet. She is fitted with a pair of oscillating engines of 120-horse power. Her average speed was seventeen miles an hour during the trip, which she accomplished in a very satisfactory manner, proving herself to be an excellent sea-boat. On the return trip the *Aquila* proceeded to Gravesend, which distance she performed in twelve hours, a remarkably rapid run By the opening of this branch line and the running of the steamers, passengers leaving the metropolis in the morning will reach Antwerp or Rotterdam early in the evening.

The line was opened to the public on Tuesday last. The day was only fixed on Monday, when the authorities called a public meeting at the Town hall, at which a resolution was passed calling upon the people generally to regard the next day as a public holiday, and the shopkeepers to close their shops. Meanwhile, arches were erected, banners, &c., were provided, and Tuesday opened with prospects as cheering as the morning was bright. The bells rang early, and a large crowd assembled to witness the departure of the first train, at eight o'clock.

A band of music, having paraded the street, ascended a decorated platform built over the line near the Harwich station; and the train started, amid music, firing of cannon, &c. A large number of the inhabitants were passengers in the train, which passed along the Essex bank of the river Stour, which, with its beautiful scenery, is scarcely lost sight of for the entire distance to Manningtree. On arrival of the down-train at eleven o'clock, an immense concourse had collected to cheer most enthusiastically their friends and the authorities it conveyed. Altogether it was a day of promise for the people of Harwich who are looking for great things from this line and the North of Europe steamers which are shortly to be put on the station. In the evening a large party of gentlemen—including Mr. J Bagshaw, M.P. for the Borough; the Mayor, &c.—dined together at the Cups Hotel.

ORIENTAL AND TURKISH MUSEUM.

THE engrossing interest of the present Eastern crisis, and the sympathy so extensively manifested for Turkey, in her struggle for independence, seemed to offer Messrs. Oseanyan and Arnavour, the enterprising managers of the present undertaking, a peculiarly favourable opportunity for the formation of an Oriental Museum—being a collection of Turkish costumes, armour, figures, &c., illustrative both of the political institutions and social habits of the Osmanli nation. The idea once adopted

THE TURKISH EXHIBITION AND MUSEUM, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.—A TURKISH DINNER PARTY.

was immediately and zealously put in course of execution, but the number and variety of the subjects undertaken involved an amount of work which could not be performed in a hurry. Accordingly, we understand that not less than ten months of assiduous labour, with a proportionate amount of capital, has been bestowed upon getting up the present exhibition. The apartment in which it is held is the St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park-corner, a spacious gallery, which, as our readers will recollect, was built, and first used some years ago, for the Chinese Exhibition, which, at the time, was immensely popular. The present collection—also, as it happens, illustrative of Oriental life—is, in actual material, to the full as striking as the one referred to; and, in point of the immediate interests involved, far surpasses it in importance. Whilst we cannot go along with the framers of the "Guide-book" in their regret "that the magnificent costumes of the Osmanlis have nearly all been superseded by the more convenient, but less graceful, European modes of dress," we admit the picturesque attractiveness of the former, and highly dramatic interest of the struggles which marked the latter days of their supremacy. In examining the various groups of Janissaries and other military functionaries of the bygone time, and then that of the Divan or Council of Mahmoud, surrounded by his Court, and the officers of State—rending as he goes the description and historical matter contained in the well-written "Guide-book," the visitor obtains a very satisfactory notion of the terrible struggle which ridded Turkey of this social pest, the Janissaries or local militia, and of the stern necessity which led to it. He will also obtain a glimpse into the internal organisation of that remarkable corps, which surpasses in novelty and originality anything that has been written of Oriental life.

Nor is the exhibition confined to subjects of political or State interests. The jealous Osmanli, with his domestic character—wherein, as in all other matters, he is so jealous of the observation of foreigners—is followed up, and his habits portrayed in every relation of social life. We have him in the *hamam*, or Turkish bath—the more ludicrous incidents of which have been so judiciously escaped by Oriental tourists; we have him in the barber's shop; we have him in his *kahoh*, or coffee-shop, playing at draughts, and smoking the everlasting tchibouk or narghile; we have him, surrounded by a choice party of "regular horses," squatting at the dinner table; we find him domesticated in the haren of his establishment, where we find fair ladies smoking and sipping coffee, as they lounge upon sofas, while dancing-girls beguile their time with their graceful efforts; we afterwards go with the ladies, in the *caiques arabe*, or Turkish state voyage to the Sweet Waters of Europe, or Asia, where we find a group of Bulgarians, dancing grotesquely, but with wonderful energy and characteristic effect; or a party of wandering minstrels, equalling monstrously for the edification of the fair holiday folk, whilst an old *sherpete*, or confectioner, retails sugar-plums to the rising generation. We then dive into the streets and bazaars, amongst the *patrollos* of the Turkish capital, stumbling first across a gang of *hamals*, or porters, sweating and steaming under capriciously borne burthens; then upon an old Turkish scribe, writing a letter at the dictation of a female, veiled in her yashmak; then across a family of unhappy, universally persecuted Jews; then stroll into the Bazar, where we find a lady awkwardly squatting on a bench, as she tries on yellow slippers; and then with a sharp turn light on a solemn-looking group, representing an Armenian wedding, the lady-bride being carefully enveloped in a bridal costume, with a blaze of tinsel falling from head to foot, concealing the face.

We have said enough to indicate the extent and variety of the present exhibition, and the intrinsic interest of the subjects illustrated. The spectator, however, will be even still more struck with the admirable character thrown into the countenances and figures; every one of which appears to be a distinct and individual study. Their execution, in wax, by Mr John Bell, is highly creditable; the drawings and models supplied by the manager, in addition to the latest peace. Altogether, a more deserving or interesting exhibition has not, for a long time, been opened in our metropolis; and although, at the advanced period of the year, the season being detentively over, the proprietors can hardly expect to reap an immediate reward for their labours, we have no doubt that, as Christmas approaches—when, perhaps, some of our gallant fellow-countrymen will be on their return from the campaign—they will experience a large share of public patronage.

We have enclosed one of the subjects in this exhibition, namely, that of the dinner-party.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—Mr. Dickens's last story, "Hard Times," has been very cleverly dramatised for this theatre, and on Monday proved successful, with a crowded house. Its effect on the stage is much greater than might have been expected. The theme of the fable is of some subtlety, and the moral consequently requires delicate and careful application. The insufficiency of utilitarianism for the adequate education of the human being is the leading doctrine of the novel, and the same great social lesson is prominently insisted on in the drama. The task, therefore, has been applied with success to the understanding to be stored with facts. *Louisa* and *Tom Gradgrind* are denied the opportunities of cultivating the former. There are no stage-plays, no closet-poesies, no public vauntings, wrestlings or tumblings, no private spouting or acquisition of the "light fantastic toe," no intellectual instruction. Accordingly, on their first introduction to the world, both stumble—the one makes trial of dissipation, the other marries without loving. The fortunes of this pair, however, form but an episode in the drama; and their characters receive rather than give influence to the action. The lady is tempted to matrimonial infidelity, but finds refuge in the counsels of "her guide, philosopher, and friend"—her husband; thus proving, we think, that a utilitarian education is better than none. She had early acquired the habit of submitting to a teacher, and, in the hour of trial, her recort to him was not in vain. Miss Gordon enounced this scene with much pathos and effect; and we may state in general that the piece was well cast. Mr. Barrett, in particular, in the banker-husband, boastful of his low antecedents, and the manner in which he had pulled through the world, was in great force; and, if he somewhat exaggerated the part, succeeded, at least, in making it specially characteristic; the subordinate parts were well filled by Miss Julia Harland, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Farquharson. The orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. Tully, were good; and the piece, in its ensemble, was put upon the stage in a very creditable manner.

DRURY-LANE has re-opened, but with a great diminution of the strength of the company; for it would seem that Reeves, Formès, Reichart, and Madame Ruderesdorff no longer belong to it. Madame Caradori has re-appeared in "Lucrezia Borgia," and Mdlle. Agnes Bury in the "Sonnambula."

THE WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will hold their first annual meeting at Salisbury, commencing on the 18th of next month, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., who, on the 14th, will receive the members and subscribers at Wilton House. Salisbury abounds with mediæval architecture; the British and Saxon Remains in the neighbourhood are very important; and a temporary museum will be assembled in the Council Chamber; altogether forming a programme of rich and varied attraction.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will meet at Chepstow, on Monday next, under the presidency of R. Bernal, Esq., M.A. The history and architecture of the castle, church, priory, town, and wall, of Chepstow, will be illustrated in papers, to be read by the members; as will also the antiquities of the principal period found in the district; whilst the excursions promise much for the lover of the picturesque.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The leading feature in the Money-market, this week, has been the publication of the arrangements for the contraction of the new Turkish loan. Its amount is £5,000,000, in a Six per Cent Stock, of which £2,000,000 will be issued at the price of 85, with the option on the part of the subscribers to take another £1,000,000 within a month on the same terms. The remainder will be brought out at 85 within five months. The whole of the revenue of Turkey and Egypt—£3,282,000—will be remitted direct to London on account of the subscribers. These terms being very liberal, and the loan having received the sanction of the Government of England and France, very large amounts have been already subscribed for, and the Scrip has borne a good premium viz., from 2 to 5. As Turkey has no other foreign obligations to meet, there is no doubt whatever that the whole of the five millions will be subscribed for.

As regards the Consol-market, we may observe that it has been firm, considering that three accounts have fallen due; but the actual business doing has been small. In prices, no material change has taken place. On Monday, the Three per Cents were done at 93¾ up to 93⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝ to 94; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94¼ to 94⅜; and Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11-16. Bank Stock was 203½ to 205½; India Stock, 227; Exchequer-bills, par to 2s prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 98¼; 1859, 98. The business done in National Stocks, on Tuesday, was very moderate: -The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅝ to 93¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 93⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94¼; and Consols for Account, 93⅝ ⅜; Long Annuities, 1859, 4⅛; Ditto, 1860, 4⅜. Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. to 1s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 97½ to 98¼. There was rather more inquiry for the Shares of Joint-Stock Banks on Wednesday. The Three per Cents Reduced remained 93⅝ ⅜ to 93⅝; the Three per Cent Consols, 93⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94⅛ ¼; Consols for Account, 93⅝; Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11-16; Ditto, 1859, 4⅛; Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. to 1s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 1859, 98. On Thursday the Market opened steadily, at 93⅝ ⅜ for the Three per Cents, closing at 93⅝ ⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94⅛. Long Annuities were 4⅛. Exchequer Bills were the same.

The week's transactions in Foreign Bonds have been extensive, viz.—£120,000 from Australia, £134,000 from New York, and £84,000 from the West Indies. There has been a fair demand for gold on Continental account, and about 120,000 has been forwarded to Hamburg.

There has been a moderately steady market for Foreign Bonds, the prices of which have been tolerably firm. The leading quotations are as follow:—Mexican Three per Cents, 24¾; Colombian Five per Cents, 67; Spanish Three per Cents, 28⅜; Ditto New Deferred, 18⅝; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61⅛; Dutch Four per Cents, 94⅛; Brazilian Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto Small Six per Cents, 103; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 70; Ditto Three per Cents, 52½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86⅝ ex div.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dull:—Australasia have marked 86. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19½; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London Joint-stock, 17⅞; London and Westminster, 29; Oriental, 6⅞. In Miscellaneous Securities there has been a fair business done: Australian Agricultural, 43½; Australian Royal Mail, 39; Crystal Palace, 4⅜; General Steam Navigation, 29½; Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, 9; New Zealand, 1¼; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1¾; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 66; Royal Mail Steam, 56; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¾; South Australian Land, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 1¼; Victoria Docks, 1⅛; St. Katharine Docks, 74. Canal Shares have moved off slowly, as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 134; Birmingham, 95½; Coventry, 214; Derby, 88; Grand Surrey, 50; Lough borough, 97½; Oxford, 110; Regents, 16; Rochdale, 68; Stafford and Worcester, 107; Stourbridge, 265. Berlin Waterworks have realised 1¾; East London, New, 29; Ditto, Extension, 7½; Kent, 7½; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 100 ex div.; Ditto New, 15⅜. The following prices have been quoted for Insurance Companies' shares:—Alliance, 18 ex div.; City of London, 32½; Canopy, 1½; Crown, 1⅛; European, 19½; Globe, 129½ ex div.; Imperial Fire, Felinè, 4½; Phœnix, 153; Rock Life, 7½; Royal Exchange, 239 ex div.; Sun Fire, 206; Ditto Life, 58; United Kingdom, 5; Bridge Shares have realised:—Hungerford at 12; Vauxhall, 21; Waterloo, 42; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 38½; Ditto of £7, 26.

Mock-Railway Shares have been flat, owing to the decline in some of the leading descriptions; nevertheless, the market generally has been tolerably firm. The following are the closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 62⅜; Caledonian, 62⅜; Cork and Bandon, 1; East Anglian, 1⅞; Eastern Counties, 1¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60; Great Northern, 83½; Ditto, B Stock, 121; Great Southern and Western—Dublin, 97½ ex div.; Ditto, Cork and Limerick, 71; Great Western, Irredeemable, Four per Cent, 95; North British, 60; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½.

FOREIGN Great Indian Extension, 1⅞; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, 101¼; Great Luxembourg, Constituent Shares, ⅜; Ditto, Obligations, ⅞.

In Mining Shares scarce y any business has been done, and prices are quite nominal.

Friday Evening.

The Consol-market has been very steady to-day, and prices have been fully supported. The Three per Cents have marked 93⅝ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94⅛ ¼. Exchequer-bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares only a moderate business has been done.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale to-day's market; yet the demand for samples of both home and foreign was rather limited, the amount of the sales done in all kinds was small, and on no article was there, at Monday's average. There was a moderate inquiry for foreign wheat, but very little was done. Barley was in request to notice in its value. The imports have been small. Flour and oatmeal were steadily sought after, and full prices, as on Monday's decline in value. The malt trade was dull, and the quotations had a slow, want tendency. There was more business in the oat trade, at full prices. Beans were in good demand, and were readily held at a trifling advance. The imports of the latter continue small.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 950 barrels; oats, 710; flour, 410. Irish oats, 1000. Foreign—wheat, 4600; barley, 2050; oats, 3830; flour, 300 sacks, 3180 barrels.

[illegible] last, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 50s.; grinding barley 24s. to 26s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 28s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 62s.; Ware, 72s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 74s.; Kingston and Ware, per 20 lb.

[illegible] potato flour, 37s. to 39s.; Yorkshire and Cork, [illegible] 37s. to 39s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 40s. to 42s.; white peas, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 34s. to 36s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 55s. to 56s. per sack; Stockton, 52s. per 280 lb.

[illegible] condition, but the business done is by no means extensive.

[illegible] 74s. to 76s.; Baltic crushing, 63s. to 66s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 60s. to 62s. per quarter. In oats, the demand is limited. Yellow Russian, 30s. to 32s.; [illegible] 30s. to 31s.; white ditto, 31s. to 34s.; and tarcs, 30s. to 32s. per quarter. For beans, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. For peas, [illegible] 36s. to 38s. per quarter. For flour, [illegible] 40s. to 42s. per sack.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 77s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 10d.; rye, 40s. 10d.; beans, 36s.; peas, 37s. 2d.

The Six Weeks.—Wheat, 80s. 11d., barley, 36s. 3d.; oats, 24s. 10d.; rye, 40s. 8d.; beans 37s. 8d.; peas, 38s. 1s.

Duties on Foreign Corn. Wheat, [illegible] oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s. Seconds of Grain and Flour.—Wheat, 10,000 quarters; barley, 1000; oats, 1000; flour, 9000 sacks, [illegible] 2000 quarters.

No packages have been sold this week. About 8000 have changed hands, on former terms. Privately, the demand is steady, and common sound coopers are worth 31s. per tun.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled firm, and the quotations are well supported in every instance. Barbadoes has changed hands at from 34s. to 38s.; Demerara, 34s. to 41s. 6d.; Mauritius, 35s. to 41s. 6d.; and Bengal, 32s. to 34s. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at from 44s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 12s. to £5 15s.; new ditto, £3 to £4 4s.; old clover, £3 10 to £5 5s.; new ditto, £3 3s. to £4 4s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £2 per load.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell, 15s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 16s.; Ridsdale, 15s.; Eden Main, 22s. 3d.; Belmont, 22s.; Hill on, 21s.; Stanley, 22s. 6d.; Cassop, 23s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The plants in accounts being rather more favourable, the duty is called £70,000. Our market is very inactive, and the quotations are almost nominal. The following are the imports are:—96 bales from Zealand, 16 from Antwerp, 15 from Dunkirk, 69 from Rotterdam, 66 from Hamburg, and 2 from Genoa. Mid and East Kent pockets, £4 to £6 6s.; Weald of Kent, £11 2s. to £14 10s.; Sussex, £1 to £12 12s. per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—We were fairly supplied with beasts in to-day's markets. All breeds moved off steadily, at an advance of prices of Monday of 2d. per 8 lb. Shoep the show of which was moderate, were in steady request, and the quotations were well supported. There was a slow inquiry for lambs, but we have no change to notice in their value. Calves were in good supply and heavy request, at Monday's decline. Scarcely any business was doing in pigs. Much over-night stock was left on hand. Prices:—Beasts, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; small ditto, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; Scots, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; Sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; Lambs, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; Calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; Pigs, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. per 8 lb. sinking the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Quarters of beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 15.

3rd Foot Lieut.-General H. Thomas, C.B., to be Colonel.
20th Lieut.-General H. Thomas, C.B., to be Colonel.
34th Lieut.-General the Hon. H. L. Butler to be Colonel.
4th Regiment of Foot Assistant-Surgeon G. M'Culloch, M.D., to be Surgeon.
4th Dragoon Guards Assistant-Surgeon J. Mitchell to be Surgeon.
5th Light Dragoons; Assistant-Surgeon A. D. Home to be Assistant-Surgeon.
1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: Lieut. and Captain J. F. Cust to be Adjutant.
6th Foot: Assistant-Surgeon A. R. Hudson, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon.
9th Foot: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class E. La Basse to be Surgeon.
31st: Assistant-Surgeon W. F. F. Frey to be Surgeon.
34th: Assistant Surgeon G. Yeoull to be Assistant-Surgeon.
Hospital Staff: Staff Surgeon of the First Class W. C. Humfrey to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Surgeons J. Marshall, G. K. Pitastro, and A. M'Grigor to be Staff-Surgeons of the Second Class. Assistant-Surgeons J. F. Mellis, H. Hulsh, F. H. Baxter, and H. Somers, to be Staff-Surgeons of the Second Class; Assistant-Surgeon W. Brown, G. J. Davenport, W. Bradshaw, J. F. Longhurst, A. Hawkins, and T. J. Riddle, to be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces; Medical Clerk R. Stuart to be Purveyor to the Forces.
BREVET.—Brevet-Col. G. C. De Pitt to be Brigadier-General, while employed on Special Service; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Williams to be Colonel, with local rank, while employed on Special Service in Turkey.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 14.

The following promotion, dated the 7th instant, has taken place consequent on the death, on the 5th instant, of Rear-Admiral of the Blue Capt. H. Eden to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. And the following Captains on the retired list have been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admirals without Incurring of pay:—Captains R. Patton and E. Aitchison.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

G. CRICKMER, Lowestoft, Suffolk, saddler.—I. COOK, Sunderland, painter.

BANKRUPTS.

A. H. EDGLEY, Petersfield, Suffolk, linkeeper.—P. PIMER, Gravesend, cigar merchant.—F. WILDBORE Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, draper.—W. JEVOIT, Norwich, grocer.—J. T. JENKINS, Lewisham-road, Lee, tailder.—H. J. ASHLEY, Newbury Berkshire, artist.—G. HOLDEN, merchant.—H. DAVY, Farnham, Surrey, linen manufacturer.—W. HUDDS, Paignton, Devonshire, coach and cab proprietor.—W. SHAW and H. SHAW, Mold-green, Yorkshire, dyers.—W. COVENEY, Manchester, silk manufacturer.—S. STANSFIELD, Little Hulton, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. M'DONALD, Portobello, spirit merchant.—T. SCOTT, Edinburgh, grocer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 18.

1st [illegible] Lord Cecil Pratt to be Captain.
1st [illegible] M. Brown and R. A. Manners to be Lieutenants; J. J. Heywood, H. S. Hawkins, [illegible] to be Lieutenants.
7th [illegible] to be Lieutenant; F. H. W. [illegible] to be Ensign.
7th [illegible] Major J. M. Scott to be Quartermaster.
9th [illegible] A. G. Dongan to be Lieutenant.
11th [illegible] R. W. H. Fowle to be Lieutenant, L. H. Hewson to be Ensign.
13th [illegible] the Hon. J. C. Dundas to be Lieutenant; Ensign Hon. H. Rous to be Ensign.
31st [illegible] Blunt to be Lieutenant, F. G. Armstrong to be Ensign, Lieut. D. Lord [illegible] Lieutenant.
34th [illegible] E. Moodie to be Lieutenant.
60th [illegible] Lieut. Lindsay to be Lieutenant; W. S. Brooke to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign W. Mearnstie to be Lieutenant; T. D. Baker to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign C. W. Bortley to be Lieutenant; G. W. Anglin to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensigns W. S. C. Pinwill and J. P. O'Loughlin to be Lieutenants; Ensign A. D. [illegible] Ensign.
[illegible] Brevet-Lieut.-Col. [illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
[illegible] Brevet-Major [illegible] to be Major.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain; Lieut. L. Rooke to be Captain [illegible] Hepburn to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Ensign Goddard to be Lieutenant; Ensign S. R. Barnaby to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign T. E. Hourigan to be Lieutenant; F. G. B. Parvet to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign M. Rooke to be Lieutenant; G. D. Ensign to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] P. C. [illegible] to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] A. Shaw to be Lieutenant; C. R. Wilmot [illegible] Lieutenant.
[illegible] Hazard and R. [illegible] Lieutenant to be Lieutenants.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, W. H. Cooper to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, W. H. Cooper to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] to be Lieutenant; J. Barrett to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign H. Reading to be Lieutenant; J. J. Kendall to be Ensign.
[illegible] W. Wright to be Ensign.
[illegible] Capt. J. May [illegible] to be Captain; Lieut. L. Rooke to be Captain [illegible] Hepburn to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Ensign T. Goddard to be Lieutenant; Ensign S. R. Barnaby to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign T. E. Hourigan to be Lieutenant; F. G. B. Parvet to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign M. Rooke to be Lieutenant; G. D. Ensign to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] P. C. [illegible] to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] A. Shaw to be Lieutenant; C. R. Wilmot [illegible] Lieutenant.
[illegible] Hazard and R. [illegible] Lieutenant to be Lieutenants. P. T. Dickens, Gentleman, to be Ensign.
[illegible] Gunners G. B. Scofield, G. E. Cooley, E. D. Radcliffe, and C. Hubbard, Gentlemen, to be Lieutenants. W. Lamb, Esq., R. Vernon to be Ensigns.
[illegible] Ensign J. W. Gray to be Lieutenant; J. A. Bell [illegible] to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign R. G. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; W. Wallace, Esq., Ensign to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Ensign to be Lieutenant; H. White to be Ensign.
[illegible] Ensign T. H. Carleton to be Instructor; G. R. G. Black to be Ensign.
[illegible] Lieut. A. B. Lightfoot to be Captain; Lieut. J. Hennah, F. H. Dykes [illegible] Lieutenants.
[illegible] and West India Regiment Ensign J. Watson to be Lieutenant.
[illegible] Battalion of Winchester: Capt. S. Dunning to be Assistant-Adjutant.
[illegible] Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Lawrence, K.C.B.; Sir W. Caldwell, K.C.B., and the Earl of Lucan to be Lieutenant-Generals who employed on a special service in Turkey.
[illegible] Major [illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Brevet-Major R. G. Handley, [illegible] to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. MEE, Bath, Berlin wool and fancy needle repository.

BANKRUPTS.

H. KNAPP, late of Cirencester-place, Now-road, a w of Chalon building.—S. H. [illegible], jun., Stock Exchange City, dealer in stocks and shares.—T. CHANCEY, Sydenham, Kent, builder.—J. [illegible], Leicester, [illegible].—E. THIPP, St. Helen's, Lancashire, and Hanford coal, [illegible], dealer in railway and mining shares.—H. [illegible] Ross, Herefordshire, innkeeper.—[illegible] Wolverhampton, [illegible] carrier, boarding house keeper.—W. [illegible], Huddersfield, draper.—M. RAWKES, [illegible].—H. SAKELET, Huddersfield, common brewer.—T. DEANS, Backfield, Lancashire, draper.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Newcross, the wife of Alexander Christie Thomson, Esq., of a son.
On the 7th inst., at Sheriffhales Vicarage, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Edwards, of a son.
On the 10th ult., at South Kilworth Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. A. Pownall, of a son.
On the 1st inst., Mrs. Percy B. St. John, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Southe d, the wife of the Rev. F. Thackeray, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Ramsgate, the wife of Mrs. H. Forbes, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at the Cloisters, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Prore, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at Sheridge, in the county of Worcester the wife of the Hon. and Rev. C. Colville, of a son.
On the 2nd of May, at the Parsonage, St. Mary's Stunt, Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of the Rev. E. Strong, B.A., late of Wadham College, Oxford, of a son.
On the 17th inst., the wife of Sir G. J. Thomas, Bart., of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., the wife of Col. Cecil Cumberland Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Buckler Farm, [illegible] Berks, Lieut. [illegible], Esq., of Lowside, Yorkshire, eldest son of the late J. [illegible], Esq., of Lowside, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Joseph D. Barker, Esq., of Wakefield.
At the parish church of Old Sampford, on Thursday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. R. W. Eustace, brother of the bride, and Incumbent of Bampton, Devon, the Rev. Alexander Eustace, of the late Richard Bowden, of Formby Hall, Lancashire, to Emma Isabella, daughter of the late W. O. and Lady Eustace, of Saunderton, Bucks, to the county.
On the 3rd inst., at the church of La Forest, Jersey, the Rev. C. F. Cary, Thomas Cary Sandys, youngest son of the late James Sandys, Esq., of the Meadows, to Miss Marion only child of R. Palmer, Esq., late of Mill Mead, Guildford, and Anabella Gurney.
On the 12th inst., at Landley, Dorset, J. W. Bull, Esq., Gidgeham, to Helen Lucy, second daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Bull, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex.
On the 9th of June, at the Residency, Indore, W. Shakespear, Esq., Major Cavalry, to Mary Dundas, second daughter of R. H. Hamilton, Governor-General's Agent for Central India.
On the 15th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, R. Lloyd, Esq., 6th Royal Regiment, second son of the late Rev. [illegible] Lloyd, Rector of Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, to Mary Hannah, late Commander, Royal Navy, only daughter of the late Major-General Sir [illegible] Boardman, K.H.
On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, R. S. Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt, to the county of Gloucester, to Mary, youngest daughter of Major-General Lindsay, of Balcarras, in the county of Fife.
On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. H. Chetwynd, Esq., of Longden Hall, in the county of Stafford, to Blanche, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. A. Talbot, Rector of Ingestre, in the same county.
On the 15th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, E. Thornton, Esq., H.M. Charge D'Affaires to the Republic of New Granada, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir F. Thurston, G.C.B., to Mary, widow of A. Melville, Esq., of Dumfries, and daughter of J. Maitland, Esq.

DEATHS

Very suddenly, universally respected and regretted, Captain Webster, late 11th Regt., eldest son of the late R. Webster, Esq., of Lt. Dragons Guards, leaving a widow and numerous young family to lament their untimely loss.
On June 10, at Clarence, after twenty-five years' residence in Africa, J. Beecroft, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Governor of Fernando Po.
In June, at Goncora, near Pernambuco, Brazil, Lieut.-Col. Watkins, commanding 22nd N.I., while en route to Mount Abou.
On the 13th inst., at Bridgwater-park, the Dowager Lady Drewer.
On the 30th ult., at Quebec, Lieut.-Col. George Hogarth, C.B., H.M. 26th Regiment, Cameronians.
On the 11th inst., Major Henry Gordon, 38th Regiment M.N.I.
On the 12th inst., at Hay-place, Crayford, Kent, Isabella Bertha, the infant daughter of James Macgregor, Esq., M.P.
On the 11th inst., at Kensington Palace, the Rev. J. Jackson, her Majesty's Chaplain, aged 60.
On the 14th inst., at Bolton Lodge, East Barnet, Maria, relict of the late Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., aged 79.
On the 4th inst., at Nutbrook, near Chepstow, Lucy, third daughter of the late Meredith Jones, Esq., of Clytha Park, Monmouthshire, after a short illness of twelve days, deeply regretted by her family and friends, aged 18.
On the 15th inst., at Tottington, Capt. C. West, Royal Navy, aged 67.
On the 18 inst., at Bonsgrove-ash Rev. Col. Brook of the Retreat Service, Madras Army.
On the 20th ult., at Marine, W. T. Mountain, late of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, aged 50.
On the 11th inst., at Sandfield, Isle of Man, Jessica, relict of the late Rev. J. Cresswell, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Governor Smelt, of that island.
On the 14th inst., at Bolton Lodge, East Barnet, Maria, relict of the late Lieut.-General Sir E. Barnes, G.C.B., aged 79.
On the 14th inst., after a few days' illness, Miss Sarah Lapidmadge, of Wivil anstown, aged 78.
On the 8th of April, suddenly, at Augustus, South Australia, Ann, the dearly beloved wife of E. P. Nesbit, Esq., and younger daughter of the late Four Fairs, Esq., of Priory-road, Wandsworth road, and Battersea-fields.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, 21st AUGUST, and during the week, the OLD CASTAWAY; the SPANISH DANCERS in a New Ballet, the Gipsy Queen, in which Senora Nena and Senor Rafo will give the Characteristic Dances of the Spanish Gipsies; with AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

HENRY RUSSELL at the LYCEUM THEATRE for Thirty Nights, commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 21st, and every Evening. Doors Open at 8; Song at 8 precisely. Stalls, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box-office, every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Barrack Ober and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday, at 3 every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box-office, every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. Seat of War. The Diorama of the BALTIC, DANUBE, and BLACK SEA, including CRONSTADT, SEBASTOPOL, CONSTANTINOPLE, and ST. PETERSBURG, is now Exhibiting daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Insects in, queen of Spain Expenses of the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Gloucester—the Sultan of Turkey—the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 2s.

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK-CORNER, Piccadilly. Open daily from ELEVEN till TEN (Saturdays excepted, when it closes at SIX). Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 6d. Saturdays, 3s.; Children, 2s. 6d. Family Tickets for Five, 10s. Herr Herbert's Band are engaged, and perform from half past twelve till five daily.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the Late Viceroy of Egypt, has been added to the Collection. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform by the kindness of Colonel Packe, every Saturday at Four o'Clock, until further notice. Admission, One Shilling; Monday's Sixpence.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square.—Chemistry, by Mr. G. F. Ansell, Monday, 3; Tuesday, 3; Thursday, 2; Friday, 3. Positional Equivalents, Wednesday, 3. Light, Saturday, 3. Sounding Glass explained by Mr. W. H. Hirt, Tuesday, 7.45. Natural Magic, by Mr. Malcolm, Monday, 7.30; Wednesday, 7.30. Voltaic Electricity, Tuesday, 3; Friday, 3. Mechanics, by Mr. C. F. Partington, Thursday, 3; Saturday, 3.30. Songs and Sayings of Samuel Lover, by Mr. H. Hirst, Monday, 3.15; Friday, 7.30. Isothermal Lines, by Mr. Hogg. R. A. Workmanship of Exhibition of Machinery and Manufactures, Mon., at and 7.5 [illegible] Tuesday and Thursday, 3.15. Grand Organ, 2 to 5 daily; Tuesday and Thursday, 8.15. Dioramic Miscellany, including Views of Rome, the Pyramids, Disc and Brilliant Chromatropic Effects. Hours of Exhibition—Monday, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10 (Saturday Evening excepted). Admission, 1s. Schools and Children under ten, half-price.

LECTURE on PHRENOLOGY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, at Eight p.m., by Mr. M. DICK, Practical Phrenologist, 2 Wardour-street. Terms to Non-Members of the Institution, 1s. each.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On these days the charges at the doors for admission is as

It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 5s.

Tickets, [illegible] conveyance from London Bridge and Adelaide to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at the several Agencies in London.

Season Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £4 4s. each; with boat conveyance by railway, £5 5s. (the usual discount allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.

August [illegible] By order

BOARD of TRADE.—Department of Science and Art.—Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

Director—Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S.

During the Session 1854-5, which will commence on the 2nd of October, the following course of Lectures and Practical Demonstrations will be given:—

1. Chemistry.—A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2. Metallurgy.—J. Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.—[illegible]
5. Geology.—[illegible]
6. Geology.—[illegible]
7. Applied Mechanics.—Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics.—G. G. Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is given by Mr. Hood.

Persons desirous of being admitted as Associates may pay the sum of £20 for two years, in one payment, or two annual payments of £20.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chymistry, the laboratory of which, for practical instruction, is open from [illegible]

The [illegible] Laboratory [illegible] £7, £5, and £3 [illegible] Laboratory [illegible] Laboratory [illegible] Laboratory

H.M. SCREW GUN-VESSEL, "WRANGLER."

This is one of the new class of vessels, just built by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, for the Baltic; Lieut. Commander H. E. Risk, R.N. Her length is 155 feet, beam 26 feet; her engines, by Maudsley, are 160-horse power; she carries two 68-pounders (Lancaster guns, each weighing 95 cwt.); and two 12-pound howitzers.

We add a few details of other new vessels of the same class. The six new gun-boats, *Pelter*, *Pincher*, *Ronzer*, *Snapper*, *Glowzer*, and *Ruby*—four of which are now building at Pitcher's yard, North fleet, and two at Deptford Dockyard—are of extraordinary steam power, on the high-pressure principle, and non-condensing. These vessels are all of light draught of water, and of very heavy armament, and will in all probability realize more completely the true idea of what gun-boats are required to be in every useful respect.

The *Arrow*, Lieut.-Commander Jolliffe, built by Mare and Co., of Blackwall, with engines by Humphrey and Co., has been tried down the river for a short time. The *Arrow* presents an elegant specimen of a dashing cruiser. She has the fine lines of a wholesome sea-going yacht, with all the substantiality of a strong, stout man-of-war, that can not only fire 98-pounders, but can take her chance in receiving them. Her hull is long low, and sweeping; her masts not very tall, but well-proportioned and raking; whilst her rig, that of a three-masted schooner, sets her off admirably, and gives a saucy character to the handsome craft. Her two guns are new 95 cwt. pieces of ordnance, fitted amidships on slides, and adapted to throw shells of nearly 100 lb. weight. She has also four howitzers. Her machinery, which is all placed under the water-line, upon a recent trial, worked smoothly and efficiently: there was not the slightest heating, and the vibration on board was scarcely felt at ninety revolutions. Lieut. Hore's ship, the *Beagle* (also built by Mare and Co., with Humphrey's machinery), with the *Arrow*, is the first instalment of the despatch squadron. Of their tonnage and class (470 tons and 160-horse power), these vessels are, beyond comparison the best designs ever turned out by the Admiralty. They not only look well and float well on the water, but it can be seen at a glance that they possess those properties that stamp them at once as the real "cavalry of the fleet."

These will be really effective gun-boats, and will throw into the shade the paddle wheel gun-boats of which we have heard so much, and which have been obtained from the Prussians. The difference and value of the two classes will at once be palpable, when it is considered that the screw gun boat has all the machinery protected at six feet draught of water: while the Prussian gun-boats' paddles not only offer a square target to the enemy's gunners, but it leads the marksman also to drop a shot into the machinery, to the ruin or destruction of the vessel.

H.M. SCREW GUN-VESSEL "WRANGLER," BUILT FOR THE BALTIC.

SVEABORG.

This Panoramic Sketch, taken on the 24th of May last, and, in addition to a general view of the Fortress of Sveaborg, and a portion of the town of Helsingfors, represents an interesting incident of the war—the reconnoissance of the fortifications. On the above day H.M.S. *Dauntless*, in company with the *Basilisk*, stood close in under steam to reconnoitre, and counted thirteen ships, three of which were steamers. A three-decker was found head and stern under the batteries, commanding the entrance. There were five large ships anchored behind Bak Holmen, so that, by springing, their united broadsides could be concentrated on the entrance. A two-decker commanded the entrance westward of Langorn; a two-decker was anchored somewhat eastward, opposite Kinggo Sound, with a Blue Admiral's flag at the fore. Three Admirals' flags, red at mizen, were counted.

Mr. Hill, in his "Travels on the Shores of the Baltic," recently published, observes, "The whole of the Gulf of Finland may be termed Russian waters; the coasts upon the north being formed by the province of Finland, and those upon the south by the Germano Russian province of Esthonia. The north side of this gulf seems to have more particularly attracted the attention of the Russian Government, if we may judge from the pains that have been bestowed upon the fortification of its ports and havens.

"If we trace the northern coast from Abo, passing towards the east, the next fort we meet with is that of Gustavsvorn, at Hango Head, which forms the extreme south-western point of Finland. Shortly after, lying north-east of this point, is the port and fortress of Eknas; and next to these, the strong fortresses of Sveaborg, defending the approaches to Helsingfors, the present Russian capital of Finland, beyond which, still proceeding eastward, are the fortresses of Viborg.

"Almost the whole of the coasts of this gulf are encompassed by dangerous isles, which consist, for the most part, of mere granite rock, and are sometimes surrounded by sands and shoals, with narrow and serpentine channels between them, in which lie sunken rocks, often only a foot or two beneath the surface of the water.

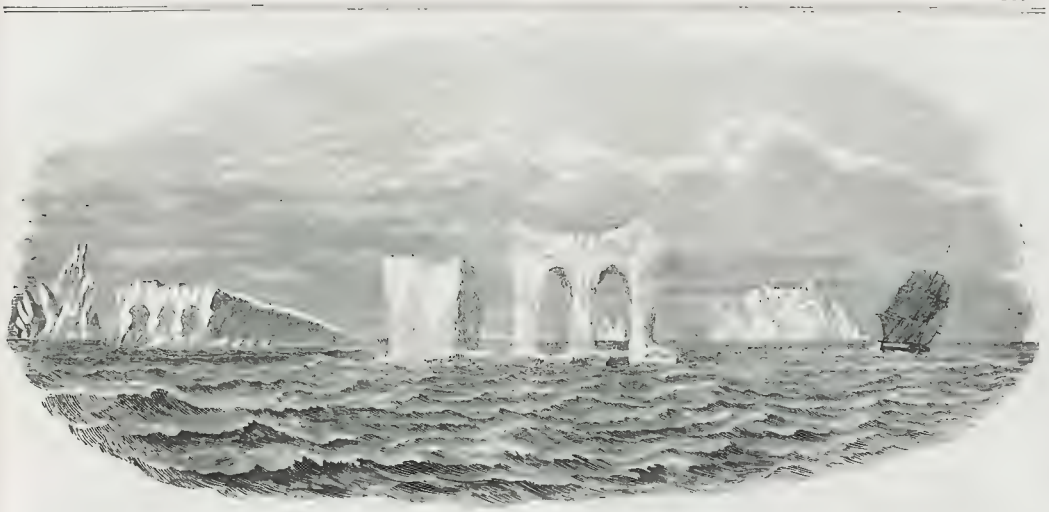
"The town of Helsingfors, as we approached, presented much the same appearance as Abo, with everything exaggerated which characterizes

CATHEDRAL. STORA KANTAN. LANGORN. WEST SVARTO.

STEAM-SHIPS RECONNOITRING AT SVEABORG, IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

GUSTUS YARD. OBSERVATORY. GUSTAF SOUND. BAK HÖLMEN KUNGS HOLMEN.

SVEABORG, IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.



PASSAGE OF THE SHIP "MEDWAY" THROUGH ICEBERGS, ON HER HOMEWARD VOYAGE FROM MELBOURNE.

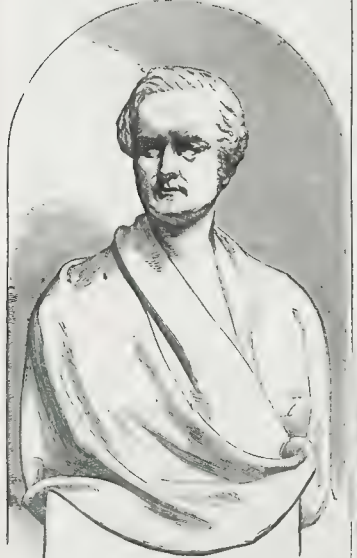
terises the Russian style of building and decorating towns. After passing a series of strong fortresses which defend the approaches to the town upon several islands on our left, our eyes rested upon the same novelties as at Abo, of broad streets, public places, and spacious houses, all upon a larger scale, and more glaring with yellow and green paint, than those which compose the ancient capital.

"The town of Helsingfors is built upon a peninsula, or promontory, and more immediately defended by the two forts of Brabeig and Ulricsbourg, placed on the main land within the port, which is said to be capable of admitting sixty or seventy line-of-battle ships, all riding at anchor under the cover of these forts. The proper strength of the place, however, lies in the magnitude of its outer defensive works, which are of the most formidable description, and go under the general term of the fortresses of Sveaborg They occupy no less than seven islands, several of which are united by bridges. Casemates appear to be formed in them for no less than 6000 or 7000 small arms; and the united fortresses are said to mount 800 cannon, and to possess a garrison of 12,000 men. Some of these formidable works are formed by cutting and fashioning the solid rock; and there are magazines, arsenals, and barracks both upon one of these islands and upon the mainland. There are even docks upon the same tongue of land upon which the town stands, that have been partly cut out of the solid rock."

In the View are shown the Cathedral of Helsingfors, the new church in the form of a Greek cross; each side is terminated by a hand-some portico of Corinthian columns, and a dome rises in the centre. It stands on a large mass of granite, and may be seen some miles from the town. In the lower section of the view is prominent the Observatory.

THE PEEL TESTIMONIAL AT OLDHAM.

The Bust of the late Sir Robert Peel, executed in white marble, by Mr. Alexander Munro, of London, has been lately placed in a niche in the



MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL. BY A. MUNRO.

waiting-room of the Public Baths at Oldham. Several members of the Council and of the Testimonial Committee, present on the occasion, expressed their high approval of the Bust as a work of art, and a faithful likeness of the deceased Baronet: it is manly, and expressive in minute subtleties of feature and character.

On the tablet is the following inscription, in black letters:—

These Public Baths originated from a subscription raised in honour of the memory of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and were completed by the Corporation of this Borough, A.D. 1854.

The Baths will be ready in a short time, and it is expected that they will be opened by the Mayor with appropriate ceremony. They have cost about £4500.

CATASTROPHE FROM LIGHTNING.

On Thursday week the village of Capel St. Mary, about seven miles from Ipswich, was visited with a terrific storm, by which three children were killed, several others were wounded, and the National School was reduced to the ruin shown in the accompanying Illustration.

The school was situated at the western end of the village, and was a detached building, within an enclosure. It was two stories high, the ground floor comprising the school-rooms—the western end being occupied by the boys, the eastern end by the girls.

Between two and three o'clock from twenty eight to thirty boys, and from fifty to sixty girls, were assembled in the schools, repeating their lessons. At this time the storm burst over-head with awful severity, the rain falling in heavy torrents. In a few minutes the lightning struck the top of the western gable, which was composed of lath and plaster, and descending in a slanting direction to the earth, split the wall open from top to bottom, dashing in the windows, one of which was driven into the middle of the boys' room. At the same moment, the apartment was filled with flames and dust. Mr. Alexander (the schoolmaster) was instantly rendered unconscious, and remained so for two or three seconds; the whole of the children lay upon the floor, some apparently lifeless, and others screaming piteously for assistance. To add to the horrors of the scene, the lightning, which had run along the ceiling had ignited the thatch roof, and the flames, owing to the wind, communicated with the bed-curtains and the furniture.

In the village, flames were first observed by a Mrs. Richardson, in a house distant about one hundred yards: she saw the roof of the school-house on fire, and several of the children rushing into the road screaming for help, and she ran to the spot. Upon entering the school she found three of the boys lying dead upon the floor. The affrighted children were removed to a place of security, and the bodies of the dead were conveyed into an adjacent hovel.

The school house, furniture, and a great proportion of the clothing and work, were entirely destroyed.

Next day an inquest was held upon the bodies, which presented the appearance of abrasions of the skin on the foreheads and ears, with a livid colour of the features, as if produced by strangulation. The scene of the catastrophe was a mass of blackened rafters and charred ruins; the only portion of brickwork remaining consisting of a stack of tall chimneys, with the wreck of the kitchen.

After hearing the evidence of Mr. Alexander, the schoolmaster, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, by being struck by lightning."

In the accompanying Sketch are shown the remains of the gable struck by the lightning. The portion of the floor upon which the two figures are standing was the spot whereon the three children were killed, as pointed out to the Artist of the Sketch by the master of the school.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE SHIP "MEDWAY" AMONG ICEBERGS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following very interesting account of the homeward voyage of the *Medway* from Melbourne, Victoria:—

About daylight, on the 21st of April, we weighed anchor, and by midnight were off the Otway Lighthouse. We continued our voyage, with baffling winds from the north-east, until we reached about the latitude of 56° 57" S., and longitude 141° 10" W. Here the wind drew round to the westward, which enabled us to make good way. The sea, it was observed, from having been very irregular, with much swell, became smoother, although the breeze continued unabated. A portion of sea-weed had also been seen, indicating something anomalous in our distant position from any land. To the surprise and gratification of the passengers, it was reported early on the following morning (the 17th of May) that some icebergs had been passed during the night; and both to windward and leeward several more were visible. We speedily turned out, and saw to windward three large bergs. On the same day we sighted several others of large size; some a mile and a half in length and a mile in breadth, and with an elevation of two or three hundred feet from the level of the sea. At this time the thermometer stood at 46° on the poop, the wind being from the northward. The atmosphere was humid; and it became necessary to proceed with great caution, as we had evidently got amongst a large field of ice. We passed several huge pieces of drifting ice. The atmosphere became very hazy towards evening, which in these high latitudes and in the winter season closes in very early, it being quite dark by about four o'clock p.m.; a strict look-out was therefore kept, but no casualty occurred during the night. Next day, the weather becoming thicker as evening approached, evidently presented sufficient cause for caution on the part of the captain; and to his cool judgment and discretion is owing (so far as human agency is concerned) the preservation of our lives and of the ship. By his orders the vessel was kept under easy sail, and, according to his own words, as manageable as a boat. Every precaution that experience could suggest under such circumstances being resorted to, we were proceeding very carefully through the thick haze on the night of the 18th of May. The tea had been removed from the cuddy, and the passengers had settled down to their various evening amusements - the dial hand pointed to the hour of seven p.m., when a noise was heard on deck: the Captain sprang from his seat; his quick ear had caught the cry from the look-out; and in a short time was heard distinctly, "Ice ahead!" At this time a large berg was seen right ahead, apparently so near, that it was reported on board that the jib boom had scraped it. The noise of the sailors in shifting the sails, in order to wear the ship round, combined with the general consternation, occasioned breathless emotion amongst the passengers, who momentarily expected a fearful collision. This condition of mind was, however, quickly relieved by the cry of "All's right," and the captain and mate shortly after, assuming all the composure they could, assured us of our narrow escape. The iceberg had so much the semblance of a ship under full sail, as to deceive more than one experienced eye.

After this providential escape, we proceeded under easy sail, until about 8 midnight, when all ahead and to the leeward seemed glowing with reflected light, and on closer examination, an immense expanse of ice presented itself. The captain now determined to remain in clear water until daylight. Large masses of drifting ice were visible and an exten-

REMAINS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL AT CAPEL, NEAR IPSWICH, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

sive group of immense bergs seemed to be connected by a continuous chain of detached ice. The ship was accordingly put about, and we remained under easy sail in the clear water, until daylight, when the yards being closely braced, we endeavoured to get to the windward of this wide field of ice. About noon it was on our lee bow, when it presented the appearance of one vast continent of ice: this was in the latitude of 60° 14′ S. and in the longitude of 128° 20′ W. We had now passed through a thick cluster of icebergs, extending about 280 miles from east to west; how far it stretched southward, we had no means to ascertain. The thermometer was sufficiently indicative of the absence of much ice to the northward, even which point the wind was blowing, as it never fell below 39°.

Perhaps in no voyage, excepting for the purpose of discovery, or in the whaling trade, has such a vast accumulation of ice presented itself. The last berg we passed was to the northward of this immense field; it was smaller than the rest—perhaps half a mile in length, and a little less in width; we passed close to the leeward of it, not being able to weather it. This was in the latitude of 58° 14′ S., lon. 129° 30′ W., and appeared to be a fraction of the barrier line of ice, which had drifted up from the southward, and had been carried to their respective destinations by the currents. The barometer was closely consulted during the whole time. The atmosphere was throughout very hazy, and the variation was from 39° 20′ to 39° 50′. The wind continued from the north-west, varying a few points to the north.

At length we emerged from this belt of icebergs, and, making as much northward as would serve our purpose to keep out of harm's way, we continued our voyage by the Cape Horn. During the first day we sighted, in a.l, about fifty bergs; on the second day we were close upon two large bergs (but the weather was too thick to enable us to see beyond the distance of a ship's-length; and, on the third day, the vast continent before alluded to probably including a cluster of some hundreds—one of which, in particular, was very conspicuous, occupying about two miles in length, and a mile, or more, in breadth, and towering to a height of probably 300 feet. We now had an opportunity of sketching one berg, which presented a remarkably picturesque appearance, like a colossal Gothic structure resting on the bosom of the ocean. The other bergs included in the sketch, are exact representations of those belonging to the same group.

In our further progress round the Horn, we fell in with more ice. It was the commencement of the winter in these latitudes, and the wind drawing round to the south, the thermometer fell considerably, but did not sink below 29°. For eleven days we were without an observation, so that we were obliged to proceed by our dead reckoning for this period, which, on account of the strong current that prevails here, is liable to a great error. However, on obtaining a sight after this lapse of time, the calculations were found to have been kept with unusual exactness. The only danger to be apprehended by the Admiralty, marked down in our charts, nowhere presented themselves, and the most northern of the Auroras, shown in our charts, we must have sailed over without sustaining the least damage, though thereto, on the evening of the 25th of June, it hited another iceberg, and, the wind blowing from the south and, the cold made a great impression on our Australian constitutions. We continued our course to the north-eastward, and on the following morning fell in with much loose ice in the latitude of 56° 50′ S., and longitude 47° 42′ W. To the windward, the remains of what must have been an immense berg originally, was most distinct, being about two miles from us, the base still occupied a large space of water, perhaps a mile in length, its talus or summit had been washed by the heat, and its irregular surface was washed by the surf which was breaking over it. Immense masses of ice had been detached, and were floating in all directions around us. Our situation was not unattended with danger, although, it being daylight, and the atmosphere clear, the peril was sufficiently apparent to guard against it. The white crests of the waves all around us may, however, have deceived a practised eye, more especially as the great bulk of these dissolving masses lie beneath the surface of the water, and are sometimes very difficult to discern close upon them. We had no choice but to proceed right through them with a breeze, which, under easy sail, carried us along at about ten knots, when we passed one of the masses within a yard. Again the merciful hand of Providence was over us. A fair wind brought us to the verge of the south east trades, and we had thence a fair passage to Old England, after all our detentions and dismal forebodings.

Captain [illegible] account of the Antarctic Regions, describes a great barrier rampart of ice as stretching out to an unexplored distance, and rising to an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea. From this region of ice immense masses are continually detached by the divellent movements caused by the unequal expansion and contraction of the mendicants. During the alternations of temperature, the noise that accompanies the operation of these disturbing powers resembles that of thunder; and immense bergs are in this way detached from the barrier range, and carried to the northward by the currents, increasing in bulk by the fresh snow which is continually accumulating on its surface. It is estimated that considerably more than half the mass lies beneath the surface of the water, and it is ascertained that this portion is undergoing continual waste, by the action of the water underneath, the warmer particles of which, rising to the surface in consequence of their specific gravity, whilst the colder particles, that have given off their caloric to the surrounding atmosphere, are descending by the same law. The ascending currents coming in contact with the solid mass beneath the surface, restores it to its former state of water, and by this means gradually liquifies so great a proportion, that eventually the centre of gravity is so changed, that the iceberg turns completely over, and that part which formerly occupied the under surface becomes now the upper, and the process of decay and waste is rendered visible in the cavernous and cellular appearance it presents. To those who have been engaged on whaling voyages in navigated the Polar Regions, the turning over of icebergs is a familiar circumstance. In all probability the remarkable berg, with its gothic arches, has undergone this evolution, and atmospheric influence has effected that process, whereby the structural arrangement has attained to such remarkable perfection.

On board the ship *Meiklejohn*, off Portsmouth,
August 2, 1854. W. B. WILMOT, M.D.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

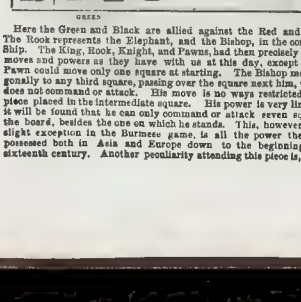
BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

CHAPTER III.—CHATURANGA (CONTINUED).

Before commencing the translation, it may be proper to offer a few brief remarks on the Hindû board and pieces, a diagram of which is herewith inserted:—

DIAGRAM OF THE ANCIENT HINDU CHESS BOARD.

The pieces being arranged as they stand at the commencement of the game of Chaturanga, played by four persons.



Here the Green and Black are allied against the Red and Yellow. The Rook represents the Elephant, and the Bishop, in the corner, the Ship. The King, Rook, Knight, and Pawns, had then precisely the same moves and powers as they have with us at this day, except that the Pawn could move only one square at starting. The Bishop moves diagonally to any third square, passing over the square next him, which he does not command or attack. His move is no ways restricted by any piece placed in the intermediate square. His power is very limited, as it will be found that he can only command or attack seven squares of the board, besides the one on which he stands. This, however, with a slight exception in the Burmese game, is all the power the Bishop possessed both in Asia and Europe down to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Another peculiarity attending this piece is, that not one of the four Bishops, allied or hostile, can attack any of the squares on which the three others are allowed to move; hence, we see clearly the meaning of a verse in the Latin poem given by Hyde, from a MS. of the twelfth century, preserved in the Bodleian, viz, "Firmum pactum Calvi tenent, neque sibi noceant," i.e., "The Bishops maintain a solid compact not to hurt each other." Vide Hyde, "Syntagma Dissertationum," 4to, page 158.

TRANSLATION OF THE SANSKRIT TEXT.

Yudhishthira said to Vyâsa, "Explain to me, O thou super-eminent in virtue, the nature of the game that is played on the eight-times-eight squared board. Tell me, O my master, how the Chaturâjî *(a)* may be accomplished."

Vyâsa thus replied: "O my Prince, having delineated a square board, with eight houses on each of the four sides, then draw up the red warring on the east; on the south, array the army clad in green; on the west, let the yellow troops be stationed; and let the black combatants occupy the north.

"Let each player place his Elephant on the left of his King; next to that the Horse; and last of all the Ship; and in each of the four armies let the infantry be drawn up in front. The Ship shall occupy the left-hand corner; next to it the Horse; then the Elephant; and lastly the King; the foot soldiers, as already stated, being drawn up in front *(b)*.

"If, on throwing the die *(c)*, the number should turn up *five*, the King or one of the Pawns must move; if *four*, the Elephant; if *three*, the Horse; and, if the throw be *two*, then, O Prince, the Ship must move.

On the moves of the Pieces.

"The King moves one square in all directions; the Pawn moves one square straight forward, but smites an enemy through either angle, in advance; the Elephant, O Prince of many lands, moves (so far as his path is clear) in the direction of the four cardinal points *(d)*, according to his own pleasure; the Horse moves over three squares in an oblique direction; and the Ship, O Yudhishthira, moves two squares diagonally.

General Directions for Play.

"Let each player proceed in his course with excessive care, and remember that the King is the most important of all. O, Prince, from inattention to the humbler forces the King himself may fall into disaster. The Ship (from a central position) commands nine square squares, but the Horse commands eight; therefore, the Horse bears the higher value *(e)*. The Pawns and the Ship usually be foe, subjecting themselves to capture; the King, the Elephant, and the Horse may be foe without subjecting themselves to destruction *(f)*. O, my Lord, never let a player place his Elephant in front of a hostile Elephant; if any man of sense should do so, he will be deemed guilty of imprudence. Only in three cases, where there is no other resource, should a player place one Elephant *en prise* of another; such is the decree of the sage Gotama *(g)*. Should a player have it in his power to capture either of the hostile Elephants, it is preferable to slay that on the left hand *(h)*. In order to attain those situations (on the board), called the Singhâsana and the Chaturâ, the King is to be preserved at the expense of the whole army, the Elephant even included.

Peculiar situations of the Pieces, conferring certain privileges, &c.

"I will now explain to you, O Prince, the nature of certain situations, &c., that may occur in the course of play, viz., *Singhâsana*, *Chaturâji*, *Nripâdrishta*, *Shatpada*, *Kâkâkshita*, *Vrihannauka*, and *Gâdhâvati*

"1. *Singhâsana.* When a King moves to the square of another King, O Yudhishthira, then to is said to have gained a *Singhâsana* (i.e., a throne). When he gains a Singhâsana by slaying either of the adverse kings, he then wins a double stake, otherwise it shall be a single stake When a king, O Prince, has gained a throne by his own ally, then also he gains a Singhâsana, and thenceforth he commands the allied forces along with his own *(i)*

"2. *Chaturâjî.*—When a player, after having attained possession of his ally's throne, succeeds in capturing the two adverse Kings, his own King still remaining on the board, then he is said to have gained the Chaturâ When the Chaturânga is afoot on the part of a player, by the latter's King slaying the last of the hostile Kings, then he is entitled to a twofold stake, otherwise it shall be a single stake. O Prince, when, in the game of Chaturanga, a King slays the last of the adverse Kings on his own square, then is he entitled to a fourfold stake; and when thus a Singhâsana and a Chaturâ occur both at the same time, then, O Prince, it shall be deemed only a Chaturâ when the Singhâsana likewise.

"3. *Nripâdrishta.*—When a player has got the two adverse Kings into his possession, he own King still remaining on the board, then, should his allied King have been already captured by the adverse forces, he is entitled to reclaim (by law) his ally, which procedure is called Nripâdrishta; but, so long as the two adverse Kings are not in his possession, the captured ally is to be deemed as *Bandhaka*. When an allied King is ransomed, or exchanged for one of the adverse Kings, both of them are thenceforth considered to be out of play.

"4. *Shatpada.*—When all the eight Pawns has reached the opposite end of the board, he is then distinguished with the title of Shatpada (*ṣa*), and assumes the power of that piece (Rook or Knight, or square he may have attained to) the opposing forces of the Rook, or that of the King, is not entitled to the rank of Shatpada, but of Pandu. the player who is still in possession of three Pawns is not entitled to [illegible] as he is deemed a *Bandhaka*.

"5. *Kâkâkshita.*—When, towards the end of a game, a King remains alone, [illegible] his forces have been captured, such a situation is called Kâkâkshita, and the King, being thereby circumscribed, according to the decisions of all the [illegible] is neither entitled to victory nor liable to defeat.

"6. *Vrihannauka.*—When three Ships happen to be in contiguous squares, and the fourth ship can be played into the remaining one, such a position, the situation is called Vrihannauka; and the last player takes possession of all the o hers *(m)*.

"7. *Gâdhâvati.*—When, in the course of the game, a player is left with only the Ship and a single Pawn, the Pawn is then called Gadhâvati (*u*), and is not subject to the restriction on the move of becoming a Shatpada; that is, he may become a Ship, Knight, Rook, or even King, according to circumstances."

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TRANSLATION.

(*a*) I have deemed it best, in the first place, to give the Parâsic extract uninterruptedly; and I now proceed to offer a few observations on such passages as seem to me deserving of, or requiring, further notice. Sir William Jones has erroneously stated that this game is more frequently called "Chaturâjî." Now, the term Chaturâjî is not applied to the game at all; it only denotes a certain advantage that may arise in the course of play, which ensures the most complete species of victory, equivalent to our Checkmate. The precise nature of the term Chaturâjî is clearly described in the the original; and, as will be seen in the translation, there is one passage in that very paragraph which for ever decides the point, viz., "O Prince, when in the game of Chaturanga," &c., evidently showing that Chaturanga is the game, and Chaturâjî one of its technical terms. It is needless to add that Sir William Jones's error has been a hundred times repeated by more recent writers.

(*b*) It would seem, at first sight, that this is a mere repetition of the last sentence; but such is not the case: the former sentence would have remained vague and indefinite without the latter.

(*c*) The die alluded to is an oblong, four-sided one, used by the natives of India to this day in some of their own peculiar games, such as the game of Chaupar, in which, according to Abu-l-Fazl, the dice used had "on one side, one spot; on the second, two; on the third, five; and on the fourth, six." In a similar manner the dice for the Chaturanga had the four numbers, two, three, four, and five, thrown by them. Those also the two and five, being opposite each other, so as to make the amount seven, as in our own cubic die. I think it highly probable that the ancient *tessarae* of the Greeks and Romans were so named, not from their square or cubic form, but from their having four faces. The literal meaning of the term, in all its variety of spelling—such as *tettares*, *pessares*, &c.—is simply "the four," or "the fours," which would hardly apply to the cube of six faces.

(*d*) Sir William Jones and his learned friend the Brâhman, Râdha Kant, have fallen into a very serious error respecting the move and power of the Elephant. They have translated the passage, "the Elephant moves in *all directions* as far as his driver pleases;" and further on, it is added, "The Elephant, we find, has the powers of our Queen, as we are pleased to call the *minister* or *general* of the Persians." Now it so happens that the expression used in the original admits of no doubt as to the Elephant's move. It is the adverb *chatushcoṇa*, which simply means, *in the four cardinal directions*—*i.e.*, east, west, south, and north. Had the author intended to indicate the power of our Queen, he would have used the expression *sarvatah*—*i. e., in all directions*, which term he applies to the move of the King. As for the Elephant, then, in the game of Chaturanga, had precisely the move of our Rook; and we may add, once for all, that the present move of our Queen is not of older date than three and a half centuries back.

(*e*) We shall afterwards see, when treating of the medieval game of Chess, or *Shatranj*, that the powers and value of the Rook, Knight, and Bishop, which remained the same as in the ancient Chaturanga, were to one another, respectively, in the proportion of the numbers *six*, *four*, and *two*, or, according to some, *or—and-a-half*.

(*f*) The text of this stanza is at first sight a little puzzling, if not absolutely unintelligible. I take the author's meaning to be, that the Ships and Pawns mutually capture each other, but are not allowed to capture a superior piece. The King, Elephant, and Knight, however, being of higher rank, are allowed certain special privileges: viz., the King can take any piece whatever belonging to his two adversaries; but he is not himself liable to be taken, except by a King, Elephant, or Knight. In a similar manner, the Elephant could capture any of the adverse forces at pleasure, and was liable to be captured only by a King, Elephant, or Knight. Lastly, the Knight could take any of his adversaries within his range, but was himself subject to be captured only by a Knight, Elephant, or King.

(*g*) Gotama, as Sir William Jones has already observed, was an eminent legislator and philosopher. That he should have condescended to record his decision on the merits of certain moves in Chess, is probably a license on the part of the poet, in order to confer the more honour on the game

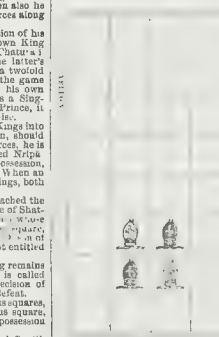
(*h*) Sir William Jones, in commenting on this passage, says, "the last rule is extremely obscure." Now it so happens, that, instead of being obscure, it affords us a ray of light of no small importance. We learn from it that the adverse forces of each party were those on the right and left of the board; consequently those opposite, at the top, were the allied forces. Thus, the Green and Black were allies, as also the Red and Yellow. Indeed, we should have inferred as much, although the author nowhere expressly asserts it, from the nature of the game. Were we to suppose, for instance, that the Red and Green were allies, the battle and danger would fall chiefly, if not entirely, on the Green. The Red would merely have to move forward his Pawns, in comparative security, to the opposite side, through his ally's quarters; but, by remaining on the opposite forces the risk to be incurred is precisely the same for all parties. As to the mere propriety of slaying the Elephant on the *left hand*, it is obvious enough. For example, Green has to pass his Pawns forward, under the protection of his pieces, on the left hand side of the board, where the Yellow Elephant is directly in their way, and much more likely to give them a rough reception than the Elephant of the Red, which is on the right hand, and less able to gain their range, owing to his own Pawns, which stand in front of him. To this we may add, that the very approach of his own allies impede the movements of the Red for attacking the Green when further advanced. Finally, the Red is obliged to keep a sharp look out on his right, from which quarter the hostile Black are threatening to take him in flank.

(*i*) Hence it must have occasionally happened, that only one player on each side remained, to conduct the whole allied forces, and this result very naturally gave rise to the mediæval game of Shatranj, of which more hereafter.

(*k*) The term *shatpada* denotes *six steps*, and corresponds with what we commonly call *guessing* a Pawn. In the Chaturanga, a pawn could only attain one square, to become a Ship, Horse or a Rook; in the Shatranj, as we shall see hereafter, the *shatpada* was compelled to become a *farzin*, or "counsellor," and nothing else.

(*l*) The Râkshasas literally signify demons or giants; but the term was applied to the inhabitants of Lanka, or ancient Ceylon, probably from the gallant and desperate defence they offered against their northern invaders under Râma, the King of Ayodhya, now called Oude. It is further evident from this stanza that the situation called Kâkâkshita was equivalent to what we call a drawn game.

(*m*) The curious situation called *Vrihannauka*, or "concourse of the ships," can occur only in five particular portions of the board, viz, in the four central squares, and also within a square of each of the four corners, as will appear from the following diagram:—



Such a situation may have resulted as follows:—1st. The Red and the Yellow Ships have each made two strides towards the centre, and then one stride more towards the Green's corner. 2nd. The Black has made three strides from his own corner towards that of Green. Now let us suppose it is Green's turn to play his Ship, which as yet is unmoved; he leaps over the Black Ship, which is now close to him, and thus he completes the square. In like manner the same situation may occur within a square of each of the other three corners; and also in the four central squares, after each Ship has made two strides in that direction. From all this we are to infer that he who brought in his ship last, so as to complete the *concourse*, destroyed the two hostile ships, and applied that of his ally to his own use. This Oriental alliance, then, seems to have been rather of a passive kind, and certainly not over cordial; for we have seen two instances in which a player might be coolly plundered by his ally, first of his throne, and secondly of his ship.

(*n*) The term *Gâdhâvati* means "Strong" or "Secure" Pawn. This privilege seems to have been a species of chivalrous courtesy that was shown towards the losing party; of which some traces remain, though of a different kind, in the modern Indian game at this day. It is a rule observed among the natives of India, when playing their own game, that, when the weaker party has only one piece left, that piece cannot be taken as long as he acts defensively in protecting his King. It would further appear that some such rule also prevailed in the Levant during the middle ages, as may be inferred from Twiss, Vol. II., p. 14, where he states—"Pinocnus mentions that in the Levant it is sometimes customary to play with a *Pezzo di Tregua* (Piece of Truce), which Damiano calls *Pezzo Fidato* (Trusted Piece), to which is given the privilege of not being liable to be taken except when it actually attacks the enemy." In Latin Chess Manuscripts of the middle ages we also find a piece similarly privileged—*Per Fiducium*, as it is termed. This, however, we shall enter into more fully when we come to treat of the mediæval period of the game—i.e., of that which prevailed in Asia and Europe from the sixth to the sixteenth century of our era.

THE SWEDISH COURT.—There are good grounds for believing—or rather it is certain—the Imperial Court of France has of late been in direct and frequent communication with the Swedish one, and that this communication is not yet concluded. There are not a few grounds of sympathy between the two. His present Majesty of Sweden is the son of an illustrious French General and of a distinguished French lady, who still lives, and who makes no secret of her warm attachment to her native country. The present King's father always remained a Frenchman at heart, as well as in language, and through that father he is indebted for his throne to that dynasty which is now ably represented by Louis Napoleon. All this will, no doubt, have some weight with King Oscar, particularly as his son, the Crown Prince, appears to have arrived at the conviction that a war with Russia would be popular, not only with the well-disciplined army, but with the great majority of the people of Sweden.—*Letter from Stockholm.*

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—Intelligence has been received from Captain Kennedy, who had entered Prince Leopold, in the *Phœnix*, at the end of June. The report of the season was highly unfavourable, both as to the preceding winter and present season. For many years it had not been known so severe, and there is some fear that Captain Inglefield may not be able to cross Baffin's Bay, and so reach Beechey Island, in which case the absent vessels, and especially Captains Maclure and Collinson, will not be relieved this year, and we must remain ignorant of what has been done in prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition. It seems possible, however, that the unusually large quantities of ice which have been seen in the Atlantic during the spring, and even the summer, may have been occasioned by the disruption and descent of large bodies in the northern part of Baffin's Bay, leaving it comparatively free, while the narrower portion at the southern outlet has been choked. It is thought, therefore, that as Captain Inglefield proceeded to the northward he would find the less hindrance to his progress.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

LINCOLNSHIRE FARMING.

THE meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Lincoln led to a challenge, by some men of Norfolk, to show half a dozen farms in that county against the same number on the Heath and wolds of Lincoln. It is to be hoped that this challenge will not end in mere talk; because, although wagers could do little towards deciding on the respective merits of the two counties, the report of the judges—which would, or should, be a detailed one—would show the modus of farming in the two first counties of England. In an agricultural point of view, Lincoln and Norfolk are in a totally different position. Norfolk was one of the earliest counties in England in which the important agricultural improvements, which were the result of the Dutch and Flemings, were introduced. From Flanders the turnip—on the cultivation of which all good farming rests—first found its way into Norfolk. Norfolk differs from Lincolnshire, too, in being more amply supplied with labourers, and in having had, before the era of railroads, a manufacturing market close at hand.

Perhaps the best known in connection with the agriculture of Norfolk is that of Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who, during a long life, devoted himself with energy and success to the improvement of a naturally poor soil by good farming and good stock, and long leases. He was one of the great landed proprietors who, following in the footsteps of Lord Somerville, and availing themselves of the experience and example of Francis Duke of Bedford, set the fashion of agricultural-minded landlords—a fashion which has been of such enormous advantage to the country, by spreading through its length and breadth the stock brought to so high a degree of perfection, by Bakewell in Sheep, and by the Collingres in Short-horns. The sheep-shearing of Woburn, and afterwards of Holkham, became famous wherever agricultural improvement was appreciated. At the present time Norfolk has several improving landowners, and some farmers of the first class whose names have a European celebrity.

Coke, of Holkham—for that is his agricultural name—left his mark on Norfolk in the shape of improved live stock than in improved processes of tillage. His introduction of the Devon, superseding an inferior local breed; and he did good service by assisting to render fashionable the new Leicester sheep, by which all the improvements in our Long wools have been effected. But, although Norfolk may, perhaps, boast one of the first, and certainly the largest cultivated farm in the world, the county has had to struggle against the disadvantage of traditions which the improvements of the age have put out of date. For instance, the turnip sown broadcast was a wonderful step in advance, as a root crop, a hundred years ago, when grown by Lord Somerville; but the turnip sown broadcast, as it may still be seen in Norfolk and at the famous farm of Tiptree, is terribly bad farming.

Lincolnshire has not had to contend against old customs and a prejudiced tenantry. The districts which attract attention have been colonised and reclaimed within the last eighty years. The labouring population of the Heath and wolds has always been in number rather under than over the demand, and the supply of tenant-farmers has depended to a considerable extent on migration from other counties. Now it is a well-ascertained fact that in agriculture, as in manufactures, improvements are carried on most vigorously by emigrants unshackled by ancient prejudice.

In 1770 Arthur Young made his first agricultural tour through Lincolnshire; and, at that period, with the exception of a few favoured spots in the vicinity of ancient Church domains, the sea-bordered lowlands were a succession of lakes, where, in winter, the ague-smitten inhabitants carried on their decoys, and, in summer, with the help of stilts and boats, gathered crops of rich rank hay; while on the high ground, the heaths, and wold,—gorse covered—gave sustenance to a few miserable sheep. The lowlands first benefited from the great drainage works, which were vigorously pushed early in the present century. Since that period, the introduction of the steam engine has dried hundreds of thousands of acres, and substituted heavy crops of cole or rape and corn for unwholesome fens, fit only for eels, and wild duck. The hissing of the steam-engine has driven away

The bittern booming in the marsh,

and substituted the partridge and corn-crake.

On the wolds—a bank-bone of sloping hills of light land that ran through the county from north to south a transformation into thriving farms has been effected by "turning down the wolds, fed off with sheep" of the farmers finding courage to spend the money needful for reclamation, under the shelter of a tenant-right custom, established by the great landlords of the county, with the Earl of Yarborough family at their head.

In 1794, as Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Arthur Young made his second tour of inspection, he found that more than 150 000 acres had been reclaimed by embankment and levelled cuts. The first drainage improvements were effected by taking advantage of the natural fall of the ground to get rid of superfluous water. Windmills, for pumping from a low to a high level, were introduced by, and copied from, the Dutch; but, useful as they were, it not unfrequently happened that the rain fell in summer, and the wind failed in autumn, just when most needed, and the corn, fit for cutting, required reapers in boats, or, if cut, floated away here and there with the floods. The steam-engine has done much toward protecting the fen farmer from these unnecessary losses. Near Boston, Algakirk, Billingborough, Sempringham, Hackenby, there are wide tracts of grazing land, formerly covered with water, which carry a bullock or three sheep to an acre. To drain the lowlands of Lincolnshire, artificial outfalls have been constructed, towards of 400 miles in extent, at a cost of little less than one million and a half sterling. At the Fode-hole Drain, near Spalding, in September and October, 1848, two engines of 80 and 60-horse power consumed 600 tons of coal in pumping from 28,000 acres of land.

It is on these low-lands that the warping process is carried on, by which the alluvial soil held in solution in the Trent and Ouse is, by successive floodings and drainings, made to settle on your land, until a "warp soil" of great depth has been obtained. On this warp soil, crop after crop, even of the most exhausting kinds, may be grown without manure. Those interested in the history of the reclamation of the Fens will find a very good account in a little work published by Mr. Clarke, of Wisbeach. But it is on the heaths and wolds which, within the lives of the fathers of this generation, have been changed from wild gorse to first-class turnip farms, that the agricultural reputation of Lincolnshire chiefly rests.

On Arthur Young's second visit to Lincolnshire the improvements were so great that he thought little remained to do, and he then observed, that, "forty years previously, it was all warren from Spilsby beyond Caistor. A tree was not to be seen, and even a turnip to be seen where thousands of acres now flourish; and the few grown were unhoed, except by gentlemen." At that period Mr. Chaplin, of Temple Bruer, let 3000 to 4000 acres at 2s. an acre, chiefly as rabbit warren. At present one may ride with the hounds from Lincoln to Barton on-the-Humber, and scarcely see such a thing as a rabbit-warren. As for this Temple Bruer estate, Mr. Pusey, in his celebrated tour in 1842, found it converted into a first-rate farm, with a stock occupying, that the eye returned with unsated pleasure to, 126 acres of turnips, to be wintered from 1200 to 1500 sheep, and fed in fold-yards 110 beasts, for which he purchased eighty-five tons of oil-cake. And he observes, "In passing over the Lincoln heath, condemned by the intelligent Arthur Young to barrenness, farm succeeded farm, each appearing to be cultivated by the owner, for example, and not as really the case by a tenant for profit; and so for miles through fields of turnips, without a blank or weed, on which thousands of long-woolled sheep were feeding in netted folds every stubble-field clean and bright, all the hedges kept low and neatly trimmed, every farm-house well built with spacious courts, and surrounded by such rows of long saddle-backed ricks that showed that the yield did not forget to return in August what it had received from the fold in December."

Now, the question raised in 1854, in friendly chat among the farmers of many counties, was not as to the correctness of this often-quoted picture at the time it was written, but whether the Lincolnshire farmers have continued to go ahead, and keep up the distinguished position they held twelve years ago. We think they have. We believe, that with few fancy farmers—such as those who are to be found amusing themselves by experiments made regardless of expense—the general average of tenant-farming is higher in Lincolnshire than in any other county; that more good stock is well housed and fed during the winter; that better implements are used; and that improvements of any kind are more readily introduced into the tenant-farms of Lincolnshire than any other county, although there is no one man who stands in so pre-eminent a position as Mr. Hudson, of Castle-acre, in Norfolk.

After Lincoln heath come the Wolds, which were left to rabbits when Lincoln-heath, with a near market, grew barley and oats, although not wheat. Lincoln-heath now grows six quarters of barley where, in 1799, it only grew three; and four or five quarters of wheat where it was thought the land was too poor to grow any. While, as to the intermediate belt between the sea and the Wolds, Mr. Sidney, in his "Ride through North Lincolnshire, in 1848," says—"The neatness of the general cultivation was as remarkable as the great size of the farm-buildings. The gates, always a sign of good farming, were universally in good order, the fields square, and the corners evenly worked up, the drill system for wheat-sowing all but universal, and the crops consequently well harrowed and clean. On most of the farms the best modern implements were in use; that most useful implement the 'scarifier' was as common as the harrow; Crosskill's clod-crusher passed everywhere; and the wheelwrights' shops had quite a scientific appearance from the number of patent tools and lathes for repair. In every farmer feeds some good beasts, which are to be found with plenty of straw under their feet, not wandering over liquid mud of ill-paved yards."

On a recent visit to the same district, we found no signs of contented agricultural composure. The autumn had been wet, and those pushed in the clay lands in the autumn, and fixed and portable steam-engines were spreading everywhere. On a farm of 1300 acres, of which half was in tillage, the tenant—farming with an agreement for compensation for unexhausted improvements—had laid out nearly £3 an acre for the first two years, on guano, bones, and other tillages, and was then spending upwards of 30s. an acre in the same way. This farm carried 1000 sheep, 100 fat beasts, when to pay the rent, beside some breeding stock. This was not a fancy, but a tenant's farm.

The Wold farms on the Brocklesby estate are, on an average, above 300 acres, having been laid out in the rough by the grandfather and father of the present Earl. Many fields are from 40 to 70 acres; and on one of these we saw magnificent crops of turnips, sown with the liquid manure drill, as a medium for distributing super-phosphate. Now, this new implement was introduced on the Wolds, not by a fancy adventurer, but by one who has farmed the same farm more than forty years, under the Yarborough family, and made turnips succeed gorse, and driven out rabbits with improved Lincoln sheep. It has been remarked by a leading journal that the Lincoln sheep are inferior to the Cotswold. There is no doubt of the fact. The breeder have not, until lately, been under the influence of competition. The Lincoln Royal Agricultural Show will no doubt have its effect. But fifteen years of repeated trials have shown that the fine qualities of the Cotswold cannot be transplanted. They appear to depend on something peculiar to the Cotswold-hills, and to the style of feeding adopted by a few successful breeders.

There are, unquestionably, three points in which Lincolnshire takes a high agricultural position. The customs and traditions of the county make the landlords what is commonly called liberal, but what is in reality wise. They provide the machinery in fit farm-buildings, and secure the expenditure of the tenant by compensation for unexhausted improvements. The tenants are enterprising, not afraid of new implements or new tillages. The labourers are well paid and well fed. The single men and boys live with the foreman. Here is a bill of fare of a Lincolnshire farmer, for the benefit of the "Sheep-shearers and Pitch" counties:—Breakfast: Bread, milk, and bacon. Dinner: Beef or mutton, or bacon, alternately, with vegetables, bread, and cheese. Supper—Bread and cheese. A pint of beer daily." On the Brocklesby estates, it has been Lord Yarborough's endeavour that every married labourer should have enough land to keep a cow.

It is safe to assert that, with room for improvement—where is there not?—the three classes of landlords, tenants and labourers, are better placed, and live in better mutual reation, on the heaths and wolds colonised within the last sixty years; and that the practice of agriculture is, on an average, more steadily progressing than in any other county. The great want is, an intelligent, practically-useful education for the peasantry.

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS IN THE EAST.—A private letter from Varna, dated 27th July, states that there is much sickness among the troops quartered there. Diarrhœa is general, fever prevails, and cholera has broken out with some little violence. The hospital is quite full, the sick filling not only the wards but the passages, and even the staircase. Eighty new cases were admitted into hospital on the 23rd. It was expected that a considerable number of the sick would embark in a day or two. The sickly season does not ordinarily commence till September. The last formal return, up to the 22nd of July, gave 1507 men sick in the British army at Varna and its neighbourhood, the total force being 25,600—the proportion thus being a trifle under six per cent. In addition, 300 men, the majority of whom were convalescents, remained at Scutari. Between the 22nd and 24th there had been 49 admissions and 16 deaths from cholera in the camps at Devna. The return of cholera cases and deaths from cholera, between the 19th and 25th inclusive, gives—English admissions, 73—deaths, 23; French admissions, 139—deaths, 71.

INDICTMENT AGAINST QUEEN CHRISTINA.—According to the Madrid papers, Maria Christina de Bourbon is about to bring her case of twenty-four millions, which she received unlawfully as Regna Gobernadora, from 1834 to 1840, having married a second time shortly after the death of her first husband; twelve millions which were paid her on her return from France for the three years which she passed out of the country; and thirty five millions, the difference between the money of Spain and that of America, for the ten years that she has drawn her pension on the treasury of Cuba; making a total of seventy-one millions of reals. With the sweat of the people the Ransares family raised their palace of the Calle de las Rejas de Bethencourt; acquired the gold mines of Langreo; made its own a great part of the Gijon railroad; took many shares in the canalisation of the Ebro; took a great number in the company of Las Arenas Industrial de Jouy (stock manufacturing company); entered with Senor Salamanca in the participation of various lines of railroad; and established at Havana engines, and other speculations.

THE FETE NAPOLEON.

THE thunder of the artillery from the Invalides, firing at six on Tuesday morning a salvo of 101 guns, announced that the proceedings of the day had commenced. The weather was most propitious, the horizon without a cloud; and already, long before that early hour, a number of promenaders might be observed in the Champs Elysées watching with curious eyes the busy workmen, who from early dawn had been engaged in completing the varied arrangements.

As the morning wore on the crowd increased, and by ten o'clock every point which presented more than an ordinary attraction was thronged with spectators. The general character of the ornamentation was similar to that of last year, and the ground principally selected comprised the garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysées, up to the Arc de Triomphe. Perhaps the best spot to see the principal preparations from was some point in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, from which the eye could range without much difficulty, from the front of the Tuileries garden up the main avenue of the Champs Elysées. On each side, the lofty terrace of the garden was surmounted with a long range of arcades of open woodwork, representing the colonnade of a Moorish building. Every part of this vast piece of lace-like architecture was composed of variegated rods, not an inch wide, arranged with so due a regard to harmony of description of open woodwork, but made wide enough to convey the idea of additional solidity. Every part of these constructions was covered over with coloured lamps, to match the shade of the woodwork beneath, and they were to be lit up at night to furnish forth a marvellous illumination. Round the Place de la Concorde similar erections were to be seen, all gaily painted to match the long range of arcades on the terrace, and, like them, bearing coloured lamps on every part of their surface. Perhaps the Place de la Concorde never appeared to greater advantage, its space seeming almost doubled by the removal of the sunk gardens at the four corners, and the heavy wall of the garden-terrace being replaced by a light and elegant balustrade, surmounted at equal distances by Grecian vases filled with living flowers.

During the early part of the day the religious services performed in all the churches of Paris in honour of the Assumption, which Fête is coincident with that of the Emperor, attracted vast crowds. In the course of the morning, also, provisions were distributed at the different *mairies* of Paris to the indigent and aged, and these, by directions of the Emperor, were furnished with a liberal hand.

A little after twelve an immense multitude filled the garden of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, the tide generally flowing towards the Pont de Jena to witness the boat-races, and to the Champ de Mars to behold the grand military spectacle of the raising of the Siege of Silistria, of which two representations were given, one at two o'clock, and the other at half-past four. Perhaps no part of the amusements of the day had more attractions for the people of Paris than this representation—first, because everything appertaining to war or its imitation is always agreeable to the French nation; and next, because the sympathy felt for the brave defenders of Silistria has been universal with all classes of the population. The temporary theatre on which this glorious episode of the Eastern war was represented was erected on the side of the Champ de Mars facing the stands of the Jockey Club, and was of such vast extent as to cover a superficies of 25,000 metres. It gave the town and fortifications of Silistria—everything in the foreground depicting the ramparts and bastions of a fortified place, blackened with smoke and shattered by shell and fire; whilst behind stood, bright and clear in the sunshine, the mosques, minarets, and private habitations. A large space of the Champ de Mars was enclosed round these minute fortifications, within which the general of the incidents of the attack and defence took place. The principal bastion of the place was at least 150 metres in length, and upwards of 1500 performers lent their aid to impart verisimilitude to the action. The combat was enacted on that luminous theatre was composed of two parts. The action is supposed to commence at early dawn, and numerous sentinels keep careful watch on the ramparts of the citadel, and from the fort of Abd-al-Medjid, which occupies the foreground. Bodies of soldiers are seen to assemble on the advanced works, which they strengthen with the materials which are lying about. Mussa Pacha, the Governor of the place, comes forward with a numerous staff, and reviews the soldiers. Suddenly an alarm is given; peasants and fugitives from the enemy's camp, one old man, describes the Cossacks by their long beards and lances, and exclaims "Le grand Tzar, at their head of cruelty. Orders are given, and [illegible] upon the alert, when, shortly after, a body of Russians appear, and [illegible] encounters; a stronger corps afterwards appear, with General Gortschakoff at their head, and prepare to besiege the town. The Russian soldiers at once commence the construction of a battery right against the fort; gabions, fascines, and bags of earth are brought forward and arranged, whilst the sharpshooters protect the workmen. At last the assault takes place, but the Russians are repulsed with [illegible] fire then ceases, and a flag of truce arrives from Prince Gortschakoff, with propositions to the Governor. Then ensue [illegible] of a large sum of money offered by the Russians to have the place betrayed, and the indignant refusal of Mussa Pacha. Gortschakoff, who is waiting outside, furious at learning the result of his treasonable propositions, gives the signal, and fresh attack in which the Russians are again repulsed, with heavy loss; the Turks make a sortie, slaughter the enemy at their guns, and seize on several pieces of cannon. Mussa Pacha testifies his satisfaction at the conduct of the Turks; his wife and children cast themselves into his arms; a Turkish envoy brings a sword of honour to the Governor from Omer Pacha; it is intimated that the French and English forces have landed, and are coming to relieve the town; a grand ballet ensues, in which various military dances are given, and so ends the first part of the performance. In the second, the Russians return in force, and attempt a more desperate attack than before, but which proves again unsuccessful. Prince Paskewitch intimates that *cette qui coûte* he will obtain possession of the fortress, and a desperate assault takes place. After a series of desperate attacks the Russians are obliged to give way, the Turks [illegible] a sortie, and complete the rout of the enemy. Mussa Pacha is seen returning thanks to Providence for the success of the [illegible] mortally wounded with a shell, and falls nearly lifeless into the arms of his followers. At this [illegible] his wife and children rush to the scene of desolation, the [illegible] warrior embraces them, looks round once more on his faithful officers, and expires.

Such is a brief explanation of the representation which was received with extraordinary applause by the thousands assembled in the Champ de Mars to witness it. On Tuesday, at the close of the second performance, M. Godard, accompanied by four females in allegorical costumes, personating France, England, Germany, and Italy, ascended in a balloon forty-two metres in diameter; and, immediately after, a flotilla of 500 small balloons was launched into the air, bearing the name of a vessel belonging to the three Allied fleets, and variously blazoned on the sides of the balloons.

The illuminations in the evening were upon the most magnificent scale. All up the Champs Elysées the Road Point was erected at each side a long extending range of arcades, clustered over with many-coloured lamps, the effect of which at night must be splendid. For so long a line remaining uninterrupted—for these arcades were not less than three hundred and fifty-four in number—lofty portiques, placed at equal distances at each side, relieved the monotony, and added to the general effect. The fountain at the Road Point had undergone a complete metamorphosis, its gushing waters being silenced, and over its marble circle an immense celestial sphere, studded with golden stars, was suspended, forming a huge region of illumination, which, being covered over with variegated lamps, gave one blaze of light.

All down the Champs Elysées immense lustres were suspended by ropes of verdure along the centre alley from lofty poles placed at equal distances on the side alleys, on the right and left, similar lustres were to be seen; and from every arcade at each side hung a chandelier of one hundred lights.

In the garden of the Tuileries, as if to form a marked contrast with the varied colouring of the ornamentation outside, the principal characteristic of the arrangement was a certain chaste simplicity. All along the principal walks long lines of globes of glass, rivalling the snow in whiteness, were suspended from gilded poles, and in the distance gave one the idea of serried ranks of invincible pearls. Over the two fountains an orchestra had been raised, of blue, white, and gold; the water bathing every side but that at which the performers passed along a narrow passage to gain their seats. Opposite the Exhibition Palace was erected a circular constellation, in which a military band would perform in the afternoon, and at the nearest corners of the Road Point two others stood, for a similar object. All the three were dressed out gaily with flowers, and produced a much happy effect. The letter "N" and the imperial eagle placed occasionally on shields disposed in various parts of the constructions, served to show in whose honour the Fête was given.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

THE laying down of the Submarine Telegraph from Spezzia to the island of Corsica—an event of world-wide importance—has been most satisfactorily accomplished.

On the evening of the 20th ult., at ten p.m., the *Persian*, with the telegraph cable, left Genoa, in company with the Sardinian steam-frigate *Constitucione*, having on board His Royal Highness the Prince of Carignan, the Ministers of War and Public Works, the Ministers of France and England, &c., and arrived off Cape Bianco, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Spezzia, at four o'clock the following morning, where she was joined by the Sardinian Royal Navy steamers *Maistanno* and *Tripoli*, which had been previously dispatched from Genoa for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements. Added to boats and crews from each of the two latter vessels, Mr. Reid and his assistants immediately commenced disembarking a part of the cable, which was to be attached to the station at a point of land called Santa Croce, on the right bank of the torrent Magra, which here divides the Tuscan and Sardinian States. This was not effected near the mouth of the river, but at a point about two miles from the sea, where the [illegible] operation was completed, and telegraphic communication established between the vessel and the land. Unfortunately, the telegraphic cable was not then finished further than a few fathoms in the direction of Spezzia from Genoa, and therefore it has been impossible to report progress immediately. The delay occasioned by broken wires of the external covering which, when [illegible] in the machinery used in laying down the cable, [illegible] thread forced into the eye of a needle which [illegible] all for it; and at the same time it was discovered that the machinery was not sufficiently powerful to arrest the run of the cable the moment [illegible] were discovered, particularly in deep water, where the [illegible] more than two tons of hanging over the taffrail in dead weight. The distance from point to point, by actual measurement, is 63½ nautical miles—76 miles English; and the quantity of cable paid out has been 85 English miles, the extra quantity being easily accounted for by unsteady steering, currents, and stoppages. The time passed was 104 hours from leaving Santa Croce, of which much less than half were occupied in laying down, the remainder having been taken up in repairs to the cable and alterations of the machinery.

On Friday, the 21st, after Prince Carignan and his suite, &c., had visited the *Persian*, she commenced steaming, at ten a.m., accompanied by the Sardinian steamers *Maistanno* (Captain Boyl) and *Tripoli* (Captain Trovano), which were placed under the command of Captain the

THE FETE AT PARIS.—REPRESENTATION OF THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA, IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—FLOTILLA OF BALLOONS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Marchese Ricci, Adjutant-General of the Sardinian Navy, who himself took a passage in the *Persian*. On the first day, the *Persian* was not under steam more than five hours, and anchored for the night at ten p.m.; the next (the 22nd), only five hours and a half; and brought to for repairs and alterations at four p.m., when about twenty-three miles from the point of starting, and in 250 fathoms of water, where she rode safely moored by no other holding than the injured telegraph cable until 8.30 a.m. on the 24th. On the 24th, twelve hours were employed in laying down; and again at night the vessel remained moored by the cable, when she must have been in very deep water, as the men-of war found soundings in the immediate neighbourhood of 345 and 247 fathoms, with a yellow muddy bottom, resembling the deposit carried down by the Arno. On the 25th, she was once more under way at 4.30 a.m., and continued the work of paying out, with frequent short interruptions for repairs, until 6.30 p.m., making altogether thirty-six hours so employed. During the whole passage, the weather has been most propitious. The greatest benefit gained here has been the certainty of its being practicable to lay down a cable in such depths—a fact which has met with great doubts until now; indeed, Mr. Brett was on this occasion recommended by very competent persons to carry his cable under the island of Gorgona, rather than in the direct line, as the water is more shallow there, and his advisers had serious misgivings of his success in a deep sea; but as he felt that if he failed here he should have little hope of success in his farther undertaking between Sardinia and Africa, where Admiral Smyth, in his work on the Mediterranean, gives 500 fathoms, without finding bottom, he boldly decided on the risk, and has certainly most gallantly won.

The Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, of which the first submarine portion has thus happily been laid down, was originated by Mr. Brett in the beginning of 1853, for the purpose of joining Africa with Europe, with the intention of pushing eastward thence, either by land, or viâ Malta, so as to unite ultimately with the telegraphic system now being established in our Indian possessions. The advantages of forthwith connecting Malta with the Continent and England, by means of telegraph, are too evident to require attention being called to it; such communication, if taken from Cape Bon or Malta, would afford facilities for instantly transmitting orders to Sardinia and Tunis for supplies, and thereby obviate the recurrence of such mismanagement as the garrison being run short of provisions, from want of consideration on the part of the King of Naples or the Commissariat. The present company was formed by Mr. Brett, in 30,000 shares of £10 each; and he obtained a concession from the French and Sardinian Governments for the purpose of laying a telegraph from Spezzia to Bona, viâ Corsica and Sardinia, for which the Sardinian Government guarantees 5 per cent for for fifty years on 3,000,000 f., and the French Government 4 per cent on 4,500,000 f.; but, to induce the shareholders to come forward, Mr. Brett undertook the entire work at his own risk and peril on the above terms.

The great work was consummated by a gun being fired on board the *Persian* by an electric spark passing twice to Santa Croce and back, through the whole length of the cable on board and in the water—that is to say, along 449 miles of wire, awakening the echoes of the Corsican hills with the tidings of their now being joined to the mainland by ties which it may be hoped will be found productive of the happiest results to all parties.

LAYING DOWN THE MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLE AT SPEZZIA.

DESTRUCTION OF SULINEH, AT THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

DESTRUCTION OF SULINEH.

(From a Correspondent.)

I ENCLOSE a Sketch, which may be considered a pictorial contradiction to the reported depths on the bar of the Sulineh mouth of the Danube, reported at only five feet, and seven feet, or, at the extreme, nine feet water; whereas there are 11 feet, as proved by H.M.S. *Spitfire* crossing the bar, drawing 10½ feet, on the 17th ult.

The *Spitfire* left Varna on the evening of the 18th. ult., towing a brig, having on board some Turks, horses, &c., to accompany an exploring expedition, by Colonel Hon. A. Gordon, Colonel Dessant and his Aide-de-Camp, and the Commander of the *Spitfire*, Captain Spratt, F.R.S. On arriving at Baltschik, the *Sidon* (Captain Goldsmith) took both vessels in tow, and reached the dreary miserable village of Kustendjeh next morning. Horses, baggage, &c., were landed; and on the following day the party started to examine the Dobrudja, having as a guard (in a country infested with Cossacks) twelve Turks, four artillerymen, and two marines from the *Spitfire*, all mounted on horses. Meanwhile, the *Spitfire* was sent on to the blockading squadron off the Danube, and arrived there with despatches from the Admiral on Sunday at noon. The despatches contained orders for the entire destruction of the small town on the right bank of the Sulineh branch. Part of the place had already been destroyed by the boats of the *Vesuvius* and *Firebrand*, headed by the intrepid, brave Captain Parker.

The high reaches and stockades on the banks afford safe protection to ambushing Cossacks, and were fatally destructive to boats pulling against a rapid stream. As such a resistance was likely to be shown again, and the enemy could shelter himself behind houses, &c., Captain Powell, of the *Vesuvius*, determined on sending the *Spitfire* into the Danube, and was zealously seconded by Lieutenant Johnstone (then in charge of the *Spitfire*), and found practicable by the hurried survey and buoying of the bar.

The steamer took all the boats in tow at 12 30, picked up her surveying-boats, and carried a depth of eleven feet over the bar—her draught being ten and a half feet. She anchored in the river abreast of the town, having, when entering, fired shot and shell to appraise the Cossacks of her approach, and to give protection to the boats. However, the enemy was not to be seen; they evidently evacuated the place on perceiving the steamer coming in. Captain Powell landed with a division of small-arm men, and Commander Popplewell took charge of the boats; and the whole place was soon enveloped in dense smoke and flames—the lighthouse and church being carefully preserved. At half-past four the *Spitfire*, accompanied by all the boats, steamed out of the river Danube, leaving behind her surveying-galleys, under Lieutenant Maunsell and Mr. Wilkinson, to make a further examination of the Bar. By sunset, all had returned, and the town of Sulineh was completely destroyed by fire.

BALTSCHIK.

BALTSCHIK, on the coast of Bulgaria, has of late been a point of considerable interest, from its being the anchorage of the English fleet in the Black Sea.

The accompanying View, showing the town in a valley between the cliffs, is from a Sketch taken by Lieutenant O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*.

The *Patrie* says:—Lord George Paulet, one of the superior officers of the English fleet, gave a splendid fête on board his ship on July 28. A sumptuous banquet, to which a number of French officers sat down, was followed by a dramatic entertainment, consisting of a comedy of Sheridan's, and "A Visit to Bedlam." This magnificent fête will leave souvenirs of the most unfeigned cordiality among the Anglo-French staff.

The following extract is from the memoranda of a gentleman who

BALTSCHIK, ON THE COAST OF BULGARIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, R.N.

accompanied the reconnoitring squadron, which left Baltschik on the 22nd ult.:—

"22nd. Fleet in tow of steamers; in the evening cast off, the breeze freshening.

"Sunday, 23rd. Blowing fresh, but foul.

"24th. Ditto.

"25th. Taken in tow by steamers, and came directly in sight of Sebastopol; all lights forbidden, not even the steamers allowed to show their lights.

"*Terrible*, *Fury*, *Descartes*, and *Highflyer* went in with Sir George Browne and staff, and others, to view the works of the town. Signal made to load guns and down bulkheads.

"26th. Close into Sebastopol, which is very like what appears in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and does certainly appear to be rather formidable. However, if we attack, we must take it. The Russian ships are admirably placed across the harbour; the forts are, however, so constructed that after the first round they would be so suffocated with smoke as to be unable to do anything.

"When the steamers stood in this morning, some vessels inside got up steam to come out and attack them, but on perceiving the fleet three signal-guns fired from the height stopped them. It would certainly please us very much to take the place.

"27th. General quarters and reloaded guns.

"28th and 29th. Returning.

"30th. Rather rough; anchored at Baltschik.

"It is reported that a very good place for landing is found near Sebastopol, and preparations will immediately be made for attacking it with 100,000 soldiers."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNT NESSELRODE AND M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th inst. publishes the despatches by MM. de Nesselrode and Drouyn de Lhuys, which we subjoin. The first is the Russian answer to the Austrian request that the Czar would recall his troops from the Principalities. The second is the examination of that answer by the French Foreign Secretary. The chief interest of the correspondence lies in the latter part of this—the second document—as M. Drouyn de Lhuys sets forth the views of the two Allied Governments respecting the much-talked-of guarantees.

In introducing these despatches, the *Moniteur* says:—"We lay before our readers the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the demand of the evacuation of the Principalities, which was made by Austria and supported by Prussia. Count Nesselrode's despatch, transmitted officially by the Court of Vienna to the Government of his Imperial Majesty, has elicited a reply, which we also publish, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The communication of these pieces had preceded and prepared the way for the exchange of notes effected at Vienna on the 8th instant."

After the arguments which Russia has employed to repulse the demands of the great German Powers, the tenor of the proclamations which have been issued in the Principalities, the multiplied checks which its troops have suffered in their retreat, and the concentration of the forces commanded by General Hess in Transylvania and Bukowina, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg cannot honourably represent the evacuation of the Principalities as a diplomatic concession to Austria.

COUNT NESSELRODE TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, ENVOY FROM RUSSIA AT VIENNA.

St. Petersburg, June 17—29, 1854.

Prince,—Count Esterhazy has communicated to me the despatch in which his Cabinet invites us to put a stop to the actual crisis, by ceasing to extend our trans-Danubian operations, and by evacuating the Principalities at the earliest period possible.

Count Buol, pleading as the reason for this desire the Austrian and German interests, which would be compromised by the prolongation and extension of the struggle on the Danube, goes upon the assumption that our occupation of the Principalities has been the principal cause of the war. We must request him to make some qualifications to this assertion.

The occupation of the Principalities did not prevent negotiations from being opened between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and the abandonment of the Vienna Note, the rejection of the propositions made at Olmütz, with the concurrence and approbation of Austria, any more than it prevented the conclusion of the interior bases of negotiation; and, although all these endeavours after conciliation have since then failed, [illegible] no ground that this has resulted from incidents and motives [illegible] created, on the subject of which it is proper being silent at present, in order not to [illegible] unpleasant recriminations. We have replied by our silence to the summons of France and England, because it came in an insulting shape, preceded by open provocation, and was destitute of all conditions of reciprocity. If war has resulted, it is but just to impute the cause less to the nature of our answer than to the tone and the terms which provoked it.

However this may be, if, in the opinion of the Austrian Government, the prolonged occupation of the Principalities has been the cause of the war, it should follow that upon the cessation of the occupation war will cease by the very fact, seeing that hostilities will be suspended.

Is the Cabinet of Vienna prepared to give as satisfactory assurance on this point?

It cannot escape the attention of the Cabinet that from the moment when the Porte declared war against us, and particularly since the circle of the war has been transported beyond Turkey to our seas and shores, has been immensely enlarged, the occupation of the Principalities, whatever may have been its original character, has now become nothing else than a military position for us, the maintenance or abandonment of which must be wholly subordinate to strategic considerations. It is self-evident, therefore, that before depriving ourselves, out of regard to the situation of Austria, of the sole point from which, pushing forward on the offensive, we have some chances left of re-establishing in our favour the equilibrium which is universally against us elsewhere, we should know what effect Austria can offer us. For if hostilities continue, if the Powers freed from all apprehension in Turkey are left at liberty either to follow up on the evacuated territory, or to carry all their disposable forces elsewhere for the purpose of invading our European or Asiatic shores, in order to impose upon us unacceptable conditions it is evident that Austria will have asked us to weaken ourselves morally and physically by a sacrifice for which no equivalent is offered.

To demand of Russia to give herself entirely up to the mercy of her enemies when they do not pretend to conceal their intention to destroy or diminish her power, to expose her to all the attacks which it suits their convenience to make, reducing her everywhere to the defensive, to take away from her, in short, every means of procuring a peace without ruinous or dishonourable conditions, would be an act so contrary to all the laws of equity, to all the principles of military honour, that we cannot but believe that such a thought could never enter into the mind of his Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph.

In [illegible]ading to us the protocol of the 9th of April, the Court of Vienna [illegible]ess on the positive engagement which it has made with the Western Powers, to bring about by all its means the final evacuation of the Principalities; but in making this engagement Austria could not [illegible] the privilege of choosing the means best calculated for the fulfilment of [illegible]obligations, and this would be to place Russia in a condition [illegible] to the evacuation with honour and security. The obligation [illegible] which she has contracted, gives her, on the contrary, the right of [illegible] that the other Powers shall not hinder the success of her efforts by [illegible]ersede. The same thing holds with respect to the Austrian [illegible] on the essential interests which have been pleaded against the [illegible]ion of our military enterprises. They authorise the Cabinet of Vienna to make use to the two Powers of the same reasons as those which [illegible] privilege of choosing the means best calculated for the fulfilment [illegible] by her negotiations on the Danube, *a fortiori* they [illegible] more heavily, like those of all neutral states, by the [illegible] brought on by the maritime operations of France and [illegible] the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

Let the Austrian Government, then, after weighing these considerations, [illegible] an explanation with us on the subject of the guarantees of [illegible] which they can give us; and the Emperor may then, in deference to the wishes and interests of Germany, feel disposed to enter into negotiations touching the precise period of the evacuation. The Cabinet of Vienna may be assured beforehand that his Majesty shares in the same degree as itself the desire of putting, as soon as possible, an end to the crisis which hangs over all European affairs at the present moment. Our august master still wishes, as he always has wished, for peace. He does not wish, we have repeated, and we repeat again, either to prolong indefinitely the occupation of the Principalities, or to establish himself there permanently, or to incorporate them into his states still less to overthrow the Ottoman Empire. With respect to this he has no difficulty in subscribing to the three principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th of April.

(1.) *Integrity of Turkey.*—This point is only in accordance with all that has been enunciated by us up to the present time; and the principle will not be threatened for a long time if it is respected by those who are now occupying the waters and territories of the Sultan.

(2.) *Evacuation of the Principalities.*—We are ready to begin with this on receiving fitting guarantees. Such being the disposition of the Emperor on the principal points indicated in the protocol, it appears to us, Prince, that it would not be difficult to accomplish a peace on this triple basis; or, at least, prepare negotiations for it by means of an armistice.

Your Excellency will be so kind as to express a hope of this kind to the Austrian Cabinet in communicating these despatches.

NESSELRODE.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO M. LE BARON BOURQUENEY, MINISTER OF THE (FRENCH) EMPEROR AT VIENNA.

Paris, July 7.

Monsieur le Baron,—I have received the despatches which you did me the honour to write as far as to No. 121, and your telegraphic despatch of yesterday has also reached me.

Interesting as must be to the Government of his Imperial Majesty the double communication which you announce, I have not had to wait for it in order to appreciate the answer of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, with complete knowledge of the subject. I have already had that document in my possession several days; it having been, as you are aware, remitted by M. Issakof to all the Governments which were represented in the conferences held at Saarberg; and the Emperor had time to examine it, and give me his orders concerning it before he left Paris for Biaritz.

I shall at the outset make but a few words of observation to the despatch of Count Nesselrode. Russia persists in casting on the Western Powers the responsibility of a crisis which she alone has provoked: she takes hold of the form of their summons, and sees the determining cause of the war in an act which her own conduct had rendered necessary. This is forgetting too early the series of long and toilsome negotiations which filled last year; it is to take too little account of the multiplied warnings which France and England gave, under all forms, to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; it is, finally, an unwillingness to admit that, from the day that the Russian forces crossed the Pruth, peace was so far compromised, that the most loyal and patient efforts could not save it. This being so, M. le Baron, I will confine myself to recalling that the despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy, that very despatch to which Count Nesselrode has just responded, re-establishes, as it could not fail to do, the truth respecting the parts which have been played; and that the conference of Vienna, in the protocol of April 9, has solemnly recognised the fact that the summons addressed to Russia, by France and England, was founded on right. Europe then has pronounced its judgment by its most accredited organs, and for us that is enough.

Now I come to the political part of the Russian communication. That which first strikes me is this, that, even looking at the endeavour lately made by Austria and supported by Prussia, simply as a part of German policy, these two Powers will not be able to declare themselves satisfied with what they have gained. The despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy threw out the following two points into prominency:—

First, the necessity of evacuating the Danubian Principalities within a short period; and,

Second, the impossibility of subordinating that evacuation, which was requested in the name of interests essentially Germanic, to conditions independent of the will of Austria.

But no limit has been fixed (in reply to that demand) to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the conclusion of an armistice is put forward as the condition *sine qua non* of the retreat of the invading army beyond the Pruth. The proposition which, by the avowal of Austria and Prussia, Russia brings to the Germanic Confederation, by not returning into its territorial limits, consequently subsists in all its entireness, and is aggravated not only by its duration, but by the fact that the just complaints to which it gives rise remain unredressed.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, it is true, adheres, it says, to the principles laid down in the protocol of April 9; but the presence of Russian troops on the Ottoman soil destroys the greater part of the value of this declaration, to which I shall presently advert more particularly. The evacuation of the Principalities is, in fact, the first condition for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the fact of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation of European right. The crisis which now troubles the world has its true source in the pretensions it is attempted to contest it—dates its commencement from the passage of the Pruth; and Russia cannot now make that first and prevalent reparation of an act which general opinion has stigmatised, except by putting an end to a situation in which she has placed herself by her own act. I cannot understand what Count Nesselrode means to imply when he announces that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire "will not be attacked by Russia as soon as it shall be respected by the Powers which now occupy the territory and the waters of the Sultan." What parity is there between the invader and the protected? Has the preservation, by the concert of the Allied troops, asked for by the Sultan, authorised by a diplomatic act, and the effects of which are to terminate by a common agreement, any analogy whatever with the violent entry of the Russian army on the Ottoman territory?

Further, M. le Baron, the paragraph of Count Nesselrode's despatch where he speaks of the situation of the Christian subjects of the Porte, signifies—or I am very much deceived—that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg places among the number of those ancient privileges which the Greeks of the Eastern Church are to preserve, all the concessions, both civil and religious, of the protectorate which it claims over them; and, even admitting that this protectorate were to be diluted into a European guarantee, I am at a loss to understand how the independence and sovereignty of the Sublime Porte could co exist with such a system. The Government of his Imperial Majesty assuredly does not mean to say that Europe can share itself between the two rayas; it thinks, on the contrary, that it ought to cover those populations with its active solicitude, and agree to encourage the benevolent dispositions of the Sultan in their favour; but it firmly believes that the reforms capable of being introduced into the *regime* to which the various communities of Turkey are submitted must, to be efficacious, proceed from the Ottoman Government, and that if any foreign action at all be combined with their introduction, it is an amicable action, manifested by a concurrence of good and sincere counsels, and not by an interference founded on treaties which no state can claim the right to invoke in its injurious sense.

This examination of the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would not be complete were I not to remark that Count Nesse.rode is extremely careful to avoid making the least allusion to the whole of all the passages of the protocol of April 9th which best deserved to fix his attention, and the only one, in our opinion, which had a capital importance, since it implies the necessity of a European guarantee for the new relations of Russia with Turkey.

France and England cannot, then, consent to a suspension of arms upon the vague assurances given by Count Nesselrode touching the pacific dispositions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. The sacrifices which the Allied Powers have made are so great, the risks which they run are so important, that they cannot lay down as the basis of a peace so much upon eventualities for no indication of them here, and on this point they reserve the expression of their opinion.

At the same time, M. le Baron, the Government of his Imperial Majesty is very willing already to make known some of the guarantees which appear to it indispensable, in order to re-assure Europe against the return of a new disturbing perturbation. These guarantees result from the very situation which has given a source of danger through their absence.

Thus Russia has profited by the exclusive right of surveillance which threaten conferred on her over the principalities bordering on Wallachia and Wallachia, and the suzerain power to enter these territories as if they were her own territory.

Her privileged position in the Black Sea has permitted her to found establishments in that sea, and to develop a system of naval forces which, through the want of counterpoise, are a standing menace to the Ottoman Empire.

The uncontrolled possession of the mouths of the Danube by Russia has created moral and material obstacles to the navigation of that great river which affect the commerce of all nations.

Finally, the articles of the treaty of Kustchuk Kainardji relative to the religious protectorate have become, through their abusive interpretation, the original cause of the war which Turkey is waging.

On all these points new rules must be established, and important modifications applied to the *status quo ante bellum*. I believe we may say that the common interest of Europe requires—

First—That the protectorate hitherto exercised by the Imperial court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, shall cease, and that the privileges granted by the Sultans to these dependent provinces of their empire shall, in virtue of an arrangement with the Sublime Porte, be placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers.

Second—That the navigation of the Danube, as far as to its outfal into the Black Sea, shall be delivered from all restriction, and submitted to the operation of the principles consecrated by the acts of the Congress of Vienna.

Third—That the Treaty of July 13, 1841*, shall be revised in concert by the high contracting Powers in the interest of the European equilibrium, and in the sense of a limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea.

Fourth—That no power shall claim the right to exercise any official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever rite they may belong, but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia shall lend their mutual co-operation, in order to obtain from the initiative of the Ottoman Government the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the various Christian communities, and turn the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan to the account of their various co-religionists, so that there shall not result therefrom any infringement of the dignity and independence of h s crown.

Should the conference re-assemble, I hope it may be able to recognise that none of the ideas which I have just expressed deviate from the protocol of April 9, and even that it was difficult to include within more moderate limits the research which France, Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia formally engaged at that date to make on the subject of the most proper means of consolidating the Turkish empire, and bringing it into the general equilibrium of Europe. The recent communications of Baron Hubner authorise me already to say that the opinion of Count Buol will coincide with mine, and that he regards, as I do, the guarantees which Europe has a right to demand of Russia in order not to be exposed to the renewal of the same complications.

Such, M. Le Baron, is the reply which the Emperor has ordered me to make to the contents of the despatch of Count Nesselrode. You will be good enough to give a copy of it to Count Buol, and ask him, if there is an opportunity, to convoke the conference to hear it read.

To sum up, the document which emanates from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg does not in anywise change the respective situations; and, in the opinion of the Government of his Imperial Majesty, it will serve only to define them with much greater clearness. Since Russia has yet to make known her intentions in a practical and positive manner, France and England persist in their attitude of belligerent Powers: and since the Prin ipalities are not yet evacuated, Prussia and Austria will doubtless judge that the obligations which result from the treaty of April 20, and which are fortified in so far as Austria is concerned by her special treaty with the Porte, subsist in all their integrity, and that the time for their fulfilment has arrived.

Receive, &c. (Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

* Excluding Europ[illegible] ships of war from the Dardanelles except in time of war.

ANGLIA REDIVIVA.

I.

They told me that her day was fled,
And cold the blood that nerved her sires;
The hand that freed the stranger's bread
Was sluk in shame at her home-hold fires.
They asked me, storming, where was now
The ploughman's share, the victor's steel,
And dared me list with cloudless brow
The poor man curse the shade of Peel.

II.

They told me lanes were railroads now,
And harvest spurned the reaper's tears,
That old high names must lowly bow
To northern loons and mushroom peers.
They asked, though science ruled the day,
And labour lent what art requires,
That land should mourn who cast away,
For cotton kings her sored squires.

III.

I heard them, and I turned away:
My country, are thy lovers these?
Fit selions of a bygone day,
They cannot read thy destinies.
So even on Arab-a's wild,
The lying hare behind him spread,
Seems lovelier to the desert child,
Than sands which bear his sister tread.

IV.

Though elfin carols sound not now
O er hills, the haunts of outlawed men,
Spring daisies grace the mountain's brow,
And Autumn wheat the lairies' glen.
Our harvest-homes they are not dead;
Nor airs that light the reaper's toil,
Are careless of his daily bread.

V.

Nor deem our nation's hopes are flown,
Though not in the sons of later day,
But trust these latter years may own
Our God-made kings were such as they.
A mighty spirit guides them still,
A soul that bartered place for truth,
And stamps the bigot's doom of ill,
The age of England's second youth.

VI.

The hero bands go proudly forth,
The empire squadrons plough the sea,
And nobly join in east and north,
The war of Runa and Crescent.
Hearts hostile once breathe mutual vow,
Hands clenched in hate are clenched no more,
For England's arms are France's an[illegible]
And Nelson's flag the crucior.

VII.

Then here's to him of happier vein,
Who reads, who hopes, who lays with me—
Thou soul that ask'st a nobler strain,
A hearty health to thine and thee!
One hope is ours, though nations bleed;
One prayer, that Heaven may speed and destroy—
A fervent hope for Europe's need,
A ceaseless prayer for England's joy.

A. M. MORGAN.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLEBONE.—The election for the borough of Marylebone—a vacancy in the representation of which was occasioned by the appointment of Sir B. Hall to the office of Minister of Health—took place on Wednesday morning at the hustings erected at the top of Portland-place. Shortly after twelve o'clock, Sir Benjamin Hall, accompanied by the Rajah of Coorg, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Lady Hall, and some other friends, arrived in an open landau, and was warmly cheered by a large body of his supporters, who crowded around the hustings Mr. Hume, M.P., nominated Sir B. Hall, and was received with loud applause. He said, the men of Marylebone had known Sir Benjamin Hall for a quarter of a century as a consistent and progressive reformer; and he hoped, therefore, to find that he would be returned unopposed (Cheers). Mr. Stockton, of St. Pancras, seconded the nomination. No other candidate was proposed, but several electors addressed the crowd, commenting upon the proceedings as a mockery. The returning officer having announced the election of Sir Benjamin Hall, the latter addressed his constituents at some length, replying to the charges of alleged tergiversation, and assuring them that he was as firm a friend of the Ballot, and of every other beneficial measure of reform, as he had ever been.

CAMBRIDGE.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough took place on Wednesday. There were four candidates—Lord Maidstone and Mr. Slade, of the Western Circuit, on the Conservative side; and Mr. Shafto Adair and Mr. Mowatt (formerly unsuccessful candidates), returned by the Liberals. The show of hands was in favour of the Liberal candidates. The polling took place on Thursday, when Messrs. Adair and Mowatt were returned.

MALDON.—The nomination took place on Wednesday. The candidates were—Mr. Bramley Moore (Conservative), Mr. Quintin Dick (Liberal Conservative), Mr. Leonard, (Liberal), and Mr. M'Enteer (Radical). The show of hands was in favour of the Messrs. Leonard and M'Enteer, and a poll having been demanded, which took place the following day, when Messrs. Peacocke and Moore were elected.

BARNSTAPLE.—There are three candidates for the representation of this borough. Mr. Tite (Liberal), Mr. Gaimess and Mr. Laurie (Conservatives). The show of hands was in favour of Messrs. Tite and Laurie.

KING'S LYNN.—Mr. John Henry Gurney, the head of the firm of Gurney and Co., bankers, Norwich, has been invited to stand for King's Lynn, in place of the late Lord Jocelyn, and has accepted the invitation. He is a young man of great talent, large fortune, and of thoroughly Liberal principles, and is highly esteemed throughout the whole county of Norfolk.

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1 Sauce Ladle ...	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 13 0
6 Salt Spoons (gilt bowl) ...	0 7 6	0 9 6	0 9 6
1 Mustard Spoon (gilt bowl)	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6
12 Tea spoons	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 15 0
1 Sugar Tongs	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE FIRST BLOW.

THE first blow has been struck at Bomarsund. The bombardment of Odessa was only a slight chastisement to teach the Russians not to be guilty of such cowardly acts as the firing upon flags of truce. The capture of Bomarsund, and the eighty inhabited islands of the Aland Archipelago, is a more serious business. It is not meant to be a mere lash of the whip, but a mortal thrust. Whether it be considered in a strategical or political point of view, or whether it be regarded as the first occasion in which the sailors and soldiers of England and France have fought side by side—animated by the same cause, the same enthusiasm, and the same generous emulation—the event is one of the highest interest and importance. Bomarsund was a strongly-fortified place; but it fell an easy victory to the skill which planned and the bravery which directed and supported the assault. Its formidable walls were unable to withstand the steady fire of the fleets. The old controversy between ships and stone walls has been settled. "The large blocks o. granite that formed the face of the fort," says the diary of an eye-witness, "and which in appearance offered an immense resistance, fell out in masses, and the rubble with which the wall was filled in tumbled out in heaps." This experience will not be lost. Though, to use the language of the Emperor of the French in his pithy and eloquent proclamation to the army, "the Russian ships of war remain disgracefully in their ports," their prudence, or cowardice, will not avail to save them. What has happened at Bomarsund will happen at Helsingfors and Cronstadt, whenever Sir Charles Napier shall find it convenient to attack them. There is no longer room for cavil at the inaction of the Baltic expedition. The long and skilful preparations that have brought the war to its present issues, have reached maturity. Fleets and armies are mighty machines to construct and put in motion; and indolent, as well as factious critics are but too apt to forget what the Scotch farmer said of the genius of the Duke of Wellington, "that it is no easy matter to drive a hundred thousand sheep to the Falkirk tryste;" much less to lead a hundred thousand men, with stores, baggage, artillery, and ammunition, to the field of battle. The immense armaments in the Black Sea and the Baltic have begun work. Upon the very day that Bomarsund and the Aland Islands fell into our possession the invasion of the Crimea was commenced. The walls of Sebastopol may offer a more protracted, but not a more effectual resistance. Assailed in the rear by the largest army that was ever employed for such a purpose within the historical remembrance of the modern world, and attacked in front by a fleet that never had an equal except that under the command of Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, the granite fortifications of Sebastopol will crumble as surely as those of Bomarsund; and the work of Peter the Great

THE 5TH (FRENCH) REGIMENT OF THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE PORTE DES DUNES, ON THEIR WAY TO THE CAMP OF BOULOGNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and of nearly two centuries of successful intrigue and daring rapacity will be undone, until some new Peter, greater than the first, shall arise to repair the mischief, and restore Russia to her ancient supremacy.

No one during the progress of a war can say what will be done at its termination, but public opinion is generally enlightened enough to know what ought to be done. When Sebastopol shall be taken, it will be time enough for the Allies to decide what they shall do with the Crimea; but, having actual possession of the Aland Islands, they ought at the present time to be able to decide whether they will turn the capture to the utmost possible account. The power of Russia to disturb the peace of the world has grown at the expense of Sweden and of Turkey. The Czar is only enabled to build and maintain fleets because his predecessors managed to rob Sweden of Finland and the Aland Islands, and to despoil Turkey of the Crimea. England and France, having it in their power to render Russia innocuous in the Baltic, would be unwise to neglect the opportunity. They have only to restore the Aland Islands to Sweden to secure a new and powerful ally to their cause, and to annihilate that supremacy in those seas which Russia has turned to such mischievous account.

The sympathy of the Swedes has from the first been in favour of England and France, for the wrongs of Turkey, if not identical with, were similar to, those which Sweden had suffered from the rapacity of the Czars. But Sweden, weakened by Russian aggression, and standing in such close proximity to her dangerous neighbour, is not in a position to join the anti-Russian alliance, however lively her sympathies may be, unless some inducement be offered to her by those who have both the power to protect and to reward her. If England and France will but say the word;—if they will but determine that the Aland Isles and Finland shall be restored to their rightful possessors, the enthusiastic aid of Sweden will be secured, and the Finlanders will rise to a man, to drive out the last Russian from their territory. In such a case, if the ships now sheltered behind Cronstadt should escape destruction or capture at the hands of Admirals Napier and Parseval, the Czar would have no further use for them. He might sell them to the highest bidder, burn them as fire-wood, or arrange them as dummies behind his useless batteries, as the sole memorials of a glory that had departed.

Simultaneously with the news of this important victory—the first, but not, it is to be hoped, the last, of a decisive and brilliant series—we learn the particulars of the complete adhesion of Austria to the policy of the Maritime Powers. It was stated last week, on the authority of the Electric Telegraph from Vienna, that the conditions upon which France and England would be prepared to listen to any overtures of peace that Russia might feel disposed to make, amounted to five. It now appears on the certain authority of the diplomatic correspondence, which has been just published by the British Government, and distributed to the members of both Houses of Parliament, that the conditions amount to four. But these four include the five on which we commented in our Journal of last Saturday; and are important, not because they fix the maximum, but because they define the minimum of concession, which would have satisfied the Allies before their arms had achieved a triumph. They are also important because Austria, which is not yet at war with Russia, concurs in their justice and necessity, and pledges herself to support them. On the 8th of the present month, after Russia had commenced that evacuation of the Principalities which she has now countermanded, diplomatic notes were interchanged between Austria on the one hand and Great Britain and France on the other, which plainly showed that no mere evacuation of the Turkish territory would satisfy even the least implicated and most lukewarm of the Three Powers. The conditions, succinctly stated, amount to these: First,—that the Russian Protectorate over Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, shall cease; second,—that the navigation of the Danube shall be free to all nations; third,—that the Black Sea shall be equally free to commerce, and that the power of Russia shall be limited in those waters; and, fourth,—that the religious freedom of the Christian subjects of the Porte shall be guaranteed by the Great Powers of Europe, with the consent of the Sultan, and without any exclusive right of interference on the part of Russia. These form, as we have already remarked, the minimum that Russia must yield. The maximum will depend on the fortunes of war. Already the capture of Bomarsund has altered the aspect of the question. The Sybilline leaves have turned,—and the annexation of Finland to Sweden will, in all probability, form the fifth stipulation on which two of the Allies will insist, and which the third will not be in a temper or a condition to oppose. The capture of Sebastopol, which we cannot but consider as certain to occur within a very few weeks after the first landing of the French and English upon the Crimea, will make the conditions of peace still harder. The Sybilline leaves will turn again,—and if the Russian naval power be not as effectually crushed in the Euxine as in the Baltic, the Czar will be more fortunate than he deserves to be, and more leniently dealt with than the interests of the world demand.

As for Prussia, she has dropped out of the question. The King is not likely to show sufficient courage to make common cause with the Czar. If he did, his people would speedily make an end of his inglorious reign. As a neutral power, the King will, probably, so shape his policy as to disgust his subjects quite as effectually as if he boldly supported Russia by force of arms. In the meantime, Prussia counts for nothing, and the world ceases to take the slightest interest in her proceedings.

THE CAMP AT BOULOGNE.

The English residents and visitors at this favourite watering-place have been much interested of late in the formation of the French Camp in the neighbourhood. The large numbers of soldiers that are constantly marching in, from the provinces, as well as those from Paris by railway, make the usually quiet town a continuous scene of bustle and excitement. Our Artist has furnished a stirring picture of a familiar subject—at the Porte des Dunes—in which the picturesque costumes of the French soldiers are admirably contrasted with the neat appearance of the English visitors. Nearly all the regiments forming the camp pass through this gate. The long marches, burning sun, and dusty roads, all contribute to the peculiar character of the French troops: their large moustaches and thick beards are covered with dust, as well as their clothes; their trousers turned up, more for comfort than appearance, display the white gaiter. The lively roll of the drums, and the martial sounds of the bugles, enliven the weary soldier, and appear also to have a peculiar effect on the various *gamins*, who evidently imagine themselves already on their way to fight *les Russes*.

The balls and other gaieties constantly going on at the Camp make it the great rendezvous of the people of Boulogne, and opportunities are thus afforded of witnessing the life of a French soldier in camp. The attention and politeness of the French officers to the English visitors in particular, is deserving of our highest commendation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The continuation, or rather the renewal, of the heat, and the absence of all those who can leave Paris, render it as dull as it is possible for it to be—more especially now that the conclusion of the long-expected Fête leaves nothing in prospect. The theatre of the late festivities—the Champs Elysées, Place de la Concorde, &c., present the dreary aspect that meets the eye of the spectator, who, remaining in his box after the conclusion of the play and the departure of the audience, sees the stage in its undress, and beholds the naked machinery that produced all the now-vanished illusions. This is the worst of the public rejoicings; for at least a fortnight or three weeks before, and for nearly as long a period after them, the most beautiful and frequented parts of the capital are utterly disfigured and encumbered with scaffoldings, posts, planks, and the tawdry, wretched looking preparations for, or *débris* of, the decorations, which have themselves displayed their fleeting glories for but one day. Upwards of twenty thousand persons were obliged to be sent away from the doors of the different theatres, which were open gratis—so great was the crowd of spectators, most of whom had assembled round the house many hours previous to their opening; but, fortunately, owing to the measures taken by the authorities, no accidents occurred.

The stay of their Majesties at Biarritz is prolonged to the end of the month, the health of the Empress rendering this delay an object of the greatest importance. The Emperor and Empress have accepted a ball at Pau; and it is said her Imperial Majesty purposes giving one at Bayonne previous to her departure. A report exists that the younger daughters of Marie Christine are expected at Biarritz, but we give the rumour without further comment.

The cholera, we are happy to state, is rapidly disappearing from Paris; it is only in the Quartier Mouffetard, one of the most miserable in the metropolis, that it continues to be at all severely felt. It is to be hoped that the heat, which during the last week has returned with considerable force, may not produce an unfavourable effect in retarding its retreat. A private letter lately received from Prince Napoleon speaks so slightly of the disease, that it is to be hoped that the accounts from the East are exaggerated, more especially as relates to the army.

The watering-places continue to fill yet more and more daily. Dieppe seems to be the most popular, from its comparative vicinity to Paris, and the rapidity and facility of the transport. The races and steeple-chase which took place there on Sunday went off most brilliantly; the first prize was 10,000 francs.

A report that one of the most skilful and eminent members of the science of surgery, Dr. Ricord, had died suddenly, caused much regret and alarm here; the rumour was, however, found to be wholly without foundation. Dr. Ricord not having even been indisposed. A celebrity of another sort, Madame Chéri, mother of Mdlle. Rose Chéri formerly an actress of considerable talent, has died from the effects of a cold bath, being seized, on leaving the water, with such violent cramps, as to cause death almost immediately. The report that she had died of cholera rendered her decease a matter of still more attention

It is rumoured that Madame George Sand has withdrawn her grand five-act drama from the Ambigu, where it was to have been represented, and has given it to, we believe, the Gymnase. The *Presse* announces that its *feuilleton*, from the 4th October, is to give the memoirs of this celebrated woman. The work, which is to form five volumes, similar to those of the "Girondins" of M. de Lamartine, has cost upwards of 100 000 francs—£4000. The first edition of M. Emile de Girardin's pamphlet, "Le Droit," was exhausted at Paris before the demands of foreign and provincial subscribers could be satisfied. A second edition is selling with little less rapidity.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce an accident, the effects of which it is difficult to foresee, to one of the most gifted sculptors of the day, and one whose youth gave promise of a long and brilliant artistic career. M. Clesinger, the son-in-law of Mdme. George Sand, while engaged in chiselling a block of marble, received a portion of the stone in his eye, which caused so severe a wound, and penetrated so deeply, as to necessitate a most painful and dangerous operation, which it is feared may have affected the brain. We are told, however, that there are great hopes the result may prove less serious than was dreaded, and that time and care may entirely repair the evil. This is the second accident of a similar nature which has occurred to M. Clesinger within a space of less than a month. The first, however, though sufficiently severe, was much less alarming than the present one.

Great difficulties and opposition arise to the *exploitation* of the Opéra Comique and Théâtre Lyrique by M. Perrin. The statutes of the Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers forbidding any manager uniting the direction of two theatres, the members of the society—headed by MM. Scribe, Adam, Auber, Viennet, &c.—have addressed a protest to the Minister of State on the subject. M. Perrin, however, vigorously supported by the administration, declares his intention of standing firm. The occasion will be favourable for young composers, who will thus have opportunities which could not otherwise so certainly, or so often, have occurred of having their works produced—*reste à savoir* whether the public will also be gainers. It is stated that a new theatre is to be founded in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville. For a long time the project has been talked of, and again abandoned; but it seems that the prospects opened by the Exhibition of Industry have given a new impulse to the plan, which there is now but little doubt will be speedily carried into execution. The tendency of the theatre is to produce, almost exclusively, the *souvenirs* of the Napoléon era, and the direction is, it is expected, to be confided to the care of M. Dennery, one of the most successful and popular of modern French dramatists.

A statue representing France, executed in white marble, by M. Feuchères, is to be placed in the centre of the Place du Corps Legislatif, formerly Place du Palais Bourbon.

SPAIN.

The latest news from Spain is of a gloomy character. The present state of tranquillity is said to be only apparent. The new Ministers work not well together, and the provincial Juntas are in fierce opposition to each other. Clubs are being organised, where the acts of the Government are freely discussed, and the decrees of the Queen trampled under foot. Catalonia has become the place of resort for violent political refugees, and their movements are both watched and feared. At Cadiz, Malaga, Algesiras, and other places, the aspect is not more cheering; and there is evidently a feeling in operation that is intended to effect another revolution, which, it is believed, the Government will be unable effectually to resist.

PREPARING FOR THE CRIMEA.

According to the latest intelligence from Constantinople, Marshal St. Arnaud is now in a position to commence operations against the Crimea with 80 000 men. The embarkations are going on without intermission at Varna, Baltschik, and Mangalia and in a fortnight we may receive accounts of operations undertaken on the Russian coast of the Black Sea. General Canrobert, in concert with the English Generals Brown and Boxer, will first be charged with an important mission, and as soon as they have set their foot in the Crimea, any point which has not been made public, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan will follow with the army. The Marshal will afterwards direct in person the operations, by land, against Sebastopol, with the support of the fleet commanded by Admiral Hamelin. General Bosquet, who commands the auxiliary troops in this place, will advance at the head of the divisions of Prince Napoleon, and of the Turkish corps of Mustapha Pacha, towards the Danube by the Dobrudscha in order to enter Bessarabia, after having taken Galatz and Ibrail, which the Russians are not likely to give up without a struggle. The Marshal attaches much importance to this operation of General Bosquet, and it is thought this General will be at Odessa within a day determined on.

The last intelligence brought by the German journals seems to intimate that Ibrail has not been evacuated, as was stated, and that the Russians are directing reinforcements on that place, and on Galatz. It is even said that a part of the *corps d'armée* which was effecting its retreat through Moldavia, has received orders to return towards the Lower Danube, and that fresh troops have arrived from Bessarabia, by Reni. General Lüders is said to be at the head of considerable forces, collected between Ibrail and Galatz. It may, therefore, be with a view to the projected operations of the Allies, and to endeavour to arrest the movement of the French and Turks, that the Russians have concentrated in haste rather numerous forces on the Lower Danube.

The last intelligence from Varna on the 9th instant, and nine or ten of the immense flat-bottomed boats made at the Turkish arsenal for special service were lying with them: but the artillery had only six boats fit to land heavy guns in. Only a part of the French siege train had arrived. Thirty guns of the British siege train were in Varna Bay. No concentration had been ordered, but an order to be ready to march somewhere on the 12th had reached the Light Division. The Commander-in-Chief were at Varna, General Brown at Constantinople, and the Admirals at Baltschik.

THE ALLIED TROOPS IN TURKEY.—THE CHOLERA.

The numerical force of the British army in Turkey was, at the beginning of the present month, 32,000, including the sick and invalided. Of these it was thought that more than 28,000 men could be brought under arms. The French, it was reckoned, had a disposable force of 45,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. But the army has, since that date, received reinforcements. The *Himalaya* had disembarked the Scots Greys, at Kouleli, in the Bosphorus. Only one of the 373 horses of that regiment had died on the passage. The 20th and 68th Regiments had arrived. The English steamers *Orinoco*, *Colombo*, and *Avon*, with troops on board from England, were lying in the Bosphorus, awaiting orders. In the event of the expedition taking place at the period originally intended, it was thought that these ships would convey their troops directly to the coast of the Crimea without touching at Varna.

The British forces were thus distributed, according to the latest intelligence:—The first division (Duke of Cambridge), at Alaiyn; the second division, between Devna and Aladyn; the third division, at Monastir, near Pravadi—at which place was also encamped the Light Division, under Sir George Brown; the brigade of British Cavalry was quartered near Jeni-Bazar, and the Artillery is distributed between Devna and Aludyn. The depôt at Varna was composed of companies of various regiments, and four regiments of infantry were quartered at Galata Burna (mostly Highlanders). One French division was stationed at Varna; the three others were encamped at Basardschik, Kustendje, and Karasin. The health of the British army is better than it was, and their rations have been increased one-half. Each man now receives daily half an ounce of tea, an ounce of coffee, and the same quantity of sugar. Yet with this improvement the accounts of the ravages of cholera were still very saddening. Up to the 9th the British army had lost about 600 men from the fatal disease. The troops were at that date losing 30 men a day. The French losses from cholera were frightful. The disease was not much on the wane among them, and there are divisions in which they were dying at the rate of 70 and 80 a day. In the French general hospital, from the 14th July, 720 men had died of cholera, and only 78 men had been sent out cured. General Canrobert's expedition was most unfortunate. He went up to Kustendje on the 1st of August, thinking to improve the health of his corps by change of air, but sickness soon broke out among his men, and the division had left nearly 2000 men behind it.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following proclamation to the Army of the East:—

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE ARMY OF THE EAST,

You have not yet fought, and yet you have already obtained a brilliant success. Your presence, and that of the English forces, have arrested the progress of the enemy: he pauses to make the Russian ships remain disgracefully in their harbours. You have not yet fought, and yet you have bravely struggled against death. A terrible scourge, though of fleeting rage, has just checked your ardour. France, and the Sovereign whom she has chosen, do not witness without the deepest emotion, without making every effort to aid you, so much energy and so great self-devotedness.

The First Consul said in 1799, in a proclamation to his army:—"The first quality of the soldier is constancy in enduring fatigue and privations; courage is only the second." The first, you exhibit at this moment; the second, who shall dispute with you? Moreover, our enemies, distributed from Finland to the Caucasus, await with anxiety to see on what point France and England will direct the attack, which they feel before-hand must be decisive; for right, justice, and warlike spirit are on our side.

Already have Bomarsund and two thousand prisoners fallen into our hands! Soldiers! you will follow the example of the Army of Egypt. The conquerors of the Mount Thabor had, like you, to contend with experienced soldiers and with disease: but, notwithstanding the pestilence and the efforts of three armies, they returned full of honour to their country.

Soldiers! have confidence in your Commander-in-Chief and in me. I watch over you; and I hope, by the help of God, soon to see your sufferings diminished and your glory increased.

Soldiers! farewell, till we meet again.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

A RUSSIAN VICTORY IN ASIA.

All the authentic news we have had from the seat of war in Asia, lately, have been of a discouraging nature. Several excellent opportunities of attacking the Russian army had been lost, owing to the cowardice or treachery of the Commander; and much cavilling among the Polish and Hungarian leaders was said to have discouraged the troops. Towards the end of July the Russian and Turkish armies were face to face, between Kars and Alexandropol; the former consisting of 36,000 men, with 60 guns; the latter of 40,000 men, with 66 guns. Under these circumstances, if we can rely upon Russian bulletins, the Turks have sustained a total defeat; indeed, their army has been annihilated. A despatch from Vienna gives the following brief notice of this victory, which is said to have taken place on the 1st inst.:—

General Bebutoff has totally defeated the great Turkish army near Kars.

The Russians took 18 guns, a great quantity of munitions of war, 84 staff and other officers, and 2300 of the Turkish troops.

Three thousand Turks were left dead on the field of battle; the remainder fled to Kars.

This is from a Russian source.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN POWERS.

On the 17th instant Austria and Prussia submitted to the Bund the Russian answer of June 5 to the Austrian summons, the correspondence that took place between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin and those of the Western Powers, and the sketch put forward by the latter of the necessary conditions of a peace. Austria has further delivered to a copy of the note of August 8th, in which she forwarded the above to Russia, and declared herself bound to adopt them. Prussia also has given in a copy of her note of the 12th inst., in which she recommends the demands of the Western Powers as the favourable consideration of the Czar, but without acknowledging herself to be bound to abide by them in virtue of the protocol of April 9. The two German Powers, in submitting these documents to the Bund, and moving to have them referred to the Special Committee, recognise the evacuation of the Principalities as offering an important incident on which to re-establish peace.

A circular has been forwarded by the Austrian Government to its foreign diplomatic agents, of which the following is the sense. After

alluding to the propositions made by Russia on the 29th June, and by France on the 22nd July, the Austrian Minister observes, that, although the position of this Empire is considerably changed by the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, two most important facts must not be lost sight of:—1. Notwithstanding the evacuation of the Principalities, the war continues between Russia on the one side, and England, France, and the Porte on the other. 2nd. That all treaties between Russia and the Porte have been abrogated by the present war, and have not regained validity by the evacuation of the Principalities. The Austrian Government, in principle, approves of the conditions of peace proposed by the Western Powers, and conditionally agrees to them. The Austro-Prussian treaty of April 20 is, in spirit, in accord with the stipulations in question, not exactly in word. It is hoped that the Court of Berlin will not be of another opinion, but should such unfortunately be the case, it will lead to no change in the foreign policy of Austria. For the present Austria will maintain an armed neutrality.

THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.

The long-promised occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria appears to have begun at last. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of Tuesday, makes the important announcement in the following terms:—

The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 23rd.

Two brigades have marched from Hermannstadt, and another brigade from Kronstadt.

Bucharest, Krajova, and Lesser Wallachia will be occupied.

The Kronstadt guard will reach Bucharest on 5th of September.

Three brigades of the army of Count Coronini are preparing for a similar movement into Moldavia.

The Russians, who are still in force on the line of the Sereth, have destroyed all the bridges on the roads leading to the Moldavo-Transylvanian passes, and the Austrians would hardly be able to get into Moldavia from Transylvania if they felt inclined to do so. The probability is that the Imperial troops have crossed the frontiers into Wallachia from Hermannstadt through the Rothenthurm pass, and from Kronstadt through the Törnoch pass.

It is not clear that any regularly documented foreign Protectorate over the Danubian Principalities will be constituted, but the following remarkable passage occurs in a proclamation addressed by Omer Pacha to the Wallachians on the 8th, from Giurgevo:—

In order that we may be able to act with more energy and force against the enemy, Austria has, by means of a treaty with the Sublime Porte, bound herself to occupy the Danubian Principalities. The Austrian army, which will for the time exercise our rights among you, takes on itself the maintenance of order and security in the country, and de facto receives the Protectorate over the Principalities, which Russia, by her exaggerated claims, and by having over-rated her power, has for ever forfeited.

Halim Pacha has issued a proclamation inviting all the absent civil and military Wallachian officials to return and re-occupy their former positions, assuring them of complete forgetfulness of past events. Respecting the organisation of the Government of Wallachia, Halim Pacha has given the Administrative Council to understand that the Emperor of Austria, in conjunction with the Turkish Government, has pledged himself to the re-establishment of the constitutional administration and laws of the Principality.

Mr. Colquhoun, long the British Consul at Bucharest, has re-established himself in his former position, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants of the city.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 9th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning; and on Thursday the steam ship *Alp* arrived with dates from New York to the 12th. The political news is unintesting. Very little interest was felt in the result of the trial of the Greytown affair. Members were so busy with other things that they could not spare time for a matter not looked upon as important. Out of doors, public opinion was unanimous in denouncing it. Greytown and Puerto Arenas have been taken in possession of by British authority. Lieutenant Jolly, of her Majesty's ship *Bermuda*, has proclaimed martial law.

In reference to Dr. Cottman's reported mission from the Czar to the United States Government, referred to last week, the *New York Mirror* says, "Dr. Cottman must be ubiquitous. He arrived in Europe for the first time, if we mistake not, in December, 1853, and had not left Paris up to the middle of March last. Since he could have passed 'several months' at St. Petersburg, 'six weeks' at Cronstadt, learned so much and won such favour, and returned here in so short a time, is, therefore, remarkable."

At Havannah a speedy change in the Government of the island was anticipated. A large number of additional troops had arrived at Havannah.

Several destructive fires have taken place. At New Orleans a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed; and at Sacramento, half a million dollars' worth. At Washington the Navy-yard has been totally destroyed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday, the 23rd, at eight a.m., in 119 hours from Alexandria. The overland mail has been in Alexandria since the 16th, with advices from Calcutta of the 14th July; Madras, 21st; Shanghai, 26th June; Canton, 4th July; Hong-Kong, 6th July; Singapore, 14th July; Bombay, 20th July. There is no particular news.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS continue at Copenhagen on a large scale. The pretty tree and bush groups along the Langa Linie are ordered to be cut down, so as not to hinder the cannon; and two regiments of cavalry are to be quartered round the capital by the last of September.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS FOR 1855.—A Dantzic paper mentions that contracts have been entered into in that town and elsewhere for the supply of the French troops about and where all species of provisions during their stay in the Baltic and the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. These contracts are understood to extend over the whole campaign of 1855.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE EAST.—Another regiment is is on its way to the East, the 34th having embarked on board the *Mauritius* steam transport at Portsmouth on Monday. The 34th do not proceed to the seat of war, but will be stationed at Corfu in place of the 57th Regiment, which is in a more effective condition for active service than the 34th, and which will be taken on immediately in the *Mauritius* to the Black Sea. The *Mauritius* will call at Queenstown for detachments, and then proceed direct for Corfu, not calling at Malta. The 34th embarked 650 men and 22 officers on board the *Mauritius*. The 34th, in marching from their barracks to the dockyard, were preceded by their own band, playing many national and inspiriting airs; and on arriving in the dockyard were received by "Cheer, boys, cheer," from the band of the *Colossus*, 80, which vessel lay off the yard. This compliment the troops acknowledged by hearty cheers.

FESTIVITIES AT MOUNT EDGCUMBE.—LORD VALLETORT'S MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday week a grand festival was held in the gardens of Mount Edgcumbe, to celebrate Lord Valletort's having attained his majority in November last, and to strengthen the tie between his lordship and that tenantry with whom he may, in future years, be more closely associated. For so important an occasion the preparations were on the most magnificent scale, and the beautiful grounds in which the fête was held corresponded admirably with the princely entertainment. A dinner was given in the orangery, which had been tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Two hundred noblemen and gentlemen dined on the occasion, including the Marquis of Lansdowne, Admiral Par er, Lord Rolleston, Lord Carnarvon, Sir Harry Smith, Sir John Buller, Lord Vivian, &c., &c. The Hon. George Edgcumbe presided, in the absence of his brother, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, whom ill health prevented from being present. A display of fireworks took place in the evening, and last of all, the pavilion having been cleared for the occasion a ball took place, and dancing was kept up with much animation till a late hour, when the company broke up much delighted with the entertainments of the day.

THE BEER ACT.—At the Marylebone Police-court, on Saturday last, a case of considerable importance both to the public and publicans, under the new Beer Act, was tried; the question being, whether it is lawful for those persons who leave London on a Sunday, and visit the suburbs, to obtain refreshments at an inn or not. The proprietor of the Castle Tavern, Hampstead heath, was summoned by the police for keeping his house open for the sale of spirits, &c., between the hours of half-past two and six o'clock. Mr. Long, in deciding the case, said it was evident that the Act had not defined the meaning of the word "traveller," but had left that to be decided by the Magistrates before whom the evidence was brought. If a person were to go from Cheapside to Piccadilly, and dine there, he should not conceive such a person to come within the meaning of the word "traveller;" but, if a person left London to go to Hampstead, Richmond, or any of the suburban villages, and dined there, he should consider such a person a *bonâ fide* traveller. In the present case he thought there was sufficient evidence to prove that the persons in the defendant's house were *bonâ fide* travellers, and he should therefore dismiss the summons.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF THE NEW GUNBOAT.—EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

Some experiments were made on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of the Queen and a large number of distinguished and official persons, to test the qualities of one of the new screw gun-boats which have been recently built for the Baltic, and of the famous gun on Lancaster's principle, from which so long a range is to be got with a missile of exiraordinary power. The *Arrow*, commanded by Lieutenant Jolliffe, was the vessel with which the experiments were made. The place selected for the trials of her Lancasterian gun, was at the cliffs adjoining the Needles Rocks, at the western extremity of the Isle of Wight; and on the previous day the *Dasher* steamer had been sent down there to measure off the distance at which the firing was to take place. It was known that the gun could carry a distance of 3000 yards, but one of 4000 was chosen in this instance, in order the better to ascertain the destructive effects of the shot. The Lancaster gun is an oval one, and the shells are still more egg-shaped; the gun being a 68-pounder, 10 feet long and weighing 95 cwt., whilst the shell weighs 100 lb., and has a charge of 13 lb. of powder.

At a quarter past three on Wednesday afternoon, her Majesty embarked from Osborne on board the *Victoria and Albert*, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, and the Ladies Frances, Micheal jah Bulkeley Sloane, with attendants. Sir James Graham also went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, on her Majesty's invitation, and remained on board for the remainder of the day.

The squadron arrived at the Needles at five o'clock, and the *Arrow* at once took up her position off the spot on a declivity of the cliff at the distance of 4000 yards. She was not long there before the first shell was fired, but no one could say what the effect was. Another shell was fired, but still the shell did not fall, nor did any portion of it seem to be struck. This was accounted for afterwards by the information that these two first shells had burst in the gun. The third, fourth, and fifth shells were fired; but still the mark was not hit, nor was it seen where these shells burst, or what became of them. Something ominous was, however, indicated by the fact of the flag at the well-known lighthouse at this part of the Isle of Wight, and which is one of the most important in the British Channel, being suddenly lowered.

After the fifth shot, too, a party of spectators, consisting of the attendants of the lighthouse, coastguardsmen, and their wives and families, who had taken up a good position, on a rising piece of ground near the light, all at once disappeared in a most hurried manner. In the course of about a quarter of an hour all was easy again. A boat was then seen to be stealing round the Needles Rocks, carrying a white flag. This was declared to be a flag of truce, and firing was ordered to cease, whilst the *Fairy* was sent down to meet the boat and ascertain its object in venturing on such dangerous ground. The flag, as the boat neared, was made out to be that of the Trinity-house, and the three men in it proved to be the attendants of the lighthouse. The message they gave to the *Fairy* was—"The two last shells have nearly blown down the lighthouse." They also told of the fright of the inhabitants, and the breaking up of a gipsy party, who had taken up their position in an adjacent bay. The *Fairy* communicated the message to the Royal yacht and the *Arrow*, and the next shell was fired accordingly. It fell in the sea, to the right of the Needles, the only one whose disposing of had been seen from the squadron. This closed the trials; six shells being the number ordered to be experimented on.

It will thus be seen that not one shell struck the mark, or even went near it. But much of this is to be attributed to the heavy swell on the water at the time, and which rocked the *Arrow* about like a piece of cork. In addition to this, the gun was fired from the side of the vessel, by which, from her rolling so much, it appeared utterly impossible to take any thing like a fair aim especially at the distance be considered. The vessel is fitted to fight this gun either fore and aft or from her sides; and Wednesday's trial would appear to prove that, excepting in a smooth water, the latter mode cannot be adopted with advantage. This was also the first trial on board ship of Lancaster's gun, and, from its peculiarity, six shells can hardly be called a fair or ample trial. At the range of 3 Wednesday, the shells from its own and the fore of the gun, is said to have a windage or deflexion to the left hand of fifty yards. This was increased by the strong wind and the direction in which it was blowing, so that in one circumstance, on a first trial, ought to be taken into account. With regard to the length of the range there can be no question; this was amply proved, as was also the ability of the vessel to bear the discharge of so heavy a piece of metal.

On the completion of the trial—it being then seven o'clock—the Royal squadron returned to Osborne. In doing so they fell in with the screw steamer *Mauritius*, with the 34th Regiment on board. The troops cheered their decks, and gave the Queen some hearty cheers. She was standing on the paddle box of the Royal yacht at the time, and waved her handkerchief to the gallant fellows in return. The Royal yacht was then saluted by Majesty at eight o'clock; all the yachts remaining off Osborne for the night, as did also the *Arrow*.

THE 2000 Russian prisoners taken at Bomarsund will be brought home in some of the ships of war that took out the French troops from the Dewns to the Baltic. Already preparations are being made for their reception and the *Devonshire*, at Sheerness, is being got ready, to take 500 of them on board.

DURING the past week the coastguard-men at Exmouth, on the Devonshire coast, have been practising with long range guns, under the command of Lieutenant Bailey, R.N. The distance averaged about 1200 yards.

THE new police corps for Turkey, to be named the "New Staff Corps," are to have the tunic front-coat, the Russian helmet, black leather, with a spike on the top, dark trousers, with leather cantions, pouch-belt, with sabre sword, and Colt's revolver pistols.

THE Russian ships *Caroline* (prize to her Majesty's ship *Amphion*) and the *Card* (taken by the *Arrow* have both been condemned by the Court of Admiralty, and ordered to be sold for the benefit of their captors.

THE ARMY TELEGRAPH.—Among other stores for the fleet in the Black Sea and the army in the East, there are now ready for embarkation at Portsmouth two large waggons filled with large reels of copper gutta percha wire, covered with gutta percha, and intended as a means of communication between the camp of the army in Turkey. There is a small two-wheeled carriage for each waggon, and a small hand-plough for opening the ground in which the telegraphic wire is inserted as it is rolled off one of the large reels, which revolve horizontally, and contain about a mile in length of the wire. The plough is so constructed that the wire can be deposited on the ground as it is turned easily covered over, and requires no other help. On the camp ground being their position, the wire can be rolled on the reels again, and be made available on the new ground.

THE WINDSOR COURTS-MARTIAL.—The Court-martial has not yet pronounced its decision upon the charges upon which Lieut. Perry was brought to trial a second time. The Court-martial of Lieut. Greer, it is understood that the finding of the Court-martial has been sent down from the Horse Guards. The charge against Lieut. Greer was for assulting Lieut. Perry, on the 14th of June last, and the acquittal from of the charge. This verdict has been disapproved by the Horse Guards, and her Majesty, to whom it has been submitted, Lieut. Greer, however, cannot be further taken upon the charge, upon which he has been finally acquitted; but, it is said, that another Court-martial will be directed to assemble for the trial of Lieut. Greer upon other charges which have come out in the course of the preceding investigations. At the instance of the Horse Guards a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to assemble in the Infantry barracks, at Windsor, composed of officers of the 46th Regiment to inquire into the statements contained in the pamphlet of Lady Scott, of the 9th Lancers, which was read during the last Court-martial on Lieutenant Perry.

DUNCAN DUNBAR'S new ship, the *Hougomont*, proceeds to the Baltic for the conveyance of French troops, in compliment to our allies, and with the sanction of Mr. Dunbar, Government alters her name.

THE following regiments have just been ordered home from North America:—54th Regiment, 68th Regiment, 71st Reserved Battalion, 72nd Regiment.

LIEUTENANT NAESMYTH, who distinguished himself at the siege of Silistria, has not been promoted to the rank of Major, as has been generally supposed. His name has merely been recorded for that rank by Brevet, after his previously attaining regimental rank for Captain. This event may not happen for many years in ordinary courses; so that, substantially, Lieutenant Naesmyth has not received any promotion for his heroic conduct at Silistria.

THE plans for a new dock, 600 feet in length, in Portsmouth Dockyard, are ordered to be immediately prepared by the Engineer department of the Admiralty; the Board having, at their visit just terminated at Portsmouth, resolved to construct a dock of the above dimensions, to communicate from the harbour to the steam-basin dock now in use.

Four hundred thousand rounds of rifle amunition and 112 tents were embarked in the *Golden Fleece* for Turkey.

PRUSSIAN PREPARATIONS ON THE BALTIC COAST.—The garrison of Swinemunde has been reinforced by a part of the 9th Regiment. Reinforcements of Artillery have been ordered to Dantzic, Pillau, Strasrund, and Kolberg. Peenemunde and Stralsund are to be immediately placed in a state of defence. An order has arrived for arming the fortress at the mouth of the Vistula and the fort of Neufahr. The sailor battalions already being den odished, and a number of labourers are engaged in digging trenches and erecting palisades.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Dunnas Stakes.—Bourgeois, 1. King of Trumps, 2.
First Great North and South of England Biennial Stakes.—Minstrel, 1. Ivan, 2.
Yorkshire Oaks.—Virago, 1. Adelaide, 2.
Convivial Stakes.—Hilleman, 1. Cavalier, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Ellermere, 1. Snowdon Dunbil', 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Hermit, 1. Merry Monk, 2.
Junior Stakes.—Vindex, 1. Sittingbourne, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Tadcaster, 1. Jenny Wren, 2.

THURSDAY.

Filly Sapling Stakes.—Dame Judith, 1. Mosquito, 2.
Juvenile Stakes.—Capucine, 1. Vandal, 2.
Prince of Wales Stakes.—Jack Sheppard, 1. Dr. Cooke, 2.
Black Duck Stakes.—Hamsling Kaine, 1. Myrtle Bud, 2.
Great Yorkshire Handicap. Grand Inquisitor, 1. Amalgamation, 2.
Eglinton Stakes.—Cerosbus, 1. Lord Aifred, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Horatio walked over.
Ebor St. Leger.—Pauline-stone, 1. Stanley Hill, 2.
County Plate.—Ellesmere, 1. King of Trumps, 2.
Lottery Plate.—Medley, 1. Revolver, 2.

FRIDAY.

Consolation Scramble.—Comfort, 1. Sir Rowland Trancbard, 2.
Colt Sapling Stakes.—Crown Pigeon, 1. Vandal, 2.
Great Yorkshire Stakes.—Acrobat, 1. Ivan, 2.
Gimcrack Stakes.—Nettle, 1. Dame Judith, 2
Queen's Guineas.—Hunca Munca, 1. Adelaide, 2.
Two Stakes.—Priestess, 1. General Peel, 2.
Members' Plate.—C. by Pitsaller, 1. Sweet to Bottom, 2.
Knavesmire Stakes.—Boiardo walked over.

THE WATTLED TALEGALLA, OR BRUSH TURKEY, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS

A REMARKABLE and very interesting circumstance has recently occurred within the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London—interesting, because it could hardly have been deemed probable under the circumstances; and because it proves the truth of an extraordinary account given by Mr. J. Gould, F.R.S., on his return from Australia, which was not only doubted by many, but even positively contradicted

The fact to which we allude is the exclusion from the egg of a curious bird, called the Wattled Talegalla, or Brush Turkey (*Wee'ah*, of the aborigines of the Namoi). We must premise that there are certain birds in Australia which do not incubate in the ordinary mode; they do not make nests, nor sit upon their eggs. All have heard of the egg-hatching apparatus, called "Eccalobion" (a Greek word, meaning *caller into life*); of the celebrated egg ovens in certain districts of Egypt; and some perhaps, may have read of M. Réaumur's manœuvrepits, or hot-beds, in which (not without trouble) eggs realised their natural products. Now these birds act very much on M. Réaumur's principle. They are hot-bed makers; and in these beds or mounds, of no trifling size, they bury their eggs—not at random, but upon a definite plan—and there leave them, knowing (so instinct teaches) that in due time the young will emerge, not naked and feeble but strong, full-feathered, energetic, and capable of taking care of themselves.

These birds constitute a family called the *Megapodes*, from their large and powerful feet—feet fashioned for scratching, grasping, or even throwing Mr. Gould has favoured the writer with an inspection of the skeletons of these birds—the young—and of the eggs. The skeleton, which have the general characters of those of Gallinaceous birds, are very extraordinary, and are sculptured in the case of the eggs, which are of no ordinary dimensions. We may here state the species to which we allude. First, the Wattled Talegalla; second, the Ocellated Lipbis-Maleo, or Ayam Gemaling of the colonists; third, the Mound-making Megapode, or Jungle Fowl of the colonists. With respect to the size of these eggs, the intent is evident. They are destined to imprison and afford nutriment to the chick till it has grown to a comparatively large size, and acquired a due degree of strength and independence. When it breaks the shell, it emerges in full and perfect plumage, works its way through the sub tance of the mound, and fearlessly means the light of day.

Our present concern is with the Wattled Talegalla; but we may observe that specimens of the Leipsia, or Malleo, are living in the Zoological Gardens, where they display all their native mound-making disposition, and may, perhaps, depo it eggs; they prefer sand and dried leaves to other materials.

The Talegalla (*Talegalla Lathami Gould*) has an extensive range throughout the bushes and scrubby forests of Eastern Australia: it was shot by Mr M'Gillivray, as was also the Megapode, in the thickets at Port Bowlle. Mr Gould says that he has not been able to ascertain the extent of its distribution, but that it is known to inhabit various parts of New South Wales, from Cape Howe on the south, to the Namoi on the north. Everywhere, however, it is subject to the assaults of the cedar cutters and others, who hunt through the bushes; so that in some districts, as Illawarra and Maitland, it is now scarce. It is, however, still p'entiful in the dense and little trodden brushes of the Manning and Clarence, and in the scrubby gullies and sides of the mountains that branch off from the great range into the interior. Mr. Gould procured specimens on the Brest range, and ascertained that it was abundant on all the hills on each side of the Namoi.

The Talegallas is a bird of gregarious habits, generally moving about in small companies, very much after the manner of most of the Gallinaceous group. It is extremely shy and diet rustful, and, when disturbed, eludes pur-uit by gliding through the tangled brush, which it does with great facility. Should, however, the company be hard pressed, or run down by their great enemy the Dingo, or native dog, they make for a neighbouring tree, spring upon the lower bran hes, and then by a succession of leaps, from branch to branch, ascend to the top, and either perch there, or fly off to another part of the brush. They are also of the habit of resorting to the branches of trees as a shelter from the mid day sun—a peculiarity that tends to their destruction, for not only do they afford a fair mark to the sport-man, but, like the ruffed grouse of America, they will even allow a succession of shots to be fired at them, until most or all of them are brought down. Hence it is, that unless some measures be adopted for the preservation of this bird, its extinction, at no remote date, may be anticipated. Its flesh is extremely tender, delicate, and juicy.

Mr. Gould has given us no account in detail the habits of the Talegalla as a hot-bed maker—the constructor of a mound for the reception of its eggs. The bird collects together an immense heap of decaying vegetable matter, and it is by means of the heat engendered during the process of decomposition that the chick in the egg becomes developed and matured. This mound, however, is not the work of one pair of birds only, but is effected by the united industry of several, which labour in concert for some weeks previous to the per od of laying. It varies in size from two to four cart-loads, and is of a perfectly pyramidal form. It would seem, from the great size of the mound, and the entire decomposition of the lower part, according to Mr. Gould's observations, that it is resorted to for several years in succession, the birds adding a fresh supply of materials on each occasion previous to laying.

The mode in which the materials composing these mounds are accumulated is not a little curious. The bird never uses its bill, but grasps a bunch of leaves, sticks, &c., and nearly at an erect length, in the substance of the mass; they are covered up as they are laid, and allowed to remain until hatched. Mr. Gould states that he was greatly informed, both by natives and settlers, living near the haunts of the bird, that it was an unusual event to obtain nearly a brood of these at one time from a single heap, and as they are deposited at days are rarely sought after. Some of the natives informed him, that the females are constantly in the neighbourhood of their mounds; but Mr Gould that time when the young are likely to be hatched, and breaks open the eggs, and again cover them up, as if for the purpose of assisting frequently uncovers young that may have emerged. By others, with the same purpose of assisting any was assured that the eggs, after being placed in the mound, on the contrary, Mr. Gould left undisturbed—the young forcing their way, unassisted and uncovered up, are the latter in the mode in which the young when well-matured, its way to the surface. young emerges, but that the eggs are from the powerful and full-fledged (equally true—most probably) for the purpose of admitting the air and re-

NEST OF THE BRUSH TURKEY, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

gulating the temperature; this does not imply that the eggs are disturbed or their position altered. With regard to the site chosen for these breeding heaps, Mr. Gould, who saw many both in the interior and at Illawarra, says, that in every instance, they were placed in the most retired and shady glens, or on the slope of a hill, in which latter case the ground above the nest was scratched clean, while all below remained untouched, as if the birds had, by experience, found it more easy to convey the materials down than to throw them up.

The eggs are perfectly white, and of a long oval form, nearly four inches in length, and two and a half in diameter.

While roving about through the brush, the Talegalla utters a rather loud clucking noise; and the male ever and anon dilates the caruneulated naked skin of the neck to a great extent, as we see in the turkey-cock, and repeats a sort of booming note, expressive, perhaps, of self-satisfaction. The Talegalla has a habit of dusting itself in the earth, after the manner of our common fowl; and Mr. Gould saw several depressions, which the natives assured him were thus effected.

The male Talegalla is equal to a small turkey in size; the female is about a fourth less, and has the wattle, or naked skin of the neck less developed.

So much for a general sketch of the natural history of the Wattled Talegalla—a bird which, from its stature, and the delicacy of its flesh, would make a valuable addition to our list of domestic poultry. We have it on proof that it is easily capable of domestication; and that, with due care, it will breed in our country. With regard to the pair at the Zoological Society's Gardens, which h .ve proved to the most incredulous the fidelity of Mr. Gould's narration, we have only a few observations to make. It is some time since they began to collect materials to heap up a mound; but it is not ascertained at what precise time the female deposited her eggs: it is supposed to have been five or six weeks previous to the sudden appearance of the young, which, full-feathered, scratched out its way, ran about, and flew, and had, in fact, nearly made its escape.

While the eggs were under process of chick-development, they were several times visited by the male (not by the female), who uncovered them, and soon again covered them up. Was this for the purpose of ventilation? But what is more singular, the male seems to look after the young bird, and even keeps the female in the background. For the first few days the young one, on the approach of evening, scratched a hole in the mound, and, retiring within it, was covered up for the night by the male, and there lay snug and warm till the morning. There are other eggs in the mound, but whether they will prove productive has yet to be seen. The young feeds upon chopped boiled egg, bread, &c.; but it also catches the insects which abound on the heap.

The male is very proud, struts about with an air of dignity, inflates his wattles to an enormous degree, and booms incessantly. It is strange that he should take upon himself duties which, among Gallinaceous birds, are always performed by the female. This may, perhaps, be, in the present instance, an accident, the result of captivity; it, however, confirms the account given to Mr. Gould by some of the natives, that the birds frequently uncover and again cover up their eggs, although this solicitude respecting them was attributed to the females. Had there been several females, it is probable that the male in question would not have troubled himself, but left the duty of watching the eggs to their united care.

W. C. L. M.

Since writing the above, we have learned that two additional young Brush Turkeys have emerged from the mound, so that three of these birds are now natives of the Zoological Society's Gardens. This fact strengthens the foregoing observations.

CRICKET-MATCH ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

"The Goodwins," which have been from time immemorial associated with peril and destruction, have just been the scene of exhilarating sport. It appears that on the 10th inst. a party—got up by Mr. Morris Thompson, Mr. Hammond, and others, at Walmer—visited the Sands for the purpose of playing a game of cricket. Captain Pearson and a picked crew of the *Spartan*, one of the finest luggers on Deal Beach, were selected for the occasion. The day was beautifully calm, and the party (twenty-four in number) arrived, and were safely landed on the Sands at five in the evening. After walking about a quarter of a mile, a place sufficiently high and dry was found; when the match commenced, and continued until nearly sunset, the winning party obtaining fifty-seven runs. The Sands were intersected in every direction with narrow but deep gullies, or, as they are termed by the sailors, "swatches," with swift running streams, into which it was dangerous to step. A sad association of ideas crowded the mind on looking over this awfully melancholy place. Here thousands of gallant fellows have been entombed—here millions of property have been engulfed; and here was a picture contrasting vividly with the present scene of pastime.

The party returned home safely about ten at night. The evening was fine, and the ripples on the surface of the sea, as the lugger ploughed homeward, were most beautifully illuminated with phosphorescent light.

CRICKET MATCH UPON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

F I N E A R T S.

"MONT ORGUEIL CASTLE, JERSEY."—PAINTED BY J. WILSON, JUN.

"GIVING AN ORDER." PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.

Such is the fanciful title given to a simple but agreeable rustic subject, exhibited by Mr. Mole, in the New Water-Colour Society's Exhibition of the past season, and which is painted with the clear and harmonious pencil which we generally remark in this artist. The intelligent expression of the dog must not pass without commendation: he appears to understand what he is told, though we do not.

MONT ORGUEIL, JERSEY. PAINTED BY J. WILSON, JUN.

This spirited sea-piece was exhibited at the British Institution last year, and was purchased by one of the Art-Union prizeholders. Mr. Wilson's picture merited this distinction; for it is a beautiful scene, pure in colouring, and effective in general treatment: the transparency and motion are well rendered in the heaving sea and the fleeting clouds; and the fine old Castle upon the high rocky promontory is very picturesque. It is distant about fourteen miles from the coast of France, of which it commands a splendid view for many leagues; and is said to derive its name of Mont Orgueil (Mount Pride) from the Duke of Clarence, brother to Henry X., one of its Governors. It is a place of considerable extent, and, before the perfection of artillery, was of vast strength. Indeed, its great size and strength, its position, and some historical re-

"GIVING AN ORDER."—PAINTED BY T. H. MOLE.

collections attached to it, form its chief attraction; for it seems to have been constructed at the lowest possible expense compatible with its solidity as a fortress. It is built of irregular pieces of the stone of the island, without much regard to regularity of proportions; by which, however, it is recommended for artistic effect. The Castle has its many stories of siege and captivity; and, as one of the prison-houses of Charles I, is especially interesting. The keep, or main fortress, is an immense oval building.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 27.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Admiral Blake died, 1657.
MONDAY, 28.—St. Augustine. Robespierre executed, 1794.
TUESDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist. Dr. Paley born, 1743.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament, 1833.
THURSDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.
FRIDAY, Sept. 1.—Partridge shooting commences. Lafayette born, 1757.
SATURDAY, 2.—London burnt, 1666.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday.
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
27 4 10 / 27 4 30	28 5 0 / 28 5 20	29 5 50 / 29 6 10	30 6 35 / 30 6 55	31 7 15 / 31 7 35	1 7 55 / 1 8 15	2 8 40 / 2 9 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MILITIA OFFICER.—Nothing has yet been officially promulgated regarding a change in the uniform of militia regiments. Should an alteration be decided on, no notice to that effect will indispensably be made known with as little delay as possible.

FELTA.—We prefer Webster's "English Dictionary."

R. D., Mayfair.—We are not in possession of the information.

A WEST INDIA PROPRIETOR should apply to a railway company.

W. B. W., Bristol.—Apply to Mr Bell, pawnbroker, Fleet-street.

A CORRESPONDENT, who inquires as to the Smithsonian Institution, will find an excellent paper upon that "establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge," in "Putnam's Monthly" for the present month.

W. B. D., Sockbridge.—We have not received the impressions.

*** In part of our early impression last week the Bust of Sir Robert Peel was erroneously described as the Manchester, instead of the Oldham Testimonial.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

THE Austrians, under the command of General Hess, have entered Wallachia, and we may daily expect to hear that they have established their head-quarters at Bucharest. This movement commenced on the 20th instant. It is added, by the Electric Telegraph from Vienna—which, upon Austrian affairs, is more to be depended upon than in its recitals of events at a distance—that another Austrian corps, under General Coronini, is in full march through the Bukowina to occupy Moldavia. We have little doubt that the fact is as stated; and that the Austrian and Russian armies will, ere this, have come in sight, if not in collision, with each other. The Czar, hard pressed as he is on every side, is not likely to be driven to the extravagance of declaring war against Austria for acts like these, although they virtually amount to a declaration of hostilities. It has suited the purposes of Nicholas, throughout the whole course of his mischievous proceedings, to represent himself, or cause himself to be represented, as the party aggrieved. He did not even declare war against Turkey, but only committed an act which he was certain would compel the Turks, if they had any sense of national honour and dignity, to declare war against him. He did not declare war against Great Britain and France, but left those Powers to assume the offensive. In like manner, he will not declare war against Austria, but will leave it to the Emperor Francis Joseph to take the decisive step. "Holy Russia," as the Czar calls his country, is thus placed by its Government in a position of quasi-martyrdom in the eyes of the Russian people. If the sentiment of patriotism cannot be excited by the spectacle of a world in arms against Russia, the Czar hopes that the still deeper sentiment of religious fanaticism may be called into activity. Russia, he takes care to inform the Russians, is assaulted on every side by infidels and heretics, because her sons are the only true and orthodox Christians. This is the untruth that he promulgates, and this is the feeling that he desires to inculcate, and on the aid of which he has cunningly calculated, not only in the progress of the war, but in the remotest origin of the quarrel that he has fomented against the Sultan. It does not appear, however, that he has derived any very striking advantage from it. Austria will take her own course, with whatever colour the Czar may clothe it, when made known to the Russians. There are many persons who even yet persist in doubting the good faith of the Austrian Government. Such persons are hard to be convinced. They cherish their foregone conclusion, and endeavour, as best they can, to pound and amalgamate the stubbornest facts in the crucible of their prejudice. Not even a formal declaration of war by Austria against Russia would satisfy them that the Emperor Francis Joseph was not playing a perfidious part. But the course of events, we confidently believe, will silence the most incredulous of those Englishmen who have been led to form erroneous views of the policy of Austria by the insidious eloquence of M. Kossuth. The Hungarian patriot is blind to the importance and real bearing of the Turkish war, and sees nothing in the Austrian Government but the power which prevented him, by Russian assistance, from continuing to be the Dictator of Hungary, or from transforming himself into the President of the Hungarian Republic. The world, however, has greater matters in hand than the affairs of Hungary. M. Kossuth may consider them all important; but Englishmen and Frenchmen, as well as Turks and Austrians, have other business to attend to, and Hungary is neither *apropos* nor convenient. It ought to silence the objections of all who honestly continue to doubt the *bonâ fides* of Austria, to know that the entry of the Austrians into Moldavia and Wallachia takes place in virtue of a solemn and well-considered treaty between Austria and the Porte, signed on the 14th of June last, with the full concurrence of Great Britain and France; that Austria does not enter as a mediating, but, if need be, as a belligerent Power; and that the presence of the Austrian armies will not in the least degree interfere with or impede any movements in those provinces which the Allied armies, whether British French, or Ottoman, may deem it advisable to make; and that General Hess will connect and combine his operations with Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud. The formal declaration of war is alone wanting to define the actual position of Austria towards Russia as well as towards the Allies. If the Czar consents to the four propositions which Great Britain, France, and Austria have declared to be the *minimum* upon which negotiations for peace can be entertained, there will be an end of the war. If he do not consent, the whole power of Austria will be directed against him.

THE only beneficial legislation of recent years has consisted in Acts of Repeal. Almost every positive enactment of Parliament has either proved a failure, or a vexatious and mischievous interference with the rights and comforts of the people. The Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—the Repeal of the Laws affecting and afflicting the Roman Catholics—the Repeal of the Corn Laws—the Repeal of the Navigation Laws—the Repeal of Customs and Excise Laws—the Repeal of Window Duties;—all these, and many other acts, of which the object was to undo and annul the over-legislation of past times, have proved of salutary operation, and been received with public gratitude and approval. Parliament has a good deal of similar work before it. A variety of restrictive Acts clamour loudly for repeal—not among the least important of which is one that was hastily passed during the late Session, and which, in the few weeks that have elapsed since it came into operation, has inflicted a large amount of annoyance, if not of suffering, upon great multitudes of people. We allude to the measure smuggled through the House of Commons, in thin and rapid sittings, for closing all public-houses throughout the country, on Sundays, except during the hours from one to half-past two in the afternoon, and from six to ten in the evening, and prohibiting the sale of liquors or refreshments of any kind, at other hours of the day, to all persons who cannot prove that they are "*bonâ fide* travellers." This Act has the double disadvantage of being oppressive to the poor, and of being so vague as to be incapable of comprehension by all who are most deeply interested in understanding it. In the first place, it seems not only exceedingly invidious, but unjust, upon the part of members of Parliament and the other promoters of the bill, as well as of the more wealthy classes who support it, to deprive the poor of that necessary refreshment upon the day which is called "the Sabbath" by Jews and Scotchmen, but which Englishmen and Christians in general call either Sunday or the Lord's Day. The wealthy classes, if they choose to remain at home after coming from church, are not obliged to send to the neighbouring tavern for their wine. They have generally a cellar well stocked with all that they require—whether their tastes lead them to encourage the vintages of Portugal, Spain, France, and Germany, or the more familiar British compound of malt and hops. Not so the poor man; and not so the great bulk of the middle classes, who have neither the convenience nor the means of laying in supplies of liquors, but who trust to their friend, the landlord of the nearest public-house, to supply them at the moment of need. The Free Church minister in Glasgow may drink his tumbler of toddy and his "ake" at eleven o'clock on Sunday evening, and think it no sin; but practically the law denies the same right to the poor working-man, who can only buy his whisky by the glass. A just law ought to apply equally to rich and poor. If it be desirable that wine, beer, and spirits should not be consumed within certain hours upon the Lord's Day, the law ought to prevent noblemen, Members of Parliament, Bishops, Deans, Rectors, landed proprietors, rich merchants, successful barristers, fashionable physicians, and thriving tradesmen, from indulging at home in those luxuries of which it seeks to deprive their humbler fellow-citizens. Legislation does not make people sober; it cannot coerce them into being religious. But the principal difficulty of the new Liquor Law is its vagueness. It was felt by the promoters and framers of the enactment to be rather too despotic and unreasonable that travellers should be deprived of necessary refreshment on one day out of the seven; and they, therefore, in the exercise of their mercy and judgment, condescended to exempt "*bonâ fide*" travellers from its operation. But the question has arisen, and demands solution—What is a traveller? Neither magistrates nor policemen can define what is meant by the word. The dictionaries say that to travel is "to go," "to pass," "to walk," "to march on foot," "to ride to a distant place," "to make a journey," "to make a voyage;" and Mr. Long, the police-magistrate, has wisely decided that a man who goes from Cheapside to Hampstead-heath, on a Sunday, in search of health and recreation, is a *bonâ fide* traveller, and may, as such, insist upon being supplied with refreshment at Jack Straw's Castle, or any other tavern in the vicinity, after the hours allowed by the Act of Parliament. But, if the traveller to Hampstead be entitled to refreshment in Hampstead, he is equally a traveller when he returns from Hampstead to his native Cheapside or Spitalfields, or until he chooses to re-enter his own domicile. And if the man of Cheapside may do this, why may not the man of Poplar or Walworth, who "goes," "passes," "rides," "walks," or "travels," from those crowded localities to St. James's-park, Hyde-park, or Regent's-park, demand refreshment at any of the numerous public-houses in those neighbourhoods, upon the same plea, and with the same right? Mr. Luce, the proprietor of the King's Arms Tavern at Hampton Court, has, it appears, been summoned by the police for supplying refreshments on the Sunday, before and after the prescribed hours; and has very naturally applied to the Commissioners of Police, who are charged with the duty of carrying out the law, to define what is meant by a traveller. Sir Richard Mayne can, however, give him no information. Mr. Luce produced a book for the inspection of the Commissioner, containing the signatures of ladies and gentlemen from nearly all parts of the civilised world—from Egypt, Italy, Germany, France, the United States of America, and from various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland—who had visited his house since the passing of the Act, and who all protested in indignant terms against its inconvenient and oppressive character; but Sir Richard Mayne could do nothing for his relief, or even consolation, except to express his hope that the meaning of the word "traveller" might be speedily decided by the proper legal tribunals. Mr. Simpson, of Cremorne Gardens, a place of public resort, which the Chief Commissioner himself, declares, after personal inspection, to be one in which "good order prevails," finds a difficulty—not only as regards the "travellers" from Wapping or Islington, who may visit his establishment—but in clearing out so many as 1500 people, as soon as the clock strikes ten. Though good order and decorum are preserved by the efforts, or mere presence, of one policeman, amid averages of seven, eight, and ten thousand people, it is impossible, if a party of persons be served with refreshments at five or ten minutes to ten o'clock, to compel them to consume it within the time prescribed by the Act of Parliament; and for every minute after ten o'clock that his guests persist in drinking the beverages for which they have paid, the landlord is liable to a fine. Such a law is a gross interference with public liberty. It serves no good object. It is contrary to English notions of right. It leaves the wealthy unscathed, and vents all its terrors upon the poor, the struggling, and the hard-working population. It was not passed with the deliberate sanction of a full Parliament, but was forced through its various stages before there was time or opportunity for the public, or the bulk of the members of the Legislature, to become acquainted with its real character, and the stringency of its provisions. Such an Act will not be allowed to stand; and we trust that, until Parliament has an opportunity of repealing it, the police will obey the prudent intimations of Sir Richard Mayne, and carry it out with the utmost possible moderation.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family have continued to enjoy the pleasures of their marine residence during the week just closed. Among the distinguished visitors partaking the Royal hospitality, this week, have been the Maharajah Duleep Singh, attended by Dr. Login; the Duke of Newcastle, and Viscount Hardinge.

The Queen and Prince gave their annual fête on Wednesday in honour of his Royal Highness's birthday, which happens on Saturday (this day).

On Thursday Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of St. Thomas's Church, at Newport, Isle of Wight, in the presence of Lord Heytesbury, the Governor of the Island, the Bishop of the diocese, the county and borough members, the nobility and gentry, and town council.

Mr. Albert Smith has been honoured by the Queen's commands to attend at Osborne this day (Saturday).

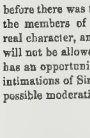
The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Mary Bulteel, as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

During the progress of considerable alterations, which are being carried out at Whippingham Church, by her Majesty's command, to provide increased accommodation for the Royal Family and Royal household, Divine Service is performed at Osborne.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, and a select circle, at dinner, on Sunday evening, at the Ranger's Lodge, Richmond-park.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

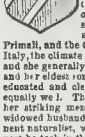
THE PRINCESS OF CANINO.



ZENAIDA-CHARLOTTE JULIA BONAPARTE, Princess of Canino, died lately at Naples. Her Imperial Highness was the elder daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, by his consort, Julia-Maria Clary, sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of Bernadotte. The Princess Zenaida was born in Paris on the 8th of July, 1802, and was married at Brussels on the 20th June 1822, to her cousin, Prince Charles, the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, which title Prince Charles now bears, since the death of his father on the 30th June, 1840. By that marriage, the Princess Zenaida has had twelve children. Eight of them are still living, three sons and five daughters; the three eldest daughters are the Marchioness of Roccagiovine, the Countess Primoli, and the Countess de Campello. The Princess Zenaida dwelt in Italy, the climate of which country was deemed necessary for her health, and she generally resided at Rome, where her three married daughters and her eldest son, the Prince de Musignano, live. She was a highly-educated and clever woman, speaking Italian, German, and English, equally well. The charitable disposition, the goodness of her heart, and her striking mental qualities, rendered her society delightful. Her widowed husband, the present Prince of Canino, the learned and eminent naturalist, was, it will be remembered, exiled from Rome for the part he took in the late insurrection there.

MILES THOMAS, LORD BEAUMONT.

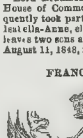
THE death of this nobleman occurred at his residence, in Bruton-street, on the 18th inst.



His Lordship, born June 4, 1805, was eldest son of the late Thomas Stapleton, Esq., of Carlton, by Maria Juliana, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Gerard, Bart., and represented a distinguished branch of the great Yorkshire family of Stapleton. In 1839 he succeeded to the estates at the decease of his father, and in the following year was summoned by writ to the House of Peers—the absence of the old Barony of Beaumont having been terminated in his favour as representative of Joane Lovell, eldest daughter and co-heir of Joan, sister of William, Viscount Beaumont, who died 23 Henry VII.

Lord Beaumont had previously unsuccessfully sought a seat in the House of Commons, by contesting the borough of Rochester. He frequently took part in the debates in the Lords. He married Sept. 9, 1844, Lucilla-Anne, eldest daughter of John Cavendish, Lord Kilmaine; and leaves two sons and a daughter. Of the former, the elder, Henry, born August 11, 1846, is now Baron Beaumont.

FRANCES, DOWAGER BARONESS DYNEVOR.



THIS venerable lady died at Barrington Park, Gloucestershire, on the 13th inst., aged eighty-two. She was the third daughter of Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Richard Fawys, Esq., of Guilsham, Suffolk. Her marriage with George Talbot, third Lord Dynevor, took place 7th October, 1791; and its issue consisted of one surviving son, George Rice, present Peer, and six daughters.

DEATH OF LILLYWHITE.—The admirers of the manly game of cricket will be sorry to learn that the favourite son of the bat is no more. He died at his house in Islington, on Tuesday, of cholera. The deceased was much respected by the cricketing world, who gave him the title of "The Nonpareil." Lilly white introduced the round bowling.

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.—We regret to learn, from good authority, that the French have lost 2000 men by disease out of 5000, in the vicinity of Varna. The statement that 7000 have perished appears to be an exaggeration. The English Commissariat has also suffered under the influence of cholera, and many were on the sick list at the date of the last returns, being dispatched from the East.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

Letters from Constantinople of the 15 h inst., state that 60,000 troops had sailed from Varna on the 14th, for the Crimea, with pontoons and other materials of war. The second division was to sail on the 20th. Great preparations were still going forward at Varna and Constantinople. The bay of Varna was filled with vessels of all sorts, to the number of 500; and an immense fleet of transports had assembled at Baltschik. Large numbers of flat-bottomed boats for the landing of troops and heavy guns had also arrived at both places. The latest accounts from Odessa give the number of Russian troops round Sebastopol at 40,000. The Russians are said to have evacuated Braila, Galatz, and Fokshani.

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The *Invalide Russe* contains an official announcement of the reported victory obtained by the Russians over the Turks in Georgia, alluded to in the Vienna telegraphic despatch which we have given in another page. Whether such an achievement has been accomplished we will not undertake to say until further accounts come to hand from a more disinterested source; for Russian bulletins and Russian despatches are so fabricated, distorted, or exaggerated, that no dependence can be placed upon any of them until they are corroborated by more respectable testimony. Supposing, however, that the statement above alluded to is minutely accurate in all its details, the affair has not been so disastrous to the Turks as was grossly described in the Vienna telegraph. That lying communication stated that 8000 Turks had been left dead on the field, the remainder having taken to flight; and that the Russians had taken 15 guns, 34 officers, and 23,000 troops, besides munitions of war. Now the Russian General, in his own account of the battle, estimates the army (the Turks) in the field altogether at less than 12,000 men, including infantry and cavalry, out of which 2000 were killed, and 370 were taken prisoners; and that four pieces of cannon only were captured, with flags and ammunition The great disparity between the two statements will be seen at a glance.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT VARNA.

A fire, supposed to be the work of incendiary Greeks, broke out at seven o'clock on the night of Thursday, the 10th inst., and destroyed a number of houses appropriated as quarters for the troops, together with stores and magazines. Everything moveable, however, was fortunately saved, except the hay, wine, and some camp utensils. Several Greeks have been arrested upon suspicion of being the authors of the conflagration.

The cholera is abating at Constantinople and Varna, increasing in the Dardanelles, and has disappeared at Gallipoli.

THE BALTIC.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Dantzig, Thursday, says "that the *Vulture* has just arrived, having left the fleet at Ledsund on the 22nd. The troops in the occupation of Bomarsund are likely to be embarked again, for service elsewhere. Several British and French steam line-of-battle ships and frigates had sailed in a south-easterly direction, as if going to Hango or Sveaborg."

Since the fall of Bomarsund, it has been reported that the second division of the French Baltic army is to winter at Stockholm.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury was prorogued on Thursday, at the Jerusalem Chamber, by the Very Reverend Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, to Friday, Oct. 20th.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 24

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			
Aug. 18	29.075	66.0	49.2	55.2	— 2.6	84	W.S.W.	0.00
„ 19	29.672	73.1	48.2	62.5	+ 2.8	66	S.W.	0.00
„ 20	29.939	76.5	56.4	64.8	+ 4.8	79	W.S.W.	0.00
„ 21	29.786	76.0	52.2	63.2	+ 2.8	81	S.W.	0.01
„ 22	29.619	72.5	50.0	62.6	+ 2.3	59	W.	0.00
„ 23	30.072	72.0	47.0	57.8	— 2.9	84	W.S.W.	0.04
„ 24	29.691	72.5	54.0	62.9	+ 2.8	72	W.	0.09

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average.

The variation of the barometer decreased from 30.10 inches on the afternoon of the 17th to 29.71 inches by the afternoon of the 21st; then increased to 30.07 inches by the morning of the 23rd, and decreased to 29.85 inches by the 24th. The mean corrected reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.84 inches.

The highest temperature of the week occurred on Monday, and was 76½°; the lowest was 47·2°, on Thursday. The mean of all temperatures within the week was therefore 59·2°.

The mean temperature of the week was 61½°, which is 1° nearly above the average of the corresponding week in 88 years.

The mean daily temperature was below the average on Friday, by as much as 5·6°; and above it on Monday, by 4°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 23°. The greatest was 29·9° on the 19th, it was as large as 25·8° on the 18th, and of 25° on the 22nd.

The direction of the wind has been a compound of the west, and the air has been frequently in quick motion; at times there have been periods of calm of some duration.

Rain has fallen to the depth of five-hundreths of an inch only.

The weather during the week has been for the most part fine, but very variable. The mean daily amount of water in a cubic foot of air has varied from 3½ grains on the 22nd to 8½ grains on the 20th. The 22nd was a remarkable day; during the afternoon the temperature of the dew point was nearly 30° below that of the air, and the degree of humidity for the day, as stated in the table above, was 59° only.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, August 25, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending August 19, the births of 813 boys and of 788 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts; and, within the same period, the deaths of 1339 persons were also registered; the number of deaths exceeding that of the births by 526. The number of deaths in the preceding week was 1337. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week, of the years 1845—53, the average number was 1115, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1224. The present return exhibits an excess of 679 above the estimated amount. Cholera was fatal last week to 729 persons, of whom 214 were children under five years of age, 426 were 15 and under 60, and 88 were 60 years and upwards. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 the total deaths registered in the week that ended August 18th were 2230, and those from cholera 1320. In the six weeks of its present appearance the deaths from diarrhœa and cholera have been successively 5, 26, 133, 399, 664, and 729. The deaths from diarrhœa last week were 192. From the Registrar General's return it appears that the present epidemic has prevailed with great irregularity over London, and that in some districts its ravages are inconsiderable. Imperfect drainage, proximity to the cirtiest parts of the Thames, bad water, and poverty, are still, as they were in 1849, the chief circumstances that make cholera fatal.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—During the six months this institution has been open, it has received no less than 17,937 visits, and issued 13,163 volumes. A concert in aid of the leading department will take place on Monday next.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Under the new system of management pursued by Mr. Pepper, the resident director, a course of scientific lectures, for the educational improvement of the labouring classes, has been commenced at this highly-interesting institution. The inaugural lecture was delivered last week by the Rev. Bath Power—on the advantages of knowledge; and, on Monday last, Mr. Pepper himself entertained a large audience, in his usual popular and interesting style, with an instructive lecture upon the chemistry of the non-metallic elements. The result of this new experiment has been so far successful, that Mr. Pepper may fairly augur well for the future.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The Lord Mayor of London, in his civic capacity of chief magistrate of the metropolis, was entertained, on Tuesday night, at a dinner in the Shirehall of Stafford, his native town. The entertainment was at the cost of Mr. Thomas Boulton, the Mayor of Stafford.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.—BRIBERY AGAIN.—Within a few hours of the return for the boroughs of Barnstaple, Maldon, and Hull, Mr Kewin James, Q.C., was retained in support of petitions against the returns, upon the ground of corrupt practices having procured such returns, and to defend the seats of the sitting members for the borough of Cambridge, against a petition threatened by the Conservative party in that town.

DRAMATIC RESUME.

We have hitherto found it convenient to take advantage of the closing or opening of new theatrical seasons to gather up the experiences of the past, in order to form an estimate of the progress of theatrical reform or dramatic talent. We took occasion when we last addressed our readers this subject to suggest the great use to which the appointments of the stage might be turned in communicating knowledge of the distant or the ancient. Mr. Read, in his drama of "Gold," had brought the riches of California on the boards, and indoctrinated the audience in the mysteries of the diggings, to which he had been materially assisted by the scene painter and stage-machinist. We found, soon after, our suggestion fully carried out in the magnificent production of "Sardanapalus" by Mr. Kean, at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE. Mr Lloyd's experience was put in requisition; and the fidelity of the picture to the truth of history was not to be doubted. Moreover, the illustrations accompanied a fine poem, and enabled the public to appreciate Byron's dramatic genius in one of his best works. The benefit to the popular taste likely to result from such a performance was obvious. So strong had theatrical prejudice set in against the poetical play, that during Byron's life, there was no rational hope of his dramas being successfully acted. Indeed, it was tacitly assumed that the genius of the noble Childe was necessarily undramatic because decidedly poetical; and the same rule of judgment was applied to other poets, who had, accordingly, no chance of a public hearing. The evil consequent upon this unfortunate state of theatrical opinion is incalculable; it has weighed like a nightmare on the worthiest efforts, and crushed the hopes and broken the hearts of many true and genuine poets. But in this glorious revival, Mr. Kean succeeded in demonstrating that, in a truly poetical subject, there is a capacity of interest which, when properly developed by the aid of histrionic talent, may be almost infinitely worked. Nor was the histrionic talent employed unequal to the task. Mrs. Kean's *Myrrha* was a purely classical conception; and the Assyrian Monarch, as represented by her husband, found an actor capable of feeling the beauty of the poetry, and enunciating it with a graceful emphasis that left nothing to be interpreted, and gave to each sentiment its relative significance. The same system of adornment has been since applied to the tragedies of "Richard the Third," "Faust and Marguerite," and "The Courier of Lyons," and, generally, in its appropriate degree, to all the new productions at the Princess's. A noble field lies open before Mr. Kean, to produce the poetic drama of the country, both old and new, with such appointments as may ensure its reception by gentle and simple. Spectacle may thus be employed for the education of the popular taste—a worthy object either for man or manager. All classes of society are now sufficiently instructed to value such efforts; and we have not the shadow of a doubt that success in this direction will be in proportion not only to the costliness of the scenic illustrations, but to the substantial merits, as literature, of the works on which they may be made to attend. It is, therefore, that we not only commend most heartily the past efforts of Mr. Kean; but are solicitous to encourage him in still more deeply-thoughted projects, by which the minds of the audience may be both elevated and instructed, and the stage assume the high moral position which is rightly its due.

THE HAYMARKET Theatre has taken a new start under the management of Mr. Buckstone, who, at the commencement of his direction, had serious difficulties to contend with, but from which he is now gradually recovering. To his praise it must be recorded that his stage has been devoted to the production of several poetical dramas, as well as to some original pieces of lesser pretensions, but of considerable merit. These have all been by authors of some note; and in more than one case the experiment has been marked by an amount of daring indicative of managerial courage. It may be doubted whether it was prudent, in the first instance, to pass from one extreme to another—such as was witnessed in the performance by Miss Faucit of Mr. Browning's "Colombe's Birthday." This venturing on the boards of an abstract poem, the dramatic structure of which had not been purposed by the author, but whose design in its composition was probably altogether different, showed perhaps an excess of zeal; but it was a step, nevertheless, in the right direction. In the recent attempt at placing Mr. Chorley's tragedy of "The Duchess Eleanour" on the stage, with the advantage of Miss Cushman's strong acting, the same zeal was manifest; and the failure of the experiment was due to the same cause. An action, treated in the abstract spirit of poetry cannot, in any state of the stage, be successful. A certain amount of melodramatic incident and situation must enter into every piece likely to be prosperous. Shakespeare's plays are all of this class; they are essentially melodramatic in the right sense of the word; but they are, besides, invested with the "singing robes," such as become the poet, and, in this splendid attire, the stage-interest becomes still more effect ve. It is by the mixture of metals that the galvanic battery accumulates force; and thus a poetically lay, melodramatically constructed, will be found to have more potency with the popular mind than a merely pro ais one can possibly exercise. Tals is proved by the success which invariably attends the production of the poetical dramas as have been thrown into the saloons, and the taste influenced by the caprices of fashion, the popular heart beats in accordance with that old spiritual harmony which "o'er-informed the minds" of the great dramatic poets of England. This ancient form, from Æschylus to Knowles, has survived all changes of opinion, and proves, under the wind and wave, and still lives in the supra-human of all young poets, and will so live to the end of time. Every effort to establish a theatre upon the basis of such a principle, should be supported by the intelligent. Mr. Buckstone has been fortunate in the production of his last piece, "The Knights of the Round Table"—a piece into which the melodramatic element abundantly enters, but of which the dialogue, nevertheless, is exceedingly polished, and the action throughout most carefully maintained. From a writer so experienced as Mr. Planché, much of this was to be expected; much also has been derived from a foreign source; but it is to the playwright's own author-craft after all, that the happy result is due. Wherever skill is recognisable, there critical praise merited, and it is with no niggard hand that we are disposed to award it, in this instance.

WE have just alluded to the success of the poetical drama at the suburban theatres. So firmly establi-hed has this been at SADLER'S WELLS, that little novelty has been required for two seasons. "The Midsummer Night's Dream" had a most extraordinary run, and also served to exhibit the great talents of Mr. Phelps in a new light. His *Bottom* was a rich treat—a perfect portrait—all flesh and blood and high drollery. The manner in which this completely poetical play was produced was beautifully pictorial. The wood near Athens had never been so exquisitely painted; and such was the admirable attention to the *mise en scène*, that the groupings were charmingly picturesque, and every stage business came out with proper effect. It is in this last department of the scene that Mr. Phelps' excellence as a stage manager consists. It should be generally understood, that not only is this judicious actor entitled to credit for the intelligent reading of his own particular part; but that to him and his intelligence is due generally the entire scene of the play, and adjusts all the relations of the characters, and the salience—so to speak—of the various situations. Hence the completeness of the whole, and the harmonious working together of the company, that distinguishes a performance at this theatre.

AT the MARYLEBONE, under the sway of Mr. Wallack, the same system has been pursued; and here it has been proved on trial that the poetic play has been most successful. Crowded galleries have attentively listened, night after night, to the delicate numbers of "Ion." The exquisite refinements of the diction have been thoroughly enjoyed—a rebuked not by noisy demonstration, but by an evidently sympathetic interest, the reality of which has been tested by the same crowds attending the many repetitions of the play. But in this case, we have in Mr. and Mrs Wallack two performers who, as *Ion* and *Adrastus*, have never been excelled. *Great* acting is, indeed, their forte; and that by which they are distinguished from their competitors. In them the poet may rest assured his lofty conceptions of his most ideal creations will be worthily rendered. In their second season, we may rationally expect that, nothing by experience, they will pursue with steadiness the intellectual plan which is announced as their rule of conduct. A populous and intelligent neighbourhood like that in the midst of which this theatre is situated, is possessed of ample means for the support of an establishment so well regulated; and, when its merits become fully known, there is no reason why it should not prove remunerative.

THE LYCEUM and OLYMPIC Theatres are conducted with a less lofty aim, and one of them has learned a lesson from experience that, we hope will lead to its ultimate advantage. The latter, with Mr. Wigan at its head, has been remarkably successful. Its character under the new management was at once established by the production of an excellent play; after the run of which, three popular farces, admirably acted, have maintained their place from night to night. Few changes of performance seem, indeed, to be demanded. This is, to some, a mystery; but the explanation lies in the admission of the excellence which is thus appreciated. A permanent popularity may be safely predicted in our huge and multitudinous metropolis, for whatever is first-rate in its way. Witness the seven hundred nights of Mr. Albert Smith's *Mont Blanc*, and other instances of similar success, in cases where the merits lie not so much in the kind of the entertainment as in the degree of excellence attained. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; and to this adage the state and condition of public amusements at this moment bears ample testimony.

Such is the narrative of progress up to this period, when the approaching signs of a new season as usual, introduce us to new endeavours on the parts of the various managements. Its chief value is to indicate what the Germans call the "stand-point," according to which our future criticism in relation to matters theatrical is likely to be regulated. The past has been one of manifest improvement; and we shall expect that, in "the coming on of time," the morrow will not falsify the promises of yesterday.

THE THEATRES.

THE BOWER.—The engagement of Mr. Ryder at this saloon appears to have excited uncommon interest in the theatrical profession. The object of the conductor seems to be not only the redemption of this place to dramatic purposes, but to constitute it an arena for the exhibition of provincial talent and the convenience of London managers, who may thereby be enabled to test the qualifications of candidates for employment on the metropolitan boards. On Monday Mr. Ryder played *Othello*, and was assisted by a company composed of actors from the country, who, for the most part, performed carefully and respectably. Mr. Ryder, of course, looked the *Moor* grandly, and in many passages was, by reason of his sonorous elocution, remarkably effective. There is little of the artificial in Mr. Ryder's style of acting; and, though he played like a well practised and studious actor, the energy and expression of the passion was purely natural, leaving the poet's text to impress its own meaning on the audience. In this absence of all trick—a thing so rare with performers of long standing—there is to itself something refreshing, without regarding more positive merits. A pure histrionic style is one of the *desiderata* of the stage, and is particularly wanting at a time when the public patronise familiar subjects and domestic actions in stage-arguments. There is a difficulty, however, in taking it up into tragic themes and metrical dialogues, with which only the initiated in the acting art are fully acquainted; and to do it with a facility and grace realised by Mr. Ryder, requires extensive experience. Among the performers of the other parts, we particularly distinguish Mr. Silverton in *Brabantio*—an actor, though young, of much judgment, full of promise, accurate in his study, and forcible in his delivery—one who not only takes pains, but manifests power. He merits attention.

HAYMARKET.—The Spanish dancers continue yet in the ascendant, and are indeed so successful that Mr. Buckstone has been able to suspend his free list. On Monday evening they took a fresh start in a new ballet, entitled 'The Gipsy Queen "—Senors Perea Nena, being, of course, the heroine. These dances are of the peasant class, and are more national in their characteristics than those by which they were preceded. The rapidity of movement is even greater, the glancing copious, humour, and gaiety are indeed as surprising as the vivacity of the action appears to be exhaustless. The audience was fashionable and numerous.

MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday Mr. Frederic Robinson made his appearance, for one night only, in *Hamlet*; and was welcomed in his attempt by a numerous audience. Mr. Robinson's *physique* is not favourable to the part, his person is progressing, his manner pleasing, and his style so neat and precise, that, as an actor, he is perfectly "safe." But his merits amount to much more than this—his action is as vivid as his conception is correct, while his extreme youth in such parts as this, is chosen for his present benefit, especially fit him for their representations. He was deservedly applauded.

IRISH PORTFOLIO.—Mr. George Hodson, late of the Strand Theatre, has taken the Upper-hall, Regent street Quadrant, for an entertainment under this title, and which consists of racy specimens of Irish character, conveyed in the most unmistakeable of Irish tongues. The humour of these is throughout of the broadest, and the laugh is provoked by every and any means that "he convenient." Anything more decidedly Hibernian has not been witnessed for a long time; we could have desired, however, a more careful selection of topics—more originality, and more elegance.

THE WATT MONUMENT.—The first contribution to the great Watt monument about to be erected at the cemetery at Greenock, at the suggestion of John Gray, Esq., has lately arrived at Montreal. It is a very large block of granite, weighing several tons, and is the gift of Robb Campbell, Esq. the editor and proprietor of the *Montreal Pilot*, a gentleman who formerly resided in Greenock.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A new levy of recruits is about to be ordered throughout the Russian empire. This will be the fifth since the commencement of the Oriental complications, and will raise the total amount drawn to about forty per 1000 souls. This shows the enormous waste of life in the army, and proves, besides, that the reserves are already exhausted. The loss from desertion is said to be enormous, nor is this confined to the common soldiers merely. On the evacuation of Bucharest, more than a third of officers exchanged their uniforms for civilians' clothing, and deserted from the army.

KARS AND ERZEROOM.

THE city of KARS, near which the Turkish army was encamped at the end of July, is situated on the Arpa chain, in Asiatic Turkey, about 165 miles to the north-east of Erzeroom. It is partly walled; but many of its principal buildings, including the citadel and several Armenian churches and convents, are in ruins.

Before the occurrence of the warlike events which have lately turned the public attention to the West, the city of Erzeroom was little known by name, and its geographical position was scarcely defined. It has, however, now become a place of considerable notice from being a military position, to which the Sultan's troops arrive from various parts of Asia Minor and Syria, as well as from Constantinople, viâ Trebizond, to be then distributed between the divisions of the army at Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid. Some accurate knowledge respecting Erzeroom, must, therefore, now be interesting, especially as there appears a probability of this neighbourhood being soon visited by an Anglo French army.

The town of Erzeroom is commanded by a citadel, surrounded by a double wall, but the fortress is overlooked by heights. It is in this respect of no great strength, having been built before the invention of artillery. In the Russian invasion of 1828 9 Erzeroom surrendered to Paskiewitsch after the first few guns were fired. The fortifications are supposed to have been constructed by the Republic of Genoa, when that enterprising mercantile country was allowed by the Armenian Sovereigns to erect buildings for the protection of its trade with India viâ Trebizond, Erzeroom, Tabreez, Ispahan, &c. In many parts of this country are still existing, more or less perfect, remains of khans, bridges, causeways, castles, and other buildings, in hewn stone—so massive and imposing in their proportions, as to argue well for the importance of the commerce, and the vast capital at the disposal of the traders.

From amidst the citadel rises a massive brick tower, called the *Tousee minaret*, crowned by a wooden roof of two stories; the upper one being smaller, like in a pagoda. This building once contained a clock, which was constantly out of repair, and the Turks then ignorantly imagining that all Europeans knew how to make and mend watches, the services of every chance traveller were called into requisition to put the venerable mechanism into order. The Russians carried it off to Odin, where it is probably now in. Among other buildings of importance may be mentioned the *Tchifté minaret*, formerly a college, and now an ordnance store. It is remarkable for its elaborately and peculiarly ornamented Saracenic entrance, and for two fluted columns beautifully inlaid with blue glazed bricks. There are other buildings of a similar kind, with Cufic inscriptions, and several curious old *koombets*, or mausoleums, with conical roofs. Several of these are sostrongly cemented, that, although in ruins, the hewn stones forming the roofs, are in some places held together by nothing but the air solely through the excellence of the mortar. (See Sketch).

The population of the town of Erzeroom may be guessed at about 40,000; consisting of 20,000 Turks, 5000 Armenians, 2000 Roman Catholics, 1000 Russian subjects (chiefly Armenians, with a few Georgians and Jews), 2000 Persians, and a few hundred Greeks. Statistics being scarcely known in the East, it were impossible to make more than a rough estimate; but what appears certain is, that Erzeroom was once much more populous. At the close of the war between Russia and Turkey in 1829, a large number of Armenian families were either forcibly obliged or were enticed by deceptive promises, to migrate from Erzeroom and the surrounding country, and to settle in Georgia.

THE CITY OF ERZEROOM, IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

They at first enjoyed some liberty; but, after a few years, they were brought to the same low level to which all Russian possessions are, sooner or later, infallibly reduced; and though there are now many Russian Armenians who would willingly return to Turkey, they are unable to do so, the Russian Government having encouraged them to purchase lands in Georgia, which would be confiscated on their departure; besides which, their wives and families are very rarely allowed to re-enter Turkey, being kept in Georgia as security for the return of the male relatives.

The transit trade of Persia, which has so much enriched the provinces of Trebizond and Erzeroom, through which it passes, dates from the year 1830, and originates in British enterprise. Previous to that period Northern Persia was supplied with British manufactures, viâ India and the Persian Gulf. The transit trade has, since its commencement, steadily increased, and has now, probably, attained its maximum. More than 80,000 packages, principally of British manufactures, destined for Persia, were imported into Trebizond in 1850. The direct British trade of Erzeroom, which was formerly carried on solely by European merchants, has now become quite a retail traffic, though it has increased in extent. This arises from the facility afforded to the natives, by steam communication, of resorting to Constantinople for the purchase of merchandise which, by severe economy—not to add, by defrauding the Custom-house—they can sell cheaper than the European; and they can, moreover, unite the wholesale with the retail profit.

The articles of consumption are chiefly British and Swiss manufactures, bar and nail iron, tin, madder-roots, indigo, nut-galls, and colonial produce. The exports consist of various furs, hides, and skins, goat's and sheep's wool, tallow, and WAX, tobacco, nut-galls, and gum-tragacanth; copper and lead; but most of the hides, and some of the furs, are brought from Georgia to be exported to Constantinople.

The trade between Erzeroom and Georgia is much shackled in consequence of the prohibitions occasionally issued by the Russian authorities against the entry of certain merchandise into Georgia. Were trade between the two countries allowed to be free, both would be immensely benefited. The Russian Government has long observed, with a watchful and jealous eye, the advantages accruing to Turkey by the transit trade with Persia; and it has more than once endeavoured, though fruitlessly, to encourage that trade to pass through Georgia, by admitting transit merchandise duty free; but the risk attending the landing of goods at Redout-Kalé (which is an unsafe roadstead), the numerous vexatious Custom-house formalities and fees, and the delay caused by bad and circuitous routes, have occasioned a unanimous preference to be given to the Trebizond and Erzeroom road, though a transit duty of three per cent be levied. The usual means of transport is on mule or horseback: camels are also employed to carry loads to and from Tabreez and Erivan; asses convey bar-iron and charcoal; and even oxen are used as beasts of burden for the transport of grain, which is carried in large saddle-bags girthed to them. The road between Erzeroom and Trebizond is only carriageable half way, and then solely for the rude native carts, which can go over ground that no European vehicle could attempt.

THE CITY OF KARS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

FIELD-MARSHAL BARON VON HESS,

GENERALISSIMO OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY OF THE EAST.

The name of General Hess is but little known out of the range of Austrian military opinion. Although highly esteemed in his own country, he has been scarcely heard of elsewhere, save as an officer of high rank and useful qualities; and then only in the particular localities where his services with the army were required. In the records of the later wars of Austria his name does not appear associated with any command; and even in Austria some surprise was felt when it was announced that officers who had so much more distinguished themselves, or who at least were so much better known, had been passed over by the Emperor in his favour, when it became necessary to select a Commander-in Chief for the forces about to operate in the Principalities. A solution of the enigma is afforded by the fact that those other Generals have always manifested a preference for a pro-Russian policy, while Baron Von Hess is of the contrary opinion, or is at least too good a courtier to run counter to the views of his Imperial master.

At the same time, Baron Von Hess is an officer of the highest rank, who has rendered the most important services to his country. Like Lüders, in the Russian army, he has a reputation among soldiers, transcending that of his own former superiors. Having passed through the several grades of the service, he found himself, at the commencement of the year 1848, chief of the staff of Marshal Radetzky in Italy. At that time, the feverish excitement produced by the revolution in Paris extended elsewhere, and, for the moment, the Austrian dominion in Italy was threatened by the spirit of Italian independence, fomented by Republican agents, who arrived from all parts for the purpose. The disaffection of the population at length broke out in open insurrection at Milan, and Marshal Radetzky found it prudent to retire on Verona. Then came the armed interference of the King of Sardinia, and the advance of Radetzky, followed by the battle of Volta, the abandonment of Milan by the Piedmontese troops, and the armistice which temporarily restored the dominion of Lombardy to the Austrians. In all these movements, Baron Von Hess, as chief of the staff of Marshal Radetzky, took an active, indeed, the most important part. To his energy, and his admirable grasp of the evolutionary machinery of the army were mainly owing the vigour and celerity with which the Piedmontese invasion was repulsed.

At the commencement of the following year the armistice was broken. The Piedmontese, excited by the aspect of Europe, and stimulated by the attitude of the Italian patriots, again forced their King to take the offensive. Marshal Radetzky was not slow to accept the proffered combat, and the decisive battle of Novara soon concluded the campaign. Then came the operations against Genoa, and the bombardment of Brescia; after which a peace was concluded.

In all these operations, Baron Von Hess, although his name does not appear in the ordinary histories of the campaign, took a part somewhat analogous to that of the present Lord Raglan in the Peninsular War. Marshal Radetzky conceived the highest opinion of his military talents, and profited throughout by his strategical knowledge and skill. Subsequently, Baron Von Hess was engaged in reorganising the Austrian army in Italy, and contributed mainly to put it on its present effective footing; after which he returned to Vienna, where again his services were required as a military administrator. He stood so high in this respect that to his influence may chiefly be attributed the restoration of the Austrian army to a condition commensurate with the dignity of the monarchy. Its morale had been much impaired by the various events of the period from 1848 to 1850.

In proportion as the Eastern question began to assume a menacing and warlike aspect, Baron Von Hess increased in importance, as it was felt that his services might be required. One of the early acts of the Emperor was to appoint a Council of War, of which he was himself the President, with Baron Von Hess as principal member, and the Archduke Albrecht and General Schlick. It is stated that when all hope of a diplomatic settlement with Russia on the Eastern question seemed at an end, the Emperor summoned to a general council his chief Generals, among whom were Counts Schlick, Clam, and Schaafgotsch, and Baron von Hess. He demanded their opinion on the general question of peace or war. With one exception, they were opposed to an actual war with Russia; but Baron von Hess—whether from conviction, or because he knew the warlike tendencies of the young Emperor—was of a different opinion. In a few days after, on the 23rd of June, he was appointed Generalissimo of the Army of Operation on the Eastern frontier, called the Third and Fourth Armies. The Archduke was appointed to command under his orders in Transylvania, and General Schlick in Gallicia. Originally, the Emperor had proposed to take the supreme command, and subsequently there was some idea of nominating the Archduke Albrecht to the post; but it was decided that to adopt either course would be to give the war a personal character as against Russia; and Baron von Hess was confirmed as sole Commander-in-Chief. He received his general orders on the 29th June, and he soon after left the capital on a tour of inspection of the army. Before his departure the Emperor gave him a dinner; as also did Count Buol. To this last entertainment were invited the Ambassadors of England, France, and Prussia.

FIELD-MARSHAL BARON VON HESS, GENERALISSIMO OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY OF THE EAST.

A QUASI-RUSSIAN PRIZE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday evening, June 25th, Madras was thrown into a state of great excitement by the appearance of a ship bearing Russian colours, approaching Fort Saint George. Governor Lord Harris, who is a regular attendant at St. Mary's Church, in the Fort, was met on the evening in question, at the entrance to the church by the Town Major; and, on being made acquainted with the fact, immediately ordered a party of her Majesty's 43rd Foot and a detachment of Artillery veterans to proceed and capture the ship. Nothing, however, was done until next morning, when the steamer *Bengal* fearlessly "boarded and captured the stranger" which had anchored a little outside the Fort, pulled down her colours, and, in lieu thereof, hoisted the British flag, and took her in tow (vide Illustration), and anchored her nearly opposite the Custom-house.

The following description of the affair appeared in the *Madras Athenæum*:—

A sight more ominous than that of the *Flying Dutchman* to the storm-tossed sailor—than the notice of bankruptcy to the struggling tradesman—than the collector's camp to the Indian ryot—than the examining committee to the palpitating Ensign—was offered to the gaze of the inhabitants of Madras on Sunday evening, in the guise of Russian colours, fearlessly displayed at the peak of a goodly vessel standing in, as it appeared to the various spectators, for the fort, Black Town, St. Thomé, and, in short, every spot on the coast where there were houses to be knocked down, and treasure to be lifted. The major portion of the European population were at church, and ignorant of danger, but the alarm spread through the native quarters with the marvellous rapidity that has been so often commented on, and every kind of vehicle was put in requisition to convey master, mistress, and the misses and masters Ramasawmy to places of safety. The Governor, with a wise appreciation of the real character of the peril, ordered the Town Major to go on board the steamer with a party of her Majesty's 43rd and a detachment of artillery veterans, and Captain Thompson, "whittling" the danger down to a "point," contented himself with merely ordering the men to be kept in readiness, whilst he prepared to pass the night on the *Bengal*, which kept a good look out, and dispatched a boat to keep the enemy in sight. We can answer for it that there were sleepless pillows in many dwelling-places where the roar of the surf penetrated; and, at daylight, the shore was dotted with eager spectators, straining with anxious eyes to discern whether the intruder was, as we had surmised in our extra, a harmless trader, or a disguised ship of war, waiting with her accomplices outside, to rain bombs and bullets from Covelong to Coromandel. The doubt was soon dispelled. The *Bengal*, having first ascertained

THE BRITISH STEAMER "BENGAL" BRINGING A SUPPOSED RUSSIAN PRIZE INTO MADRAS HARBOUR

that the lady passengers had been duly furnished with their morning cup of tea, a scared forth on her dubious mission, and to the lasting honour of the Peninsular and Oriental service, challenged, boarded, and captured the stranger, whom she took in tow, and anchored within musket-range of the Custom-house. The crew, sixteen in number, and all natives of Finland, were brought on shore, and the Chief Magistrate was appealed to, to find a place for their safe custody; when, to the infinite disgust of the captors, Mr. Elliott proceeded her to be "no prize." On inspecting the ship's papers, it turned out that she was the *Ideale*, from Hartlepool to Madras, laden with coal, and out from England 146 days. She was consigned to Messrs. Binny and Co; and the London agents had written that they intended to apply for leave for her to go on to Moulmein, under the provisions of the recent Order in Council. When these documents were produced, there was nothing for it but to release the ship and crew, and inform the Town Major, and Captain Bowen, of the *Bengal*, that their labour had been all in vain. Whilst obliged to record this harmless termination of a fight—which was far more general than the public cares to own—we should be sorry to be suspected of a design to ridicule the efforts made to avert an apparent danger. Nothing was more likely than that a Russian man-of-war, disguised as a trader, should be sent in to reconnoitre the fort and town; and, in that case, the steamer might have found her heels not quite nimble enough to save her from capture or destruction. It is half a century since an enemy has threatened Madras; and the Government owe it to the timid natives, as well as to the brown Christian portion of the community, to save the capital of the Presidency from the disgrace of being braved with impunity by a single vessel of war, steamer, or sailing ship. But for the accidental presence of the *Bengal*, our rulers would have been obliged to hand the *Ideale* from a manuhal boat, or allow her to come and go at discretion.

Fort St. George, 1st July, 1854. W. E. F.

THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.

On the 21st of June an experimental attack was made upon the forts at Bomarsund by the *Hecla*, *Odin*, and *Valorous*, when a well directed fire was kept up for some time against the Long Fort, which was said to have suffered considerably during the action. Since that time nothing was undertaken against this place until the end of last month. On the 21st ult. Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Parseval cast anchor in Ledsund, about eighteen miles from Bomarsund, having left Rear-Admiral Martin with a squadron in the Gulf of Finland, to watch the movements of the enemy at Helsingfors and Cronstadt.

The impatience of the fleet, while waiting day after day for the arrival of troops to invest the place, may be easily imagined. At the end of July, the first detachment of French soldiers reached Ledsund in English ships, and shortly afterwards General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived from Stockholm to command them. Still, however, nothing could be done without the siege artillery, which did not reach the scene of action until the 5th instant; and it was not before the 8th that a body of troops, and another of marines, were landed at different points, when operations commenced in form.

The fortifications of Bomarsund lie on the eastern point of the largest of the Aland Islands. The principal fortress stands at the head of a semicircular bay; its sombre-looking casemates, like blank eyes, staring over the waters, and armed with about eighty cannon in two tiers. At the back, or northern, side of the fort the land rises considerably, and the defence on that part consisted of three round towers—one on the highest ground to the west, a second in the centre, and a third to the east. A fourth work had been erected on the Island of Prasto, east of the fortress, and a mud battery was thrown up on the beach to the west. Across the bay, running east and west, lay such of the ships as could make their way through the narrow, shallow, and intricate passages leading from Ledsund to Bomarsund. As the western tower commanded the main fort on the landward side, it appeared expedient—and, forming on the beach, they marched over the heights, and encamped against the western fort. This was done on the morning of the 8th August.

We have received the following two letters, which contain many interesting details relating to the bombardment:—

Ship *Herefordshire*, off Bomarsund, 10th August, 1854.

The day before yesterday we landed our troops, under the fire of a two-decker, the *Edinburgh*. We were towed through these very numerous islands by a steamer; the scenery was most picturesque, some of the natives came on board with offerings of strawberries, &c., to propitiate us. One whole family came in the first instance: a mother brought her children, and knelt down, pointing to two fine boys. I suppose she thought their last day had come. I held my hand on one of her sons; he looked most piteously at his mother and aunt, and went on his knees beside them. We soon reassured them; and when they found no harm was intended them, they rose, and stood in mute astonishment at the sight of so many armed men. We gave them money; they bowed, and shook hands, and left us. At length we reached this strong toll of the Russian Emperor, and landed our share of 12,000 men. You must understand that we are in a large bay, in the very centre of a cluster of islands, and that the island of Bomarsund almost joins the main land of Finland. We soon found there were no troops to oppose our landing—that was ascertained by the *Edinburgh's* fire amongst the trees and into the bush.

The land is low, but the shore is all granite; no sand or clay. You would think that an earthquake had forced it up out of the bowels of the earth. Thick forests of small fir or pine-trees cover every island, but a mile inland the bare rocks rise to a very great height. I send the outlines of the scenery. Our troops sat fire to the forest, thus forming a road; and the Sappers prepared to get the artillery onward; but the bush is so thick, that, although they have been landed three days, they have not marched as many miles. But all is burning—farm-houses, barns, &c. To add to this, the Russians set the town of Bomarsund on fire last night. We are lying close in. Whole streets were in a blaze. Fancy all Greenwich and Deptford on fire, and you will have some idea of this little Moscow. Nearly one quarter of the town was burnt last night. They set fire to their houses at night, and drive the wretched inhabitants into the forest, to be devoured by the bears, or harpooned by the soldiers. It is an awful sight. About ten this morning, Old Charley sent a bomb-shell from the *Bulldog* war-steamer, where he had hoisted his flag, on to a very large half-moon battery, that mounts 102 very heavy guns. This salute was immediately returned; and as that vessel and two sailing frigates opened their fire on the fort, a fort placed on an almost inaccessible rock, very high, also opened its fire, and the action became more general. The *Amphion* and a French frigate were much nearer than Napier, but they never fired a gun at them; and, as we did, they remained passive spectators of the fight, which lasted about three hours. What they intend by burning the whole town and its neighbouring villages, I know not; but it is a horrid sight to witness. I must cease, for we are going to have a fight of it. I will write again to-morrow.

Our ships shelled the low fort in several places; but until the large fort (No. 1) is stormed, and the garrison put to the sword, nothing will be done of importance. The bearing from the *Herefordshire* of No. 1 Fort, the very high one, is N.E. by N.; that gives the position of the others; also of our men of war, &c. Observe that all the islands are covered with wood. I am again interrupted. Now that the devastation of the fire, which has been burning in the forest for three days, has bared the side and top of the rock—for soil there is none—the rise from the bases of the different islands to their summits, is like steps of granite. As far as I can judge, Fort No. 1 can fire 82 or 92 guns, heavy pieces—25 or 26 at the same time; the lower fort (No. 2), I should say, from 16 to 24; and the half-moon battery presents three tiers of very heavy guns. I count 90 pointed in the direction of our ship. We are very quiet to-day; many must have been killed in this lower battery, yesterday and last night; both parties are bored. However, something is preparing, for we have been ordered to approach close to the shore, for the purpose of being ready to receive the wounded French. Observe, they are not yet wounded; but the high fort is to be breached, and carried by assault, to-morrow, August 15.

J. G. HARTLEY.

Ship *Herefordshire*, Saturday Morning, Aug. 12, 1854.

Captain Stevenson had a very narrow escape, just about six: a red-hot 24-pound shot fell within a fathom of him; he gave a very smart jump out of its way, and when it cooled—which water soon effected—he took up the ugly customer and placed it in his cabin. It came from the high fort (No. 1).

About ten last night the solemn measured stroke of a 24-oared barge, followed by three boats belonging to the *Penelope*, passed us, and the ships near us—the dead were being conveyed to the islands ahead of us. No guns were fired, but every ship hoisted her flag half-mast. Scarcely was this scene over, than the Russians set fire to the pine-trees and villages round Fort No. 4, that they might see the ships expected to

FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMARSUND.

attack that particular fort. The flames were awful, running up the trees; by this light the fight began in the middle watch. At present it has ceased on both sides; and I am not yet cognizant of the result, but I shall soon know. Victory at this place will be dearly bought; and, if not obtained by the possession of No 1 Fort, we shall come away in disgrace, and without honour to the united flags of England and France.

Captain Stevenson has gone on shore to dine with the Colonel, &c., of the regiment we had on board. I shall be informed by him of the result of our last night's fight, and of what has to be done; but that result you will be made acquainted with in my next letter, dated the 13th August.

Sunday Morning, Half-past Four.

With the rising of the sun the fight has commenced. Half an hour since I was aroused from sleep by the heavy fire from the high fort (No. 1), returned by the *Amphion* frigate.

The previous night's fight was a skirmish between what was *supposed* to be some Russian reinforcements, but which, most unfortunately was a picket from the 48th French, and 51st, also French, *mistaking each other, in the night.* Before the mistake was discovered, six men were killed and many wounded. The forts, being alarmed, fired in the same direction—hence the partial action.

After breakfast I will continue my narrative. Both Nos. 1 and 2 Forts are keeping up a very heavy fire on an English and French mortar battery, erected within rifle-shot. One of the bomb-shells has just fallen into No. 1 Fort. The grand effort both by land and sea, will be on Tuesday, the 15th inst.—the birthday of the great Napoleon. It will be a sight I shall ever remember; for on that event a great deal will depend. Our people will succeed, but a fearful cost of life and limb.

E. G. HARTLEY.

THE CAMP, BOMARSUND, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

The French had been blazing away all day (Sunday, 13th), from their battery of four 16-pounders and four mortars (brass), placed behind sand-bags; the Russians returning their fire; when about five in the evening they (the Russians) hung out a flag of truce. The loud cheering of the French took everybody hurriedly up from the English camp to see what it was about. Passing the French Battery, we came up with a crowd, who, like ourselves, were rushing up to get a look at the Russian Fort while the truce lasted. A party of French Chasseurs had been posted close to it, and the officer in command of it informed me that no further approach would be allowed until the Aide-de-Camp of their General (a Colonel, who had gone up to communicate, and inquire what they intended) should return. Nothing could be more reasonable than this, and the whole party came to a halt, in a line, upon the rocks immediately below the fort, to await the result; every one expecting that, in a short time, the French would have possession, and that we should go right up to, and, perhaps, see the inside of it. In a short time, however, the Chasseurs came running down, the officer calling out to the men to get into their position again. The Artillerymen quickly took their stations round their guns; the Chasseurs, with their Minie rifles, spread themselves again amongst the rocks from under which they had been firing all day into the embrasures of the fort; and it was evident that the fighting would soon recommence. The great crowd of sight-seers (officers on leave from the ships) and amateurs began quickly to clear away from the line of fire; and, as we went down the hill, a French officer who had been up to the Fort told us that they had asked for two hours to communicate with their General in the lower, or main fort, and that the answer of the French had been that only one hour could be allowed. In about twenty minutes after this, something having been done on the part of the Russians (I think one of the forts below firing while the flag of truce was flying) which excited the suspicion of the French, they opened again, and the firing on both sides went on.

Soon after ten in the evening, two other forts opened fire upon a part of the bay, where it was said the English intended landing some guns; but by midnight the firing had ceased from all the batteries—French and Russian. By way of recommencing, the French fired four guns at the fort. No answer being made to this, the French called for volunteers to go up and get into it. The first party to advance consisted of twenty of their 51st and some of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, selected from a great number who volunteered. These got up silently, and scrambled in through the lower embrasures, without any opposition being offered to them: and some of the 51st, and an officer, found themselves in the very quarters of the Commandant of the fort, who drew his sword to defend himself, refusing to surrender, when one of the 51st ran him through the side with his fixed bayonet, and having got him down, was upon the point of shooting him, when the Russian officer handed him his sword. We saw and had this account from the man himself, who wore the sword suspended in front: he described the whole scene in the most animated manner, and, drawing out the bayonet, showed the stains of the officer's blood upon it. The party then proceeded through the different parts of the fort, and found the Russian soldiers down upon their knees, offering no resistance. In the hospital of the fort were a number of wounded, who were being attended to by the Russian surgeons. Early in the morning the Russian Commandant of the fort was taken to the headquarters of the French General by a party of about twenty French soldiers; and in this hour of misfortune, and evident pain, he walked with the dignified courage of a man who had fought to the last, as becomes a brave soldier; both English and French officers, who passed, saluting him with all the respect to which his gallant defence entitled him.

These are briefly the circumstances of the taking of the Western Fort of Bomarsund, which commands all the others; these latter, however, have not up to the moment of writing this (ten at night of the 14th, Monday), given in; but during the greater part of the day continued to fire shell at the captured fort, and at the positions taken by the French around it. In the evening, soon after five, the *Edinburgh*, *Amphion*, *Driver*, and a French two-decker, fired at the main fort generally single guns, which were

replied to slowly and ineffectively, the shot from the ships evidently telling; consequently on the battery. This firing ceased on both sides about sunset, but both the northern tower and main fort continued to fire shot and shell for some time after at the French.

Tuesday, 15th.—There was a general attack to-day on the forts here which still held out: there are the main fort, and two smaller ones. Thirteen vessels, English and French, were engaged during the day in attacking from the water; while batteries of English and French guns attacked on the land side. A single gun from the *Blenheim* —fired under direction of the Hon. Capt. Pelham—within easy range of the enemy, annoyed them much, and a constant fire was directed towards it from some of the guns of the main fort, but without hurting any one about it. The great feature of the day was the blowing up, at 11 30, of the fort captured yesterday, which had been on fire all the morning. The forts were terribly knocked about and injured in places when the general firing ceased this evening, but had not given in.

To-day (Wednesday), it is said that the block ships go in to finish the work. Nothing can save the place now.

We hear that Mr. Brierly is at Bomarsund, busily at work getting Sketches, both in the camp and from the ships, of all that is going on there.

On the 14th the most considerable of the two flanking towers was taken, after a resistance of four hours, and the scaling ladders were prepared for a general assault on the following day. On the 15th the third tower was taken, and the garrison had no longer any prospect of relief or reinforcement—all the approaches to the island being vigilantly guarded by steam-ships and armed boats. The details of what took place on the 16th are wanting; but the "great fact" is known that, on the afternoon of that day, the fortress—by which may be understood the "principal battery, built of stone, in a curved shape, along the shore, and mounting nearly 100 guns"—surrendered to the Allied forces, together with 2000 of its defenders. A despatch from Admiral Parseval, of the 16th, states that as soon as the squadrons began their fire in support of the land forces, the fortress surrendered. One thousand prisoners have been embarked for Brest, and a thousand placed at the disposal of Admiral Napier.

The rapid success of taking the first tower has entirely destroyed the illusion about granite walls being impregnable. The fort looked most solid and unapproachable, and yet a few hours' firing completed its destruction. A private letter thus graphically describes the effect of Captain Pelham's "beautiful fire:"—

Three or four shots set the great stones visibly *chattering*, as I could mark by a pocket telescope; one block then fell out, then another, then a third, fourth, &c., and these were followed by an avalanche of loose rubbish, just as you see macadam-ing stones pour out from the end of a cart when the back-board is removed

This corresponds precisely with Mr. Oliphant's account of the material of the Odessa fortresses, except that a soft calcareous stone, or concrete of shells, is at Odessa substituted for *granite*, and we believe that this is also the case at Sebastopol. Be the facing stone, however, which it may, there is no reason to suppose the construction of the works at Sebastopol better than at Bomarsund or Odessa, or more capable of resisting "the beautiful fire" of our ten inch guns.

The following despatches appeared in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday:—

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 21.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

CAPTURE OF TWO TOWERS OF BOMARSUND.

(No. 384.)

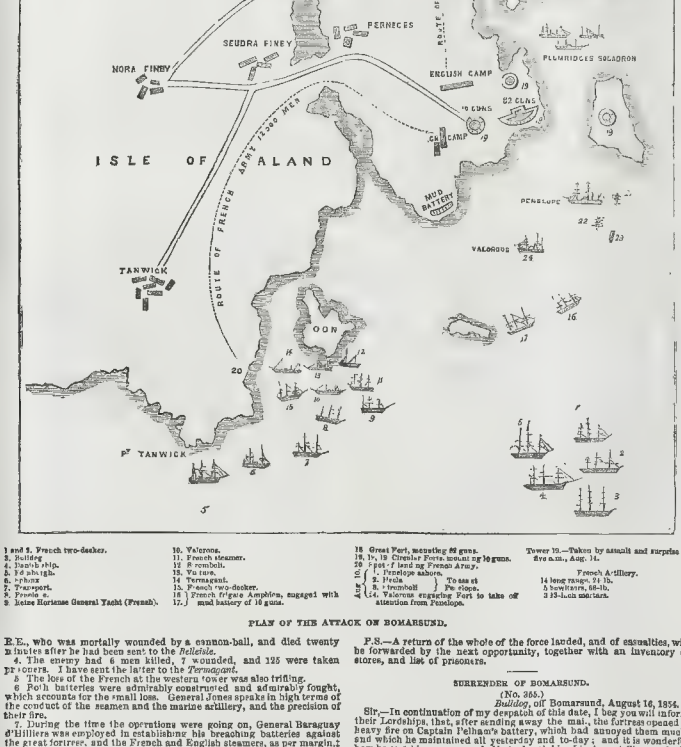
Bulldog, off Bomarsund, August 16, 1854.

Sir,—At four o'clock in the morning of the 15th instant the French battery of four 16 pounders and four mortars, opened a splendid fire on the western tower, which commands the fortress of Bomarsund and the anchorage. A white flag was displayed in the afternoon, which led to nothing; but on the morning of the 16th the tower was surprised by the Chasseurs. General Jones's battery of 32-pounders was finished in the night and ready to open; but, not being wanted, was turned against the eastern tower, and on the morning of the 16th he opened his fire. The battery was manned by seamen and marine artillery from the four ships named in the margin,* under the direction of Captain Ramsay, of the *Hogue*, assisted by Commander Preedy, Lieutenant Somerset, of the *Duke of Wellington*, and the officers named in the margin;† their fire was beautiful.

2. At six p.m. one side was knocked in, and the tower surrendered.

In the attack on the western tower, the Chasseurs, with Minié rifles, were employed so successfully that it was difficult for the enemy to load their guns; in the attack on the eastern tower we had no Chasseurs, and they were enabled to load their guns with more facility.

3. Our loss has been trifling: one man killed, and one wounded. But I have to lament the death of the Hon. Lieutenant Cameron Wrottesley,



1 and 2. French two-decker.
3. Bulldog
4. Danish ship.
5. Edinburgh.
6. Sphinx
7. Transport.
8. Fossile e.
9. Reine Hortense General Yacht (French).
10. Valorous.
11. French Steamer.
12. H rnbull.
13. Vo ture.
14. Termagant.
15. French two-decker.
16. French frigate Amphion, engaged with mud battery of 16 guns.
18. Great Fort, mounting 80 guns.
19, 19. Circular Forts, mounting 16 guns.
20. Spot of land on French Army.
{ 1. Prentice ashore.
{ 2. Hecla } To assist
{ 3. Ironbull } Pelorus.
{ 4. Valorous engaging Fort to take off attention from Penelope.

Tower 19.—Taken by assault and surprise at five a.m., Aug. 14.

French Artillery.
14 long ranges, 24 lb.
3 howitzers, 86-lb.
3 13-inch mortars.

PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON BOMARSUND.

R.E., who was mortally wounded by a cannon-ball, and died twenty minutes after he had been sent to the *Hellebiale*.

4. The enemy had 6 men killed, 7 wounded, and 125 were taken prisoners. I have sent the latter to the *Pervagant*.

5. The loss of the French at the western tower was also trifling.

6. Both batteries were admirably constructed and admirably fought, which accounts for the small loss. General Jones spoke in high terms of the conduct of the seamen and the marine artillery, and the precision of their fire.

7. During the time the operations were going on, General Baraguay d'Hilliers was employed in establishing his breaching batteries against the great fortress, and the French and English steamers, as per margin,‡ were towing the ships of the line of both nations, and the steamers. The narrowness of the ground on which the General has established his breaching battery, very much circumscribes the space; the greatest caution will be necessary to prevent firing on his troops, and the little space in the anchorage before Bomarsund, and the intricacy of the navigation, will prevent ships approaching the main fortress so near as could be wished; but when the batteries are established, acting in the rear of the fort, and supported by the shell-guns in front, it cannot hold out more than a few hours.

8. I have put off to the last moment, the departure of the mail, but I shall send an extra courier at the moment the fort surrenders.

10. The western tower was fired, either by accident or design, I do not know which, and blew up at eleven a.m., yesterday.

11. I am sorry to add that Lieutenant Cowell, Royal Engineers aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Jones, was unfortunately wounded in the leg by the accidental discharge of his pistol; he is on board the *Hellebiale*, doing well, but the loss of his services is much to be regretted.

I have &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER, Vice Admiral and
The Secretary of the Admiralty, Commander-in-Chief.

F.S.—A return of the whole of the force landed, and of casualties, will be forwarded by the next opportunity, together with an inventory of stores, and list of prisoners.

SURRENDER OF BOMARSUND.

(No. 385.)

Bulldog, off Bomarsund, August 16, 1854.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of this date, I beg you will inform their Lordships, that, after sending away the mail, the fortress opened a heavy fire on Captain Pelham's battery, which had annoyed them much, and which he maintained all yesterday and to-day; and it is wonderful how he and his men escaped. He had with him Lieutenant Close and Mr. Wildman, mate, of whom he speaks highly. Seeing his position, I immediately ordered the ships and steamers named in the margin,§ who were within range with their 10-inch guns, as well as the French mortars on shore, which had been playing on them for some time, to give them a shot and shell every five minutes; and their fire was so well directed that the enemy held out a flag of truce.

2. I sent Captain Hall (of the *Bulldog*) on shore, who was shortly joined by Admiral Parseval's Aide-de Camp and two of General Baraguay d'Hilliers's staff, and the troops in the fortress agreed to lay down their arms, and march out.

3. After I had landed I was joined by the French Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army; the prisoners (about 2000, I believe) were marched out and embarked in steamers, and proceeded to Lee Sand, to Commodore the Hon. Frederic Grey, who will conduct them to the Downs, to wait for further orders.

4. I beg to congratulate their Lordships on the fall of this important fortress—which will be followed by the submission of the Garden of Islands—with so small a loss; and I am happy to say the greatest cordiality has subsisted between the French General and Admiral and myself, as well as between the soldiers and sailors of the two nations.

5. As soon as I can collect a list of the stores captured, it shall be forwarded to their Lordships; and a commissary has been named for that purpose

6. This despatch will be delivered by my Flag Lieutenant (Lieutenant John de Courcy Agnew) whom I beg to recommend to their Lordships for promotion. I have, &c.,

CHARLES NAPIER,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

* *Edinburgh Hogue, Ajax, Blenheim.*

† Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*—Lieutenant P. A. Close; J. J. Ball, Master; L. Wildman, Acting Mate. Lieutenant T. L. Ward, David Orr, Acting Mate; P. B. Nolan, Royal Marines. Her Majesty's ship *Hogue*—Captain Ramsay, R.N.; Lieutenant R. M. A. Wells, Assistant Surgeon. Her Majesty's ship *Ajax*—W. J. Bevan, Captain R.M.; Thomas Reid, First Lieutenant R.M.; H. C. C. Robins, Major R.M.; Her Majesty's ship *Hogue*—Charles Smith, Major, R.M. Her Majesty's ship *Londonderry*—Lieutenant R.M.; Captain Roebuck, R.M.; A. B. Bradford, Surgeon. Her Majesty's ship *Edinburgh*—Lieutenant G. F. Burgess, Captain D'Aramche, R.M.; A. Tew, Lieutenant R.M.; E. J. Gale, Passed Clerk.

‡ *Arrogant, Pitzgeithen, Dartien, Arrogant, Amphion, Valorous Driver, Bulldog, Hecla.*

§ *Edinburgh, Ajax, Arrogant, Amphion, Valorous, Sphinx, and Driver.*

THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—At an inquest held on the body of the engine-driver who lost his life by the collision on the North London Railway, last week, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased has died an accidental death; and respectfully call the directors of the North London Railway Company's attention to the fact of no provision for the widow and children of deceased. We also suggest that longer time should be allowed between the luggage and passenger trains; and also that sufficient steam power should be allowed at the Haydon-square station for the conveyance of the traffic."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon an accident took place on the Brighton and Dover Railway, near the Croydon station, by which two lives were lost, and several persons dangerously injured. The collision appears to have been caused by some negligence at the Croydon Station, where a truck engine had been left on the line of rails, on which an excursion train from Dover to the Crystal Palace was about to pass. As soon as the driver of the truck engine saw the excursion train coming forward, he turned on the steam, and did his best to get out of the way, but it was too late. The Dover train was going at full speed, and the result was that it came into collision with the engine almost midway between the Croydon Station and Windmill-bridge. The shock was so great as to force the engine against the line of ballast-trucks, heavily-laden with gravel, on the adjoining rails, and these were almost thrown off

FIRE AT CUBITT'S BUILDING WORKS, THAMES BANK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

on the upper stories offices for the collector and other officers of the Market.

The entrance to the Market from Thames-street is beneath a colonnade and range of warehouses, which have been erected for storing dried fish, in barrels.

A plentiful supply of water is insured to the Market by means of a fountain, and a cast-iron basin fifteen feet in diameter—one entire casting, the lip of which is ornamented with figures of dolphins, from whose mouths water is continually flowing.

For the purpose of cleansing, and assisting in the ventilation both of the Upper and Lower Markets, a continual flow of water is supplied through a series of iron gutters in the pavement, covered with trellis gratings, the water in which being stopped at the outlets when the Market is cleansed, rises over the surface of the paving, which is then swept, and the water allowed to escape into the drains.

The water is supplied from a large brick tank beneath the pavement of the west colonnade of the river front, filled from the river at the rising of each tide. The drainage of the Sub-Market is thrown into the river beyond low-water mark, through large iron pipes, by means of a centrifugal pump, worked by a steam-engine.

The Upper and Lower Markets are ventilated by a fanner five feet diameter, also worked by the engine; this draws the vitiated air from the Lower Market, through brick flues in the walls, and beneath the pavement; and from the Upper Market through perforated troughs formed on the apex of the roofs, which deliver the air thus abstracted into channels also beneath the pavement, connected with an outlet above the roof.

Every other requisite convenience is provided, in connection with which, Homer's self-discharging cisterns, plentifully supplied with water, are applied, which together with the water for the fountain, is thrown up by means of centrifugal pumps, worked by the steam-engine.

The works have been executed from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Banning, the architect to the Corporation of London, by Mr. Jay, of the City-road, and Mr. R. Walker, of Grange-road, Bermondsey; and the engine, and fountain, and water supply, by Mr. Besemer, of Fanoras-road. The entire cost has been about £30,000.

BILLINGSGATE NEW MARKET.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL SOMERSET RAILWAY.—PROCESSION IN THE ABBEY GROUNDS, AT GLASTONBURY.

NEW SCHOOLS AT YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The erection of a National School has just been commenced in the small maritime borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, in special connexion with the Church, but intended for the use of the labouring and middle classes, and at a low rate of charge.

The site is a beautiful spot on the banks of the Estuary. The first stone was laid on the 20th ult., by Miss Catharine Leigh, who, with the Corporation of Yarmouth, gave the land for the site. Mr. F. W. Fleming, of Stoneham Park, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of which he is Master, lent their assistance, and did due honours to the occasion, and Mr. Fleming addressed the company, as did the Rev. E McAll (the Rural Dean) in an admirable historical speech; and the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, the Rector; who closed the proceedings with prayer and a hymn composed by the late James Montgomery.

The building contains one school-room 41 feet by 18, another 27 by

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AT YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

18, a class room 17 by 13, with separate porches for boys and girls; and a teacher's house, facing the river Yar, having a beautiful view of the sea, and the woods of Norton, and Church of Freshwater. The style of the building is in harmony with the parish church of Yarmouth, which was built in the reign of Henry VIII. The architects are Messrs. Flockton and Son, of Sheffield; the contractor is Mr. Edmund Smith, of Woolwich, who is engaged in extensive Government works in the neighbourhood.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL SOMERSET RAILWAY.

The ceremonial of the opening of this line, which carries a road of iron into the very heart of pastoral Somerset, took place on Thursday (last week), under very interesting circumstances. It is a single line, and about twelve miles and a half in extreme length, connecting the port of Highbridge on the Bristol and Exeter line with the ancient and picturesque town of Glastonbury; and it is contemplated, at no distant period, to extend the line to Wells and Castle Carey on the one hand, and on the other to Burnham, a port at which it is proposed to establish a line of steamers to ply daily to and from Cardiff on the Welsh side of the Channel.

The existence of the railway is due to the landed gentry of the district. The entire capital of the company was £20,000. Out of this £8000 was paid for the purchase of the Highbridge and Glastonbury Canal, leaving £82,000 for the work, including costs of surveying, engineering, Parliamentary, and all other expenses or £6560 per mile. It is, therefore, one of the cheapest lines in the kingdom.

There are neither tunnels, nor costly bridges, nor viaducts through the sea, nor other engineering works of magnitude perceptible to the eye; but the project was, nevertheless, beset by engineering difficulties of no ordinary kind. The district through which it runs for miles is a reclaimed waste from the sea—a peat moor. When the works were commenced, the "navvies" could not walk upon the bog to use their spades without sinking knee-deep into it.

But Mr Gregory has succeeded in fixing across the quagmire a substantial railway. The course of the rail having been dug out, layers of bushes, with gravel and clay, were placed in the holes, and upon these again were used layers of trunks of trees. Wherever the bog was particularly soft, floating frames were provided, upon which the rails may be said, in some degree, to float.

The directors having invited the directors and officials of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to be present at the opening, on Thursday week, those gentlemen proceeded by early train to Highbridge, where they were met by the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, Chairman of the Somerset Central Company; Mr. Gregory, the engineer-in-chief; Mr. Slessor, sub-engineer; Mr. Rigby, the contractor; and others.

The country through which the line passes is exceedingly level The canal, the course of which the rail to some extent follows, is overhung by willows, and crossed every here and there by Flemish-looking wooden bridges; the marshy soil is covered with tall rank weeds; the few cottages to be seen are small and slightly built. For some distance, the rail runs through a regular peat moor, rendered somewhat picturesque by the grotesque shapes of the black mounds of cut peat which are piled preparatory to removal After passing some distance beyond Shapwick station, the country begins to assume a more cultivated and fertile character, and the traveller soon finds himself at his journey's end, amidst the rich pastures of Glastonbury.

The station at Glastonbury was gaily decorated with flags and banners. Upon the directors of the Central Somerset Railway alighting, the Mayor of Glastonbury (Mr. Perch) congratulated the Chairman, the Hon. P. P. Bouverie. A procession was then formed of the railway officials, clergy, and gentry, and the Mayor and corporation, accompanied by banners and music. Having halted for awhile at the back of the Abbey-house, the residence of H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P., the procession wended its way through the ruins of the Abbey, from which it crossed by a temporary bridge to a spacious tent, in which a splendid cold collation for near 300 persons had been provided. The beings of whom the procession was composed looked pigmies when contrasted with the gigantic remains of the Abbey. "One part of the scene (says the *Bristol Mercury*) alone bespoke a harmony between things present and past—it was the kitchen-garden. On one side, the abbot's kitchen, an octagonal building of stately dimensions, raised its pyramidal form, and with its vaulted dome and quaint old lanthorn, recalled stories of 'the monks of old,' when sleek abbots and portly friars spent jovial hours in the refectory, discussing capon and pasty, and draining flagons of wine with epicurean gusto On the other side stood the more light and fragile form of the marquee, with its ample spread of fare."

THE ABBOT'S KITCHEN, GLASTONBURY.

At two o'clock the trumpets sounded, and the company sat down to the repast. The Mayor of Glastonbury presided; and was supported, among others, on his right and left by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., the Hon. P. P Bouverie, &c. A number of elegantly dressed ladies graced the festival with their presence. The repast was admirably served by Mr. Baily, of the George and White Hart Hotels A long list of toasts followed. Eloquent and appropriate speeches were also delivered by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop, by Sir Ivor Guest, the High Sheriff, the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, Major Reed, and the Mayor of Wells; and by Messrs. H. D. Seymour, J. W. Buller, Ralph Neville, Rocke, Naish, Gregory, Warry, Pogood, Rigby, Crawfurd, Castle, Dunnison, and others, and the company rose at five o'clock.

About 800 of the working classes of Glastonbury were entertained at dinner in another large tent. Some thousand or more operatives of Street were afterwards regaled with tea, besides which the committee, previous to the festival, distributed cake and tea to upwards of 1500 females. The day, which will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Glastonbury, closed with a brilliant display of fireworks, by Gyngell.

The railway will be opened for regular traffic on the 28th inst.

In the course of the proceedings the Bishop of Bath and Wells pre-

sented to the directors a memorial from the inhabitants of Gaston-bury, in which he said he entirely concurred, praying that they would not allow the quiet of the town to be disturbed by excursion-trains. The Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Company, Mr. Buller, subsequently stated that it had ever been the practice of his board to run on the Sabbath-day such trains only as the Post-office and the public convenience absolutely required.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Bank of England has just made an accession to its collection of coins out of circulation. The Directors have bought, with wise liberality, the fine collection of coins and medals formed during the last forty years by Mr. Haggard, of the Bullion Department of the Bank. The Directors were already rich in good things in this way. Some twenty years back a very choice collection of Roman coins dropped into their coffers, through a Mr. Austin; to whom the Bank, it is understood, had made an advance which Mr. Austin was unable to meet, and to his coins—to use the language of those little goldsmiths, the pawnbrokers—were unredeemed. Their second accession of moment was the far-famed collection of Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna, bought by the Bank for £3200. Other purchases, not less judicious, though smaller in amount, have brought the Bank cabinets of coins out of use to a collection of European consequence. The Haggard acquisition will give it another feature. A larger series of English historical medals in gold and silver, and the baser metals, has never been brought together than Mr. Haggard's skill, diligence, and liberality have been the means of exhibiting in one cabinet. The noble-tion is especially rich in the medals of the Pretender; the Haggard cabinet containing between eighty and ninety specimens illustrative of the hopes, fears, and unfulfilled expectations of the exiled house of Stuart. We may read the history of the old and young Pretender in the Haggard medals.

Now that the Bank has acquired this additional treasure, people are again asking, "Will the Bank Directors allow their collection to be more accessible to collectors seeking information than it is at present?" A well-known collector, who rejoices in an Otho, complains, in common with others, that the Bank collection is all but invisible. It is true that, on the order of a Bank Director, the Chief Accountant (in whose custody the collection of coins out of circulation is placed by the Directors) is bound to unlock his cabinet, and reveal his treasures. But the antiquary soon feels that he is, unfortunately, interfering with the time of a great functionary of the day, who has other duties to perform than exhibit coins of extinct dynasties unknown to the Governor of the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A few specimens, therefore, are only seen; and what the collection is like no creature knows thoroughly—not even, we suspect the Chief Accountant himself. After the possession of useful knowledge the next great pleasure is the power of communicating it. The Bank Directors should no longer allow their collection to be hemmed in with as many needless difficulties as surround the far-famed Peypsian Collection of books and old ballads. They should at once appoint a curator. The rest at the Bank will not be sensibly decreased by a salary to a well-informed and honest guardian and exhibitor.

The Obituaries of the week contain the following entry:—

On the 12th inst., at Richmond, Mrs. Jane Langton, last surviving daughter of Bennet Langton, Esq., of Langton, Lincolnshire, and of the Countess Dowager of Rothes.

Mr. Jane Langton was the god-daughter of Samuel Johnson. Her birth is mentioned in Boswell under the year 1777. "Langton," says Johnson, writing to Boswell, "has another wench. Thrale is in hopes of a young brewer." How strange soever it may seem, Miss Jane Langton, who died at Richmond on the 12th inst., was the correspondent of Samuel Johnson, who died seventy years since. In "Boswell" may be seen a beautiful letter from Johnson to his little god-daughter, acknowledging a pretty letter he had just received from her. It begins "My dear Miss Jenny;" is full of good advice for a girl of her years, conveyed in words exquisitely simple for the great lexicographer; and written withal, as becomes a man, in a large round hand, nearly resembling printed characters, that we might have the satisfaction of reading it herself. "When you are a little older (it is thus the great man concludes his letter to Miss Jenny) I hope you will be very diligent in learning arithmetic, and, above all, that through your whole life you will carefully say your prayers and read your Bible." Simple words these, but from how great a man! Miss Jenny remembered the injunction of her illustrious godfather, and was proud of showing the letter which the great moralist had sent her—framed and glazed in her favourite apartment at Richmond. If *Queeny* Tarale afterwards Baroness Keith, is no longer living, Mrs. Jane Langton (*My* dear Miss Jenny) was the last survivor of all the persons mentioned in Boswell's delightful biography.

The twelve days' sale, at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, of part of the public stock and part of the private collection of the late Mr. Pickering, brought close upon £4000. We have already observed that Mr Pickering was an extreme enthusiast about Izaak Walton. He bought every book he could obtain possessing the least scrap of Izaak's handwriting. He brought together in this way some thirty volumes. The old angler was fond of giving away copies of his "Lives," and of inscribing the name of the person therein. He seldom signed his name, but delighted in subscribing himself "Your Friend." He would not appear, from Mr. Pickering's collection, to have presented any copies of his "Complete Angler" to his friends. Was old Izaak mean with his "Angler," or did he feel (as is now generally felt) that his "Lives" is the better book? The Walton volumes sold at good prices, the followers of the fly and worm contending against one another with long and open purses.

It is not often that a spurious article obtains a high price under the hammer of Mr. Wilkinson; or that a choice copy of a book escapes receiving a note in the catalogue, from the pen of his partner. The Pickering sale, however, contained a specimen of both—Mr. Toovey giving £3 8s. for a little volume called "The Packle Club," containing the names in the autograph hand of "A. Pope," and "J. Swift," upon the title-page. Oddly enough these great names as writ'en in Mr. Pickering's volume bore no resemblance whatever to the handwriting of either Pope or Swift. And yet this sum! The volume that escaped Mr. Sotheby's eye was sold, with other quarto tracts, to Mr. Cunningham, for one shilling. It was a thin quarto volume of Dryden's Poems, containing on the fly leaf the name "Alexander Pope," in Pope's exquisite printing hand. Pope learned to write by copying printed letters. His rough draft of the "Iliad," contains some good examples of his skill in imitating print.

As few epitaphs are better known than Gray's exquisite epitaph on his mother, we shall print the *first* draft of it for the *first* time. Here it is:—

> In the same p'ace confiden e,
> Beside her sister, and faithful friend,
> Sleep the remains of
> DOROTHY GRAY,
> Widow; the careful and tender mother
> Of many children; one of whom alone
> Had the misfortune to survive her.
> She died, &c.

As finally altered by Gray, it reads thus:—

> Beside her friend and sister,
> Here sleep the remains of
> DOROTHY GRAY,
> Widow; the careful tender mother
> Of many children; one of whom alone
> Had the misfortune to survive her.
> She died, &c.

Gray was a master in English composition, and every alteration he made merits to be studied.

We have had our attention called to a new shop-front now in course of erection five doors west of Bow-church, in Cheapside. It is in imitation of Wren's great master-piece, and bids fair to run as high as the design on the top of Bow-steeple. We are surely in want of some Committee of Taste to control not only the height but the general appearance of our street architecture. Our district surveyors have, we fear, no power; and if they had, they are generally too much interested in a large expenditure of stone and brick to restrict height, and too barren of taste to forbid excrescences.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The transactions in the Consols-market this week have been devoid of interest; nevertheless, prices have been well supported, considering our position abroad and the fact that £5,000,000 sterling will be speedily absorbed by the Turkish loan. There has already been a payment made on account of it of £500,000, notwithstanding the last statements have been published to the effect that the Egyptian Tribute has a treaty been negotiated with the Bank of Constantinople for advances made to the Ottoman Government. We are correct in saying that the whole amount has been subscribed for. The Scrip has commanded a premium. This is certainly a good speculative figure; but we are decidedly of opinion that the loan has come out at too low a price to ease the present financial position of Turkey.

There has been an improved demand for money; yet we find that the discount houses have reduced the interest on money "on call" to four per cent. No doubt the supply of cash seeking a profitable employment is large; but we are somewhat apprehensive that the present comparatively low figure will not be long maintained. The imports of the precious metals have been under £200,000; but several vessels are close at hand from Australia, with large supplies of gold on board. The exports have shown a slight falling-off.

On Monday, the transactions in National Stocks were very moderate. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 94¾; the Three per Cent Consols 94¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95¾ 94½; Consols for account being done at 94¾. Ex Exchequer-bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; and Exchequer-bonds, 1858, 98¾. There was rather more firmness in the market on Tuesday, when the Three per Cents Reduced were 94¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 94 to 94¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94¾ ¾. Long Annuities, 1860, 4¾; Ditto, 1859, 4 7-16. Bank Stock realised 203¾ to 204. India Stock, 229. India Bonds were 5s. to 2s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. premium; Exchequer-bonds, 1858, 98¾. The variation in prices in the following day were trifling. The Three per Cents were 94¾ to 94¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94¾ to 95. India Bonds realised 2s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. premium; Ditto Bonds 98¾. On Thursday, the Consol Market was steady. The Three per Cents were 94¾ for money, and 94¾ ¾ for time. The Three per Cents Reduced were 94¾ to ¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94¾ ¾. Bank Stock, 203; India Stock, 228.

For most foreign securities, the Market has been tolerably firm. Brazilian Five per Cent have been done at 101; Ditto, New, 97½; Mexican Three per Cents 24¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 71; Ditto, Three per Cents, 54¾; Spanish Five per Cents, 19¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 38; Ditto, New, Deferred, 15¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent's, 92; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 67; Dutch Four per Cents, 88¾; Austrian Scrip, 5s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. premium; Ditto Bonds 98¾. On Thursday, the Consol Market was steady. The Three per Cents were 94¾ for money, and 94¾ ¾ for time. The Three per Cents Reduced were 94¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94¾ ¾. Bank Stock, 210; India Stock, 225.

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The transactions in Joint Stock Bank Shares have been comparatively small; never heless, prices have ruled tolerably firm. Australasia have marked 64¾; Chartered of Asia, ex div., 6; Colonial, 17; Commercial, 30; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 1¾ dis.; London Chartered of Australia, 21¾; London and County, 33 ex. div.; London Joint Stock, 17¾; London and Westminster, 46; Oriental, 47¾; South Australia, 6¼; Union of London, 24¾. Miscellaneous Shares have been rather neglected. Australian Agricultural, 41¾; Berlin Water-works, 3¾ prem.; Canada 6s per Cent Bonds, 107¾; Crystal Palace, 3¾; Electric Telegraph, 6¾ ex new; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 56; Van Diemen's Land, 11¾; Canal Shares have ruled dull:—Ashton and Oldham Shares are now 15½; Coventry, 215; Derby, 80; Grand Surrey, 48, Leicester, 68; Loughborough, 87½; Neath, 49; Oxford, 11½; Rochdale, 65; Stafford and Worcester, 407; Stourbridge, 286; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. In Water-works Shares very little doing:—East London, 92 prem.; Grand Junction, 77 ex div. 78; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 85¾; West Middlesex, 100 ex div.; Ditto, New, 14¾. Gas (Light) Companies have marked the following quotations:—Brighton, 15; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 11¾; Imperial, 86; Phœnix, 25¾; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 92; Westminster Chartered, 30. There has been a dull market for Insurance Companies Shares at 8s, 18 ex div.; City Offices London, 2¼; County, 126; Crown, 15; European, 19¾; Globe, 12¾ ex div.; Guardian, 5¾; Hope, 3¾; Imperial Fire, 35s ex div. and bonus; Law Life, 50½; Pelican, 46; Phœnix, 18½; Royal Exchange, 180 ex div.; Sun Fire, 25s. Hungerford Bridge shares have realised 12¼; Vauxhall, 2¾; Waterloo Bridge, 5; Annuities of £8 25s; Ditto, New Annuities of £7 25.

The market for Railway Shares has been dull, owing to the falling off in the traffic receipts, and prices have shewn a tendency to decline. The following are the closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 8½; Bristol, and Exeter, 96¾; Caledonian, 68; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 54¾; Great Northern, 84¾; Ditto A Stock 83; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 97; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89¾; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 103¾ ex div.; Ditto, Eighths, 1¾ ex div; London and South-Western, 82 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22¾; Midland, 85¾; Newmarket Bury Extension, 5¾; Norfolk, 47; North British, 33¾; North Eastern (Berwick), 76¾; Ditto (York) 59; North Staffordshire, 10¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 54; South Eastern, 65.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 96 ex div.; Midland Bradford, 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 116; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent pm., 111, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 11¾, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11¾.

FOREIGN.—Grand Trunk of Canada A issue, 4; Great Central of France, 1¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 8½; Great Luxembourg, Constituted Shares, 3¾; Madras, 1¾; Paris and Lyons, 37¾.

Mining Shares have been very dull. Imperial Brazilians, 3½; St. John del Rey, 37; Cobre Copper, 42¾; Linares, 8¾; Santiago de Cuba, 5¾.

Friday Evening.

We have had a flat market for Consols to-day, and prices have had a downward tendency. The Three per Cent Consols is are 94¾ ¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94¾ ¾; and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94¾. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little is doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—There has been a moderate arrival of English wheat up to our market this week, and we find to-day (as at last) that there were several samples of new on offer on-day. The price realised were from to 70s. per quarter. Old wheats were very plenty in sale, at barely Monday's decline in value. The supply of foreign has been 7 or 8 quarters. Good heavy qualities mostly sold at late rates; but the value of all other kinds had a downward tendency. In the sale for the week, however, the value of all but to sound fall took place to prices. We were but moderately supplied with new, to which only a limited inquiry was given during the week. In beans and peas very few transactions took place. The flour trade was dull, on former terms.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1160 barley, 401 malt, 7990 oats, 1120; flour, 790. Irish: oats, 1320. Foreign: wheat 7250, barley, 6,581; oats, 1075 flour, 1,501 sacks, 820 bags.

English.—Wheat Essex and Kent, red, 68s. to 68s.; ditto, white 68s to 73s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 68s to 68s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 38s. to 40s.; grinding barley, —s to —s.; grinding ditto, —s. to —s. malting, ditto, 36s to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s to —s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 63s.; Rouen Cakes and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s.; Tartarian, 68s.; white and Lincolnshire feed oats 22s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 23s.; Youghal and Cork, black 19s. to 20s.; ditto, white 22s. to 24s.; ditto, mixed, 18s. to 21s.; grey peas, 36s to 38s.; maple 42s. to 44s.; white, 42s. to 45s.; boilers, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s. to 56s.; Suffolk, 46s. to 48s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s. to 50s. per 280 lbs. American, —s. to —s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Since our last report, about an average business has been done trading in seeds at our quotations. Cakes continue steady.

Linseed, English, sowing, 70s to 75s; Baltic, crushing, 50s to 67s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s to 61s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt. Brown mustard, seed, 10s to 12s.; white ditto, —s. to —s.; and tares, —s. to —s. per bushel. Rapeseed, refused, 39l. to 42l. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 11l 10s. to 11l 15s. ditto, foreign, 11l 0s to 11l 5s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £— —s. to £— —s per ton Canary, 48s to 50s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, —l. to —l. per cwt. ditto, white, —l. to —l. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of seconds bread in the metropolis are from 5d. to 10d., of households 6d to 9d. per 4 lbs. loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 64s. 6d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 27s. 8d.; rye, 43s. 1d.; beans, 40s. 10d.; peas, 44s. 6d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 67s. 10d.; barley, 35s. 10d.; oats, 28s. 2d. rye, 45s 6d.; beans, 47s. 11d.; peas, 44s 6d

Quarterly Average of Grain last week.—Wheat, 65,915; barley, 2813; oats, 7693; rye, 43; beans, 343; peas, 192 quarters.

Imports.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Our market is very inactive, and prices are barely supported. We have sellers of common to sound congou at 10½d. per lb.

Sugar.—The demand for all kinds of raw sugar has been rather heavy, at in some instances, a turn of mention in prices of per cwt. Refined goods have ranged from 51s to 56s. for 2-loaves; 51s 6d to 53s. 6d; 3 do ditto, 54s to 55s 6d; Mastico, 55s to 57s 6d; lumps, 58s to 60s 6d per cwt. Crushed as ready. Refined goods are from Brown goods are to 45s 6d; good low to fine grocery, 46s to 48s per cwt. The trade clearances to-day were 4 hhds 99 bags, and in 4 175 474 lbs to 1853

Coffee.—About an average business has been doing to this account, and good ordinary has sold freely at 60s. to 62s. per cwt

Rice.—Our market has continued flat, on former terms. About 3000 bags Bengal have sold at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt

Provisions.—There has been a fair demand for the best Irish butter, and, in some instances, prices have further advanced 1s. per cwt. Foreign and English qualities have ruled nearly as former quotations. The demand for bacon is steady, and per on Waterford parcels have risen 2s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions, very little is doing

Tallow.—The demand is fair, at 58s. 9d. to 67s. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot; and 56s 6d for the last three months. The imports are good

Oils.—Linseed oil has risen to 30s. per cwt. All other oils are in but moderate request, at last week's quotations. Turpentine moves off steadily, at fully the late advance Spirits are worth £12s per cwt

Spirits.—The sale for rum is less active, yet prices are fairly supported. Proof Leewards, 2s to 2s 1d; East 2s 3d, to 10d to 1s 11d per gallon. The brandy market is firm, at very full prices. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1851, 6s to 12s. 3d. per gallon. Genevas and cordials are flat.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 10s; new ditto, £3 10s. to £4 4s.; old clover, £4 4s to £5, new ditto, £4 0s. to £4 5s. 0d.; and straw, £1 13s to £1 15s. per load.

Wool.—English wool is in request, and rather dearer. In foreign and colonial, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The demand is steady, as follows:—Regents, 75s. to 90s.; Shaws, 60s to 70s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Hetton Lyons, 22s.; Lambton, 22s. 9d.; Lumley 22s. 9d.; Stewart's, 21s.; Tees 22s.; Holywell, 19s. 6d.; Wylam, 19 6d.; Hall, 21s 6d per ton.

Cloves (Friday).—Although the great-ion accounts are unfavourable, and the duty is to be reduced to only £36,000 to £40,000, the demand is heavy and prices are hardly so low. This week's imports are said to 104 bales from New York, 264 from Hamburg, 164 from Rotterdam, and 100 from Antwerp. Mid and East Kent pockets, £12 0s. to £18 0s.; Weald of Kent, £11 0s to £14 12s.; Sussex, £ 0s to £13 0s per cwt.

Hops.—The Farnham (Surrey) Hop Fair market was very moderately supplied with samples, the general quality of which was inferior. All breeds moved off slowly, and at quite 10s per cwt. decline on the prices realised on Monday last. The best descriptions were worth 5s per cwt. Of the supply of sheep on offer. The demand for them was tolerably firm, at nearly Monday's quotations. Lambs were in good request, and in the same demand as last week, with a declining tendency. Although the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade was heavy, at 5s per stone less than on the quarter's previous market. The supply of pigs was very small. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £14 to £18 per head, including small calf

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s 6d to 5s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 6d to 6s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 6s. 8d to 7s.; prime small ditto, 6s. 8d to 7s.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 6s. 8d to 7s. 4d.; small sheep, 6s. 8d to 7s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 5s. 4d to 5s. 8d.; middling ditto, 5s. 8d to 6s.; prime ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; small pork, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d to 5s.; middling sheep, 4s. 8d to 5s.; prime ditto, 5s. 2d to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d to 4s. 4d.; large pigs, 3s. 6d to 3s. 8d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d to 4s.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Each kind of meat sold slowly as follows:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; middling ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 2d to 4s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; small pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; lambs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUG. 21.

Royal Artillery.—Cadet of Gunners, G. Hall, to be 2nd Lieut. vice Hardie, dec.; H. W. Ross, W. G. Nicolls, F. H. Sandilands, W. J. Hall, M. F. Rose, C. A. Dilmore, E. J. Ward, A. D. Fraser, W. W. Ellis, G. G. Lea, H. A. D. de Vismes, to be 2 Second Lieutenants.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Maggey, to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. M. Rowlatt, H. Mould, C. F. Carey, W. D. Comett, to be Second Lieutenants, with temporary rank

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. HART, Terrogh-road, Forrowrock, Penrhyn-square. P. MILLES, Newport, Essex, corn merchant. W. PILLING, Manchester, publican.

BANKRUPTS.

J. M'CALLA and A. PUTHERINGHAM, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, G. PRINCE and I. PRINCE, Rochester-street, Pimlico, wine-merchants.—E. KEWS-BIRR, H. GRIFFITHS, C. F. NEWCUMBE, and F. T. GRIFFITH, manufacturing chemists, and of Pier-road, Erith.—R. RAYMOND, King's-row, Walworth, gin-distiller.—C. H. THOMAN and J. R. THOMAN, Great Tower-street, provision merchants.—T. MANN, Cold Harbour, Peckham, Walworth, engineer.—S. HENCH, Bermuda-buildings, Bedford-row.—H. WILSON, Old Swinford, Worcestershire, grocer.—R. SMITH, Kirkwick Farm, Allerton, worsted spinner.—A. I. SMITH, Liverpool, merchant.—H. BROWN, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. NOBLE, Edinburgh, hotel-keeper.—J. M'AIR, Glasgow, impressario & tied-keeper.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 25.

To be Ensigns:—

1st Foot: R. H. Cates, J. A. Cumming.
3rd: J. J. Gubbins.
5th: C. Cole.
11th: E. J. Dupre.
9th: W. H. Isted.
11th: F. J. Hewitt.
13th: R. O'Neil, W. Williams.
16th: J. D. Bradley.
19th: W. G. Hawkins, T. F. Dickson.
17th: F. C. S. Dear, A. H. Ommaney.
18th: W. Kemp, F. Mayberry.
19th: J. Little.
23rd: J. Lowe, W. Beere.
24th: B. Bayley, G. G. Cowper.
26th: T. Bushnay, T. Annand.
30th: J. G. Smyth.
40th: J. R. Messenger.

To be Lieutenants:—

47th: H. P. Hickes, W. C. de Saldhand.
49th: J. J. Gubbins, T. Murphy.
51st: A. Bing-ocks, R. H. Swalland.
54th: T. Parr, J. Stephenson.
57th: F. B. Orr.
59th: S. M. Widdams.
63rd: D. Joy.
66th: L. K. Cumberg, J. J. Collins.
71st: R. A. Thompson, A. S. Kent.
80th: A. B. Tew.
82nd: H. G. Spearman, J. B. Shark.
86th: F. P. Johnston.
89th: H. H. Fane.
77th: C. H. Legg-tt.
79th: W. J. M. Gresford.
84th: H. G. Partinson, R. J. Maxwell.
91st: Lieut. J. F. G. Glyn.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 25.

2nd Life Guards: F. T. Buck and to be Adjutant.
Coldstream Guards: G. R. Rose and G. M. Irwin to be Ensigns and Lieutenants.
3rd Foot: Ensign R. Cane to be Lieutenant.
10th Regt.: F. Beaty to be Lieutenant.
12th: F. Pym to be Ensign.
15th: W. R. Tyl to be Ensign.
20th: Brevet-Major F. Carew to be Major; Lieut. R. C. Grnell to and W. Moss to be Captains, Ensign G. W. Bentley to be Lieutenant.
23rd: Lieut. C. G. M. Skinner to be Lieutenant.
29th: Ensign P. A. Thd to be Lieutenant
31st: to be Ensigns:—
32nd: F. J. Brownie to be Ensign.
33rd: Ensign H. Bellairs to be Lieutenant.
34th: Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant.
35th: Ensign J. Bridge to be Lieutenant, A. W. Strangways to be Ensign.
36th: Ensign W. J. Keane to be Lieutenant; J. J. Mannin to Ensign, Lieut. H. B. Cranmer to be Adjutant.
37th: Ensign H. M. Hibbert to be Lieutenant.
38th: Brigade-Sergeant-Major J. M'Gregor to be Lieutenant.
39th: Ensign J. A. Macleod to be Lieutenant, Lieut. S. Orr to be Captain, Ensign H. S. Cotes to be Ensign.
40th: Lieut. G. C. M. Skinner to be Lieutenant.
42nd: Ensign C. W. Tovey to be Adjutant.
44th: Ensign P. Hicks to be Lieutenant; A. Straghan to be Ensign.
46th: Ensign W. J. Keane to be Lieutenant; J. J. Mannin to Ensign, Lieut. H. B. Cranmer to be Adjutant.
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111th: Ensign J. A. Macleod to be Lieutenant, Lieut. S. Orr to be Captain, Ensign H. S. Cotes to be Ensign.
112th

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Theatre now open at the west end of London. MON DAY, the 4th inst., and during the week, the SPANISH DANCER to which have been added the GIPSY QUEEN, with Dances characteristic of the Spanish Gipsies. The OLD CHATEAU, and AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

HENRY RUSSELL at the LYCEUM THEATRE for Thirty Nights commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 28th and EVERY EVENING. In his Entertainment he will "Singing's Progress," and "Negro Life." Dress Circle, 3s. Upper Boxes, 2s. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain —Reporters—the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester the Marchioness of Ely, &c.—the Queen of Illyria, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker street, Portman square. Admission 1s. Open 9 hours, 6d

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The HORSE and the CAMEL, DANUBE, and BLACK SEA is now EXHIBITING, daily, at 12 o and 8 p.m. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM, 27, GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER, Fashionably. Open daily from ELEVEN till TEN (Saturdays excepted, when it closes at SIX). Admission, 2s. 6d.; (To Gentlemen only) Saturdays, 1s. (Only Saturdays, Private Days for Fire. 10s. 6. Schools admitted at Half Price. Herr Koelendy and his Band are engaged, and will perform daily from twelve till five.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Bernese Oberland and the Simplon EVERY EVENING, at half-past Eight, except Saturday, and every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Three. Stall, 3s.; which can be taken at the Piccadilly, every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly

FREE EXHIBITION.—ART-UNION of LONDON.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS selected by the Prizeholders (1853) will be OPEN to the Public on the 1st Tuesday, 5th September, and continue for a Month. The Gallery, 24, Pall-mall, will be open daily, from 10 o'clock until dusk. Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Half-a-Crown. By order of the Committee of Management, LEWIS POCOCK, } Hon. Secretaries.

August 26th, 1854.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE ELEPHANT will arrive and be open to the Public on Monday next. Also that a Male Elephant is expected to arrive in the course of the month. The Band of the Fifth Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Parker, every afternoon at a Quarter o'Clock until further notice. Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Sixpence

BOARD of TRADE.—Department of Science and Art.—Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

Director—Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S.

During the Session 1854-5, which will commence on the 2nd of October, the following Courses of Lectures and Demonstrations will be given:—

1 Chemistry.—A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2 Mining.—J. Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
3 Natural History.—T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4 Mechanics.—W. W. Smyth, M.A.
5 Metallurgy.—A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6 Applied Mechanics.—Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
7 Physics.—G. Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is given by Mr. Hines

The fee for each student admitted to one or all of the lectures (or to the Museum) is one pound, and for two students, five pounds.

Prizes, tenable in the Royal College of Chemistry, the laboratory of the Government at the end of the Session, are also offered.

The same fees as charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory.

There are several Scholarships, each of the value of £5, £3, and £1 each. Officers in the Queen's or East India Company's service, as long as they remain in the Corps, and managers, and foremen of mines at half the usual charge.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil Teachers, and others engaged in education, are admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

At the time of Whit-Sun Holidays there are Exhibitions to the School, and a fixed hour is also established.

For a prospectus and information, apply to Trenham Reeks, Registrar, Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn street, London.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of this branch of science can be had, from Two Guineas to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London.

HEALTH GYMNASTICS.—CAPTAIN CHUSSE, Professor of Gymnastics at Universities College, London Private establishment, 38, Bedford-street, Portman-square Gymnasia for Young Gentlemen, 21, New-road.—Captain J. Chusse's Manual of Gymnastics Walton and Maberly; Baillière, Regent-street, and Military Academy Price 5s. 6d.

BY PURCHASING at MERRY'S FANCY REPOSITORY, 90, Oxford-street, the Stock-in-trade of Mr. JAMES of the EAGLE and BISHOP'S CHASE, from 10 to 10 guineas, just left, will be found in shape, colour, and quality, equal to new. Lamps, glasses, French, German, and English toys, and an endless variety of fancy articles suitable for presents. Orders, accompanied by a remittance, instantly attended to.—Sole Fancy Bazaar, Oxford-street, next door to Berry's. Merry, Bazaar, Oxford-street.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER-BASKETS, made to the original and other patterns and designs are SOLD by W. RICHARDS, at the Wire Works (late Coulthard's), No. 370, Oxford-street. Flower Stands, Garden Arches, Trellises, Vases, &c., &c., Bird Cages of all kinds. Conservatories and Aviaries fitted up in a superior manner.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is a shilling.

It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 2s.

Tickets for the day conveyance from London-bridge and adm season to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at the several agencies in London.

Return Tickets, including conveyance by railway, 2s. 6d. each; will be at the same time issued at 2s. 6d. for the Season Ticket, entitling to admission on any day.

By order,
CRYSTAL PALACE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Many inquiries having been made by the patrons of the Crystal Palace, Mr. GOWLAND begs to announce that he has been their supplier of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fans, and Toilet Requisites, and that his present display of novelties is to be found in the Fancy Hall, Nearest Wheel of Transept, to the right of the Fine Arts Court. Mr. Gowland is also the sole manufacturer of the articles they supply with gold, and who have the patterns taken against him by Parties who have sold him fabricated imitations, the goods for which their house is celebrated, will therefore be obliged if they will call at their establishment, 102, Regent-street, and wholesale at 56, King-street, Pattern-by-gone, London.

Sea Breezes, from 21 7s. 6d. to twenty guineas

Open Cane, a fresh throughput, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Man in, Barleys, and Balsarine Dresses, from 2s 9d. the robe.

Jet Jewel Patterns, 5s. 6d.; and Sleeves, 3s. 6d.

Hi th Mexirian Wa k Canes in 4 lid., worth 9s 9d.

Fine Cut Crystal Handles, 4s. 6d. the dozen.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS for GAS and CANDLES.—A great variety of newest and richest designs always on view, also, a large assortment of Gas Lustres, Cream ars, Wine Glasses, Decanters, and every description of Table Glass, at very moderate prices. ORNAMENTAL GLASS of the newest and most beautiful description, suitable for Presents. Furnishing orders executed with dispatch.—Osler, 45, Argyll-street, Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham Established 1807.

GAS-FITTING.—GARDNERS' Twelve-Shilling Gas Stoves, for close-roomed houses, involve abundance of the most elegant designs, for fitting an Drawing-rooms, Halls, Lanthorns, Library, staircase kitchen, and bed-rooms—comprising in all, fifteen Chandeliers, by appointment to her Majesty, 53 and 54, Strand, Charing-cross. Manufactory, James-street, Seven Dials.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee, one shilling and sketch, 3s. 6d.; or postage stamps. ARMS, painted, 1 quarter and engraved on SEAL, Great Turnstile (Lincoln's-inn-fields

LOSS of HAIR.—Mr. PURKISS may be consulted upon the HAIR (Scalp), and will guarantee, by means of his new treatment, to restore the Hair, and stop its falling off.—12A, Pall mall East, next door to the National Gallery.

FREQUENT TRAVELLERS can INSURE against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS by the YEAR, for terms of YEARS, or for the whole of LIFE on application to the Booking Clerks at the Principal Railway Stations, and at the Offices of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 3 Old Broad-street, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN Secretary

LOOK to YOUR LEGS.—If they swell, or if the veins are enlarged, get one of BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS or KNEE CAPS, to draw on without lacing. The prices commence at 7s. 9d.—W. H. Bailey, 418, Oxford-street, London.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Philip, Sydney, and Adelaide, landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships	Commander.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Caralyne	D. Carlyle.	1000	Port Phillip	September
Dundee Catherine		1200	Sydney	

These A 1 ships are approved of by her M. Inst's Emigrants to Australia, &c. Apply to W. M. BARNETT and Co., 85, Pitt-pot-lane, London

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cabin orders issued in Australia from £1 upwards, and parcels forwarded. Apply to Jas Jeffreys and Co., Cornhill, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cook-street, Liverpool.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—One of the Company's Steamers will leave Southampton on the 8th of every Month, with Mails, Passengers, and for MADEIRA, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and from thence by branch steamers to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton.

Passengers are to retain of Fares, Freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices in London, or at Southampton, from whom Handbills may be obtained. Superior cabin of the Cargo Steamer recently despatched from Southampton, have room for no more than 200 Tons each. No Steamer calls at Vigo, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, from those to Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Teneriffe and Madeira.

Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths.

Return Tickets issued, available for twelve months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money.

55, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

LINCOLN LUNATIC ASYLUM.—To Patients of limited incomes the Asylum affords the best treatment combined with comfortable residence. The house is in the country, only 1 mile from the Lincoln station, and possesses extensive grounds, including the kitchen garden and pleasure walks. The domestic arrangements are recommended to make every application for securing proper berths.

Steerage fares

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

We are still in the season in which beautiful white dresses of *mousseline*, of jaconet, and of brillantine, are worn. These materials alone compose the toilets of the day, from the dressing-gown of the morning to the graceful robe *de bal* of the evening; for young girls, indeed, nothing can replace them. The dresses are generally worn with from five to seven or nine plain plaits upon the skirt, with corsages *à la Vierge*; or in the form of *fichu à la paysanne*, with a fold edged with Valenciennes lace, forming a brace; bows of ribbons with flying ends complete this charming toilet. Ladies whose dresses require additional richness, add ornaments, or flounces, the tops of which are ornamented with puffs having light-coloured ribbons passed through them. Others wear plain skirts without flounces, and with three puffs of white muslin upon the front width, and forming the apron. A *rose bleu*, or *tricre*-coloured ribbon, according to the shade of the dress, is passed inside; the corsage is likewise ornamented with a puff, while the sleeves have three, trimmed with Brussels lace.

Flounces have, for some little time past, gone somewhat out of fashion; and plain skirts are coming in again. The elegance and richness of the toilets lose nothing by this, for they are replaced by embroideries, braidings, and *découpures à jour*; and also by the enormous fullness of the skirt, which assumes the development of the hoops of the time of Louis XV. The skirts are, besides, worn very long behind, and form a half-train In short, next winter, this fashion will be adopted for all full-dress robes. The mantelets are always of the same shape, *i. e.*, small, forming a scarf behind, and rounded off before. They are made half of taffetas and velvet alternated; and each band is trimmed with a little *effilé mousse* —a charming novelty, which adorns the mantelet without rendering it heavy; the bottom is ornamented with *guipure*, or with one or two lace flounces. China crape shawls have also come in again with the coolish weather. The white are always best worn, though superb ones of *chamois rouge*, embroidered colour upon colour, or covered with bright hued patterns, may be seen in the shops.

Robes of *foulard écru*, embroidered with a wide apron on the front, are much worn for the morning. The black mantelet, simple, and trimmed with a fringe, complete a toilet at once simple and in good taste.

Bonnets preserve the same shape: they are still small, and worn on the back of the head. The flowers are disposed as usual, and in accordance with the season; black and white grapes are worn as ornaments, either for the exterior or interior. For ball dresses the *feuillages* and the *fleurs des eaux* are adopted; these pale and almost entirely white flowers, with the long sea-weeds which adorn them, form charming trimmings for the skirts in long hanging tresses. The head-dress is always composed of the same flowers and of the same leaves. Fuschias and heaths are much in vogue.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Robe de taffetas rose, with three flounces embroidered on tulle rose. The embroidery is *à point de chainette*; the rounded pinkings are embroidered the same. The basques are also ornamented with pinkings, between each of which is placed a knot of ribbon. The front of the corsage is likewise set off with two or three bows of the same, which join a plaited ribbon passing along the edge.

The Sleeves have likewise three flounces pinked, and worked like those of the skirt, as have also the lace sleeves, fichu, and cap Caps are replaced by simple fanchons of guipure, and fixed on the head by two long gold pins with diamond or coloured-stone heads, adapted to the shade of the hair.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Robe and *Manielet* of pearl grey, braided in front.

Bonnet of *paille lustrée* (shining straw), with feathers, and trimmed inside with flowers.

Country Bonnet en paille d'Italie, with a single ribbon knotted flat upon the calotte. This charming head-dress has replaced the frightful béguines of flowered material that were brought in for the summer season. Under-petticoat of muslin, with worked apron. Blue taffetas robe, with large white stripes, strewn with bouquets of natural shades, and open in front; the robe is attached to the muslin petticoat by bows of ribbon to match.

Jackets or *Frock coats* of drill, or Marseilles, with large mother-of-pearl buttons. The rest of the dress of similar materials.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD BARRACKS.

The site whereon the present Barrack at St. John's Wood stands was originally part of an extensive farm, which, in 1823, was rented by Government, it being deemed an eligible locality for a military riding establishment. One uniform system of equitation being considered desirable for adoption throughout the cavalry, Colonel Peters, who was greatly patronised by his Majesty George IV., was entrusted with the arrangement. On the edifice being completed, that officer assumed the charge of the management of so essential a necessary to that particular branch of the service. At the period in question, two or three men were selected from each corps, for the express purpose of being perfected in the method of riding by balance, in imitation of the mode practised by the German troops. On becoming thoroughly initiated and acquainted with the *manege*, these soldiers rejoined their regiments, where they were employed as instructors; while others supplied their places at St. John's Wood. The numbers occupied in this description of drill being few, the accommodation required for men and horses was restricted within a small limit, and presented the reverse of an imposing appearance. The leading feature in the barrack was the riding-school, which is the only portion now remaining of the buildings originally erected for cavalry. In 1832-3, the lease having expired, the premises were re-taken by Government; and, as the continuance of a riding department in this vicinity was not considered any longer necessary, the quarters were, at various periods, altered and increased, so as to be adapted for the reception of infantry. This, however, was not effected without considerable opposition being raised. The measures of Government were cavilled at as the commencement of an intent to hold London in subjection, by encircling the suburbs with troops—a ridiculous fallacy, which in this more enlightened epoch would not be credited by the most determined Oppositionist. The accommodation at St. John's Wood Barracks is yet small, and was recently, at the date of the accompanying Illustration, occupied by about 150 men of the second and third battalions of the Grenadier Guards.

FOOT GUARDS AT SQUAD DRILL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD BARRACKS.

PATRIOT SONG OF THE FINLANDERS.

SVEABORG, FROM HELSINGFORS.

The Poetry by Runeberg, the Swedish Bard.

The Music by F. Pacius.

Andante maestoso.

VOICE.

Vårt land, vårt land, vårt fo - ster - land! Ljud högt, o dy - ra ord! Ej
Our land, our land, our fa - ther - land! Thou glo - rious word, ring forth! No

PIANOFORTE.

f

lyfts en höjd mot himmlens rand, Ej sänks en dal, ej sköljs en strand, Mer
moun - tain ri - ses, proud and grand, Nor slopes a vale, nor sweeps a strand, More

fz *f* *f*

il - skad än vår bygd i nord, Än vå - ra fä - ders jord.
dear than thou, land of the North, Our fa - thers' na - tive earth.

f *fz* *ff*

OUR LAND; OR, THE SONG OF THE FINNISH PATRIOTS.

(Translated from the Swedish of J. L. Runeberg.)

Our land, our land, our Fatherland!
Thou glorious word, ring forth!
No mountain rises, proud and grand,
Nor copse a vale, nor sweeps a strand,
More dear than thou, land of the North—
Our fathers' native earth.

Our land is poor, as all can tell;
No gold our rivers hold;
A stranger scorns its heath and fell.
And yet this land we love full well;
For us—with mountain, wood, and wold—
'Tis still a land of gold.

We love our rivers' thundering tide,
Our streamlets sparkling bright;
The murmuring of our forests wide;
Our starry nights, our summers' pride:
All, all that e'er, with sound or sight,
Has filled us with delight.

'Twas here our fathers fought the fight,
With thought, and sword, and plough;
Here—through moments dark or bright,
And fortune's smile, or fortune's spite,
The Finnish people's heart would glow,
"I would bear both weal and woe.

And who could count the struggles dire
Which that brave people stood,
When battle raged with sword and fire,
And frost and famine spent their ire?
And who could mete their outpoured blood—
Their patient, dauntless mood?

It was for us their life-blood flowed,
Here, here upon this shore:
'Twas here with joy their bosoms glowed:
'Twas here in sorrow they abode:
Long ere we lived, in days of yore,
Our burdens here they bore.

How blest, how precious is this spot,
All that we love is here,
However hard fate may cast our lot,
A land—a fatherland—we've got:
Oh, what on earth can e'er
Be to our hearts more dear?

And here, yes here, we see this land—
Oh, sight how full of bliss!
We need but stretch our good right hand,
And joyous point to sea and strand,
And say, "Behold this country—this—
Our fatherland it is!"

And were we called to dwell in light,
Midst golden clouds of morn;
Where thousand stars are glittering bright,
Where tears ne'er flow nor sorrows blight;
Still, for this land so poor, so stern,
Our longing souls would yearn.

Oh, land; thou land of thousand lakes,
O, song and constancy;
Against whose strand life's ocean breaks,
Where dreams the past, the future wakes;
Oh! blush not for thy poverty
Be hopeful, bold, and free!

Thy blossom in the bud that lies
Shall burst its fetters strong;
Lo! from our tender love there shall rise
Thy light, thy fame, thy hopes, thy joys;
And prouder far shall sound ere long
Our Finland's patriot song!

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. II.

EDINBURGH.

After the drenching rain of the previous night it was pleasant to draw up the blind and look out upon Arthur's Seat, the Castle Rock, the Calton Hill, and the distant shores of Fife, bathed in the early sunlight, and every rock and risi.g ground burnished and glowing with golden light. Instead of looking out on a dead level and dreary monotony of streets, to find the eye lifted towards the mountain-tops, is the first peculiarity that strikes the senses and impresses us with the marvellous difference between the city of London and the city of Edinburgh. When we enter the streets the contrast is still greater; instead of being pushed hither and thither, or ruthlessly whirled into the eddying recess of a sheltering shop door, by the unceasing current of the living tide of the streets of London, we find ourselves with "room and verge enough" to gaze and stare at pleasure, on every attractive object, without incurring the risk of a black eye or a fractured limb. Instead of the noise, the hubbub, and glare peculiar to London, we find ourselves in the comparative repose of a quiet provincial town. Instead of the practical joke or saucy observation of the London errand-boy, we find crowds of bare-footed urchins enjoying their undisturbed game appropriate to the season. Along the kerb-stones are found rows of boxes, barrels, hampers, and hand-barrows, or whatever may happen to be the form of package or of truck required by the tradesmen before whose doors they stand; while, between the footway at the side and the carriage-way in the centre, there is a refreshing line of verdant grass growing—as a proof of the scanty traffic—in even the most frequented streets. The pedestrian saunters along as if he had nothing to do with time, and time had no business to shorten his enjoyment. Groups of people are found discussing, in no excited manner, the ordinary affairs of life. Everybody seems to know everybody, and, whether the object be business or pleasure, we always observe the same inflexible and imperturbable spirit which characterises the Scottish nation in its ordinary everyday pursuits. The gay troop of tourists that come flocking along the pavement seem entirely out of place. Their merry laughter sounds like an impertinent intrusion, arousing into life the silence of the prevailing repose. Yet, there is a fashionable promenading, in harmony with the people. Instead of the easy freedom which distinguishes the metropolis of England, we witness a number of persons stalking with a stately solemnity, as if engaged in some sacred work, where the most peaceful and unbroken silence was essential to give the funereal procession its due effect.

Since we last visited this learned city, many changes and many improvements have been effected. The old picturesque houses of the ancient town—whose rears displayed an innumerable array of irregular windows, which, when lighted and looked upon from the terrace of Princes-street, produced a magical effect—are being gradually removed, and new structures raised in their places. The summit of the Castle Rock, and the unfinished appearance of the barracks retain all the dirty characteristics which have ever distinguished that lofty locality. Heaps of rubbish and filth mingling with accumulating masses of rough material, the make-belief of some improvement that is never effected, cover the height of the acclivity in this situation. The stillness of the Princes-street gardens is now awakened by the life of the world beyond, as the rushing train and its wi.rling trail of steam agitates the neighbourhood, though it hardly arouses from his accustomed torpor the unexcitable native.

Having on my arrival at the terminus left a small package in the carriage I had occupied, I hurried back to secure it, and the conduct of the officials there, as contrasted with the manners of the same class in England, illustrates the habits of the people of the two kingdoms. In England, if a question had been asked, the porter or inspector would have placed you at once in contact with the proper officer. Not so here. Meeting at the entrance a person connected with the company, I inquired the place at which, and the person to whom, I should apply to recover my property. "I'm no that sure," was his reply, as if afraid to commit himself, "but I think if you cross the ha', and gang doun the stair, ye'll maybe meet wi' somebody that can tell ye." I crossed the hall, went down the stair, and on the platform met with an intelligent person, who, with a precision that surprised me, told me I must go up the stair, and in the booking-office I would see some clerks, any of whom would show the room where such left parcels were kept until the morning; and that, if unclaimed, they were removed to another place and duly registered, with a card attached, showing the date on which, and the number of the carriage in which, the packet had been found. I re-ascended the stair, and met with an officer with a bag of money in his hand. I asked to be directed to the room referred to. "I dinna know," was his answer. I explained the circumstances, and told him that it was a matter of importance, as I wished to leave early the following day. "I canna help that," was his reply, in a tone as if his dignity as bag-holder was offended by having any rude, impertinent question asked of one in his responsible position; and off he moved. I was then accosted by a man, who asked my business there. I told him. "Step this way," said he; "and I followed him across the hall, and down another stair, and on to the opposite platform, where he had a mysterious whispering conference with an elderly man seated on a trunk. I could not divine what the long and tedious interview would lead to; but, from an occasional nod of the head, it was evident that I was the object of interest, and I occasionally detected monosyllabic ejaculations, such as "aye," "hem," "deed," "so," "just so," "weel," "doubtna," "maybe," which seemed to form the staple of their conversation. Tired, hungry, and impatient, I ventured to inquire whether there was any probability of my obtaining any satisfactory solution of the mystery that night. "I think no," was the response. "Then what am I to do?" I asked. "Gang up the stair again," quoth my stolid companion, who afterwards proved to be the night watchman employed by the Company. And in my haste I did not bless the Company of the North British Railway, but thought it would be as well if their *employés* were civil and intelligent. Next evening, however, all was well, and the package found.

Another anecdote will show the contrast between the London and Edinburgh cab-driver. In the former there is a daring, dashing imposition, which almost excites our admiration of his rascality. In the latter there is a reasoning process adopted as if to satisfy the hire and justify the imposition. "How much have I to pay?" I asked the blue-cheeked, blear-eyed, whisky-seasoned driver. "Well, sir, ye see the hotels are ower far; we've ded at several; it has taken a lang time, and——" "Never mind the time, what is your charge," I interposed. "Ye see, sir, the roads's wat, an' no that comfortable for the puir beasts, and——" "Confound the fellow, what's your fare?" "Weel, weel, sir, sin ye seem in a hurry, ye see there was a gye heap of luggage there were. Let me see—there was, I think, a trunk, a portmantel, a bonnet-box—ye see, leddies canna travel without their bits o' braws—and there was"——"There was a most tiresome cabman," said I, retreating, and leaving it to the waiter at the hotel to settle the sum, by which I have no doubt I benefited considerably.

Considerable discussion has recently taken place with reference to the consolidation of all railways, so far as the observation of accommodation in regard to time is concerned. It would be a great advantage to travellers, were all railways to have a central station, where such an arrangement is possible. At Edinburgh, such a plan is not only practicable, but is nearly effected. However much I have condemned the management of the North British Railway, in its perfection when compared with the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton, where you are driven to an inconvenient corner, hurried on to a subterranean platform, dirty, dark, and odorous of horse manure;—no order or regularity—no command or proper control by an efficient inspector—no person to whom a difficulty can be referred, while a perfect Babel of noise and confusion make up a scene not to be encountered twice. The extreme distance of three miles is accomplished in the short period of a fraction within the hour, enlivened by the introduction, at the Leith Junction Station, of a bevy of drunken sailors, bound to Fife to enjoy themselves.

Liberated from the "durance vile" of that ever-to-be avoided railway, the fresh breeze of the beautiful Frith of Forth comes with a soothing power; while the surrounding country, far as the eye can reach, and the shores and gem-like islands set in the silver of the breaking waves, make up a scene never to be forgotten; and the historic memories graven on every hill produce to the contemplative mind endless themes for reflection.

While in Edinburgh, we could not help wondering why it has so long suffered from the imputation of dirtiness, and how it first obtained that unenviable distinction. Judging from the industry of the people, they seem to adopt every effort to wash out the stain. At all hours of the day—morning, noon, and night—you find myriads of bare-footed women mopping, slopping, splashing, and washing down steps, passages, and entries, to the terror and discomfort of every passer-by. Were they to confine their endeavours to a specified hour in the morning, one would think that every requirement of police and sanatory regulation might be efficiently secured. Yet, with all these obtrusive demonstrations of cleanliness, how is it that from every street and open entry there pours forth a loathsome, reeking, and stifling stench, sufficient to breed disease on the summit of Ben Nevis? As in their houses, so there is an obtrusive display of their efforts at personal cleanliness accomplished as questionably. In almost every street of the older parts of the city, and in many of the newer portions, they have attached to almost every window a crane-like apparatus, from which is suspended all manner of body clothing to dry. It is neither pictorially pleasant to the eye, nor agreeable to our sense of decency, as the falling drops rattle on our hat, or bedew the glossy paletot of which we feel so proud. The habits and manners of a people are frequently modified and improved by the strictures of strangers: let us hope that the good folk of Edinburgh will not overlook those of a

RAMBLER.

French Specifics for Cholera.—The common people in Paris regard rum as a specific, and many cures have certainly been produced by it; but perhaps any other spirit, if taken to excess, would have produced the same effect. Contrary to the ideas of the physicians, alcoholic stimulants taken to a large extent, by persons who at other times live very soberly, have saved nine persons out of ten who have used them. In one of the first families of Paris, a female, sixteen years of age, who had been a water drinker, was last week attacked by cholera. On the fourth day, when the physicians declared that nothing could save her life, her friends gave her *half a bottle of rum and two bottles of strong wine.* Reaction commenced—first there was fever, then a copious perspiration, and in twelve hours the patient was out of danger. She is now perfectly recovered. A curious case of a very different kind is mentioned in the *Gazette des Hopitaux* of yesterday. This may be called a cure, by mistake or punning upon the word *meprise.* Dr. Reger (de Dôle) was called to a patient in a very advanced stage of cholera. He had not the slightest hope of being able to save the patient, but thought it was his duty to order something. He prescribed an emetic of one grammne and a half of ipecacuanha, a third of each to be taken at intervals of half an hour. The prescription said, "*en trois prises*" (in three doses). The person who was charged to administer the medicine, being probably a snuff-taker, and knowing of no other *prise* than a *prise de tabac* (a pinch of snuff), thought the ipecacuanha was a sort of snuff, and that the patient was to take it by the nostrils. He gave a third, and desired the patient to snuff hard. He did so, and began to sneeze with convulsive violence. The whole nervous system was dreadfully agitated, reaction came on, and before the time arrived for a second *prise* the patient was out of danger. The reporter of this case says whether the ancients, when they administered stimulating powder for many violent diseases, did not know what they were about, and imagines that this mode of treatment has been abandoned without proper reflection.—*Letter from Paris.*

FINE ARTS.

RIO ON THE "POETRY OF CHRISTIAN ART."*

This essay of M. Rio's, though published many years ago in French, has been "hitherto little known," the translator states, "beyond a comparatively narrow circle of readers:" and is now for the first time presented in an English garb, as an aid to the Art education of the country; and, as a tribute to the "daily increasing taste and appreciation for early Italian Art" now manifested by the public. In this light the work, though small in size, and unpretending in appearance, is entitled to careful attention, in the interests of Art as well as of Christianity, which are sought by the author to be united in common cause.

And, in the first place, we must demur altogether to the propriety of the term "Christian Art," and the ideas and principles which it involves. Viewing Art as a means of express on, as a universal language, we cannot allow it to spring out of, or to be simply attendant upon, Religion; neither can we allow Religion to be responsible for the performances of Art, or to be necessarily dependent upon the appliances of Art, as an element of its vitality, or a means of its progress. No doubt the noblest effor s of Art are well employed in illustrating the sublime truths of Biblical history, and even the mysteries of Revelation. No doubt, Art, in worthy hands, will derive inspiration from such subjects. But Christian Art—that is, the art of a Christian community—is not to be restricted to such themes; nor, in treating of them, may she presume to a higher ministry than that which may properly attach to the exercise of any other intellectual gift or technic accomplishment.

Not so, however, the organised body of theorists and essayists who, under the name of "Christian Art" (*vulgo*, "pre Raphaelitism") claim Art as a handicraft in the service of Religion; to be exercised within certain limits, and according to certain "types" and formularies, prescribed by the Church. The purposes to which this handicraft, so limited and tutored, has been applied, are the production first, of representations of the Events and Mysteries of Religion: and, secondly, of Religious Personages, as the Virgin Mary, the Saviour, the various Saints, &c.: the former being intended as a means of popular instruction, the latter as subjects of devotion and worship. It will be obvious that there is a clear and very wide distinction between the two subjects and purposes indicated in the last sentence; and, whilst we admit the complete orthodoxy and great usefulness of Art applied to purposes of instruction, we dissent altogether from its application to the purposes of image-worship. Further, we are prepared to maintain that the former purpose was one recognised and carried out in the earliest and purest days of Christianity, whilst the latter belong to a debased Art and a debased worship.

In the first examples of Christian Art—those in the Catacombs at Rome and Naples, for instance—the mysteries of the new faith were dimly signified by symbolic representations, as those of the Cross, the Ship, the Lamb, the Dove, Fishes, &c; and, although the principal events in the Old and New Testament were also treated, the representations produced were intended simply to record the traditions of the religion to which so many of the dwellers in those underground tombs had fallen martyrs, and to keep alive the faith in them amongst their followers. As incentives to, or objects of, worship, they were of little need with men who carried their religion in their hearts, and who were daily sanctifying it with their blood

So, also, in later periods—in the various Basilicas, and notably in the St. Mark's, at Venice—the spirit was called upon to cover the walls, and after wards the windows also of the bui ding, with Scriptural subjects, for the use of the great mass of the people, who were unable to read. Speaking of the Byzantine and Italian works from the ninth to the thirteenth century, M. Rio says:—"Its tendency was rather historical than mystical, which would necessarily be the case with a people but little familiarised, as yet, with the charms of contemplation:" in other words, the abstractions of the cloister, and the worship of the chapel image. Again:—"The Synod of Arras, held in 1260, had, in some measure, consecrated this tendency, already so consonant to the national taste, by declaring that painting was the book of the ignorant, who knew not how to read in any o.her, and the characters of the popular writing were therefore multiplied without end, in every size, and under all forms," and in this spirit the Curé of St. Nixier, at Troyes, "recorded in an inscription, which was formerly legible above the principal doorway, that he had caused three windows to be painted *pour servir de catéchisme d'instruction au peuple.*"

The personages introduced into these historical paintings were treated subjectively, and not objectively. They appear simply as exponents of the event represented; and as no relations were pretended to be established between them and the spectator, so, amongst themselves, their relative importance was justly maintained, and a prevailing modesty of character observed in their general treatment. Of one of these personages in particular, it behoves us to say a few words, as a great deal of error has been propagated on the subject—error, fatal alike to Christianity and to Art, as associated with it. Mrs. Jameson, who has written certain "popular" essays upon Art, states in one of them: "We must bear in mind, once for all, that from the earliest ages of Christianity *the Virgin Mother has been selected as the allegorical type of Religion in the abstract sense;* and to this, her symbolical character, must be referred those representations of her enthroned, in which she appears, as trampling on the Dragon; as folding her votaries within the skirts of her ample robe; as interceding for sinners; as crowned between heaven and earth by the Father and the Son."

Now this, as all who have examined the remains of early Art very well know, is far from the truth. Rugier, who has studied his subject, and writes with authority, informs us very differently: "The Virgin Mary," he says, "occurs so seldom in the earlier paintings of the Catacombs, and then only subordinately, that in those times no particular type had been established of her." For example, in the Adoration of the Shepherds, one of the mosaics at St. Maria Maggiore, at Rome, (dating from A.D. 432 to 440) "the Infant Christ is seen seated alone upon the throne, while His Mother stands among the crowd." Innumerable examples of a like kind might be pointed to, wherein the Virgin Mary appears not only not as an object of homage, but herself paying homage to her Divine Son; or, at most, as partaking of reflected light and glory from the latter, whom she holds reverently and modestly in her arms. Of the former treatment a remarkable, but little-known, instance occurs in a "Nativity" by Sandro Botticelli (who flourished as late as the end of the fifteenth century), in the collection of Mr. W. Y. Ottley, and engraved in his "Early Florentine School"—the Virgin, kneeling on the ground in the stable, with her hands reverently clasped, as she joins with the Shepherds in adoration of the Divine Infant. So in the large mosaic at St Mark's, at Venice—the Saviour is represented as enthroned in glory, with the Virgin Mary and St. Mark kneeling on either side in adoration. As an example of the other mode of treatment referred to, may be instanced Cimabue's famous "Madonna and Infant Christ." Here the Virgin Mary, sitting in a simple and unassuming attitude, supports the Infant Christ upon her knee, whom she elevates, so as if to give him greater prominence. In her simple garments are no ample folds for "her votaries" to lie *perdu* in; in her face there is no pretension to intercede for Sinners, or for sinners. Her expression is that of retiring feminine modesty, yet indicative of a mysterious sentiment of mixed awe and pride, as she beholds the child, who acknowledges her as his mother, with three fingers uplifted, giving benediction to mankind

But M. Rio takes up the same position as Mrs. Jameson; and this position we have to contest. It is not for us to trace the changes which, in course of time, occurred in the destines of Art, nor in the religious sentiments which it assisted to nurture; we merely observe that in the primitive days of Christianity, and of "Christian Art," the production of "the image of Christ and of the Virgin," as objects of veneration, forming an "integral part of religious worship," was not known. How this vicious manufacture and image-worship originated, and how increased, concurrently with the decoration of tombs and effigies with gold, silver, precious stones, &c, and how all these doings laid the Church open to the rude attacks of the *bonne sapelle*, at the revival of Art and letters in the sixteenth century, are matters of history, and cause of regret to all men of healthy thought. M. Rio gives "an episode in the lagunes of Venice," which affords a melancholy example of the absurd excesses into which this abstract sentimentality, may be known. How the votaries:

A circumstance which occurred in one of my excursions in the lagunes of Venice, and the recollection of which is dearer to me than that of the magnificent monuments I most admired there, will serve to illustrate the importance which attaches to observations of this kind, particularly when they are accompanied by a mass of circumstances calculated to render them still more valuable. We were rowing, one beautiful spring morning, towards the ruins of Torcello, when, on passing out of the canal which traverses the whole length of Murano, we perceived a small island covered with trees in full blossom, and shortly after a modest cottage, which was concealed behind them, met our view. Near the

* "The Poetry of Christian Art," translated from the French of A. F. Rio. Bosworth.

spot where our gondola touched we perceived a Madonna sculptured in the wall, with a lamp burning before her, flowers freshly gathered, and a purse suspended to a long pole to collect alms of the gondoliers and fishermen. In landing to visit the garden, we found an old man seated on the threshold of the door, and the gentleness of his voice and the serenity of his noble countenance having encouraged us to inquire into the kind of life which he led in this solitude, we learnt from him the most interesting details of his own history; of that of his island, formerly occupied by three secular Monks, who had been driven from it by foreign invasion; and of the Madonna, which the profane hands of the French soldiers had vainly attempted to drag down from her tabernacle of stone—and he laid greater emphasis upon this last part of his recital than upon the rest. For more than twenty-five years he had lived almost constantly alone on this confined spot; and when we inquired if this solitary existence did not sometimes weigh upon his melancholy, he replied, with a smile of confidence, accompanied by a very expressive gesture in pointing to the Madonna, that, having always had the mother of God so near him, he had never felt his solitude; that the proximity of such a protectress was sufficient to make him happy; and that his sweetest occupation consisted in supplying the lamp and renewing the flowers before her image.

The author adds:—

Assuredly, it was *not the work of Art alone* that cheered the tedium of his voluntary exile, but its influence was necessary to sustain in him that sentiment of inward poetry which is the most enviable privilege of pure and simple souls.

Assuredly not: there was the purse "suspended to a long pole to collect the alms of the gondoliers and fishermen," which also required looking after, and afforded some consolation.

Confining ourselves, at present, however, to what concerns Art, we wholly dissent from the position asserted by M. Rio, that converts are the "real sanctuaries of Christian painting," and that "the traditional types" of Jesus Christ, the Virgin, and the Saints, preserved in the cloister—those timid, joyless, unreal, and inanimate—are necessary ingredients of Christian Art, or that the "fusion of life into human forms," "the affectation," as M. Rio terms it, "of attempting to develop muscles and veins," in them, to give them roundness, and to make them stand on the soles of their feet, instead of on the tips of their toes, are to be denounced as innovations "fatal" to the "unity of Art," or to its noblest purposes.

M. Rio laments "the revolution effected by Giotto" whereby "Art was constrained to ally itself more intimately with Nature;" he denounces the tendency to "Naturalism," which began early to show itself amongst the artists of the Florentine school, and the "Pagan inspirations" which came in the sixteenth century, contemporaneously from Rome and from the discovery of the Medici, and the rifles from Masaccio, Michael Angelo, and all of their kind, to the orthodox cloister painters "in the modest villages of Tuscany, in the little towns scattered along the sides of the Appennines, from Fiesole to Spoletto." Here—in the Umbrian schools, to wit—the "mystic," or "transcendental," method yet remained unassailed—unchanged; and men continued to paint their fellow-men, not as God made them, but as monkish fathers had fashioned them, through many dark ages, in the gloomy recesses of the cloister. Of course, in the opinion of M. Rio, Pietro Perugino was an immeasureably finer painter than his pupil Raphael, and the latter was only "respectable," so long as he remained a dutiful imitator of his first master, the said Pietro. As soon as he became impressed with the grand conceptions of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, and adopted the vigorous method of treatment of the Florentine school, he became a lost man; and all that he produced afterwards—including the celebrated Cartoons, his famous "Bible," his Saint Cecilia, the greater number of his inimitable Holy Families, and his last great triumph, "The Transfiguration"—all is to be rejected as unworthy of Art—at least Art as regulated by "Umbrian traditions." The author is precise in this: dating poor Raphael's excommunication from and after the execution of his fresco of "Theology" (by some called the "Dispute of the Sacrament"), the first of his great works in the stanze of the Vatican; executed in the year 1508-9; in fact the very first of the works of what he known as the artists "third," and by all except M. Rio, and his pre Raphaelite friends, considered as his most glorious period. The reader, uninitiated in what constitutes the spirit of "mysticism" in Art, and the prejudices with which it is associated, will scarce believe his eyes, when he casts them over the following passage:—

Must we, then, consider the decline of this transcendant genius to have commenced immediately after the completion of "The Dispute on the Sacrament," at the very time when a new world seemed to open before him, when he was placed at the centre of all Christian inspiration, under the immediate patronage of the Court of Rome, and consequently in a then fit to which he might command the admiration of the whole of Christendom. It will be time enough to reply to these questions when we have occasion to speak of the Roman school, which was founded by Raphael at this time, when he irrev. ably quitted the Umbrian traditions in order to place himself in harmony with the changes the public taste, and perhaps his own heart, had undergone. The contrast between the style of his first works and that which he followed during the last ten years of his life [he died April, 1520] is so striking that it is impossible to regard the one as the development of the other. We find an evident solution of continuity—the former fallen into abeyance, and a new creed embraced. *Consequently, the admirers of his first manner regard the productions posterior to the epoch of which we are speaking with indifference, or even with a sort of reprobation*, while the reverse may be remarked of the exclusive partisans of his second manner.

This, in brief, may be taken as the creed of pre-Raphaelitism; and by pre-Raphaelites will be looked upon as very sublime and very convincing. For ourselves, upon the strength of this very passage, we now take leave to drop M. Rio and his "Poetry of Christian Art." The translator, in his preface, asseverates that "the exquisite taste and genuine love of art displayed by the author will not be disputed;" they will certainly not be further disputed by us.

We consider that we have performed a useful task in pointing out some of the extravagant positions of those who seek to regenerate Art upon certain antiquated types; and in so doing, to make Art itself a means of propagandism in matters of religious tenet. In the name of common-sense, in the name of civilisation, and of humanity, let us pursue Art as a wide field of relaxation from the asperities of life: a field teeming with images inspiring pleasant and grateful thoughts, lifting our hearts to admiration of God through His works; but to this end let Art breathe the pure and healthy spirit of Nature in a free and fresh development—Nature on the mountain top, on the wide ocean, in the still forest, in the busy haunts of men—such scenes and such haunts as Christ and his disciples were wont so frequent and to hallow with their presence; and not the dark, unwholesome atmosphere of the cell, infected by the "traditions" of "mysticism."

LUCY'S PICTURE OF "CROMWELL RESOLVING TO REFUSE THE CROWN."

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the taste for historical pictures and historical portraiture is increasing. We have recently had occasion to notice many such works, which have all enjoyed a considerable share of popularity; and the one now before us, though simple in the extreme in its materials, is one which we have little doubt will command a large share of attention and patronage. It is intended as a companion picture to Delaroche's celebrated portrait picture of "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," deliberating upon his abdication of the crown—a painful process, which took him twenty-four hours, in solitude, with locked doors, to resolve. The present subject, though a companion to the former, is a c. . . nation, as it were, by contrast. In the one we have the struggle of disappointed ambition; in the other, the mighty resolve of a great mind, into which no selfish ambition ever entered. The story is well known, but deserves to be perpetuated in letters of gold:—"On Tuesday, the 31st March, 1657, the House rose at eleven o'clock, and Speaker Widdington, attended by the whole House, repaired to Whitehall, to present this same petition and advice, engrossed on vellum, and with the title of King recommended to him in it." Cromwell, in a calm and dignified answer, took three days to deliberate upon the matter, observing: "Should I give any resolution in this matter suddenly, without seeking to have an answer put into my heart, and so bring my mouth, by Him that hath been my God and my guide hitherto, it would give you very little cause of comfort in such a choice as you have made in such a business as this. It would savour neither of the fear of the flesh, to proceed from lust, to arise from arguments of self. And if, whatever the issue of this 'great matter' be, my decision in it have such motives in me, have such a rise in me, it may prove even a curse to you and to these three nations."

Three days after the foregoing speech, Oliver Cromwell gave his final decision to the Parliament—that, however it might be in accordance with his feelings as a man, to accept the honour of Kingship, proposed to him by them, still, his firm conviction of his duty to the Protestant religion and his country, prevented him receiving a crown he had never been ambitious for, and that he never would have thought of had they not forced it on him.

Mr. Lucy represents the great Commander in private meditation, in some part of the interval fixed for his deliberation on the momentous proposal submitted to him. The sturdy warrior and stanch commoner is seated in his chair at Whitehall, in a loose leather jerkin and boots, having just cast aside his corslet and sword; he has read again the petition, pretending to thrust Royalty upon him; and, after crumpling it, has cast it resolutely to the ground at his feet. His clenched hand, his rough, honest, manly expression, show that in the sense of duty and consistency, he has rejected the glittering, but delusive prize. The face is, we believe, an accurate portrait, studied from the original miniature by Samuel Cooper (the Protector's limner), and a mask taken for the Duke of Savoy; but beyond the merit of accurate portraiture is the fine ideal character thrown into it, which fully entitles this picture to take high rank as a work of historic art.

This picture is intended to be engraved by Mr. R. Graves, A.R.A., in the finest line manner, in the same size as the "Napoleon" of De la Roche, before alluded to. Meantime, it is in view at the Gallery of Arts, 23, Cockspur-street, previous, as we understand, to a tour of inspection in the provinces.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. J., Waterloo.—Thanks. It is, however, hardly up to our mark.
H. HOLSON.—It shall be examined.
G. MEA.—It is marked for publication.
ADMIRER.—The unpublished games from the recently-discovered MS. of Greco will appear in due time.
F. A., Worcester.—A communication, vid Belgium, was dispatched to you above a month ago. Did it come to hand?
S. T. W., J. P. W., and others.—The Pawn at Black's Q R 2nd in Problem No. 547, is worse than an offence, for it prevents the mate being given. Remove it, and the position of which we gave a woodcut last week is very ingenious.
BEFFINGS FENET, GREGORIUS.—A I much too simple and obvious.
J. P. of Hanson.—Lapsed and complained in the extreme, but very deficient in point and elegance.
SECRETARY.—The British Chess-club will open for the winter campaign early next month: and it may be well, therefore, to defer the publication until then.
FRANCHOIS, Ely.—Greco's gems will probably appear first, and *quoad dignitatem*, but because they are already in hand. P. G. mate is neither very rare nor very precious prize. We believe the maligned copy of Lewis, to which we have called attention, is still in the country; but its "whereabouts" remains a mystery.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM of No. 545, by A. P., Exeter, Sub, Opal, E. H., Honiton, G Mea., F. F. L., Rowy, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 547, by S. P. Q. R., School-boy Kennet, P. P., G. Mea., R. H., Wo. y, Hampton, K. M., R. F., Woolwich, Peter, Tynehaton, Chas, P. T. W., Bon Mass, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 546.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd	B (K or P) (best)	3. R to K 2nd	R to K 6th (best)
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt	4 R takes Q B P	

And mates next move.

[The Solution of Problem 547 (accidentally Numbered 546) was given last week.]

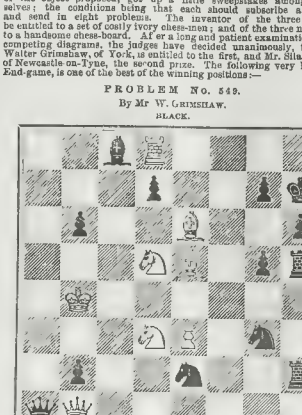
CHESS PROBLEM TOURNAY.

This affair, which at the outset excited a good deal of speculation and promised much amusement, fell to the ground, it will be remembered, through the refusal of foreign composers to submit to the entrance-fee required from each competitor. Subsequently, however, a few of our own leading Problem-makers, determined not to be altogether disappointed of the object proposed, got up a little sweepstakes among themselves; the conditions being that each should subscribe a guinea, and send in eight problems. The inventor of the three best to be entitled to a set of costly ivory chess-men; and of the three next best, to a handsome chess-board. After a long and patient examination of the competing diagrams, the judges have decided unanimously, that Mr. Walter Grimshaw, of York, is entitled to the chess-men, and Mr. Silas Angus, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the second prize. The following very beautiful End-game, is one of the best of the winning positions:—

PROBLEM No. 549.

By Mr W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

The two following games were played recently between Mr. de Rives and Mr. Allix:—

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (De R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (De R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K B takes K R P	Q Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q takes B	R takes B
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. Q R to Q sq	P takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 6th	20. P takes P	Q to K B 4th
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Q R to Q 6th	B to Q B 2nd
7. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q K 4th	22. Q R to K 6th	B to K B sq
(a)	(b)	23. P to Q Kt 6th	B to Q sq
8. B takes Q P	P to Q 3rd (c)	24. B takes P (e)	P takes B
9. Castles	P to Q B 4th	25. Q R takes P	Q to K R 3rd
10. P to Q B 6th	P to Q R 3rd	26. K R to K sq	Q takes Q Kt P
11. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K B 3rd	27. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K R 3rd
12. P to Q R 4th (d)	Kt to K 2nd	28. Kt to K 6th (ch)	R to K R sq
13. Q to Q B 2nd	Q B to K 3rd	29. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	30. Q R takes Kt	K R to K R sq
15. P to K 5th	Q P takes P	31. Q to Q 8th (ch)	

And Black resigned (*f*).

(a) This move was first given by Mr. S anton, and occurred in a match between him and a well-known German player.
(b) Mr. Heydebrand recommended this as the best reply to White's last move; but it is not satisfactory.
(c) Here the writer just named advises P to Q 4th, which is, perhaps, stronger.
(d) P to K 5th; and, if the K P were taken, sacrificing the Kt afterwards would have been good play. (e) Well played.
(f) Mr. Allix. If we are rightly informed, is a chess pupil of Mr. de Rives; and the first of his losing skills in common open open terms with such an adversary—from whom but a few weeks since he received the odds of the Pawn and move—is a striking proof of the master's attention and the pupil's aptitude.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. De R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. De R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to Q R 6th	K B to Q R 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Q to K B 3rd	K R to K R 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 6th	19. Q B takes P (b)	P takes B
6. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd (a)	20. Kt takes P	K R to R 3rd
7. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Q B to Q sq	Q to K 2nd
8. P to K 5th	P to K R 3rd	22. Q takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q sq
9. K R to K sq	Q Kt to Q sq	23. Q R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
10. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd	24. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt (ch)
11. Castles Q P	Q Kt to Q 3rd	25. K takes B	P takes Kt
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd	26. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd
13. Q Kt to K 4th	B takes K P	27. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
14. K Kt takes P	Q B to Q 2nd	28. P to K R 3rd	

And wins.

(a) A novelty. Whether as sound as new, we will not at the first examination venture to decide. It is quite clear, however, that if White take the offered Bishop, he loses his own, and a Pawn besides, in return.
(b) Bold, yet apparently safe and good play

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Prussia has so far recovered from his accident as to be enabled to proceed to Pathus, for the benefit of sea air and bathing.

The King of Portugal arrived at Vienna on the 17th, and alighted at the Imperial Palace. He was received at the railway terminus by the Archduke Ferdinand, brother of the Emperor. Apartments in the Palace have been assigned to him.

The interment of the late King of Saxony took place on the evening of the 17th, at Dresden, with great ceremony.

During the past week Queen Marie Amelie, the Duke de Nemours, the Duchess de Nemours, the Comte D'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, and the Princess Margaret, paid a visit to Teignmouth.

It is said that the French Emperor and the Empress will leave Biarritz on the 27th, to return to St. Cloud, where they intend passing a few days before his Majesty takes his departure for the camp of Boulogne. Another account says, the effect produced by the baths has been so favourable to the health of her Majesty, that she will continue them for about a month longer.

The marriage of Fatima Sultana (Abd-ul-Medjid's eldest daughter) to the son of Redschid Pacha, took place on the 10th inst. The trousseau was transported to the new Palace, on the Bosphorus, on the previous Monday. Some idea of its magnificence may be formed from the fact of its having filled forty caiques.

Orders have been received at Holyrood Palace to have the Royal apartments there in readiness about the beginning of September, for the usual brief stay of her Majesty on her way to her Highland residence.

As the American President was returning from the Capitol, on Saturday fortnight, a young bacchanal from South Carolina, after shaking hands with him, and asking him to have a drink, threw the remains of a boiled egg at his Excellency's hat, and knocked it off. No injury was sustained either by the hat or its owner.

The Princess Zenaide Charlotte Julie Bonaparte died at Naples on the 8th. She was the eldest daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and was born in Paris on July 8, 1802. The late married her cousin, Prince Canino, the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, and leaves by him eight children.

Prince Napoleon left Varna on the 9th for Constantinople, change of air having been ordered him for an intermittent fever, with which he has been attacked. He was exceedingly unwilling to depart, but the medical men insisted on his doing so. Among the persons about the Prince, the opinion prevailed that he would have to return to France.

The King of Saxony has not made a single change in persons holding office under his deceased brother. The troops and all functionaries have taken the customary oaths.

The Russians, it appears, have left 35 million Turkish piasters in Kars (promises to pay) at Bucharest, as a memorial of their invasion. These papers are scarcely worth a para each. The *loans* of 1838 have not yet been paid.

The Government of the Mauritius has engaged the *Proponti's* steamer to convey the mails between that island and Ceylon for one year, at £10,000 per annum.

The Berlin Academy of Sciences recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Baron Alexander von Humboldt's admission among that learned body, which took place on the 6th August, 1804: The day appropriately selected for this commemoration was that of the Liebnitz festival.

In consequence of the spread of the cholera, Cardinal Wiseman has granted permission to his flock to eat flesh meat on Fridays and other days of abstinence and fast.

Bou Maza, who lately obtained permission from the French Government to serve in the Turkish army, arrived on the 6th at Constantinople in the *Ganges* steamer.

General Prim, on hearing of the revolution in Spain, embarked on the 6th at Ramsbuh, to return to Madrid. He arrived in Paris on Saturday, with a retinue of twenty persons, and left next morning early, *en route* for Madrid.

The Duke of Leeds is about to purchase the fine Highland property of Applecross. The price, it is said, will be about £240,000.

Prince Ghika and Prince Stirbey are now at Baden, near Vienna. The latter is unwell.

Lord Anne Hay, a brother of the Duchess of Wellington, is mentioned as a candidate for Lynn, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Viscount Jocelyn.

Prince Albert of Prussia and his family have arrived at the Hôtel de Rivoli, with the intention of passing a few days in Paris.

Queen Christina is still kept in the Palace, with the Duke de Rianzeres. Her children have quitted Madrid. Three of them have already passed to Bayonne, and the others are expected there.

The Mayor of Liverpool has received an intimation that, in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs, and the intended visit of Prince Albert to the French camp at St. Omer, it will not be consistent with the Royal arrangements for her Majesty to grace the inauguration of St. George's Hall, which is now fixed to take place on September 18.

General de Wedel, Governor of the fortress of Luxembourg, has arrived in Paris on a mission from the King of Prussia, to pay his Majesty's respects to the Emperor Napoleon on his return from Biarritz, and to accompany him to the camp at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

A rich inhabitant of Cologne has presented that city with the sum of 100,000 thalers (about £15,300 English), for the purpose of building a gallery for works of art there.

The Munich Exhibition of Works of Art contains works by 6585 artists: of these, 2331 are Bavarians, 1477 Austrians, 767 Prussians, 442 Wurtembergers, and 446 Saxons.

The *Munster News* announces that Mr. Smith O'Brien has arrived in Belgium, to join his family.

A committee has been formed at Athens for securing the representation of Greek art, manufactures, and agriculture at the Paris Exhibition next year.

The journals of Moscow announce the death of the Tsarevitch Elias Georgievitch, son of the last King of Georgia, George XIII., at Moscow, on the 14th of July.

A great meeting has been held at Hanley, in the Potteries, which was addressed by M. Kossuth, to protest against the German alliance. The speech of Kossuth was of great length, and went over much the same ground as his speeches at Sheffield and Glasgow.

The Turkish Government has come to a decision regarding the telegraph. It is to start from Constantinople for Belgrade, where it will be in communication with all the German lines. A branch is to start from Adrianople to Schumla. This line is to be completed in four months.

A convention was signed on the 12th inst. for guaranteeing literary and artistic property between Great Britain and Belgium, and for regulating the tariffs of books, engravings, music, &c., imported from one country into the other.

The Earl of Kenmare has made a gift of fourteen miles of the land for the Tralee and Killarney Railway. His predecessor gave twenty-three miles to the Killarney junction.

The sentence of death passed upon Sarah Featherstone at the last Cheswick Assizes, for the murder of her child, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The *Oregonian* reports that negotiations are going on for the purchase of all the interest of the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon, for the United States Government.

The disease among the grouse this year has been so great upon Corsock, the property of Mr. Dunlop, M P., that he has resolved to give them a respite for the remainder of the season.

The early construction of telegraphic lines which are to connect Jassy with Czernowitz, and Bucharest with Cronstadt, to be begun immediately after the entry of the Austrian troops into the Principalities, is at present under discussion at Vienna.

In one of the marriage notices read over at the board of guardians in Leicester last week, the intending husband described himself as a quack doctor! The first quack, we should think, who had the honesty to acknowledge himself one.

The Place du Corps-Legislatif, in Paris, is about to be decorated with a statue of France. It is to be placed on the pedestal in the centre, which has been unoccupied for several years. This statue of marble will be executed by M. Feuchères, and bas-reliefs will ornament the pedestal.

The Austrian police reports show a prodigious increase in this city of the number of suicides among the poorer classes, during the last two months. This is partly attributed to the high price of provisions, augmented by an increase at the rate of 25 per cent in the local taxes on provisions.

It is calculated that the deficit bequeathed by the Sartorius Ministry to the Spanish Treasury amounts to seven hundred millions of reals—about £6,600,000 sterling.

Cholera medicines are now kept at all the London police-stations, for the use of persons seized with premonitory symptoms of the disease.

The subscription for the monument to Professor Wilson progresses most favourably. The amount subscribed already exceeds £900 The sum required is about £1400.

THE PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE.

THE PEAK CASTLE.

The Castle of the Peak, which gives its name to the adjacent village of Castleton, is supposed by some authorities to have been in existence at the time of the Saxons; and by others to be of purely Norman structure, and to have been built by William Peveril, a son of the Conqueror, and first Lord of Haddon. The latter opinion is the prevalent, and, probably, the correct one. This, together with other possessions of the Peverils, went out of their hands during the reign of Henry II., who gave them to his son, the Earl of Montaigne, afterwards King John. It was granted during the reign of Edward II. to the Earl of Warren, and, subsequently, during the reign of Edward III. to John of Gaunt, since which time it has been included in the Dukedom of Lancaster; its owners always retaining the Baronial title of "Peveril of the Peak." The Duke of Devonshire is the present Constable of the Peak Castle. The name of "Peveril of the Peak" is no longer in use, and is only familiar to us as the title of Sir Walter Scott's famous novel.

Peveril Castle stands on a high rock, overlooking the village of Castleton. In the distance it has an insignificant appearance, and one is apt to depreciate the good taste of the founders. But as the traveller approaches this romantic ruin, and stands full in face of it, he is soon forced to change his opinion.

A better position for a fortress it is hard to conceive, all its sides being impregnable but one, and that is so steep as to have rendered a winding path necessary to aid the ascent. The castle yard is very extensive, and is enclosed by a wall, in part destroyed, and overgrown with ivy. The interior, which anciently consisted of two rooms, one above the other, is a complete ruin. At the north-west extremity is the keep, of which a great part of the walls are still standing, and reach on one side an elevation of fifty-five feet.

The entrance to the Peak Cavern, situated at the foot of Peveril Castle, is singularly regular for a natural arch, and presents a very fine appearance. Its dimensions are—height, 42 feet; breadth, 120 feet; and receding depth, 90 feet. This magnificent natural lobby has been appropriated by certain twine manufacturers, and the whole of the ground is covered over with their works, much to the dissatisfaction of all persons of taste who visit the Cavern. There is one thing to be said; they afford a good standard of measurement to the eye; and by their littleness, show off the vastness of the Cave. But on the whole the people were better away; they spoil a sublime natural picture by their sordid occupation.

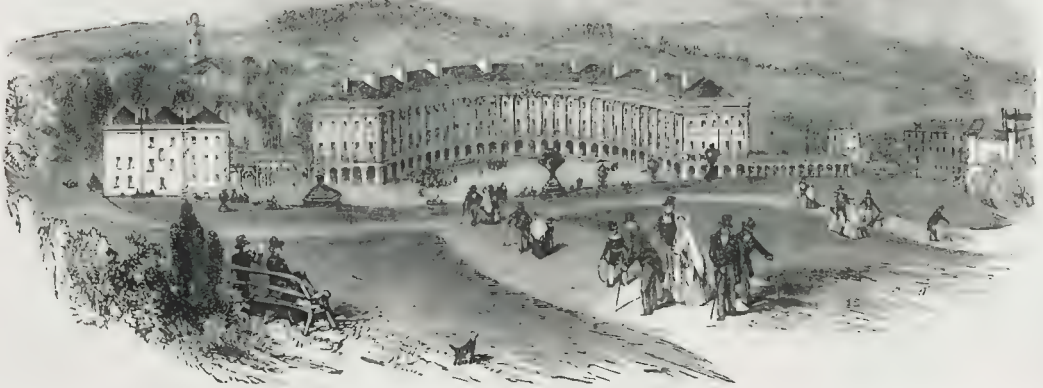
PEVERIL CASTLE, AND ENTRANCE TO THE PEAK CAVERN.

BUXTON.

Buxton, in Derbyshire, one of the most celebrated watering-places in England for the cure of gout and rheumatism, is situated at the distance of about 159 miles from London, thirty-eight from Derby, and twenty-four from Manchester, in the midst of a wild district called the Peak, about fifteen miles in breadth and twenty in length. It occupies a position at the bottom of a small valley, at the height of nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and is sheltered on all sides by lofty hills, of which one, about three miles to the west of the town (Axe Edge), attains an elevation of nearly 2000 feet, and is the highest point in Derbyshire. Buxton, anciently called Badestanes and Bawkestanes, has long been famous for its waters, and is said to have been known even to the Druids. But of this we have no proof. All antiquaries, however, who have investigated the subject, agree in stating it to have been known to the Romans; and one, Dr. Gales, asserts it to have been the site of the Aquis of Ravennas. The discovery of two Roman military roads, which intersect each other within half a mile of the town, appears to justify the belief that it was known to the Romans; and the discovery of Roman walls and cisterns close to St Anne's Well, are proofs that its waters were one of the causes which led to its being made a Roman station.

In the middle of the sixteenth century the waters of Buxton became the study of physicians, and engaged the attention of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who built a house for the reception of visitors on the site now occupied by the Old Hall. It was here that he conducted his Royal prisoner, Mary Queen of Scots, to give her the benefit of the waters. In 1670, when the fame of Buxton began to spread, the small hostelry was pulled down, and rebuilt on a larger scale by William, third Earl of Devonshire. At this time, however, Buxton was a mere hamlet, and the surrounding country was of the most bleak and forbidding description. But, in proportion as the celebrity of the waters increased, the inhabitants became more numerous, and the influx of visitors more considerable. The face of the country began to wear a more domestic appearance, the hamlet grew into a village, and the village into a town, until at last Buxton became what it now is, a finely-built and fashionable watering-place, with spacious hotels and boarding-houses, and a beautiful vicinity.

Buxton contains a resident population of about 1500 inhabitants, with accommodation for as many as 3000. Its visitors come principally from Sheffield and Manchester; but, in the lists at the several hotels and boarding-houses may be seen the names of many that have come from almost all parts of the United Kingdom to drink of this "water of life," and to cast out their "podagra," in the baths of St. Anne's Well. The cures effected by the Buxton waters are very numerous. Many people imagine that there are no healing qualities in the waters themselves, but that the great secret of the matter is the fresh mountain air and the dry soil. "Of 33,709 patients admitted to the use of the baths connected with the Buxton Bath Charity, from the year 1820 to the present time," says Dr. Robertson, the resident physician, in his new treatise on Buxton, "27,008 were dismissed as having been either cured or much relieved." It surely is of very little consequence to the invalid in what way his cure is effected, so he be cured. The Buxton waters have been analysed over and over again by different physicians, and with different results; and no one has yet found out the particular ingredient which is so beneficial to gouty and rheumatic persons. All that is known about the matter is



BUXTON.—THE CRESCENT, NEW BATHS, ETC.

THE PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE.

the broad fact that the Buxton waters really have the effect of repairing the ravages made upon the constitution by those obstinate diseases.

The Duke of Devonshire, who owns great estates in Derbyshire, is the patron as well as the proprietor of Buxton. The first great thing which the Devonshire family did for Buxton, and which has more than anything else contributed to its prosperity, was the erection of the Crescent—a piece of architecture which, for elegance and simplicity of structure, is unsurpassed by any building of a similar description. The Crescent was built by the late Duke, after a design by Mr. Carr, a well-known provincial architect, during the year 1780; and was completed in 1786, at a cost of £120,000—the returns, it is said, of the Ecton copper mine, in Staffordshire, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and now exhausted. This building is divided into one hotel (St. Anne's) and three boarding-houses (Hicklin's, Smitor's, and Gregory's). These three boarding-houses formed originally one hotel, called the Great Hotel, which, it is understood, Mr. Hicklin is about to re-open, under the same name. It is at Hicklin's, one of the best-conducted establishments in Buxton, that the Duke of Devonshire resides during his annual visit. Next in order, after the Great Hotel and St. Anne's, may be mentioned the Old Hall (chiefly famous for its historical associations), the George, the Grove, and the Shakspeare; together with a variety of others, of all descriptions, and suited to the means of almost all classes.

Among the principal objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Buxton are Poole's Hole—a splendid natural cavern, within half a mile of the town; the ebbing and flowing well, half-way between Buxton and Castleton; Chee Tor, a great rock overhanging the river Wye, six miles along the Bakewell road; and a variety of other natural wonders too numerous to specify. The valley of the Goyte, two or three miles along the Manchester road, though not mentioned in the ordinary Buxton Guide-books, is well worthy of a visit, as it contains some of the most lovely wooded, or rather garden, scenery in the centre of England. But perhaps the most splendid "bit of country" in the whole of the Buxton district is the Bakewell road, and particularly that part of it which is known under the name of Ashwood Dale. The whole route is a panorama of the most various beauties: on the one side, huge crags, richly adorned with verdure; and, on the other, fretted ledges of rock, having the appearance of old castles. With such a sight as this before one's eyes, one is apt to deplore the roving disposition of Englishmen, which carries them away to foreign countries, and will not allow them sufficiently to admire the scenery of their own beautiful little island.

CRYSTALLISED CAVERN, IN THE BLUE JOHN MINE.

THE BLUE JOHN MINE.

From the three principal caverns of Castleton—the Peak Cavern, the Speedwell, and the Blue John, we select the latter for Illustration. It is situate within a short distance of the village; and, unlike the Peak Cavern, whose noble entrance has been already described, opens in a small hollow, closed by a wooden door. It is partly natural and partly artificial—the great caverns being entirely natural, and the connecting corridors principally artificial. These passages were not cut expressly for the purpose of conducting to the caverns, as might be supposed, but were formed by the miners in their search for lead, the discovery of the caverns having been accidental.

The Blue John Mine is entered by a flight of steps, of steep descent. At the bottom of this stair the visitor, on looking back, beholds overhead a twinkling light like a star. This fine effect, together with the shadowy, uncertain appearance of the intermediate passage, is produced by a lighted candle, purposely left behind by the guide. The visitor is afterwards conducted through a corridor, into a spacious natural cavern, said to be upwards of a hundred and fifty feet high, and sixty-five feet wide. This is called Lord Mulgrave's Dining room, having actually been employed for that purpose by the present Marquis of Normanby, to entertain the miners who accompanied him in his subterranean passage of three days in search of another outlet. Next comes the Variegated Cavern—a splendid hall, the height of which has not been ascertained. The guides suppose it to be upwards of two hundred feet high. This is the furthest portion of the mine that is usually shown, the rest of it being difficult of access. It is the opinion of miners that the whole of the distance between the Blue John Mine, the Peak Cavern, and the Speedwell and Bagshaw's Cavern, is one vast corridor of caverns. The Blue John Mine is seen to more advantage on returning, the eye being accustomed to the darkness, and better able to distinguish the objects; for this reason the guide reserves his "blue lights" and his explanations until after the whole of the cavern has been explored.

The splendid part of the Cavern of which we give an Illustration is lit up by means of a chandelier, drawn to the top by a pulley, which cannot have been fastened without great difficulty and risk. The appearance of the dome thus illumined is strikingly shown in the accompanying Engraving. "The lofty walls," says Mr. Adam, in his popular guide, the "Gem of the Peak," "are clustered with stalactites of the purest white. The top of it looks like a rich cornice, from which are suspended numerous stalactites, assuming the appearance of drapery of exquisite texture, falling in the most graceful folds, and streaming down like fine cords to the bottom." Several other striking effects are produced, by means of blue lights, which create a sort of artificial moonlight for the space of a few minutes, and serve to make "darkness visible" in the far distance. But one of the best effects of all is that of the natural day bursting through at the entrance.

The Blue John Mine is chiefly celebrated for the spar of that name with which it abounds. Fluor spar was called by the miners "Blue John," to distinguish it from "Black Jack," the provincial name of a species of zinc ore. It is composed of lime and fluoric acid, the blue colouring matter being oxide of manganese. It has hitherto been found only in the Tre Cliff at Castleton in three different mines: the Blue John Mine, the Cliff-side Mine, and the Old Tor Mine; the Blue John Mine being the only one that is paying the expense of working. The specimens from these several mines, although all so near each other are said to differ very materially as to colour and shape. The fluor spar of the Blue John Mine occurs in strata three inches thick,

HADDON HALL, FROM THE BAKEWELL-ROAD.

except in the case of double stones, which are rarely found, and always fetch a high price. The best specimens are found wrapped up in a layer of clay, attached to loose rocks, called "riders." The principal articles made of this beautiful substance are vases and brooches. Antiquaries have established the fact that fluor spar was known to the ancient Romans, who found it, probably, whilst seeking for lead in the Pre Cliff. It is supposed that the famous *vasa murrhina* were made of Blue John, and certainly Pliny's description of those vases would answer as well to the fluor spar vases of the present day. That writer states the average price of such vases in Rome to have been £7000, one splendid specimen being worth as much as £30,000. Although very much cheaper than this at the present day and in this country, they are still very expensive, and are likely to become much more so, as the spar is getting scarce. The annual product of the mine is some ten or a dozen tons, the price (in the rough) being £40 a ton, wholesale. It is only when cut and polished, that the virtue of the stone becomes apparent, and it is the great labour of cutting and polishing which renders the vases so expensive.

HADDON HALL.

Haddon-hall, the admiration of artists, of antiquaries, and of all true lovers of nature, is situated at the distance of 150 miles from London, in the county of Derby, and fourteen from Buxton. It was built by William the Conqueror, for his natural son, William Peveril, in whose family it remained for two generations, when it was handed over to a retainer, named Avenel. During the reign of Richard I. it fell into the possession of the Vernons, and afterwards became the property of Sir John Manners, a son of the Earl of Rutland, who eloped with and married Lady Dorothy Vernon, the heiress of the last male descendant of that house, and has since descended in direct succession to the present Duke of Rutland.

Haddon-hall is justly considered one of the finest ruins extant, and is, perhaps, one of the most complete as well as the best preserved of any in England. It used to be shown by an old man, who took delight, like another Caleb Balderstone, in sounding the praises of its ancient Lords. A little girl now supplies his place, and repeats the story of Old Haddon in the usual professional sing song. The first thing to which the attention of the visitor is directed is the Chaplain's-room—a dreary place, containing curious relics; and, among others, a huge pair of top boots, a buckskin doublet, an antique matchlock, pewter plates of immense size, and the old cradle in which the scions of this noble House were rocked in bygone ages. Next in order comes the Chapel—a small chamber with two aisles—in which the principal objects of interest are a pulpit, a reading desk, an altar, and pews made of oak, which had originally been richly ornamented. Over the altar is a Gothic window, with a stained-glass representation of the Crucifixion, together with representations of angels and saints. Several of the best specimens of glass are said to have been stolen many years ago, but by whom is not known, although the sum of £100 was offered at the time for the capture of the thief. On the window is the following inscription:—

Orate pro animabus Ricardi Vernon et Benedicte uxoris ejus qui fecerunt Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCXXVII

The figures 1634 are inscribed on the roof—probably the time at which it underwent repair. The visitor is next conducted across the court in front of a porch, over the doorway of which are two coats of arms, and an inscription, now almost illegible, and rendered by Camden thus:—

I EO
MARTI
BACIAR.
OSSIFIS
CECILIAN
FREFAT
IES. U.O.

Through this porch is the great hall, which served for a dining-room. Here is an old oak table standing on a dais, and evidently that at which the lord's family and guests sat; the servants' tables have been removed. At one end of the room, occupying two sides, is a gallery, ornamented with rude carvings, panelings, and stags'-heads, in which the band played during dinner. Whatever fancy-work there was about the ceiling of this room is now entirely erased, though the wainscotings on the walls are still visible. One of the most interesting relics is a sort of instrument called a hasp, made for the purpose of making music by the wrist. This, it appears, was used solely for such as would not consume the orthodox quantity of liquor expected of every respectable man in olden time—the offender's arm being placed in the handcuff, in an upright position, while his boon companions pumped what he would not drink down his sleeve. A doorway near the table leads to the modern Dining-room, said to have been built by Sir George Vernon. The walls of this room are beautifully panelled, and the ceiling has the appearance of having once been gorgeously ornamented. In the recess in the window are portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen, together with boars'-heads, and the Vernon coat of arms. Here may also be seen a quaint, full length portrait of the King's Jester, Will Somers. Above the fireplace is a shield, with the arms, and the names of Sir George and Lady Vernon, together with the Royal arms, and the inscription: "Drede God, and honor the King." The whole bears the date of 1546. Up the grand staircase is the drawing-room, with a fine oriel window (in which stands the State chair), wainscotings, and arras. Next come the Earl's bed-chamber and dressing room. The arras in these chambers are very fine, and consist of Biblical and sporting subjects. Opposite the drawing-room is the ball room, a long gallery, upwards of 100 feet in length and only eighteen in width. This extreme narrowness is in part relieved by the largeness of the recesses in the windows. The walls are covered with oak panelings, and ornamented with arras and carvings of peacocks and boars'-heads (the respective crests of the Vernons and Manners), and other representations. In the ante-chamber are portraits of King Charles I., Prince Rupert, and Eugene, after Vandyck. The state bed room is, perhaps, the most interesting portion of the whole building. It is a handsome room, hung with tapestry, and having a fine oriel window. The state bed is still shown, and is one of the most valuable of all the relics. The ancient state room, to which the visitor is next shown, is said to be the oldest room in Haddon, and is hung with tapestry from the famous manufactory *des Gobelins*, in Paris. Upwards of 200 couples danced in the long gallery at the time of the conclusion of peace with America; and, in 1836, Haddon-hall was thrown open to the tenantry of the neighborhood, in commemoration of the coming of age of the Duke of Rutland's eldest son, the Marquis of Granby. After the visitor has seen all the rooms, he is conducted up a winding stair to the Eagle Tower, from which there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

But the glory of Haddon is the terrace. Topographers let loose all their sounding phrases in treating of this subject. It seems strange that no genuine poet should have done for it in words, what so many artists have done for it in colours. The terrace is quite deserted. There is no gardener here now to strip the luxuriancy of the encroaching grass and ivy. Even in the heyday of the glory of the Vernons—when

> "Lords and ladyes gay
> Were out with hawk and hound"—

it could not have been so beautiful as at present; the magnificent colouring which age has given it, and which is its principal charm, would have been wanting in the olden time. Who, having once seen, can ever forget this solitary garden-walk, with its suggestive associations, and its touching air of sadness? Artists love Haddon; Haddon has made artists. There are painters who take a pride in saying, that, but for such and such a chance visit to Haddon, they would never have mixed colour. The enthusiasm with which such men talk of the "Old Terrace," would lead one to suppose that they exaggerated its merits; and yet when we come to see Haddon ourselves, instead of being disappointed, we feel that these enthusiasts have scarcely praised it enough.

The inhabitant of this deserted walk is a peacock, rendered doubly interesting from its beauty, and its appropriateness as the crest of the present Lords of Haddon.

Materials for Paper.—Some movement appears to be making towards the cultivation, purchase, and shipment of fibrous plants in our East Indian and other colonial possessions; and we understand that an application is about to be made for a charter for a company now forming under the title of the "Colonial Fibre Company," with a view of converting these hitherto almost useless products into a valuable marketable commodity, as materials for paper-making and textile purposes.

Dr. Kitto.—We are happy to be able to state that Dr. Kitto, the eminent Biblical scholar, who left England with his family on the 9th instant, has arrived safely at his final destination in Stuttgard, whither he had proceeded by the advice of physicians, with a view to his ultimate recovery, and return to that sphere of usefulness, from which he has been for a time withdrawn.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE VICTOR EMMANUEL RAILWAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Those of our readers who have travelled from Geneva to Turin, and toiled up the steep ascent of Mont Cenis in the coupé of the diligence, will be pleased to hear that on Monday last the ceremony of turning the first turf of the Victor Emmanuel Railway took place near Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. The directors, being determined to give the undertaking all the éclat possible, had invited the notabilities of the neighbourhood, with many ladies and gentlemen from Paris, to witness the blasting of the first rock, from the deck of a steamer, which took the company round the beautiful lake of Bourget, to give them an opportunity of admiring the magnificent mountain scenery on its shores. The steamer was tastefully decorated with evergreens, surmounted by the flags of Savoy, France, and Switzerland. The Archbishop of Savoy, who came down to the point of embarkation dressed in the robes of his sacred office, was received by M. Lafitte, the celebrated banker, who read an address, asking him to invoke the blessing of Heaven on the undertaking, which, he said, would be the means of connecting in paternal bonds the kingdoms of Savoy and France. On his Grace having made a suitable reply, he was led to a seat prepared for him on board the steamer. At a signal made from the shore by Mr. Bartlett (the agent for the contractors), M. Lafitte, accompanied by the Viscountess Villiers, entered a boat, and proceeded to the rock, where the Viscountess lighted the fuse connected with the mine. A series of tremendous explosions took place, bringing down an enormous mass of rock into the lake. After an address from the Archbishop, the company were conveyed in carriages to Aix-les-Bains, where they sat down to an elegant dinner at the Casino; after which M. Lafitte proposed the health of the King in connection with the Line, which is named after him, Victor Emmanuel.

The railway so favourably inaugurated is to run from Aix-les-Bains through Chambéry (the capital of Savoy) to St. Jean de Maurienne; and it is proposed ultimately—by means of a tunnel, seven miles long—to carry it through Mont Cenis, where it will join the Turin-Susa Line, and thus complete the communication between Switzerland, Genoa, and Central Italy.

The debts contracted by the Russians in Wallachia for supplies, &c., are estimated to amount to forty millions of piasters. This sum does not include the private debts of the soldiers and officers.

Guns for the Bashi-Bozouks.—The contemplated plan of forming an irregular army of Bashi-bozouks, as intimated by Lord John Russell in his speech in Parliament, when he acted for the war grant of three millions, seems on the eve of consummation. Some of the most eminent gun-manufacturers of Birmingham have just received the commands of the Board of Ordnance to make several thousands of carbines for this service.

The Greek Patriarch v. the Czar.—Monsignor Antimos, the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, who styles himself Archbishop of New Rome and Ecumene Patriarch, issued a circular to the Greek clergy on the 30th of July, in which he energetically condemns the acts of the Czar, and the endeavours of the Russian Greek Church to encroach upon the Greek subjects of the Porte, and to thrust a protection upon them to which they have no right. In this extraordinary document the prayers of the faithful are invoked for the cause of the Allied armies, and against Russian aggression, and the rayah population are reminded of the great privileges they enjoy at the hands of their Sultan, &c. The circular is a standing proof of the very small amount of Russian influence actually existing at Constantinople.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Rustchuk, 30 July, 1854.

The Russians having made their retreat on the night of the 27th, from the camp which they occupied on the heights of Fratcschti and Daja, a reconnoissance was made on the 28th, to discover the direction in which they had retired. Some battalions of infantry having been marched into a wood which covers the road in front of Giurgevo, we started with a squadron of cavalry, and entered Fratcschti with every precaution. At our approach, about a dozen Cossacks were observed to decamp in haste and disappear over the crest of the hills above the village. Fratcschti is a village of semiliks, or earthen huts, protected by a country house belonging to some noble Wallachian who owns the place. In this château—which reminded me of the rural retreats which one finds in the villages around Paris—General Soimanoff had his residence. On the crest of the hills above was the camp of the Russians, consisting of long low huts above which the cavalry, marked in front by long lines of tents, apparently placed so as to deceive the Turks as to the numbers who occupied the position. The huts, both for infantry and cavalry, were standing, and a lone hayrick remained untouched. The Russians would probably have burnt these, but that the flame and smoke would have betrayed their departure. A few stray Russians allowed themselves to be caught, having evidently remained behind for the purpose of deserting. Yesterday a larger reconnaissance was made, and four regiments of cavalry were sent forward to scour the country beyond Fratcschti. Behind the hills, on which the Russians were encamped, was a vale, at the bottom of which was a pond, which seems to have formed the sole supply of water for the soldiers. The liquid was not good to the taste, and can scarcely have been wholesome. Across this vale the Turks advanced, passing slightly undulating ground, till they reached Kamana, on the banks of a small stream, which runs into the Argisch. These were no signs of the Russians who had retired behind the Argisch, and burnt the bridges of Koman and Gradeschti. Eleven deserters were taken in the woods between Fratcschti and Gradeschti, and from them it was ascertained that great discouragement existed amongst the Russian soldiers, and that a proclamation had been recently issued calling on them to take heart; that the Czar was threatened on all sides by the two Great Powers, the English and the French; that the Turks were acting, as it were, in the centre; and that it had become necessary to concentrate behind the Pruth. Whether this be true or not, I cannot say, the story being only founded on the tales of deserters. Be that as it may, the Russians appear to be retiring on Yassy, and to have abandoned the position of Kalougaren, which lies on this side of the Argisch: their retreat took place under the superintendence of Prince Gortschakoff.

Giurgevo is becoming gradually filled with inhabitants, and resumes daily its wonted activity.

Bucharest, August 10, 1854.

It was supposed to be a dead secret on the 5th at Giurgevo that a reconnaissance would be made as far as the gates of Bucharest, to ascertain whether the enemy had completely evacuated the town, or whether the centre of the Russian army still held its old positions. But, as six or seven regiments of cavalry were observed to march towards Fratcschti on the evening of the 5th, accompanied by two batteries of field-pieces, I determined to follow up their steps; and, accordingly, started on the 6th along the main road which leads to the capital. At Kalougaren the bridges had been repaired by Captain Symmons; several regiments of cavalry were encamped, with the artillery, on the heights of Croce di Petra; and Suleiman Bey and Skender Bey had advanced to Dereschti, and thrown their advanced guards over to the left bank of the Argisch. The camp of the cavalry on the crest of the wooded hills above the Salesa was one of the most picturesque sights that could be witnessed. On the road, which the forest hemmed into a narrow pass, were picquetted two regiments of cavalry—Lancers and Carabineers. In the woods on the right were Sadyk Pacha's Cossacks. The tent of the General himself was pitched amongst the trees, from which glared the bivouac fires of his attendants. A dim twilight enabled one to see the men at their varied avocations, yet left a sufficient darkness upon the ground to give the fires their full effect in the glades where they were kindled. The hoarse murmur of innumerable voices, the neighing of horses, and loud trumpet-calls, completed the characteristic features of the scene. There was an order amidst apparent disorder which gave it a highly military appearance. Here and there were to be seen groups of Wallachs, whose white dresses contrasted picturesquely with the uniforms of the soldiers. Cart-loads of hay and maize came up at intervals, and were appropriated by the squadrons for which they were destined; and cooking, smoking, swearing, and snoring, were going on in every part of the camp.

The *reveille* was sounded at half-past two o'clock in the morning, and at daybreak a squadron of Sadyk Pacha's Cossacks were told off to accompany Halim Pacha to Dereschti. After passing the bridges newly made by the Turks, the Pachas crossed the village Kalougaren—which is a collection of small huts commanded by a few more important houses, such as a Khan, and the residence of the lord of the manor. Large pools of green and dirty water surrounded the huts. Pigs were wallowing in them, and notwithstanding the coolness of the morning, innumerable flies rose around the horses as they marched, and teased them into madness. Of all the marshy, low, unhealthy places that I have seen, none has struck me as more hideous than Kalougaren. Like many Eastern villages, it is, however, extremely picturesque, when seen from afar, and the tin-roofed houses which overtop the rest, seem to nestle in their beds of trees, and look the picture of cool retreat. The road from Kalougaren to Dereschti has nothing to distinguish it from others that run through corn and maize-fields, in a flat country. Dereschti is a place of no pretensions, but the vicinity of the Argisch, which is crossed there by a bridge of boats, as well as the small distance which separates it from Bucharest, render it pretty and more imposing in appearance than others. There were two regiments encamped, partly above the village, and partly on the other side of the Argisch, when Sadyk Pacha and Halim Pacha came up. Captain Symmons was reposing in a room on one side of a quadrangle which, before the arrival of the Russians, had been a slaughter and tan-yard, and since had been turned into stables. Skender Bey was seated under a verandah outside, whilst Colonel Ogilvie and Lieutenant Ballard, who had arrived overnight, were breakfasting upon an egg a piece in a snug little quarter of their own. Every one was in high spirits. Captain Simmons had crossed the Argisch on the previous evening, occupied the whole of the village of Upper Dereschti, crossed a branch of the Argisch there, and placed the Turkish vedettes near Mogureli, from whence a distinct view could be obtained of the steeples of the Wallachian capital. No enemy had appeared in sight. A few deserters had been taken in the maize-fields, and it was evident that the enemy were at a considerable distance on the road to Ureitschoni. It was, therefore, with considerable astonishment and disgust that the order was received to remain that day at Dereschti. The Pachas assigned no reason for not advancing; but their resolution was not to be moved by the arguments of Captain Symmons, or the prayers of Skender Bey. The former, in disgust, took the road to Giurgevo, accompanied by Colonel Ogilvie; whilst Lieutenant Ballard and myself remained to wait for a change in the uncertain mind of the Pacha. It was a happy thought. No sooner had the English officers departed than Halim Pacha changed his orders, and the first notice of his intention was the rapid movement of Sadyk Pacha's Cossacks and the regiment of Lancers of Suleiman Bey across the bridge of Dereschti. We forded the upper branch of the Argisch near Mogureli; we dashed up the hills from the vale in which the river runs, and saw the tin steeples of Bucharest glistening in the hottest mid-day sun that ever burned the flat or sandy plains around the city. A small advanced party had searched the maize-fields on every side, and no sign of an enemy was visible. We thus arrived to the gates of Bucharest. The peasants till then had looked upon us in stupid wonder. They did not expect us, and they had been so long accustomed to the Russians that they perhaps had lost all hope of seeing Turks.

The main body of our force halted shortly from Bucharest; and, a troop of Carabineers and Lancers having been detached, the forward march commenced. At the first barrier, where a toll-gate is erected, a crowd had already gathered, and noisy acclamations testified the joy of the people. The steady and respectable bowed and took off their hats; the peasants stood with uncovered heads, waiting till notice was taken of them; and a parcel of Jews prostrated themselves on the ground with the abject habit which their race exhibits in the East. The first sight of the broad road which led into the town showed us long lines of low houses detached from each other, well, white-washed, at the doors of which stood the inhabitants, wondering at such a small troop entering a large town hitherto occupied by masses of Russians. The crowd increased as the cavalcade proceeded. Genile forms with dark eyes were at the lattices; handkerchiefs were waved, and heartfelt welcomes greeted us as we passed. The people hurrased, seized our hands as we passed, and showed every symptom of joy. It was no preconcerted triumph. It was the spontaneous outburst of long pent-up feelings that made the scene so genuine and so grateful. No doubt there were, amongst the 150,000 inhabitants of the capital, many whose sympathies were with the Russians—ties of caste and of interest held them firm; but the mass were there in the streets and at the windows; and amongst them the wealthy and the noble; and there could be no treachery in their eager looks, their joy, and their acclamations. Such scenes as these are worth ten years of propaganda. Well may Budberg have issued a proclamation, in the name of Nesselrode, accusing the Wallachians of ingratitude and disaffection to the Russian cause. It was evident that the hearts of the people were not with the Czar, and that the protection which he claimed they looked upon as nothing less than despotic interference.

Having paraded the whole town amidst the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, it became necessary to halt and obtain some refreshment. There was no lack of kind offers. Invitations poured in from all sides; but a place of public resort was preferred, and we halted before a hotel, situated near the theatre. The people in the square disputed with each other for the honour of holding the horses; and as for the servants and soldiers, it was ludicrous to see the attempts of contending parties to seize them and carry them in triumph to the neighbouring taverns. The square below was full of people, grouped around our followers, asking questions which were not understood, and receiving replies which they could not understand; but signs soon took the place of words, and each man of the Turkish troop that had not been dragged away was the centre of an anxious and admiring crowd. Inside the hotel the enthusiasm was the same. Champagne flowed round, and was drunk to the confusion of the Russians. All the tongues, which for a year had been tied up by the dread proclamations of Budberg and Halchinski, seemed to talk at once, and with difficulty we tore ourselves from the crowds who surrounded us, mounted our horses, and rode out of the town.

Whilst we were receiving this ovation, Skender Bey had come into the town, and visited the Minister of the Interior, Cantacuzene, and the Austrian Consul, who witnessed from the windows the enthusiasm with which he was received, and the flowers which were thrown at him. Sadyk Pacha had returned in the meanwhile to Dereschti, where we joined him, and from whence, next day, a further movement of retreat was made, by order of Halim Pacha, to Kalougaren. Whether from jealousy, or anxiety for our safety, the Commandant refused all permission to stop at Dereschti, and we were forced to follow the retreat. At Kalougaren, however, fresh orders to advance had already been received; and, the same day on which we left Dereschti, we returned there, accompanied by artillery and several regiments of cavalry. On the morning of the 8th it became known that we should enter Bucharest in force. The troops, headed by Sadyk Pacha and Halim Pacha,

(*Continued on page 196.*)

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RUSTCHUK.—BRIDGE OF BOATS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(*Continued from page* 194.)

entered, and paraded the town in state. They were met by M. Cantacuzene and the authorities. The Wallachian troops—consisting of Lancers, Cossacks, and Infantry—dressed in Russian uniforms, were drawn up on the line of march, and there was a great deal of dust and heat on the occasion. Everything passed off extremely well. Sadyk Pacha took up his quarters in the palace which Prince Gortschakoff had but just left; and Halim Pacha retired to Mogurell, leaving behind, to perform the duties of a garrison, the Cossacks and a regiment of Lancers. The mere reading of this letter will show you what a hesitating and timid General is Halim Pacha. It will be difficult for him to explain why he refused to visit Bucharest with Captain Symmons, and why he sent a reconnaissance thither an hour after his departure.

We are told some amusing stories which illustrate the period of the Russian retreat. In the square next to the hotel in which we are now quartered was a Russian guard-house. Whenever a general officer appeared in sight, it was customary for the sentry to ring a bell above his box, upon which the guard turned out and paid the military honours. As the Russians left the guard-house, the place was invaded by a host of little boys, one of whom shamming to be a General, the bell was rung, and the brats rushed out, with sticks instead of guns, and paid imaginary honours to the officer. The police, seeing the joke repeated, removed the bell. The Russian colours still adorn the barrier and posts where the guard was placed. There are many other signs of their presence; and Bucharest may be counted at this moment amongst the most expensive capitals in the world, the officers having cast their imperials about in a truly princely manner.

Prince Gortschakoff and his officers did not say adieu when they left, but promised a speedy return. They are now at a considerable distance, beyond Buzeo, and I do not think their next visit to Bucharest a near one. Liders moved his corps from Kalarasch and Liprandi from the opposite frontier, before Gortschakoff with the centre left this place. They are, doubtless, on the march towards Ismail, which they may suppose threatened by the French, who are between Babadagh and Toutcha. We learn already of successes in that direction, and the French are said to have beaten a small force of cavalry, from which they took three guns.

A somewhat unmeaning proclamation has been published here, of which the following is a copy:—

The armies of your Sovereign have entered this town with the object of maintaining peace and order, and of respecting the existing Government. Until it shall please him to make changes in your situation, no one shall be allowed to take the initiative or ask for change with noise or turbulence; for all such persons will be punished with severity. The Russian armies, when they left this town, entrusted to our care several of their sick whom they were unable to remove. We shall show that we deserve this confidence; and, until hospitals are formed in this city, they will be treated where they are with all the care which humanity requires for, two empires which to-day are at war to-morrow may be friends, and should mutually respect each other during time of war. Such are our wishes and the Wallachs will conform to them to prove their gratitude and submission towards their all-powerful Sovereign.

(Signed) HALIM, General.

Bucharest, July 27 (August 9), 1854.

DISCUSSING THE WAR AT COPENHAGEN.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent (Mr. E. T. Dolby) in the Baltic fleet with the accompanying characteristic Sketch of a scene in a Coffee-house at Copenhagen, where a knot of quidnuncs are discussing the material and political chances of the war. In the centre of the group is seated an old Danish *savant*, who unfortunately speaks a little English, and invariably bores each new comer with the same question, and jeers at the inability of the English or French to touch the impregnable Cronstadt. No sooner did an English officer, *en route* for the fleet, present himself at one of the places of general resort at Copenhagen, than the Danish *savant* mustered his best English, and demanded to know what our Napier will attack first? when the crushing reply, from whatever Englishmen might be present, was, that whatever he makes up his mind to attack he will not retire until he has achieved his purpose; after which the Dane withdrew into a cloud of tobacco-smoke, only again to emerge to put the everlasting question, and, map in hand, to spare no endeavour to convince his hearers. We opine that, as time progresses, he will find the difficulties of his demonstration greatly increased.

DISCUSSING THE WAR, IN A COFFEE-HOUSE, AT COPENHAGEN.—SKETCHED BY E. T. DOLBY.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY AUGUST 26, 1854.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 700.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.

DURING his short but brilliant reign, Napoleon III. has conferred inestimable benefits upon Europe. He has accomplished what previous Sovereigns of France never had the courage to attempt, even if they had the sagacity to conceive. A firm and intimate alliance between Great Britain and France is no longer the dream of a few of the most enlightened statesmen and philosophers of both nations. Thanks to the clear intellect and firm will of Louis Napoleon, it is the realised blessing, present in the homes, and influencing, in a thousand beneficial modes, the fortunes of the mass of mankind in the great Commonwealth of Christendom. The *entente cordiale*, of which so much was said and written during a portion of the reign of Louis Philippe, was a sham and a delusion—a mere shadow—palmed off upon the world as a substantial fact by a hypocritical Minister and a fraudulent King. The existing alliance is a reality, full of vigour and fruitfulness, entered into with perfect sincerity by both parties, founded upon the most righteous of objects, and cemented, not alone by identical interests and a mutual sense of right, but by a community of peril and of glory. We would not seek to deprive the British Government of the full credit that is its due for holding out the right hand of fellowship to France; but it may with truth be said, that to Napoleon III. belongs the greater merit of accepting it, and of understanding to the fullest extent the happy results that were to flow from so auspicious a friendship. For the last quarter of a century, if not for a much longer period, the Government and people of Great Britain have ceased to look upon the French with even the smallest remnant of ancient jealousy and ill-feeling. If the intimate alliance that we now enjoy was not sooner formed, the fault was in the misjudging selfishness of the Orleans family, and of the obsequious and dishonest statesmen whom they employed, and not in the French people, or in the English, of any class or rank whatsoever. To Napoleon III. is to be adjudged by the discriminating verdict of the present and of future times, the high praise of doing, what before his time, no man could do, though many could imagine. Europe, far more than either England or France, has reason to be grateful for his work. The tide of encroaching barbarism has been driven back, and will be confined within its proper limits; and, though the war of 1854, which is the necessary price that has to be paid for the peace that the world hopes to enjoy for the next half-century, has yet scarcely begun, we know sufficient of its course its chances, and its achievements, to be quite certain that it will be ten or twenty times shorter than it would have been had the Emperor of the French been as stupid or as wayward as the King of Prussia, or as mean-spirited as the late unfortunate concoctor of the "Spanish marriages."

But Louis Napoleon has not only been the means, under Providence, of playing this great and beneficial part in countries not his own, but promises to confer upon the French people a number of advantages which they are not yet in a condition of mind to demand for themselves, or even to understand, or to appreciate. Though the *coup d'etat* by which he vaulted into the Imperial Throne was severely condemned in this country, events have proved that the Emperor knew the French character far better than his critics; and that he saw more clearly than any statesman or general about him a way for the salvation of his country.

The process which he adopted was certainly a rude one. But if the remedy for the disease was cruel, it cannot be denied that it had the essential merit of being successful. If a despot be a wise man, and far in advance of the intelligence of his people, his despotism may be a happy accident. Such despotism is like that of a kind father; and, if the world could be sure that all despots would act wisely and paternally, there are many places within its broad circumference, where their presence would be of temporary, if not of permanent benefit. Louis Napoleon has shown on many occasions, since his throne has been established, a wisdom superior to that of his people—but in no instance so advantageously, as in his adoption of the principles of Free-trade. He studied political and social economy in England; and has become too thoroughly convinced of the true sources of the wealth of nations, to allow us to hesitate in believing that he will sooner or later introduce a sound commercial policy into the Government of France. In this respect his trenchant despotism will be of more avail to serve his country than a slow and hesitating Parliamentary *régime* would have been. Every one remembers at what a bitter cost the battle of Free-trade was fought and won in the British Legislature: the severance of class from class which it occasioned; the antagonism of interests that it brought into play; the heats, the contests, and the animosities that grew out of it; the sacrifice of life-long reputations that it demanded; and the length of time that was consumed in fierce and useless recriminations, before the Protectionists were unwillingly convinced that Protection was a mistake, and before the people were allowed to purchase their food wherever it was cheapest, and to make their choice of the great markets of the world. If truth became finally triumphant, its victories were dearly purchased. The Emperor of the French will spare France a similar ordeal. Already, the Corn-laws have been virtually abolished, by a stroke of the Imperial pen; and French Protectionism, quite unaware that it has received its death-blow, bears the Imperial Free-trader no ill-will. In England, the reform of the tariff of Customs-duties preceded the abolition of the Bread-tax. In France, the process has been reversed, but the result will be the same. Having given the people cheap bread—not by the foolish interference of compelling the bakers of large cities to sell at a maximum, and taking the inevitable loss upon the shoulders

FRENCH LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP "BAYARD." H.M. FRIGATE "LEANDER."

CONFLAGRATION AT VARNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the State, as he once attempted, but by the natural and reasonable process of opening the ports—he has turned his attention to the Tariff. Here he has found a mass of absurdities as vexatious and useless as those which the sagacious Sir Robert Peel swept so ruthlessly away from the Tariff of Great Britain. Nearly twelve hundred articles figure upon the list, a great proportion of which are liable to Export as well as Import duties. In addition to imports upon manufactured goods of almost every kind, especially upon the cutlery, the iron, the woollens, and the cottons of England, every article of luxury or of necessity, pays a tax, more or less injurious to the commerce of France. But the heavy hand of the Emperor is upon it, and the Tariff will undergo a searching and a speedy reform Frenchmen, no longer in political antagonism, will cease to act with commercial hostility towards this country. The first steps towards a better system have been made during the past and the present week. A report in the *Moniteur*, addressed to the Emperor by M. Magne, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, recommended a reduction or an abolition of Customs-duties on various articles; and an Imperial decree followed in the same paper, by which a practicable breach was made in the great Sebastopol of French Protectionism. The articles that have been relieved are of small importance, but the reform is more valuable as a concession to the great principle from which other concessions are certain to flow, than for any immediate and tangible benefits which may be expected by the commerce of France or of this country. The principle, though not new to the Emperor, is new to his subjects; and, with the caution, as well as the boldness, which has marked his policy in other matters, he will not startle the French manufacturers by doing too much at a time, but will quietly continue what he has begun as occasion shall serve, and bring his work to a successful issue. It is not, as it was in England, the agriculturists who cling to the fallacies of Protection. The manufacturers of silk, linen, cotton, and woollen goods, and of iron and other metals, are the persons whose obstruction would have to be guarded against by any ruler less decisive in his actions and less firmly seated in power than Louis Napoleon; but these gentlemen will some fine day discover France to be a Free-trading country, without their having been consulted. That they will be large gainers by the result, the experience of this country is a sufficient guarantee. The establishment of Free-trade in France will complete the good work which the alliance of France and England in defence of Turkey has begun. It will render steady and permanent a friendship which might otherwise have been exposed to political dangers of many kinds, and will weave around the two greatest nations of Europe the bonds of mutual interest and prosperity—bonds that are far harder to break than any which Governments can frame, or which Legislatures can sanction.

CONFLAGRATION AT VARNA.

(From a Correspondent.)

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying view of a destructive fire at Varna, sketched from the bay. The following are the details of the frightful scene:—

"On the evening of Aug. 10th, about sunset, all eyes were directed to the *Agamemnon* crossing the bay, and speculating upon the probability of her entering the port. At the time, a small column of smoke, apparently from a steamer near the town was scarcely noticed; or, if noticed, merely exciting the remark, "another steamer under way." In a few minutes this small cloud magnified itself into one of gigantic proportions, from whence dark red flames were seen to issue. It was evident the flames were increasing with appalling rapidity; for, shortly after, the whole bay was illuminated with their brilliancy, and the dark mass of smoke had assumed a most beautiful rosy tint. In the bay were the *Bellerophon*, *Sanspareil*, and *Leander*, English; French ship *Bayard*; with numerous steamers-of-war of both nations—the Turkish fleet mustering eight line-of-battle ships, and various other craft, consisting of brigs and steamers, swelling the numbers.

"All these vessels sent parties on shore with their fire-engines; but, notwithstanding the most energetic exertions, the flames gained ground. Messengers were sent to the English and French ships of war for more assistance. The fire was rapidly approaching towards the gunpowder magazine of both armies, and it was necessary that the ammunition should be removed. However, it was found that this would be too slow a process; and efforts were made, by pulling down the houses in the vicinity, to cut off the fire from this dangerous neighbourhood. But, shaky as these houses appeared, this was a more difficult undertaking than was supposed. They seemed to defy all the strength that was brought to bear upon them. Playing water upon the burning mass seemed like adding fuel to the flames. The whole strength of the fire-engines was, therefore, poured upon the magazines. Bales of blankets were taken from the Commissariat stores and laid upon the roof and nailed against the walls These being kept wet by the engines playing upon them, preserved the magazines from the fury of the flames. It is impossible to say what might have been the consequence of the destruction of the magazines An attack upon Sebastopol, or any other place of importance, would have been rendered impossible; and the loss of life that would have occurred is frightful to think of. Amidst the confusion attending such a scene, and the almost utter impossibility of forming any plans, it is wonderful how much was done when, to other difficulties, you must add that of managing bodies of men of various nations and habits—French, Turks, Greeks, English—soldiers and sailors all mingled together, all wanting to do something, and yet with difficulty made to direct their energies to the same point. To these must be added the supplies attached to the Greeks, many of whom did not disguise the delight they felt at the conflagration. The utmost advantage was taken by the various people employed to raise a spirit of emulation amongst the men:—"Voila les Anglais," the French would say. "You are not going to let these Frenchmen beat you," would be the cry of an English officer. Again, "The soldiers are laughing at you blue-jackets;" or, "Those sailors carry everything before them," as the case may be. But scarcely any thing could rouse the apathy of the Turk—I allude to the resident Turk. Many a rough handling they got. Several were observed to be well shaken by the collar, to try to force a little energy into them; and, *nolens volens*, were dragged to the pumps and made to work there. A Greek, who showed his delight in too open a manner, had his way freshened by a considerable portion of physical force applied to his stern-frame, and, to add to his chagrin, was kept to work. It is fortunate that no panic seized the men. The slightest misgiving on the part of any of the officers would have caused the destruction of all. Two or three hundred French soldiers were laid on a rope for the purpose of pulling down a house. There happened to be a small portion of powder lodged there, which exploded. Immediately the cry was raised, "Le magasin!" "La poudre!" when the whole body dropped the rope and ran off as fast as possible, leaving officers, French and English, alone. As usual, the sailors were everywhere conspicuous—mounting the roofs of the houses, climbing like monkeys, and venturing where no other person would think of approaching. The calmness with which they kept the roof of the magazines, and directed the engines pipes upon the blankets was beyond praise. The fire was not got under until near three a.m. of the following day; it had advanced to within a dozen yards of the magazine, which nothing, as I have before said, but the coolness of the people at keeping at their post, prevented from being attacked by the flames. The greatest difficulty was to keep the people sober; and this may be said of all parties. Casks of wine were staved on every side, and in many places you were literally up to your knees in wine and olives. There is comparatively little loss in a public way. To the left of the drawing, near the low buildings, is where the fire raged with the greatest fury. Here were the brandies of the French army. They burned for some hours with intense fury and splendour, sending forth an almost pure white light. The loss to individuals is, doubtless, very great; and amongst the sufferers are various storekeepers, who came to this place to supply the wants of the fleet and others. A very large portion of the town is destroyed, including three mosques. We have nothing beyond conjecture to account for the origin of the fire. Some think it the work of an incendiary. But the prevailing idea is, that it originated in a wine-shop. The fire lasted throughout the next day, and at night of the 11th there was every appearance of a fresh outbreak."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

THE SURRENDER OF BOMARSUND.

In the account we gave last week of the capture of Bomarsund we were unable to supply any particulars relating to what took place on the 16th ult., the day on which the long fort surrendered. By the last mail from the Baltic ample accounts have been received of the surrender which took place about one p.m. On the morning of that day the *Ajax*, *Edinburgh*, *Blenheim*, *Amphion*, *Phlegethon*, *Dupperé*, and two other French vessels, commenced, at long range, a decided attack upon the fort. The French troops had also erected a field-battery which would soon have made a deep impression on the walls. Under these circumstances the Governor, seeing that he was fairly surrounded—that there was no hope of obtaining relief—ordered a white flag to be thrust out from one of the embrasures. The *Edinburgh*, *Bulldog*, and *Driver* immediately hoisted a similar flag to the fleet to suspend firing, while Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Chads proceeded in a small unarmed boat to the shore. It was a period of breathless anxiety, for the advanced Chasseurs and some few English sailors were seen mounting the rocks, and eagerly pressing on to the very gates of the fortress. General Baraguay d'Hilliers and his staff at the same time wound round the roadway and galloped up to the fort. The General motioned the soldiers to remain off a few yards, for fear of treachery; and at length the Governor, General Bodisco, came forth to parley, but, finding that an unconditional surrender was demanded, he delivered up his sword to the English Admiral and French General. A French aide-de-camp was then dispatched to order a general advance of the army, and at the same moment the Royal Marines and Artillery, and the remainder of the Chasseurs, came scrambling down the ridges. They at once entered the fortress, surrounded and took charge of the magazine, and the troops pouring down either entered or drew up in line outside.

It was a scene of singular interest to behold the conquerors animated with victory, and contrast the dejected air of the Russian soldiers as they bent forth from the embrasures looking sullenly upon them. Under the walls of the huge fortification the ground was completely bestrewed with 84 lb. shot, broken shells, grape, and canister, intermixed with enormous sheets of iron that had been dislodged from the roof, and fragments of the granite walls which have been broken away in thousands of places. In the interior, which was a large square and parade-ground, the fatal missiles, and heaps of broken granite and brickwork, bespoke the terrible vigour of the siege. The commanders then demanded the arms, which the prisoners brought and piled up in the square, near to the furnace where their red-hot shot had been heated The prisoners having collected their personal baggage, were ordered to be immediately removed on board the men-of-war. The Commanders-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier and General Baraguay d'Hilliers, with Admiral Chads, Captain Ramsay, Captain Pelham, Captain Yelverton, General Jones, the Colonels of the French Regiment, the Hon. Captain Cochrane (aide-de-camp to the French Commander), Lieutenant Agnew and Lieutenant Chads (Flag Lieutenants), with a brilliant staff of French officers on horseback, were drawn up in a space of ground on the outside. The whole army lined the way for 800 yards, extending from the gateway to the mole, or landing-place, and they stood with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, the Royal Marines and Marine Artillery being ranged on one side of the entrance, and the Chasseurs on the opposite. Between this file of men the prisoners came forth two by two, the Russians first, and the Marines striking up national tunes, which were taken up by each regiment in the rear. The Russians looked dispirited and cast-down, the only repose they could obtain for five days having been by the side of their guns. At intervals, a few drunken boats escaped from the fort. A partial revolt had arisen previous to their surrender; and, on seeing the army enter, many had rushed to the spirit-casks. These men were the last that could be got out; and, on hearing the music, they commenced their national pastime, and indifferently danced a polka through the whole line. One man was brought out between two French soldiers: he had been discovered attempting to fire the powder-magazine when in a drunken fit, and was shot on the following day. The large pinnaces and cutters from the squadron rapidly embarked the men; and, in three hours after the surrender, they were placed on board the men-of-war.

The character of these operations may not be termed of very vast importance, but they will deserve to be ranked as a most scientific organisation of attacking forces—2300 of the enemy secured, in what they deemed to be unapproachable fortresses, have been made to surrender with the loss of only four English and about eighteen French. The tremendous power of our 10-inch guns have been the chief cause of this small loss; for at the time the *Edinburgh* and *Ajax* were at 3300 yards, throwing 84 lb. shot, the enemy's shot were falling inert between them and the fort. Moreover, the force actually employed was not great, as will be seen from the following analysis:—100 Chasseurs (artillery) and 600 Riflemen, with three mortars and three field-pieces; Captain Ramsay's battery of 100 blue-jackets, with three 32-pounders; 60 Marine Artillerymen, with four 12 lb. howitzers; 200 Marines employed in skirmishing; and Captain Pelham's 10-inch gun on the mud battery, with 20 men. These were the land forces at work The rest of the army were kept in reserve. It must also be remembered that the steam ships, with the exception of the *Edinburgh* and *Ajax*, fired only their two large guns, and the two latter, although mounting 60 and 58 guns, never brought more than 4 upper-deck guns to bear. By this admirable and well devised scheme of Sir Charles Napier, an immense amount of life has been saved by prolonging the siege a few days, and thus harassing the enemy. The French men-of-war have no metal equal in power to the English; they did no execution, and drew off very early. On the contrary, the Chasseurs fought throughout with coolness and business-like precision, and the close cover of the rocks they would throw into an embrasure such a shower of bullets that the enemy could not stand to load their guns, ten and fifteen minutes frequently elapsing after a discharge before they could fire again. The Russians are scientific gunners, and the accuracy with which the Allied batteries being so steadily formed comparatively little loss took place. The amount of property lost by the destruction of 300 or 400 houses has been estimated at £100,000. Why the Russians wantonly caused this conflagration is a mystery, and it was for the purpose of preventing an ambuscade it was essentially fruitless, for the rocks around answered all the purpose of protection for the besiegers.

According to the *Moniteur*, the Government of the Emperor and that of her Britannic Majesty, have resolved that the fortifications of the archipelago of Aland shall be destroyed, and Bomarsund evacuated.

The following official Despatches from Sir Charles Napier appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 28.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been received from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic:—

(No: 380.)

Bulldog, off Bomarsund, August 19, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to inclose a letter from Rear-Admiral Plumridge, who was stationed, with the *Hecla* and the French steamer *Cocyte* (commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau A. Georgette du Buisson, on the north side of Bomarsund.

2. I had intended to have brought his squadron through the Presto Channel, to have shelled the north side of Bomarsund; but, as the breaching batteries were placed, he could not take that station without endangering the men in the French batteries; he therefore very wisely took up a position so that he had the Presto Tower and Bomarsund in a line, and did good service against the Presto Tower, which I afterwards examined. He was rather too close, being within range of the enemy's fire, and received some damage, but no one was hurt.

3. The ships I stationed to the southward were out of range of the enemy's guns, and received no damage; but the shot and shells from the 10-inch guns, together with the fire from the four French mortars, which never missed, and the excellent fire from Captain Pelham's battery, together with the preparations the enemy saw in progress, I presume, expedited the surrender.

4. Had the enemy held out till the following morning, when the breaching battery, judiciously placed by the French engineer (General Niel) within 400 yards of the rear of the fort, and the ships the French and English Admirals intended to place in their flank, the fortress would have been reduced to ashes.

5. I have the honour of enclosing lists of the whole British force landed, and of casualties; together with a list of prisoners and guns captured, being no less than 112 mounted, 2 mortars, 7 field-pieces, and 79 not mounted.

6. The commissioners are now taking an account of the stores, and they are preparing plans not only of the batteries in existence, but of those in progress, which I shall send home as soon as possible.

7. This has been a most arduous and laborious service, and I have great reason to be satisfied with the great exertions of all the officers, seamen, and marines, and their orderly conduct.

8. General Jones speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Colonel Graham and his marines. The firing of the seamen and marines and marine artillery, under Captain Ramsay, was most precise; he himself was slightly wounded.

9. The shells thrown by the ships were most destructive, and had the fortress resisted till the following day, when all was ready on shore, they would have been irresistible.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES NAPIER,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Leopard, at Bomarsund, August 17, 1854.

Sir,—Observing on the 16th inst. the Presto Tower's fire was harassing the construction of General Jones's battery, I moved (in obedience to your orders) the *Leopard*, *Hecla*, and French steamer *Cocyte* into a delightful sequestered position, screened from observation by the trees on the neck of land to the eastward of the tower, having the great Bomarsund Fort and it in one, so that our over shot and shell should fall to the lot of Bomarsund

The simultaneous opening fire from the three broadsides was the first intimation the tower inmates had of our movements, and I had the satisfaction of seeing (at times from aloft) the steadiness and precision with which the shot and shell were delivered from each vessel. I only regret that the trees alluded to obscured us all from your view, as I feel almost assured this bit of service would have been deemed worthy of better notice than it becomes me to make, except so short a distance from your flag. It is, however, sir, my most gratifying duty to state, on behalf of the whole of the officers and ships' companies, that I entertain the most lively sensation of their exertions, as well as of the exemplary animation exhibited by Captains Hall and Giffard, and Lieutenant de Vaisseau A. Georgette du Buisson, of his Imperial Majesty's steam-vessel *Cocyte*.

I have, &c.,
HANWAY PLUMRIDGE,
Rear-Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

A return of the killed and wounded in the force under the command of Brigadier-General Jones, between the 7th and 18th of August, 1854, at Bomarsund, Aland Islands:

Killed—The Hon. C. Wrottesley; Henry Collins, private, R.M., *Duke of Wellington*.

Wounded dangerously—Thomas Baughan, private, R.M., her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, ankle-joint by a fragment of a shell; since amputated.

Wounded severely—William Mitchell, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, by splinters of iron.

Slightly wounded—William Bridle, gunner's mate, her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, by splinters of iron.

Slight contusion—Captain William Ramsay, her Majesty's ship *Hogue*; Lieutenant G. F. Burgess, R.N., her Majesty's ship *Edinburgh*.

Burnt—John M'Gegan, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, in the foot; John M'Griffin, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, foot.

A. R. BRADFORD,
Surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, and medical officer in charge of the above force.

Approved—W. RAMSAY, Captain.

No. 381.

Bulldog, off Bomarsund, Aug. 18, 1854

Sir,—I have received their Lordships' letter of the 7th inst., approving of all my proceedings, and their satisfaction at Admiral Plumridge's activity and judiciousness.

2. I owe much to Admiral Plumridge for the manner he placed his squadron to prevent reinforcements being thrown in; and I am informed two Russian Admirals were sent among the islands to see if it were possible to pass the blockading squadron, and returned in despair.

Rear-Admiral Plumridge, as second in command, I have removed into the *Neptune*, Rear-Admiral Martin will hoist his flag on board the *Leopard*, and take charge of the Gulf of Bothnia during the rest of the season, which will not be long.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. NAPIER,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

(No. 397.)

Bulldog, Lee Sund, August 22, 1854.

Sir,—I am happy to inform their Lordships that Rear-Admiral Chads has conducted three of the line-of-battle ships in perfect safety through all the intricate navigation of the channel from Bomarsund to this anchorage.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES NAPIER,
Vice-Admiral and Commander in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Return of Russian prisoners embarked in the undermentioned Ships.

Hannibal—Officers, 8; privates, 304; wife of officer, 1; wives of men, 7 children, 2. Total, 343.

Alcide—Officers, 8; privates, 409, wives of officers, 2; wife of man, 1. Total, 420.

Royal William—Officers, 16; privates, 731; wife of officer, 1; wives of men, 3; children, 5. Total, 764.

Germanicus—Officers, 8; privates, 399; wives of officers, 2; child, 1; servant, 1. Total, 271.

St. Vincent—Officers, 15; privates, 499; wives of men, 5; children, 2. Total, 521.

Grand total, 2235.

(Signed) F. W. GREY, Commodore.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AT VARNA.

The telegraphic despatch we gave last week, announcing the departure of the expedition to the Crimea, proves to have been false. Letters from Constantinople, of the 20th ult., have been received, and they state that no part of the fleet had sailed up to that time. We are glad to learn, however, that the sanitary condition of the Allied army was rapidly improving; the disease was everywhere on the decline, and the moment was fast approaching when the Generals could attempt important operations without compromising the health of the troops. The preparations for the expedition were proceeding with extraordinary activity, both at Constantinople and at Varna. The Bosphorus was crowded with steamers destined to carry troops, munitions, and *materiel* of siege. The last corps of the Light army, which remained at Buyukdere, had left for Varna. The real object of the expedition was still a profound mystery to all. It was generally believed that an attack against Sebastopl and a landing in the Crimea were contemplated.

There was a large fleet of transports, all English, at Baltsch ok, and Varna harbour was full of vessels. In addition to French transports there was the Turkish fleet (five line-of-battle ships), the French fleet of three line-of-battle ships), eight steam frigates, two despatch-boats, seven transports, and the English men-of-war, *Agamemnon*, *Bellerophon*, *Sanspareil*, *Leander*, *Cyclops*, *Firebrand*, *Simoom*, *Vulcan*, *Highflyer*, and *Megæra*. Both the French and English troops had been busily employed for several days in embarking and landing artillery, by way of practice. It was found that the paddle-box boats of the *Firebrand* would hold eighty-four men, with all their pack, &c., in heavy marching order. The pontoon-boats held two guns, the gunners belonging to them, the carriage, everything, in fact, but the spare ammunition waggon. Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, and Admiral Lyons were over from Varna in a small steamer, to witness the operations, which took place very early in the morning at the opposite side of the bay. All the officers of the fleet were invited to attend. The men were landed soon after they were embarked, and men, horses, and guns returned to their quarters; in fact, it was merely an experiment to see how many boats would carry, and in what time a given number of men could be embarked on board. These experiments have, no doubt, given rise to the report which appeared in a Trieste paper, that the embarkation of the first part of the expedition began on the 18th.

Since the great fire on the night of the 10th, the cholera has diminished in Varna, and the reports from the various camps are much more favourable than heretofore. The chaplain of the Light Division, on one day during the previous week, had not to perform any funeral service. Since then there had been several days on which the deaths in the division had not exceeded one or two. The plan of wide-open encampments had answered well in checking disease. The British army is now scattered broadcast all over the country, from Monastir to Varna, a distance of twenty-six or twenty-seven miles. The Allied fleets had suffered severely from cholera, but the disease had greatly abated when the mail left Constantinople.

On the 13th, 5000 of the Ottoman troops were embarked at Constantinople, on board six French frigates—the *Ulloa*, the *Lavoisier*, the *Pomone*, the *Eurmenide*, the *Mouette*, and the *Dauphin*. This was the first convoy of Turkish troops who are to form part of the expedition. On the 14th, 3000 more Turks were carried on board the *Napoleon*, the *Charlemagne*, the *Magador*, the *Téléphone*, and the *Mégere*. These troops are enchanted at forming part of the expedition, and are to be under the orders of Suleiman Pacha, an excellent officer, who speaks French well. The Minister of War, Rechid Pacha, was present each day at the embarkation of these troops, and paid a high compliment to the officers of the French navy for the promptitude and regularity with which they conducted everything. His men are described as strong able fellows, well inured to fatigue, and most anxious to distinguish themselves.

GREAT ALARM AT ODESSA.

The inhabitants of Odessa, who have no doubt heard of the preparations making at Varna, are said to be in a state of great alarm. The sight of an enemy's ship in the distance is sufficient to fill them with the utmost anxiety for the safety of their homes, and many have fled to the steppes, to be out of the range of the enemy's guns, which, as they have already discovered, throw their balls to an immense distance. Some of them have been picked up above two miles beyond the town. The Commandant of Odessa has issued a notice that he will give fifteen kopeks for every ball picked up and brought to the arsenal. The working people, having nothing to do, in consequence of the complete stagnation of trade, go prowling about after these missiles; and if a man can bring in two or three a day his living is secure. The damage done to the town by the last bombardment is now completely repaired. All the hands at the disposal of the Government have been employed in the fortification of the war and the commercial harbours, which they hope to have once in such a condition as will enable them to withstand any attack. The reinforcements from the interior of Russia have been continually arriving in Odessa for the last month. They do not, however, remain, but continue their march for the Crimea. On the 14th August the garrison was consigned in all haste to barracks, and the following proclamation was read —

In his exalted wisdom his Majesty the Emperor has ordered the withdrawal of the troops which had entered Moldavia and Wallachia, and commanded their presence here where the danger is greater. In order to the protection of the Danubian Principalities against an invasion by the Turks, the ancient ally of his Majesty the Emperor undertakes the duty of temporarily occupying those provinces. In this place we have to do with a new enemy, who entertains the wicked and presumptuous intention of attacking us in our own country. This enemy has been repeatedly fought and vanquished by our brave fathers. From you his Majesty the Emperor expects the like. By your bravery and discipline you will conquer and utterly defeat the foe. This new enemy is more expert and courageous and better led than are the Turks; nevertheless, your valour and might will suffice to overcome him, as your fathers have done before you. In the battle with these French, think of the glorious year of 1812, when the Heavenly Father prepared also his armies against these godless and presumptuous men, and caused them all to perish amid ice and snow.

TURKISH REVERSES IN ASIA.

The news from the Turkish army in Asia is not so favourable as that from the Principalities. Letters from Trebizond give a sad description of the Turkish troops, and their complete want of organization. They also give the following details of the defeat of the Turkish army of Asia by the Russians at Kars and Bajazid. The Turkish camp at Kerabouiak was attacked by 10,000 Russians on the morning of the 20th of July. Kerabouiak is six leagues from Bajazid, and the camp was guarded by 2500 Redifs and 6000 Bashi-bozouks. The Turks made a determined resistance, and the Russians were compelled to advance their reserve of 5000 men. At that moment Selim Pacha, who is said to have been bribed, in place of supporting his army, fled with his reserve of four battalions of regulars in the direction of Van. The remaining Turks, finding themselves deserted by their General, fled in their turn, and left on the ground 2600 men, together with their tents, provisions, and ammunition. The Russians immediately took possession of Bajazid, and advanced the next day in the direction of Erzeroum. The inhabitants of Erzeroum were flying with their property, that town being open to the Russians. The affair at Kars was still more sanguinary, the Turks having fought with more determination. The Turks, on the 7th of August, committed the fault of quitting their fortified positions and of attacking the Russian camp at Kurak-Dereh. The Turks had succeeded in defeating the right wing of the Russians, when the Russian General advanced his reserve and attacked the Turks with his entire cavalry. The Turkish cavalry gave way, and the infantry was compelled to retreat by a league. This movement was effected in good order, the Turks having with the bayonet successfully resisted all the attacks of the Russians. 4500 men were killed on either side, and, as the Turkish artillery was admirably served, it is believed that the Russians suffered most. One of their Generals was killed and two wounded. The Turks lost Hassan Pacha, and Mustapha Pacha was wounded in the left arm. The Russian dragoons captured 2500 Turks. The Turkish army remained in front of Kars. To all appearance they did not consider themselves beaten, as they were about to recommence the action when the courier was leaving.

Colonel Skender Bey (Lieutenant-Colonel Fricht), the bearer of these despatches, arrived on the 20th at Constantinople. He was commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief to ask for a reinforcement from the Allied army. Selim Pacha had been superseded in his command as General-in Chief of the Imperial Guard by Dhurbor Redschid Pacha, General-in-Chief of the Army of Constantinople, and in his post as Commander of the Corps of Batoum by Mustapha Pacha, who distinguished himself by his brilliant services in the Dobrudscha, and especially in the affair at Oltenitza.

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF WALLACHIA.

The movement of Austrian troops into the Principalities commenced on the 20th of August, Count Coronini conducting all the operations. He is expected to arrive at Bucharest by the 5th inst., and will reside alternately at Bucharest and Jassy. Up to the 20th the Russians had made no serious preparations for quitting Moldavia. Troops had crossed the Pruth by way of Leova into Bessarabia, but these were battalions which had entered Moldavia from Kamieniz in Podolia, and were on their way to Odessa. By marching these troops through a part of Moldavia, instead of through the whole of Bessarabia, the Emperor Nicholas fed them at the expense of the Moldavians, instead of his own.

Omer Pacha having received news from Hermanstadt that the Austrian occupation would begin on the 19th, he at once sent off one of his adjutants to Marshal St. Arnaud, at Varna, with the following intelligence. On the 22nd he entered Bucharest with 25,000 men and thirty guns. He was followed by the young Prince Stourdza and a few French officers. The crowd was tremendous, and the enthusiasm great. There was a regular shower of flowers. He will remain at Bucharest until the arrival of General Count Coronini. Meanwhile he has sent the foreign legion, and all such persons as could be disagreeable to the Austrians, back to Rustchuk. The Turkish army now standing in the triangle formed by Bucharest, Giurgevo, and Oltenitza, is estimated at 80,000 men; and it is said that Omer Pacha is likely, during the present campaign, to undertake offensive operations against the Russians at Rustschouk and Ismail. Indeed, it is said that as soon as the Russians are in Bucharest, the Turkish head-quarters will be removed from Rustchuk to Babadagh in the Dobrudscha.

The Turks are fortifying Tirnova, which lies south of Sistova, and is one of the fortified places that was razed in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Adrianople. According to that treaty the Danubian islands were to be considered neutral ground, but the Turks have taken possession of those which are of importance in a strategic point of view.

The Russians are fortifying the line of the Pruth in every possible way, and a Cossack *cordon* has been established all the way from Galatz-Reni up to Czernovitz. On the left bank of the Pruth great numbers of clay huts are being constructed, which are to serve as winter quarters for the troops. The Danubian flotilla is being removed from Ismail to the Lake of Yalpuck, and this is considered a proof that the Russians expect a combined attack on that place.

FRANCE, TURKEY, AND RUSSIA.

The commercial treaty existing between France and Turkey, which will expire in April next, was concluded in the year 1535, when Russian influence was predominant at Constantinople. The consequence of successful Russian intrigue was, that the terms of the treaty were most unfavourable to the French, and at the same time highly advantageous to Russian, commercial interests; so much so that a Marseilles merchant has been frequently compelled to borrow the name of a Russian in order to operate with any success in the Levant. The Emperor of the French is determined that this state of things shall no longer continue, and that France shall at least be placed on an equality at Constantinople with the most favoured nation. For this purpose the Minister of Commerce has, in anticipation of the execution of a new treaty of commerce between France and the Porte, addressed a number of questions to the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, for the purpose of ascertaining what modifications are necessary to give Marseilles the full advantage of its admirable geographical position, and the manufacturers of the entire of France facilities to open new and extensive markets in the Levant for the export of their produce. The opening of the Black Sea to European commerce is calculated, as was well observed by Prince Napoleon, in his speech at the Hôtel de Ville of Marseilles, previous to his embarkation for the Dardanelles, to confer immense advantages on France, but particularly on Marseilles.

AUSTRIAN ANSWER TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The following translation of the reply of Count Buol to the Nesselrode note of June 29, which has recently been published, shows that Austria has been doing its best to keep back the Crimea expedition :—

TO COUNT VALENTINE ESTERHAZY, AT ST. PETERSBURG.

VIENNA, July 9.

Prince Gortschakoff has communicated to me a despatch of M. the Chancellor of the Empire, which contains the answer of the Russian Government respecting the invitation which we felt called to address to it with the object of procuring the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Wallachia and Moldavia. In this answer Russia exhibits an inclination to enter into negotiations respecting the precise execution of this evacuation, on the understanding that we guarantee that the Russian troops shall not be molested on their homeward march, and that the Powers shall not employ the disposable forces in an attack upon the Asiatic or European coast of Russia. The Russian Cabinet urges on us the consideration that it cannot voluntarily give up the only military position in which, supposing it to act on the offensive, there would be a prospect of restoring the balance in its favour. In one word, Russia desires that the evacuation of the Principalities shall have a general cessation of hostilities as its result. We cannot, of course, but regret that the Russian Court should have thought fit, in opposition to the remarks which we were compelled to introduce in our communication to it, to make the reception of our proposition dependent on circumstances obviously not under our control. Since, however, in our opinion, the request of Russia has its reasonable aspect, and his Majesty, our exalted master, holds it desirable to exhaust even the last means which appears calculated to bring about an understanding, the Imperial Cabinet will take pains, to utilise this communication with the Maritime Powers, and the more so as in its connection it appears to convey an earnest desire to attain to an adjustment. But while you bring this to the knowledge of Count Nesselrode, he good enough to take him understand very clearly that notwithstanding the conciliatory spirit which compels us to make this effort at London and Paris, we are compelled to insist upon the request in its fullest extent which we have directed to Russia, although we may not succeed in obtaining for our proposal that acceptance which we shall seek at the Maritime Courts. Please further to urge that since the position which we have taken up in this affair does not empower us to exert any direct influence upon the military operations of the Two Powers, our action is limited to recommending to their deliberate consideration the consequences which their decision may entail, and to represent to them that in our opinion all Governments appear to us to be equally called to join together in their endeavours after peace, by making all sacrifices not positively irreconcilable with their honour and their interest. (Signed) BUOL.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION AT COPENHAGEN.

A crowded meeting of the members of the Constitutional Society was held in Copenhagen, on Tuesday evening. Three thousand persons, including men of all ranks, were present. Enthusiastic resolutions were passed, supporting the ground law, denouncing the despotism of the *coterie*, and defying the Ministry. All the persons present solemnly agreed to sustain the Parliament in impeaching the Cabinet, and to refuse the payment of taxes until this step had been taken. A sum, amounting to several thousand dollars, was subscribed in the room towards forming a fund for guaranteeing the support of discharged civilians, members of Parliament, and for assisting the Constitutional press. The name of the King was not mentioned during the proceedings. At the close, loud cheers were given for the Constitution. The Ministry continue to threaten obnoxious public men, as well as members of the Parliament holding office. The consequence is, that fresh resignations are taking place.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The state of affairs in Madrid is still very unsettled. On the 28th there were some disturbances, said to be in consequence of the departure of Queen Christina, but the behaviour of the National Guard was excellent, and tranquility was speedily restored. The troops, in conjunction with the National Guard, stormed several barricades which had been erected, and crushed the insurrection, which had been partly caused by the suppression of the Union Club, on the 28th. A detachment of National Guards intimated to the members that they must disperse, and the order was immediately obeyed. Other clubs of less importance were closed at the same time.

In order to satisfy the public feeling which exists against Queen Christina, and at the same time to cover her departure, a decree was about to be issued sequestrating her property and suppressing her pension until the pleasure of the Cortes has been taken on the matter.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 16th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning. M. D. Sickles, Secretary of the American Legation, at London, has arrived in this ship, and is said to be the bearer of despatches containing instructions of the affairs of Cuba, and supposed to favour the Republican party in Spain. A great drought prevailed in the States, and the crops were suffering severely; many of the rivers which furnished motive-power to the mills and factories had dried up. The Ohio river was lower than it has been for many years.

Unfavourable advices to the 6th ultimo had been received. A strong movement existed in Texas in favour of the proposed "no license law." A meeting of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention had been held at Saratoga. Although some angry feeling had been exhibited at several meetings, the several resolutions were adopted, and it was thought that the business of the convention had been done well.

Mexican dates to the 3rd ult. had been received. The report of the battle, in which the insurgents had been defeated, had been confirmed.

Count de Boulbon, at the head of some recent French arrivals, had been defeated. His party, numbering 200 men, was surrounded, and 46 either killed or wounded. All persons at Vera Cruz had been ordered to surrender their private arms to Government.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The letters and papers by the last Overland Mail have been received. From Burmah the news continues to be of little interest. One man, Moung Sing, had been collecting revenue in the British district of Sarawak, and forwarding it to the Court of Ava; but Captain Grant, the Deputy Commissioner, was engaged easily to apprehend him. Dacoity (which now signifies all kinds of violent robberies) will not be thoroughly suppressed, it is thought, until roads are made, and a mounted police force is established.

The rumours from Cabul in regard to the intrigues of Russia in Central Asia are of a quieter kind than they have been for some months back. It was believed everywhere in that part of the world, that the Czar was daily gaining a footing in the dominions of Turkey, and that Persia was inclined to support him in every way except by overt acts.

At Lucknow the Minister, in an interview held lately with the British resident, said that he had been deputed by the King to express his Majesty's sympathy with England in the Russian war, and that, had not his treasury been exhausted, he would gladly have offered a large loan of money. But not being able to do this, he offered to place twelve battalions of infantry, each a thousand strong, a thousand horsemen, and a thousand guns, at the disposal of his ally, and march these troops to wherever they may be wanted.

From Calcutta the piece of news of most importance is the running of a locomotive and carriage on a portion of the Bengal Railway, which actually ran through, created immense excitement to the Legislative Council of India.

The order for sending the 10th Hussars to Turkey has not been literally carried out: in fact, owing to the present state of the vessels of the Indian Navy, and the difficulty of crossing the ocean in the monsoon, it could not be. They will not leave till the end of September, or later.

From China we have dates to the 6th of July. Nothing had been heard of the Russian fleet, which was supposed to have gone as far north as possible.

The American treaty with Japan had been duly signed.

The *Pekin Gazette* acknowledges the formidable nature of the insurrection. From Nankin, 40,000 rebels had gone northwards.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

A telegraphic despatch from Dantzic, of Friday (yesterday) states that—

On Sunday, the 16th ult., General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Vice-Admiral Nepier went up to Hango. In their sight the Russians blew up the fortifications, and retreated to Abo, where there are 15,000 troops. Abo will be attacked by the Allies. The *Merlin*, Scott; *Gorgon*, Cracroft; *Driver*, Hobart; and *Lightning*, Sullivan, engaged eighteen Russian gunboats, carrying about fifty men each, and four steamers, at Abo, on the 18th of August, without loss. Admiral Martin, with a small squadron, is gone up the Gulf of Bothnia.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the despatches of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Niol, and Admiral Parseval Deschenes, relative to the affairs of Bomarsund. General Baraguay d'Hilliers pays a handsome compliment to the courage and disciplne of the English soldiers. Both General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Admiral Parseval declare, after the experience of Bomarsund, that the vaunted impregnability of the Russian granite fortresses is an absurdity; and the Admiral speaks of Cronstadt and Sveaborg as easy of destruction.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

The Vienna *Presse* contains the following announcements from Constantinople of the 24th ult.:—"Thirty gun-boats have arrived from Malta, and fifteen others are expected. Great excitement exists at Varna against the Greco-Slavonic agents of Russia. Dysentery is increasing in the French army at their long inactivity. The cholera is decreasing. A kind of state of siege prevails. Five vessels, filled with troops, left on the 23rd, and six on the 24th.

A letter from Constantinople says: "Letters from Marshal St. Arnaud announce that on the 26th to the 30th of August, the Anglo-French force will have landed in the Crimea; but I am unable to state whether there is any intention in the first instance of an attack on Anapa or Caffa, of which there is also a rumour in Circassia. More than 180 ships of all sorts are at this moment assembled at Varna, and within a week's time any still remaining in the Bosphorus will have repaired also to that point."

THE CAMP AT BOULOGNE.—The French Emperor left Paris on Thursday, at half-past two, for Boulogne, by the Northern Railway. It is currently reported at Boulogne, that Prince Albert will honour Boulogne with a visit on the 4th or 5th September. The local papers even announce that his horses will arrive by the Folkestone boats, and that apartments have been taken at the Imperial Hôtel de Pavillon for his Royal Highness's suite. Lord Hardinge, General Wetherell, Soliman Pacha, and Iskander Bey are also expected. The visit of the King of the Belgians, and the King of Portugal, is announced. The King of the Belgians will take steam from Ostend to Calais, and from that town proceed by post-horses to the Camp. The Prince de Chimay accompanies him. It is probable that these Royal personages will be the guests of the Emperor, at the Hôtel Brighton.

RUSSIAN TROPHIES OF VICTORY.—An immense number of snuff-boxes, warranted to be made of the wood of the English man-of-war, *Tiger*, taken by the Russians, are exposed for sale in the shops at Odessa.

NO BLOCKADE AT ODESSA.—Letters received in the City on Wednesday, from Odessa, mention that no blockade was in force, and report sundry transactions in linseed and other articles. Letters from St. Petersburg report a further advance in the exchange on London, caused by the extent of transactions with the West.

CAPTAIN HALL AT HELSINGFORS.—Private letters state that W. King Hall, in the *Bulldog*, during a late reconnoitre of the fortresses of Sveaborg, went within a mile and a half of the Russian fleet; and that had that officer's information been acted upon immediately, it is probable the successful attack might have been made upon the Russians without interruption from their batteries. The oversight on the part of the Russians has no doubt been rectified ere this.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "MINERVA."—The *Minerva* steamer sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon for Cork, and at a quarter-past six o'clock, when off the Skerries, the wind was blowing a smart breeze, and thick weather was coming on. The Captain then observed that the vessel was a little too near the Skerries Shoal, and altered her course, and in less than ten minutes afterwards she struck on the Victoria Rock, near the Skerries, and went over on her side. She shortly afterwards capsized, but the water was in so much that she could only extinguish the fires, and she began to fill rapidly. The boats were immediately lowered, and the Captain and cabin passengers, about thirty altogether, got off safely. They were ladies, got into the boats immediately put off, and was seen no more. She carried blue lights, but the remaining boats had only the binnacle lamp in one of them. When they left the ship she was still standing, and had been for some time, until the boats had pulled away up by the screw steamer *Mail*, which happened to pass at the time. The attention of the Captain, who was on the look-out, had been attracted by the light in one of the boats, and he reversed the engines, and took all he could find on board. Hopes are entertained that the boat in which the captain and the rest of the passengers are may have reached the Welsh coast.

REPORTED LOSS OF NEARLY EIGHT HUNDRED LIVES.—The recent Overland Mail has brought intelligence which has led to a general belief that two very appalling shipwrecks have taken place in the Indian Seas, both of which, it is feared, were attended by a dreadful sacrifice of life. One of the unfortunate vessels is known to have been a large-sized brig, called the *Hygeia*, of about 450 tons, which had been bought up by the Government for the purpose of using her as a Chinese passenger or emigrant ship to California. She was wrecked on a range of rocks midway between Formosa and Hong-Kong. The *Victoria*, a small schooner, was sent from Hong-Kong to her relief, and brought away 147 persons—as many as she could carry; but, when the *Victoria* left the *Hygeia*, 230 of the emigrants were to be seen on the broadside of the hull of the wreck, under a burning sun, without a particle of food or a drop of water to sustain life. The second melancholy loss was that of the British ship *Lady Nugent*, which sailed from Madras on the 10th of May, for Rangoon, with upwards of 300 of the 80th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. Nothing has been heard of her since she left Madras; but as it is known that she must have encountered a terrific monsoon three weeks after her departure, it is feared that the *Lady Nugent* has foundered with all on board.

THE LIZARD SERPENTINE COMPANY'S SIGNAL STAFF QUARRY, NEAR CADGWITH.

THIS Quarry, with four others, known as Poltesco, Treal, Long Alley and Rosevear, in the Lizard district, is now worked by a modern and patented and powerful Derrick-cranes—a species of machinery peculiarly adapted for the raising of large blocks of stone from quarries of very considerable depth.

The existence of Serpentine in the most southern part of Cornwall has been long known; and blocks from time to time obtained from the rugged shore, as well as from the surface of the ground, have been applied to the manufacture of slabs, mantelpieces, and other articles of luxury; but the imperfect consolidation of the stone of the ground, and the intermixture of steatite and other substances of varying degrees of hardness and durability, have tended to depreciate the estimation of Serpentine in its application to useful and ornamental purposes.

In the Great Exhibition of 1851, certain specimens were particularly noticed by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the patronage they extended to this beautiful material, encouraged the proprietors to avail themselves of a suggestion made by Sir Henry de la Beche, in his report of the Geology of Cornwall, that advantage had not been taken of the favourable appearances of the Signal-staff Hill, near Cadgwith, a point occupied for a coast-guard station, and conspicuous to the Lizard Light-houses, the most prominent landmark in the neighbourhood.

It is now about twelve months since the Lizard Company, with its manager (Mr. Cox), located at Cadgwith Cove, commenced operations, which have been continued without intermission, with a view to develop the contents of the Signal-staff Hill; and it is gratifying to find that their efforts have been attended with the greatest success. Not only are the blocks obtainable in increased size, as the works are deepened, but the specimens of the stone are now procured by which it is found to be more easily worked than marble; and, when polished, to be distinguished by beauty, variety, and vividness of colours, not to be surpassed, or even equalled, by any of the specimens of foreign marbles in the British Museum.

Thus, England, so rich in its carboniferous and metallic products, bids fair to offer a challenge to other countries for supplying the most beautiful of stones for all decorative purposes. In addition to the works of the Lizard Company, are those of "The Penzance Serpentine Company," who also enter the market as manufacturers of the stone, and who have erected very large premises, with steam-power, and extensive machinery, at Penzance. Objections have been hitherto raised to Serpentine, as unlikely to prove durable; and, seeing that the general introduction of this beautiful product may

greatly interfere with the important interests of the marble trade, it is not to be wondered at that the forebodings of failure should be vehement and frequent.

The friends of Serpentine meet the two principal objections of its opponents—that it is not durable in itself, and will retain neither its polish nor its colour—by referring to the following facts. In the Lizard district, there are the three old churches of Grade, Llandewednack, and Ruan Minor. Many portions of these are built of blocks of granite and Serpentine, alternately superposed. They have been exposed for centuries to the blasts and storms from the Channel and the Bay of Biscay. The blocks of Serpentine remain sound as when first used, with their angles sharp; whilst those of granite have, in many instances, lost both smoothness of surface and sharpness of edge.

As regards retentiveness of colour and polish, there have been produced specimens of Aberdeen granite and Serpentine polished at the same time, and during eight months subjected to precisely the same influences of light, smoke, atmosphere, damp, and dryness. The colour and the polish of the Serpentine are alike unaffected; but both colour and polish of the granite are gone, except on the base, which, not having been exposed to light or the atmosphere, remains as it was when first subjected to the experiment.

Serpentine, although possessing qualities dissimilar to ordinary granite, is, like the latter, an igneous product, but is supposed to have been produced anterior to the granite of the district, as it is occasionally traversed by veins of that rock and also of porphyry.

The varieties of Lizard Serpentine are very numerous; the whole occupies a comparatively large area, but the choice stone hitherto discovered is confined to certain small spots. The greatest portion of the formation is believed to lie upon hornblende, slates, and rock; and in its neighbourhood is found asbestos, porphyritic veins, and other substances possessing great geological interest. Popularly the article has been described as a coloured marble; but this has been erroneously done, the chief constituent of marbles being lime, which is immediately acted on by acids; whilst in Serpentine, there is but little, if any lime; and it is not acted upon by any acids with the exception, perhaps, of one or two of those unusually powerful in their properties.

From more than a dozen analyses silica and magnesia have been found to compose more than eight tenths of Serpentine, and the residue of its components vary in different qualities of the stone.

THE LIZARD SERPENTINE SIGNAL-STAFF QUARRY, NEAR CADGWITH, CORNWALL.

The district of the Lizard being ten miles beyond Helstone, the most southern town of Cornwall, and approached by the Goonhilly Downs, has not been so much visited as many places possessing infinitely less interest. It is only very recently that scientific attention has been at all directed to the immense funds of information to the geologist, the naturalist, and the botanist, which the district affords, and that it has been visited by the tourist, in search of bold and beautiful scenery. The ever-varying rocks abound with zoophytes; and on the Serpentine formation is to be met with, the most splendid heaths. At the Lizard town — which, like its suburb, may be regarded as a primitive formation—there was but indifferent accommodation for travellers. But near the ancient mud hovels, an inn, making up several beds, has been recently erected; and the tourist may obtain tolerable accommodation at the inn at Cadgwith Cove, and a few farm-houses in the neighbourhood.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY

An antiquarian matter of considerable interest has, for some time past, attracted great attention at Alexandria—namely, the discovery of ruins of what is stated to be the celebrated Alexandrian Library, amongst excavations made near the south-west angle of the great square of the city.

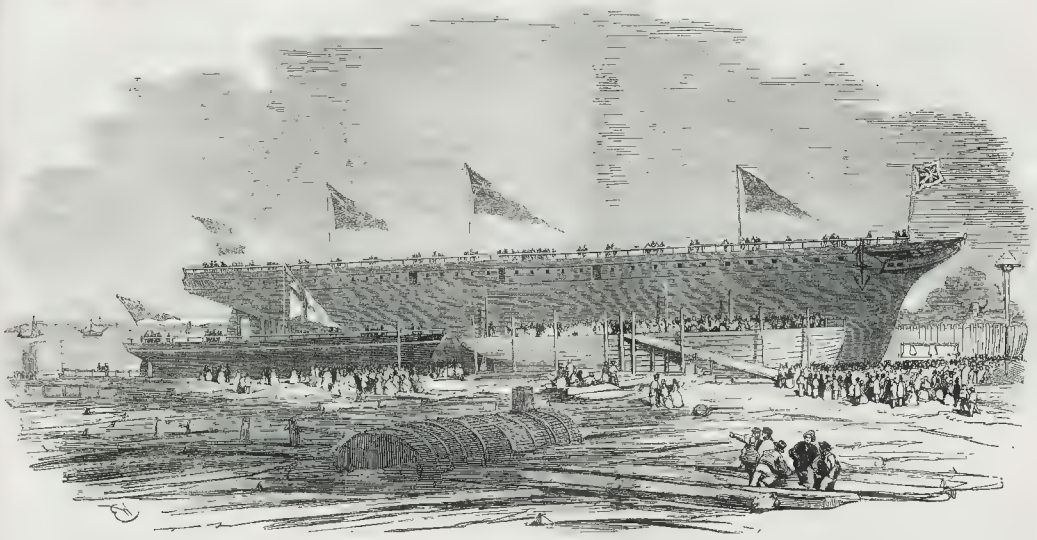
The increasing value of house property here has induced several persons to build new dwellings; and, a few months since, the men employed digging foundations came upon some very extensive ruins, consisting of brick, stone, and excellent building material, composed of brick and cement, so firmly united as to be inseparable from each other, but very useful when broken into blocks suitable for building with. The excavations have been made to a considerable depth, and have in this way repaid the trouble of the work. Massive brick walls, numerous arches, portions of plastered ceilings, fragments of vitrified and charred matter—in some places bearing marks apparently made by close contact with the edges of ancient books, while in a state of semi-fusion; very fine monolithic columns of red granite; and large masses of stone—very like that now used in the construction of the Cairo and Alexandria Railway, and obtained at the quarries at Kaffre Douar, sixteen miles from Alexandria—are found in abundance in the ruins.

Some very fine capitals of pillars and portions of columns of white marble are also amongst the discoveries. The locality where these interesting excavations are being made is less than half a mile from the place, laid down by antiquaries as the grand centre of the four great streets of Alexandria of Ptolemy Soter; and also near the spot which Arabic tradition points out as the last resting-place of Alexander the Great.

Our Correspondent adds, some very fine Grecian statues have, within the last two or three years, been found in this city, and have been placed by a wealthy citizen near his house, where the public have full liberty to inspect them.

It is much to be desired that a careful and still more extensive examination of the above ruins should be carried out. Our Correspondent, in conclusion, acknowledges the courtesy shown to him by H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Green, Mr. H. Thirburn, Mr. Halton, and other gentlemen resident in Alexandria, in directing his attention to the subject.

RECENTLY-DISCOVERED REMAINS OF THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY



LAUNCH OF H.M. GUN-BOAT "PELTER," AND THE PORTUGUESE STEAM-SHIP "DOM PEDRO SECONDO," AT NORTHFLEET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

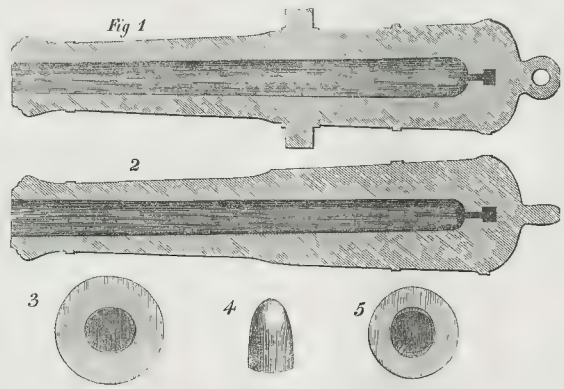
LANCASTER'S OVAL CANNON.

In deference to the reports of our contemporaries, from which the reader's notions respecting this celebrated kind of artillery will probably have been derived, we employ the term *oval cannon*. Cannon with oval bore would, however, be the more appropriate designation. Then, again, as though it were desirable to confuse the matter needlessly, the public is gravely informed that the oval cannon in question are intended to project *spherical* case shot.

It is now some years since Mr. Lancaster, the gun-manufacturer, of Bond-street, first constructed rifle small-arms, totally devoid of those ridges or furrows which hitherto had been considered an essential part of rifle guns. A casual observer, looking at the muzzle of one of Mr. Lancaster's rifle small-arms will fail to see in what respect it differs from an ordinary musket or fowling-piece. The bore is absolutely smooth, and its oval contour is so slight as not to be discoverable, except when very narrowly scrutinised. Owing to this slight deviation from a true circular form, Lancaster's oval rifles may be employed for bird shooting, with small shot.

The mere adoption of an oval bore would have been attended with no useful results, had the oval not been made to assume the spiral twist of an ordinary rifled gun. Lancaster's oval-bored fire-arms then are rifled fire arms devoid of the ordinary channels, the necessary rotation of the projectile being accomplished through the agency of a revolving oval. The term *projectile* instead of ball, is used designedly, for it should be remarked that the employment of balls in connection with rifled small-arms is almost obsolete; heavy conoidal masses of metal—lead in the case of small fire-arms being used instead

The great advantage of rifled small-arms over those having smooth bores, is so well acknowledged that all argument on that point is unnecessary. It was natural, therefore, that attempts should have been made to apply the same principle to cannons. Before the discovery, however, of Lancaster's principle of oval-boring, these attempts were unattended with success. We have neither time nor space to explain these reasons. Most of them have reference to the circumstance that cannon-balls are made of iron, and small-arm balls of lead. Now, lead being a soft material, easily receives impressions from the ridges and indentations of ordinary rifle barrels, whereas iron is not so accommodating. Mr. Lancaster's principle of oval boring obviates much of this difficulty, and enables conoidal masses of iron to be shot from rifled ordnance, as conoidal masses of lead are shot from rifled small-arms. Lancaster's cannon occupies the same relation to ordinary cannons that Minié rifles do to ordinary muskets. The preceding outlines indicate sufficiently the nature and properties of the new gun. Its projectile may be considered a sort of modification of the Minié rifle ballet, but what sort of modification no good patriot will make known just yet. Like the secret of Congreve's rockets and Shrapnell's shells, the secret of Lancaster's oval projectiles will ultimately transpire; not however, we hope, and believe, until they shall have done good duty against the strongholds of the Russian aggressor. Having alluded to Shrapnell's shells, it may be just as well to remark that they are synonymous with spherical case-shot.



1. Horizontal Longitudinal Section of Gun
2. Vertical Longitudinal Section of Gun.
3. Transverse Section of Breach of Gun.
4. Conical Ball.
5. Transverse Section of Mouth of Gun.

LANCASTER'S OVAL CANNON.

H.M.S. "ANTELOPE" IN THE BONNY RIVER.

THE above-named vessel, during her late visit to the different rivers in the Bight of Biafra, took a somewhat unexpected share in the administrative affairs of this part of South Africa. The rivers visited were the Bonny, Old and

H.M.S. "ANTELOPE," AT FERNANDO PO.—ELECTION OF A NEW SOVEREIGN.

New Calabar, and Cameroons. At the Bonny the *Antelope* found fourteen merchant vessels, trading in palm-oil, which was stopped, in consequence of a series of aggressions committed by King Pepple upon his subjects during the previous three or four months, and owing to his determination to go to war with the new Calabar people. On the 12th December last the whole of them rovolted, leaving the trade of the river very unsettled. On the 13th January the vessel, with Mr. Beecroft, her Majesty's Consul, on board, arrived, and not being able to bring them to an amicable unders anding, Pepple was considered deposed; and Prince Dappo, the son of an elder brother than Pepple, was formally elected in his place; and our Correspondent made the accompanying Sketch of the scene.

LAUNCH OF A GUN-BOAT.

THE interesting ceremony of naming and launch ng the gun boat *Pelter*—be ng the first of four gun-boats which Mr Fitcher, of *N xt* fleet, has been ordered to build for her Maj-sty's navy—took place on Saturday last, at Northfleet Dockyard, in the pres-nce of a very numerous and gay assemblage—the ladies, as usual, predominating in number. There were several naval and military officers, and persons connected with her Majesty's civil servi e, present on the occasion. The dimensions of the boat are—length between the perpendiculars, 100 feet; extreme breadth, 22 feet; depth in hold, 7 feet 10 inches The burden is 212 tons. The engines intended for her have been manufactured by Messrs. Penn and Co, on the high-pres ure p inciple, and are of 60 horse power. Her armament will consist of two guns of 95 cwt, which will be capable of throwing solid shot of 8 in. diameter The draught of water which she took when launched was 4 feet 6 inches aft, and 3 feet 2 inches forward. The load draught will be 6 feet 6 inches, with guns, powder, shot, shells, and all stores complete. She will be rigged as a lugger, having three rails and no bowsprit; the forecastle being arranged in such a manner that one of her guns (which will, under o dinary circumstances, be carried amidships) can be transported forward, so as to be used as a bow chase, while the stern is also so arranged as to receive the other gun as a stern chase. It is evident, from the above description, that this gun-boat is a vessel admirably adapted for the service for which these boats are intended by the Government. The flatness of the floor, and the shallowness of the vessel, will enable her to penetrate into creeks and shallows which we believe no other description of ve sel in the service can possibly do; while, from the immense range of her guns, and the lowness of her hull, she will be scarcely vulnerable

The boat, immediately after being launched, was taken in tow by a steam-tug to Woolwich, to have the machinery put in. The other three boats—respectively named *Pincher*, *Ranger*, and *Snapper*—are in a state of great forwardness. Only nine weeks have elapsed since the order was given by the Government to Mr. Fitcher for the construction of these boats; the despatch, therefore, that has been displayed in this instance is a proof of what can be achieved by our private ship building establishments.

The interest of the day's proceedings was considerably enhanced by the circumstance of a launch taking place, immediately after that of the *Pelter*, of a fine commercial screw-vessel, called the *Dom Pedro*, which has been constructed by Mr. Fitcher for the Lazo Brazileiro Steam Company. The dimensions of this vessel are:—Length between the perpendiculars, 250 feet; the extreme breadth, 35 feet 8 inches, depth in the hold to main deck, 20 feet 6 inches. The burden is 1510 tons She is constructed for a passenger vessel to run between Lisbon and Rio Janeiro. The two launches having taken place without one disturbing incident, and under the most genial sky, Mr. Fitcher, the nephew of the contractor, under whose immediate direction the whole proceedings were conducted, withdrew with his numerous friends to the Rosherville Hotel, where they partook of a cold collation, and drank toasts of loyalty and good wishes for the destiny of the boat and ship, which, as Mr Tufnell (the nephew of the late right hon. gentleman of that name) well expressed, represented the two mighty interests of "war" and "peace."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 3 12th Sunday after Trinity. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
MONDAY, 4.—Riots at Manchester, 1830.
TUESDAY, 5.—Malta captured, 1800.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Blucher died, 1819. Hannah Moore died, 1833.
THURSDAY, 7.—St Eanuerous. Buffon b., 1707. Dr. Johnson b., 1709
FRIDAY, 8.—Nativity of the B. V. Mary.
SATURDAY, 9.—William the Conqueror died, 1087.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m
10 10 | 11 0	11 45 | Tides	0 20 | 0 50	1 20 | 1 45	2 8 | 2 35	3 1 | 3 31	3 53 | 4 15

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1854.

ALTHOUGH the main interest of the war has, for the present, shifted from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the public is disappointed to learn that the fortifications of Aland are to be destroyed, and the Archipelago to be evacuated. This looks as if Sweden were not yet ready to ally herself with Great Britain and France. Sir Charles Napier will not, however, content himself with the capture of Bomarsund; and it is almost certain that Sveaborg will be the next point that he will attack—with a success, let us hope, as brilliant as that which rewarded his first experiment against Russian granite. However this may be, the public looks with more immediate interest to the operations against Sebastopol. The dreadful ravages of the cholera appear to have been stayed. Even the conflagration at Varna—a calamity attended with serious loss of stores belonging to the Allied armies—has had the effect of clearing the pestilent atmosphere of that town, and putting an end to the devastations of the plague. Whether the fire were the work of Greek incendiaries, instigated by Russian bribes, as at first suspected, or whether it were purely the result of accident, as now more commonly supposed, it has not been totally unproductive of benefit. Both the French and the English armies are recovering from the temporary depression caused by the ravages of that unseen enemy which was generated in the swamps of the Dobrudscha, and are in high spirits at the prospect of an early attack against the Crimea. No information has yet reached London of the actual departure of the expedition; and so many conflicting statements have been made as to the day fixed upon, that it is useless to reproduce them. The 15th of August was the day originally named; the 30th is the one last mentioned. Possibly no one but the Allied Commanders are in the secret; but it is evident, from the rapidity, extent, and completeness of the preparations, that not many days will elapse before the Black Sea fleets will take their position in front of Sebastopol, and the British and French troops beleaguer it from behind. The high spirits, perfect discipline, and steady courage of the fleets and armies of both nations, together with the good feeling and generous emulation which exist between both branches of the service;—all testify that the operation will be brilliant and successful. Both French and English can now inscribe the name of Bomarsund upon their flags. They will shortly be able to add the still more brilliant name of Sebastopol, and to strengthen their happy alliance by a new talisman and watchword of victory.

The triumphal entry of Omer Pacha into Bucharest is, in the meantime, one of the most striking events of the war. The unfortunate Wallachians suffered too much from the presence of the miserable but rapacious hordes of Prince Gortschakoff, not to hail the appearance of the Turkish General with joy and gratitude. They naturally felt some anxiety to learn whether their compulsory submission to Russian authority was to be visited upon them as an offence by their lawful Sovereign the Sultan, and Omer Pacha wisely heralded his approach by a proclamation of complete amnesty to all persons, of whatsoever rank or condition, who had acknowledged, *per nefas* and by coercion, the supremacy of the Czar and his Generals. It will take many years before Wallachia and Moldavia can completely recover the damage they have sustained by the Russian invasion. Though it may be doubted whether the presence of Austrian and Turkish armies upon their soil will not prove an infliction almost as grievous as that of the Russians, yet, whatever evils may result from their occupation will be borne with comparative cheerfulness. The Wallachians and Moldavians will remember that they come as friends and protectors, and not as tyrants and destroyers.

The Emperor Nicholas continues true to his old policy of "enormous lying," and, in a proclamation referring to the evacuation of the Danubian Provinces, informs his troops and people that "he is about to direct the forces of his empire against points that appear to be menaced by England and France;" and "that, in order to protect the Principalities against an invasion of the Turks, the ancient ally of the Czar will occupy them in the meanwhile." The impudence of the latter part of the assertion will doubtless cause the Emperor Francis Joseph to smile with contempt at the "ancient ally," but actual opponent, who could be guilty of so gross a perversion of the truth. The proclamation will excite a very different feeling among the French. If anything were wanting to inspire the gallant soldiers of the army under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud with additional vigour of arm, and determination of purpose, it would be the insulting manner in which the Czar has thought proper to taunt the French nation with the remembrances of 1812. "This new enemy (the French), more able, more courageous, and better commanded than the Turks, was, on several occasions," says the Czar, 'beaten and conquered by our valorous forefathers; and, in 1812," he adds, "the Heavenly Father sent his hosts against these impious and criminal men, and buried them all under the ice." The Czar must know that, in every encounter which the troops of Napoleon had with the Russians, the French were victorious; and that, had it not been for the climate [no thanks to the soldiers of Alexander] the French flag would have waved in triumph, not only over Moscow, but over St. Petersburg. But the Czar's words will be deeply studied at Varna, in the Black Sea, and on the heights above Sebastopol. The British and French have a good cause, but the French, we may be certain, will fight all the better in it, after a taunt so galling, and a falsehood so insulting. The Russian calamities of Napoleon are a sore subject. After the capture of Sebastopol, the remembrance of the past will be atoned for, if not effaced. The French armies will thus achieve a double victory.

THE state of Spain continues to excite uneasiness. The genius of Revolution has been evoked, and will not be quiescent at the command of those who aroused it. O'Donnell, a Moderate politician, finds that it is easier to stir up than to quell a dissatisfied people. He would restrain the insurgents, now that they have accomplished his immediate purpose, but does not know how to set about the work. Espartero, who had no hand in fomenting the revolt, does not appear able to control the fierce agencies that have been called into operation. Though he approved of the barricades of Madrid, and the virtual overthrow of the Government that resulted from them, he by no means approves of the Clubs and Juntas who bore him triumphantly to the nominal leadership of affairs. They seek to govern the Government, and to drive the Revolution to extremes that are inconsistent either with the public tranquillity or safety, or with the existence of the Monarchy. Telegraphic despatches inform us that some of the most noisy and dangerous of them have been forcibly suppressed by the military. But the Republicans are stronger in Spain than was at first suspected; and the project of an Iberian Republic, comprising both Spain and Portugal, has more adherents than either Espartero or O'Donnell will find palatable or convenient. It was the Republican party which urged the impeachment and trial of Queen Christina; to which Espartero consented in a moment of weakness or of thoughtlessness, and which will yet produce many calamities to Spain. Queen Christina has been fortunately enabled to escape from Madrid, and proceed unmolested into Portugal. She has thereby saved Queen Isabella and her Government, the pain and the scandal of seeing her arraigned in person before the Supreme Cortes. Yet the Juntas and other provincial clubs, supported by the public sentiment, will doubtless insist that her trial shall take place in her absence. In this case the same scandals will ensue, and the throne of Isabella will be undermined. Though honest men and virtuous women in every part of Christendom disapprove of the personal conduct of Queen Christina, and of the bad example she set her unhappy daughter, it must not be forgotten that her offences as a woman are not the fit subjects for the consideration of the Cortes or any other political tribunal. If it be desirable not only to retain a monarchical form of Government in Spain, but to strengthen and consolidate it, it is not desirable to proceed to extremities against Queen Christina, which can have no other result, as they can have no other object, than to render Monarchy itself unpopular and odious. The Spaniards, however, have got rid of Queen Christina, and should be thankful for the blessing. Their solicitude should be to guard effectually against her return. This might be accomplished without the monstrous scandals that would result from her trial, either in her presence or her absence. Possibly the genius of Espartero and O'Donnell will find the means to effect this end. They have quite sufficient difficulties to contend with, without adding this to the number. They have the spirit of anarchy to reduce to submission, they have to restore the dilapidated finances of the country, they have to replace corrupt by honest functionaries, and they have to rescue the fiscal and commercial policy of the nation from the stigma of barbarism, and the very name of Spain from the reproach of being the best country in the world for the smuggler, and the very worst for the fair trader. They have, also, another danger to guard against—the danger of a bloody reaction against revolutionary violence. Already the ominous name of NARVAEZ begins to be whispered as that of the only man who has strength of will and of hand sufficient to rescue the country from anarchy. Let the Liberal Espartero, and the Moderate O'Donnell consider well what they are doing, or the Man of the Sword will supersede them both, and put an end to the growing liberties of the nation.

THE COURT.

The Court remain at Osborne, in the full enjoyment of the beautiful weather of the past few days. On Friday, the 25th ult., the Prince Consort went to Portsmouth, and reviewed the garrison on parade there under Major-General Simpson. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Kent, embarked in the *Fairy*, and proceeded to Southsea Beach to rembark the Prince. The Royal party returned to Osborne at seven p.m.

On Saturday, being Prince Albert's birthday, the band of the Royal Marines played on the terrace at a quarter to seven o'clock. The dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Baroness Lehzen, Baron Stockmar, Miss Barrington, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Sir George Couper, and Sir James Clark. Mr. Albert Smith had the honour of giving a performance in the evening, consisting of selections from his ascent of Mont Blanc, before her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the party assembled. The Marquis of Ely, Lady and the Misses Graham, Lady Frances Bruce, Lady Couper, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Denman, and Mr. Gibbs, received invitations.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Rodney, Lord and Lady Bangor and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Liddell, visited the Crystal Palace on Tuesday last.

The Duke of Devonshire has so far improved as to permit his Grace to leave his villa at Chiswick, and proceed to Chatsworth. It is understood that his Grace, after residing at Chatsworth a short time, will, if his health permit, sojourn a short period at Buxton

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have left Manheim, on the Rhine, for the Baths in Bohemia, and are not expected to return to this country until the close of the ensuing month.

Viscount Villiers has left town to join Lady Villiers at Dieppe.

The Hon. Mrs. George Anson and Miss Anson, accompanied by the Hon. E. Forester, leave this country about the middle of October, for the East Indies, to join General the Hon. George Anson, at Madras.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deaneries:* The Rev. J. Lyster to Leighlin; Rev. J. H. Stephenson to Lymphaun. *Prebendary:* The Rev. A. Fane to Yetesbury, in the cathedral church of Sarum. *Rectories:* The Rev. H. Beaumont to Fressford, near Bath; Rev. N. Davies, to West Lexden, Norfolk; Rev. G. W. Murray, M.A., to Weltonle-Wold, near Louth, Lincolnshire; Rev. L. F. Clarkson, M.A., to Molesworth, near Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Hughes to Llanwddyn, near Oswestry; Rev. W. H. Lyon, to Chorley, near Sherborne, Dorset; Rev. C. A. Moore to Romsey, Hants; Rev. J. M. Rice to Wye, near Ashford, Kent; Rev. Dr. Rushton to Blackburn.

NEW BISHOPRIC IN AUSTRALIA.—The consent of Sir George Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been obtained for the immediate erection of a Bishopric for Western Australia, the seat of which shall be at Perth.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. R. J. Thomas, on retiring from the curacy of St. Peter's, Hammersmith, has recently received from the parishioners, as a testimonial of affection and esteem, a silver inkstand, and a purse containing 100 sovereigns. He has subsequently been appointed chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Leigh.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BLOCKADE OF THE WHITE SEA.—Official notice has been received from Archangel that the ports of the White Sea have been declared in a state of blockade from the 12th ult. A period of fifteen days would be allowed for vessels to leave the ports in that sea.

THE War-office has made nine sergeant-majors, five sergeants, three quartermaster sergeants, four colour, and one company sergeantensigns without purchase.

DIVISION OF PRIZE-MONEY.—Proclamation was made on Monday, in the customary form, at the Royal Exchange and Horse Guards, agreeably to the recent Order in Council with respect to army prize-money derived from conjoint expeditions with the navy, that the net proceeds of the share assigned to the army will be divided in the following manner:—The Commander-in-Chief, one-fourth of one-tenth part of the net proceeds. First-class general officers commanding divisions, and other officers holding equivalent staff appointments; second class other general officers, and all other officers, &c., holding equivalent staff appointments, the remaining three-fourths of one-tenth part of the net proceeds; the same to be so divided that a general officer of the first class shall receive one-half more than a general officer in the second class. Field-officers, first-class colonels, and brevet lieutenant-colonels and other officers holding staff appointments equivalent thereto, second class brevet lieutenant-colonels, not holding an appointment qualifying them to share in the preceding class of field-officers, and all majors, regimental or brevet, and all other officers holding appointments equivalent thereto, one-eighth of the remainder of the net proceeds; the same to be so divided that a field-officer of the first class shall receive one-half more than the second class. The remainder of the net proceeds will be distributed in the following order:—First class, captains and officers entitled to share that rank, 35 shares; second class, subalterns, 20 shares; third class, sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, staff sergeants, and others holding equivalent rank, 10 shares; fourth class, sergeants, eight shares; fifth class, corporals, four shares; sixth class, private soldiers, drummers, and trumpeters, three shares.

TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—Between the 28th of Feb. and the 24th of August, in the present year, 363 officers and 10,850 non-commissioned officers and men were embarked at Cork for different stations. Not the slightest accident occurred; and from among that large number only three soldiers were intoxicated.

DRAFTS AWAITING EMBARKATION.—Eight officers and 220 non-commissioned officers and privates are waiting at Cork for transport to convey them to the Crimea or Turkey. Three officers and 203 men of the 13th Light Infantry, with 3 officers and 72 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 92nd Highlanders, will sail in the *Poictiers* for Gibraltar forthwith.

MANUFACTURE OF ROCKETS BY MACHINERY.—In the month of March last the demand for the munitions of war for her Majesty's sea and land forces became so great that, although the workmen in the Woolwich laboratory department were employed from five o'clock in the morning until eleven at night, and many of them for the whole night during two nights in the week and often on Sunday, it was found that they could not accomplish the orders given to them to execute within the required time. On the appointment of Capt. Boxer—an artillery officer of great scientific acquirements, who had devoted much of his time to practical experiments connected with the artillery, and invented the Boxer tubes now in general use in the rocket service—to be Firemaster in the laboratory department, he turned his attention to the introduction of machinery as a means of performing much of the work that was at that time executed by the skilful mechanic. Capt. Boxer having matured his plans to a certain extent, with the concurrence of the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance, proceeded to Manchester, placed himself in communication with some of the most eminent machine-makers in that large manufacturing town, and ordered machinery to be constructed according to his views of what was most requisite and most eligible for executing the work of the fire department. He has now had the satisfaction, during the last two months, of witnessing the machinery put up, and executing every order with promptitude and dispatch by the simple aid of unskilled labourers, or boys with no mechanical knowledge, who can now produce in many cases five times the quantity of work in a day that had hitherto been accomplished by the most skilful artisans by manual labour only. Besides the great saving, all the work is executed with a correctness which it was never possible to obtain from the most capable workman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading	Thermometer: Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Aug. 25	30 125	71 0	51 0	59·2	− 0 7	66	N.N.W.	0 00
„ 26	30 305	75 5	43 0	58 9	− 0 9	73	N.	0 00
„ 27	30...62	78 0	54 0	65 7	+ 5 9	73	N.	0 00
„ 28	30 578	81 0	60 5	70 5	+ 11 6	67	N.	0 00
„ 29	30 588	82 8	51 0	67 2	+ 7 9	70	CALM.	0 00
„ 30	30 311	83 2	51 5	67 4	+ 8 2	70	E.N.	0 00
„ 31	30 128	74 0	53 5	64 2	+ 5 3	79	N.	0 00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the barometer has been high during the week, and ranged between 30·1 to 30·4 at the hight of eighty feet above the level of the sea. The mean reading of the barometer for the week was 30·2 inches.

The temperature, on the first two days, was at about its average for the season. It increased on Sunday, and was 6 degrees in excess; and still further increased on Monday, whose temperature was 12 degrees in excess (the night of this day was warm, as well as the day); and the remaining days of the week were from 5 to 8 degrees in excess.

The mean temperature of the week was 64½°; being 5½° above the average.

The highest temperature occurred on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nearly 80° on each day. The lowest occurred on Saturday, and was 45°. Thus the range of temperature during the week was 40°.

The mean daily range of temperature was 26°. It was as large as 33½° on the 30th, and of 31½° on the 29th and 30th.

The weather during the week has been fine, the reading of the barometer has been unusually high. The air has been in very little motion, particularly in low situations, and at times the atmosphere has been very misty, obscuring objects at short distances, particularly near the river Thames.

Lewisham, September 1, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending August 26, the births of 1638 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; of these, 836 were boys, and 782 were girls. The number of deaths registered within the same period was no less than 2089, exceeding the number of births by 451. The average number of deaths in the same week, for the preceding ten years, was 1554. The excess, beyond the increase of population, was 1225. The prevailing epidemic has produced an excess, amounting to 814, above the corrected average. From cholera the deaths in last week were 867—of which 276 were children, 488 in the prime of life, and 111 aged; and from diarrhœa were 214—of which number 166 were children. In the corresponding week of 1849 cholera carried off 1279 persons. In the present summer its weekly progress is traced in the following numbers—5, 26, 133, 369, 644, 720, and 867. In the first seven weeks of the epidemic of 1849 the deaths were 9, 22, 42, 49, 124, 159, and 389. In that year it encountered about the end of May, but in the fourth week of August it had reached to 2486, a higher rate of mortality than the disease which now prevails has yet attained. The number of persons who have already died of cholera in the present epidemic in the metropolitan districts, is 2783; but 1706 of the number have fallen on the low grounds of London, out of 894,119 people, whose dwellings are not ten feet above the Thames; 705 have died out of 648,615 on ground extending from 10 to 40 feet above the same level; and only 372 out of 1,070,371, who live on ground exceeding 40 feet above the same level. The mortality from cholera at the three elevations is, therefore, at less than 10 feet, 1 in 950; between 10 and 40 feet, 1 in 920; and at elevations exceeding 40 feet, only 1 in 2100. Last week 1022 males, and 1017 females died, distributed at three different periods of life, as follows:—Less than 15 years, 965; exceeding 60 years, 268; and between those ages, 776.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An interesting lecture, combining abstruse science with a delightful mode of explanation, was delivered here on Monday last, by the Rev. Professor Haden Powell, Vice President of the Royal Society, the subject being "On the Physical Cause of the Procession of the Equinoxes." The title refers to a fact first discovered by Hipparchus, viz., the attraction of the sun and moon on the protuberant portion of the earth, which, as is well known, is an oblate spheroid, or a globe, somewhat flattened at the poles. The chief interest of the lecture, however, was centered in a beautiful piece of apparatus, constructed at the expense of the resident director, Mr. J. H. Pepper, with a view to afford a practical illustration of the principle known as the precession of the equinoxes; the lecturer explaining in detail what exactly what occurred and was visible in the model before them took place in the mighty bulk of the earth which we inhabit.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—The managing committee of the Junior United Service Club, in Waterloo-place, Regent-street, have resolved to entirely rebuild the Club-house, so that it may be more in keeping with similar structures in the locality.

MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The new act to extend the rights enjoyed by the graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in respect to the practice of physic, to the graduates of the University of London, has been printed. By virtue of this Act graduates in the University of London are allied to practise physic in the same manner as graduates of the other Universities.

BOROUGH HOP-MARKET.—On Tuesday a gold-laced hat was awarded to Mr. Jeremiah Smith, of Springfield-hall, Rye, Sussex, in consideration of having sent to market the first parcel of new hops, which was sold by George Russell and son, at £28 per cwt.

GAS EXPLOSION.—Shortly before twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning an explosion of gas, which created great alarm in the City, occurred on the premises of Mr. Amadio, optician, No. 7, Throgmorton-street. Several persons were passing at the time the accident occurred, and one or two sustained some injuries. A gentleman named Hamilton was blown with violence against the wall on the opposite side of the way; while another gentleman who was struck down by the shock was taken into the Dartford gunpowder-offices opposite for safety. Mr. Amadio's shop-front was blown out, and his valuable stock-in-trade was scattered in all directions. Immediately after the explosion the back of the house took fire, but it was speedily subdued.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOWER THAMES-STREET.—On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Bates, Brothers, and Co., No. 125 and 126, Lower Thames-street, wholesale druggists. Property to a very large amount was destroyed; and the most remarkable circumstance connected with the outbreak is that it commenced near the same spot, on the same premises, six years ago. The discovery was made by some men passing the warehouse in Thames-street to go to Billingsgate-market. They had scarcely time to acquaint the police when the flames burst out with terrific fury. The reflection of the fire was the means of alarming nearly the whole metropolis, and several thousand persons were attracted to the spot. The engines of the London Fire Brigade, from Watling-street, Farringdon-street, and St. Mary Axe, quickly arrived with a powerful body of men, followed by twelve parish engines and the West of England, who, with numerous auxiliaries, speedily got to work, and rendered great assistance, with a plentiful supply of water from the main of the New River. The flames, however, spread with such rapidity that it became necessary to send for the two floating engines, which were brought from Southwark-bridge station. They did good service, though worked under disadvantage, on account of the great length of hose that had to be laid along the shore, and the fire was not extinguished till the premises were burnt down. So great was the crowd, that the street had to be barricaded during the day, and a large body of police were kept on duty to prevent vehicles from passing over the hose of the engines. The total loss is estimated at more than £25,000.

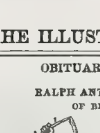
DESTRUCTION OF A CHAPEL BY FIRE.—The large Independent Chapel, formerly belonging to the late Rev. Dr. Cox, and situate at the Triangle, Mare-street, Hackney, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The fire was discovered by the organist while engaged in tuning the organ, from which, or from a part of the gallery immediately contiguous, flames were seen to issue. In less than a quarter of an hour the whole edifice was on fire, the roof having fallen before the arrival of the first engine. The entire loss is estimated at about £10,000, partly covered by insurance.

THE "CITY OF GLASGOW."—Some fragments of the lost steamship were seen by a master of a British vessel, on the 25th inst., in lat. 41°56, lon. 56.05. They consisted of a chest marked "City of Glasgow," in a wreath of laurel. A plank about twelve feet long belonging to the ship, and having some letters on it, which at the time could not be read, was near the chest.

THE CHOLERA PANIC IN FRANCE.—In some parts of the south of France, not a day passes without the news of some Government functionary, often a very important one, having deserted his post. The manager of the *Provence*, a newspaper printed at Aix, has written a circular to his subscribers, informing them that, all the editors and printers being absent in consequence of the epidemic, the publication of the journal is suspended. Marshal Magnan has issued an order of the day, exhorting the troops under his command not to endanger their health by eating unripe, or otherwise unwholesome fruit.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

RALPH ANTHONY THICKNESSE, ESQ., M.P., OF BEECH HILL, CO. LANCASTER.



THE death of this gentleman, M.P. for Wigan and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, occurred on the 22nd ult., at Harrogate, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Thicknesse, the representative of a very ancient family, was only son of the late Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., of Beech Hill, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of John Woodcock, Esq., of Newburgh, county Lancaster. He was born in 1800; and married, in 1828, Mary-Anne, daughter of Thomas Woodcock, Esq., of Bank House, near Wigan, by whom he leaves issue.

He sat in Parliament for Wigan since 1847, always supporting the Liberal party.

RANDALL McDONNELL, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who died on the 14th ult., at his residence, in Glenarif, county Antrim, in the eighty-second year of his age, was the fifth son of John McDonnell, of Glenarif, whose grandfather Coll retired there after the death of his father, the celebrated Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander McDonnell, better known as Coll Kitto, who commanded Lord Antrim's Irish, under the Duke of Montrose, in Scotland, in the Great Civil War, and was afterwards slain in the Battle of Knockna-Noss, county Cork. Of this General, the present representative is the Right Hon. Alexander McDonnell, of Tyrone-house, Dublin, the cousin of the gentleman whose death is here recorded. The McDonnells of Glenarif descended from the Lords of the Isles, who were allied by ties of blood and marriage to the Stuarts, Kings of Scotland.

Randall McDonnell, Esq., the subject of this notice, married a niece of Alexander McDonnell, Esq., of Glassmullin. By this lady, who survives him, he leaves three daughters and two sons: the latter are Alexander, of Great Denmark-street, Dublin; and John, a Captain in the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and a distinguished officer in the late Kaffir War.

RALPH BERNAL, ESQ.

THIS gentleman—so well known as Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons—was a barrister; and was first returned to Parliament as member for Lincoln; and afterwards, in 1820, for Rochester, which city he represented for very many years, until 1852. Mr. Bernal was a Whig, and declared himself, in 1837, a reluctant convert to the Ballot. He was also a writer of literary taste, and a contributor to the Annuals and such like publications. He married a daughter of Dr. White, of Chatham Dockyard. He died intestate: his son is Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex, who assumed the additional surname of Osborne by Royal license in 1844, on his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart.

Mr. Ralph Bernal, the subject of this notice, died a few days since, after a brief illness, much and generally lamented. Mr. Bernal, as Chairman of Committees of the whole House of Commons, discharged the onerous and delicate duties of that office so as to earn for himself the respect of all classes of politicians.

THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL LAUDERDALE MAULE, M.P.

LETTERS from Constantinople announce the death, by cholera, on the 1st ult., of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Maule, M.P. for Forfarshire, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. The gallant officer, who retired, on half-pay, from the command of the 79th Regiment about two years since, was appointed one of the Assistant-Adjutants-General on the formation of the Staff of the Army which, it is well known, is at Gallipoli. He was born 25th March, 1807—the second son of the late Lord Panmure, and, was, consequently, brother and heir-presumptive of the present Peer. By his decease, a seat for Forfarshire, the Surveyor Generalship of the Ordnance, and an appointment on the Adjutant-General's staff, fall vacant. Colonel Maule was not married.

BREVET-MAJOR LEVINGE, R.A.

THIS accomplished and popular officer died, on service in the East, of an overdose of opium, administered by himself, when suffering from diarrhœa. George Charles Rawdon Levinge, Brevet-Major Royal Artillery, was next brother of the present Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., of Knockdrin Castle, county Westmeath, being second son of the late Sir Richard, by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Stoobhy, first Lord Ranclife. At the time of his lamented death he had not quite completed his forty-second year.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUSH.

MAJOR-GENERAL William Bush, K.H., who died on the 27th ult., at his residence in Sloane-street, was a son of the Bushes of Tracey-park, Gloucestershire. The gallant officer rose, after long service, to the rank of Major-General, to which he was promoted in the last Brevet; he was made a K.H. in 1835. He was at the time of his death at the head of the London Recruiting District.

FRANCIS MORLEY, ESQ., OF MARRICK-PARK, YORKSHIRE.

THE death of this gentleman occurred at his residence, Marrick-park, near Richmond, Yorkshire, on the 3rd ult., in his 45th year. Mr. Morley married, March 10, 1836, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late John Clervaux Chaytor, of Spennithorne-hall, near Bedale, county of York, Esq., and leaves two sons and three daughters. Mr. Morley was a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and late Captain of the North York Regiment of Militia.

The family of Morley, represented by this gentleman, was originally of Morley and Wrenington, and subsequently of Clapham and Beamsley, and is a family of great antiquity in the county of York.

CHEVALIER MELLONI.

We regret to record, from the foreign correspondence of the *Morning Chronicle*, the death of Chevalier Macedonio Melloni, the celebrated natural philosopher, which occurred at Portici, near Naples, on the 11th ult., in consequence of a severe attack of cholera. M. Melloni was only fifty-three years of age. He was born at Parma, and he had been appointed in 1829 director of the Meteorological Observatory on the summit of Mount Vesuvius by the King of the Two Sicilies, to whom he had been recommended by Arago and Baron von Humboldt. Although he never interfered in Neapolitan politics, in 1850 he was suddenly dismissed, and ordered to leave the country. The latter part of this sentence was remitted, on the application of Count Brokausen (the Prussian Minister at the Neapolitan Court at that time); and when M. Melloni was annoyed from the Chief of Public Instruction, Canonico d'Apuzzo—the author of the famous "Catechismo," with which Mr. Gladstone made the English public so well acquainted—on what grounds he was dismissed, the Canonico answered that there was no accusation against him, but that he must recollect he was "an Italian celebrity!" M. Melloni is deeply regretted throughout the whole of the Italian peninsula, both on account of his great scientific genius, and of his noble heart. He was well known by all scientific men in England, and was on intimate terms with Professor Faraday and Dr. Brewster. The Royal Society have conferred upon him more than once the gold Rumford medal.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Hon. and Right Rev Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, has been proved under £14,000 personalty, which he has left to his widow.—The late Alderman Hooper, for the ward of Queenhithe, has left personalty amounting to £40,000.—The late Hugh Barton, Esq., of Straffan, Kildare, has died possessed of personalty in this country estimated at £100,000.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The learned archæologists, the Prince de Saint Elia and M. Cavallero, have just made a curious discovery in Italy. It was said that formerly a submarine communication existed between the main land of the city of Syracuse, and the little island of Ortigia. The communication has just been found by the gentlemen mentioned above. It is an aqueduct, the foundations of which are 110 palms (about 28 feet) deep in the ground, and 15 feet below the bottom of the sea. By this aqueduct the waters of the celebrated fountain of Arethusa were conveyed to Ortigia.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN NEW GRANADA.

(From our Private Correspondent).

HAVING for years past derived much pleasure and entertainment from your interesting Journal, the value of which is so much enhanced by its happy and well-executed illustrations of scenes and passing events in all quarters of the globe, it occurs to me that you may possibly like to receive, from an authentic source, a brief description of what has lately transpired in this part of South America (New Granada), and which may, perhaps, prove interesting to some of your readers, although the attention of the majority will naturally be directed at the present time to the far more important and exciting scenes in the East. However, should you deem this short account of any interest, or worthy a place in your columns, I will endeavour to give it as briefly as possible.

Bogotá, as your readers will be aware, is the capital of the republic of New Granada, and the seat of Government. During the last few years the country has enjoyed comparative tranquillity, under the successive administrations of three Presidents—viz., the Generals Herran, Mosquera, and Lopez; and all trusted that the successor, General Obando, would have gone through his term of office with equal éclat. Unfortunately, however, this expectation was not to be realised, as on the morning of the 17th April last, the inhabitants of the capital were astounded by the intelligence, that during the night General Melo (Commander-in-Chief of the troops), had taken effectual measures to change the order of things; by the establishment of a species of Dictatorship, naming the President Obando, as "Jefe Supremo" of the nation. This step would appear to have been taken with the view of changing the new Constitution, which had almost entirely annulled the powers and privileges of the President. At daybreak, therefore, of the 17th April, the "Plaza Mayor" was filled with troops, united to the "artesanos," all under arms; whilst discharges of artillery announced to the people the unexpected change in their Government. Subsequently a deputation was formed from amongst the leaders in the revolution to wait upon the President, acquainting him with what had taken place, and to obtain his acquiescence to the act. He, however, it would appear, did not sanction the movement, although it is supposed by some that he was the prime mover in the whole affair; and got General Melo and his officers to take the prominent part; but the result was that the President was placed under a nominal arrest; and his colleagues in office, who had also refused to recognise what had been done, being likewise arrested, and placed in strict confinement—the President remaining in the Palace, and the Ministers Plato, Barriga, and Pinson were sent to the barracks. General Melo meanwhile declared himself at the head of a Provisional Government until a Convention could be called and further measures taken. As the Session of Congress had not yet closed, and some of the members had rendered themselves unpopular, with the party now in power, some few were apprehended, and others took refuge under the flags of the different foreign legations, together with several of the influential inhabitants, and wealthy merchants of the place; and amongst others who sought protection in the United States Legation, was Señor Obaldia, the Vice-President of the Republic. Amidst the alarm which at first prevailed, and the excitement attending it, it must be admitted that proper precautions were taken to preserve tranquillity in the city, although subsequently, with the object of exacting forced loans or contributions, much severity, and even tyranny, has been exercised towards several respectable persons, who were thrown into dungeons, and treated with the greatest rigour, because they refused to pay up what was demanded of them. One of these parties (Don Raimundo Santamaria) was released, partly by the influence of friends, but more from a fear of his paying to the extent of some £1200 sterling, and others in a similar manner.

A day or two after the revolution broke out, two Generals, named Herrera and Franco (the former was elected, last Congress, a "Designado," or President elect, an office periodically given in the event of the President's death, or other casualty) made their escape from the city, and in a short time succeeded in raising a considerable force in favour of the Constitutional Government; and, had their plans been prudently concerted and carried on, no doubt by this time Melo's party would have been overthrown, and peace re-established; but, owing to the want of daring of General Franco, who, it seems, prevailed upon Herrera, against his will, to march upon the town of Cipaquirá (ten leagues from this, and a place of great importance, being the locality of the salt mines, which produce to the Government some 40,000 dollars monthly), they were defeated in this, their first attempt; as, on their advanced guard entering the town, they were fired upon from the windows of the houses, and much slaughter ensued, one of the first victims being General Franco, who fell mortally wounded. Herrera himself escaped, but his troops, being chiefly recruits or volunteers, dispersed, discouraged, it may be supposed, at this repulse. However, since then, it would appear, the Constitutional Government are gaining new vigour and strength, and are now daily augmenting their forces. The town of Honda (the port of embarkation on the Magdalena river, and high road to the coast) is in possession of the Constitutional party; and General Mosquera (who lately arrived from the United States) is coming up with a considerable force against the capital; to be joined by other troops from the province of Antioquia, and forces from the south under General Lopez. Meantime, the Vice-President, as also the Ministers, who, as before stated, were under arrest, contrived to make their escape.

General Melo (in charge of the Provisional Government) is encamped with his troops on the plains of Bogota, a few leagues from the city, so that something decisive between the two parties may shortly be expected; and it is supposed the result will be the re-establishment of the Constitutional authorities; although there are doubtless many difficulties to overcome, as Melo has under his command many of the veteran troops, and he has so far shown himself to be a man of intelligence and capacity, and will of course do his best to maintain his position.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that the country in general must suffer severely from this revolution, whichever party may gain the day: and, at present, things are in a deplorable state—all operations, whether commercial or agricultural, being, for the time, completely paralysed, and the Treasury quite exhausted. Deeply is it to be lamented that a country whose natural resources are so great, and, if properly developed, almost inexhaustible, should thus suffer by these too frequent revolutions, which, productive of no good to the people, tend only to destroy confidence here, and their credit as a nation abroad.

CAREER OF A YANKEE.—The career of Mr. Thayer, the originator of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, is a remarkable instance of perseverance. Until nineteen years of age he was a labourer upon a little farm in the interior of Massachusetts. He then conceived the idea of educating himself, and, tying his few clothes in a cotton handkerchief, he placed the bundle on a canal-boat, and walked to the terminus of the canal, where he reclaimed the bundle, and continued his walk some miles further, to a neighbouring village, where was situated a school of preparation for the University. Supporting himself there by manual labour, and sleeping at first in a garret, he so fitted himself as to be able to pass examination in all but mathematics, and was admitted to Brown University, on condition of bringing himself up in that branch before the end of the first term. There being two spare days before the beginning of term, he stripped off his coat and hired himself to dig post-holes, by which he earned enough to buy a bed and a table, and a chair for his room, and the few books he would immediately want. In this way also he went through the University, and, though entirely unaided, graduated at the close with high honours, and with £20 in his pocket. With this he began life as a school teacher eight or ten years since, and is now the possessor of a handsome competency.

By the Swedish Diet the House of Peasants proposes a petition to the King to take measures in conjunction with the Diet, to prevent the Aland Islands from returning to Russian dominion.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF SULIN

DRAWN BY LIEUTENANT MONTAGU

THE COAST OF SULINA.

LETTERS from the head-quarters of the Allied army of the 12th ult. mention various unmistakeable signs which show that the army was about to move. This was not inferred so much from the secret conferences of Generals—the hasty despatches flying between Rustchuk and Varna, and between Varna and Constantinople—the uneasy movements of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from Therapia to Stamboul and back again—the activity of Aides-de-Camp, and the fussiness of the Staffs, as from the more obvious fact that, day after day, French and English war-steamers and transports were arriving there, with large horse-boats in tow, fit for landing men and horses and guns. A n of a peculiar but useful kind of vessel had been constructed at Constant and elsewhere for our use, and sent up to Varna. Each vessel consists of the large Turkish boats of the Bosphorus (which are about fifty fe and about eight feet broad) fastened together and planked over at

WRECK

LIGHTHOUSE.
WHITE BUOY.

will have a division of transports for its special service and carriage, and each division of transports will be convoyed by a squadron of ships of war. This grand fleet consists of steamers of a magnitude, burden, and speed hitherto unknown in any operation of war—of such vessels as the *Himalaya*, the *Simla*, the *Emu*, the *Hydaspes*, the *Melbourne*, the *Victoria*, the *Orinoco*, the *Avon*, the *City of London*, the *Emperor*, the *Colombo*, the *Tonning*; and of sailing-vessels which would constitute a formidable navy of themselves alone. Our men-of-war steamers could probably land 20,000 men in their boats in two hours! The artillery at Varna, on the 13th, under General Cator, consisted of the siege-train (30 guns out), commanded by Captain Cambier (*vice* Finde, gone home sick); the Royal Horse Artillery, C Strangways; the Artillery of the Light Division, Colonel Dacres; of the Division, Colonel Lake; of the Second Division, Colonel Dupuis; and Third Division, Colonel Pitzmayer. Each division has 12 field guns att to it, so that there were 48 field-guns in all. There were besides, 12 gu

"CATON" AT ANCHOR.

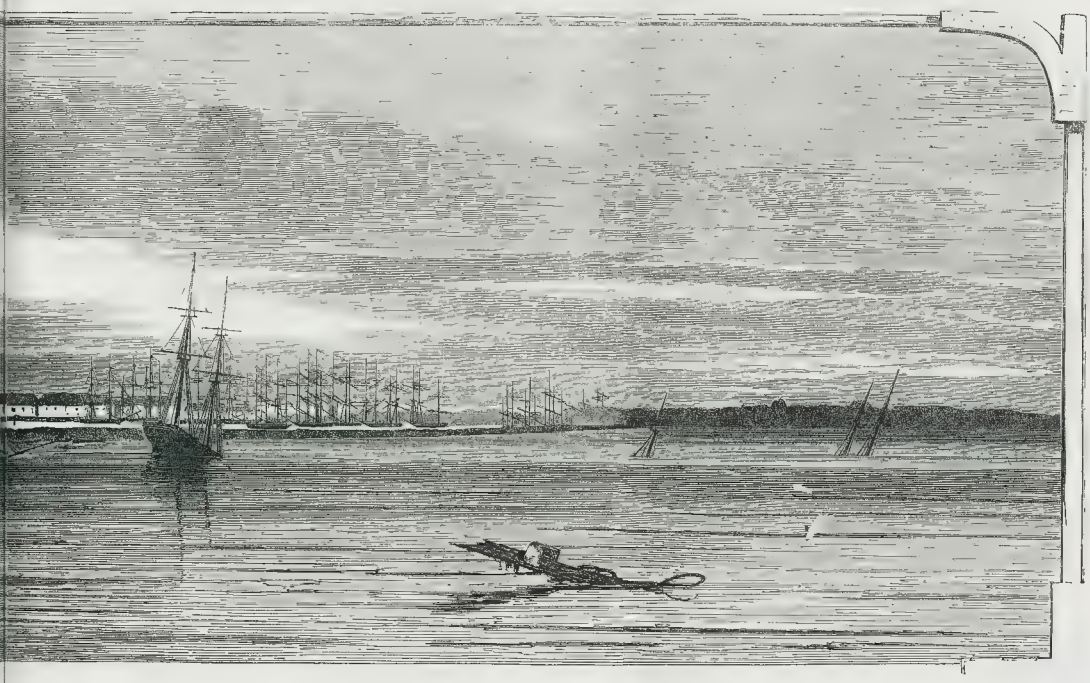
SHIPS IN LAND.

, H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

WRECKS. WRECK. RED BEACON.

e is a light kind of raft formed, not drawing more than a foot of d capable of landing two heavy guns and their men, or of carrying 0 men with the greatest ease. The quantity of stores was enormous, the large steam transports were ordered to supply themselves with six rovisions for the number of men which each is calculated to carry.

The manufacture of fascines and gabions continued with the utmost activity among all the divisions, and fatigue parties were working at them with increased energy. The men of several divisions were being trained in throwing up field-works, and in the use of the fascine and gabion when made. At the office of Admiral Boxer, at Constantinople, the programme of operations for a large fleet of transports had been prepared. They are divided into ships for the Light Division, No. 1; for the 1st Division, division No. 2; for the 2nd Division, division No. 3; and for the 3rd Division, divison No. 4; each with its distinctive flag, so as to prevent confusion, and each under the command of a naval officer. Thus, each division of the army



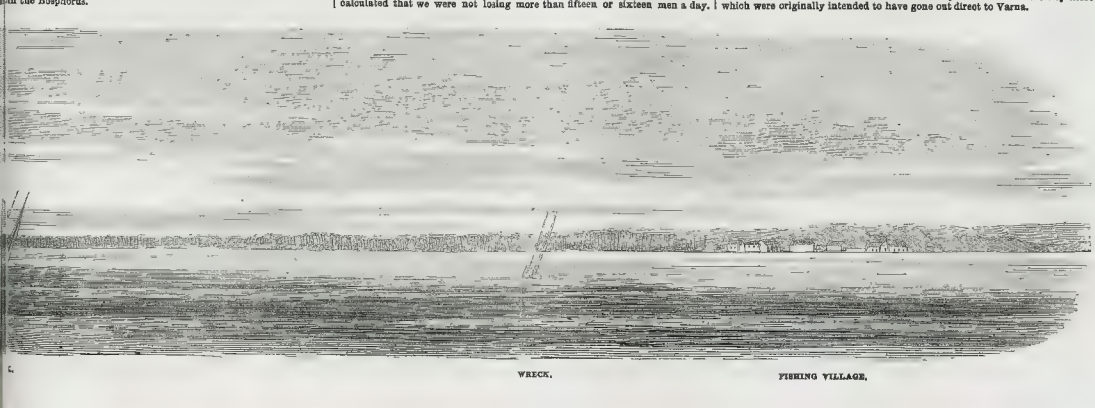
WRECK.

EL.

Horse Artillery—the latter were 6 and 9-pounder guns. It was that our boats would suffice to land these 56 guns at one trip; but es for landing the heavy siege-guns was not so evident. The French had not all arrived at Constantinople, but it was stated some of it tin the Bosphorus.

We are glad to learn that the cholera is on the decrease. The numbers of the dead were diminishing every day; the admissions into the general hospital (English) had fallen to about five a day, and the deaths to four a day; and, taking the average proportion of deaths through the whole division, it was calculated that we were not losing more than fifteen or sixteen men a day.

As it has been found that those regiments which have been lately abroad have been less sickly than the regiments which have come out direct from England, it has been resolved that regiments from Malta, the Cape, and Gibraltar shall be sent on to Varna, and that their places shall be taken by those which were originally intended to have gone out direct to Varna.



WRECK. FISHING VILLAGE.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF SULINA, AND THE ADJACENT COAST.

The View engraved upon the preceding page is from a sketch made by Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, H.M.S. *Retribution*, a short time previous to the destruction of Sulina, by the *Spitfire*. The many wrecks show the dangers of the navigation at this point—the Sulina mouth of the Danube—especially where there is little water on the bar; but the recent visit of the *Spitfire* proves these dangers to have been greatly exaggerated.

Sulina is at present desolation personified. Since Captain Parker's death, the whole of the town has been burnt, in order that it might not afford cover to the Cossacks. The lighthouse and the church, a wooden building, alone remain. There are blackened beams marking the site of the town on the south side of the mouth, and a dismantled work on the north side. Between the two oscillate and drift perpetually an enormous number of pieces of wreck and wrecked vessels, their masts forming various angles with the stream. Dogs and cats, of every grade of leanness, are the permanent occupants of the place, and frequently a party of Cossacks (when the coast is clear) takes a survey from the summit of the lighthouse. Lower down, a meagre supply of trees rises occasionally from the low swampy shore.

A Correspondent states:—"The whole of the inhabitants of Sulina have retreated on Tultcha. There is no doubt but that they are a set of marauding ruffians, and practise all kinds of extortion on the many ships that pass out the Sulina mouth, through the year. Before taking their final departure, they went on board a Dutch galliot, lying quietly in the river, and plundered her of everything. These fellows are Greeks, of the Ionian and Albanian class."

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

English artists are mourning the loss of an old friend. On the 29th of August, in the house in which he had lived for a quarter of a century —No. 29, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury—died William Brockedon, artist, author, and inventor. He had been long ailing; the death, some five years ago, of an only son—a young man of high promise—told greatly upon him; but the immediate cause of his death was from gall-stone. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

Mr. Brockedon was a native of Totness, in Devonshire, where his father was a watchmaker. When very young he evinced a liking for all mechanical pursuits; and, long before quitting Totness, he is said to have made several useful inventions that attracted attention beyond the waters of his native Dart. But another study occupied much of his spare time when a boy. He was irrecoverably an artist in his tenth year—dreaming of great pictures he was never destined to paint, and foreseeing a reputation as an artist which he was never to attain. Devonshire had lately produced Sir Joshua Reynolds and James Northcote, and was now about to add to its worthies in the same school Benjamin Haydon, Charles Eastlake, and William Brockedon—all three to be heard of hereafter.

In his twenty-fourth year Mr. Brockedon found his way to London, took lodgings at No. 12, Frith-street, Soho, and sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year two small portraits—"Mr. Prout, of Plymouth," and "Mr. Holdsworth, M.P." They attracted little attention; but still he was not disheartened, and the next year sent another and more ambitious work—"Portrait of Miss S. Booth, as *Juliet*"—of which we have heard artists of name speak with greater approbation than they would now probably award to it, were the picture once more before them.

His ambition advanced as he grew older—some of his subjects revealing great daringness of pencil. Thus, we find him painting and exhibiting "Ossian Relating the Fall of Oscar to Malvina;" "Adam and Eve Lamenting over the Dead Body of Abel;" "Christ Instituting the Sacrament;" Psyche Borne by Zephyrs;" "L'Allegro;" "The Deluge;" "Raphael introduced by his Father to the Duchess of Urbino;" and "Milton Asleep in a Garden in Italy, observed by a Lady, who writes some lines on his appearance, which she leaves in his hand." These were varied by subjects less daring and comprehensive; by a few portraits, including one of the late Sir Alexander Burns; and by foreign landscapes—such as the "Plains of Italy seen from the Col de Viso;" and, better still, a "View in the Southern Alps, with the Source of the River Po."

Mr. Brockedon was a great traveller—commencing, not as others in early life, but in his mid career. His favourite homes were among the Alps, whose passes he has made known to us by a very accurate and agreeable work, in which pen to hand and pencil to the graces of the pencil. It was in Brockedon's company that Murray acquired a taste for travel, that led to so many useful Handbooks; and it was in Brockedon's company that Layard first gratified that ardour of inquiry to which we owe the discoveries at Nineveh.

But it is not as an artist that Mr. Brockedon will be hereafter remembered, though his "Passes of the Alps" is no common book: some of his mechanical inventions will perpetuate his name. He turned india-rubber to other useful purposes than artistic ones; and all but abolished corks from our wine and beer cellars. He coined power of pluming by a screw press, and made the best black-lead now to be procured, as the mine is exhausted. But his most ingenious invention was that of jewel boring for wire-drawers—a most useful process, by which he should have made a rapid fortune. But it was the fate of Mr. Brockedon always to be within an ace of discovering some invention by which he was to become rich, and his name to be identified with a discovery of permanent importance. He was not, however, unrewarded by his discoveries, and is understood to have died richer than his father, the old watchmaker, foresaw would be his lot.

On the day on which our paper appears, Mr. Brockedon will be laid by the side of his first wife, in the burial-ground of St. George the Martyr, in Bloomsbury. He has left a widow and an only daughter. Let us add, that the Graphic Society—a still existing and useful institution—originated with William Brockedon; and that pictures from his pencil are to be seen in Dartmouth Church, in the Guildhall at Exeter, and in the Great Hall at Christ's Hospital.

The names of two well-known collectors of rare things are to be seen in the obituaries of the present week—Mr. John Wilks, of Finsbury-square, and Mr. Ralph Bernal, of Eaton-square—both ex-members of Parliament. Mr. Wilks collected books and MSS.—his books he sold some few years ago; but his autographs, with some few exceptions, he is understood to have kept pretty well intact. Mr. Bernal delighted in Raphael ware, and Venetian and Swiss glass. His collections in this way are most remarkable. Indeed his house in Eaton-square is literally crammed with the choicest examples of mediæval art, mixed with rare French miniatures of historical personages: the result of an eager and active inquiry for such things spreading over a period of forty years. Both collections, it is understood, will come to the hammer some time next spring. Collectors have empty purses just at present.

The result of the sale of the late Mr. Pickering's effects and stock will be, that his estate will pay considerably more than twenty shillings in the pound. Why, then, was he made a bankrupt? But it is now too late to regret an erroneous step. Poor William Pickering, to whom we owe so many excellent books, lies cold in the Cemetery at Kensal-green.

This is rather a mournful column of talk this week. Let us, therefore, wind up by recording that her Majesty was pleased to request that Mr. Albert Smith would entertain Prince Albert at Osborne, on his birthday, on Saturday last. Mr. Smith did so; and varied his excellent entertainment so much, that the Court laughed as it has not laughed, we suspect, since the last Court Revels, in the reign of King Charles II. What would not our first three Georges have given to have had Mr. Albert Smith at Kensington or St. James's, instead of those dull Poets-Laureate—Mr. Nahum Tate, Mr. Lawrence Eusden, and Mr. Colley Cibber?

LITERATURE.

History of Russia, from the Foundation of the Empire by Rourick to the Close of the Late Hungarian War. By Alphonse Rabbe and J. Duncan, B.A. Vol. II. Herbert Ingram and Co., and Orr and Co. Of the first volume of this History we have already given an ample account. The able manner in which the progress of Russia is traced as far as the beginning of the present century, is M. Rabbe's share in a bipartite production of the most useful, important, and commendable character. True, even in that earlier portion, Mr. Duncan found means to increase the value of the French chronicle which he translated. He contributed to that admirably succinct compendium of the story of Russia those preliminary records which M. Rabbe had neglected, whether through oversight or through contempt. And as our countryman had thus supplied what the work wanted intrinsically—we mean a proper beginning, he now adds to it what the lapse of time has rendered equally requisite—a conclusion. Very great events, in which this country took so conspicuous a part, make this last and comparatively short era far more interesting than all the preceding Russian annals together, though wading over many long centuries. We now refer to the opening of the nineteenth century, of which the narrative places before us exactly the half.

Thus, through a number of ages, these two luminous volumes trace the whole subject, first down, and at last as the nature of things can admit; and, on closing the work, a commendation of its completeness escapes from the readers who might say—"These are the events and the concerns of five years back, and, in truth, by their results, they are the business of the present moment, the actual and universal theme of solicitude—they are all we can know on this side of the dark veil of futurity; and to this broad light, and these now urgent interests, by the regular series of facts, a chronicle so condensed, has carried us, from the distant and barbarous obscurity of the times of Rourick the Founder."

A great merit is implied in this description of work; and this description is but just and true. Many circumstances combine to make the interest of the last fifty years of Russian history, what we have said that interest was, greater we mean than the interests of all the former long records of the same empire, since it first took distinct shape among the nations. First of all, we are ourselves directly and momentously implicated in this later part of the story; whereas with the earlier Muscovite destinies—seen in the prescient eye of some profound and philosophic statesman—we were practically no more concerned than in those of China, and apparently as little as in those of the inhabitants of another planet. The liberal and noble curiosity of a scholar, would doubtless engage in researches respecting any human community; but the great rough attention of the miscellaneous public is won only by more obvious and immediate bearings in the study of history. These exist—striking, prominent, and vivid—in Russian annals of the last half-century. England was enormously taxed, and she spilled some of her best blood, undertook some of her greatest enterprises, and felt some of the keenest alternations of anxiety and of pride, that she ever experienced—all in close propinquity, and frequently in actual contact, with the proceedings which constitute, as it were, the life and fortunes of Russia, during that ever-memorable period.

But this direct association, in which the names of our statesmen, our negotiators, our military and naval heroes—some of them still living—are blended continually in the narrative, even of the opening days of the present century, with the names of the Russian characters who are more professedly the theme of our author. This direct association, this close and personal interest, which of itself would make the present volume far more attractive and profitable to us than its predecessor; this, we say, is not the only circumstance which enhances the entertainment of the perusal, and lends to it additional importance. For, in the second place, the writer has here enjoyed immensely greater facilities for the perfect discharge of his own duty. We need not insist on this point. Everybody is aware that the materials at his disposal are so ample that, here at least, there could be no danger of historical mistakes. They were not difficult to avoid; they would have been difficult to commit. In the third place, Russia itself, at this epoch, and thenceforward, stands before the reader's eye, like some object which has undergone a magical transformation. It had been esteemed a state of the fourth or fifth rank; at this epoch, it suddenly strode into the attention of Europe as a power of the first class, and, in some respects, one of the very strongest empires in the world.

Next, above all, the very particular transactions themselves which this volume relates deserve, and extort, our attention. That is the great point; that is the main difference between the earlier and the later parts of the production for which we are indebted to M. Rabbe and Mr. Duncan. Doubtless, no one carefully perusing the present condition or character of a country who had not made himself master of its former condition and character; and the first of these volumes, therefore, was absolutely necessary (not only for the sake of its own contents, but), in order to prepare for that which the present contains. And, were M. Rabbe's chronicle as dull as on the contrary it is spirited and entertaining, still, that with which Mr. Duncan continues it would reward the reader for the perusal of both.

When, in 1811, he who terrified Europe into frantic admiration for Napoleon, was strangled in the gloomy palace, now closed, which towers on the banks of the Fontanka Canal, at St. Petersburg, the Continental system of that marvellous conqueror was rent asunder in a thousand parts, as if an electric shock had shivered some vast but brittle fabric of material construction.

Then began that Titanic struggle of Napoleon, which (frequently suspended for treacherous intervals) was renewed, and must have been renewed, until, in spite of his unparalleled genius, he was entirely overthrown. No other termination of that struggle was possible, for it was a struggle not only of one power against what was virtually all mankind, but it was the struggle of a despot against the very laws of nature itself, both morally and materially. Xerxes and Napoleon are hopeful an enterprise as the Continental system, when he ordered the Hellespont to be put in chains; and Napoleon afterwards committed not a greater extravagance himself, when he thought that half a million of foreign soldiers, he were more than a match for the seasons of heaven, amid the boundless wastes of a country occupied by a race whom the succession of immemorial generations had protected efficiently against the influences under which their invaders perished. He might as well have led that mighty host to make war on the monsters at the bottom of the sea, or have sent them into living flames to fight the fabled salamander in his native element.

Naturally, much of this volume—all its earlier part—is engrossed by the career of Alexander: his alliances with England; the transient conventions with Napoleon which were extorted from him by the sword; his wrestle, in 1812, for very existence on his own soil, amid his own ice-bound fastness on the final explosion of that gigantic tempest; the victor's share in the grand concentric advance of all Europe towards Paris; and the brilliant tranquillity which, after so many storms, illumined the evening of his long and remarkable reign.

Then comes Nicholas—whose fate is still to "rede," and whose insidious moderation, for more than twenty years, has been at last flung aside, like a worn-out mask—in an evil hour for his empire. Surely, such a work as Mr. Duncan's, on such a theme, and at such a moment, must excite everybody's interest, and obtain that popularity which, for so many reasons, it deserves.

A Handbook to the Peak of Derbyshire and to the Use of the Buxton Mineral Waters; or, Buxton in 1854. By W. H. Robertson, M.D. Bradbury and Evans.

The need of a good guide-book to Buxton—one of the most celebrated watering-places in England for the cure of gout and rheumatism—has been felt by all visitors. The work before us possesses the twofold merit of being a medical, as well as a topographical, guide. The reputation which Dr. Robertson has acquired in the treatment of the diseases for which the waters of Buxton are considered to be almost a specific, renders him an authority on the medical branch of the subject, while his descriptions of local scenery, being derived from personal inspection, have the merit, not only of accuracy, but of a style of elegant simplicity seldom found in mere guide-books.

Dr. Robertson commences with an historical description of Buxton from the earliest period of its existence as a place of note down to the present year. This chapter is full of the most interesting particulars with respect to its gradual progress from a hamlet to an extensive and finely-built town. The second chapter contains an account of the drives and walks in the neighbourhood, and in all the more celebrated portions of the romantic and beautiful country known under the general appellation of "the Peak." The remainder of the book deals exclusively with the baths themselves, their origin and properties, and gives a copious analysis of their waters. The Appendix, by Miss Hawkins, a lady resident in the immediate vicinity of the town, contains a botanical commentary, and a classified list of the Flora of the Peak. To this is added a directory of distances, routes, and a list of the principal hotels and boarding-houses. The book is, besides, embellished with a map of the Peak of Derbyshire, plan of Buxton-park and Grounds, and other illustrations, which add much value to it as a work of reference.

A Shilling Cookery for the People. By Alexis Soyer. Routledge and Co.

Little need be said by way of introducing this useful book to the notice of our readers. M. Soyer having already provided for first-class epicures in his guinea volume, the "Gastronomic Regenerator;" and next, for "the wants of the easy middle-classes," in his volume entitled the "Modern Housewife," has, in the book before us, supplied a more pressing want, namely, a system of cookery for the humbler classes, among whom there is, generally speaking, a lamentable lack of economy. In the present book, notwithstanding its Franco-English style, there is a large amount of straightforward, commonsense instruction in making the most of everything—a point much needed in cookery-books. The requirements of *the class* for whom this volume is written are here specially anticipated in some 500 receipts; and a little study of its pages will enable the industrious housewife to increase the comforts of her home without adding to the expenditure, and at the same time to arrive at the best means of ensuring health and comfort. With such high recommendation the "Shilling Cookery" must rapidly attain extensive circulation; and its practical utility fully entitles it to this pre-eminence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats, rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course, or more.
NIMROD.

The York Meeting was far before any of its predecessors, and no less than 143 horses went to the post for the 32 events. The blood-stock market was also brisk, but the sale of Yellow Jack for 1000 guineas, &c., has so unsettled breeders' ideas, that Mr. Jacques considered his yearlings were quite "given away" when the nine only averaged 72 guineas, and the six foals 42 guineas. Seven of the Rawcliffe Paddock yearlings averaged 295 guineas, and the remaining twenty-two only 44 guineas. The Earl of Chesterfield gave the highest price (600 guineas) for a filly by his ancient St. Leger champion, Don John, who is, we hear, sold to go to America, whither the Earl's equally celebrated winner, Priam, migrated some twenty years ago. Don John's sale will make room for West Australian as Lord Londesborough's stud farm, which will most probably receive him at the end of this season, as his Lordship is most anxious that he should retire with unabridged honours. If, however, he stands his preparations, and the ground suits him, he is to meet Virago in the Doncaster Cup. The mare's defeat at York, over a distance very unfavourable to her, will, no doubt, make "Mr. Howard" all the more anxious that she should not shrink from a bout which will be quite as exciting as the great Voltigeur v. Flying Dutchman, and Teddington v. Kingston issues of bygone Doncaster Cup days. Bourton is an acceptor at 7 st. 10 lb. in the Great Yorkshire Handicap, as his owner was greatly dissatisfied with his Wolverhampton defeat; but no muscles can stand steeple-chasing all the spring, and fast-racing all the summer, with impunity. The racing career of his stable companion, Prime Minister, is also, we hear, come to a close. Five thousand guineas were refused for him after his flying two-year-old performances; but infirm legs and needless handicapping have left his bang and since then he has only won £880. Many think that Rifleman's running at York did not justify the estimate of his Derby chance, which Mr. and Mrs. Osbaldeston entertain. He is very much grown and improved since last year, and although he had not quite the distance to suit him, Nat only "threatened," and did not punish him at the finish. For our own parts, we thought Nettle quite the flower of the York two-year-olds. Ephesus is advertised as a sire for next season; and Hermit, "perfectly sound," is in the market for 1000 guineas. Newmarket Handicaps have just been published, and Virago and Kingston have to carry the same weight in each 8 pound.

The St. Leger is not, as yet, a brisk betting race, and the scratching of King Tom, and the downfal of the much-vaunted our Dervish, have rather plucked the heart out of it. Trapper has many friends, who think that sixteen two must be "served" over the Doncaster flat, but his foes are so inveterate that nothing can make him a favourite. He has, however, been matched against Filbert, at equal weights, in the Second October. Peck and his friends are very fond of Midsummer, who will probably be ridden by Charlton. It was said, at York, that Mr. Ivar had "declared" his mare in which case Wells would have the mount, and Scythian go to make the running for her. According to report, Scythian was fourth in the Malton Trial, while Meteora beat Acrobat for second place in it; and hence, the moment her York running was over, Mr. Ivar's trainer declared that Bolardo was certain to win the St. Leger. The respective running of the mare and Acrobat with Ivan is certainly not true to the trial, as the former received 2 lb. and hardly gave him a 3 lb. beating; whereas Acrobat, carrying his own proper weight all the way, gave him at least a 5 lb. beating, at equal weights, without being "extended." This son of Ithuriel is one of the finest-actioned and most compactly-built horses that Whitewall has turned out for many a long year, and interested more than one, who cannot forget how miserably Bolardo performed in the First Spring Meeting. It will be strange, indeed, if it proves that Lord Derby started only his fourth best animal for the great Epsom event; and if so, it will confirm the general belief, that such was Scotty's opinion in favour of Dervish, that the horses were never really tried till the middle of August. His Lordship quite made the *amende honorable* to Templeman, at York, which was nothing more than so eminent and honourable a jockey deserved; and he will ride the best of the twain at Doncaster, in case Frank Butler cannot face the requisite 8 st. 7 lbs. preparation. Autocrat is reported to be in good work, but he is out of the betting; and Calamus and Ivan seem also friendless. Some adventurous Irishman has, however, ventured a "pony" on Hanoverian, whose performances do very scanty justice to his name. The meeting, as a whole, will be attractive enough to summon scores from the moors, where sport has been very indifferent; while in many parts of the country partridge shooting (which is likely to be first-rate) has, by common consent, been delayed a week.

DERBY RACES.—Tuesday.

Grand Stand Stakes.—Falcon, 1. Little Tom, 2.
Produce Stakes.—St. Clare, 1. Ostrogoth, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate. Little Davie, 1. Pumicestone, 2.
Derwent Stakes.—Tunotheus 1. The Governess, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Vivid, 1. Katinka, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Selling Stakes. Mirabeau, 1. Uncle, 2.
Chatsworth Stakes.—The Jealous One, 1. Le Juif, 2
Chesterfield Stakes.—Fayaway, 1. Mrs. Rigby, 2.
Sudbury Stakes.—Florist, 1. Le Juif, 2.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—Tuesday.

Marks Hall Stakes.—St. Faith, 1. Bordeaux, 2.
Brentwood Stakes.—Guitar, 1. The Despised, 2.
Chelmsford Handicap.—Miss Bolton, 1. Little Naughty, 2.
Galleywood Stakes.—Vestige, 1. Verulam, 2.
Members' Plate.—John o' Bruges, 1. Adeline, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Cup St. kes.—Haokapelt, 1. Virgt'un, 2.
Stand Stakes.—Vestige, 1. St. Faith, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Sharavogue walked over.
Town Plate.—John O'Bruges, 1. Hackapelt, 2.
Champagne Selling Stakes.—Caliela f., 1. Guitar, 2.

LINCOLN RACES.—Thursday.

Brownlow Stakes.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Cherry Brandy, 2.
Lincolnshire Handicap.—Jetty Treffz, 1. Lady Vernon, 2.
Granby Stakes.—Jack Sheppard, 1. Van Winkle, 2.

FRIDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Falcon, 1. Miss Allen, 2.
Queen's Guineas.—Kingston, 1. Sharavogue, 2.
Brocklesby Handicap.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Horatio, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING

Leamington Stakes.—100 to 8 agst Haalbec (c), 8 to 1 agst Haco (c).
Derby.—25 to 1 agst Bonnie Mary (f).
St. Leger.—7 to 4 agst Bolardo (3 to 1 laid to £100), 5 to 1 agst Trapper (3), 7 to 1 agst Acrobat (c), 10 to 1 agst Scythian (c), 10 to 1 agst Midsummer (3), 25 to 1 agst Hamilton (c).
Cesarewitch.—7½ to 1 agst Muscovite (3st 5lb), 8½ to 1 agst Burlington, 33 to 1 agst Balrownie, 40 to 1 agst Star of Surrey (3).

A Concert in the Alps.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, who are at present travelling in Switzerland, recently gave an English concert in the large *salle* of a *pensionnat*, near Geneva, which was attended by several hundred peasants, attired in their native mountain costume. The English and American songs were rapturously received by the picturesque audience, many of whom stated it was the first time they had ever heard an English song.

THE NEW UNIFORMS.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

VERY recently public attention has been strongly directed to the clothing and appointments of the British troops. By unremitting perseverance on the part of the press only can it be hoped that effectual relief will be attained. None dispute the paramount necessity for immediate improvement; but months have lengthened into years since the subject was officially bruited, yet nothing has been virtually effected It is true that samples, of every conceivable shape and description, have, from time to time, been presented for approval. Ingenuity found fertile scope for invention, and manifold were the specimens submitted by those zealous in the cause. But to what beneficial results have those exertions tended? Absolutely to nothing! Dilatoriness and hesitation take the place of promptitude and decision, and our soldiers are at this moment exposed to the fatigues and dangers of a campaign cramped with unsuitable uniforms, and oppressed with cumbrous accoutrements. These, although long since condemned by general opprobrium, as objectionable, are nevertheless still issued. We are cognizant of the fact that a differently-cut coat has been decided on as applicable to the infantry of the line. But when will it be brought into wear? Of what moment is it to the soldier in the field, to know that persons daily flock to Whitehall-place to gaze on the sealed pattern of what he is informed will hereafter become his costume? To him, it matters little whether it be a suit of armour or a Guernsey frock, unless permitted to heat the breath, or otherwise, expected by the change. Small probability exists of additional comfort accruing to him by the recent regulation. Five regiments only are to be dress in the new clothing during the ensuing year: these are at present at home—viz., the 18th, 30th, 32nd, 50th, and 94th. The remainder of the Army, including those corps now in the East, more especially requiring a better supply, will not receive theirs until 1856. Comment is not needed to demonstrate the absurdity and injurious consequences to be expected by adherence to such mischievous delay. Excuse for procrastination is based on the impossibility of interference with contracts already signed, entailing loss on individuals by swerving from agreements. But if this forms the only argument in support of culpable trifling, the apology is worthless. Loss of life must happen when men, enduring inertness from lassitude or exposed to cold, and often suffering from scarcity of provisions, are clad in garments incapable of resisting rain, and of insufficient warmth to encourage the animal heat of their bodies. The material of which the clothing is made is too scant in quantity to permit the wearer the free exercise of his limbs. Additional exhaustion and unnecessary detraction from the physical powers are necessarily concomitant attendants on so reprehensible a system. Taking the result in a pecuniary view alone, disinclination to adopt improvements will entail greater expense on the country than would be the case if Government undertook to satisfy the contracts engaged in by colonels of regiments prior to the promulgation of her Majesty's warrant of the 6th of last June. A marked difference in the style of dress worn by Light Dragoons, exclusion of Lancers and Hussars, has been sanctioned; but, as the cavalry receive their clothing but every second year, instead annually, as with the infantry, it will not be made available before 1856-7. Until a fair trial has been given to the expected amelioration of annoyances, it would be unjust to hazard comparisons between what is now enforced and the promised future amendment. The Grenada memorandum just published, acknowledges the desirability of abolishing a defective costume; but to what practical purpose are such decisions pointed, if the men are debarred from enjoying the fruits of the tardily-arrived-at dictum of the authorities? The future location of the Expeditionary Force must depend upon circumstances hitherto unforeseen; but, as no probability is entertained of the army returning home prior to exposure to severe weather in the climate where they are located, nothing can justify the inactivity manifested in not supplying them with better clothing than the apology for apparel now in use. Although valuable time has been squandered, and opportunities for studying soldiers' comforts allowed to glide by unheeded, a substitute for the intended dress might readily be furnished. Warm double-breasted frock-coats and loose trousers, both composed of durable material, properly lined, and with the seams strongly sewed, could be made by contractors in very brief space of time. Colour, or uniformity, matters nothing; the paramount object being to secure good cloth, and to ensure the various portions of the garments being durably stitched together. Above all, the excellence of the great coat should preclude the possibility of its being unfitted at. Soldiers have too long been acquainted with the miserably bad covering issued by the Ordnance under that misnomer, a perfect burlesque on the article intended to be represented. An immensity has been both said and written on this prolific subject. But, although many alterations have, apparently, been made, and again, been whispered, bearing the stamp of authoritative decrees, time has exposed the fallacy of such flattering rumours. The Royal Warrant of the 6th of June has bereaved general officers on whom regiments had been bestowed from a disgraceful and onerous position, deprived of deriving a professional income from the off-reckonings, a fixed salary is determined, which will be drawn irrespective of the sum charged against the public for clothing the troops. To attain this end the press has laboured for years; but had not the aspect of the present war drawn general attention to the condition and equipment of the soldiers, the old system would have held supremacy over innovation, as of yore. As far as the warrant embraces the subject it is good, and will be received by those affected by its provisions with satisfaction. But to what extent it will benefit the soldier may be now ascertained by inspecting the sealed patterns of the intended uniforms. Judging by the specimen quoted, each man will receive his clothing fashioned in a different shape, but made from material equally objectionable as that in wear. A change will be made but without difference, excepting outward appearance. £600 per annum having been decreed to the Colonels, instead of the full sum voted by Parliament for their corps, a supposition was engendered that the grant would hereafter be appropriated towards en-uring more fitting habiliments and appointments—a groundless hallucination, too readily credited. Those conversant with the parliamentary littleness too frequently practised on the Army, appreciated the hollowness of the project at its just value. A boon was conceded drawing down popularity on the donors, but in reality leaving the parties principally concerned in no better position than heretofore. This can be readily explained. Formerly, stated sums were sanctioned for clothing the troops, varying in amount according to the different grades, but a portion only was appropriated to that specific purpose. Detailed particulars of the deductions have already been published in this journal. The balance was tacitly understood as belonging to the Colonel. In fact it was the only emolument that officer derived from his appointment. Not a shadow of reproach existed on those broad lines. Regulations were given as instructions of the Sovereign's favour in requital for long and gallant service. The sanctioned practice deserved censure, but not the officers, who were compulsorily instrumental in upholding a faulty custom. The compensation now given to Colonels amounts to *£74,000*. Should this money be allowed without infringing on the original grant, the Army may be excellently clad and appointed. If, on the contrary, a subtraction is made in order to furnish the former, it will be difficult to discover by what means either party can benefit by the warrant. It is evident by the sealed patterns that the more economical plan will be adopted. These remarks are not intended as animadversions on the *details* of the new uniforms, but solely as regards the *material*. Yet, as the dress is not to be generally issued before 1856-7, circumstances may arise suspending the change for the Army, consonant with the proverbial indecision of its rulers.

THE DISHONOURABLE DECORATIONS OF RUSSIA.—The Wallachian Council of Administration of Bucharest has ordered the confiscation of all the Russian crosses and decorations conferred on Wallachians during the Russian occupation. These crosses will be sold by auction, for the value of the gold and silver they contain, and are to be melted down. The reason of this measure is, that these decorations confer no honour on any one, as all the Montenegrin brigands wear them.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND ESPARTERO.—A well-known Spanish statesman, who recently saw the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz, received from his Imperial Majesty the warmest assurances of his good-will towards the present Government of Spain, and especially towards Espartero, whom he knew and frequently visited when both were refugees in England. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction that the General is now at the head of affairs, said that he wished he could in any way help him, and that he would certainly not interfere in Spanish affairs, but recognise any Government the Spanish nation might select, with the exception of that of Montpensier.

THE THEATRES.

THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW" AND THE DRAMA.

Nothing can, perhaps, more strongly demonstrate the reality of the revival of the drama in this country, than the fact of a serious article on the long-neglected theme having appeared in the last number of Murray's aristocratic review. We denominate the article a sparkling one, but we cannot congratulate the writer on the exactness either of his logic or his facts. Notwithstanding that the interest of his subject has culminated to a point to compel his attention to it, he seems disposed to doubt the evidence of his senses, and to discredit the possibility of English dramatic genius yet existing. It cannot exist in these times, therefore the drama is to France for it. With equal rationality, some ignorant vulgarians refer a painter's historic picture to a possible antecedent engraving—referring the engraving to they know not what, not having yet conceived the mystery of origination. If manners are brought to such a level in this civilised epoch that they offer no individual characteristics, why should the French playwright, any more than the English one, be procreant of eccentricities. How is it, too, that English equivalents for such caricatures are so readily provided by the translation in the adaptations which they manipulate for the British stage? No wonder that the astonishment of such an inconsequential writer is great on discovering that the dramatic spirit has penetrated to the suburbs of the metropolis, and is to be found in the cuttikirts of Southwark and Islington—(he has not yet made acquaintance with Marylebone) as well as in the centre of the modern Babylon. That the City, too, should have theatres and saloons, where the *gens de police* gather in cheap masses to witness dear-bought acting, confessions him as much surprise as was felt by Mr. Croker on learning there really was such a square as Bloomsbury. These things *are*, however; and we may congratulate the humble admirers of the drama that we are not the exclusives of their taste are at length acknowledged, by their betters, or their *better offs*.

The gist of the *Quarterly* article is to recommend a congress of managers in order to save themselves from the effect of competition in the importation of French pieces. Such a combination, even were it proper, is wholly impracticable. The jealousy of managers will not permit such a consummation, however devoutly to be wished. For the sake of the original drama—which, in spite of the reviewer's opinion, we still hold to be possible in England—we entertain no hope that any such divan will ever assemble. Let us not part, however, with the condescending critic in anger. The propriety of a classification of theatres we concede to be judicious. There has, indeed, been a natural tendency to such a classification already: and its current has been but slightly disturbed, and even where it has been, will soon of necessity resume its wonted tenor. The Lyceum, the Princess', the Olympic, Sadler's Wells, and the Adelphi, have been for some time appropriated to performances having specific characteristics. The last, indeed, lately attempted a higher flight, while the first has altogether halted in the contest; but we shall speedily find them restored to their normal condition, and inevitably maintaining the relations, which though sometimes apparently suspended, always really exist.

Two inductions made by the reviewer are pregnant of suggestion. One in relation to spectacle:—

The necessity for ornament is generally in an inverted ratio to the merits of the piece on which it is expended, even as the most creative poets stand least in need of the painter's aid. Rarely are Homer, Shakspeare, or Dante successfully illustrated by artists, although the same amount of imaginative skill would have been well employed upon the pages of Roger, Moore, or Campbell. Passion, provided only it finds competent representation, will make itself felt; wit and humour, meeting with fitting exponents, will excite mirthful responses. So long as Mr. Charles Kean be performed *Benedick* and *Mercutio*, it mattered little whether the scene behind him were an exact representation of a street or a garden in Venice or Messina, or whether his dress were after the fashion of France or Italy. The elder Kean attired *Othello* in a garb that no nation could claim for its own, yet no discreet adviser would have counselled him to exchange it for the cumbrous robes of a Venetian magnifico. We thought that "Macbeth," as represented last year at the Princess' Theatre, was oppressed by the succession of sombre or brilliant scenes. We liked better the old-fashioned moors and woods, and the less sumptuous banqueting-rooms. We thought that, to these we extent, "Sardanapalus" was improved. In the one the imagination was encumbered by the multitude of picture adjuncts; in the other, it was assisted by the presentation of the Tigris and the hills of Nineveh. In the former, the spectator's imagination might have been left to supply much of the material creation; in the latter, the ornament propped and enriched the original poverty of the libretto.

The other is a memorandum anent Shakspearian readings:—

If it is good to be amused, it is better to be instructed; and if the poetic drama is more justly expounded by Mrs. Fanny Kemble than by any other performers now on the boards, it is wiser to resort to her readings than to the theatre. In some degree, both lectures and readings are a compromise between the dramatic instincts inherent in our nature, and conscientious scruples as regards the theatre. The theatre is probably affected by these causes more in the quality than the number of its frequenters. They abstract from its benches many of the more intellectual members of society, and thus lessen the demand for a higher and better order of drama. They are not, however, features peculiar to the present age. They are but repetitions of what has already occurred. At first the new comedy supplanted its rivals and predecessors, much as the modern drama has supplanted Shakspeare and Racine. Æschylus and Sophocles would no longer draw, or could not find competent representatives; and the Athenian people, who regarded the theatre as a proper object for legislation, passed a law to the effect that the elder and better drama should thenceforward be read, and not acted, at the Dionysiac festivals.

Such remarks we repeat, are exceedingly suggestive and useful. We concede, also, to the censure generally cast by the writer on the prevalence of burlesque; though not to the contempt with which he scorns every burlesque-playwright, except Messrs. Planché and Tom Taylor. The trimestrial critic has indeed a tendency to take certain authors (a very few, carefully selected) under his aristocratic protection. Thus he mentions Mr. Browning, and the author of Philip van Artevelde, as the only five act dramatists of the present day. Now, this is either affectation or ignorance; in either case, it deprives his writing of that practical value which would belong to it, if its information were full and correct, and its opinions free from interested prudence and patrician self-conceit. In his expectation, however, that a modern drama will arise, reflecting these modern times, we heartily join; and in that expectation, part with him somewhat unwillingly, and in somewhat of a dissatisfied state of good-humour, notwithstanding, in the course of our acquaintance he had frequently put us out of temper.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The new theatrical season dates with the re-opening of this theatre, which took place on Saturday, contrary to announcement, the term was not inaugurated with a Shakspearian play. Mr. Lovell's "Provost of Bruges," by some accident, had that honour. We are not sorry for this—it is a recognition of Living Poets to be welcomed. There are still wells of song, fountains of poetry on British soil, have you the divining-rod to detect their presence. The theatre re-commencing has only this to add to its laurels so honourably won, not only the resuscitation of the much too-worshipped drama of the past, but the encouragement of the genius of the present. The wealth of to-day is more than equal to the wealth of yesterday; for yesterday is the Old Man, whom every true Christian should put off, and to-day is the blooming infant, in whose cherub form lie infinite possibilities. One cheering smile of patronage would awaken in its countenance a thousand answering smiles, fresh from Paradise, and radiant with the sunlight of eternity. The "Provost of Bruges," a play seldom performed, is nevertheless one of extraordinary merit. It was the first play of the author that marked him for promise; but it was produced at the end of a cycle, that of Mr. Bunn's unfortunate management of Old Drury; and, notwithstanding the illustration which it received from Mr. Macready's genius, had not justice done to it, either by the theatrical authorities or the public. Neither had any faith—so the bread cast on the waters had to wait many days. Seasons passed before Mr. Lovell was again heard; and then it was as the most popular of dramatists. The early production, now revived, with a better chance of success than it ever had before, is not without its faults, of which its unhappy catastrophe is not the least. But its merits are paramount; the novelty of its theme, the originality of its dialogue, the variety of its characters—all distinguish it as a production of uncommon dramatic excellence. Its principal situation, that of a nobleman reduced to the condition of a serf, by having married the daughter of a serf, who had concealed her origin and intent to be the Provost of Bruges and the ruler of his Sovereign, is, perhaps, the most striking thing in the whole range of the modern drama. We recollect that Mr. John Cooper, on its production, made quite a sensation in the scene in which *Bouchard* demands an explanation of *Bertuphe*; nor was Mr. F. Robinson, on the present occasion, wanting to the crisis, though lacking the physique of its original representative. Mr. Phelps, on the other hand, rose into positive greatness; and, in fact, to the whole character of the provost gave a vitality and effect which has never been exceeded. In the pathetic passages—those in which the ambitious *parvenu* melted into the distressed father—Mr. Phelps attained a level of passionate expression, unreached as yet by any modern competitor. In dignity he may be excelled, but in tenderness he cannot be easily equalled. This point, also, is attained without stage-trickery. It is not arrived at through the media of theatrical traditions, but it is in the man, and comes out of him by the natural action of the character, and the exact point of emotion. It is more than acting—it is nature. The audience on Saturday completely filled the theatre, and gave a rapturous reception to every member of the company. If ever a season commenced with an augury of success, it may be truly stated that the present season of this now eminent theatre was inaugurated with an omen of prosperity, which, for the sake of the true drama, we may reasonably trust will be faithfully realized.

ASTLEY'S.—The "Siege of Troy; or, the Miss-judgment of Paris" is the title of the new equestrian spectacle at this theatre. It was produced on last Monday, and is professedly the handiwork of Hugo Vamp, Esq., of Marionette celebrity. The dialogue is of the usual extravaganza kind, and makes up the old and modern Greeks, with the Russians to boot, thus pointing the moral and adorning the ancient tale of Troy divine, for the benefit of the existing generation. Binon, and the Wooden Horse, are both great parts on the mythic scene, the former by Mr. W. J. Hodgson, whose comic power is considerable. The scenery of Mount Ida and Troy, of Sparta and its hunting grounds; of interiors and exteriors; a Trojan square by moonlight, and a final mythological tableau, do credit to the invention and skill of Mr. Hildenhall. Among the wonders of the arena, Herr Caristoffe occupies the third tier of the miraculous. He is termed "l'Empereur des Funambules," and his tight-rope dancing is certainly first-rate. He actually turns a summersault on the rope, with as much precision as if on *terra firma*; also, to quote from the bills, he "rises *from* his feet, and after a forty tourbillon somnily alights upon them on the rope firm and erect!" The scenes in the circle were of the wonted quality, and all more or less admirable of their kind.

HENRY RUSSELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday last a large audience welcomed Mr. Henry Russell in his popular entertainment, at the Lyceum Theatre. His delinections of Negro life and character were as much relished as ever; and he sang his stirring melodies in his wonted expressive and touching style.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It has now been determined that her Majesty's visit to the Highlands shall take place in the second week of September, and the 14th is the day mentioned as that on which the Royal party will arrive in Edinburgh on their way northwards. They will leave London in the morning, reaching Holyrood. It may be presumed, about seven or eight o'clock in the evening. *From the Scotsman of Wednesday*

GATHERING OF LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—A gathering of literary and mechanics' institutions took place at Worsley Hall, near Manchester, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, on Saturday for the purpose of securing a friendly and social reunion of such people, and of aiding a fund to purchase a library for what is termed the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Arrangements had been made with the London and North-Western and East Lancashire Railway Companies to carry passengers upon a scale which left a handsome profit to the institutions. The scheme answered very well, for there were at least two thousand persons of both sexes assembled at Worsley in the afternoon, from Manchester, Congleton, Macclesfield, Stalybridge, Stockport, Ashton, Oldham, Colne, Burnley, Accrington, Bacup, Newchurch, Bury, Bolton, Stoke, Radcliffe, Heywood, and some thirty other places. The noble owner of the grounds, who is suffering severely from gout, was not present; but the Countess, together with Viscount Bracklay and the younger branches of the family, came out in front of the hall, towards evening, to witness the dancing on the terrace, and remained there a considerable time. There were two bands in attendance.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE WAR.—MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.—In compliance with a numerous and influentually-signed requisition, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was held in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, on Monday, "to consider the most effectual measures to enforce upon Government the effective and *bona fide* prosecution of the war with Russia; which," the requisitionists intimate, "can be neither effectually nor honourably carried on by the continuance of any Government betrayal of its trust, nor such delay be suffered by the people without a most grave and perilous dereliction of its duty." The Lecture Theatre was crowded, and the meeting was in a most unusual one comprising between one and two thousand of the commercial, trading, and industrial classes of the town and neighbourhood. The mayor (Mr. Hodgkin Borough (Ralph Dodds, Esq.) presided, and was surrounded—upon and in the vicinity of the platform—by a number of members of the Town-council, and other principal inhabitants of the town. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George Anderson, Mr. Charles Attwood, and other gentlemen. A memorial to the Queen was adopted, in which the meeting expressed its want of confidence in Ministers, and asked her Majesty to "select for her future business necessary to call to your Majesty's councils without regard to party, men who will act honestly, vigorously, and unanimously in the present emergency, and carry on the war with Russia, in accordance with the wishes of the nation."

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The eighth annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held this year at Ruthin, on September the 12th, and five following days F. R. Lewis, Esq., M.P., acts as President, and a local committee has been formed to assist the association.

ETHERLEY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The ninth annual meeting of this institute was held on Saturday last, in a large tent, erected in the grounds adjoining Etherley House, the residence of Henry Stobart, Esq., coal-owner. The company was, for so small a village, unusually large. About 1200 persons took tea in the tent, of whom 900 were Mr. Stobart's workmen and their wives, who were treated to this festival by that gentleman, who continues his unwearied labours, both by precept and example, for the bettering of the condition of the miners in his employ. Mr. Robert has patronised the Etherley Institute since its commencement, and every year his presence as chairman of their annual public meeting has gladdened the hearts of the committee and friends of this unpretending but thoroughly useful institution. The present festival has, however, exceeded all former ones connected with this institution, both as to number and the interest taken in the subject of the education of workmen (and one especially *princely*) by all who attended the public meeting, which was held immediately after tea.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree regulating the disposal of the Russian prisoners of war according to the provisions of a convention negotiated in May last, by Count Walewski and Lord Clarendon. The present decree to be made during the war are to be divided equally, or as nearly so as possible, between the two countries. In case one should have to entertain a larger number than the other, or the same number a longer time than the other, the difference of expense shall be adjusted quarterly. Article 4 provides that, "At whatever time the two Governments shall agree to make an exchange of prisoners, there shall be no distinction made between the respective subjects fallen into the power of the enemy, but their liberation shall be stipulated according to priority of date of capture, except in special circumstances, to be judged of by the two Governments in common.

SKETCH AT AN INDIAN RAILWAY STATION.

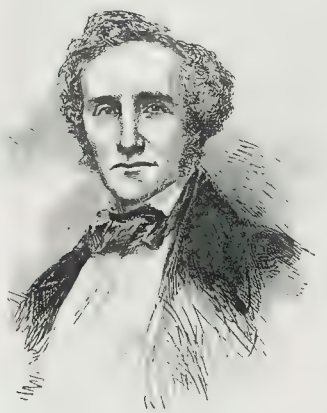
THE railways of India present many scenes of characteristic humour, not a whit less remarkable than those in the mother country; and the North-Western, Great Northern, and Taunah line; and the Eastern of other countries, all doubtless, as the iron network extends, afford as many striking scenes as their patronymics in the parent land. A Correspondent, dating from Bombay, March 14, has enabled us to illustrate this position. He writes—"Having frequently seen in your Journal Illustrations of railway platforms in England, it struck me that a Sketch of the same description, taken in India, might not be altogether uninteresting to some of your numerous subscribers. The Sketch is taken at the Byculla Station, on the Bombay and Taunah line; and in the background I have endeavoured to show the Electric Telegraph, which has at present only one wire laid on. I send you this Sketch at the desire of many friends here, who always take a deep interest in anything from their native land which appears in your Journal."

We thank our Correspondent for his artistic contribution, which has its uses beyond affording us an interesting glimpse of the picturesque costumes of the classes of a Bombay and Taunah train; for we are here reminded the twin benefits of railway and telegraphic communication have reached the Presidency, to supersede the three popular modes of accomplishing long distances in India—the *dawk*, post, or palankeen; the boat; and the march on horseback—which will, in a few years, be as obsolete as the mail-coach, or as rarely seen as the post chaise in England.

Of this line of railway four Views were engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 691.

MR. EDWARD L. DAVENPORT.

THIS gentleman is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States. His early predilection for the drama led him, even at school, to follow those dictates which after years but fostered and encouraged. He was educated, as many of the first men have been in that new country, at a public school; and was intended by his father to become a lawyer, divine, or physician, as his own taste would prompt. He would embrace neither, and subsequently was placed in a large importing house, as clerk. This, too, was irksome; for he longed to give his spirit freedom, and his heart panted to try the stage. He, therefore, left home, and, under an assumed name, began his career in the character of *Parson Wildo*, in Massinger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," at a small theatre in Providence, Rhode Island. He soon became a most useful member of the company: nothing was amiss—sailors, lovers, vocal parts—all came under his list, and hence he was considered by his managers a most valuable addition. In the following season he appeared in his native town in an inferior character in Tyrone Power's "King O'Neil." He soon, however, became the lover, the heavy man, comedy, tragedy—anything. Flattering engagements, and a desire to see the world, called him to the South. Philadelphia, New York, and other cities, witnessed his slow but sure career; and at last he was selected by Mrs. A. C. Mowatt (being the best American actor), to accompany her in her tour through the country. He now became a star; and on every side he met encouragement, friends, approval. Mrs. Mowatt subsequently secured him to cross the Atlantic as her supporter; and in December, 1845, he appeared in conjunction with her at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in the 'Lady of Lyons." The press awarded him unqualified praise, as the best American actor who had visited England. His nightly triumphs beside the eminent Macready; his great successes when placed in the scale with G. V. Brooke; and his marked excellence when standing alone, all give sanction to this one opinion; and he now returns to his native land, bearing with him the best wishes of troops of friends—a fame established by hard work and close application.



MR. E. DAVENPORT.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

Mr. Davenport's last regular engagement took place in the same theatre (Manchester), where, seven years before, a stranger, unknowing and unknown, he launched his barque upon the troublous waves of public opinion. Mr. Davenport's versatility is surprising. For example, he alternated with Mr Macready *Othello* and *Iago*, *Brutus* and *Cassius*; and, when that gentleman retired, he astonished the town with his masterly delineation of *William*, in "Black-eyed Susan"—dancing and singing like a true sailor. His personation of *Old Adam Trumon* in the American comedy of "Fashion" was a strong contrast to his gay and courtly *Benedick*. Mr. Davenport sailed in the *Africa* on the 26th ult., having been engaged to open at the Broadway Theatre, New York, in the middle of September.

DR. WYLDE, FOUNDER OF THE NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

DR. WYLDE was born in Hertfordshire in 1822, and was designed by his family for the church. His love of music, however, overruled this decision, and, at as early an age as sixteen, he embraced his present profession. His studies were pursued under Moscheles; and afterwards in the Royal Academy, under Mr. Cipriani Potter. After leaving the Academy he was made an Associate, and subsequently Professor of Harmony in that Institution; and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as a Doctor of Music. In conjunction with Sir George Smart, Sir Henry Bishop, and Mr. Cipriani Potter, he was appointed one of the jurors of the Great Exhibition in 1851. The exclusiveness of the more early musical societies, who perform no other works than such as have come down to us from the old masters, and even these only at prices which make good music a luxury difficult of attainment by any except the affluent classes, suggested to Dr. Wylde the necessity of founding a new institution, to be conducted on a system better adapted to the requirements of the age. He accordingly originated "The New Philharmonic Society," which proposes not only to extend a knowledge of the works of the great masters, by the most perfect execution attainable, but to give to modern composers an opportunity of appearing before the public. The charges of admission are regulated on the lowest possible scale, so that the performances may be accessible to all lovers of the art; and it is an essential feature of the plan on which the Society has been constructed, that the programmes of the concerts shall not be confined to any particular school, but shall aim, as much as possible, at variety. The chorus consists exclusively of professional singers, and the orchestra is among the largest in Europe. It is needless to dwell on the claims which the founder of such an institution must possess on the regard of those who would elevate the standard of musical art in this country, and make good music accessible to all. Dr. Wylde is not only the founder of the Society, but director of the music and a conductor. His merits as a composer are of a high order. His enthusiastic admiration of Milton created the desire and ambition to compose music to "Paradise Lost"—a daring and difficult task, to which, however, he brought the intrepidity of genius as well as its inspirations, a rich poetic fancy, and "the passion of youth for its darling dream." The first part of this, his greatest, work was performed at the third concert of the New Philharmonic Society's second season, and the favour with which it was received was a practical refutation of the fashionable fallacy that the higher class of music is necessarily of Italian or German origin. Amongst his other works which have been published, are sonatas and sketches for the pianoforte, compositions for the pianoforte, and a set of German songs by Goethe and Schiller. Dr. Wylde now deservedly holds a high place in his profession in England, and will, we doubt not, soon enjoy a European reputation. Every one who understands music, acknowledges his learning and his high authority as a contrapuntist. Though he has studied and uses the forms of composition in favour with the high German school—Glück, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven—still the originality of thought of a great master is everywhere apparent, and on everything that he has attempted the figure and inscription of creative genius are radiantly impressed. He possesses great inventive power, skill in the treatment of his subjects, boldness in instrumentation, and the song creating power, without which all else in music is as nothing. The work which has chiefly raised his reputation to its present position, is his music to "Paradise Lost." It is evident that he has deeply studied the divine poem he has chosen for his subject, and his music is thoroughly imbued with its spirit. The argument is precisely that of Milton's Epic. His treatment of the subject is masterly; and it is but due to him to say that we know of no native musician who could have handled so elevated a topic with greater skill.

DR. WYLDE.

In his managerial capacity, and as chief director of the music of the New Philharmonic Society, it is not too much to add that Dr. Wylde has fulfilled all the promises held out in the prospectus of the Society; and that he has discharged the duties of that position in a manner which entitles him to receive the best acknowledgments it is our privilege to bestow upon all successful aspirants to public favour and reputation.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH.

SOME few years back, in the early morn, staggering from a drunken debauch, might be seen a young man in the American town of Newburyport; he had reached the churchyard of the town, and had come there to die. In the wide world he stood alone. His wife was dead. He had

MR. J. B. GOUGH.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

AN INDIAN RAILWAY STATION.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

no friends. He was overwhelmed with misery and debt. As he turned round his anxious eye, he saw no way of escape, and no ray of hope. There was nothing left for him but the drunkard's unhonoured grave. Another drop and he would have become a suicide; but the bottle struck his lips, and that saved his life. He went back to the town. A Temperance meeting was held, and he was induced to sign the pledge. He did more, he left his humble calling—that of a bookbinder—and became a zealous advocate of the instrumentality that had done so much for him. Friends gathered round him. As an orator he was perpetually in request. For ten years he spoke three hundred times a year, travelled ten thousand miles a year: his name was John B. Gough.

His fame reached this country and a twelvemonth since he was engaged by the Committee of the London Temperance League to visit England. He came originally for six weeks, but he was induced to stop two years. Nor will those acquainted with Exeter-hall oratory wonder at the result. See Gough as he stands upon the platform, and you at once learn the secret of his success. He is a spare, thin man, with premature age stamped upon his face, with a stature by no means imposing. Dressed in ordinary black, you would take him for a very ordinary man, and the first few sentences that fall from his lips strike you as little better than commonplace. Wait awhile, and the orator will warm: the mass before him will respond, and it will beat as with one pulse, while he convulses it with laughter, or melts it into tears. The effect is striking. The scoffer is touched; the drunkard is reclaimed; the most degraded feels that there is yet hope and happiness, and heaven for him. And what is it that does all this? Not learning; for Mr Gough has never been to school since he was twelve years old; not reasoning, for he makes no pretensions to the possession of argumentative powers; not rhetoric, for he tells a plain unvarnished tale, and leaves it to others sophously to illustrate, or gorgesmsly to declaim. But the fact is, that he is in earnest; that it is the terrible story of his life he unfolds; and that, saved as by fire himself, he devotes to the salvation of others; a natural eloquence that never tires, a zeal that never wearies; and a tongue that never grows dull. To save the drunkard—to stop the ravages of intemperance—to build up a barrier between the intoxicating cup and the unpolluted lip—to bid man be true to himself and the Divine principle within him; and to dash down the "flowing bowl" wreathed, as it may be, by flowers, and presented by Beauty, for beneath lurks a serpent that may sting as an adder: such is the work of Mr. Gough—such is his unvaried theme. Had he been an orator alone, he must have failed long before this; but he is an actor as well: he has unusual flexibility of face and voice. His features can express every shade of feeling; his tones can give utterance to every emotion of the human heart. He can be all things in an hour: he is the very Proteus of the platform. He walks up and down it as one inspired; and you tremble all the while lest the speaker and the audience, in the frenzy of the moment, should rise up, and do something extravagant or mad. You feel what a wonderful instrument the human voice is—what power the orator wields. You feel that he has as much power over men as when the Hebrew Paul spoke and Felix trembled, or as when the Athenian Demosthenes roused the decaying hearts of his countrymen, "and fulminated over Greece."

Mr. Gough has now been twelve months in this country, of which he is a native—for he was born (Aug. 22, 1817) and spent the first twelve years of his life, at Sandgate. Since he has been here he has travelled over England and Scotland, and has delivered 237 orations to audiences of an average of at least 1500 persons. He is accompanied by his second wife, an American lady, to whom he was married in 1843. His father was a soldier, and lives on a pension, in London. He has a sister in America, where he has purchased a small estate at Boylston, Worcester county, about forty miles from Boston, where he usually resides three months of the summer, and where he enjoys the society of his numerous friends, who visit him during the season of his relaxation.

REMAINS OF CALDICOTT CASTLE.

THE KING'S LYNN UNION WORKHOUSE.

This ancient building, which fell to the ground on the morning of Sunday, the 13th ult. (by which two lives were lost), was a structure of considerable archæological interest, and was one of the most striking objects in the town of King's Lynn—possessing even some little claims to be considered picturesque; but its central and most prominent portion is reduced to a heap of rubbish. The edifice was formerly a church (or rather chapel of ease to St. Margaret's church), built in or about the thirteenth century, and dedicated to St. James. It is stated to have been erected by Bishop William Tarbus, or de Turbville, at the same time as the original chapel of St. Nicholas, and in a similar style of architecture—the Early English. It appears by the Corporation records, to have been used by some of the ancient religious and charitable guilds; and its churchyard was the scene of the forced recantation of William Sautre, who afterwards became the Protestant proto-martyr of England. In 1544 its ritual plate was sold to raise funds for "repairing the walls of this town against the rage of the sea." In 1538 it was ordered to be taken down "from the steeple downwards." In 1550 four of its bells were sold for purchase of artillery for the defence of King's Lynn; and, in the same year, it was again ordered to be taken down—the lead, timber, and stone to be in use for the Corporation," provided that the timber work of the quire be reserved and covered again with tiles at their charge." In 1560, we read, "a deputation from the Lords of the Council came to Lynn to examine into the state of St. James's Church, but were opposed and resisted by the Corporation." In 1568 "it was agreed that the Duke of Norfolk his Grace shall have twenty loads of freestone from the chapel of St. James, gratis." In 1582 the chapel was converted into a workhouse; and considerable sums of money were fruitlessly spent in employing the poor therein upon the manufacture of baize. In 1590 it was for some time a petty sessions house. In 1597, the plague being prevalent, the chapel was converted into an hospital. In 1613 the wainscot ceiling of the fore-room was sold for £5, towards repairing St. Margaret's Church. In 1645 it became a pest-house. In 1682 it was fitted up by subscription as an hospital for "fifty decayed old men, women, and children." In the twelfth year of William III. it was assigned to the guardians of the poor of St. Margaret's, for the parish workhouse; and, on the passing of the New Poor-law Act, it became the workhouse of the King's Lynn Union.

The several orders which were made for its destruction appear to have been only partially carried out; and, until the recent catastrophe, there remained erect the greater part of the central tower (square at its base, but octagonal towards the summit), which was originally placed at the junction of the nave and transepts of the church. The lanthorn by which it was formerly surmounted had, however, been replaced by a cupola, round which was an external gallery, affording a very interesting prospect of the town and surrounding country. The cupola was at an elevation of about eighty feet from the ground, and contained a bell which chimed the hours, and was connected with a clock below, the face of which was illuminated at night. On the north and south sides of the tower were wings (about twenty feet lower), occupying the site of the old transepts, but built probably about two centuries since. There were other additions of more modern buildings in the front and rear. The front of the building had several immense buttresses of solid stone. Their strength, however, and the support they afforded, proves to have been more apparent than real. It is not known how long back apprehensions existed as to the safety of the tower. It is not improbable that, when the other portions of St. James's Church were pulled down, the strength of the tower was materially impaired. As many as thirty years ago a settlement was observed, and it was then recommended that this portion of the Workhouse should be rebuilt. No steps, however, were taken to carry this into effect, and the tower therefore remained, a source of continued and increasing danger: and the wonder is, now that all the circumstances are known, not that it fell so suddenly, but that it stood so long.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE, AT KING'S LYNN.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CALDICOTT CASTLE.

This picturesque ruin was visited on Tuesday (last week), in one of the excursions made by the British Archæological Association, then holding their eleventh annual Congress at Chepstow. The stately old remains elicited admiration by the extent and the beauty of the masonry in the round tower or keep, and some other portions of the Castle. The walls contained traces of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Mr. Freeman considered that the oldest part of the building was some remains of a fireplace in the inner hall, which were Early English. He could find nothing Norman in it. While viewing the castle, a storm came on, and the archæologists were obliged to screen themselves in the towers and recesses. In one of these was a rustic of the neighbourhood, full of traditional lore, who assured the company that the tower in which they were had been built and inhabited by Julius Cæsar, who was buried underneath the floor, and he stamped his foot to enable those present to hear the hollow sound of the coffin.

At the evening meeting of the Association at Chepstow, Mr. Wakeman gave some account of the Castle, which, he stated, was held by Duran, the Sheriff at the time of "Domesday Book," who had it from the King, when it was rated at a knight's fee and £6 a year. At that time the land was chiefly covered by forest. From him it descended to his son, Walter Fitzroger, the builder of some castles, and, among others, that of Gloucester, in 1122. The tenure of land was somewhat precarious at the time Duran possessed the lordship; and, no doubt, the knights who composed his train, with a few tenants, held their land in return for fee-service alone. After noticing some peculiar ties in the construction of the tower, or keep, which was built on the solid ground, a mound being thrown up round it by the construction of the moat, he observed that Mr. Octavius Morgan, in his history, attributes the building of the tower to Humphrey de Bohun, who married the heiress of Caldicotts. It remained in that family till the year 1320 or 1400, when, by the marriage of one of the daughters to Henry IV., it reverted to the Crown, and now formed an apanage of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ST. NINIAN'S, PERTH.

At a late Synod, this church was appointed to be the Cathedral of the diocese of Dunkeld, St. Andrew, and Dunblane. The edifice is interesting, as being the first built by the Scottish Episcopal Church; and as being, in fact, the only Cathedral used as such in Scotland. The plan of the building consists of a nave with side aisles (having a tower at the western extremity of each), transept, choir, and chapter-house.

The portions of building first finished were the choir, transepts, chapter-house, and one bay, or compartment of the nave. This was, in the meantime, walled in, and Divine Service was performed every day twice; there being a full choral service each time. Other bays of the nave are in progress, and it is hoped that the whole building will soon be finished. The effect of the interior is wonderfully good, considering its small size. The rood-screen is supported on polished granite pillars, which have a very good effect; but the whole of the wood carving is temporary, and of polished deal. The organ, which is placed on the north side of the choir, will, when finished, be a very fine one. It is to have three rows of keys, and thirty-four stops, with pedals, &c. The only portion as yet completed are six of the twelve intended stops of the great organ; the swell and choir being not even begun. On the altar, which is raised on three steps, and covered with crimson silk, are placed two gilt candlesticks and a cross, of silver-gilt, set with amethysts. The chapter-house is on the north side of the choir. The nave and transept are filled with low, open seats, and accommodate about 800 persons.

ST. NINIAN'S CATHEDRAL, PERTH.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been considerable buoyancy in the Consol Market this week. The transactions, both for money and time, having considerably increased, prices have advanced one per cent. The unusually favourable results of the harvest, both here and on the continent, and the increased supply of money for commercial purposes, have, no doubt, tended to strengthen the market, and to give confidence as respects the future. In Lombard-street the rate of discount for first-class paper is fully one-half per cent under the bank rate; whilst in the Stock Exchange it is very little over 4 per cent per annum.

Scarcely any gold has been on sale; but the demand for it has fallen off, and the shipments have been on a very moderate scale. The imports have amounted to 1,600,000 dollars from Mexico, &c., and 1,300,000 dollars from New York. The fact that the mines, both in Australia and California are still yielding largely, that more than the usual amount of the importations of the precious metals will be large during the remainder of the year. Evidently the trade with America is greatly in our favour; but the heavy shipments of specie to this country prevents any accumulation of gold in the New York banks.

The Market for Consols on Monday was tolerably firm. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 94¾ to the Three per Cents Consols, 94¾ to ⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94⅞ to 95; and Consols for Account, 94⅝ to ⅞. Long Annuities, 1860, were done at 4 11-16; Ditto, 1859, 4 7-16; India Stock, 259 to 261; Ditto Bonds, 2¾ to 3¼ pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 98¾; Ditto, 1859, 98¾. On Tuesday Bank Stock realised 263¾ to 210. The Three per Cents Reduced were 94⅝ to 95; the Three per Cent Consols, 94⅝; Consols for Account, 94⅝; New Annuities, 95¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95¾. Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11-16. India Bonds, 3s. to 6s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 2s. pm.; and par; Exchequer Bonds, 1860, 99¾. There was a considerable firmness in prices on Wednesday. Bank Stock advanced to 210½; the Three per Cents Reduced were 95¼ up to 95½; the Three per Cent Consols, 95¼ to 95⅜; Consols for Account, 95¼; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95¾ to 96; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 81; Long Annuities, 1860, 4⅛; Ditto, 44; India Stock, 228; India Bonds, 3s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ to 99. On Thursday the business doing was not so extensive as on the previous day, and numerous parties having realised with a profit, prices gave way. The Three per Cents Reduced were 95¼ to 95⅜; and 95⅜; the Three per Cents Consols, 95¼; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95⅝ to 95⅞; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 81; Bank Stock, 209½ to 210½; Long Annuities, 4 1-16th each; India Stock, 228; India Bonds, 3s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 99¾.

An arrival of 30,000 dollars has taken place on account of the Mexican dividends. For all Rents, at which the market has been active, extreme rates. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have been done at 55; Chilian Six per Cents, 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 73; Mexican Three per Cents, 25; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87¾. Spanish Three per Cents, Coupons Deferred, 16¾; Turkish Scrip, 6¾ pm.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 94; Swedish Four per Cents, 87; Peruvian Four and-a-Half per Cents, 71; Ditto Three per Cents, 52¾; Danish Five per Cents, 104¾; and Brazilian Five per Cents, 101.

The transactions in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very moderate; yet prices have ruled firm:—Australasia have marked 84; Commercial of London, 32; English, Scottish and Australian Chartered, 11¾; Oriental, 47; Union of Australia, 66. Miscellaneous Securities have commanded a steady demand:—Australian Agricultural have been done at 47¾ and 48; Canada, 90 to 94; Crystal Palace, 28; London Dock, 105; Victoria Dock, New, 17; Electric Telegraph, 87; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 86¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 2¼; Submarine Telegraph, Scrip, 1¾; Van Diemen's Land, 13. Canal Shares have changed hands to a fair extent, a very full quotation existing:—Ashby, 34 and Oldham, 125; Birmingham, 94¾; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 67; Grand Surrey, 48; Loughborough, 375; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Rochdale, 66; Stafford and Worcester, 107; Stourbridge, 75; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. In Waterworks' Shares very few sales have taken place:—Berlin, 14; East London, New, 29 prem.; Grand Junction, 73; Kent, 76; Lambeth, 70; Southwark and Vauxhall, 98; West Middlesex, 100 ex div.; ditto, new, 32¾. Gaslight and Coke Companies have ruled as fol ows:—Brighton, 15; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 11¾; Imperial, 86¾; Phœnix, 6; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 10¾; Westminster chartered, 36; Di to, New, 6¾. Insurance Companies' Shares have kept up remarkably well:—Comhy, 125; Crown, 18; European Life, 19½; Globe, 66; Guardian, New, 3¾; Hand-in-Hand, 3¾; Imperial Fire, 153; Rock Life, 7¾; Royal Exchange, 223½; Sun Fire, 250; Ditto, Life, 65; United Kingdom, 3. Bridge Shares have retailed the following quotations:—Hungerford, 12; Vauxhall, 21; Waterloo, 4¾; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 28¾; Ditto, New Annuities of £7, 25.

The half-monthly account in the Share market has gone off well. The business doing in most Railway Shares for Money has considerably increased. The "calls" for the present month are £602,873. During the first nine months of this year, they have amounted to £10,080,771, against £7,968,956 in the same time in 1853; and £5,855,977 in 1852. Subjoined are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22¾; Caledonian, 63¾; Eastern Counties, 12; Edinburgh, 77½; Glasgow, 95¾; Great Northern, 86¾; Ditto, A Stock, 68; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 93¾; Great Western, 74 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79¾; London and Blackwall, 8; London and Brighton, 103¾; London and North-Western, 104; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25; Midland, 69¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 76¾; Ditto—York, 86¾; North British, 36; North Staffordshire, 8; Scottish Midland Junction, 57; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 74¾; Ditto Oswestry, 16¾; South-Eastern, 65¾; South Wales, 33¾; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 12.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Northern and Eastern, 59¼.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 13¾ ex div.; Great Western-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 11¾.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6¾; Dutch Rhenish, 6¾; East Indian, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 102; Grand Trunk of Canada, A Issue, 4¾; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 93; Great Central of France, 11¼; Great Luxembourg, Limited Arcves; Great Western of Canada Shares, 17¾; Ditto, Bonds, 100¾; Hamilton and Toronto, 19¾; Northern of France, 35; Paris and Lyons, 33¾; Sambre and Meuse, 7¾.

Mining Shares have been rather neglected. Cobre Copper, 22¾; Linares, 8¾ to 9; United Mexican, 3¾.

Friday Evening

The Consol-market has been steady to-day, and prices have had an upward tendency. The Three per Cents are 95⅛; the Three per Cents Reduced, 95⅛; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95⅞ to 96. The Unfunded Debt is tolerably firm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares continue steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The show of new English wheat to-day was moderate—of old, limited. As the disturbance of harvest is now overall, the business was limited, at a d close of from 2s. to 4s. per quarter from Monday's prices. Most of the new wheats were in excellent condition. We may expect the supplies to increase somewhat slowly, but we have no actual change to notice in the quotations. Very little English barley on offer. The show of foreign was scarcely worth mentioning, but the demand is barely last rates. The supply of malt was very dull, at our quotat ons. As the supply of oats from abroad was considerably on the increase, the trade was dull, at further decline in price of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Beans and peas as last advised. Flour was dull, at the full notified on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 10 0; barley, 20; malt, 2350; oats, 320; beans, 260; flour, 1126. Foreign: wheat, 6910; barley, 3740; oats, 26120; flour, 120 sacks, 480 barrels.

English wheat fresh and new, 42s. to 52s.; old ditto, 48s. to 56s.; grinding barley, 2s. to 28s.; distil ing ditto, 29s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 36s. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 58s.; brewing ditto, 56s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 70s. Tick beans, 40s. to 42s. Tick ditto, new, 36s. to 38s. Grey peas, 40s. to 42s. Maple, 39s. to 40s.; white, 42s. to 45s.; boilers, 45s. to 50s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 52s.; country marks, 45s. to 48s. per 280 lb. American, 37s. to 38s. per bar.

Seeds.—The supplies of new seeds are increasing; but the business doing in them is limited. Old seeds, as well as cakes, are dull.

Linseed, English, sowing, 74s. to 76s.; Baltic, crushing, 58s. to 62s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 58s. to 61s.; bruised, 60s. to 61s. per quarter. Coriander, 19s. to 19s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; and tawny, 7s. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £26 10s. to £30 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £11 11s.; foreign, £10 0s. to £11 0s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt. Canary seed, 50s. to 56s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, —s. to —s.; ditto, red, —s. to —s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The prices of wheaten meal in the metropolis are from 0d. to 0½d. per 4lb. loaf of household flour 0½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off tolerably well, on former terms. Private only a limited business is doing, and common sound Congou is freely offered at 10½d. per lb.

Sugar.—Our market continues dull, and prices have given way 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes have stood back at 34s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Jamaica, 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; and refined goods, 42s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. In crushed, very little is doing. Refined goods move off slow: at from 6s. to 6s. 2d. per cwt. for lots of considerable size. The sales in the week 1,307,633 cwts., against 1,232,317 ditto in 1853.

Coffee.—About an average business has been done in good ord. native, at from 44s. to 46s. per cwt. In the value of other kinds of coffee very little change has taken place.

Rice.—All kinds are very dull, and to effect sales prices must be sufficiently supported. Prem.

Provisions.—There has been a good demand for all kinds of Irish butter, the prices of which have further improved from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Fine foreign has sold at extreme rates: but here the trade have to be neglected. The inquiry for Kentish butter is very sensitive, at 100s. to 102s. per cwt. for fine weekly Dorset. The bacon market is firm, at from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. more to-day. In other kinds of provisions little is doing.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and prices have had a downward tendency. P Y C., on the spot, have been at 62s 6d. to 63s. and for delivery during the next three months, 67s. per cwt. Town-tallow 6d. per cwt. lower.

Oils.—Linseed is steady, at 34s 6d. per cwt. Most other oils move off slowly, on former terms. Turpentine is dull, and rather cheaper. Spirits, 42s.; in puncheons, £3 1s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. Proof Leewards, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon. There is a large business doing in brandy, the value of which has an upward tendency. Genuine and corn spirits are rather dull

Wool.—English wool is in good request, and quite as dear as last week. In foreign and colonial qualities, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue large; yet a good business is doing, as follows:—Regents, 75s. to 90s.; Shaws, 60s. to 65s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell, 15s. 6d.; Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s. 3d.; Belmont, 15s.; Braddyll, 15s. 6d.; Caerph, 15s.; Stewart's, 15s.; Tees, 15s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—A new pocket of hops has changed hands at £95 per cwt. The quality was remarkably good. Yearlings and old hops are steady, and quite as dear as last week. This week's imports are—91 bales from Rotterdam, 2 from Calais, 1183 from Hamburg, 84 from Antwerp and 101 from Ostend. 26 4 and East Kent pockets, 412 5s to 42l 8s.; Weald of Kent, 21l 0s. to 41l 12s.; Sussex, 21l to 41l 15s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts as to number, but their prime quality was very inferior. The finest breeds realised full prices; otherwise the trade ruled heavy at barely Monday's rates. We had a fair demand for sheep, the supply of which was moderate. At Monday's currency The lamb trade was firm, at very full prices. Calves sold heavily, and in most instances prices gave way 2d. per 8lbs. The supply was but moderate. In pigs scarcely any business transacted. Mid ling sorts were dull at from 5d to 6 2 0s. each, including their small calves.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d. to 4s. 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 0d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s. 2d to 4s. 4d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d to 4s. 4d; large hogs, 3s. 8d to 4s. 0d., neat small porkers 4s. 4d to 4s 8d; lambs, 6s. 2d to 6s. 6d; suckling calves, 4s to 5s; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 23s each. Total supply beasts, 850; sheep, 4160; sheep and lambs, 8943; calves, 460; pigs, 456. Foreign, beasts, 2582; sheep and lambs, 794; calves, 200.

Newcastle and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand ruled inactive, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase—Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d., middling ditto 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto 3s. 10d to 4s. 0d., prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 4d to 4s. 6d; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d to 4s. 0d., prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; small pork, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MARTIN, Maldstone, baker. G. H. RUSSETT, Birmingham, City merchant.—C. LEVAY, Ely, Cambridgeshire, ironmonger.—E. TOMLIN, Fenchurch-street, City tea dealer.—J. P. MATHEWS, Tower-hill, and Hackney-road, wholesale tobacconist.—J. BAGLEY, Longton, staff rdshire, grocer.—J. WOOD, Bolton, Lancashire, provision dealer.—J. BANKS, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. WILKINSON, Whitehaven, Cumberland, draper.—W. SLATER, Burnley, Lancashire, banker.—J. WILLIS, Alnwick, Northumberland, draper.—W. GRAHAM, Gateshead, Durham, draper.—T. H. PRICE, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper.—J. PARKES and J. GRIFFITHS, Broughton, Lancashire, builders.—W. ROLLINS, Manchester, commission merchant.—G. RUSLING, Manchester, tobacconist (trading).

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. JAMIESON, Glasgow and Paisley, stock broker.—S. M'MILLAN, Kilmarnock, calico printer

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

WAR-OFFICE, August 30.

2d Drags.—Capt. C. H. Colt to be Paymaster.

3rd Ligh. Dragoons—Capt. W. Wise to be Captain; Lieut. W. G. Draper to be Captain; Cornet J. W. Stubbs to be Lieutenant; Mr. Bell to be Cornet.

13th D. Griffith to be Adjutant.

1st Foot—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Pope to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

2nd Ditto—Lieut. R. Hart to be Captain; Ensign R. Harmon to be Lieutenant; Mr. E. L. Dillon to be Ensign.

3rd Ditto—Ensign J. Hodgson to be Lieutenant; Mr. C. Spurrier to be Ensign.

4th Ditto—Lieut. W. Lane to be Captain.

19th Ensign C. F. Beamish to be Lieutenant.

23rd Capt. F. A. Walker to be Captain; Lieut. J. Griffin to be Captain.

30th Ensign H. Birch, T. B. Hughes, and J. O. Harkness to be Lieutenants.

34th Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign.

50th Ensign R. G. Bowden to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Bodkin to be Adjutant.

57th Lieut. J. G. Kingsley to be Adjutant.

60th Lieut. J. J. G. Kingsley to be Adjutant.

63rd Lieut. C. W. Aylmer to be Captain; Ensign P. M. Adam, A. S. Cameron to be Lieutenants.

79th Ensign J. J. Du Plat Taylor to be Lieutenant.

93rd Ensign W. Turner, W. G. Trevor, H. B. L. Gower, F. F. Goddard to be Ensigns.

97th Lieut. Lord Henry Seymour, Lieut. J. A. Wilson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major B. Lloyd, Capt. F. A. Wallace to be Majors; Lieut. J. H. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. G. Browne to be Lieutenant; H. Lane to be Ensign.

88th Lieut. H. G. Hooper to be Captain; Lieut. H. Hall to be Ensign.

97th Lieut. J. J. G. Kingsley to be Adjutant.

J. H. Dobbs to be Lieutenant, T. Greer to be Ensign.

99th Lieut. J. J. G. Kingsley to be Adjutant.

BANKRUPTS

J. D. HUMPHREYS, New Wharf road, Caledonian-road engineer.—T. G. JACKSON, Goole, Yorkshire, ship-broker.—E. M.W. Sconnington, Cheshire, iron founder and engineer.—J. WOOD, Wolverhampton, druggist.—W. J. NORMANVILLE, Seymour-chambers, Baker-street, Adelphi, and Queen's road, Regent's-park, commission agent, dealer in patents, and inventor of an improved railway carriage.—S. BROOKS, Blanchi n and Sandpoint, shoemaker, dreper and mercer.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at the Grange, Tonghdale, Perer I. Wicks, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Morgan, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Folkestone, the wife of the Rev. M. Woodward, the Vicar, of a daughter.

On the 7th ult., at Upper Brook-street, the wife of D. C. Macpherbanks, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., the wife of the Rev. J. Cooke, M.A., of Turnham-green, Middlesex, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Malkin-street, Pentonville, the wife of Mr. Samuel Bagster, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Cluny Castle, the lady of C. Macpherson, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. Burnard Ray, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Bath, the wife of the Rev. Mrs. W. T. Law, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Upton, Essex, the wife of Mr. Charles Darnell, solicitor, of a daughter.

On Friday, August 25th at 4, Sutherland Villas, Hanley-road, Mrs. William Halse, of a daughter (Blanche Elizabeth).

MARRIAGES

On the 24th ult., at Herpoly, by the Rev J. Field, Rector of Braybrooke, the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, youngest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Hon and Rev. T. Watson.

On the 24th ult., at Heacham Church, by the Rev E. F. N. Rolfe, the Rev. R. C. Black, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, with St. Nicholas, Hunstanton, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. B. C. E. Nelson, Rector of Heacham, both Norfolk.

On the 24th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Frederick Wyatt Edens, of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late W. F. G. C. Rose, of Hall-place, Burks, Bart., to Clara Louisa, youngest daughter of the late T. S. Palmer, Esq., of Sussex-place, county Somerset.

On the 28th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Charles Dalmond, eldest daughter of the late Revd. D. Sandford, D.C.L., Oxon.

At Falmouth, on the 29th ult., Joseph Wakwell Pease, of Woodlands, near Darlington, son of Joseph Pease, of Southend, to Mary, third daughter of Alfred Fox, of Wodehouse-place, Falmouth.

At Streatham Church, on Tuesday the 15th August, by the Rev. Charles Marshall, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Llanarmon-juxta-Bala, North Wales, Mr. Thomas Jones, of Balham-hill, to Julia, third daughter of Benjamin A. Esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

On the 26th ult. at St. Mary's Magdalene, Peckham, Surrey, by the Rev. J. G. Storie, George Peters Peach, Esq., of the British Museum, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Joseph Long, Esq., of St. Mary's-road, Peckham Rurrey.

On the 29th ult., at St. James's, Hatwell, by the Rev. Thos. Morris, M.A., William W. Smith, Esq., of Colney Hatch, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Garman, Esq., of Canterbury.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., at Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, Emily, eldest daughter of Thomas Shadwell Cosham, Esq. aged 35.

On the 22nd ult., at Chudleigh, the Rev. W. K. Sweetland, Vicar of Corioworthy, Devon, aged 42.

On the 24th inst., Henrietta Walker, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Parker, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green.

On the 26th ult., at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Rev. C. C. Roberts, M.A., of St. Paul's School

On the 26th ult., in Eaton-square, Ralph Sarnal, Esq., many years member for the city of Rochester, and Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons.

On the 16th ult., at Bombay, Mary, the wife of the Venerable J. Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

On the 17th ult., at Burton-street, Dr. W. Farr, late of Montagu-street, Montagu-square, aged 56.

On the 23rd ult., at Great Brckham, Elvina Rainbe, the wife of the Rev. W. Weberden.

On the 16th ult., in Hillter street, London, J. Learie, Esq., author of "The Universal Exchange Tables," and other similar works.

On the 30th ult., at Hawkhurst, Kent, Lieutenant-General Dalmer, C.B., Colonel of the 47th Regiment, deeply regretted

On the 26th ult., at Tidenham Vicarage, Fanny, the infant daughter of the Rev. A. Coburn

On the 30th ult., at the Rectory, Hanwood, Salop, Charlotte Gertrude, wife of the Rev. Edward Watter.

On the 9th ult., at Hillingdon-grove, near Uxbridge, Major Charles Stuart, aged 77

On the 20th ult., at Bagne, in Switzerland, Professor Schelling, aged 79 a contemporary of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel.

MARSHAL O'DONNELL, COUNT OF LUCENA,

THE SPANISH MINISTER OF WAR.

The family of Marshal Count O'Donnell has for more than a century enjoyed high distinction in Spain and in Austria. The O'Donnells were originally emigrants from Ireland, and their history is full of romance. In the middle of last century they occupy a conspicuous position, and from the time of Elizabeth to that of the second James, they occasionally appear in those of our own country. They were formerly proprietors of a great part of the county of Tyrconnel, and the family of Tyrconnel won the glories of the exploits of the O'Donnells of Tyrconnel" formed the burthen of many a local lay and legend. In the reign of Elizabeth, the chief of the family played a distinguished part in the troubled politics of the time; and when the civil troubles broke out in England, that successor in the titles and estates of Tyrconnel attached himself with unswerving fidelity to the cause of the Stuarts. When the Battle of the Boyne finally destroyed the hopes of James the Second and his adherents, the O'Donnell of that day fled with his family to Austria, where they bore the title of Counts of Tyrconnel. In the military annals of Austria, the name of O'Donnell appears with high distinction. At the battle of Placenza, in 1746, Count O'Donnell of Tyrconnel won his grade as General. Ten years later he contested on the campaign in Bohemia, and for his services at the battle of Lowositz, he was created a Field-Marshal Lieutenant. At the battle of Kolin he commanded the cavalry; and he was soon afterwards made Governor-General of Transylvania. In the year 1768 he was promoted to the post of Governor-General of Transylvania; and he died, two years after, at Vienna. Another member of the family, Francis Count O'Donnell, in 1809, filled the post of Minister of Finance in Austria; and the present head of the Austrian house is O'Donnell, Count of Tyrconnel is a Field-Marshal Lieutenant in the Austrian service. He is married to Christina, daughter of the Prince de Ligne.

We have no record of the exact date when a branch of these Austrian O'Donnells went to Spain; but there also the family achieved high distinction. About the time when the Austrian Count O'Donnell was made Governor-General of Transylvania, the Spanish Count O'Donnell was fighting his way up in the Spanish army. He had commenced his military career in the Guards. In 1793 he fought with success and distinction against the French; and he gained his rank of General for a battle he won at Bubal against one of the Lieutenants of Napoleon For the same exploit he received the title of Count of Bubal. He had become sufficiently Spanish to have imbibed a passion for political intrigue; and, in the excited and troubled state of things which followed the expulsion of the French, he became suspected by the then dominant party. In 1813 he was imprisoned, by order of the Cortes; but, in 1814, his fortune was again in the ascendant. Ferdinand VII. named him Captain-General of Andalusia. In 1818 he was made Governor of Cadiz; and in the following year he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the corps prepared for the reconquest of the South American Colonies. The state of those affairs, however, led to his being detained in Spain, where he was made Captain General of La Mancha. While in this capacity, he declared for the Constitution, but without inspiring much confidence in the constitutional party. In 1823 he gained some advantages over the French troops sent to Spain to support the despotic principle, and this led to his being named to the command of the Army of Reserve that was to cover Madrid. Apparently, however, his spirit of intrigue got the better of his discretion, for he had entered into some negotiations with the opposite party, and his own troops revolted, deposing him from the command. Upon this he endeavoured to make his escape into France; but was seized, and put into prison at Villaviciosa. From this confinement, however, he was speedily released by the French troops, and he contrived to reach France in safety There he remained till the year 1834, when he returned to Spain. He died almost immediately afterwards, from the sudden shock he received on hearing that one of his sons had been shot by Carnalian surgery. This Count Lu Bubal was the father of Ma shal O'Donnell, the subject of this memoir. A brother of his, Henry Charles, Count O'Donnell, died in 1830, Captain General of Old Castile; and his son Charles, who had been Colonel of a Volunteer Regiment in the Carlist army, accepted the rank of General in that of the Christinos, after the Treaty of Bergara. He also commanded during some time the British Legion. The fortune of war brought him, for a time, into personal conflict with his cousin, the present Minister of War. This was in 1841, when Leopold O'Donnell had attempted a Christino insurrection at Pampeluna, which was put down by Charles. The latter remained faithful to the cause of Espartero, and commanded the Queen's troops after his downfal.

Leopold O'Donnell, Count of Lucena, Marshal of Spain, and Minister of War in the Ministry of Espartero, is the younger son of the Joseph Henry O'Donnell, Count of Bisbal, whose career is noticed above. He was born, we believe, in the year 1809. He entered the army at an early age, and while King Ferdinand VII. was still on the throne. He was a captain at nineteen, and a colonel at twenty-five years of age. When the death of Ferdinand paved the way for civil strife, Leopold O'Donnell at once declared for the cause of young Isabella, and thenceforth became a Christino. He fought on that side, often opposed to his own brothers, who had embraced the cause of Don Carlos—during the whole of the war; and at its close (when only thirty years of age) he held situations of high trust in the Christino army. He received the title of Count of Lucena, for having forced Cabrera to raise the siege of that place. He had attached himself more especially to the Queen-Regent, Christina, and he remained faithful to her, even in her reverses. He, a man of aristocratic, even of Princely descent, could not look with favour upon the rapid rise and inexplicable ascendancy of a man of mean birth, of uncertain temper, and of moderate military abilities, such as he regarded Espartero; and to this personal antagonism, as much as to any strong conviction of the superiority of Queen Christina's claims on his loyalty, must be attributed the attitude he took when the close of the Carlist war led to intrigues against Christina. For a very brief period, prior to the close of the Carlist war, O'Donnell was Chief of the Staff of the Army of Princely descent, could not look with favour upon the rapid rise and inexplicable ascendancy of a man of mean birth, of uncertain temper, and of moderate military abilities, such as he regarded Espartero; and to this personal antagonism, as much as to any strong conviction of the superiority of Queen Christina's claims on his loyalty, must be attributed the attitude he took when the close of the Carlist war led to intrigues against Christina. For a very brief period, prior to the close of the Carlist war, O'Donnell was Chief of the Staff of the Army of the North, at the head of which was Espartero. He was, however, almost immediately removed to the command of the Army of the centre; and he had this army were regarded by the Government of that day as a kind of counterpoise to the influence of Espartero and his army. He was strongly opposed to the personal slights and indignities Queen Christina received from Espartero shortly before she resigned the Regency; and at the moment when the conserver night have been expected to worship the rising sun, he rendered her very important services, protecting her with his influence, and aiding her escape from Spain. He re-joined his command, and received from Christina the Order of Charles III. and the title of Count of Lucena. Some years, O'Donnell went to France, where he resided for some time, devoting himself to the cause of Queen Christina, and ultimately risking his life in furtherance of her designs.

The Regency of Espartero was troubled with complots, of which Christina, from her residence in Paris, was the contriver, and O'Donnell the chief agent The Session of 1841 had been employed, by the Government of Espartero and the Cortes, in legislative labours, and they were ignorant of the conspiracy which menaced them from France. The prorogation of Parliament had scarcely taken place when the conspirators began their work. A formidable plot or conspiracy, organised by Queen Christina, and looked on with favour by the French Government, had for its scope of simultaneous insurrections in various parts of Spain. O'Donnell took the lead in this outbreak by heading the insurrection at Pampeluna, which, as we have said above, was suppressed by his own cousin, Charles O'Donnell, the faithful adherent of Espartero, and commander of the forces. At Saragossa the movement was under the direction of General Borso; at Vittoria, of General Piquero; at Bilbao, of Colonel Larcoha; and in old Castile, of General Orbe. In Madrid, General Concha and Leon headed the attempt at insurrection. We have seen that O'Donnell's share in the affair was unsuccessful; more lucky than some of his associates, who were taken and shot, he contrived to escape into France, where he remained until a new opening arose for his restless spirit of enterprise. But he was not quite in seclusion. No sooner had the news of his attempt at Pampeluna reached Paris, when M. Olozaga, Espartero's Ambassador to the King of the French, presented himself, personally, to the Queen Christina, and demanded that the flight of O'Donnell to his own dominions, and the consequent failure of the conspiracy of O'Donnell and his associates. She at once denied all complicity; and Olozaga, with great energy and presence of mind, sent her answer at once to Spain; so that not only were the Christinos deterred in pressing home O'Donnell's life was still further jeopardised. To console him, however, Christina, while denying complicity, publicly, and in writing, avowed her entire sympathy with him and his confederates.

Meanwhile, Espartero was governing Spain in strict accordance with Constitutional principles, but with little support from the leading statesmen of the country. It had become evident to all thinking men, that the Regency could not long endure. At the close of the year following O'Donnell's unsuccessful attempt at Pampeluna, an insurrection broke out at Barcelona, and Espartero was obliged to bombard that city before he could restore order. This was the signal for a junction between the Christinos and the ultra-Liberals. Queen Christina, from her hotel in the Rue de Courcelles in Paris, held the reins of the various insurrectionary movements which ensued. The defection from Espartero was almost universal; and, it is almost needless to say, General O'Donnell was among the most prominent of those who contributed to his downfal. On his return of Queen Christina to Spain, O'Donnell was, in 1844, appointed Captain-General of Cuba. Here he remained five years, after the expiration of which time he returned to Spain, having, it is said, amassed a considerable fortune. Subsequently, he was named a senator.

From this period, O'Donnell began to take an active part in politics. Espartero, his old antagonist, had returned to Spain, but only to live in quiet and retirement at Logrono. O'Donnell, whether he had at first adopted the objects of his former service to Christina, or that he had an understanding with her, became an active member of the Appostolical that was organised against the Bravo Murillo and Sartorius ministry. On the whole, he acted in harmony with the views perpetrated of late years by the Spanish Government, he recorded from time to time his resistance; and he continued to be a friend to the Christinos and Afrancesados party even while contriving to make himself regarded with favour by the Moderados and the Constitutionalists. The scandalous excesses of the Court appear to have provoked in him a sincere indigna ion; but, more generous than some of his contemporaries in intrigue and revolt, he attributes the personal misconduct of the Queen to causes of which he regards her as the victim, and not the perpetrator. In spite of supposing that the only remedy for the evil would be found in a change of dynasty. During the administration of Narvaez, he accepted, under that General, the office of Director-General of Infantry, apparently on the principle that in the then state of Europe the only way of saving Spain land to lend a hand in pre-erving the country from the contagion of Republicanism. He continued in this post till the year 1851.

The military reputation of the Count de Lucena, joined to his position as one of the chiefs of the political opposition, rendered him a personage of great importance. For a long time previous to the late events in Spain, he had been the head of a conspiracy, the object of which was, by a military insurrection, to compel the downfal of the existing Ministry. If Espartero had been Regent, why might not O'Donnell be Prime Minister? It appears that the Government must have

(*Continued on page 212.*)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, and during the Week, the SPANISH DANCERS in a New Ballet, previous to their departure for Seville. The Old Chelsea every night. Monday and Thursday, The Rough Diamond; Tuesday and Friday, As Like as Two Peas; Wednesday and Saturday, A Pretty Piece of Business.

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During the Session 1854-5, which will commence on the 2nd of October, the following courses of Lectures and Practical Demonstrations will be given:

1. Chemistry.—A. W Hofmann, Ph. D., F.R.S.
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4. Mineralogy.—W. Smyth, M.A.
5. Mining.
6. Geology.—A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics.—Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics.—G. G. Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is given by Mr. Nixon.

The fee for matriculated students (exclusive of the laboratories) is £20 for two years, in one payment or in two payments of £12.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chymistry, the laboratory of the Government, at a fee of £10, for the term of three months.

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Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £3, £5, and £4 each. Officers in the Queen's or East India Company's service, acting mining agents, and managers, may obtain them at half the usual charge.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil Teachers, and others engaged in education, are admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions to the School, and others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information, apply to Trenham Reeks, Registrar, Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of these interesting sciences, can be had, from Two Guineas to One Hundred, of TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London.

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HEALTH GYMNASTICS.—CAPTAIN CHOSSO, Professor of Gymnastics at University College, Lecturer on Gymnastics, 38, Baker-street, Portman-square, and Gymnastic and Fencing Academy, 31, New-road. Captain Chosso's Rationale of Gymnastics. Price half-a-crown. Fencing Academy, Regent-street; and at the Academy. Price 1s. 6d.

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Great Liverpool	697	E. Underwood	Calcutta	London	20 Sept.
Lancaster	486	G. M. Simpson	Calcutta	London	25 Aug.
Leonard	486	G. M. Simpson	Bombay	Liverpool	5 Sept.
Lord Clyde	1000	Ja Gallaher	Port Phillip	Liverpool	5 Sept.
Omar Pasha	1276	J. Thompson	Bomb ay & Chi a	W. India	5 Oct.
Shalimar	1276	J. Thompson	Shanghae	St. Kath.	5 Sept.
Ida	700	J. Reg ter	Kurrachee	...	...
Lady Anne	1000	Fra ois Ba	Bombay	West India Dock	1 Sept.
Ashburton	519	G. King	Sydney	London	4 Sept.
Queen of England	873	R. Pearson	Sydney	London	7 Sept.
Maid of Judah	758	J. Marchant	Sydney	London	25 Sept.
John Taylor	297	P. N. Edwards	Sydney	London	20 Oct.
Jane Williams	600	Baxter	Port Phillip	London	1 Oct.
Canada	570	J. Gillard	Port Phillip	London	1 Oct.
Tara	570	E. Hay	Geelong	London	30 Aug.
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Parcels are to be put up in Boxes, Packages, &c., and to be had on application at the Company's offices, 18, Moorgate-street, London and Southampton, where parcels, packages and publications continue to be received as heretofore.

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NURSERY for INFANTS, 7, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn Established March, 1853, for the reception of the children of poor married women who are employed from home during the day. The poor most gratefully acknowledge the benefit they receive from this Institution, and the Committee are anxious to those who may be kindly disposed to contribute to aid of its funds. Donations and Annual Subscriptions thankfully received by the Hon. John Olver, Chaplain to King's College Hospital.

GUY'S, 1854-5.—The MEDICAL SESSION commences in October. The Introductory Address will be given by JOHN SIMON, Esq., F.R.S., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, at Two o'clock. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must present themselves previously, as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £10 for every succeeding year. Gentlemen may also pay the required fees by instalments, and to a perpetual Ticket. Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Assistant-Surgeons, Assistant-Physicians, and Dressers in the Eye Wards are elected according to merit. Gentlemen Students who have attended a second year. Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will assist Fellows and give any further information required

Guy's Hospital, August 22nd, 1854.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Council see they leave to return their thanks for the contributions received since the announcement that they do not intend to have this year a public dinner for the benefit of the Hospital. They are bound to add that they are, nevertheless, in great need of assistance, and they trust that the funds of the Hospital will not suffer support as if an annual festival were held. The expenses are usually about £1000 per annum; this year they will be considerably in consequence of the high price of provisions. The certain yearly receipts do not exceed £3000. A debt of £2000, incurred before 1849, and which was lately, by great exertions, reduced to £1000, has also to confine to its original amount, is now gradually increasing; at the same time, with a view to effect a considerable saving, the Medical Committee intend to lower the extra expenditure of £200. In this emergency aid from the benevolent is earnestly solicited.

The Hospital affords relief annually to 16,000 persons, of whom 1000 are in-patients, and 15,000 are women in childbirth, attended at their own abode. It has room for 200 in-patients, but, for want of funds, the Governors are obliged to limit the number of beds to 120.

(*Contributors on former occasions.*)

Amount previously adver-		9 H Aslip, Esq.	... £2 0
tised	... £381 0	7 Wm. Ralton, Esq. (a)	... 1 1
4 The Earl Fortescue	... 10 10	1 Miss Faraker(s) (a)	... 3 3
1 The Baron de Goldsmid	... 10 10	1 Miss Faraker (a)	... 1 1

Annual subscriptions will be received at the following bankers:—Messrs Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; the London and Westminster Bank (Pocock-street Branch); Messrs. Scott and Co., Cavendish-square. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street, by the Treasurer, the Duke of Buccleuch, St. John's Lodge, Regent's-park, by Members of the Committee, and at the Office of the Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.

Aug 24, 1854. J. W. GODDIFF, Clerk to the Committee.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTER—THOMAS BEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 26th of SEPTEMBER, for New Pupils. All Boys between the most approved in their places, without fail, on Wednesday, the 27th, at a Quarter-past Nine o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms, from the 26th September to Christmas; from Christmas to Easter; and from Easter to August 1.

The yearly payment for each pupil is £18, of which £6 are paid in advance for each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past nine to three quarters past three o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to drawing.

The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography (both Physical and Political), Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, and of Chemistry, and Drawing.

Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole time to the other branches of education. There is a general examination of the pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the two first terms there are short examinations of the pupils, to ascertain their progress in the general examination. In absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes is specially reported, and the cause submitted to, and approved by, the Head Master.

Strict discipline of the school is maintained without corporeal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 2nd of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on Tuesday, the 17th of October.

August, 1854.

STAMMERING.—Monsieur DUVAL successfully CURES STAMMERING, on natural and scientific principles, without chant, or any of the artificial means generally used. His Orthophonic Exercises enable Gentlemen speaking in public to be clearly and distinctly heard at a great distance. He can give the best references.—37, Bath-row, Birmingham.

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HATTON-GARDEN CHAMBERS.—Lodging for respectable Single Men, 76, Hatton-garden, Holborn. The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have provided superior LODGINGS for respectable SINGLE MEN, as the above Chambers' Rooms, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per week. Each includes a separate furnished bed-room, with the use of the coffee-room, library, bath-room, and kitchen.
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EDUCATION.—BEAUMONT HOUSE LADIES' SCHOOL, Bedford Private-road, Stockwell, Surrey. Superior Education, at the inclusive terms of £18 to £40 per annum, according to the age of the pupils. The house, from choice, will be several acres of lawn and pleasure ground. Prospectuses may be had on application to Mrs. T. Beamish.

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THE BANKS OF THE WYE.
TOURISTS and FAMILIES TRAVELLING to and from S. TH WALES will find very superior accommodation, combined with moderate charges, at Mr. LEWIS'S ROYAL HOTEL, ROSS, HEREFORD, adjoining the far-famed "Man on the Rock Prospect," and commanding extensive views of the Wye and its enchanting scenery. It is within a convenient distance of Goodrich Court and Castle, Symond's Yat, Tintern Abbey, Wyndcliffe, Raglan Castle, &c., &c. There is continual communication from change, and a ride to the town. Families Boarded for long or short periods. Posting in all its branches. Phaeton-boats for excursions on the Wye. Rises and Omnibuses meet every train.

Ross is the "Gem of the Wye;" and for the beauty and variety of the scenery on its banks, there is no river in England at all comparable with it, nor do we believe, notwithstanding its proximity of scene of them in point of size, that there is a single river on the Continent of Europe that can boast more scenes of grandeur and picturesque and pastoral beauty. Its romantic beauties whether where it glides majestically along the rich plains of Herefordshire—through orchards, meadows, corn-fields, and villages, or deep in its channel, rises between lofty rocks, clothed with hanging woods, and surmounted, as it were, with antique towers of castellated and monastic edifice, yielding a panoramic succession of exquisite landscapes—have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter, and cannot fail to charm every lover of nature.

ROYAL SHIP HOTEL, DOVOR.—J. BIRNHAM, Posting-Master by appointment to her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Travellers, that he has just completed a series of extensive alterations and improvements, the object of which has been to secure each arrangements with regard to the comfort of his patrons, and the convenience of the several departments, as must recommend it to the favourable consideration of all similar establishments. To his tariff of charges J. Birmingham begs to invite special attention, as it was as a consequence with those of other hotels. Whilst deeply grateful for the distinguished patronage with which he has been, and continues to be, honoured, his hopes of its permanency are founded on the moderate charges, the accommodations, and the peculiar moderation of his charges; on this ensuring, as he pays or sells it, a fair profit. "The Ship" indisputably superior to

(Continued from page 210.)

been aware of these designs, or at least have inferred their existence, as a natural consequence of their arbitrary rule. Be this as it may, early in June an order was issued for the arrest of O'Donnell, which he evaded by first concealing himself in the capital, and subsequently at the village of Canaligo, about four miles from Madrid. Every effort was made to discover his retreat, and two Generals (Orlando and Massina) were, on the 15th June, arrested on the charge of harbouring him. Massina was fortunate enough to escape, but Orlando was sent to Galliola. Madame O'Donnell, too, the wife of the General, was ordered to be arrested; but she contrived to evade the order, and to conceal herself, although the most active steps were taken to trace her.

At length, on the 27th June, a military insurrection commenced at Madrid—General O'Donnell left the capital, at the head of one regiment and accompanied by another; he had been joined by General Dulce. For some days after, the Government, having possession of the telegraph, spread over Europe statements that the insurrection had been suppressed; and General O'Donnell was deprived of all his titles and employments. Soon, however, it became clear, from other intelligence, that these statements could not be relied upon, and that whatever might be the ultimate result of the insurrection, it was at the moment far more formidable than the Government chose to admit. On the 30th, O'Donnell was at the head of a strong force at Aranjuez, and in a position to say that, if the Ministry were not changed, he would the next day take the capital. On the other hand, it also became evident that up to this period the insurrection had not assumed a national character. The antecedents of O'Donnell had been such as to lead to the inference that he rather meditated his own advancement to the head of the Government than that of the cause of the people. Whether he had more liberal designs, but was restrained by the fear of alienating valuable Christino supporters, does not appear; but he was induced to issue a proclamation, in which he called on the nation to support him in demanding the convocation of a Constituent Cortes, and the organisation of a National Guard. Up to this time he had been but coldly supported by the Democratic party. Now, however, his position was changed, and he found himself at the head of a popular revolution. He was joined by General Serrano. An insurrection in Valencia was followed by a pronunciamento by the city of Barcelona against the Government. On the 17th of July, two days after, an insurrection broke out at Madrid, with the particulars of which the reader is familiar; and now Espartero deemed it prudent to leave his residence at Logrono, and to put himself at the head of the movement, as had been concerted from the time when O'Donnell first converted his movement from a military insurrection into a national revolution for Constitutional objects. Queen Isabella, alarmed at the march of events, attempted to stop them by the formation of a new Ministry, with a Constitutional programme; but it was too late. Espartero was advancing on the capital at the head of the Army of the Centre, with the Army of the North following in their footsteps. For some time after his original departure from the capital, O'Donnell remained in the south; but his co-operation was deemed essential by Espartero, and he was invited by him to come in. The confiscation of his titles was immediately reversed, and he was named Minister of War, besides being raised to the rank of Marshal.

It has been observed that the original attitude of O'Donnell led to the suspicion that he meditated no more than a sort of palace revolution, and to place himself at the head of a new Ministry. This design, however, must have been abandoned at the period of his second proclamation, and when he became aware that the mere name of Espartero, associated as it was with the principle of Constitutional Government, would be more powerful than his own with the Spanish nation. The Spaniards of 1854 seem to be very much in the same position as the Spaniards of 1843, wanting as their ruler some strong-handed and determined man, who would know how to deal with the French Republican emissaries, who are fomenting insurrection. Espartero has the character of being too honest a man for the position he occupies. If this be true, O'Donnell is precisely the man to second him and remedy his errors. The best friends of Spain fear that there is still a rivalry and bad understanding between these two chiefs. Espartero is suspected of a leaning towards the Democratic party, while O'Donnell is supposed to meditate a restoration of old evils in another form. At the dinner given a few days since to these distinguished men by the press of Madrid, O'Donnell certainly administered a kind of rebuke to Espartero for having omitted to put the Queen first among the toasts. His speech was warm and loyal, and in that respect perhaps patriotic. At the same time it may be premature to assume a serious difference between him and Espartero, when, in the actual circumstances of Spain, it might be desirable that the ebullition of popular excitement should expend itself in a support of Ministers seemingly opposed in public, but between whom there might be a tacit understanding.

MARSHAL O'DONNELL, THE SPANISH MINISTER OF WAR.

The person of O'Donnell is prepossessing. He is of lofty stature, and with a mouth and chin expressive of force of character. He is of fair complexion, and the original Irish type remains. His chief characteristic is determination. Throughout his chequered career he has never hesitated to risk his life and property in the cause which he may have embraced for the time being. If his objects have been personal, his conduct has been brave; and he has never been suspected of treachery. As a military man he stands high; but his opportunities of achieving a great reputation as a soldier have been limited. It is more than probable that in the period of anarchy impending in Spain his energy and determination of character, with the claim he has as the originator of the last revolution may at some future time make him the arbiter of his country's fortunes.

It may be interesting to the reader to follow the personal fortunes of O'Donnell's immediate family. We have seen that his first cousin remained faithful to Espartero, and that the two were personally opposed at Pampeluna. This was not the only case in which the family embraced opposite sides. Throughout the civil war, while Leopold O'Donnell was a Christino, his three brothers (Juan, Carlos, and Enrique), and two of his brothers-in-law, joined the cause of Don Carlos, and enlisted under Zumalacarregy. His own mother, the Countess of Bisbal, joined Don Carlos; and at the very time that Leopold was Captain of the province of Guipuzcoa, in the service of Isabella, she filled the post of Lady to Honour of Don Carlos' second wife, the Princess of Beira. The fate of his brothers was various. Juan was killed at Pampeluna, in a conflict between the Carlists and the Christinos and National Guards. Carlos O'Donnell, another brother, was made prisoner by the Christinos of Catalonia, and was confined in the citadel of Barcelona, in 1836, awaiting his exchange, under the Eliot Convention. But, in a commotion, he was torn from his prison by the populace and brutally massacred: it is even said that his head was kicked about the streets. As for Enrique, the younger brother of those three, on the signing of the Bergara Convention by Espartero and Marolo, he entered into the army of the Queen, with the rank he enjoyed in that of Don Carlos. We do not know whether he still survives.

THE GREEK COURTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

We resume our Illustration of the Series of Art-Courts, which continue to prove very attractive to the many thousand visitors to the Sydenham Palace; denoting this important portion of the vast design to be fully appreciated. We quote the details from the "Guide," by Mr. G Scharf, jun., F.S.A.:—

The principal Greek statues and bas reliefs are contained within the Greek Courts, which present an external façade with three entrances on the western side of the nave. The Courts are placed, according to the chronological position of Greece in history, between those of Egypt and Rome. The order is Grecian Doric; the proportions have been copied from the temple of Jupiter at Nemea, which are less massive than Doric buildings usually are. The centre and larger entrance leads into the principal Greek Court, and the two smaller ones into the Side Courts. On the architrave over the principal entrance is a Greek passage from Herodotus. Above the Side Courts are passages from the celebrated oration of Pericles.

Instead of triglyphs and metopes, as seen upon the model of the Parthenon, and, indeed, with hardly any exception upon all Grecian Doric architecture, the frieze of this façade is decorated with wreaths, alternating with names of the ancient Grecian cities renowned for their connection with the fine arts. The entablature and wreaths are adapted from the choragic monument of Thrasyllus at Athens. In that building the frieze is, with the exception of laurel wreaths, at regular intervals, perfectly smooth. The architrave of that monument also bears an inscription ("Stuart," vol ii. pl. 38), and the fillet below the frieze is ornamented with a series of small round dentils.

The monogram within the wreaths contains the initial letters of the Muses, Graces, the Good, and the Wise—Μουσαις, Χαριειν, Αγαθοις, Σοφοις.

The names of towns upon the external façade, beginning from the extreme left next to Egypt, are Alexandria, Rhodes, Ephesus, Mitylene, Ægina, Delphi, Eleusis, Athens, Corinth, Argos, Mycenæ, Sicyon, Olympia, Agrigentum, Pestum, and Byzantium next the Roman Court.

On passing through the main entrance we come into the central Greek Court. It is square, and, being surrounded by porticoes, resembles a Greek *agora*, or place of public assembly, the *forum*, or market-place of the Romans. The same order of architecture is continued, and the names between the wreaths on the frieze are those of poets, philosophers, artists, and a few of the chief patrons.

Three of the paintings on the wall of this Court are intended to illustrate the Grecian mythology, comprising a few of those incidents of fable which led to a more extended development; and the fourth refers to the construction of the Parthenon, affording a combination of portraits of the leading personages of that period. These paintings are prepared and executed under the superintendence of Mr. George Scharf, jun.

Proceeding onwards we enter the atrium under the gallery. The square Piers or Antæ are from Eleusis, Priene, and other examples. The richly-decorated ceiling is copied from the existing remains in the Temple of Bassæ in Arcadia, and the Propylæ at Athens; the diagonal paneling or coffers being adapted from the former. Upon the walls of this atrium have been arranged some of the finest specimens of Grecian basi-relievi, the originals of the greater part of them are still to be seen at Athens.

The chief architectural feature of the Long Gallery is a model of the west front or posticum of the Parthenon.

THE GREEK COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT; BY H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., the first stone of the new church of St. Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight, was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with full Masonic ceremonial. The proceedings excited a lively interest throughout the island, the inhabitants of which flocked in numbers from all directions to witness them. The Masonic fraternity, also, both of the island and of the southern counties, came forward in strength to assist at the proceedings; upwards of 400 marching in procession, to escort his Royal Highness to the time-honoured site. Before further describing the events of the day, however, it may be proper to take a glance at the antecedents of the ancient Church of St. Thomas, at Newport.

The Church of St. Thomas, at Newport, as it stood till lately, was one of the most interesting specimens of early church architecture in the kingdom: containing, however, more than a fair proportion of intercolations of successive periods. The original structure was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, shortly after whose canonization it was built; and in course of time its Norman simplicity was diversified by additions of every successive style including Tudor-Gothic, and the anomalous Renaissance of the early part of last century. An inscription upon the wall of the south side indicated that the last considerable alterations were made in the year 1701. Of the Norman remains, the columns in the nave are the most conspicuous. The arches were of the Transition style; and the windows of the Perpendicular. The general aspect of the edifice was that of a temple, which had outlived its time: the exterior being dilapidated and crumbling; whilst within were symptoms which warned those interested in its fate, of the necessity for re-edification. Accordingly, the parochial authorities, and the inhabitants generally, bestirred themselves; a subscription was got up, and a new building was determined to be erected on the site: the architect selected being Mr. S. W. Dawkins, of Whitehall-place, London; and the builders, Messrs. Dashwood, of Ryde. The new building will be of the Florid style, and will be somewhat larger than the old one, the extension being on the west side. The interior will consist of a nave, side aisles, clerestory, north and south chapels, chancel and sacristy; and galleries at the west end only. The building will accommodate—in the body of the church, 1283; in the galleries, 203: total, 1486. About half the sittings are to be free, and open.

PROCESSION TO THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The old tower will be retained, and carried up about 50 feet higher, being then 128 feet high. The exterior will be newly cased; and angular turrets and a splendid entrance doorway will be added. The whole will be built of the native stone of the island, with the exception of the dressings, which will be of Caen stone. The total cost is estimated at £8320.

The last services of the Church were performed within the old fabric on Sunday, the 16th July, when all Newport thronged together to take a solemn leave of a sanctuary which the fondest associations through numberless generations had endeared to them. In little more than a month afterwards the whole has been razed to the ground (with the exception of the tower, where christenings, marriages, and funerals are still performed), and the first stone of its more comely and ambitious successor laid amid its ruins.

The day of this imposing ceremony—the most important and memorable, perhaps, within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" of the place—turned out a fine one; and under the broiling sun, the live-long morning, shoals of people in carriages, in chaises, in waggons, in carts, poured in from all the little towns, and villages and farms, which dot the face of the island in all directions; many of the joyous parties being preceded by flags and bands of music.

The day was ushered in with a merry peal from the bells of the old tower, and the whole town exhibited the appearance of a general holiday—business being suspended, and everybody dressed in their Sunday best. Flags and banners, bearing various devices, and endless garlands and bouquets of flowers, covered the fronts of the houses in the principal streets forming the line of the procession. Triumphal arches, of stately proportions, and really creditable in point of tasteful design and arrangement, were placed across the thoroughfares at stated points. First at the bottom of High-street was the Albert Arch, decorated with the France's arms; next, opposite the Town-hall, was the Corporation Arch, bearing the Borough Arms; next, in the vicinity of the Cornmarket, and just outside the gate of the church stood what was termed the Clerical Arch, exhibiting the arms of the See of Winchester; and opposite the Bugle Inn stood one more gorgeous than all, entitled the National Arch. The remains of the old church were profusely decorated; several flags flying from the top of the tower. Within the *enceinte* was a wooden gallery—calculated to accommodate 400 or 500 persons—to witness the ceremony of the day; the admission to which was by tickets, at 5s. and 10s. each; the proceeds of which went towards the building fund.

THE OLDHAM LYCEUM EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—THE BARONIAL HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Soon after eleven o'clock, a guard of honour, consisting of about 200 troops of the garrison, defiled in front of the Town-hall, and the fine band of the Royal Marines commenced playing.

The members of the Town-council met at the residence of the Mayor at half past eleven o'clock, and accompanied him to the Town-hall.

The Bishop of the diocese and about twenty of the clergy, assembled for the purpose of robing, at twelve o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. G. H. Connor, and walked from thence in procession to the Town-hall.

The officers and brethren of the several Lodges assembled at the Masonic-hall at eleven o'clock, when a Grand Lodge of the province of Isle of Wight was held, and a procession formed by twelve o'clock, which proceeded to the Guildhall, where the procession remained, to await the arrival of his Royal Highness.

At one o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived in an open carriage and four greys; and the Royal Marine band commenced playing the National Anthem. The procession then formed.

The band decided off to the right as the rest of the procession entered the church; the mass of the latter, after entering, divided right and left, to allow the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master and his Provincial Grand Officers to pass up the centre, preceded by his banner and sword-bearer, and followed by the remainder of the procession, until the whole had entered the enclosure around the stone.

The stone was suspended by a pulley from supports decorated with evergreens. It was very large, and beautifully chiselled for the occasion. We understand it was the gift of Mr. Joseph Poore, of Newport.

It bore the following inscription, engraved on a brass plate:—"On Thursday, August 24th, A.D. 1854, this foundation stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Francis Fittis, Mayor, George Henry Connor, M.A., Minister; Edward Way, Henry Loosemore, Churchwardens."

His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Mayor and Masonic officers, walked through the portal of the church-tower, and the positions were taken up as follows:—

Town Clerk, James Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Equerries	The Bishop's Chaplain, Rev. E. M. All.
The Mayor, E. Fittis, Esq.	His Royal Highness Prince Albert.	The Lord Bishop of Winchester
The Mayor's Chaplain, Rev. Mr Wallis	THE STONE.	The Rev. H. D. Scott, Vicar of Carisbrooke
Provincial Grand Master, T. W. Fleming, Esq.		The Rev. G. H. Connor, Minister of
Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Sealy Worden, Mr E. War	Architect, Mr. Dankes.	St. Thomas's Church Builders.
Junior Warden, Mr Loosemore	Messrs. T. and J. Dashwood, of Ryde.	

Surrounded by the Corporation, and the whole Clergy of the Island.

His Royal Highness viewed the brilliant assembly with evident interest while the stone was being raised.

The Bishop of Winchester then said aloud, "The glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon us! Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us! O, prosper Thou our handywork!"

Psalm cxxxii., verses 8 to 16 inclusive, was then repeated alternately by the Bishop and the Clergy, and a large number of the spectators.

The Architect of the building then presented to his Royal Highness the working plans of the Church, and explained to him its proposed accommodation; after which, a bottle, containing the coins of the realm and a parchment roll, was deposited in a cavity beneath the stone. The foundation-stone was then partly lowered, and a silver trowel presented to Prince Albert.

The trowel, provided by Mr Dudley, silversmith, was of most chaste workmanship, and bore the following inscription:—St. Thomas's Church, Newport, Isle of Wight. The foundation-stone laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, August 24th, 1854. Francis Fittis, Mayor." On the back were his Royal Highness's arms, surrounded by the Order of the Garter, very elaborately executed.

His Royal Highness then spread the cement on the lower stone, the upper stone was let down slowly, with solemn music, and his Royal Highness said, "We place this stone in faith and hope to the glory of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The stone being adjusted, and his Royal Highness having given it three strokes with a mallet, the Provincial Grand Master approached the stone, and proved it to be properly laid by the plumb-rule, presented by the J.G.W.; the level, presented by the S.G.W.; and the square, presented by the D.P.G.M.

The Architect then delivered the mall to the Provincial Grand Master, who gave three knocks, at the same time invoking the blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe; and the brethren responded—*So mote it be.*

The Provincial Grand Master delivered the plan and tools to the builder, for his use, after which he scattered corn and poured wine and oil upon the stone.

The Provincial Grand Chaplain then gave the appropriate prayer, the brethren again responding—*So mote it be*; when the Provincial Grand Master announced to his Royal Highness and the Mayor that the stone was laid.

The Bishop of Winchester then repeated an appropriate prayer, composed for the occasion; after which a hymn was sung, "This stone to Thee in faith we lay," &c.

The Benedictum having been given, the Bishop of Winchester expressed, on behalf of the Town and Town-council, and of the inhabitants, their respectful and grateful acknowledgments for his Royal Highness's great condescension in coming amongst them on this interesting occasion.

His Royal Highness, who was evidently much gratified, said—

My Lord, allow me to express to you the feeling of gratification I have this day experienced in being amongst you and assisting you in the performance of this holy work; and, in doing so, I wish also to bear testimony to the great interest the Queen takes in all matters of this kind in the nation at large, and in the welfare of this island in particular. I thank you for this honour (Loud cheers).

The ceremony being completed, the procession was again formed, and returned to the Town-hall; and, on reaching the north door, it stopped, and fell back in double line, to allow his Royal Highness to pass through the entire procession to the Town-hall. His Royal Highness had a few minutes' conversation with the Mayor, and re-entered his carriage amidst renewed congratulations, and returned to Osborne.

A *déjeûner* afterwards took place at the Town-hall, provided by Messrs. Mew, of the Bugle Inn; the Mayor presiding, supported on his right by the Bishop of Winchester, and on his left by General Lord Downes. Amongst the other guests (in all some 200 in number) were the Ven. Archdeacon Wigram, Colonel Rumley, Colonel Delacombe, T. W. Fleming, Esq., L.P. Lind, Esq., Hon. A'Court Holmes, Colonel Harcourt, M.P., Admiral Symonds, Le Marchant Thomas, Esq., Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., Captain Crozier, R.N., A. J. Hambrough, Esq., B. Kerr, Esq., &c.; and the whole of the clergy of the island.

The Masonic body had a banquet of their own in their Hall.

Before closing this account, we may refer to one incident of past history—a painful one—with which the history of the ancient church of St. Thomas is associated. Amongst the numerous mementoes which crowded the old edifice, was one to the memory of the unfortunate Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, close by, in the year 1650, and was buried in this church. The memento in question was a brass tablet, set up in 1795, upon the discovery of her until then unmarked resting-place, and ran as follows:—"Here doth lie, in a leaden coffin, rest the remains of Elizabeth, second daughter of King Charles I. Obit. September 18th, 1650 æt at 14." We understand that her present Majesty has intimated her intention to erect a suitable memorial to the unhappy Princess, in the new church.

THE OLDHAM INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THIS very interesting Exhibition was inaugurated on July 17 by the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, in the presence of the authorities of the borough, the president, vice-presidents, and directors of the Lyceum, the members of the Town-council, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, a numerous and interesting assemblage of ladies, and a number of the élite of the gentry of the district.

A well-supplied Bazaar, got up by half a dozen ladies, friends of the Lyceum, was held in the gallery of the Exhibition during the first four days—the results being £628 0s. 9d. The proceeds of the Exhibition and Bazaar are to be applied towards erecting a building suitable to the advancing requirements of the members of the Lyceum; and, as Oldham has a population of seventy-three thousand persons, a project of this description is most desirable.

The Exhibition is held in the Working-man's Hall, Horsedge-street, and thrown open to the public from ten o'clock, a.m., to ten o'clock, p.m. for the admission fee of 3d., except on Wednesdays, when it is 1s. The collection consists of the usual objects of rare interest, as antiquities, paintings, sculpture, articles of vertu, natural curiosities, geological specimens, models of machinery, philosophical and scientific apparatus, manufactures, &c.

The Great Hall, 90 feet long, 64 wide, and 45 high, appears to be the chief attraction, with its terra-cotta fountain in the centre, surrounded by flowering plants. On the basement it is surrounded by [illegible] At the west end the wall is covered with valuable pictures, 74 in number, contributed by the Earl of Wilton, Messrs. W. Townend, W. Hammersley (artist), Edmund Buckley, J. Whitworth, John Platt, James Platt, John Duncuft, T. Agnew and Sons, &c. The mirrors (one 143 inches by 80 inches, manufactured by the Union Plate Glass Company, St. Helens), are contributed by Dickinson and Sharples, of Oldham. On the east side of the fountain stands Mr. Knowles's (of Manchester) prize model vase, from the Great Exhibition of 1851. On a stand on the north side is the beautiful model of the *Fairy*, her Majesty's yacht, contributed by Prince Albert.

In the Main Gallery are thirteen tables and two glass courts, well filled with busts, vases, bronzes, china, silver and electro plate, stained glass, wax and shell flowers, Bohemian glass jars, specimens of pen-manship and needle-work, articles of Turkish costume, ancient books, autographs, engravings; cases of hats, from the first stage to the last, complete (Simmons and Woodrow, Oldham); models of ships and steamers; organ, anatomical, and photographic courts, Chinese carvings, and other curiosities, &c.

On the principle of keeping to the right, we will now leave the Gallery, and descending by the steps at the centre of the platform, and so on by the north-west part of the fountain, through the No. 3 Court—in which are some of Roberts's Views in Syria, contributed by the Bishop of Manchester—proceed by the Swiss Cottage, on the left, into the Machinery Court, 60 feet long by 48 feet wide, in which are 127 distinct objects of mechanical interest, forming a little Exhibition of itself. This part is much frequented and universally admired. The steam-engine for driving the machinery is of twelve-horse power, with Rye and Crowther's "patent expansive motion."

Passing from the noisy revolution of wheels, we proceed to the Baronial Hall, which has been fitted up with great taste, by Mr. George Shaw, of Saddleworth. The room, built for the occasion, displays a style of architecture referable to the latter part of the reign of Edward III. It has an open-timbered roof, large projecting fire-place, with raised hearth, dog irons, wardo ne high up the side walls, and a minstrel gallery, the twisted railing of which is of the time of Charles II. Here, Lord Brougham, Captain de Hollyngeworth, Messrs. George Shaw, T. Willement, and G. D. Tomlinson (Huddersfield), appear to be the chief contributors. The armour, swords, shields, spears, matchlocks, crossbows, &c., are very curious.

Returning to the Great Hall, we pass under the south end of the platform, inspecting, on our left, some beautiful dioramic views. The objects exhibited are nearly a thousand in number.

The Exhibition will be kept open for nearly two months longer. We hope the directors of the Lyceum will, at the close, be enabled, out of the results of their labour, to carry into full and complete effect that noble object for the attainment of which they have worked so well.

A banquet in honour of the occasion took place, at four o'clock, on the opening day, in the Town-hall, and was attended by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE Society of Arts have certainly deserved well of the nation for the pains taken "to collect together into one common scheme of exhibition, all the best means which have been and which are used for the purposes of education, as this is commonly understood, in all countries and under all conditions." By whatever name such a collection is made known, its existence is a good, and its preservation desirable. Should it take a permanent form in the metropolis—and we sincerely hope that it will do so—it can hardly fail to be continually and widely useful.

But a mere collection of implements is not necessarily valuable; its character will depend upon the facilities afforded for examination in each department, and on the extent to which responsible parties make use of those facilities. Public curiosity being sated by two months' exhibition of apparatus and results, we would suggest that the principle of test by comparison might henceforth be adopted. We think that, were exhibitors classified, and invited to discuss the relative merits of their productions together, or in succession, the interest of the collection might thus be long maintained. It would then serve as a museum for teachers' meetings. There are many difficulties in the way of drawing teachers together, but we believe that a series of conferences might thus be ensured. At any rate we would urge upon all who are engaged in the business of instruction, the importance of such an effort to keep pace with the times. The day is gone by when "rule of thumb" teaching, like "rule of thumb" sailing would suffice; the mode of proceeding in both cases must now be in accordance with fixed principles.

Some enthusiasts, during the last half-century, here and on the Continent, have affected to look to the "school" for a regeneration of society; and they have said and written a great deal about the "mission" of the teacher. While their arguments relate to the poor Pariahs of civilisation, the homeless outcasts of our lanes and alleys, we will not oppose them; but if they are intended to apply to any other class, we are bound to declare that they have not our sympathy. We hold the "school" to be essentially a product of society, and a reflex of its character. A common school education, according to usually received notions, consists of a common-sense preparation for the ordinary requirements of life. As a people, the English are jealous of individual rights, and too mindful of domestic duties, to allow of any interference with parental prerogatives; hence, English teachers can scarcely be more than a business portion of a business community. It is theirs to discover and put in practice the most speedy and effectual modes of obtaining habits of order and of industry, together with a given amount of useful knowledge for the rising generation. Anything more than this is not likely to be required of the majority, and anything less will soon cease to be satisfactory.

The tendency of the above remarks is not, we hope, to degrade the teacher's office, but rather to elevate it, by ridding it of an onerous and objectionable responsibility. Let public instruction be raised by those who profess it to the dignity of a science, and the instructors themselves will rise in social estimation. The success of the Exhibition as a whole, is a guarantee for justice being done to any well-directed attempt on behalf of education. Few persons would, a short time ago, have thought it possible, to form such a splendid collection of apparatus, books, and other appliances; and fewer still, that the co-operation of so many eminent men as have appeared upon the list of daily lecturers would have been secured. The only point in which it has not yet realised the expectations of its projectors seems to be in the scanty attendance of those for whose benefit mainly it was designed.

Another fact, too, deserves mention—namely, that, while those schools which are intended for the poorer classes, are well and ably represented through the medium of societies, our grammar-schools and private schools are but thinly scattered through the catalogue: the inference must be, either that this movement has not become known to them, or that they do not wish to share in the undertaking. Public opinion, however, will progress, though they lag behind.

We heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by the Principal of the Middle School, Borcklohm, in his lecture of Wednesday week, on Public Instruction in Holland and Switzerland. The Legislature, even in countries in which a system of national instruction prevails, can do little for the paddling and higher classes; these are acted upon mainly by the spirit of the age. Public opinion needs direction and expression as regards the standard of attainment suited to the wants of various classes, and to the general requirements of the times. No association can be better fitted for the task than the Society of Arts; no other, perhaps, has such facilities. We should be glad to hear of their taking steps in this direction, and receiving into "union," or establishing, a set of schools conforming in practice to the principles they advocate.

Mr. Yeats's idea of an Educational Congress of working Teachers, holding its meetings wherever railroads run and steam-boats ply, does not seem to us extravagant. We think it desirable, and cannot understand why it should not be as practicable as a Peace Congress.

A GLANCE AT OUR WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From a Correspondent.)

I HAVE certainly headed this chapter wrongly, because, save a few gallant adventurous spirits, we Englishmen have had nothing to do with the War on the Danube. Our army, of which we are so proud, was brought out with rather more care and hardly less expense than a first-class lady passenger. Poor darlings! very few of them could undergo the fatigue of the voyage at once, so they came only by easy stages, resting at Malta, at Gallipoli, baiting at Scutari, and at last, gallant fellows, reaching Varna itself, *Ultima Thule* of our valour. But no; what can withstand our troops? They actually performed—taking, certainly, some time about it—the long and harrassing march to Devna an actual distance, mighty men, of twelve miles! And there they have remained, and, considering the enemy is north of the Danube, we may say, in unassailable strength. But, joking apart, is it not so? and do not our brave fellows ju-tly chafe, as being the puppets employed in such a farce, they are full of fight, and would throw no discredit on their father's fame.

But I wish to take the reader to the town of Rustchuk, on the Danube, and see, or rather show, him what was done there just three weeks ago; and then bring him up the—no, down the—Danube to Turtukai, of which place I have the great honour of forming part of the garrison. Rustchuk is a large town on the banks of the Danube: it stands on the river's banks—here, low and swampy, more sand than mud. high hills command it behind. Rustchuk is fortified, and, with the example of Silistria before it, and defended by Turkish troops, flushed with their recent victories, would, probably, prove a stumbling-block for the Russians. One fine morning I rode in from Scrravoda, a large Christian village, where I had slept, to Rustchuk; the road was thronged with arabas—the rough, ill built vehicle of the country—drawn by two handsome little bullocks, and conducted by a poor, oppressed, beaten-down, brutish Bulgarian peasant. Poor fellow! I use the terms in no reproach to him, but in bitterness towards the brutes that have so long misgoverned this magnificent country. The foremost of the long line carried a red flag, significant of powder and combustible; nevertheless, the escort lolled and smoked on the loads, careless of consequences. My fare had been bad water and a pipe or so the day before, so I was much inclined to savage musing. First, then, I noticed that to each cart there was a soldier as guard. Now, this was odd, especially as the Turks particularly wanted soldiers in the field; and then the whole march lay through a friendly, in fact, a home, country. I solved the difficulty, however, before my horse's fast walk had brought me beyond the waggons. This was the patriotism a great Pacha had spoken to me about; how the peasantry had come forward *en masse* and provisioned the army free of cost, and how they actually came and offered the use of their arabas for nothing. Pacha, were you now really humbugged yourself, or did you wish to humbug me? I now turned over the affair in my mind. I listened to the conversation of the poor fellows; watched them when they did not watch me; saw all that was done, and arrived at the following results, which I will maintain as near tee truth as possible.

I shall startle our English world when I assert that the war has cost the Turkish Government, or the Mahomedan population, very little. It has decreased the numbers of the latter enormously, both by actual mortality and by separation from their homes; but otherwise has cost them little, if anything. As I assert so much, I conclude my matter-of fact readers will ask me to prove it. The Turkish Government, then, has seized on the provisions generally of the European provinces, the seat of war. As the wealthier country people, in fact nearly all the agricultural population, are Christians, these forced contributions have fallen almost exclusively on them; in many districts the people have not cared to receive receipts for what have been taken; in others, in exchange for their good corn and meat, they have received certificates. Now these paper receipts at best bear but a very questionable value: first, the army must be fed, say the authorities; and, spite of your receipt, which may stand over, it must be fed by you, because there is no where else to procure provisions. So the settlement of the ticket stands over, not to mention that the giver of the receipt is armed with all the authority of lawless power, and has his own ends to serve; while the receiver is a poor ignorant peasant, brought up a slave, ignorant of all but the lawless force and tyranny of his master; so the receipt, as my eyes can testify, is seldom correct, still more rarely in proper form: the poor peasant has thus had to yield his crops. Next, a requisition is made on the district for arabas or transports; these have again to be procured. The governor, a Turk, is not very likely to supply it himself, even if he could, his prejudices and bigotry would prevent his taking it from his co-religionists; and if he did attempt such an unheard-of act, they would be at war with him, make a noise, trace out his peculations, and probably find means to supplant him. Thus food and carriage have been found. Next, some authority, difficult to be evaded, sends the Governor of the district a demand for money. He temporises and evades the demand; but he has to do with men who have played just the same game themselves, and hundreds are ready if he refuses, to pay the money and take his place; so he finds cut some tax in arrears, forgets who paid it, or else boldly doubles it, and his myrmidons compel ready payment. For the use of the arabas the poor wretches receive nothing; they are collected by force, and then kept by force, and guarded like prisoners. Here, in our camp, we have many, so I do not mis-state the fact. Sometimes the fellows leave their carts and bullocks, perhaps their whole estate, and escape, happy to have got off with the loss of all they possessed, but to have recovered his freedom. Besides these demands upon the rayahs are others less regular in their form. The Irregular troops and Bashi-bozouks, who number some 80,000 men, now quarter on them indiscriminately, and what they actually consume is the least part of what they use.

The Porte, to support its finances—for years, owing to their thorough mismanagement and universal peculation, in utter confusion—has had recourse to various expedients. We all know the history of the Loan. Born in a nest of speculators at Constantinople, it added no lustre to our ideas of Turkish probity. A bank was then organised, and bank-notes issued, current only at Constantinople, bearing a high rate of interest. These were soon absorbed. The two or more firms concerned in the bank made what discount they pleased. The bank broke, and fame says its directors became very rich men. Another issue of bank-notes, not bearing interest, was made current as before, only at Constantinople. The object of limiting their currency to Constantinople was that the taxes should not be paid in paper. Hence, then an unlimited supply of paper has been issued, and is already at twenty per sent discount. To pay the army a paper currency was issued solely for Roumelia. This stuff we delight in, or rather do not delight in; but even in this coin, abundant and cheap enough, the poor soldiers are not paid. For eight months those poor, enduring fellows have not received a farthing. Another species of paper has been issued for the army of Anatolia; this is only current there. This inundation of paper has not, however, produced the bad result that might have been anticipated, for the currency was so base before that it was valueless, save as a circulating medium, and few, if any, kept Turkish money as treasure. There is little doubt that the Russians have made the Northern Danubian Provinces pay their war expenses; so that the poor people, who probably care le-t about the points at issue—namely, for them, a change of one tyranny for another—have had to turn over the whole expenses of the contest, and their very land and houses have been the prey alternately of either party. I stated before that the soldiers have received no pay,

and may add that their clothing is worse than rags. Shoes, they have not one pair amongst a dozen, the rest swathe their legs in rags, and lace a piece of hide on the sole of the foot, bringing it up over the ankle; but—will it be believed?—the superior officers are said to be, and I firmly believe are, paid most regularly. Of course many are, because they can pay themselves, as the revenue goes through their hands; and, in fact, all down to the rank of captain, are paid with punctuality. These, again, pay their followers, as a necessary precaution, to prevent their authority. I will not longer detain my reader, save to add one instance already mentioned in the public prints, and scarcely credible; though, alas! for the credit of the man, too true. Redschid Pacha—at a time when the Turkish treasury could not produce a para to pay its troops, clothe them, or pay for their food; when not a just debt could be paid for want of funds—sold his new Palace on the Bosphorus to the Sultan for twenty-two millions of piasters ready money; this palace was given then in dower to the Sultan's daughter who married Redschid Pacha's son. But I am entering Rustchuk, and wandering amidst its streets, seeking quarters for myself and men. Too much of a Turk myself to bother the Pacha, I turned into the nicest looking khan and took possession of the best rooms, while my Major took the kaim, or order for rations, to the proper authority. The khangee would as soon have seen a regiment of devils as my regiment of wild Bashi-bozouks, for he knew them of old, and how averse they were either to starving or paying, although, alas! they had little power for the latter. My men generally tethered their horses about the court-yard, and threw down before them the grass they had cut as they came along, then stretched themselves on their abals or felt, and lit their pipes of repose. Few occupied rooms, save one next mine, in which they deposited their muskets, and spreading a clean mat, kept it as a prayer-room—for most among that wild, reckless gang, lawless plunderers though they are and were, pray to their God, the Almighty living God of all. They shame us in this certainly, though it must be owned that their devotions seem to have but little effect on their lives, and they rise from adoration to detail with pride scenes that make one's blood run cold.

At nine the Pacha rose from his tenth pipe profound, and ordered the soldiers to cross the river, and take the island opposite. In front of Rustchuk, in the Danube, is a large, long island, well wooded (it is nearer the northern than the southern bank. The Turks despise such things as scouts or spies, who require ready-money payments, not promises; so the Pacha was utterly ignorant of where or what forces the Russians had; in fact, cursed the Giaours that they had not shown him their force. Well, in pursuance of the Pacha's order, some 3000 infantry were embarked in large boats and a steamer lying at Rustchuk, several English officers were attached to the force, and headed the men—as usual, the bravest foremost—one a youth who had arrived but the very evening before. I no sooner heard the news than I sealed up one small packet, directed it, looked at my pistols, wiped my sword, and, accompanied by some twenty of my best men—who loudly grumbled at foot fighting—put myself on board the steamer; and, with some 500 men already on board, we started across. Several boats had already preceded us, and were close into the island, whose nearest shore was about 600 yards from the most projecting point of Rustchuk, the channel widening elsewhere to perhaps 1000 or 1500 yards. The boats we could plainly see landing their men, wherever they could fetch, as the current allowed them. The infantry, I could see, paused; but the English officers dashed boldly out. I could see one noble fellow, in a white cap and red jacket, far in front. The men, however, followed bravely, their own officers more slowly. They did not take up their formation very quickly, and were still in disorder, when a thousand unseen foes poured in on them a deadly fire: they cheered, "Allah Keugh!" and sprang on. Fresh boats landed, and the new comers advanced, but the fire was most close and deadly. The Russians were covered by sunk trenches, from which they all, covered themselves, dealt out a furious unerring fire of rifles. I was soon on shore, and too much employed myself to have any eyes for what others were doing; but I saw the Turks on my left driven back, and retreat tumultuously to the water. I saw the white cap and red jacket alone, surrounded by a hundred foes: for a moment he stood keeping the throng at bay; but the mass closed over him, as the ocean closes over the sunken ship. I brought my left shoulder forward, and, followed closely by my wild Bashis, we dashed, sword in hand, at the throng, who massed round their fallen foe: we cleft a road among them, and, followed by the infantry, cut them to pieces; for, taken at disorder, few resisted. I was less lucky, for I encountered a huge officer, who defended himself manfully against my assault; nor was my mastery at all certain had not my Chaoush Nawaab, a gallant Peshawer man, shot him down. We recovered only the corpse of the hero, an English Royal Engineer officer, pierced with thirty-three wounds. Without pausing, save to see if life remained, we pressed on, and, driving our foes before us, gained the crest of the range which runs along the island; as we did so, our comrades on the left had taken a battery which had been playing with deadly effect on our boats. I paused for breath, and laid down, exhausted with excitement and exertion, and could, therefore, my position being favourable, survey the field of battle. On the left our men had been beaten, and driven back, and the Russians were slaughtering them in masses as they stood broken and disordered. Every English officer who led them had been laid low. On the right and centre the Russians had been driven back, and received a defeat as severe as ours on the left; not to mention that they had lost their battery, the guns of which were now turned upon them with wonderful effect. No sooner did they feel the effects of this fire, than a panic seized them, and they fled tumultuously across the bridge which connected the island with the northern bank of the river; their right felt the charge and retired, at first slowly and soldierly, gathering in their cloud of Tirailleurs; but a hot charge of bayonets on their unprepared flank shook them, and a second utterly dispersed them, and they rushed in a crowd to the bridge. We could see their officers vainly attempting to rally them: it was of no use; they thronged on, pelted with their own grape and canister, poured on them from their captured guns. Our men meanwhile were reinforced from the main, and we crossed the river, establishing ourselves in a small village, which the Turkish troops intrenched with a celerity unequalled by any other soldiers. It was a mad movement on our parts, and nobody but a madman or fool would have ordered such a useless attack—without organisation, without object. The Pacha who had, as I have related it, sat on the hills above Rustchuk smoking his pipe, looked on. Had the Russians had one spark of energy, our whole force could have been destroyed; for they had full 40,000 men encamped on the heights above Giurgevo, and we but 8000, exposed and but meagrely supplied with ammunition, without guns or horse: still they allowed us to pass the night unmolested, and drive back their pickets on the following day, when a favourable site was picked out for an intrenchment, and formidable works begun. The work over, I re-crossed the river; and, returning to my khan with my diminished suite—for I had lost four men upon the field—went to sleep; and, wearied out, dreamt not of the din or blood I had waded through during the day. On the morrow I mustered my men, spoke a short eulogy on those who had fallen, and thanked those who had so gallantly fought with me, and then took the road to Turtukai, where my orders sent me. We took the river road, and found ourselves peppered by the Cossacks, who lined the other bank—an excitement I by no means liked, for there was neither honour nor glory in such a death. They fired well, and several bullets came most disagreeably near my head. My groom and a spare charger fared worse, for they were both severely wounded—the latter irreparably. Towards night we reached Turtukai, and put up there. All along the river bank were stationed Bashi-bozouks—chiefly Arabs, from Damascus or Aleppo. These poor fellows had been in the marshes for seven months, during which time they had not heard of pay, and received only an occasional ration of bread, yet they grumbled but little; their horses, meanwhile, were fattening on the dank grass, and that was some consolation to their horsemen feelings. The large village of Turtukai is situated on the edge of high table-land overlooking the Danube. West lies the plain, low, and covered with grass, making the place an admirable cavalry station; the village, covering the hill side for some half-way down to the river, is a collection of detached houses, lying in fruit-gardens. The place contains one mosque and a chapel, but no Christian place of worship. The inhabitants had entirely fled, taking every moveable article with them—leaving but their dogs, cats, flies, fleas, and storks. The latter seem quite indispendent, using the tops of the houses as bedrooms, but feeding out. The dogs and cats soon adopted their new masters, and ate their offal: the flies and fleas, alas, made us their prey. The Russians held this place for some time; and opposite it is the battlefield of Oltenitza, of which fight remnants still remain on this side, in the shape of shot-holes and shot. Report says the Russians carried off all the inhabitants; but, more probably, they abandoned the place. We find traces of their industry in vegetable and fruit crops, which our men appropriated. I found two thousand seven hundred Bashi-bozouks stationed here, under the command of Shemsie Pacha, a Ferik, or Lieutenant General. Everybody had selected his own house, so I also took the best I could find, and soon established myself in it. It has a tiled sloping roof, two rooms, and a corridor: the broad eaves keep off the sun, and papers pasted over them keep the damp and cold from entering by the windows at night. My simple *menage* was soon established, and here I am. We have grass for our horses, rations of bad black bread occasionally, and sometimes rice and barley. We cannot say the rations are regular: but when they come we are thankful, when they do not we grumble, and say, "Allah Kerim." Our men occupy the various houses, and cull the fruits of the trees as quietly and unconcernedly as if they were their own. Many die from over-eating the unripe fruit so abundant. Occasionally we see them digging a hole in the cemetery: a few cluster round it when it is deep enough, and a poor dead piece of humanity, wrapt in cloths, is brought up on a mat laid on poles, or a door, or a ladder, and this is laid down by the side of what the shape of it had long told us was a grave; the body is laid in its bed, the earth covered over, a rude stone—taken from its watch over some long dead brother Moslem—is placed at his head. The whole then sit round, and one, squatting at his head, turns himself Mecca-ward, and addresses prayers to Allah, God of All. From my window I can hear the voice and it bears a solemn warning, for are we too not sitting on our tombs? "It is His will. God's we are. From God we came, to God we must return!" The prayer ended, they disperse; and so, without noise, slips away one from among us. Poor wild fellows, they seem to care little for it, and no sign of woe is heard. Perhaps, it may be, we are stern men of war, and the very uncertainty of our lives leaves us less leisure to grieve.

Within the last few days we have been relieved from what I freely avow was to me at least a great annoyance—5000 Russians of all arms who occupied the northern bank, and were quartered in Oltenitza, the quarantine building, and various other intrenchments and casemates they had thrown up. Strong parties occupied the island in the river on our front, and kept up an uninterrupted fire upon us. We had bullets between us and all the courses of dinner and breakfast—bullets as you showed walking along the streets—bullets as you sauntered—bullets as you stood—bullets as you rode out—bullets as you rode home. Five of our men were killed by their useless fire, and many wounded; nor had we the smallest power of returning it, for we had hardly any ammunition, and not a single musket that would range the distance. I have seen the Cossacks come down and hurl defiance at us. We were also under no small apprehension of their crossing over and attacking us, as they had several large boats, while we had not one which all our skill or efforts could render seaworthy. For ourselves we had little fear: as, had our hand-to-hand defence of the town—the only one we could have made—failed, we should have mounted and retired; but it was for our sick—in this climate, and with their imprudence, a numerous body. On inspecting the arms of our force, we find one musket to five men; useful and good muskets, one in twenty men; swords, three amongst five men; pistols, one pair to every four men; good ones very few; khangars and knives amongst all. We find six rounds each to every musket. So the reader may see how ill-prepared we were. Our men, true to their nomade natures, seem to prefer taking the straw thatch of the houses, and building themselves huts on the plain; here they can more easily feed their horses, and live the lives they are accustomed to; here they fix their spears, tether their horses, and seem quite at home. Poor fellows! they never hear of pay, seldom of rations; yet they grumble but little, and then rather at the quiet of their lives than at the wrongs and injustice of their Government towards them.

The term Bashi-bozouks means, literally, "spoilt heads" (Bashi *heads* bozouk, *gâté*, as the French say:) the meaning of the term would be—mad-cap, wild fellow. The same expression occurs in Circassia, where the same class are called Delli-khans. The Osmanli and Arabs have a wonderful aversion, for a warlike people, to entering the regular army; and the conscription is looked upon as the greatest hardship possible. This antipathy does not exten d to the irregular cavalry which is, on the contrary, a most popular service, and formed entirely of volunteers. A leader—sometimes a man who has distinguished himself—collects a lot of men; the more recruits under him, the better for him; he then offers his services to the Pacha, and offers to maintain such and such a force under him. He receives the pay for himself and men. If his recruits have not money, horse, or arms, he supplies them, and charges so much monthly for their use. I find, also, among our men, that the chiefs generally paid the half-year's taxes of his recruits, which the men worked out, of course. The pay of a Bashi-bozouk in full is 150 piasters a month (or about 26s.) For this he has to maintain himself and horse, and be armed; for rations he has bread and barley supplied him; but these articles a Bashi seldom pays for—these he considers his privilege, and takes, generally feeding on the best, and being coffee and tobacco'd wherever he goes. If the leader provides horse and arms, the man receives but 60 piasters (or 10s.) a month. Our newspapers have been lately filled with tirades against these fellows, and the Pachas, it is said, and the Turkish Government, are horrified at them, &c. &c. It may be so; but the Porte has known them of old; they are as their fathers were. Is it this cavalry that made the conquests of Islam; these are the men who have swept half Europe; and who, well led, would do all ever horsemen did. The Porte knew and who, well led, would do all ever horsemen did. The Porte knew them; they are not altered yet. She rallies them round her, not one but what was asked and enlisted by her express orders. Pay them fairly, and then exclaim if they plunder; but do not leave the poor fellows without one promise made them fulfilled, and then abuse them because they take what you ought to have given. No sooner did the furthest corners of Islam hear of the war between Islam and the Giaour, than her horsemen poured forth. We have men here who have ridden all the way from India—Cabul and Peshawur. Thousands of miles have many of them come, without baggage, without money, eager to join the fray and fight for Islam. With them there is but one war, and that a holy one: they fight not against Russian or Calmuck: they fight, and, if needs, die, certain of heaven, because the war is one of Islam against the Giaour.

A HYMN FOR THE HARVEST.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN.

FATHER! who loves for ever!
Of Good the constant giver!
Almighty and all wise!
Thy power all things sustaining,
Thy Providence still reigning
O'er human destinies:
The parent arm is o'er us,
Thy bounty is before us,
Thy goodness still supplies,
Thy mercy never dies.

Adorable of nature,
And every human creature,
Since time and earth began;
Truth's cynosure unmoving,
Life's centre heart of loving,
A universal one;
Thou savest and Thou guidest,
Preparest and providest
For every living thing
Beneath Thy shielding wing.

The little seedling knoweth
Thy vital warmth and groweth,
In darkness all intense;
And not a blossom springeth
And not an insect wingeth
In ecstasy of sense,
And not a creature calleth,
And not a sparrow falleth,
Or spirit goeth hence,
But in Thy Providence.

Though men forget Thee daily,
Pursue their pleasures gaily,
And turn their hearts away;
Thy glory wildly hidden,
Thy grace and truth forbidden
To shed a cheering ray;—
Yet Mercy never faileth,
But still on earth prevaileth,
Above our broken day,
To save us when we pray.

When many evils bound us,
And famine was around us,
And Death was standing by;
We turned to Thee to hear us,
We looked to Thee to cheer us,
Amid our misery:
To Thee our prayers were given,
From hearts woe-wrung and riven
By the stern agony
Of penitential sigh.

The spring arose all cheering,
The kindly rains appearing,
And earth awoke in glee;
The bud was kindly showing,
The blossom richly blowing,
On plant, and shrub, and tree;
The Harvest's glory brightened,
Our doubts and fears were lightened,
And faithful hearts could see
Fresh mercy still in Thee.

On every side surrounding,
On every side abounding,
Lo! corn-fields bright as gold;
The sheaves clasp one another,
Each as a loving brother,
Embracing to uphold;
The reapers' song is singing,
The Harvest sheer is ringing,
Amid the copse old,
And echoes round the wold.

Awake, O bright creation,
And join in adoration!
Spread forth eternal bow,
Thy promise arch extending,
Above the brown ears bending,
Like worshippers below!
Ye beech-trees, richly bearing,
The russet "mast," and wearing
The ripe autumnal glow,
Your adoration show!

Mount, skylark from the clover,
And sing the harvest over,
Amid the saffron sky!
Chant, each departing swallow,
From ragged crag and hollow,
A hymn before ye fly!
Trill, mavis in the thicket!
Chirp loudly, merry cricket,
Your shrill incessant cry,
In gratitude on high!

Poor souls that bear the horror,
The sickness and the sorrow,
Of the pestilence's death,
Who, in the evening, cluster
Like tired bees, and muster
Around the cottage hearth;
Now cast away your sadness,
And let a hymn of gladness
In gratitude have birth,
To grace your Harvest mirth!

Rich worldling, still enjoying,
Still surfeiting and cloying,
The woe to you unknown:
Think, think on Him who givest,
Upon whose breath thou livest,—
His mercy humbly own:
No longer fail nor falter—
Come grateful to the altar,
Where love can still atone,
And worship at his throne!

Great God of our creation!
High Lord of our Salvation!
Director of our ways!
Spirit that ever lightens,
The lowly heart it brightens
With its celestial blaze!
We now rejoice before Thee,
In thankfulness adore Thee,
And in thy smile would raise
A humble hymn of praise!

Woodbridge, Suffolk, Aug. 3, 1854.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.*

AGRICULTURE in France—of which the accompanying pair of picturesque scenes represent the beginning and the end, the turning up of the ground by the plough, and the carrying off the last sheaf from the field—is still, compared to our own agriculture, in a backward condition. A few years ago, in many of the provinces of the South of France, it was in the same state, if not deteriorated, as in the time of the Romans. A crooked stick, shod with iron, dragged by a donkey and a woman, was in common use as the plough. The instrument now used in the North of France, as represented in the Sketch, though much superior to the crooked stick, and even superior to the wheel ploughs dragged by four horses, still in use in some parts of England, is very inferior to the swing-plough used in Norfolk or Scotland. Harrows, thirty years ago, were hardly known in the South, and the clods were pulverised by wooden mallets. Manure was carried to the fields by the men and women in baskets or tubs, on their backs; and the grapes were pressed—perhaps they are to this day—by the peasantry—men, women, and children—jumping on them, as they lay heaped in the tubs or vats. You might see the legs of all the villagers stained almost up to the knees with the juice of the grape. France, however, like the other countries of Europe has made in latter years prodigious progress; and though these primitive processes still linger in some out-of-the-way places, the agriculture of France has, since then, approximated to that of Belgium, Germany, and England.

France is considered to be more favourable for agriculture than any country of Europe. Of all the great countries of Europe it has the fewest mountains, the fewest arid and waste spots, the fewest places where nothing will grow and where nothing is cultivated. Other countries possess districts more fertile perhaps than any to be found in France—such as the rich meadows of Belgium, the marshes of Holland, the Vale of Evesham, and Lincoln Fens; but the soil generally of France is good, while it is of various descriptions, adapted to almost every kind of culture. The climate is excellent throughout, approaching that of Greece on the shores of the Mediterranean—producing oranges, pomegranates, and olives; and that of England, in Picardy and Normandy. Of all the countries of Europe, except our own, it has the greatest portion of its surface cultivated.

Mons. A. Moreau de Jonnes, a French statistical writer of considerable celebrity, informs us that only France and the British Isles have yet more than half their surface cultivated. Of 100 hectares—the former has 54, the latter 55, under cultivation. Belgium has only 48, Denmark and Prussia, 40; Italy and Portugal, 30; Germany and Spain, 27; Switzerland, 25; Holland (of which large portions are sandy wastes) and Austria, 20; Russia and Poland, 18; and Sweden and Norway, 14. The improvement in cultivation has consisted in introducing better breeds of animals; inventing and employing better agricultural implements—ploughs and threshing-machines; draining and improving marshes, cultivating greater varieties of green crops and cereals, including beet-root for sugar, of which as much as 64,000,000 kilogrammes were made in 1848; and including rice now cultivated in considerable quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean, giving abundance and well-being, where formerly were sterility and fever. A consequence of improved cultivation is that, on the average, every hectare of ground now produces 13 hectolitres of grain, including every species cultivated in the estimate; while, in 1788, the quantity produced was only 8 hectolitres. The produce of agriculture, therefore, has increased more than a half since 1788; and there is yet room for great improvement. A greater consumption of meat, which has rather decreased than increased of late years, would increase still more the quantity of grain obtained per hectare. But what has already been achieved may excite surprise; and, considering how much of the surface of Europe is yet uncultivated, it justifies hopes of great improvement yet everywhere to come in the art of agriculture, and great extension of the means of subsistence, of which our forefathers had formed, and could form, no conception.

The total average production of wheat in France is estimated at 70,000,000 hectolitres, equal to about 56,000,000 qrs., or nearly double as much as is grown in Great Britain, for a little more than one-third more people. 21,000,0000 in Great Britain, and 36,000,000 in France. The consumption of bread of one description or another, but much of it coarse, is greater in France than in England, or in any other European country. M. Moreau de Jonnes states that the annual consumption of wheat by each person is—in France, 303 litres; in Great Britain and Ireland, 163; Spain, 127; Austria, 63; Holland and Belgium, 57; Prussia, 46; Poland, 25; Sweden, 8. In other countries, the coarser kinds of grain, and principally rye or barley, or oats, constitute a much larger proportion of the food of the people than in France. In 1784 the quantity of wheat grown in France did not exceed 40,000,000 hectolitres; and then the consumption of wheat per head was

* See also, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 518.

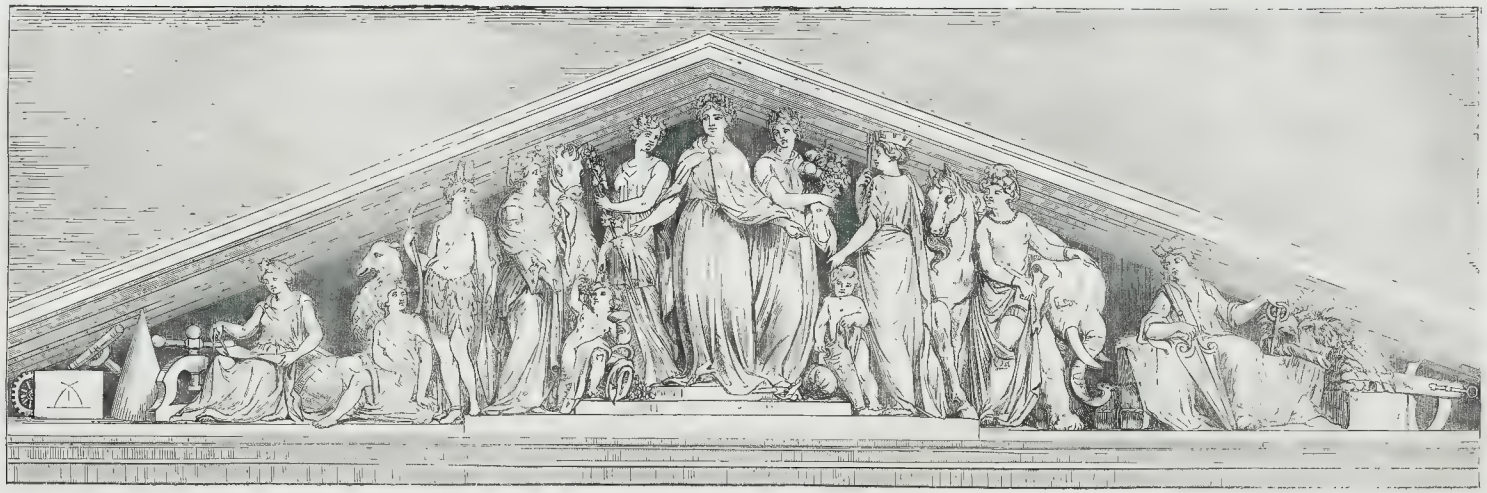
FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

PLOUGHING IN FRANCE.

not more than 125 litres. But the great extension of cultivation does not save the French, though they possess such a vast tract of fertile country and such various climates and soils, from suffering dearths and gluts. Since 1847 wheat has twice varied in price more than cent per cent, and in the present year, as compared to the year before, the price rose higher in France than in England. The variations were greater there than here; so, that at one time, price there was lower than our lowest, and at another higher than our highest price. Notwithstanding these great variations, for which France found a partial remedy in partial Free-trade, she has, in the present century, suffered neither such numerous nor such severe famines as she suffered in previous centuries. Like ourselves, the French have advanced in agricultural in all kinds of skill, in comfort, and in wealth, are better fed and better clothed, as they have increased in numbers. Their progress has been slower than ours, the increase of the people smaller, but they have both increased in numbers and improved in skill.

All travellers in France represent the French as being at present intently engaged in improving their agriculture, extending their manufacture, cultivating the peaceful arts, and anxious to acquire wealth. They have changed with their rulers, from a restless to an industrious, peaceful people, and have become good neighbours. Deriving a very large proportion of their subsistence from their own agriculture, they justly hold it in high honour, and rejoice, as we see by the sketch, in their Harvest-home, and are cheerful at the labour which prepares the field for the seed

HARVEST-HOME CHURCH IN FRANCE



PEDIMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN ROYAL HOTEL, PADDINGTON.

SCULPTURE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN ROYAL HOTEL.

Of the magnificent Hotel lately erected at the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway, we engraved a large view in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 18, 1852. We then also described the sumptuous style of the principal façade, in the taste of the age of Louis XIV., or somewhat later; the design of Mr. P. C. Hardwick. We also spoke of the sculptural enrichments, by Mr. Thomas, including four colossal terminal figures, supporting the balcony. Above is the pediment, by the same sculptor, which we now engrave. It is filled with allegorical figures, including the four quarters, characteristically attended; Peace Plenty, Industry and Science, and their accessories. The several figures are cleverly modeled, and grouped; and the work adds to the high reputation of the sculptor, Mr. Thomas, so extensively known by his numerous statues and sculptural decoration of the New Houses of Parliament.

MODEL FIGURE BY J. DURHAM.

THIS meritorious work excited very considerable interest at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, lately closed. The composition is the recumbent figure of Alice Evelyn, youngest daughter of Martin F. Tupper, Esq.; the epigraph in the Exhibition catalogue, being—

Not lost, but gone before.

It has the touching character of a memorial of early death.

THE BEAUFOY SHAKSPEARIAN MEDAL.

THE late Mr. Henry B. H. Beaufoy, among his other munificent presentations to the educational institutions in the city of London, invested, in 1851, one thousand guineas, the interest to be given annually to the most successful competitor among the boys of Carpenter's or the City of London School, in the production of an Essay on Shakspeare, and the immortal productions of England's dramatic bard. A silver medal was also to be presented to him as an additional honour.

The dies were prepared by Mr. Benjamin Wyon; they are said to have cost £300, most liberally defrayed by the Messrs. Beaufoy.

On the obverse, the head of Shakspeare, side-faced, to the left, from the bust on his monument at Stratford-upon-Avon. The inscription "William Shakspeare. Born April 23, 1564. Died April 23, 1616."

The reverse has the figure of Tragedy in the centre, standing erect, with a dagger in each hand. On her left, *Falstaff* seated in his chair, with a dagger in hand, relating his acts of braggart valour to *Prince Hal*. On her right, placed close to Tragedy, is the seated figure of *Cardinal Wolsey*, enrobed, but meditating on his fallen greatness, happily expressed by his holding lowly, in the left hand, his doffed hat. Standing, the back of *Prospero* is shown, with raised wand, bidding *Ariel* dispatch like nymph of the sea. The figure floats in air, and occupies, in a most artistic manner, the upper portion of the field. In the exergue, "City of London School Shakspearian Prize. Founded, 1851, by Henry B. H. Beaufoy, F R S, born April 23, 1785."

The Committee of the School having determined in 1850 that the munificent liberality shown to the School by Mr. Beaufoy should be annually commemorated by his birthday being kept as a holiday, he was pleased, in consideration of that day (23rd of April) happening to be also the anniversary of the birth and the death of Shakespeare, to offer the above benefaction for the purpose of establishing a fund for prizes to be distributed annually, with a view of promoting the following objects, viz.:—

To commemorate the birth and genius of Shakespeare, and to encourage amongst the pupils a taste for reading and studying the writings of so eminent a man, justly styled "our great national bard," whose works occupy so prominent a

THE BEAUFOY SHAKSPEARIAN MEDAL.—OBVERSE.

MODEL FOR A MARBLE FIGURE OF ALICE EVELYN TUPPER, BY J. DURHAM.

THE BEAUFOY SHAKSPEARIAN MEDAL.—REVERSE.

position in English literature, and give a clearer insight into the manners and customs of the Elizabethan age than any other author; and to make them available to the pupils in the study of English history, and also as studies in comparison with the dramatic works of ancient Greek writers, as well as the dramatic writers of France and Germany and other countries.

The above-mentioned sum has been invested in the purchase of £1051 1s. 7d. Stock in the Three per Cent Consols, the annual produce of which is applicable to the objects, according to certain regulations prescribed by the deed of endowment.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. XIV.

SKETCHES OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF A GENTEEL LITTLE SEA-SIDE TOWN.—(No. II.)

OUR AMPHIBIOUS POPULATION.

An amphibious animal, we read, is one that has the power of living indifferently, either on the land or in the water. This definition, of course, would embrace Martha Wash, our great bathing monopolist, who enjoys all the carrying trade in children on this part of the coast. It is not her briny merits, however, that we are about to dilate upon—her manners and customs, down even to her secret snuff box, are as well known as Dame Trot and Mother Hubbard to the youngest of her subaqueous victims. The amphibious people, whose social features we are about to delineate, though often seen under canvas, have never yet, we believe, appeared upon it at full length. We allude to the "hardy Norsemen" of the fisheries.

Odd specimens of the *genus homo* are these hardy Norsemen, whose homes, if not exactly like those of their ancestors, "upon the stormy wave," are never at at any great distance from it. One of them, a great human hulk, whom we know well in his giant boots, has a black quick-set beard, which nearly frightened a little boy into fits whom he took on his knee with kindly intentions. Another of our acquaintances, on the contrary, is distinguished by a most elderly-gentleman sort of figure and deportment; and, with his clear blue eye and silver hair, only needs a shovel hat and black coat, instead of a sou'-wester and a yellow oil skin wrapper, to fit him for a benevolent country parson. It often pains us to think that these poor fellows—brave, toiling, patient, loyal, and sober—should be so destitute of book-lore. The only scholar amongst them is a nice, gentle lad, about twelve years old, an orphan, whose father was drowned at sea. He goes regularly to Sunday-school; and, once or twice a week, reads the newspaper to his elders in the tap-room of the Anchor and Hope. Few things we know of are more interesting than to watch his deeply-attentive audience, as, with knitted brows and tucked arms folded, they listen to the leading article of the *Alarmist*, and sympathise with the editor in his indignation against the supineness of the British Government. It is evident that their minds at least are made up what course to pursue if an enemy attempt landing on that part of the island.

Pursuing a life of incessant toil and exposure—peril overshadowing them in all their outgoings—the capricious elements their implacable foe, and their midnight dream a seaman's grave—it is not to be wondered at that even in their hours of rest they preserve an expression of sedate and thoughtful resolution. They are fond of a quiet hand at cards, which they play in the old-fashioned tap-room of the Anchor and Hope, by the dim light of a long-wicked candle, and with a deliberate and dog's-eared pack. "Beat my Neighbour" appears to be their favourite game; which is played as it should be, with great deliberation, and without excitement or noise. "All Fives," we believe, is sometimes ventured upon, but rarely, it being considered as rather too scientific for those who are not professed gamesters.

One equally evening last summer the men were engaged at their favourite game—if possible, more silent and reflective than was their wont. Suddenly the tap-room door flew open, and a fisherman, wearing a blue Guernsey frock and sou'-wester, in a subdued but impressive tone, exclaimed, "He's come!" The players instantly dropped their cards, and hurried in a body down to the beach, where lay the lifeless form of one of their late companions, covered with a camlet cloak. He had been drowned a night or two previously, and the body had just been washed on shore—a fact conveyed in the laconic announcement "He's come!" On the following Sunday the poor fellow was buried in the churchyard of the old town. There was no undertaker present—there were no mutes—nor any of the sable trappings of funereal woe, except a black velvet pall. Supported on a bier, the coffin was borne to the grave by six young men, each carrying in his hand a bunch of some green herb, and followed by a long procession of fishermen and others. In the evening, most of the former attended Divine service at the church; after which, they adjourned to the tap-room of the "Anchor and Hope," where they made a subscription for the widow, each man putting down a sovereign.

Notwithstanding their habitual thoughtfulness, these rude, unpolished gems of ocean are distinguished by a kind of good-humour which shows itself in various odd fashions. We have never had the good fortune to be present at their wedding festivities, but we understand it is customary to hang a dog fish to the door-knocker of the abode of the young couple, to symbolise the indisputable truth, that the happy dog is "tied up" for life. Another piece of dry humour, not less amusing, consists in making the young housekeepers a present of a Mammoth fish-kettle, which, being much too large for any culinary purpose, is reserved as an ornament for the best parlour, and is kept as bright as moonlight. The young men generally marry early; and—so far as we can gain any information upon so delicate a point—make excellent husbands. Unlike the savage, ill-conditioned tenants of many inland courts and alleys, the wives here have rather the upper hand, and you will sometimes see a little spirited woman scolding most unmercifully a poor married heavy-looking culprit, who, slow of speech and dull of invention, has nothing to urge in answer to the weighty charges brought against him, of having let the potatoes for supper "boil all to pieces," or woke the baby by his awkward fondness, in pinching its little puffy cheek. The wives generally outlive their husbands, and it is no uncommon sight to behold a grey-headed old dame nursing one of her great-grandchildren.

The magnates of our genteel little sea-side town don't recognise the cold philosophic maxim, that "virtue is its own reward." So far from that they offer annual rewards to those of the humbler classes, without distinction of sect or party, who exhibit signs of the greatest moral excellence. Amongst those who compete for, or more properly-speaking merit, and accept the tribute paid by wealth to worth, the fishermen occupy an honourable place. Side by side with the knock-kneed ploughman, who receives a new pair of hob-nailed boots, or a flaming pearl-buttoned waistcoat for having been a pretty considerable time in Farms Shrubsole's service, stands an intelligent-looking little fisherboy, who is presented with a bright half-sovereign for having rescued from the foaming surge, into which it had tumbled, a toddling "wee-thing," while its proper guardian, a careless housemaid, was conversing with the rural policeman; or a clean and modest-looking young fisherman, perhaps, is rewarded with a couple of guineas, for having entirely supported his orphan brothers and sisters, since their father's sudden death by cholera, or a poor old fisherman's widow gratefully receives a similar donation, for having braided a specified number of nets, within a specified time after her husband's death;—all which money is well laid out, and reflects credit alike on donor and recipient;—while the system itself has a tint of the Golden Age about it, which makes it equally pleasing to the poet and the philanthropist.

Since the establishment of a theatre in the town, a spirit of dramatic inquiry has sprung up among the most unlettered classes, and the popular tone of conversation is more literary than it was before. Even the "hardy Norsemen," who had never previously heard the name of Avon's bard, are casting off their mental torpidity—those who don't personally patronise the legitimate drama, being, nevertheless, curious to know whether Shakspeare is played in a covered ground, like Astley's. Some of the younger men, when not otherwise employed, are glad to engage themselves as supernumeraries, at an almost nominal salary. It is to this circumstance that we ascribe the critiques which at first excited our astonishment, and to which the elder brethren listen with ill-concealed distaste. They don't seem yet quite to have made up their minds whether the ardour of those young tragedians is not slightly tinctured with insanity. A little Garrick Club of critics may now frequently be seen on the sands, whose commentaries are of a highly-original and suggestive character. Speaking of *Othello*, in connection with Mr. X. Y. Gong's performance of that part, one of these censors observed, that he suspected Shakspeare didn't know much about black men, otherwise, when *Othello* went courting *Dadenona*, he would have taken his banjo with him, as any other nigger would have done. With reference to "Hamlet," the same dogmatical person asserted that Shakspeare had never seen a real ghost "How," he demanded of his hearers, somewhat warmly, "could a ghost *walk* in armour?—it's too heavy—he ought to ride." "What on?" asked another—"a ghost-horse?" To which his opponent replied, that it wasn't impossible; and attempted to prove it—a doctrine, however, which met with little support from well-regulated minds, who seemed inclined to look upon it as Heathenish—the "ghost-horse" accordingly fell to the ground. A big-bodied old man, with large fishy eyes—who announced, with some satisfaction, that he had never seen a play in his life—wanted to know who this Shakspeare was, that there had been so much talk about lately; when a friend informed him, with perfect good faith, that Shakspeare—in his day—was First Lord of the Admiralty, and lived at Greenwich, with Queen Elizabeth.

By nature and habit a peaceable and therefore secure community, it might be supposed that there would be little need of legal authority to keep our "hardy Norsemen" in order. Yet they are watched over by a rural police, or, rather, a rural policeman -only one, so far as we can discern, having hitherto come unto these pillar sands. It seems that several old ladies, shocked at the cruelties, real or imaginary, practised on the donkey race by their naturally savage owners, memorialised the Town-council for a rural police, which, after much angry discussion, was conceded entirely for the protection of the inhabitants, to whom burglary is almost an unintelligible term. Wearing the metropolitan uniform, and holding a sinecure office, our rural policeman—a shortpodgy personage, with a small but sodden nose, thinks himself of no little consequence. His dignity, however, does not make any serious impression upon our fishermen—with whom, when smoking their short pipes on the beach, he often comes into unavoidable collision. The rural policeman maintains that his "beat" is a straight line, and that no one "whomsoever" has a right to get in his way; and, further, he has publicly announced, that if he should meet with any more obstructions in pursuing the narrow path of his duty, he shall "report" the parties offending to the borough magistrates; by whom he declares, with stereotyped decision, that they will be "persecuted with the utmost rigours of the law." His enemies accordingly ask him every day when he is going to make his threatened "report," and at what distance it is likely to be heard?

Being debarred of the excitement which his metropolitan brother derives from chasing boys, seizing hoops, and coercing apple-women, our rural policeman is reduced to the contemplative man's recreation of collecting rare and valuable pebbles, when he can find them. He has always on hand a large stock of agoryphal agates and cornelians; out of which he is sooner or later invariably defrauded by stingy parents, to whom they are exhibited, and who, instead of boldly purchasing, shabbily beg them to amuse the children with. These mean acts, we verily believe, have done more to embitter our rural policeman's existence, and curdle up his natural milk of human kindness, than even the stolid insensibility of the fishermen, who, as he justly says, "are to be pitied for their ignorance"

In addition to his ennobling privilege of doing nothing, another strong prop to our rural policeman's self-esteem consists in his knowing nothing. Though his eyes and ears are in hourly pronunciation with nautical subjects, he can see and hear as little as possible. erases any impression which they may have made upon his mental retina. A slender, elegantly-dressed young gentleman, with a glass stuck in his eye, one day had the temerity to ask our rural policeman what was meant by a "handy-dandy rigged trawling smack," to which our rustic officer curtly replied, that he didn't know nothing about them things; and referred the applicant to Mr Gaff, our accomplished coastguardman, who was standing by. Mr. Gaff, surveying the attenuate querist from head to foot, observed, in his crafty way, that he had never seen a smack in his life; but, from the conversation of some young ladies which he had overheard, and who knew more about millinery affairs than he did, he fancied that the gent himself was a pretty fair specimen of a "handy-rigged" one. The satire was coarse—quite unworthy of Gaff; and the object of it, as soon as he could master his emotion, turned on his military heel, and had no hesitation in pronouncing Gaff a "low fellah!"

One "hardy Norseman" is the most seafaring people, are, without exception, firm believers in ghosts. This will account for the severity of their strictures upon "Hamlet." As for spirit-rappings, so far as they can comprehend the *modus operandi*, they "don't hold with it." The old heads, with a sort of old Tory prejudice against ghostly innovations, seem to think the practice unconstitutional. One of their ghost stories, introducing the apparition of Michael Gray, they assure us is well authenticated. It seems—if this narrative may be credited—that, some thirty or forty years ago, a band of smugglers, who carried on a large tobacco and brandy trade with the opposite coast, had a commodious cavern under the west cliff, into which they used to run their contraband cargo. Amongst these daring free traders was a warm-hearted young fellow, named Michael Gray, who was in love with a fisherman's daughter, and secretly wooed her, notwithstanding her father had forbidden him to step over his threshold. One dark night, just as the smugglers had landed, and were carrying casks of cognac to their secret cellar, they were surprised by a party of revenue officers, whose leader in the affray that ensued was shot, the smugglers retreating to their boat, and effecting their escape; but not before several of them were severely wounded. It so happened that Michael Gray, instead of helping his companions to land their cargo, had stealthily left them, and gone up to the but of old Armstrong, the fisherman, whom he knew to be absent by a certain signal—a little bit of holly in the cabin window. Engaged in whispered conversation with Hannah, while her mother quietly pursued her netting and knitting, time glided on, till suddenly the lovers were startled by the report of fire-arms, and looking out through the clouded moonlight, Michael descried a party of the Preventive Guard bearing towards the fisherman's cabin, on one of their wounded comrades, with a handkerchief bound round his thigh. Young Michael had just time to conceal himself under a tarpauling, when—not the blockade men—but one whom he almost as much dreaded—old Armstrong—entered, with his gun over his shoulder, and his broad red forehead was more than usually severe and forbidding. "Has any one been here to-night?" he demanded, glancing at Hannah, a gentle looking girl, who, pale with terror, sat motionless by her mother's side. "I'll not harbour men," he continued, "who shed blood—depend upon that;" and returning to the cabin door he hailed the coast-guard without, and gave them leave to enter and search his house. The result was, of course, Michael's discovery and arrest. As there was no proof, however, they timed away, till, in one of the long winter nights, when the old fisherman was far at sea, and the northern gales howled round his lonely cabin, she sunk upon her mother's breast, and never spoke again.

It was the evening following that on which she breathed her last sigh, when Hannah's father and mother, and another thoughtful-looking man, sat silent and gloomy by the fireside. "What's that?" said the old fisherman, suddenly starting and looking apprehensively at his friend. "I heard nothing," was the reply; but scarcely was it uttered, when a knock, low but distinct, was heard by both listeners. Old Armstrong rose from his seat, but felt nervous and unmanned; but, summoning resolution, he opened the cabin door, and staggered back in mute dismay, as a ghastly form in sailor's garb, with his sad calm eyes, fixed steadfastly upon him, passed slowly through the room where the fisherman and his companion were sitting, into the chamber beyond, where his daughter lay in her quilted shroud. It was the shade of Michael Gray. At least so runs the story, of which we have given only a meagre skeleton.

A few more words will complete the picture of our "hardy Norsemen.' They seem to be an amicable and united fraternity, very seldom wrangling with anybody. We heard, however, that not long since a rather violent quarrel took place between two youngsters when out at sea, each trying to throw his opponent overboard. The "difficulty," as our American friends say, was soon adjusted by the senior partners of the firm, who, made no more to do, but, lashing the obstreperous youths together face to face, in that loving manner brought them quietly and safely into port.

A. A.

THE GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL AT WINDSOR.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

It was justly observed by Livy that "Famæ damna majora, quam quæ æstimari possint," a truism painfully exemplified by the notoriety given to the proceedings of the recent military investigation at Windsor.

Like the story of the limner of old, who challenged general criticism on his painting, so, in the present day, when an unexpected occurrence offers opportunity for disquisition, those least acquainted with the subject are too prone too disseminate ill-digested dogmas as facts, swayed by prejudice at the expense of truth Anathemas are thus indiscriminately showered on the guiltless, in place of limiting condemnation to the offenders

In the case in point, the misconduct of one or more individuals has been prematurely grasped as an opportunity for hurling unmerited stigma against every member of an honourable profession. A portion of the press poured forth its bitterness in premature denunciation of practices recklessly asserted as habitual to all, and correspondents occupied the columns of the public journals with instances of intolerant persecution undergone by anonymous sufferers.

None who uphold the honour of the British Army seek to justify the unpardonable acts proved to have been committed. But the sweeping opprobrium which has been unmeasurably heaped on the service betrayed an acrimony of feeling and vindictiveness of spirit foreign to a laudable desire of benefiting a profession which, it was asserted, stood in such unquestionable need of reform.

It would not be difficult to quote instances of dereliction from restitude perpetrated by members in other professions; but, glaring as the enormity of their crimes may have been, no disposition was evinced to stamp the brand of infamy on any, beyond those whose transgressions richly merited disgrace.

To magnify errors and allow redeeming qualities to pass unheeded is inherent in our common nature, but never was unjustifiable outcry for wholesale condemnation so pertinaciously raised, as is now cast against the very men exposing life and limb in defiance of the enemies of England, the country which those who strive to vilify them boast of as their birthplace. Reiterated assertion that scenes equalling those elicited by evidence are prevalent throughout the service, evidences the utter inexperience of the calumniators as regards the interior management of regiments, since nothing can be more pointedly at variance with fact.

The saying that "one swallow does not make a summer" is as incontrovertible as the assertion that the customs of a nation cannot be gathered from isolated instances recorded from superficial acquaintance with a few of the least important of its inhabitants. Yet when depreciatory statements are bruited abroad of what has come to the knowledge of the narrator, the community at large is too prone to receive the prejudiced account as a veritable impress of the habits of a people whose pensive traits the traveller too confidently professes to delineate. The avidity shown in promulgating offensive disclosures, argues little in behalf of that charitable feeling which all avowedly profess, though at the same time little caring to practice.

Comments here introduced are in no wise purposed to convey other than unqualified approval of all that has been so justly urged against the gross misconduct of individuals. On the contrary; for most fully do we coincide in denouncing such proceedings—derogatory in every sense to the character of officers and gentlemen. But, while holding up to censure the taint so deeply infecting the honour of a particular corps, we cannot recognise the assertion that the gangrene exists with its revolting offensiveness in others. Nothing can be advanced in extenuation of oppression perpetrated as the grievous wrong of despicable tyranny; and that such acts have long cast their forbidding shadows over the pristine glory of the 46th Regiment, does not admit of a doubt.

Outrageous annoyance denotes utter absence of good feeling; and those who deserved punishment for the aggression for the gratification of momentary pastime, must be reckless of the injury they inflict on others possibly more susceptible of insult than themselves.

Stringent objections have been made against the salutary system of convening courts of inquiry previous to submitting charges, for the consideration of the General Commanding-in-Chief, which, on examination, may prove groundless. The existence of so desirable a method for ascertaining whether or not real cause exists for resorting to the last extremity should be regarded as beneficial to the accused rather than selected as an instance of oppression; since by that means an innocent person might be spared the pain of being publicly arraigned for errors in no degree attributable to his own conduct. After all that has been expressed in depreciation of the practice, in what does it differ from the course pursued in a grand jury room, before a true bill is either found or thrown out, on a case being canvassed? It may be likewise urged that in all instances where a court of inquiry is assembled, the commanding officer takes no part whatever in the investigation. Neither is he present. The duty devolves on the next seniors in the corps, unbiassed by the influence of the Colonel. All evidence adduced is taken down in writing, put forward and eventually handed to the senior officer, with whom rests the responsibility of acting according to his opinion on perusing the documents submitted for his inspection. How far the better judgement of the commanding officer held control in the case in point has by this time been unhappily decided

To brood over retrospection is futile, unless dwelt upon as warning for the future. A bitter lesson has now been taught, which will exclude the possibility of circumstances recently unveiled being repeated. It should ever be borne in mind that the reputation of the British army is not upheld by the adventitious aid of dress, coupled with brief authority. There is more to be acquired, if not originally grafted by good example and judicious education. The private soldier—from which no mental reservation should furnish the shadow of excuse for deviation—must be a fixed determination to uphold in every particular the character of a gentleman. This once resolved, and unceasingly acted up to, an officer's career will redound credit on himself, and secure lasting respect, even though possessing neither interest nor wealth whereby to enforce his claims on higher notice. A mind thus constituted will carefully eschew the possibility of giving rise to any cause for the gross unprofessional positions almost wholly exclude an opening for retaliation. British regiments are far from meriting the appellations of "bear-gardens," and "sinks of iniquity" so plenteously bestowed on them indiscriminately during the past few weeks. Yet this is precisely the position in which the Army is now placed, gross mal-practices perpetrated by "a set" being inconsiderately proclaimed as applicable to all. Those who have transgressed must expect to meet the reward of their indiscretions, but it is manifestly unjust to visit the sins of the guilty upon others who are perfectly free from reproach.

The almost unprecedented interest created by these trials will, ere long, be consigned to temporary importance by more recent, though probably less startling, exposures. By the community at large, details which, for so lengthened a period, have occupied attention, will sink into oblivion; or, if remembered at all, recollection will be taxed at the expense of disfiguring incidents so as to render an isolated case capable of bearing reference to *any* regiment.

In the hope of guarding against such an evil, pernicious to the credit of the service, attention should be drawn, not alone to the transgressions of the transgressor himself, but to the punishment as a criterion whereby to pass censure on the rest of her Majesty's Army.

That a deep blot has been cast on the hitherto unsullied reputation of a gallant regiment is incontrovertible. But common charity will allow that "*the gladiators do* may *serve our turn in the lottery of life*" are repayment in the shape of pay, medals, or what not," [illegible] account be banished "*at once and for ever from the society of gentlemen, and of all women who regard the dignity and purity of their sex.*"

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

CHAPTER IV.—CHATURANGA (CONCLUDED).

In the last chapter we gave the reader as full and complete a description of the game of Chaturanga as our original materials would permit; and although sundry minute points have necessarily remained unexplained, yet the account, on the whole, is far more lucid than that of any of the more ancient and common games that has come down to us. In the Chaturanga we have before us all the elements of the game of Chess, for every individual piece has precisely the same move and the same power which it continued to have in the mediæval game of Asia and Europe. The transition of the Chaturanga into the latter modification is of the simplest and most natural kind, and not nearly so great a change as the transition from the mediæval into the common game of the present day, which took place near the time of Damiano, about A.D. 1500.

Let us now examine a little into the practical working of this primæval game. Its elements are so few and simple, that almost any four persons may play it, provided one of the four be acquainted with the moves of our own game, so as to guide the others. Hence it is admirably adapted for a social family game, being like Backgammon, a mixture of skill and chance—the choice of the move being greatly restricted by the turn of the die. Whoever is already in possession of two sets of common chessmen—one of wood, and another of bone or ivory—may easily convert the same into two complete sets for the Chaturanga, in this wise—the wooden set will furnish the King, Rook, Knight, and Bishop, together with three Pawns, for the Yellow and the Black; whilst those of bone or ivory will furnish the armies of Red and Green—or instead of Green, White will do equally well. Thus we have got one set for the Chaturanga, but the convenience of it is that we have all another set in reserve, by making the one Queen, who must have had any place in the Oriental game, act the part of Kings. As to the die, nothing can be easier: any ivory-turner may make it by slightly rounding the two faces of the common cubic die, now marked six and ace respectively; or, in fact, a common tetrahedron, with the numbers *two*, *three*, *four*, and *five* marked thereon, will be quite sufficient. The board and men being thus prepared, I shall suppose myself addressing the player of the Green (or White, as the case may be), with a view to inculcate, in the simplest manner, the principles of the game, thus:—"Your main object is, in the first place, to convey your two centre Pawns to the opposite end of the board, in order that they may be promoted to the rank of Knight or Rook, which will nearly double your strength. Another object, of equal if not superior, importance, is to convey your King, by a series of careful moves, to the square of the Black King, your trustworthy ally. This gives you the command of the allied forces, which now become identified with your own, and your power is thereby vastly increased, owing to the entire unity of action which will, thenceforth, prevail in your camp; a point of the utmost consequence in warfare. In the meanwhile, you are to avail yourself of every safe opportunity, in order to damage or exterminate the hostile forces; and this, for your own sake, if not for that of your ally; for, as I already mentioned, the alliance in this case is not altogether free from selfishness. Having gained your ally's throne, and consequently the command of his forces, the main point then is to capture the hostile Kings, thus gaining the Chaturáji, or, in other words, completely winning the game." These appear to me to be the general principles of the game of Chaturanga; but, as I have already stated, there are a number of minor points, not touched upon in the text, which are open to mere conjecture; at the same time, it is my belief, that if four intelligent Chessplayers were to play over, and carefully observe a few of these primitive games, they would soon be able to prove fixed laws for every contingency that might occur. The points I allude to do not in the least affect the nature of the game, which is simply Chess in its oldest and rudest form. They are mere matters of detail, which the ancient poet (supposed to have been Vyása himself) did not deem it necessary, in becoming his high dignity, to enter upon. I may here mention a few of those doubtful points, and I have reason to believe that several others may present themselves in the course of play.

CASES OF UNCERTAINTY.

In the first place, we shall suppose a player on his first throw turns up four; the text says, in such case, "the Elephant must move." Now we see clearly that the Elephant cannot, just then, move. The question is, what was to be done? Was the throw forfeited, as is sometimes the case at backgammon? or was it allowed in such case to move the elephant's Pawn instead? Again, suppose a player, for his first move, has pushed Elephant's Pawn one square, and on his second move the die turns up *two*, in which case the Ship ought to move—what is he then to do? The Ship's path is clearly over the Elephant's Pawn. Perhaps the simplest mode of settling all such contingencies is, to suppose that the throw went for nothing, and passed on to the next player, as happens in backgammon, when "you cannot enter." Another query presents itself thus:—What becomes of the King's Pawn, and Ship's Pawn on reaching the opposite extremity of the board? Was their career then finished? or were they allowed a minor sort of promotion, like the *ferzis*, in the Persian game? We have seen that a Pawn reaching the Elephant's square or the Knight's square, became an Elephant or Knight accordingly: and as the book says nothing about the original Elephant or Knight having been previously removed, we are left to infer that they immediately received their promotion; and, consequently, each of the four players must have been furnished with a spare Elephant and Knight to meet such favourable conjunctures.

All these, and to others I might add, are minor points, on which I do not despair of obtaining clear and specific information from India, where the game is, no doubt, still cherished among the Brahmans of Rádha. Kant told Sir William Jones, sixty to seventy years ago, "that the Brâhmans of Gaur, or Bengal, were once celebrated for superior skill in this game; and that his father, together with his spiritual preceptor, Jagannáth, then living at Trihaut, had instructed two young Brahmans in all the rules of it, and had sent them to Jayanagar, at the request of the late Rája, who had liberally rewarded them." Since the days of Sir William Jones a great change has taken place in India. Many of the higher classes of Hindûs are now well versed in English literature; and, by consequence, readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Should these unmixed, and necessarily imperfect, efforts of mine meet the notice of any such, I trust they will kindly communicate to me any further information they may possess on the subject. It is not to be for a moment supposed that the Brâhmans of the present day have altogether lost sight of the very ancient and national game of Chaturanga, although our modern European game, at which they are proficients, may have gradually diminished their interest in the former, as the shatranj, or mediæval game, must have done many centuries previously.

In the preceding chapter I have taken the liberty to point out freely the errors into which Sir William Jones had fallen—errors which arose partly from his imperfect acquaintance, at that period, with the Sanskrit language, but chiefly from his having been very little versed in the history and practice of the game of Chess. Sir William entirely misconceived the description of the simple and primitive Chaturanga, which, in consequence, he considers to be "more complex and more modern than the simple Chess of the Persians." Above all, he was himself misled by a strange paradox, savouring infinitely more of the past than the philosopher. He states, in his discourse delivered to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, about 1788:—"the beautiful simplicity, and extreme perfection of the game, as it is commonly played in Europe and Asia, convince me that it was invented by one effort of some great genius—not completed by gradual improvements; but formed, to use the phrase of Italian critics, *by the first intention*."

In a paper more recently written on the same subject, in the "Asiatic Researches," vol. vii. page 481, by Captain Hiram Cox, the latter very justly remarks, on the above passage:—

But it appears to me that all he (Sir William Jones) afterwards adduces on the subject is so far from corroborating, that it is in direct contradiction of this opinion; and I trust my further combatting it will neither be deemed impertinent nor invidious. The errors of a great mind are, of all others, the most material to be aided against; and Sir William himself, had he lived to reconsider the subject, I am sure would have been the first to expunge a passage of so unqualified construction. Perfection has been denied, undoubtedly for many purposes; and progression is necessary to the happiness of our existence. No human invention is so perfect but it may be improved; and no one is, or has been, so great, but another may be greater.

Sir William Jones's mistake arose simply from the circumstance of his not being aware that the so-called "beautiful simplicity and extreme perfection" which he so much admired, were not attained till about the beginning of the sixteenth century; and that the game, as played by the Persians even to this day, is the same as that described in the Shâhnâma—in other words, the mediæval game of Asia and Europe. Nor did he by any means admit the "simplicity" either of the modern game of chess, or of the mediæval, which, compared with the Chaturanga, are of so profound and complex a nature, that it would be little short of a miracle in any "great human genius" to have invented either species of them "by the first intention." In fact, Sir William has misapplied this pretty simile altogether. We will grant that Raphael and Michael Angelo could each conceive and execute "by the first intention" a painting at once sublime and beautiful—the admiration of future ages; but, then, how many years of painful labour and close study had those eminent masters passed before they could have performed such wonders! But it is needless to dwell any longer on this point. We know that Chess, like all other human arts and inventions, arose from rude beginnings, and gradually advanced towards comparative perfection. I have now little more to say on this very ancient game; but ere I conclude I think I am fully justified in subjoining the following plain deductions from what I have advanced in this and the last chapter, viz.:—

1st. That the game of Chaturanga is, in all essential respects, the same as the game of Chess; the elements and principles of both being identical, and the minor points of detail in which they differ being the mere result of such slow and gradual improvements as time and circumstances have developed.

2nd. That the Chaturanga was invented by a people whose language was Sanskrit is evident on the most unerring etymological grounds, in addition to the direct testimony of the Purânic poems, and, consequently, that the invention belongs to the Hindû family.

3rd. That the Chaturanga, whether judged by its own intrinsic nature, or by the testimony of ancient writers, existed long before that modification of it called Shatranj, or the mediæval game.

4th. That the Chaturanga is the most ancient game, not only of Chess, but of anything approaching Cards, of which any account has been handed down to us. It claims an antiquity of 5000 years; and, with every allowance for poetic license, there is margin enough left to infer that it was known and played in India long before it found its way to China—even on the showing of the Celestials themselves.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILIDOR.—In the position cited, Black cannot take the Rook, because the White Bishop, notwithstanding his inability to move, protects any piece within his subsequent range.

JUNIOR.—The problem you have kindly transmitted is far from being the "oldest-read." Ancilotto di Modena, and well deserves the praise it has received. Place the pieces carefully as follows:—White: K at Q Kt 5th; Q at K 4th, B at K Kt 8th, B at Q Kt 2nd; Pawns K B 5th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd. Black: K at the K sq, Q at her 4th, Kt at Q R 5th Pawns at K R 3rd and K Kt 2nd. *Black* to move and play, and mate in four moves.

L. Hanson.—Your problems are now under consideration.—With respect to the paper, your best course will be to remit a year's subscription in advance to the publisher, Mr. W. Lloyd, Milford Lane, Strand, who will then enter it regularly on the next list for publication. We will report on the sufficiency of the proposed match, and in answering the four last letters addressed to him.

H. V. Pearson.—The game just terminated by correspondence, between Preston and Shrimpton, has been received, and shall have attention.

J. C., of Ryde.—Letters to hand: to be noticed next week must be at the Office by Tuesday.

S. R. G.—Much below the standard.

C. L. (Cheltenham).—We cannot answer your letter, which we decline, solely because the books named are not issued.

SCANDERBEG.—Mr. Staunton's challenge has never been accepted. 2. There is a small Chess Club at Penzance, who it seems attend the Western Hotel on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

MINERVA.—Apply to the publisher, Mr. W. Lloyd.

FARMINGTON.—The Brighton Chess-club holds its meetings every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at the Town Hall. Send your card to the President, J. E. Adams, Esq. 2. The members of the Leamington Chess-club assemble at their rooms, 5, Upper Parade, every day. Apply to the Vice-President, the Rev. W. Temple.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 545, by Jack of Worcester, J. P., Delmon, M. T. W., D. D., Rugby-boy, M. P., —— Hall, Julian, Semper Eadem, Phiz, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 546, by R. F., Royal Artillery, J. P., Dalston: Cranberry, Subaltern, Omer Pasha, D. D., M. P., Di Vernon, Quesiphone, Stukie, Audi, Phiz, Stockland, Salvio, Jack of Worcester, F. H. S., Old Style, Quiz, S. S., Sir, Ivory, Young England, Holopte, are correct.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA, by Jack of Worcester, is correct, all others are wrong

*** Any Amateur wishing to play a game at Chess by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing *E. S.*, care of Mr. W. T. Roberts, 145, High-street, Exeter.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 546.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K R 8th	K to K 5th	3. Kt from Q Kt P moves	
2. R to K B 5th	K takes R	3rd to B 6th	
		4. P to K 4th—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 549.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B sq (d, e, 6th)	Q takes Q	2. B to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to K sq
		2. Kt to K B 6th	

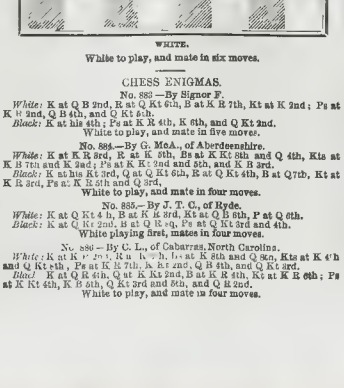
And, play as Black can, he must be mated next move.

PROBLEM No. 550.

By SILAS ANGAS.

This fine stratagem formed one of the Prize Problems of the Tourney alluded to in our last.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 883.—By Signor F.

White: K at Q B 2nd, K at Q Kt 6th, B at K R 7th, Kt at K 2nd; Ps at K B 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at his 4th; Ps at K K 4th, K 6th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 884.—By G. McA., of Aberdeenshire.

White: K at K R 3rd, R at K 4th, B at K Kt 8th, and Q 4th, Kts at K B 7th and K 2nd; Ps at K K 2nd and 5th, and K B 3rd.
Black: K at his Kt 3rd, Q at Q Kt 6th, R at Q Kt 4th, B at Q 7th, Kt at K R 3rd, Ps at K K 5th and Q 3rd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 885.—By J. T. C., of Hyde.

White: K at Q Kt 4 h, B at K K 3rd, Kt at Q B 5th, P at Q 6th.
Black: K at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q R sq, Ps at Q Kt 3rd and 4th.
White playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 886.—By C. L., of Cabarras, North Carolina.

White: K at K 1st, R at K B 7th, B at K 3rd and Q 8th, Kts at K 4th and Q Kt 8th; Ps at K R 7th, K Kt 2nd, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.
Black: K at Q R 4th, Q at K Kt 2nd, B at K R 8th, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 5 5th, Q Kt 3rd and 5th, and Q R 2nd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Lord John Russell has consented to preside at the opening of the Bristol Athenæum, which is fixed for the 25th of October.

Since the King of Prussia arrived at Putbus he has been too unwell to commence sea-bathing. The sudden death of the late King of Saxony has affected him much.

His Highness Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg gave a grand dinner to the King of Portugal at Vienna, on the 20th. Lord Westmoreland and Count d'Alvensleben were among the guests.

The Duke of Newcastle and Sir J. Graham, who has just returned with his colleagues at the Admiralty, from a tour of inspection, dined with the Lord Aberdeen and a select party, at Argyll house, on Tuesday evening.

By an order of the day, published in the Official Gazette of Dresden, the King of Saxony declares himself Chief of the Artillery of the Saxon army.

The Hôtel du Nord, at Boulogne, has been engaged from the 2nd inst. (to-day), for the accommodation of the King of the Belgians and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who will visit the French Emperor there during the ensuing week.

Queen Christina is said to have left Madrid for Lisbon at seven o'clock on Monday evening. Her departure was not obstructed.

The Scottish Rights Association has determined on entertaining the Earl of Eglinton at a magnificent public entertainment, to take place early in October.

The Duke of Hamilton, accompanied by the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, has returned from Ischl to Vienna. His Majesty is understood, will terminate his visit shortly.

Sir Henry Bulwer has returned from the baths of Gombo to his residence in Florence.

A Russian agent, the Chevalier Okoneff, second secretary to the Russian Legation at Rome, has arrived there from St. Petersburg, with despatches relating to the question of the Holy Places.

The Duke of Marlborough has subscribed £50, and Lord Londesborough £25, to the fund raising to indemnify Mr. Perry, of the 46th.

Senor Olozaga left Madrid on last Sunday for Paris, as Ambassador to France.

The report of Mr. Smith O'Brien having arrived in Belgium is premature. Mrs. S. O'Brien is at present in Dublin, and will proceed with her family to Brussels to meet him.

General Narvaez has demanded passports with a view of visiting foreign countries.

The inhabitants of the town of Brecon are about to raise a statue of the late Duke of Wellington, to be placed on the Bulwark, about fifty feet from the church. The height of the statue and pedestal will be eighteen feet; the former being eight feet and the latter ten.

The equestrian statue of Napoleon I., executed by the Count de Nieuwerkerke, was inaugurated last week, at Napoleon Vendee, with great pomp.

Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Misses Canning, who have been staying in this country since the noble Viscount resigned his diplomatic duties at the Court of the Ottoman Empire, have left Grosvenor-square, for Vienna, via Paris, to join his Lordship at the British Embassy at Constantinople.

M. Emile de Bray, *ensigne de vaisseau*, has just been named Chevalier in the Legion of Honour, for his services in the Polar Seas in search of Sir John Franklin.

Seventeen thousand pounds is the sum to be paid to Madame Grisi and Signor Mario for a six months' engagement in the United States. They will sing three nights a week. Half the sum has been paid in advance.

Horace Vernet has returned from Varna, and is at present staying at the Therapia. He sails for France on a day or two, having given up all intention of following the army *en artiste*.

Professor Maurice lectured in Leeds on Saturday week on Shakspeare; and on Monday week, on Co-operation as applied to Industry and Education.

The right of publishing the "History of My Life," in five volumes, by Madame Georges Sand, has just been acquired by *La Presse*, at the cost of 180,000 francs.

Professor Scheiling died on the 20th inst. at Ragaz, in Switzerland, at the age of seventy-nine. He was a contemporary of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel.

The well-known portrait-painter, M. Edouard Kaiser, is now on his journey to the head-quarters of Omer Pacha to take the portraits of the renowned Turkish leader and his principal Generals.

Among the artists who have recently turned their steps towards Baden-Baden are Sophie and Marie Cruvelli, Ernst, Ernst, Seligmann, Madame Nissen-Saaman, Madame Lagrange, Goria, &c. Theodore Dohler is at Wildbad, endeavouring to re-establish his health: he is accompanied by his wife, née Countess Clermontfeldt.

The new castle at Balmoral now presents a very imposing appearance, and casts the old house into the shade. When completed, it will be a lofty and picturesque pile of granite, handsome edifice, worthy of the fine country in which it stands, and of the illustrious Sovereign who is to occupy it.

A number of coal operatives, of Pittsville (U. S.), have advanced about 20,000 dollars to Mr. Tucker, President of the Reading Railroad, to relieve him from his present difficulties.

One of the various steamers that left Stockholm on Sunday week, for a pleasure trip to Bonarsund, was chartered for the purpose by 100 members of the Exchange there, and took out, as a present to the troops, about 1000 bottles of champagne, with a variety of *comestibles* not usually to be found in a country on a Spartan population.

At a late sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Castels, manufacturing chemist, at Puteaux, presented a sealed paper, containing a description of the discovery that he alleges he has made of the artificial production of quinine.

It is a gratifying evidence of the continued decrease of crime in Ireland, that arrangements are in progress for placing the prisoners of the county of Galway and the assize town in one prison, and thus saving the expense of one of the two separate prisons.

Several provincial Juntas in Spain—and amongst them that of Cadiz—have decreed the abolition of death for political crimes; and at Madrid a petition is being signed, praying the Government to extend the measure to all the kingdom.

An extensive land-slip took place at the new dock works, West Hartlepool, last week, whereby two labourers lost their lives, and a third was seriously maimed.

The Egyptian Railway, from Alexandria to Cairo, in all about sixty-five miles, is expected to be opened early in the spring. Its retardation is said to have been principally caused by the necessity of raising its embankments in the vicinity of the Nile some two feet above what was originally designed.

The directors of the New York Crystal Palace have determined to dispose of the entire place for one-half its actual cost.

The *Aberdeen Journal* intimates that the electric telegraph to that town is expected to be in operation about the end of November.

It is calculated that the Canadian surplus of wheat for export will be twelve millions of bushels—five millions more than last year. The crop in the United States at the south and west promises well, and will be even larger than it was last year.

Messrs. Evans and Arrowsmith, of Bristol, received at their establishment, the other day, a sheet of paper weighing 3 cwt. and measuring 2,784 feet in length, or more than half a mile.

The subscriptions opened at Marseilles in favour of the victims of the cholera amount to 190,693f.

The Greenock journeymen coopers, who have given in, after a strike of twelve weeks, have not gained a single advantage more than they were at first offered.

The salmon fishery is more productive this season in the west of Ireland than it has been within the memory of the oldest persons. In the Ballynahinch fishery alone upwards of a hundred tons of fish had been taken at the close of July, which, at an average price of 8d. per pound, would have realised about £6000.

A negro woman, the property of Mrs. Eliza F. Carter, near Upperville, in Fauquier county (U.S.), died on the 17th of July, having attained the age of 140 years.

Mr. T. P. Shaffner, the American agent, has obtained leave to construct an electric telegraph from North America, over Greenland, Iceland, and the Feroes, to Norway and Copenhagen. A plan is in agitation for a continuation of the Danish electric telegraph direct to England over the sea from Denmark.

A fugitive slave, who recently passed through Vermont to Canada, is described as twenty years of age, tall, well-formed, and of far more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently, a member of the Methodist church, and the daughter of her master!

Harvest work is proceeding with activity throughout Ireland. In the vicinity of Limerick the harvest labourers are getting 1s. 6d. a day, with their diet.

Very few farmers are leaving Ireland, the bulk of the emigrants being farm labourers, or the families of persons of that class who had settled in the United States and remitted money to enable their relations to join them.

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ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, in bottle, genuine and in fine condition, as recommended for INVALIDS and the TABLE, by Baron Liebig. The undersigned has always a supply in bond of the famous Old Light Brewing, imported July, 1845, in the pure state as pressed from the grape, of a peculiar dry character and flavour. Also, Cognac Brandy, Cases free to all English Railway Stations. JOHN TATTERSALL, No. 6, Lower Arcade, Bloomsbury-market, Charing-cross

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CIGARS.—If you want a genuine Foreign Cigar, go to 28, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND. Finest imported Havannah, from 6s. 6d. per lb.; fine Dutch British Havannah, 4s. per lb.; Bremen, Cigars, 14s. per lb.; Silberh ry's Smoking Mixture, 6s. per lb. The trade supplied, and goods sent to all parts.

USE BARLOW'S MARKING-INK, for Writing on Linen with a common pen, without preparation; the best ever known. In bottles, 1s. each, by J. BARLOW, 14, King William-street, Mansion-house. Only try it.

NO VENT-PEG REQUIRED for BARLOW STOPPER-TAP.—By all means so called self-in explained. Supplying the public with a perfect article.—JAMES BARLOW, 14, King William-street, Mansion-house.

PURE AIR in SICK ROOMS.—Cholera and Fever are disarmed by the use of SAUNDERS'S ANTI-MEPHITIC DISINFECTING FLUID, which completely destroying every bad smell in a moment, and refreshing the a m sphere of the chamber with a salubrious and delightful odour.—J. T. SAUNDERS, Manufacturer, 215 B, Oxford-street, Regent-circus, and all druggists and perfumers. Price 1s.

LEADEN COMBS.—The pure Leaden Comb, for gradually darkening light, red, or grey hair, to a brown or black, is to be had genuine only of the Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, T. ARMITAGE, 4, Bishopsgate-street, Bremo-court, Paris free by thrift stamps, securely packed, with directions for use. They are recommended by the Faculty as superior to all cosmetics. See "Family Herald" and "London Journal."

INVENTIONS.—Mr. WILLIAM BROOKES, Patent and Registration Agent, Radnor Chambers, 73 Chancery-lane, Gratis, A GUIDE to INVENTORS, containing full information relative to protecting Inventions, may be had free, on application.

SIR HARRY.—The eminent success of this new SEEDLING STRAWBERRY at the Royal Floral and Horticultural Exhibitions where it has been shown, viz.—Chiswick—1st Class Certificate; Ist Class Certificate; highly commended; Birmingham; Edgbaston—1st Prize; indorse the Proprietor (hitherto an Amateur grower only) to offer it for SALE. The characteristics of the Plant are these. Ripening as early as Keen's Seedling, but combining more than double the size—a great recommendation, having a very large handsome dark colour berry, which carries that superb colour not until quite ripe. Its flavour is very rich, and, whilst being both firm and juicy, is separates itself entirely from its ca yx without having a tasteless core. The Plant is a strong grower, and, from its habit of dwelling with its high perfume, throws vigorous runners into the shade the Keen and British Queen. The leaves are few, and the vigorous extension of its bearing branches renders it most valuable for exposure to the sun. Each plant of which exposure is a great fallen, in many sorts of the coast of plant. A full Packet of a one-year-old runner, with the plentiful fruit in the respective stages of growth (as detailed from nature), is to be seen in the Exhibition Room of the Society of Arts, and coloured Lithographs have been taken from it by an eminent London Artist, when ready for public application, price 2s. 6d. each, to pay charges. The plants will be ready for sending out (not less than a score) on the 15th September, price, 12 for 5s., 25 for 10s., 50 plants, £1 4s., 100 plants, £2 12s. 6d. plants; £1 4s. for a score. A few Plants in Pots may be had early in October, price 2s. 6d. each. Apply to Mr. RICHARD LINDELIUS, 6, Barry-road, Dulwich. Bills to them, as applicant to the Proprietor, with a Post-office order (at Birmingham), or cash, to receive attention.

August, 1854.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT (Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Cornhill, and 6, Piccadilly, opposite Obyente the Turn House, for vistas a and extraordinary Improvement in the most powerful and Achromatic TELESCOPES, CAMP, PERSPECTIVE, RACE-COURSE, and OPERA-GLASSES, to know the distances of objects viewed through them. Officers in the Army, Navy, and others, are supplied with Mendel Gunn on Glass. These Lenscopes possess such astonishing powers, as to define objects at 30 miles. With an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly objects 8 miles. Saturn a Ring, and the Double Stars, with the same distinctness as can be seen a person's countenance 15 miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles; for the waistcoat pocket, and are of large size, and all sizes, with increasing power accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851, valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket glass—the size of a walnut—by which a person can read fine print and know a coin and a half distant. They answer every purpose—on the race course, at the opera-house, country seats, and at sea they are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to spectators, gunmakers, pawnbrokers, and travellers. Opera, camp, race-course, and perspective glasses, with wonderful powers; an object can be nearly seen from the Nore to Greenwich, and in the Army, Navy, and others; glazed with Mendel Gunn on Glass. These Lenscopes possess such astonishing powers, as to define objects at 30 miles, with

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE COLONY OF THE FIDDLE.

TIME and distance transformed the ancient benefactors of mankind into heroes and demigods. Hercules, who cleansed the Augean stable, was deified; as Lord Palmerston or Sir Benjamin Hall may be a thousand years hence, if either of them will perform the more difficult and more beneficent task of cleansing the river Thames—a thing ten thousand times more filthy and pestilential than the stables of the King of Elis can have been. If Dr. Jenner had been a Greek, instead of an Englishman, and lived in the days before Homer, he doubtless would have taken his place in the popular mythology as a hero—if not as a demigod—who slew a monster more ill-favoured than Cerberus, and more cruel than Hydra. The *Argo* and the Argonauts of the ancients might be paralleled by the *Mayflower* and the Pilgrim Fathers of the moderns. Even the deeds of Orpheus himself—that great myth, who caused not only wild beasts, but rocks and trees, to move with delight to the music of his golden harp—may find their match in our prosaic age, in the marvellous strains of a Cremona fiddle, in the hands of a man who still lives and moves amongst us. We know but little of the real achievements of Orpheus, or of their value to the world in which he flourished; but we have the records of the present day, and the testimony of living witnesses, to prove what music may accomplish. A few centuries hence, perhaps in a shorter period, the memory of Ole Bull—to whose recent deeds we desire to draw attention—will be enshrined in the popular memory of a great nation, and poetry and romance will throw a halo around his name. In the meantime, however, the world should know its benefactors; and for this reason, without the aid either of poetry or of romance, we think we shall perform a duty in recording what the musician has attempted for the elevation of his countrymen.

Ole Bull, struck with sympathy for the distressed condition of his countrymen in the overpeopled valleys and on the teeming hill-sides of Norway, appears to have organised an extensive system of emigration to the United States. After spending several months in visiting the most desirable spots for the foundation of a great Norwegian settlement, whither the poor and able-bodied might flock with their Lares and Penates, he fixed upon a fertile district, lying out of the beaten track, in Potter County, in the state of Pennsylvania. Finding the climate to be healthy, and the soil to be suitable for his purpose, and "to be heavily timbered with maple, cherry, beech, ash, white pine," and easy of access to the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore markets, he secured, "by purchase and other ways, the control of between one and two hundred thousand acres," on which to build a city and several smaller towns, and to locate his people. He caused the country to be surveyed, and laid out into farms, and to be offered to the Norwegians at prices just sufficient to cover cost—"the terms of payment being so easy, that each man, in a few years, may become an independent landowner in his own right." He has arranged that each town shall have a church, where the people may worship according to the dictates of their consciences; and that each district shall be provided with a school, where the children may be taught the English language. Ole Bull started from New York in June last, with a number of his countrymen, including masons, carpenters, joiners, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, and other artisans, and bent his way to a place called Augusta, in the backwoods of Pennsylvania. Here a large concourse of emigrants awaited his arrival, gathered round a flag, "bearing the Cross of Norway in the centre, surrounded by the Stars and Stripes of the United States." "As soon as Ole Bull appeared in sight (says the New York paper from which we quote) the emigrants commenced the most enthusiastic cheering, which Ole Bull and his companions answered by standing up in the waggon, waving their handkerchiefs, and swinging their hats. *Ole Bull could not wait for the slow motion of the horses, but leaped from the waggon, and ran to embrace them!*"

After a fat ox had been slaughtered, roasted, and consumed, Ole Bull selected a site for a house for himself, and also sites for twenty-five other houses. Whilst thus engaged, his people prepared to name and inaugurate the new city. "As a flag was needed, a beautiful straight evergreen was cut down, which the Norwegians trimmed, leaving the topmost branches as an ornament to the flag-staff. This they raised from the top of the hotel: as soon as it was elevated and fastened, a large flock of birds came and perched upon it."

The colonists were charmed by the music, for "the birds," says the writer, "sang in the gayest and most delightful manner. It appeared," he adds, "*as though they were inspired by the scene, and were giving utterance to their feelings of joy and welcome to the great Norwegian and his followers*" Regarding it as a good omen, they all united in giving the birds a hearty round of applause!

But the main ceremonial of the day was to name the new city, and it was arranged that a flag should be hoisted as the signal for its baptism. "The flag ascended slowly and gracefully to its place, a gentle breeze waved it proudly in mid air, and the name of

ABO, THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIAN FINLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

OLE BOWA was given to the new home of the Norwegians. Thirty-one cheers (one for each State) were given, and one for Ole Bull." Mr. Bull then started, "with his engineer," and soon found excellent water-power, and selected sites for "a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a cabinet-maker's shop, a tannery, a church, and a school." Everything passed under his own eye; and "his intuitive quickness of perception, untiring energy, soundness of judgment, promptness and decision, and capacity of physical endurance," are described as being "beyond that of any human being ever seen by his beloved Norwegians." But all this time the Cremona of the great musician was idle; his bow lay quiescent; the soul of music slept. But he was too fond of his art, and of his countrymen, to deprive them of the gratification of hearing those magic strains, the beauty of which had provided him with the means of becoming a founder of States, a lawgiver, and a patriarch. "After an early supper at half-past seven, he went to a room by himself, with his violin, *to compose some music suitable to the occasion.* At nine o'clock the emigrants arranged themselves in the road in front of the hotel, a chair and lights having been placed in the upper balcony of the piazza for Mr. Bull. The bonfires were lighted in every direction, "which," says the enraptured historian of the Colony, "made it as light as day around the hotel; whilst the unbroken forests and lofty hills which made up the background appeared, in the dread gloom and magnificence with which they were clothed by the contrast of light, to be the solemn spirits of a bigoted and tyrannical age, come to take their last look of the scenes of their former oppressions, and then to vanish before the light of Christianity and Liberty into darkness and desolation for ever!"

At half-past nine the *maestro*, having composed his music, appeared on the balcony, and "the hills resounded with echoes from the loud shouts that went up to greet him." We are informed that "he appeared to be oppressed with the greatness and solemnity of the occasion; and that, whilst he gracefully and modestly bowed his acknowledgments, the tears were choking his utterance." His speech was poetical, and highly-coloured, but by no means inappropriate; and, at its close, the Norwegians knelt down, and, with bare heads, and hands raised to Heaven, swore they would obey the laws of the United States, and do their utmost to be worthy of such protection.

After silence was restored, Ole Bull took his violin and commenced an anthem. "No language can describe this music," says the witness of the festival to whose pen we are indebted for these particulars; "the audience, the attendant circumstances, and the occasion, appeared to have given a new and unearthly inspiration to the great artist. He touched every chord of every heart in his audience. At times the Norwegians wept like children, as the strains reminded them of kindred and friends far beyond the ocean; then the strains of liberty would pour forth from the enchanted instrument till his audience were overcome with delight and rapture."

The Colony founded in this singular manner bids fair to be prosperous. The land in the vicinity has already quadrupled in value, and towns and villages are rapidly springing up. Encouraged by his success, the violinist is about to repeat the experiment in California. We sincerely hope that his benevolence and patriotism may meet their reward; and that he may long continue to fiddle and to colonise, to his own delight, and to that of thousands who will justly consider him, not only as the first of fiddlers, but of benefactors. The dancing trees of Orpheus no longer appear so very marvellous, when we compare the achievements of the ancient harp with those of the modern violin. Ole Bull's music has already transformed a wilderness into the populous home of a thriving community; and the mythological Orpheus bids fair to be outdone by the palpable realities of a plain man, in the nineteenth century.

ABO.

THE capital of Russian Finland has again become a point of great interest, as will be seen by reference to the despatches last received from the gallant Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic. The View engraved upon the preceding page is from a series of spirited lithographs lately published at Copenhagen.

The city of Abo (pronounced Obo, the Finnish name is Turku), contains about 14 000 inhabitants. It has four or five barracks, some of them built of wood, which, in time of peace, have in them from 3000 to 4000 Russians, as the Finns call all soldiers.

A short time since it was reported that Admiral Plumridge's squadron had destroyed the fortress and town of Abo; which rumour could not have been correct, as there is no fortress to destroy. The town is defenceless as to forts and fortifications. There is an old Swedish palace at the mouth of the river, called the Slott (palace or castle), now used as a prison and barrack; but it has no guns or defence, except its walls, which in some places are six or eight feet thick, with small windows strongly grated with thick bars of iron. The low buildings in front appear much older than the two long wings. There has been a moat in front from the river to the sea to the right; but it has little water, and resembles a large ditch. Behind the Slott is a bridge half a mile long, made of piles, and connecting the island of Runsalla with the main land.

Runsalla was given by the Government a few years ago to the town. It is one of the very few islands off the Finnish coast upon which the oak grows: it is divided into lots, which are sold for building villas upon, but the purchaser may not cut down an oak (even if it interferes with his view or his building) as they are reserved by the Crown for ship-building, though they are nearly all rotten. Opposite Runsalla is the island of Beckholm, where large ships anchor and discharge into lighters, as there is not water enough in the river for vessels drawing more than twelve to fourteen feet. Passenger steamers proceed up to the lower bridge, though they sometimes get aground in the river when the water is low, as it is when there is an east wind.

The only transaction in the Baltic of any importance since the taking of Bomarsund was a reconnaissance of the state of affairs at Abo, where the Emperor of Russia seems to have made great preparations against an attack. The vessels employed in reconnoitring were the *Gorgon*, *Driver*, *Odin*, and *Alban*.

They found, much to their delight, that Abo is situate at the bottom of a large bay, instead of on an intricate river, and that they could approach near enough to shell the town with fifteen feet water. In front of the town a boom is moored, behind which, at some little distance, lay four small steamers and eighteen gun-boats, eight of which, however, only showed themselves; three, as our steamers approached, came up to the boom and commenced firing, their shot not reaching more than half-way; but they seemed not to care about that—they were ordered to fire, and they did. Captain Scott, of the *Odin*, who commanded, had orders not to fire, if he could avoid it; but, getting so far in, so unexpectedly, he fired some shot, in hopes that the batteries, by returning it, would point out their position; and he was not disappointed, for three immediately replied; and, as he had found them out, he made a note of them. A fisherman who was taken by the *Alban*, stated that 5000 men had arrived from Hango, to reinforce the garrison of Abo. If this be true, it corresponds with the statement given elsewhere regarding the demolition of the fortifications at Hango by the Russians.

The following despatch from Captain Scott, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, gives a more detailed account of the reconnoissance of Abo:—

Her Majesty's ship *Odin*, Ledsund, AUG. 25, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that in pursuance of your orders, dated the 18th ult., I proceeded with her Majesty's ships *Odin*, *Gorgon*, *Driver*, and *Alban*, under my command, towards Kumblinge, and the island's east of it.

2. Having procured a pilot at Dageby, we felt our way on with boats and leads, through a most difficult and intricate navigation, in the course of which every ship has been on shore (*Gorgon* and *Odin* frequently), but we hope with no further injury than that done to the copper in various places.

3. At Kumblinge and the adjacent islands I was unable to obtain any information of troops or gun-boats; but learnt on Sunday, at Asterholm, that a small fast steam-boat from Abo was in our immediate vicinity.

4. Rather than return to your flag without intelligence, I resolved to attempt a passage to Abo; and, on Monday at daylight, leaving the larger ships at anchor, I took all the masters in the *Alban*, surveyed, and buoyed off a passage for ten miles to Bergham, and then returned for the other ships; but the *Gorgon* grounding, delayed us for that night.

5. On Tuesday we made our way in safety into the comparatively main open track to Abo, beyond Bergham; at two p.m., observed a small steamer watching us, and at three p.m. several gun-boats moving a body of troops from the point (a mile and a half to the north-west) up to the chain across the narrow entrance to the harbour.

6. Having approached to within 3000 yards, the *Alban* stood in to sound the entrance of the harbour was closed by two impediments—the one in front appeared to be a chain laid on a floating platform; the other, of stakes and booms, between which the gun-boats were stationed at regular intervals, and the steam-vessels (four in number) were under the shelter of the points.

7. About four p.m. the *Alban* fired the first shell, which burst over one of the gun-boats. I then commenced firing, and was followed at intervals by *Gorgon* and *Driver*, but with little or no effect that we could discover, except that of fully answering my purpose in drawing a return from the masked batteries and gun-boats. Only one of the former at the end of the boom mounted a gun, or guns, of large calibre and long range, but which was concealed from our view by a point of land. The others, three in number, about one mile to the west of the boom, as far as we could judge, did not, in any one case, mount more than five, or less than three, small guns. A fort, of apparently eight or nine large guns, at a little pace, constructed to enfilade both passages, fired repeatedly; but the shot invariably fell a very short distance beyond the south end of Little Beckholm.

8. As my object was not to attack Abo, but to examine its defences, I contented myself with firing a shot occasionally at the gun-boats, or shell over looked like a masked battery. In the meantime Commander Otter, in the most zealous and gallant manner, after going as close as it was prudent in the *Alban*, pulled in with his gig, sounding just within range of the gun-boats and batteries, which were all the time keeping up a constant fire.

9. The sum of the information I have been able to obtain, with his assistance and that of Commanders Cracraft and Hobart, amounts to this—seventeen row boats, two guns each, and about twenty oars on each side; four steam-vessels (all small), two having the flag which I cross another in it; and another was observed steaming away through the Channel to the eastward of Beckholm. Three (if not four) masked batteries, and another I think in course of construction, for the position of which I refer you to the very clear delineation executed by Commander Otter.

10. The channel appears to be very narrow, and the thick woods were evidently full of soldiers. We learnt that our arrival had been anticipated (as we expected, knowing that we had been watched by a steamer for some days), and that 4000 additional troops had been sent on the previous day, and 6000 more were expected to arrive on the following day; that there were six steamers—five small and one large (the latter we did not see), and eighteen boats and two guns, and eighty men, besides soldiers in each.

The weather was so bad on Thursday that I was detained under Bersö, and went into Somarsund this morning; when, having communicated with Captain Warren, and received his despatches, I proceeded to join your flag.

I have only to add my very anxious hope that my proceedings may meet with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief—I have &c.,

FRANCIS SCOTT, Captain.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, &c.

In a general memorandum which was read on board all the fleet in the Baltic, Sir Charles Napier, after giving due praise to both officers and men for the zeal and gallantry displayed in the capture of the Aland Islands, winds up by saying:—"The Emperor of Russia has left Somarsund, on which he had spent an enormous sum of money; and had he completed his gigantic work, he would soon have been master of Sweden and Denmark." The intention of the Czar was to build eleven additional round forts, and one like the main fortress of Somarsund. The foundations of some of them were already begun, and the large fort would have been about twenty feet high.

The *Phlegethon*, which had been on a cruise up the Gulf of Finland, returned to Lee Sund on the 26th ult. The crew state that when off Hango they saw the Russian blow up the forts. If the fact be, it agrees with the report that the Emperor intends concentrating his forces at Abo for the winter.

A proclamation has been issued by the Commanders of the Allied expedition, in which they authorise the civil authorities of the Aland Islands to continue in the administration of their respective duties. The blockade is declared to be no longer in force. The public are informed that they are at liberty to trade with Sweden on the same conditions and privileges as heretofore; but all are cautioned against holding any communication or intercourse with the enemy or Finland. Any one found aiding them in any way will be punished severely.

A POPULAR MOVEMENT IN DENMARK.

Public opinion in Denmark is beginning to manifest itself against the Government in a somewhat ominous manner. Those who have been watching the struggle going on there between the Danish Court party and the people will remember that, in July last, the Cabinet issued a Constitution *octroyer*, providing chiefly for the establishment of a Constitutative Chamber of Notables. About the same time the Constitutional party, whose leaders in Parliament had suffered proscription at the hands of Government, formed a Constitution Society, to promote its views by argument, and to enforce them by public opinion. The peculiarity of the case was that the vast majority of the Parliament voted a want of confidence in the Ministry, and the Ministry replied by dissolving the Parliamentary leaders, and decreeing a new Constitution.

The Danish Parliament was to open on Saturday last. Four days before its opening, an immense meeting of the Constitution Society was held in the elegant theatre called the Casino—the largest hall in Copenhagen. Government had forbidden all political meetings in the open air, but it could not hinder 8000 patriots from assembling on Tuesday week, to protest against its tyrannical conduct. The meeting comprised the *élite* of the moneyed world, of the journals, the bar, the universities, and the people. There was no much speaking, but what was said was to the point. The whole proceedings were characterised by unquestionable unanimity and great moderation of language. They condemned the ordinance of the 26th July as a violation of faith with the people, and as unconstitutional; they hinted at the dangers which might result from the Ministerial policy, and they pledged themselves to support the Parliament in defending the rights of the nation. The resolutions were couched in general terms; but their purport should not be misunderstood. M. Broberg, the largest shipowner in Denmark, distinctly put it to the meeting whether they perfectly understood that the resolutions implied the impeachment of the Ministry and the refusal of taxes. He was answered by a storm of applause and a unanimity of affirmatives, which appeared endless; hats and handkerchiefs adding their confirmation. Equally great was the feeling displayed when Mr. Adler proposed a fund "for supporting the patriots dismissed from office by a tyrannical Cabinet for their votes in Parliament, and for the assistance of the national press against illegal and ruinous prosecutions." His speech carried the meeting, as by a resistless stream; and when he laid down his first subscription, 1000 Danish dollars, the whole meeting rose to declare that they would add their mite. A very large sum was subscribed in the room, and a regular national fund is to be organised.

ARRIVAL OF THE MUNOS CHILDREN.—Among the passengers by the Peninsular Mail steamer *Madrid*, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday night, were the sons and daughters of the Duke of Riansares (Munoz) and Queen Christina, the Queen Mother of Spain. They embarked on board the *Madrid* at Lisbon *incognito*. The daughters are three in number, and grown up; the sons are two in number, and are mere boys. They travelled as the children of a gentleman named Eugene de Ochoas, who was on board with them, and whom they addressed as papa. Several servants travelled with them. Eugene de Ochoas is believed to be an assumed name. He is understood to have been a Spanish journalist in the interest of Christina. The quality of the children was soon discovered on board the *Madrid*, a passenger's servant having previously known them. One of the girls has the Bourbon features strongly marked.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE meeting of the Emperor and the King of the Belgians at Calais seems to be the principal matter of interest during the last few days. On the arrival of the latter at the Hôtel Dessin, the Emperor descended in person to receive his Royal guest; and, offering his hand, said, "Sire it is long since I have had the happiness of seeing you. I feel somewhat *en cérémonie* with you." The son-in-law of Louis Philippe replied, "Sire, I am happy to have the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with you. I have the honour of presenting to you my son." The Sunday was passed by the Emperor and his guest at the Camp at Boulogne, from whence the King of the Belgians started in the evening for Ostend. The arrival of Prince Albert and the young King of Portugal completed the sensation caused by the meeting of so many illustrious personages on an occasion of so much interest. The Emperor, it is said, purposes going, accompanied by the Prince Jérôme, to Tournay, on the 12th inst., where they are to be received by the whole of the Belgian Royal Family. The Prince Jérôme has left the Palais Royal for his favourite residence at the château of Meudon; which he will probably quit about the 20th, to finish the autumnal season at his property of Villegénis. The young Jérôme Bonaparte, grandson of the Prince by his marriage with Miss Paterson, has, we are told, decided on accepting letters of naturalisation in France, and the grade of Lieutenant in the French army. What tends to confirm this report is the fact that he has tendered his resignation of the same post in the army of the United States; the resignation has been accepted. The accounts of the health of Prince Napoleon are sufficiently satisfactory. The Duc d'Abrantès, Aide-de-camp to the Prince Jérôme, has left Paris, in order to join him at Varna or Constantinople or to follow him to the Crimea if the expedition against Sebastopol takes place, and his division takes part in it. The Emperor on his return from the Camp, purposes passing some days at Compiègne, to recover from the fatigues of his inspection. He intends starting about the 17th inst. for Biarritz to rejoin the Empress, and accompany her back to Paris. Her Majesty's health seems to be almost entirely restored by her stay at this spot; the beauty of which, with the magnificent weather, which has continued with little interruption since her arrival there, has caused her much enjoyment. The Imperial residence in progress there is to be named the Villa Eugénie.

We are happy to be able to announce once more that the cholera, which a fortnight since had returned with such violence to Paris, has now entirely lost its grave character; and the probability that the lateness of the season will preclude the return of the great heats which principally caused its re-appearance, seems to guarantee the city from any fresh attack of an alarming nature. This, with the extremely satisfactory manner in which the crops are now been got in all over the country, seems greatly to re-assure the public mind. Another cause of gratulation is the fact that the immense number of new buildings completed and in progress of construction is already beginning to produce an effect (which cannot fail to increase) on the rate of rents, which had risen to such an exorbitant extent as to cause the most serious distress to the working class, and much inconvenience to every other. In fact, a prospect of the conclusion of the war is now all that is wanting in external circumstances to place affairs on an entirely satisfactory footing; but this hope, which a few days since was strongly entertained, seems now definitively, by the reports of the Emperor of Russia's intentions. To return to the subject of the cholera, a singular fact in natural history has been observed, namely, that the swallows—which had entirely deserted Paris during the time that the epidemic raged—are beginning to return. To prove how much the existence of the malady influences these feathered visitors, we may state that in the month of June, 1849, when the cholera was at its height in Paris, a flight of swallows, passing over Paris, while they had previously deserted, a large number fell dead, and were picked up in the streets or floated down the river.

Among the articles to be sent from India to the Great Industrial Exhibition here, is a carpet, or rather mat, entirely composed of ivory. This mat is twenty feet long by six wide, and is made of strips of the material plaited together, and the price is £300.

The new racing-ground at Longchamps, of which we spoke some weeks since, is now completed, and about to be opened on the 17th inst., with a grand steeplechase, prize 5000 francs; a race, prize 3500 francs; and hurdle-race, 2000 francs. So great is the extent of the course, that there is room for four races to take place simultaneously; everything is arranged to contribute to the convenience of both actors and spectators, and the closing of the course is to be an occasion of the utmost brilliancy and attraction.

The prevalence of fires, both in Paris and the provinces, has been this season a source of the greatest trouble and loss—in some instances of life, in almost all of much and valuable property. In the department of Var a band of incendiaries have destroyed whole leagues of forest, with the cottages and farms scattered among it; and in Isère the village of St. Laurent-du-Pont has been almost entirely destroyed, in consequence of a cart of hay taking fire while being conveyed through it. In Paris the Prot-stant church in the Rue de Provence has been burnt to the ground; and on Monday night, during the representation at the Opéra Comique, there took place an alarm of fire, which had communicated itself from a jet of gas to the framework of a window in the *salle d'attente*. The fire was, however, quickly extinguished, with little damage.

The annual *fête des Loges*, at St. Germain, is taking place under the most favourable auspices, in consequence of the magnificent weather, and is most brilliantly attended. The illness of Mélingue, caused by over fatigue, has interrupted "Schamyl" at the Porte St. Martin, after the 64th consecutive representation.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is not of much interest. It appears that Queen Christina and the Duke of Riansares left Madrid on the 28th ult., at a little before eight in the morning, escorted by Brigadier Garrigo and a squadron of Fransesio Cavalry, and took the road to Alcoroon, i.e., towards Estremadura and Portugal. The hour fixed for leaving was six a.m., and the delay in the preparations for departure had nearly prevented it altogether. Groups were collected about the palace, and they were fast increasing, and murmurs and expressions of indignation and rage were heard. Indeed, it is said that in another half hour it would have been impossible for them to have left, the crowd was collecting so fast. They went out by a door at the back of the palace, and through the Campo del Moro, and so to the bridge of Segovia, where the Estremadura road commences. Queen Christina looked seventy years of age, and the Duke of Riansares was also much altered. Their departure produced a great deal of excitement at first. The feeling of the mutinous part of the multitude was very much directed against Espartero, who, they said, had deceived them. The Government has decided on the removal of Queen Christina from Spain, the stoppage of her pension, and embargo of her property. The *Gazette* contains the message, which is in the shape of a circular, signed by all the Ministers, and addressed to the Governors of provinces.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, states that Queen Christina was attacked, on her way to Portugal, with an illness which inspires the greatest alarm. The despatch which was in French, calls the illness an *exaltation cerebrale*; but whether this is stated by error for *fievre cerebrale* (brain fever), or is meant as a distinction, is uncertain. By *exaltation cerbrale*, in France, is generally understood a violent attack of insanity, rather than the ordinary brain fever, of which insanity is the necessary consequence.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.—RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

We are still without any more reliable information regarding the long-projected expedition against Sebastopol, than telegraphic despatches, and these have so frequently proved false that very little attention is now paid to them. The latest and most circumstantial announcement on the subject is given by the *Vienna Lloyd*, a semi-official paper, which states that—

Marshal St. Arnaud has issued an order of the day, dated Varna August 26, acquainting the troops that the destination of the expedition was the Crimea; and that the duty of the Allied forces would be to take Sebastopol as a pledge of peace. The flags of the three Powers, says the order, will soon be erected on the walls of Sebastopol with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

It is added that, from the 1st instant all provisions were to be forwarded to the Crimea, and that the entrance to the port of Sebastopol would be closed by steamers

The *Soldaten Freund* and *Fremden Blatt* have the following reports, which, although from Russian sources, may be not far from the truth:—

A part of the great expedition under the command of Admirals Dundas and Stopford, with 23,000 men on board, under Lord Raglan, left Varna on the 26th. The *gros* of the fleet, under Admiral Hamelin and Brest—and General Canrobert, with 20,000 French and 5000 Turks—was to follow on the 28th and 29th. The third and smaller division, under Admiral Lyons, was to leave Constantinople the 1st or 2nd of this month, with Marshal St. Arnaud. The vessels which left Varna on the 26th sailed towards the north.

The *Fremden Blatt* has advices from Galatz of the 1st, which state that a number of French and English gun boats entered the Sulinah mouth of the Danube on the 21st ult., and that another flotilla of gunboats was about to enter the Kilia mouth of those river.

Letters from the south of Russia mention that the Russians have thrown a bridge of boats across the Dnieper, with the view apparent y of facilitating the transfer of masses of troops withdrawn from the Danubian Principalities to the Crimea, now threatened by the Allies. This bridge of boats caused the accumulation of a large number of craft laden with linseed and other produce, which are prevented from pursuing their voyage down the river to the Russian ports on the Black Sea. The Russian forces at Cherson, on the 26th ult., consisted of 20,000 infantry, 5000 cavalry, and 85 pieces of artillery. The orders of the Emperor are that none of the towns on the Black Sea or the Danube are to be allowed to fall into the hands of the Allies. In accordance with this order, the Russians are said to have destroyed all the fire-engines and other requisites for extinguishing a conflagration at Odessa, Reni, Brailow, Galatz, and Ismail, with the intention of setting fire to these important towns, should they be obliged to abandon them.

As regards the health of the Allied troops, all the accounts recently received from the Black Sea agree in declaring that the cholera has declined with a rapidity which could not have been hoped for. The amelioration which has taken place in the sanitary state of the Allied armies continues, and increases every day, by the happy influence exercised over the minds of the troops by the prospect of being soon in face of the enemy.

THE BATTLES OF BAYAZID AND KURUKDERE.

Full particulars of these two battles, which have proved so disastrous to the Turkish army in Asia, have now been received, and they amply confirm the previous reports respecting the superiority of the Russian forces. The battle of Bayazid took place on the 30th of July, and the defeat sustained on that occasion was entirely owing to the obstinacy of Selim Pasha, who persisted, contrary to the orders of Mustapha Pasha, in attacking a Russian army of much greater strength. His instructions were to retreat to Kars, in the event of the enemy advancing. Instead of doing so, Selim Pasha, who had only 2000 regular troops, with seven guns and a party of irregulars, attacked the Russian army, which consisted of 8000 men, with thirteen guns. The result might easily be anticipated. After a confused struggle, the Turkish battalions gave way and fled wildly towards Van, leaving 1800 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Three cannon fell into the hands of the Russians. The pursuit lasted 1200 Turks, with the commander, Selim Pacha, arrived in the greatest disorder in Van; where it was said part of the Russian force followed them.

The intelligence of this defeat was brought on the 3rd August to the Turkish army of Kars, encamped at Hadji Velikoi, and the Mushir, Zarif Mustapha Pacha, at once decided upon attacking the Russian army, under Generals Bebutoff, before it could be reinforced by the victorious garrison of Erivan. On the 5th August the Turkish army—which consisted of 20,000 infantry and 3700 cavalry, with 78 guns, and from 4000 to 5000 Bashi-bozouks marched on the Russian position at Kurukdere, and fell into the hands of the Russians by daybreak. The Turkish left wing was belated, and arrived too late on the field. The right wing was opposed by the entire Russian force, and routed. The left wing was only able to protect the retreat of the defeated right; and nothing assailed by the whole strength of the Russians, it gave way and fled. The Russians were too crippled to pursue, or the whole Ottoman army, which had been completely disbanded, would have been captured. The fugitives arrived in parties of three and four in Kars

The Russian army, which was much reinforced after the battle, has had been led to believe, consisted of 16,000 infantry, 4600 cavalry, 4000 irregulars, and 64 guns. The loss on the part of the Turks was said to be 2000 killed and wounded, 2500 prisoners, and 2000 fugitives. Only 16 guns were left on the field, and these were lost owing to the want of reserve horses. The Russian loss was heavy; not less than 2000 killed and wounded. Great blame is thrown upon the Allies for not having taken measures to prevent such a defeat. France and England were well aware of the doubtful condition of the Turkish army, and had been only lately warned by the defeat of the Batoum corps. The English consular bodies in that part of Asia have never ceased impressing upon their responsible head the necessity of the presence there of an English or French division, however small the number. Three thousand would have sufficed, for it was needed only to encourage the Turks by their example.

The latest news from the Leghian frontier of the Caucasus, received at St. Petersburg, but not published in the *Invalide Russe*, reveals the appointment of the Czar's Lieutenant in Georgia, and fully adounts for the hesitation of the Russian General commanding on the Turkish frontier to follow up the advantages gained on the 6th ult. According to St. Petersburg letters of the 27th ult., the recent incursions and present position of Schamyl have imposed a powerful check on the Russian army. The Imaum has only with him a force of fifteen thousand men, but these are picked men. The corps has left, now here, now there, and generally where least expected, announcing itself by a heavy blow, and leaving behind it wailings for captured men, women, and cattle. The recent defeats in Cachetia were of this character. Letters received via Constantinople state that, with due assurances of support, the Caucasian tribes would develop their military resources to a surprising extent, and, instead of contenting themselves with these raids, would co-operate in a plan of general operations to an extent which we do not think of. At present, however, Schamyl and his little utilised as is that which the soldiers composing the Turkish army in Asia might render, were justice done to their bravery by the appointment of proper officers.

Through the representations of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, General Guyon has been appointed to the chief command in Asia, in place of Mustapha Pacha; and Ismail Pacha, the hero of Kalafat, is appointed to a high post in the same a my.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives some details relative to the arrangements entered into between Omer Pacha and General Hess for the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops. The Austrians, it says, are to place garrisons in eighteen towns or large villages of Lesser and Greater Wallachia; but all the fords of the Danube, and all the forts lated points from Kalafat to Galatz and Ibrailla, are to receive Turkish garrisons. Omer Pacha is to pass the Jalomitza with 6000 infantry and 24,000 cavalry, and 120 pieces of cannon, and to advance to the river of Buseo, where he is to establish his head-quarters. After the Russians shall have evacuated Galatz and Ibrailla, the forks are to continue their advance on both banks of the Lower Sereth, and are to take up a position there.

Baron Hess, Commander of the 3rd and 4th Austrian army corps, issued the following proclamation when the Austrian troops crossed the frontier:—

Inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia.—In accordance with a convention concluded between the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign and the Porte, the Austrian troops now enter into the Principalities. They will remove from you all the evils of war, and bring you the blessings of peace. Receive, then, those who will care for your future peace and security with kindness and confidence, and they will prove worthy of them by their behaviour, discipline, and subordination. The privileges granted to you by the Sublime Porte will remain in full force, but I expect from the authorities all possible assistance in providing proper quarters and provisions for the troops, for whose necessities indemnification will always be made. From the people I expect tranquility and order; for every disturbance, or even a menace of the same by riotous persons or parties, will be punished with the full severity of the law. All the authorities are now instructed from this day forward (the date is not given) to apply in all matters to F.M.L. Count Coronini, who has been appointed by his Majesty to the command, under my direct ons, of all the troops in the two Danubian Principalities, or to the military organs by him nominated.

The Russian Embassy at Vienna has received notice that the greater part of the Russian army will have quitted Moldavia by the 20th of September, and the remainder by the beginning of October, unless hostile operations should render a fresh construction necessary. Osten Sacken has announced to the Moldavian authorities his retreat from the Principality. The Moldavian militia has been forcibly incorporated into the Russian troops, which has caused great indignation among the people.

AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY.

A Cabinet Council was held at Vienna, on Wednesday, at which the Emperor Francis Joseph presided, when it was decided that the rejection by Russia of the guarantees required by the Western Powers, through the Austrian note, does not amount to a casus belli. Austria, however, will persevere in supporting the said guarantees, as necessary for the restoration of peace and for the maintenance of the balance of power; and in the meantime will await the result of the operations undertaken by the Allied Powers against Sebastopol. Austria, for the present, is satisfied with having maintained a strict neutrality.

Meantime the Czar seems no more disposed to resent the conduct of Austria, in assisting the Turks to thrust Russia out of the Principalities than he was to quarrel with England and France for helping Turkey last winter, by shutting up his fleet in Sebastopol, and leaving his forts on the Black Sea without supplies.

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN NOTES TO RUSSIA

The following is the despatch addressed by Count Buol to Count Esterhazy, setting forth to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg the four points laid down as *sine qua non* bases for an arrangement with Russia:—

VIENNA, Aug. 10.

I had the honour to make known to you, by my despatch of the 9th ult., the impression which has been produced on the Imperial Cabinet by the communications which Prince Gortschakoff was charged by his Govern ment to make to it, as well as our intention to make known to the Maritime Powers the elements contained in those communications which might serve as the bases for negotiations for the re-establishment of peace. Although we do not conceal from ourselves the difficulties of the mission, since the overtures of Russia only imperfectly respond to the demands which we ourselves had addressed to her, we have not yet considered it our duty to point out to the Maritime Powers in what spirit the Emperor, our august master, desired to see them received, in attaching a particular importance to the resolutions which these Powers might come to. We have reminded the Cabinets of Paris and London that the common efforts of the Powers ought to be invariably directed towards the re-establishment of a solid and durable peace. We have expressed to them the opinion that no Power ought to expose itself to the reproach of having neglected any means calculated to put an end to the horrors of war, and we have concluded that the Maritime Powers would consciously weigh the question as to whether the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg did, or did not, contain the germs of an understanding which might lead to a definitive pacification. The Cabinet of the Emperor endeavoured to procure for the overtures of the Court of Russia a reception by the Maritime Powers so that happy results might be obtained from them. We are, nevertheless, compelled to state that the first effect produced on the French and English Governments by the communication of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, has not answered our expectation. The French and English Cabinets persist in considering the evacuation of the Principalities as the preliminary condition of any understanding, and they appear to think that no doubt should present that the integrity of the Ottoman territory will not be threatened by Russ a so long as it shall be respected by the Powers who occupy the waters and territory of the Sublime Porte. These Cabinets have also warned us that the answer to the despatch of the Chancellor of the Russian empire seeks to establish between the presence of the Allied troops, which was demanded by the Sublime Porte, and which took place in virtue of a diplomatic agreement, the effects of which must cease by common accord, and the fact of the entrance of the Russian troops on the Ottoman territory. As far as regards the religious question, the Courts of Paris and London think they see that in the opinion of Russia the religious protection which she pretends to exercise over the Greeks of the Oriental rite ought to be founded on a European guarantee, and they consider the full and entire independence of the sovereignty of the Porte could exist with such a system. The Courts of France and England, while proclaiming the interest which they take in the amelioration which is hoped for by the rayahs, nevertheless think that the reforms which are to be introduced in the administrative regulations should emanate from the initiative of the Ottoman government, and that any foreign action on that subject can only be in the form of good advice, and not by an intervention based on treaties, which no power could sign without renouncing its independence. The Cabinets of Paris and London have, in fine, observed that the Russian Cabinet has avoided touching on that point of the protocol which ought to have excited its particular attention, and which was, in the opinion of those Cabinets, of the greatest importance, as it implied the necessity of sufficient guarantees against any fresh attacks upon the balance of power in Europe. The Governments of France and England think that the sacrifices which they have made are too great, and the object they have in view too important, for them to allow themselves to be stopped until they are certain of not having to recommence the war. From all these motives the Maritime Powers have thought their duty to reject peremptorily any proposition which might lead to a suspension of hostilities on their part, and they have even hesitated to declare their opinion on the conditions of a treaty of peace, because those conditions depend too much on eventualities for them to be determined in at present. On our urgent representations, these Powers have, however, consented to make known to us their views, under the reserve of such modifications as circumstances may render necessary, the guarantees which appear to them indispensable to found solid bases for the re-establishment of peace, and the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and they leave to us the liberty, if we think proper, of declaring our opin on on the subject in our own name to Russ a. These guarantees are pointed out in the identical note, of which the copy is subjoined, and which the representatives of France and England have addressed to the Imperial Cabinet, and as they agree with the principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th April, they are consequently in conformity with our own views. The Imperial Cabinet, which sees no other practical means of entering on the path of negotiations than the acceptance of them by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, warmly recommends them to the serious attention of that Cabinet. In reading the present despatch to the Count de Nesselrode, and in leaving a copy of it, point out all the motives which speak in favour of an unreserved acceptance of the bases on which alone we think it possible to put an end to the calamities of war which have already cost so many sacrifices, and which must inevitably acquire increased extension. Austria sees in the free acceptance of these bases the only necessary condition for a solid peace, and the chance of a general understanding. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg acceded to the four guarantees in question, it may rely on our zeal for the serious representations which we shall address to the Maritime Powers, in order to induce them to open negotiations as soon as possible on these bases, and to obtain at the same time the suspension of military operations. We once more conjure the Court of Russia to consider the immense importance of the resolution which is about to come to, and it is unnecessary for us to recommend you to employ all the means in your power, in order to cause that resolution to be in favour of peace. As the importance of the state of affairs will excuse the impatience with which we await the reply that will be given to you by the Russian Cabinet, I beg you transmit it to us as soon as possible. Accept, &c.,

BUOL.

The following letter has been addressed by M. de Manteuffel, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Baron de Werther, the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, August 13.

I had the honour to transmit to you with my despatch of the 5th inst a copy of that which I addressed on the 24th ult., to the representatives of the King at Paris and in London, in order to communicate to those Cabinets our impressions on the Russian replies of the 28th and 30th July, and to express to them our hope that they would agree with us in seeing therein the elements of an understanding and of negotiation. Although we have not received either from London or from Paris any direct reply to these overtures, confidential and verbal communications which have been made to us will not allow us to conceal from ourselves that the manner in which the Governments of France and England appreciate the Russian declarations differs essentially from ours, and that there is little of a nature to offer to us a common starting point. It was particularly the prolonged presence of the Russian troops in the Principalities, which, in the opin on of the Western Powers, would prevent them from attaching any practical value to the pacific enunciations of the Cab net of St. Petersburg. The adhesion to the principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th April, did not, moreover, appear to them sufficiently complete, since it makes no mention of the guarantees which, according to the same protocol, were to be sought for, in order to more closely attach the existence of Turkey to the general balance of power in Europe. The Cabinets of Paris and London have not concealed from us that in their opinion these guarantees ought to contain several principal points, which, subject to modifications dictated by events, would naturally form the indispensable basis for a negotiation of peace or armistice. These points were afterwards set forth in the identical notes which the representatives of France and England sent to the Cabinet of Vienna, and to which the latter adhered in its reply. In informing us of it, it announced to us at the same time that it considered them as being founded on the principles laid down in the protocol of 9th April; and that, consequently, it could not too warmly recommend its unreserved acceptance to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. I request you, Monsieur le Baron, according to the express order of the King, to give all the support in your power to this step of the Court of Austria. Our august master considers it to be dictated by a sincere desire to prepare the path of negotiations and a suspension of hostilities on all sides, and his Majesty also thinks it suitable to facilitate that result. The Emperor himself will be convinced of the necessity of obviating for the future the inconveniences and the dangers which, both for Russia as well as for the repose of Europe, are attached to the institutions which form the public law of the Danubian Principalities and of Servia, and the enlightened solicitude of his Majesty for those countries will not fail to point out to him the advantages and benefits which would be secured to them by a collective guarantee of their privileges by the European Powers. The free navigation of the Danube cannot but be favourable to the real interests of Russian commerce; and although the obstacles to which it is subjected at the mouths of that river are not yet entirely removed, the enlightened spirit of the Emperor and the reiterated declarations of his Cabinet leave no doubt as their firm intention to put an end to them promptly. As to the privileges of the Christian subjects of the Porte, it is not only by adopting the protocol of the 9th of April that his Imperial Majesty has declared himself in accord with the principle of a joint and collective solicitude of the Powers for the condition of our co-religionists; the same idea had already presided over the measures which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg made some time since on this subject at Berlin; and as the independence and sovereignty of the Sultan have been solemnly recognised and so loudly proclaimed as being in conformity with the political views of the Emperor, his Majesty could not refuse his co-operation to the united efforts of the Powers to reconcile the amelioration of the condition of the Rayas with the interests of the Ottoman Government, by securing to the latter the initiative which it requires to maintain its independence and its dignity. The treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, was the result of such peculiar circumstances, that its revision by all the contract ing Powers cannot in principle meet with any difficulty; and Russia, as the Power adjoining the Black Sea, appears specially called on to unite in the examination of the important questions attached to it. Such, Monsieur le Baron, are the general considerations which induce the King, our august master, to desire earnestly that the Court of St. Petersburg should accept as the basis of an ulterior negotiation the above mentioned points, such as they have been set forth by Austria in accord with the Cabinets of London and Paris. Be pleased, therefore, to avail yourself of the kindness with which the Emperor deigned to honour you immediately on your arrival at St. Petersburg, and of the full confidence which M. de Nesselrode has testified towards you, to make the Imperial Cabinet comprehend the immense importance attached to its decisions, the broad perspective of peace which they may open to Europe, and the victorious effects which they must produce over the detractors of Russian policy, if they prove to be adversaries on which side really pacific dispositions are to be found. It is needless for me to mention Monsieur Le Baron, with what impatience we await your communication as to the reception, and the effect of the present despatch, which you will please make known without delay to the Chancellor of the Empire.—Accept, &c.

MANTEUFFEL.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, which left New York on the 23rd ult., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening last. Congress having adjourned, the political as well as the fashionable world is at the watering-places. Philhemonic expeditions are, however, openly spoken of as in progress, and the number of men, stands of arms, and even day of sailing indicated. The results of the August elections are, in general, favourable to the Opposition. The Administration have carried North Carolina by a decidedly increased majority, and have lost ground in Missouri. The Whigs have, for the first time, carried Iowa on anti-Nebraska grounds.

A great pressure still continues in the Money-market throughout the country, not caused so much by scarcity of money as by want of confidence. Money is in fact abundant where the securities are of undoubted character. The downward tendency of railway securities continues.

The cholera was gradually disappearing from New York. Another fatal fight had occurred between the Irish and Americans. At a small village near Boston, a party of Irishmen had attempted to hoist a liberty pole on the top of it. This caused a riot, and resulted in the death of two or three persons.

THE MAURITIUS AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail-packet *Argo* arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening, with the mails from Mauritius, Madras, and the Cape. She left Mauritius on July 10; the Cape, on July 26. Cholera was still prevailing at Port Louis, although the epidemic is very fatal in some of the rural districts. About one-fifteenth of the population have been swept off by this fatal scourge—nearly 4000 from Port Louis, and the remainder from the rural districts. The negro population suffered most, as distinguished from the Indians and Europeans.

The Cape of Good Hope Parliament commenced its sittings on the 26th June. The colony is enjoying profound repose within and without its borders. The only novelty is the copper-field in Namaqualand, which promises to equal the famous mines of South Australia. Several companies have been already formed to work them: the whole district appears to be one mass of copper.

A SKIRMISH AT SHANGHAE.

A private letter from Shanghae, of June 21, which we have received, contains the following account of a skirmish between the Imperialists and a party of English Marines:—

Shanghae, June 23.

On the afternoon of the 21st June, a smart skirmish took place between a party of several hundreds of the Imperialist soldiers and fifteen Marines of the guard commanded by an officer of H.M.S. *Grecian*. We have heard that it began thus:—Vivia, the Imperialists had attacked the city we is and defenders with unusual vigour. Heavy firing was kept up on both sides. In the ardour of the fray the Imperialists advanced so close to the walls of the foreign settlements as to endanger the lives of those within it, and to render it necessary to call out the guard. The Marines had with them a favourite Chinese boy, whom they sent to tell the encroaching party to move further off, and warn them away. This boy was fired upon. The Marines are said to have returned the fire, and balls were flying thickly about—one Marine was shot through the jacket. Next day the Admiral, dressed in full uniform, went to the Chinese General, and spoke strongly to him—made him understand that, if he did not mind what he was about, he would bring on hot war with the English, and would not leave a single Chinese junk afloat or up. He gave him four hours, and within that space of time five Chinese were sent in to the Consul accordingly.

THE CHOLERA.

The severe outbreak of cholera in part of St. James's parish, and in the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Anne, Soho—as the weekly deaths from cholera are reported in the Registrar-General's return for last week—has been promptly met by the sanitary and other preventive measures carried out by the Boards of Guardians, under the advice of the General Board of Health. The President of the Board himself went over the affected district on Tuesday morning, with the view of seeing for himself the real amount of evil, to encourage local efforts, and allay alarm by his presence. He visited Dufour's place, Broad-street, Silver-street, and other infested localities in the neighbourhood. Groups of people formed themselves in the street, and evinced much gratitude at his presence. The scenes in those districts are of a most distressing character. The Guardians are acting most energetically, and every credit is due to them. The same may be said of many other districts.

Inquiries have been instituted and assistance rendered, where necessary, in the following parishes and unions:—Lambeth, St. Saviour's, St. George's, Southwark; St. Mary, Newington; Camberwell, Kennington, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, St. Olave's, Stepney, Poplar, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, St. George's in the-East, Whitechapel, Chelsea, and Paddington. Each of the other districts of the metropolis will shortly be reported on. The President has directed special attention to the supply of water in the several localities; the source of supply; whether filtered or not before supply; and when two companies supply in any one district, the inspector is to state whether the disease is more prevalent in one district than in the other, having due regard to similar classes of dwellings. Inquiry also will be made into the state of the sewers. The inspector is also to report whether in those places which were the seats of disease in past years, the epidemic has appeared in a less virulent form where drainage and general improvements have been carried out. House to house visitation is strongly recommended, and distinct areas are to be allotted where necessary. It is reported satisfactory to find that the local authorities have exhibited the greatest willingness to adopt any suggestions from the General Board of Health. After the inquiry is concluded, each inspector will make a report on the district assigned to him. He will state the powers given to local authorities, and the defective state of those powers (if any), that the subject may undergo the consideration of the Legislature next session; and in the meantime the inspectors send in daily reports to the Board, which are noted by the President and returned to the inspectors early next morning, before they proceed to their inquiry. Inspectors are also appointed to visit the shipping in the river, and report thereon.

SKETCHES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE FRENCH SCREW STEAMER "CHARLEMAGNE" PASSING THE CASTLES OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

THE "CHARLEMAGNE" AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

WE have been favoured by two Correspondents at Constantinople with the two accompanying Scenes from that capital, which possess considerable interest, from their connection with incidents of the war. The waters of the Bosphorus have teemed with transports and steamers for the last few months; but on the 15th ult., there was an unusual activity, and many vessels passed up into the Black Sea.

On the 14th, the French screw-steamer, *Charlemagne*, represented in the accompanying Sketch, sailed down from Buiuk-dere, anchored before Dolmatseghdaché, where she embarked a large number of troops, and took on board two *chalands*, or lighters, one on each side. On her way up, the day following, she took two transports in tow. She is here represented passing the Castles of Europe and Asia, opposite Bevek, whence the Sketch is taken. In the background are seen the Anatolie Hissar, or Castle of Asia, and the Valley of the Heavenly Waters. The sea is higher than is usual for the Bosphorus; but, as was the case then, when a very strong north wind blows for several days successively, it succeeds in agitating to a great degree the waters of the usually smooth surface of the Bosphorus. In this particular place the current is very strong, and many a time both tugs and steamers have scarcely been able to stem its impetuosity, and frequently they are carried over to the Asiatic shore before they are able to pass up; in some instances the hawsers have parted, and the vessel in tow has been carried down the stream. The *Charlemagne* had great difficulty in passing up; at times it appeared as if she would not be able to withstand the force of the current; at last she steamed over to the other side, and finally made the passage.

FRENCH MILITARY BARRACKS OUTSIDE PERA.

THIS fine building was erected for a medical school, and was used as such until recently, when the Turks have permitted the French to use it as a Military Hospital. It is finely situated on the top of Dolmabagdché-hill, and commands a splendid prospect of the Golden Horn, Seraglio Point, Scutari, the Marmora Sea, with its Princes' Islands, and the snow-capped Olympus, at the foot of which Brôsa lies, in the extreme background. You can also see up the Bosphorus a considerable distance. The burying-ground at the back of it is an Armenian one; but no one need fear its proximity, for, although travellers talk about the thick mist which hangs over the burying-grounds here, the reality is quite different. This one in particular is much resorted to as a promenade. At the foot of this hill is the Sultan's new palace, a small portion of which is visible in the Sketch.

By the latest intelligence received from Constantinople, it appears that, although a decided improvement has taken place in the health of the British and French armies, cholera still exists, and much fever. General d'Espinasse, and forty-five other French officers, have come from Varna invalided. A great number of British officers are staying at Therapia and Buyukdere, invalided. Prince Napoleon is still at Therapia; he will return, however, shortly to Varna. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is likewise unwell, is expected here to spend a few days. Captain Smyth, of the *Simoom*, has died of cholera; he dined with the Admiral the day before he was first taken ill, and the day following he had ceased to live.

The *Himalaya* was getting up her steam—it is supposed to re-embark the Scots Greys, who are quartered at Kuleli, in the Bosphorus, and said to be ordered up to Varna.

THE FRENCH MILITARY BARRACKS, OUTSIDE PERA.

REAR-ADMIRAL PLUMRIDGE.

This gallant officer, whose activity and judiciousness in the recent capture of Bomarsund are distinguished by high commendation in the official despatches, entered the naval service in 1799, in the *Osprey*, on the home station. In August, 1806, he received his commission as Lieutenant; and subsequently served in the *Leda*, at Egypt; the *Defence*, at Trafalgar. For upwards of seven years after his promotion, he served in various ships in home, West India, Baltic, Cape of Good Hope, and Mediterranean stations. On May 1, 1809, we find him commanding the *Melpomene's* boats, and effecting the destruction, with admirable gallantry, of a Danish cutter-of-war of six guns and several merchantmen lying under the protection of a tremendous fire in the harbour of Hulbo, on the coast of Jutland, where the British sustained a loss of one Lieutenant, George Rennie, and five men severely wounded; and, not long afterwards, contributing to the repulse, by the same ship, of a flotilla of twenty gun-boats, whose fire in the course of a vigorous action killed and wounded thirty-four of her people, besides inflicting considerable damage on her hull, sails, and rigging. In December, 1810, he assisted at the reduction of the Isle of France; in October, 1813, he had charge of the boats of the *Resistance* at the destruction of the batteries and the capture of a convoy in Port d'Anzo; and, in 1814, he acted as Sir Edward Pellew's aide de-camp at the reduction of Genoa. He was made Commander in 1814; and acting Captain of the *Amphitrite*, 38, in 1817; and, in 1822, he was posted. Since this time he has been employed—in 1831, in the *Magicienne*, on the East India station; in 1837 he was appointed Superintendent of the Packet Establishment at Falmouth; and, in 1847, to the *Cornubian*, 40, in the East Indies, where he had his broad pennant flying as second in command. From 1841 to 1847 Captain Plumridge sat as M.P. for Falmouth. In 1842 he was appointed Storekeeper of the Ordnance; in 1847 he was awarded the Good Service Pension; and, on the 1st October, 1852, he received his flag as Rear-Admiral. He wears a medal with two clasps for Egypt and Trafalgar. Admiral Plumridge was appointed to command the squadron of paddle-steamers attached to the Baltic Fleet, and has his flag in the *Leopard*, whose services at Bomarsund received this high encomium from Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, Commander-in-Chief:—"I owe much," says Sir Charles, "to Admiral Plumridge for the manner in which he placed his squadron to prevent reinforcements being thrown in; and I am informed that two Russian Admirals were sent among the islands to see if it were possible to pass the blockading squadron, and they returned in despair. Rear-Admiral Plumridge, as second in command, I have removed into the *Neptune*."

REAR-ADMIRAL PLUMRIDGE (BALTIC FLEET).—FROM A FAMILY PAINTING.

NEW SOUTH WALES REGATTA CUP.

This very elegant Plate Prize, has been designed and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It is altogether a very characteristic composition. Surmounting the cover is a group, representing Wisdom instructing a youthful British sailor in the art of navigation. The handles of the Cup are formed of sea-horses; and in the panel on the body is a relievo of a yacht race. The body is decorated and supported with aquatic plants, such as the lotus, bulrush, &c., rising from rocks, over which water is flowing; around the base are a Triton and a Naiad.

NEW SOUTH WALES REGATTA PLATE.

The Cup is mounted on a black wood pedestal, which is decorated with silver panels, containe the following inscription:—

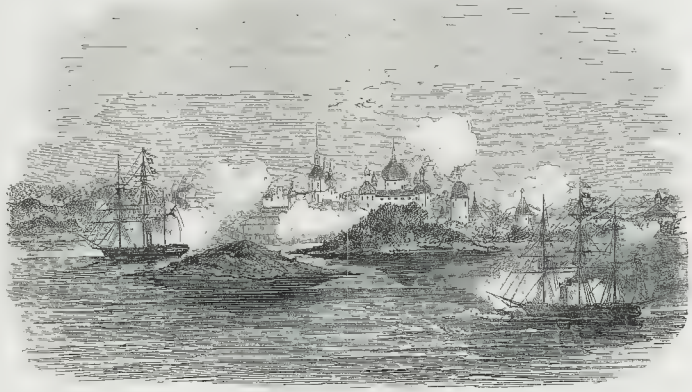
This Cup, of the value of 200 guineas, is presented by the Committee of the Anniversary Regatta for 1855, to the owner of the race for first-class yachts, in commemoration of the foundation of the colony of New South Wales, having been purchased out of the surplus funds of the Regatta for 1854.

OPERATIONS OF THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

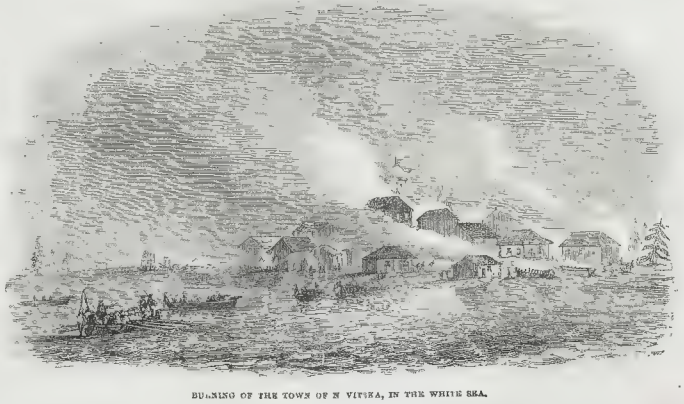
The Intelligence from the White Sea, which comes down to the end of July, shows that the English squadron in that distant region has not been idle. On the 26th of June the three vessels of which the squadron consists arrived off the bar of the Archangel river, having boarded a large number of ships, chiefly Dutch, on their way down the White Sea. The weather is described as being bad: what with brisk gales, thick fogs, and strong currents, the men have quite enough to do to keep the vessels out of danger. On the 3rd of July they tried to get the steamers over the bar of the Dwina, inside of which lay a 12-gun Russian brig, two steamers, two schooners, and nineteen gun boats, each mounting two long 32-pounders. Unfortunately, the depth of water on the bar was not sufficient, and they were obliged to give up the attempt. They ascertained that the Russians had a garrison of 6000 men at Archangel, and that they had thrown up several strong batteries to defend it. Our ships, however, will not be able to attempt anything against it this season, as the *Miranda* and the other two vessels draw so much water that they cannot approach within three or four miles of the fortress.

The town of Novitska was burned to the ground on the 23rd July, by the steamers *Brisk* and *Miranda*. Our Correspondent, who has forwarded two Sketches of the place—one as it appeared previous to the fire; and the other while it was in flames—speaks of another town, which he calls Saviocteka, having been bombarded "with shot, shells, grape, canister, and red-hot shot, from seven in the morning till five in the afternoon. We drove them from their batteries fifteen times, and their loss must be immense." The following extract from a letter from a Marine on board the *Miranda* gives a short notice of both affairs:—

We have been to a place called Savelisgney, and we sent the boat on shore with a flag of truce; but they would not surrender it, so we had to fight; but, after twelve hours' fighting, we had to give it up for some time longer. There were only the *Brisk* ship of four ten guns, and the *Miranda* of fifteen guns. We left our largest ship here, until we came back, to protect an English coal brig that had come out to us with coal. The *Brisk* lost no one, nor had she any wounded; we had a man killed—King Marshall, a black man. We had one that had his right arm shot off, but he is getting on nicely. We left there the next day for another place, where there was a small monastery, but they paid ransom for that, so we left that for another place, and when we came there they would not come to terms, so we manned and armed boats the next morning, and landed our marines and sailors to the left of the town, and proceeded up closer to the town with the gun-boats. They opened fire on us, but hurt no one. We soon silenced their guns, took the town, and burnt it to the ground. We left the same night for another monastery, twenty miles from the place we left; but they paid ransom some say five thousand pounds, others fourteen thousand pounds; but I think the last is right. The *Brisk* then sailed for Cross Island, we for Archangel Bay. We took one prize that night, burnt her, arrived at Archangel the next day, sailed for Cross Island, took another prize, arrived next morning at Cross Island, and coaled ship. We all sail to-morrow for the place we could not take. There is the *Euryalus*, 28 guns; *Miranda*, 16 guns; *Brisk*, 14 guns. I think we shall take it this time, for we shall man and arm boats; but I have not the least doubt but that there will be slaughter on both sides, for this is a very bushy country. We shall leave here in about six weeks, for it will soon begin to freeze. I expect this will be our last action this year.



ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF NOVITSKA, IN THE WHITE SEA, BY THE "MIRANDA" AND "BRISK."



BURNING OF THE TOWN OF NOVITSKA, IN THE WHITE SEA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 10.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Mungo Park died, 1771.
MONDAY, 11.—Thomson (poet) born, 1700. Lord Thurlow died, 1806.
TUESDAY, 12.—Siege of Vienna, 1683. Battle of Aberdeen, 1654.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806. General Wolfe killed, 1759.
THURSDAY, 14.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852. Moscow burnt, 1812.
FRIDAY, 15.—Mr. Huskisson killed, 1830.
SATURDAY, 16.—George I. landed in England, 1714. Buck-hunting ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M h m | A h m	M h m | A h m	M h m | A h m	M h m | A h m	M h m | A h m	M h m | A h m	M h m | A h m
4 10 4 30	5 15 5 35	6 20 6 40	7 25 7 45	8 30 8 50	9 37 10 1	10 47 11 9

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C.—King Charles I. was executed on a scaffold erected in front of the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, towards St. James's park, i.e., facing the present Horse Guards. The warrant directs that the King should be executed "in the open street before Whitehall;" and Lord Leicester's diary, Dugdale's diary, and a single sheet of the time, preserved in the British Museum, prove that the King was beheaded at Whitehall gate. Herbert's minute account states that there was "a passage *broken through the wall*, by which the King passed unto the scaffold." Dugdale's view states that the King "was conducted to the scaffold out of the window of the Banqueting-house;" which is confirmed by an engraving of the execution published at Amsterdam in the same year, and by the following memorandum of Vertue's, in the copy of Tarasseen's large engraving of the Banqueting-house, preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries:—"It is, according to the truest report, said that out of this window King Charles went upon the scaffold to be beheaded, the window-frame being taken out purposely to make the passage to the scaffold, which is equal to the landing-place of the Hall withinside." The window marked by Vertue belonged to a small building abutting on the north side of the present Banqueting-house. Cunningham's "Hand-book of London," 2nd edition, says Whitehall. The doubt upon the latter point would appear to have arisen from Herbert's representing it as "a passage broken through the wall," whereas it was made by taking out the window-frame. The statement that the execution took place at the back of the Banqueting-house, and that the statue of James II. is pointing to the spot where his father was executed, is a two-fold vulgar error, long since exposed, though still repeated.

A SUBSCRIBER, Durham.—You will find your questions respecting Militia Regiments fully answered by an article in another part of this day's impression.

CIVES may well be annoyed. It is never very agreeable

To see ourself's as others see us;

and he may rely upon our Correspondent having seen all he described. The best reply to his remarks will be to adopt such measures as should hereafter defy similar strictures.

STAY AT HOME needs no reply. He is doubtless best at home.

DELTA, Quebec.—We have not space for the details of your suggestion, that plank roads should be formed from Varna, or other points of disembarkation along the main routes pursued by the army, forming, thus, most efficient lines of operation; which could be traversed with little fatigue either to men or horses, and with a rapidity which would be most sensibly felt in the transmission of provisions, or heavy stores

M. D. Dublin, is not recommended to make the experiment

AN EPAULETTE MAKER complains, that, by the recent decision to discontinue the wearing of epaulettes in the dress of our Army, several hundred makers of those articles are thrown out of employment; the publication of which fact, the writer hopes, may obtain the sympathy of the public.

TORY.—Militia regiments may be sent to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, but not to foreign stations. The only exception is the Royal London Militia, which is free from all save local duties.

W. C., St. James's; M. B.—Declined.

CALEDONIA.—*Le sabre-baionnette le furil* is manufactured under the supervision of M. Treill, chief of the Artillery squadron. It has a very small bore, and represents a weapon of nearly seven feet long. It is loaded at the breech, and can be charged with such rapidity that several rounds may be fired in a minute. It carries a distance of 1200 *mètres*, French measurement. The principal Government manufactories for sabres are at Chatellerault and Lisle. The state Imperial foundries for guns and projectiles are at Douay, Strasburg, and Toulouse. We are not aware that any specimen of this arm has hitherto reached England.

*** In a small portion of the Early Edition of our Journal of last week, the large ENGRAVING, at pages 204 and 205, was described as a Panoramic View of Varna, instead of SULINA, and the Adjacent Coast.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

On SATURDAY next, will appear in

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

A SERIES OF SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
OF THE
ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE;

The Camp; and the Grand Reviews; and other Illustrations of this very Interesting Event.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

SOME of our youthful readers may require to be informed, and readers no longer youthful may thank us for reminding them, that in the year 1804 the heights above and about Boulogne were covered, as now, with armed men, their camps formed, as now of thatched huts—that the harbour of Boulogne, with all the neighbouring harbours, from Dunkirk to Havre, were filled with armed boats, and that the flotilla and troops, gathered together around Boulogne, were called the Army of England, and were intended to invade it. They only waited the appearance in the Channel of the combined fleets of France and Spain, to make a descent on the country. A serious apprehension of invasion then filled the minds of our statesmen, and disturbed the repose of the people. The whole nation was armed for its protection. At Boulogne, the legions were animated by the fiercest hatred of the English, and the most ardent hopes of the great booty they were promised, as the reward of their courage and success in conquering the "Peru of Europe."

In the middle of August, 1804—fifty years ago, to within a few days—the first Emperor of the French was reviewing, at Boulogne, the flotilla and the troops by which he threatened and alarmed England. Another Emperor is now in his place, again the heights of Boulogne are covered with armed men, and again the harbour of Boulogne is crowded with vessels. They are now, however, the vessels of England, which have borne to France the husband of the Queen, surrounded by her Ministers, Generals, and Nobles. Her own yacht has headed the squadron, bearing in unity the standards of France and England; and the Prince and the Emperor, as the former steps ashore, join hands heartily in friendship. Their only rivalry is, who shall display most friendliness and be most courteous. The music of the French army welcomes the Prince with the English National Anthem. The Emperor, amidst English cheering, hastens to conduct his guest to his Palace, and to exhibit, for the Prince's admiration, the great military power he has assembled. All its strength and magnificence are displayed; and the Prince, with the Ministers and Generals who surround him, see in the display only advantages and security for England. Crowds of Englishmen share in the exhibition, and sleep all the sounder after witnessing the great power that was formerly used to terrify their fathers. From such a state of mutual hostility to such a state of mutual confidence and friendship, in the short period of fifty years, the change is more striking than any recorded in the whole history of the two nations.

It has, nevertheless, been gradually and perceptibly brought about. When the barrier of war was removed from between the two people, each learned to admire in the other many qualities besides the patriotism that had made them enemies. They became mutually friendly and mutually serviceable. Under the elder Bourbons—under Louis Philippe—under the present Emperor—the approximation of the two people has been rapid and continual. It has been much promoted by their present rulers. Their intercourse has extended, their mutual trade has enlarged, their policy has assimilated, till people and Governments have become united in the pursuit of a common good. Their interest and their progress in civilisation have become identified; in the cultivation of the arts, in the enlargement of science, and in the improvement of morals, they are one. Were they not now friendly and united, Barbarism might get the upper hand, and the old combination of Despotism and Serfdom again prevail throughout Europe. The present policy of the Sovereigns of England and France accords with the best interests of their people—is founded on these, and has no personal objects. It is not dictated by dynastic interests or private ambition. Gradually, through a period of forty years, the two nations, under the natural influence of mutual benefit, have been growing more friendly; and the meeting at Boulogne, between the Emperor of the French and Prince Albert, very important historically in itself, is still more important as a type of the union between the two people. It continues and strengthens the mutual friendship, and is a guarantee for the continual progress of Civilisation, and its ascendancy over Barbarism. To compare it with the meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I., called the Meeting of the Cloth of Gold, comes aptly to every reader of history; but that was intended to display the rival prowess and finery of the two first gentlemen of the age; while this is to consolidate and confirm a union which time and nature, after long ages of hostility, has brought about between the two greatest nations of the globe. For upwards of two centuries, with slight intervals, the rival interests and the hostility of France and England have been the parents of continual disturbances in Europe, in Asia, and in America. The meeting, which is the type of their friendly union, and meant to consolidate it, may be regarded as the herald of a still more durable peace, after the present necessary contest is brought to an end, than the world has enjoyed by their mutual agreement for the last forty years. Till a recent period it was, with some reason, apprehended that the Sovereigns of Europe had ceased to be, as in the olden times, the leaders of the people, and were becoming united in a league to stop their progress, and the progress of Civilisation. The Queen of England and the Emperor of the French have dispelled the apprehension, and, by their united policy, have placed themselves at the head of the peaceful progress which tends to amalgamate civilised nations, and secures at once the stability of Thrones and the freedom of the People.

SOME bread-riots have taken place this week at Nottingham and Aylesbury, and considerable agitation on the subject of dear bread has arisen at Taunton, Devonport, and other towns in the West of England. Complaints, too, have found their way into the metropolitan journals, of the continued dearness of bread, though the price of wheat and flour has fallen very much. For the blessing of an abundant harvest—the wheat-crop being on the whole the largest probably ever grown in England—the nation cannot be too thankful; and the people, after experiencing for some months the calamity of dear bread, are very naturally impatient to share fully in the bounties of Providence. The way, however, to obtain their share, is not to collect into mobs, and break the windows of bakers, but to buy of the cheapest tradesmen, and so encourage them all to sell at the lowest reasonable rate. In the bakers' shops of the metropolis, we see such notices as "Down again—the four-pound loaf 6d.;" and, generally speaking, bakers are so numerous, the trade is so completely free and can be so easily carried on—it being competent, too, for every housewife to make and bake her own bread—that it is almost impossible for the bakers to keep the price unduly high. They do not in general make large fortunes suddenly, and we do not believe that, as a body, they are deserving of public condemnation. The millers, at present, stand in a different position. The condition of the harvests and markets abroad, and an existing prohibition in France to export, which remains in force till the end of the year, relieves the millers, for the moment, from any competition from abroad. Only a very small quantity of the new wheat can yet have reached them, and they are likely to resist, as long as they can, a fall in the price of flour, which must affect all the stock of wheat and flour in their possession acquired at a higher price. It is, accordingly, remarked that flour has not yet fallen in proportion to wheat; but, even if the millers, over anxious for their own interest, have kept the price of flour too high, they should no more be mobbed than the bakers. A reference to the price of wheat and price of flour, a few weeks ago and now, with a probability of flour being speedily imported from Spain and Hamburg, will be more efficacious in correcting their conduct, than attacking their mills. In the first week in July, the top price of white wheat in Mark-Lane, was 82s., and the top price of town-made flour, per sack, was 68s. At present the top price of white wheat is 58s., and of English flour, 55s. While the price of wheat, therefore, has fallen 24s., or very nearly thirty per cent, the price of flour has only fallen 13s., or not quite twenty per cent. But it must be remembered that there is no fall in the wages of the additional labour employed by the miller, and we must not expect flour always to fall exactly in proportion as wheat falls. The one, too, must come after the other, and a further fall in flour may be expected next market-day; while the latest report of the Corn-market is that the price is firm, and, possibly, a further reduction may not now take place. At present, flour is relatively too high-priced. To subject every kind of business to a fair public examination is highly useful, but it must be accompanied by leaving every market free and every tradesman fully at liberty to sell or not on the terms which he thinks proper to ask. The very abundant harvest promises most favourably for the people; but they must remember that, at present, the stocks of old wheat are certainly not large; that we have for several years imported annually large quantities of wheat and flour; that, at present, prices abroad—which must have a great influence on prices at home—are not lower than here; and the people will show themselves very ill-deserving of the great blessing of freedom of trade, which has caused them, in a year of great general dearth to be well supplied with food, if they now riotously interfere with the liberty of either bakers or millers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

There is no longer any doubt as to the sailing of the expedition against Sebastopol. By the *Perseles*, which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday from Constantinople to the 30th ult., have been received. Up to the 29th the whole of the Duke of Cambridge's division, comprising the Guards, and the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Highland regiments, as well as the 28th and 44th Regiments, had embarked. The Light Division was under orders to embark. Lord Cardigan's brigade was also under orders to embark. The 1st battalion of the Rifles, and several other regiments, had gone up to Varna.

The first division of the fleets will convey 14,000 men belonging to the Fourth Army, and from 500 to 600 horses, with seven batteries, mounting thirty-six guns. The other will convey the Ottoman army, of about 10,000 men and 800 horses. The British army, a part of which is already on board the steamers which have arrived direct from England, will also be thrown on the coast of the Crimea to the number of 21,000 men and 1000 horses, with thirty-six guns. Thus, the first expeditionary army will land about 50,000 troops; who, six or eight days afterwards, will be reinforced by an additional number of from 25,000 to 30,000 French troops, and from 6000 to 8000 English troops.

The names of the Allied fleets have asked, and obtained, the honour of forming part of the storming-party at Sebastopol. The whole of the troops are described as being animated with the most intense enthusiasm. It is also most gratifying to learn that the cholera has entirely disappeared.

Fodder being wanted for the cavalry round Varna, the strength of the French horse, the Hussars, and a part of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, have been thrown from Constantinople to the 30th ult., have been received. Up to the 29th the whole of the Duke of Cambridge's division, comprising the Guards, and the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Highland regiments, as well as the 28th and 44th Regiments, had embarked. The Light Division was under orders to embark. Lord Cardigan's brigade was also under orders to embark. The 1st battalion of the Rifles, and several other regiments, had gone up to Varna.

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THE ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

(*Continued from page 238.*)

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

We here engrave a Sketch of the very interesting scene of the first meeting of Prince Albert and the Emperor, described at pp. 237, 238. Next week we shall more fully illustrate this splendid event.

We add another account of the reception:—At ten o'clock the Royal yacht, with its tall masts—carrying the tricolour on the fore, and the Royal standard at the main—could be distinctly seen from the piers. Another quarter of an hour, and the Royal yacht was at the entrance of the harbour. A salute of twenty-one guns was given by the Artillery, and three volleys were fired by the infantry from the heights. The Emperor, accompanied by two squadrons of the Cent Guards, drove rapidly down the quay, and, alighting from his carriage opposite the Custom-house, awaited the arrival of his Royal Highness, and watched from the extreme edge of the landing-place the approach of the Royal yacht. As the *Victoria and Albert* steamed slowly down the harbour, the Prince, who was standing on the deck, was loudly cheered by the vast concourse of people assembled on each side of the water; the Prince bowing respectfully as he passed. At twenty minutes past ten the Royal yacht was moored along-side, and Prince Albert, recognising the Emperor, took off his hat and saluted his Majesty, who most gracefully returned the compliment. As soon as the gangway was made, his Royal Highness stepped hastily ashore, the Emperor advancing to the foot of the gangway to meet him. A most cordial shake of the hand was exchanged as the Emperor and the Prince stood uncovered in each other's presence. The splendid band of the "Guides" struck up "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia," which national airs were followed by the French national air. Loud cheers of the English and the *vivas* of the French mingled with the martial and heart-stirring strains, as the Prince, seated on the right of the Emperor, was driven off, escorted by a squadron of the Cent Guards, to the Imperial hotel. Then came a long array of military and official personages in all the dazzle of brilliant uniforms, the Duke of Newcastle, the Minister-at-War, Lord Seaton, and other officers, passed along in an open carriage. Then rolled along the carriages filled with the aides-de-camp of the Emperor and of Prince Albert, then a carriage filled with French general officers and officers of the Etat Major, then the personal attendants on the Prince—each and all of whom came in for their share of cordial cheering and attentive inspection by the vast crowds assembled.

The fluttering of flags from the vessels in the harbour, the *Vivid* and *Albion* (General Steam Navigation) dressed from stem to stern, the balconies of the windows of the Folkestone packet-office and of other houses on the quay crowded with ladies, and every house decorated with flags and banners, the glittering dresses of the Cent Guards, the long lines of military, and the thousands of spectators, made up a scene of the most exciting and interesting character, and one which his Royal Highness evidently greatly enjoyed.

The Prince was looking remarkably well, and wore the uniform of a Field Marshal. He was attended by Lord de Ros and Captain Du Plat.

The Royal yacht was an object of vast interest and admiration among the Boulonnais, who had certainly never before seen so fine a vessel enter the harbour; and immediately after the Prince had landed, a very general rush was made by ladies and others to get on board. A company of tars, however, manfully resisted the attempt to board the Royal craft, and, standing at the head of the gangway, forced the invaders to beat a retreat, much to the annoyance of the boarding party, and the evident amusement of those who had not the courage or rashness to attempt so desperate an undertaking. The union-jack and the tricolour during the day floated in the breeze from the main.

THE REVIEW AT ST. OMER.

His Majesty the Emperor and his Royal Highness Prince Albert reviewed the troops on Wednesday in the Plaine de Bruyeres. The Emperor, with his Royal guest and suite, arrived at the camp in two Imperial carriages and a *char-à-banc*. The Emperor and the Prince occupied the first carriage. In the second were the English Minister of State for War, the Duke of Newcastle; the French Minister of War, Marshal Vaillant; Lord Seaton, and General the Duke de Montebello. After passing through the camp, the troops being paraded in front of their huts, the illustrious visitors proceeded to a cottage at the foot of the hill, in the small village of Wiserne, where they partook of a *déjeûner* and remained until the arrival of the horses from St. Omer.

Shortly after eleven the first detachments of the troops began to move towards the Plains de Bruyeres. The whole of the forces on foot consisted of the 4th, 17th, 24th, 33rd, 44th, and 49th Regiments of Infantry, three companies of Engineers, and two battalions of Chasseurs de Vincennes. The Cavalry consisted of four regiments of Cuirassiers, a squadron of Chasseurs à Cheval, and some squadrons of Light Dragoons; and there were four batteries of Artillery. The whole were under the command of General Carralet, the General of the Camp.

By twelve o'clock the whole of the troops had arrived, and had taken up their position; and at half-past twelve a cloud of dust rising up the hill announced the approach of the Emperor and his illustrious guest. The Royal personages entered the plains from the left of the road, and rode down the front of the foremost line, passing back at its rear, and in front of the second line of infantry. The Emperor and Prince then rode along the fronts of the artillery and two lines of cavalry. While inspecting the artillery and cavalry the infantry moved off in column to the extreme left of the plain, about a mile distant, and took up a position preparatory to marching past. His Majesty and the Prince, with their staff, proceeded to a small eminence near the centre of the plain, and the troops commenced to defile past. The infantry marched past, in open column of companies, in admirable order, and proceeded to the right of the ground, where they halted near the road. Next came the artillery, which, having walked past, trotted off the field along the roads to the camp and to St. Omer. The cavalry then marched past in open squadrons, and the fine appearance of the first regiment—all the men mounted on greys—attracted the marked attention of the Prince. The Cuirassiers having all defiled past, formed in two magnificent lines. The first line advanced by a splendid charge to within a few paces of the spot where the Emperor and Prince were standing, and retired by squadrons through the second line, which then charged in the same excellent style, and retired in like manner. Columns of squadrons were then formed, which afterwards deployed into two lines, and two other fine charges were made; and finally a charge was made by one grand and imposing line of the whole four regiments. After this charge the Cuirassiers again formed in two lines, and the Emperor and Prince rode along the front from left to right. On reaching the end of the line, the Emperor summoned all the Generals and Colonels of the respective regiments, and presented them to his Royal Highness. The presentation having been completed, Prince Albert rode up to the officers as they stood in line, and addressing them in French, expressed the great gratification with which he had witnessed the admirable manner in which the various evolutions were performed, and the general excellent appearance and bearing of the troops on the field, and expressed his earnest hope that the *entente cordiale* which now so happily subsisted between France and England might long be continued to the mutual advantage of both countries. The Emperor and his Royal Highness then entered the carriages and proceeded direct to Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Thursday.

According to public announcement, the grand display of fireworks came off last evening, about eight o'clock, on the heights of Chatillon, near Capecure. The display was of an exceedingly brilliant character, the principal feature being intended to represent the taking of Bomarsund. A large castle, with numerous towers, was represented on the heights, alternately illuminated by varied coloured fires, and finally disappeared in a large conflagration amid a shower of rockets, Bengal lights, and other pyrotechnic artifices. The quays were crowded to such an extent with joyous spectators that it was with the greatest difficulty any movement could be effected.

The three missing men-of-war, which should have accompanied the Royal yacht, arrived yesterday morning, and cast anchor a short distance from the mouth of the harbour. The vessels fired a Royal salute on coming to anchor. The Emperor walked down to the pier, and witnessed the firing of the salute, at half-past seven o'clock.

On Tuesday evening Lord Cowley and a distinguished party had the honour of dining with his Majesty.

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—Mr. Acton, Mayor of Wigan, has come forward in the Liberal interest. Mr. Henry Woods has declined to stand; and the general impression now appears to be that there will be no contest. Had two Liberal members appeared, and the party been thus divided, it is probable that Mr. F. S. Powell (who was defeated at the last election) would have offered himself as a candidate upon Conservative principles.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday, at the usual quarterly court of the Governors of this charity, out of eight applicants for admission, six were recommended for election in December. As the Asylum has been founded for the education of the children of Scottish soldiers, sailors, or marines, who may have suffered in the service of the country, it was thought advisable to diminish, for the present, the number of admissions, in order to be able to meet the claims which may originate in the present war.

THE MEETING OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AT BOULOGNE.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

GOTHENBURGH, August 30th, 1854.

A small paddle-steamer, under French colours, and said to be carrying despatches relative to the preliminaries of a treaty including Sweden in the Allied movement against the Czar, passed this morning, bound westward, but how far the rumour of its mission is well founded I do not pretend to vouch. The popular feeling in this part, and I am assured throughout Sweden, is strongly in favour of the Allies; but it does not appear that the nobility and the executive unanimously participate in this enthusiasm. Some of the aristocracy, and a portion of the Administration are said to be attached by prejudices and *interest* (a significant emphasis being laid on the latter term) to the cause of Russia. It is very evident, however, that the predominating influence under which the Government of Sweden is acting, or rather shrinking from action, is that of fear; whilst, on the other hand, the policy of the proclamations issued by the Allies, and more especially by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, in the Aland Islands, has been to compromise the Swedish Government by making the recent conquests appear to have been accomplished with the object of restitution to Sweden; for by this means a suspicion has been cast upon the genuineness of the neutrality, and the Swedes may, perhaps, have as much cause to dread the bugbear revenge of Russia as if they had really been active in the affair, and so may be driven into participation in hostilities.

The notion, at any rate, is rife amongst those who have the best sources of information, that it will not be long before the Government at Stockholm officially signifies its adhesion to the cause of the Western Powers, and a contingent of troops is furnished to aid in the operations concentrating towards Cronstadt; and the crisis which is expected to urge the Government to such an issue seems to be devoutly hoped for by the majority of the population. The strength of the forces to be furnished has been put down at 6000 men, of all arms. This rumour has gained credence amongst the soldiers, and has elicited many a hearty cheer from them. They appear eager enough to join. As there are still Russian vessels in Swedish ports, there is a question of much delicacy to be disposed of. Some time ago two vessels were sold at Christiania, and their crews proceeded, viâ Copenhagen and Lubeck, to make the best of their way home. There is one Russian vessel in this port even now.

The general disposition of the *people* of this country in the pending dispute cannot be better illustrated than by stating that they speak with some vexation of the *slowness* of our operations.

The *Gothenburgh* screw-steamer, belonging to the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, and plying between London and this place direct, has been subjected to ten days' quarantine, owing to the cholera; and the unfortunate passengers have only just got emancipated, and are complaining bitterly; for, besides the inconvenience and discomfort of the detention, they complain of having been to enormous expense—not less, I am assured, than one pound each per diem for maintenance on board. They do not appear to have had any hint from the company or its officers that they might possibly be detained. For those who have occasion to come this way, or who wish to visit the interior by way of the lakes, I should strongly advise the route by Hamburg, Lubeck, and Copenhagen, or by the two former places only, as I cannot say much for the accommodation, and far less for the civility experienced in the company's steamers from Hull (which port is not at present visited with quarantine regulations here).

Oddly enough to those who have been accustomed to the profuse and *ad libitum* supply of England, France, Germany, and even our distant colonies, the public press here seems to be anything but a vehicle of public information, so that there is some difficulty in gathering details.

MARRIAGE OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER.

THE nuptials of Fathma Sultane and Ali Gholib Pacha, son of Redschid Pacha, have just been celebrated, with great magnificence, at Constantinople, at the Palace of Baltaliman, which the Sultan has presented to his daughter as a part of her dowry. On the 7th ult., a large number of persons began to assemble in the beautiful valley of Baltaliman, which lies some distance above the castles of Roumeli. The palace itself is on the water's edge, and is a stone building of fine design. The valley is behind the palace, is of considerable extent, very even, and remarkably adapted for the purpose of kef-making, as the Turks call pic-nic parties. Thirty magnificent tents were erected on both sides of the plain, for the accommodation of the Pachas and other distinguished individuals; besides a great number of smaller tents for servants, cooking, &c. One of the large tents, situated on the highest ground, and from which there was a very good view of the whole plain, was appropriated to the representatives of Foreign Powers. Picturesque clumps of trees are scattered over the place, and greatly contribute to the beauty of the scene.

On the 8th ult. a large number of boats conveyed that part of the dowry which consisted of household furniture, &c., from the Palace of Tcheragan to that of Baltaliman. The boats were arranged in a long and imposing line, and were freighted with furniture of the richest kind. There were also mangals (coal pans), mirrors, and divans; trunks covered with blue, green, red, and purple velvet, and studded with gold, silver, and precious stones.

On the 10th the crowd was still greater, and the scene very animated. On that day the bride was conveyed to her new home, accompanied by all the chief men of the nation, and the ladies of their harems. At four p.m. the procession started from the Imperial Palace of Tcheragan, and took the road to the bridge. The whole road was lined with spectators in holiday dress. The order of procession was as follows:—

A band of music on horseback. A regiment of the Imperial Lancers on white horses. A regiment of the Imperial Dragoons, on bay horses. The Turkish Grandees, in suits splendidly embroidered with gold, and riding fine Arabian horses. Ulemas in green and purple robes. Ulemas in gold and green robes. The Sheik-ul-Islam (Turkish Pope), in many white garments. Imperial Guard. Four beautiful carriages, containing the Sultan's sons. A number of Eunuchs. The golden carriage, drawn by six horses,

MARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

which contained the bride. (This was the great attraction, and is a magnificent piece of workmanship. Even the spokes of the wheels are plated with gold. Curtains of the richest materials concealed the young lady from view. A silver carriage, drawn by six horses—also very beautiful. A golden carriage, with six horses. Two handsome enamelled carriages with four horses. Another silt carriage with four horses. About twelve enamelled carriages, drawn by four horses each. A regiment of Lancers. A band of music. After which followed a long train of carriages and people on foot.

When the bride reached the Palace of Baltaliman, she was conducted in by the Pachas; who after congratulating the bride's room, repaired to the tents prepared for them, and partook of a sumptuous banquet At half-past seven in the evening the fireworks commenced and lasted till eleven o'clock. They were the finest ever seen in Constantinople.

Next day, Redschid Pacha and Ali Gholib Pacha went to see the Sultan, and tendered their homage, with the profound expression of their devotion to his service. In the afternoon the Sultan paid a visit of three hours' length to his daughter, Fathma Sultane.

Our own Artist, at Constantinople, has sketched the Procession—a long file of Imperial carriages. At the foot of the hill is the new palace of Baltaliman; below is the Bosphorus, with a man-of-war lying at anchor; on the opposite (Asiatic) side are minarets peeping from groves of cypresses.

The bride's carriage is closely shut, and the curtains are drawn. In front of it rides the Chief of the Eunuchs, his breast covered with stars and cordons; he wears a General's epaulettes, and his dress is embroidered all over. His horse, a magnificent bay, is caparisoned with gold trappings, and he is attended by two officers. Around are eunuchs, caracoling on their chargers. Every one of them is attended by two servants on foot, wearing the Sultan's livery. Immediately before the Chief of the Eunuchs rides the Chief of Ulémas, an aged man dressed in white, in the old Turkish fashion—a white cloak and turban, with gold streamers coming down behind the shoulders. He rides between two high dignitaries, in military dress. The Procession is a repetition of the above, and comprises an immense file of officers, dignitaries, &c., mounted on splendidly caparisoned horses, each with two attendants The bride's carriage was drawn by six fine English black horses, harnessed with red and gold. Right and left, on the plains, commanding a view of the road, booths were erected in the rudest way, ornamented with foliage and flags, and filled with women of every costume and nation, regiments of foot and cavalry, and troops drawn up in line, presenting arms.

The second Illustration shows one of the bridal fêtes, given in the rear of the Palace of Baltaliman, in a large field, where hundreds of tents, in the European style, had been erected for the officers, attendants, high functionaries, &c.

Here might be seen sitting and smoking pipes and narghilés, those persons who had formed part of the cortége, and who were watching the dancers, though without ever betraying the slightest symptom of gratification. The dancers both play castanets

The arena is attended by a clown, painted and dressed as in our equestrian ring. Spectators crowd round the tent; ladies pass in their carriages (arabas) in front of it, to look at the dancers, and the company for whom the dance is performed. Musicians, seated on the ground, play guitars, clarionets, tamboorines, and sing most uproariously. The same scene takes place before every tent simultaneously or successively throughout the rest of the day, and at night the fête closes.

MARRIAGE OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER.—FETE AT BALTALIMAN.

ENGLISH MILITIA AND YEOMANRY CAVALRY—(SEE NEXT P. 61.)

4TH MIDDLESEX (OFFICER.) GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS. YEOMANRY UNDRESS. YEOMANRY CAVALRY. YEOMANRY CAVALRY. 4TH MIDDLESEX. SOUTH LINCOLN. ESSEX FIFTY.

MILITIA AND YEOMANRY.

MORE than half a century has elapsed since the Militia and Yeomanry of the United Kingdom were placed on an establishment far surpassing that of the present day. Numerically speaking, the force recently embodied is nothing to what was formerly contemplated, and, by degrees, brought to perfection. During the Peninsular War, the Militia proved a most efficient and constitutional adjunct to the State, and by it the ranks of the regulars were principally strengthened. In nothing but the name did they differ from the line. Fully equipped, and subjected to discipline and martial law, this armament was competent for the performance of any service whether at home or abroad. The bounty then given to volunteers proved too attractive an allurement to allow other considerations to mar the alacrity shown whenever opportunity offered for joining their countrymen in the field. Correctness in evolutions, and regularity in their interior economy, were co-equal with the system adhered to by the regulars, and in every respect the Militia presented a prominent feature of our national defences, as valuable as it was imposing. Cessation of hostilities, consequent on Napoleon's abdication of the throne of France, necessarily affected this body equally with other costly establishments unavoidably maintained during a long and harassing Continental struggle. Eventually the Militia was disbanded; and men who for years had been trained to the purposes of war, resumed their agricultural or their peaceful pursuits, or suddenly interrupted by the exigency of the time. As a nursery for the Army, these organised bodies were ready depôts from whence troops could at all times be drawn for foreign service; especially at a period when difficulty was otherwise experienced in obtaining soldiers, and the population was considerably lower in amount than at now is. Once initiated into the routine of barrack life, a preference was soon evinced for active employment, rather than continue the dull, monotonous existence passed in constant drill, varied only by the details of guard mounting in some garrison town. In a physical point of view, a finer body could not have been collected, and to that source some of our most distinguished battalions owe the renown they obtained in the Peninsula. The last official list of Militia (exclusive of cavalry and volunteer infantry corps in England, Scotland, and Ireland, was published by authority of the War office, dated 30th April, 1820. Although the force therein specified had for some time been disembodied, the nucleus of each remained, and the record of their having existed was made public. The particulars were as follows:—English regiments of Militia, 78; Scotch, 15; Irish, 38. Volunteer cavalry and volunteer infantry corps in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 493; amounting altogether to 623 of various denominations and strength. The aggregate varied so continually, but principally in the volunteer infantry battalions, that it would be difficult to fix the exact number at any given period, without reference to returns, which, after such a lapse of years, might be impossible to discover, even should they be extant. But, without entering into detail, it is obvious that the total bearing arms comprised a very considerable army. As rapidly as their ranks were thinned by volunteers joining the regulars, so readily were their places supplied by draft from their various counties. Another great inducement to volunteering was found in bestowing commissions in the line on militia officers, in proportionate rank with the number of men they could induce to declare themselves candidates for general service. This measure, however open to animadversion on many grounds, was, nevertheless, mainly instrumental in compassing the object entertained by Government. We have now only seventeen regiments of English militia embodied. Others will ere long be called out, but whether as a reinforcement or relief, has not been declared. The progress of the war will, undoubtedly, influence the decision, and the conclusion may be reached that until the intentions of certain of the European Powers are more manifestly developed nothing on this point will be definitely settled. The following returns give a statement of the regiments of English Militia, now under arms, denoting the strength of each, and particularizing their head-quarters:—

Regiments.	Station.	Strength.			
		Officers.	Non-commissioned.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Bucks	Berwick-upon-Tweed ..	18	23	4	550
Royal Bucks ..	Wooden	22	23	14	677
Red South Devon ..	Devonport	19	30	13	591
Kent's Rifles ..	Canterbury	17	29	8	732
South Hants	Gosport	24	37	9	945
East Kent	Woolwich	28	25	8	518
1st Royal Lancashire ..	Under orders for Plymouth ..	21	31	9	515
Royal South Lincoln ..	Berkester	20	30	7	915
Royal Monmouth ..	Newport	20	26	6	841
Northampton	Under orders for Ireland ..	23	28	15	990
4th Middlesex	Under orders for Portsmouth ..	27	29	9	1015
Somerset	Plymouth	24	31	15	614
1st Stafford	Dover	30	26	19	599
Royal Wiltshire ..	Portsmouth	24	36	12	672
East West York	Under orders for Dublin ..	32	34	10	600
West West York	Dublin	34	40	18	753
Cambridge	Ely	No return.			

No encouragement now offers for volunteering. Why the practice should be discontenanced by the Secretary-at-War we do not pretend to explain; but, until established for, division from old-established rule bears the impress of error, without any apparent benefit arising to counterbalance the effect of innovation. The extraordinary number of recruiting parties scattered over England and Ireland vouches for the anxiety felt, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining men. Well-drilled soldiers must ever be more welcome to commanding officers than novices, who cannot be perfected, even as infantry, under several months' tuition. As a marked contrast between the recruiting department in our day, and what was the case towards the termination of the last century, it is stated that, from the month of July to that of November, in the year 1795, no fewer than 24,377 drilled soldiers passed from the Militia to the Line, under the influence of the volunteer system. Doubts have recently been started touching the expediency of rendering the constitutional and internal strength of the country subservient to external operations; but, at the date at which three laws are passed, England has little cause to dread an invading foe. Our Militia musters about 12,000 bayonets, and could readily be increased to almost any amount. The leading objection against following in the track of our predecessors would probably rest on the expense; but sacrifices are inevitable in furthering the gigantic projects inseparable from carrying an army into the enemy's country. Casualties in the field cannot now be rectified with that celerity which marked authorised decision in days gone by. The illustration of the Militia Regiments, engraved in the preceding pages, is perfectly correct as to costume; but the uniforms of the Yeomanry Cavalry there represented have not as yet been taken into general wear. The clothing of the first-mentioned force is supplied by the Ordnance, and, in various ways, adds considerably to the outlay forced upon the line. Should the embodied regiments continue on permanent duty, the worthlessness of the dress, as regards durability and comfort, will be exemplified long before the period arrives which, by her Majesty's regulations, a fresh issue will be sanctioned.

A BREAD RIOT IN NOTTINGHAM.—General discontent has for some time prevailed among the poorer classes of Nottingham, owing to the bakers not having lowered the price of bread in proportion to the abated cost in corn; and hints have been from time to time thrown out that violent measures would be resorted to unless their trade met the wishes of the populace. On Tuesday a crowd of persons, numbering about 1000, assembled about eight o'clock at a large area at the south-eastern extremity of the town, commonly called the New Market, and, having listened to one or two speeches from the ringleaders, started off on their work of destruction. They appear to have confined their operations to that quarter of the town; proceeding first down Fisher-gate and along Narrow Marsh, returning by the way of High Pavement to Bridlesmith-gate, and Clumber-street, smashing the windows of the bakers on their route, breaking in doors and breaking ends into the chamber windows; accompanying these demonstrations all the while with shouts and cries of "Down with the price of bread!" and other expressions of a like import. The police appeared eventually in apprehending a few of the rioters, when the rest dispersed. On Wednesday evening the riots were renewed, the Riot Act was read, and the military ordered to be in readiness. A number of the bakers have resolved to shut their shops for the present.

RIOTS AT KIDDERMINSTER.—On Friday evening week a number of turnouts made an attack on the factory of Messrs Pardoe, Hooper, and Pardoe, at Kidderminster, demolishing about two hundred panes of glass; and were only prevented from doing further mischief by the activity of the police. On Saturday evening the appearance of the streets was so alarming that the magistrates thought proper to read the Riot Act, and next day portions of six troops of Worcestershire Yeomanry entered the town. This display of power in support of law and order had the desired effect: the men came to an arrangement with their masters, agreed on Monday night to return to their work, and so relieved the town from all peril and anxiety.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL AT WINDSOR.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

ANNOUNCEMENT of positive decision on popular questions regulates disquisition held in temporary abeyance during the doubtful issue. The wider the distance between expectation and proclaimed certainty, the greater must be the excitement. But when the sentence promulgated proves diametrically opposed to anticipated hopes, demonstration, nurtured by disappointment, finds vent in opprobrious invective. And such has resulted on the "finding and sentence" of the General Court-martial held on Lieutenant Perry, of the 46th Regiment, becoming known. It is not here purposed to expatiate on the peculiarities and mismanagement ineffaceably stigmatising those proceedings. Yet, in defiance of all that has been urged to the contrary, a military tribunal, if *properly conducted*, offers fairer chances for the accused than can be met with in a civil court of law. But when a President permits the dignity of his office to waver from the strict line of duty, at the suggestion of the prosecutor, the consequences must, in all human probability, prove detrimental to justice. In the case in point admission of extraneous matter was not alone sanctioned, but occasionally encouraged. The annals of military history cannot furnish an example where a General Court-martial so far lost sight of the paramount obligations devolved upon the members as was exemplified a few days since at Windsor. On the abstract question, touching the guilt or otherwise of the accused, it would be superfluous to comment. Her Majesty has been recommended to approve the minutes; and all the threats held out by Lieutenant Perry's adherents will count as nothing. Anticipated censure from the House of Commons is held up *in terrorem* to the Court, and equally directed against the advisers of the Crown. Innocuous menaces are worse than puerile. It would be more to the purpose were the advocates of a fallen cause to point at the objectionable course which misguided counsellors persuaded their votary to steer. The locked-for haven proved a rock upon which all hope of acquittal was irrevocably wrecked. From the moment the obnoxious letter penned by his solicitor, casting invectives against a superior was heard, every vestige of a favourable issue passed from the minds of those acquainted with military discipline. Well might Lieutenant Perry exclaim, "Defend me from injudicious friends!" for a worse or more fatal measure could not have been surmised than the one so inaptly chosen by his adviser. But when the accused failed in substantiating the averments, his position became desperate indeed. The rules whereby the service is governed have from immemorial custom become immutable. An intimate knowledge of their working must have been unknown to Mr. Perry's solicitor, or he never would have resorted to recrimination as a means of defence, particularly when the stigma was directed against a subaltern's commander. The Articles of War declare that any one "who shall feel himself aggrieved," &c., shall meet with redress by application to his superiors; but woe betide the unfortunate who has the temerity to impugn the acts of those placed in authority over him. So well is this understood in the Army, that an officer would rather at once resign his commission than prefer charges against a senior; conscious that the accusation, however just, never would be countenanced. The system is not of novel growth, but on the contrary, an evil of long standing, fostered, without a single exception, by the unvarying dictum of the late Commander-in-Chief. If proof were needed to substantiate the fact, occurrences which took place in one of our distant colonies, a few years back, would convince the most sceptical. It was within the knowledge of the authorities at the Horse Guards, that the General alluded to was mad. In that state, and goaded on by his immediate satellites, for reasons of their own, he placed the two senior officers on the staff in close arrest, threatened to put one of them in irons, and attempted to frame charges destructive to their characters, which, in the absence of a shadow of evidence, were of necessity abandoned. For months they were deprived of all pay and allowances, and finally were ordered to embark for England at forty hours' notice, the passage-money being withheld. The whole of their property in the colony was thus unavoidably left at the mercy of servants. This persecution was put in force without a single instance of disrespect, insubordination, or neglect of duty being openly alleged in extenuation of the tyranny. On reaching home, the unexampled severity of these measures was repudiated as originating from head-quarters. The illegality of the General's decision was tacitly implied by the officers being instantaneously released from arrest, and their pecuniary stoppages made good. Nevertheless, they were deprived of their staff appointments, and refused permission to return to the station in order to collect their possessions. In vain they solicited an audience with the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of pleading their cause in person. All access was denied. To oft-repeated requests that their conduct might be thoroughly sifted by a General Court-martial, a court of inquiry, or any description of tribunal, a decided refusal was peremptorily given. The reasons alleged for the denial were two—first, "The Duke has decided;" and, secondly, "Too much may come out." These officers were, however, informed that the General would be withdrawn from his command. But what satisfaction was that to men who had undergone deep humiliation, anxiety, and pecuniary loss, at the caprice of a superior, whose mental faculties were pronounced by the principal medical officer as not being under rational control. These are facts well known throughout the Army. It was a maxim of the Duke of Wellington invariably to support the seniors, and from that rule he never swerved. If Lieutenant Perry's solicitor had been aware of the dangerous path he was threading, he would not have allowed his client to produce a letter so irretrievably condemnatory to himself as was the one laid before the Court. Complaints instituted by an officer high in authority against a subordinate in military rank will ever meet attention. Reverse the case and the prosecutor is lost.

On Monday the French steam-frigate *Souffleur* passed through the Downs, with General Bosquet, Governor of Boumarsund, on board, and a number of Russian officers, also taken prisoners at Bomarsund, bound for Havre.

On Tuesday morning the *Hannibal* arrived off Deal with 323 Russian prisoners. The *Vernonpond*, 24, screw steam-frigate arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday, from Bomarsund, with 196 rank and file of Russian soldiers, and one woman; also three officers and their [illegible] the Hon. Captain Stewart gave the officers and their wives a farewell dinner previous to their being sent on board the *Devonshire* by the *Wilgrin*. After dinner, Captain Sweprof, of the Engineers, proposed the health of the Captain; and for himself and his associates, he begged to return him their most sincere thanks for the marks of kindness shown to them and their wives during the time they had been on board that ship. He stated by these officers that the Emperor does not grant them any pay while prisoners of war, nor allow them to enter on parole of honour not to serve. They appear all perfectly happy at the idea of residing in England, but most sorrowful over their homes that our Government will give them the same liberty that was given the officers of the *Tiger*—namely, to reside on shore in private lodgings at their own expense. They have no wish beyond this, as they have their wives with them. Their wish has been granted, so far as going on shore is concerned, and there is no doubt but that Government will allow their wives to reside with them.

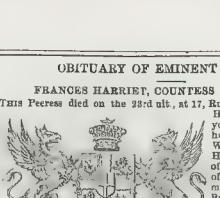
It has been officially notified from the Horse Guards, that a regiment of English Militia will be sent direct to Cork, to take the duties of that garrison; but neither what particular corps, nor yet the period for its embarkation, has been specified.

NAUVOO, the original seat of Joe Smith's Mormon rule, is being resuscitated under Mons. Cabet, the French adventurer, whose outset made so much noise some two years ago. He proclaims it the Icarienne Colony; and has established a newspaper, printed in French, devoted to the cause of Cabetism reform.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FRANCES HARRIET, COUNTESS OF CAITHNESS.

THIS Peeress died on the 23rd ult., at 17, Rutland-square, Edinburgh.



Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall Hall, county Stafford, and of Plumstead, Norfolk, Dean of Hereford. In 1813, she married Alexander Lord Berriedale, who became at the death of his father, thirteenth Earl of Caithness, and by him, who still survives, leaves issue two sons, James, Lord Berriedale, and the Hon. Alexander-Eric-George Sinclair.

LADY WILLIAM SOMERSET.

THE death of Lady William Somerset occurred at Clifton, on the 31st ult. Her Ladyship (Frances-Westby, daughter of the late Henry Brady, Esq., of Raheens Manor, county Clare, and widow of Cornelius O'Callaghan Esq., of Ballynahinch) married, 24th September, 1844, the Rev. Lord William G. H. Somerset, son of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, and became his widow in January, 1851.

CHARLOTTE ALBINIA LADY TAYLOR.

THIS lady, the widow of the late Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B., G.C.H., Private Secretary to King George IV., was daughter of Colonel Edward Desbrowe, of Walton Hall, county of Derby. Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, by the Lady Charlotte Hobart, his wife, daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire. Lady Taylor enjoyed a pension of £280 per annum, and had a residence at St. Katherine's, Regent's-park, of which her deceased husband was Master. She leaves an only daughter, Charlotte.

THE REV. CHARLES COXWELL, M.A., OF ABLINGTON HOUSE, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

THIS gentleman died at the above House, Dowdeswell, on the 30th ult., aged eighty-three. He was the representative of a family established in Gloucestershire for many centuries, and resident at Ablington, in constant succession, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Coxwell was born 23rd April, 1771 (the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Ablington-house, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Joseph Small, Esq., of Cirencester), and married, 17th June, 1796, Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Rogers, LL.B., of Dowdeswell; by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Richard Rogers, who has taken, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Rogers, and is the present Richard Rogers Coxwell Rogers, Esq., of Dowdeswell.

CAPTAIN RICHARD FREEMAN ROWLEY, R.N.

THIS gallant officer died on the 18th ult., at the house of his father-in-law, John Angerstein, Esq., Woodlands, Blackheath. He was fourth son of the late distinguished Admiral, Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B., G.C.H., and grandson, paternally, of an equally eminent naval commander, Sir Richard King, Bart. Inheriting thus a strong predilection for the sea service, he entered the Navy in 1819, and obtained his first commission in 1825. The rank of Commander he reached in 1827, and was made Post Captain in 1830.

Captain Rowley married, 12th July, 1838, Elizabeth Julia, daughter of John Angerstein, Esq., and leaves issue.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—The fascinations of the Spanish dancers yet continue; and this week they have added two new ballets to their repertoire—one "La Flor de la Macarena;" and the other, "Los Manolos de Madrid. Their vivacity and piquancy, however varied, still possess the same power of delighting; and Senora Pepa Nena, with her "twinkling feet" and seductive movements, is as attractive as ever. This result, in one instance, she has to accomplish in the smallest possible space, her village friends sitting round her in chairs, and contesting her arena; not thereby, as it would appear, impeding her efforts, but simply intensifying the expression. The houses still fill at half-price to witness these unique entertainments, which, however, will soon terminate, as the Queen is about to visit Berlin.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Shakspeare's "Cymbeline" was re-produced on Monday, and afforded singular delight to an attentive audience. This delightful play, full of poetry, intellect, and romance, was finely illustrated by the performers on these boards; who now, from the experience of several seasons, have become more fitted for the representation of our classical drama than those of houses where the Elizabethan play is seldom acted. Miss Cooper's *Imogen*, though not perfect, has many beauties; and Mr. Phelps' *Posthumus* is an admirable interpretation of a character requiring the utmost skill and practice. Our commendations are also expressed due to Mr. Marston, for his gallant bearing in *Jachimo*, and his picturesque style of dealing with the situations, as well as his fine articulation of the poetical discourse with which he is so lavishly endowed. We were much pleased with Mr. Lewis Ball's *Cloten*, which, without caricature, was effective. *Belarius* and his two sons were surprisingly well acted by Mr. Barrett, Mr. Hoskins, and Mr. Robinson. The season at this house, so far, has been worthily inaugurated.

Some street-criers of Paris recently hoaxed the public rather cleverly. They went bawling about "Death of the Emperor of Russia, with a full account of his life and crimes." The purchasers found that they had got a bit of dirty paper, headed "Life and Death of Paul, the first Emperor of Russia."

In the leading public streets of Paris, such as Vivienne, Richelieu, Rue de la Paix, St. Honore, &c., three-fourths of the tradespeople have since their shops on Sunday. Previous to December last, there were not, on the average, half a dozen in each street who did so.

The Archbishop of Lucca has allowed the use of meat on fast days during the cholera, and interdicted all processions and other ceremonies calculated to assemble large crowds during the prevalence of the epidemic.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE GUIDE.—Mr. Samuel Phillips's general Guide to the Crystal Palace and Park has come to a second edition, and considerable pains have been bestowed upon it in its passage through the press. Many of the features of the Exhibition itself were, in a more or less unfinished state, at the time of the opening in June last, and the Descriptive Guide necessarily displayed incompleteness and evidence of hurry in many points. In the interval which has since elapsed, the arrangements of the Crystal Palace have become more matured; and Mr. Phillips's clever Guide displays proportionate improvement. Considerable additions have been made in the literary department, the whole of which has been carefully revised; and several additional engravings have been inserted, the most important of which are detailed plans of the several Fine Art Courts, affording great facilities for reference.

BEAUTIES OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Under this title a very elaborate and interesting serial has just been commenced, intended to illustrate all the most important and picturesque features and contents of the Crystal Palace. The engravings are executed on wood, by W. Thomas and R. Harral, after photographs by Philip Delamotte, and original designs by G. H. Thomas and other artists; and, if they are all selected as judiciously and executed as satisfactorily as those in the first part, now before us, they will prove in every way worthy of the occasion, and cannot fail of gratifying in a high degree all who view with interest the origin and progress of this great industrial undertaking. The subjects in this part are:—1. "The Group of the Royal Party on the Opening Day." 2. "A View in the Gardens of the Crystal Palace." 3. "The Bronze Fountain," by Monti. And 4, "The Greek Court south side." Whilst on this subject we may mention, with commendation, a very accurate lithograph of the Wealden—containing the restorations of the extinct animals in the Crystal Palace Park, as restored by B. Waterhouse Hawkins—by W. R. Woods, which has just been published.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. R. Hampden to Cradley, near Malvern; the Rev. W. Bell to Illingston Parrell, near Buckingham; the Rev. W. B. Doveton to Sandford Peverell; the Rev. W. H. Cox to Eaton Bishop, near Hereford; the Rev. A. Baker to Godmanstone, Dorsetshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. J. Sandelands to Denford, with Ringstead annexed, Northampton; the Rev. B. V. Tompkins to Toringdon, near Arundel; the Rev. C. D'Oyley Grenville to Thaxted, Essex; the Rev. A. A. Edwards to All Saints, Leeds. *Archdeacon:* The Rev R. M. Master to the office of Archdeacon of Manchester. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. C. Bushbridge Snepp, LL.B, to Perry Barr, near Birmingham; the Rev. J. Rowe to Bampton, Devon. Abstentions: the Rev. J. Senior to St. Mary's District Church, Wakefield.

RESIGNATION OF ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.—Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce has resigned his preferments in the Church, partly in consequence of the steps which have been taken in reference to his publications on the subject of the Eucharist, and partly in consequence of increasing doubts on the question of the Royal Supremacy. He has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of York, announcing in step he has taken; and since then he has made a formal resignation of the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of York, and of the Vicarage of Burton Agnes, the two appointments he held in the diocese. He intends to explain fully certain objections alluded to in his letter, by means of a work, which will be issued in a few days, entitled "An Inquiry into the Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for recalling my Subscription to the Royal Supremacy."

NEW CHURCH AT MANCHESTER.—On Saturday the Bishop of Manchester laid the foundation stone of a new church in St. George's district, Hulme, Manchester. This church will owe its origin entirely to the humbler classes. It is situate in a district containing 10,000 persons, the greater portion of whom are of the working class, and of the subscriptions obtained for its erection, the majority range from 2s. 6d. to 10s., given by working people. The entire cost of the church, including the land, will be about £3500. There is sufficient land in the purchase, for Sunday and day schools, which will hereafter be built.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature obtained the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 1	30.256	73·2	44·2	58·7	— 0·2	74	Chiefly	0.00
,, 2	30.332	76·8	44·5	61·8	+ 3·0	69	calm;	0.00
,, 3	30.244	80·0	43·3	61·6	+ 2·1	83	and, when	0.00
,, 4	30.369	82·2	45·1	64·3	+ 5·2	68	in gentle	0.00
,, 5	30.393	71·2	44·9	59·0	+ 0·8	88	motion,	0.00
,, 6	30.347	76·6	44·2	60·6	+ 2·3	73	from the	0.00
,, 7	30.393	79·1	44·1	60·8	+ 2·9	80	N. OR E.	0.04

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week; the highest reading being 30·40 inches, on the 5th; and the lowest 30·16 inches, on the 7th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30·292 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 61°, being 2·6° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 38·8°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer, on the 3rd; and the highest, on the 4th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 32·7°. The greatest was 37·1°, on the 4th; and the smallest, 26·8°, on the 5th.

The weather during the week has been very fine, the sky almost cloudless, and the air at times has been exceedingly clear.

For the month of August the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 30·087 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 83·5°, on the 30th; and the lowest was 42°, on the 25th. The range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 40·5°. The mean of all the highest temperatures, by day, was 72·9°; and of all the lowest, by night, was 51·7°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 20·2°. The mean temperature of the month was 61°, being the same as the average of the corresponding month during 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 56·1°. The mean temperature of the dew-point was 53·4°. The mean degree of humidity was 77 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 2.2 inches.

Lewisham, September 8, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending Saturday, September 2, the births of 916 boys and of 869 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. The average for the same week in the nine preceding years were 695 and 672 respectively. The number of deaths within the week were no less than 2615; of which number 1254 were males, and 1361 females: the numbers in three different periods of life were 1068 under 15 years of age; 357 above 60 years; and 1073 between these ages. These numbers are about double the averages under 15, and above 60, and about the mean of the numbers at ages in the prime of life. In the west districts, out of a population of 370,427 in the year 1851, there were 474 deaths, and 200 of these were caused by cholera: in the north districts, out of a population of 490,396, there were 322 deaths: of these, 99 were attributed to cholera; in the central districts, out of a population of 393,356, there were 344 deaths, cholera having caused 69; in the east districts, out of a population of 485,522, there were 445 deaths, of which cholera caused 149; and in the south districts, out of a population of 614,295, there were 1013 deaths, and of these no less than 570 were caused by cholera. The deaths from cholera during the last nine weeks have been 1, 5, 26, 133, 289, 644, 729, 847, and 1267; and thus 4071 lives have been lost in the metropolis in the eight weeks ending September 2. Up to September 1st, 1849, the epidemic in London had continued fifteen weeks, and had destroyed 5117 lives. On the south side of the Thames the mortality is still heavy: 101 persons died of cholera last week in Bermondsey, and there was a remarkable outbreak in Deptford; and on the north side of the Thames there was another in the St. James's district. The local authorities should immediately make arrangements for carrying out the instructions of the Board of Health. No time should be lost. Inspection, and the house-to-house visitation should be at once instituted. The maxim with everyone now should be:—Follow your usual pursuits; live temperately, but well: fear nothing; but the instant you perceive any disorder, however slight, in your diet or any means of your family, apply for medical advice. On the water companies that supply the population with the dirty water of the rivers a serious responsibility rests. The water of every company is as impure as it was in 1849, except in one instance. The Lambeth Company now procures its water from Thames Ditton; and in the districts which it partially supplies, the mortality from cholera is largely reduced.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.—A series of lectures are being given every alternate Monday by gentlemen interested in the progress of this excellent institution, founded for the encouragement and cultivation of a purer taste among our carvers, masons, and workmen employed in building and decorating. On Monday evening Sir Walter C. James, Bart., delivered an interesting lecture on colour and its application to architectural requirements, which he illustrated with diagrams and examples of stained glass; and the large and attentive audience were especially interested in a beautiful painting by Turner, which Sir Walter had brought with him to show as an instance of fine harmony and colour.

A New York journal states that rain water is selling at 6d. a pail in Brooklyn, and very scarce at that.

Dr. Viotti, a physician of Acqui, narrowly escaped being assassinated by the country people, who had taken it into their heads that the doctor had poisoned the fountains. To dispel this illusion, Dr. Viotti proceeded to a fountain said to be poisoned, and took a copious draught of the water, whereupon he was released,

MR. N. P. WILLIS.—The American newspapers represent this well-known writer to be in so bad a state of health, that the close of his life at an early date is anticipated.

FIRE IN SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY.—A FEMALE BURNT. On Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire of a most alarming character broke out at Miss Elizabeth Morton's lodging-house, No 5 Sackville-street, Piccadilly. The inmates were aroused by the most piercing shrieks for help issuing from the back room on the ground floor. On entering it, they found Miss Mor on, wrapped in flames. An alarm was immediately raised, and the fire-engines were promptly brought. In the meantime, Miss Morton was extricated from her frightful situation, and the house was inundated. Every assistance was afforded by some medical men residing in the house; but, as there the extensive injuries she has received that not the slightest hopes are entertained of her recovery. The fire was caused by a candle setting fire to the furniture while reading in bed.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE recent very wise appointment of Mr. Tom Taylor to the office of Secretary to the newly-constituted Board of Health, reflects great credit on the Government and on Sir Benjamin Hall. This is a common y expressed feeling both within and without the circle of distinguished authors. Nor is the feeling awakened by Mr. Taylor's appointment confined to an expression of approval. There is a regret generally current, that we must of course lose some of his literary services. And this, no doubt, is much to be regretted; but Mr. Taylor is a young man, he has already a name in literature, and he is now sure to achieve a reputation for civil services to the State. Literature, it is true, can ill spare a man of Mr. Taylor's versatility; but we must put up with our public loss in one way by our public gain in another.

The vulgar error that authors are unfit for business is now all but exploded. Prior, it was said by the Whigs, was a bad Ambassador; but then Prior was a Tory. And Addison, it was said by the *Tories*, was a bad Secretary of State; but then Addison was a Whig. Authors have been too long kept out of political and State employment. "Your verses, Sir, are not poetry," said Ben Jonson to a young nobleman; "they will not hinder you rising in the State." Shakspeare's opinion would have been invaluable on any point of difficulty—on the Vienna Note—Wood, of Gloucester's, case—Perry's trial—or the Broad and Narrow Gauge. Our best authors are fit for other work than bookmaking. The best financial Secretary of the Treasury in our time is the present editor of the *Edinburgh Review*; the author of the "Commercial Dictionary" has, in his position of Comptroller of her Majesty's Stationery-office, been the means of saving many thousands a year to the public; and, what is just as serviceable, the means of devising new ways of executing work not only at a smaller cost, but with greater rapidity and accuracy. A better justice, "with hands more clean," never sat on the bench of a police-court than Mr. Gilbert a'Beckett. The great literary attainments of a late editor of the *Examiner* are found of daily importance at the Board of Trade; and the author of the "Handbook of London" (so the *Civil Service Gazette* informs the public), has just been appointed chief clerk in one of the largest and best of the Government offices. "Who," says Johnson—

> Who can tell the effects of chance?
> Here Hunt may box or Mahomet may dance.

How odd—should the fourth estate (the newspaper press, weary authors, that wise creation of the people), prove at last the hot-bed and support of two estates—Lords and Commons!

Gossip What have we to tell when the *Athenæum*, that wakes at cockcrow for such matters, has no gossip. This is not the fault of our contemporary. There is in this September season in London nothing doing in literature. Authors, publishers, booksellers, stationers, bookbinders, and even critics, are out of town. The *rules* of authors are not, as of yore, restricted to the Beach or the Mint. Pope, who delighted in taxing authors with their poverty, and their habitation in purlieus, could not do so now. Our living Hogarth, Mr. E. M. Ward, would fail in finding a distressed poet for a companion picture to that truthful representation of a poet, when Pope was the terror of dunces and of some men of genius. Mr. Dickens is enjoying himself, and entertaining others, in the best villa in Boulogne, and no one deserves such success or wears his public honours more meekly than our great novelist. Mr. Thackeray has just had a fall from his high-mettled horse, in Hyde park, but has escaped (we are glad to think), much as Cromwell escaped two centuries ago, and nearly (if we mis take not) on the same ground. Had Defoe lived in our time his opportunities of wealth had indeed been great. Were not Fielding and Smollett, for their own comfort in this life, born a century too soon? Had their births been later, their graves would not have been at Lisbon and Leghorn.

A pretty controversy is waging in print about the year in which "The Dunciad" first appeared. It is said, by Pope, to have been first printed in Dublin, in the year 1727, but no Dublin edition of that date has yet been discovered. We believe that no such edition ever existed, and that the date is—what Warburton said to Johnson of Pope's printed statement about the Odyssey—"a lie." Pope's whole life was not only a warfare upon earth, but a continued course of generous actions and crooked devices. He delighted in puzzling and playing the politician even in ordinary matters.

This mention of the difficulty about the date of the "Dunciad" reminds us of the long-sanctioned practice of booksellers to give a date in advance to all new books issued before the expiration of the year in which they are actually printed. A new and amusing instance of this is now before us—"Soyer's Shilling Cookery Book," an August publication, bears the date "1855;" and the portrait of Alexis himself is seen facing this date, as if (like Shakspeare) he was not for an age, but for all time. The year affixed to a book is far from being actual proof of its appearance in that year. Before eighteen hundred and fifty-five our friend Alexis may be where we have no wish to see him.

The only subject of conversation in art is the entire annihilation in this country of the noble science of line engraving—of a school boasting of the great names of Woollett, Strange, Sharp, and Raimbach. Mr. Robinson (himself a master) sometimes amuses himself with his old needles and gravers; and his "Mother and Child," after Leslie, is a fresh instance of his skill; but Le Keux has gone into railway employment; Doo has taken to portrait painting; and Burnet has turned a mezzotinto scraper. Smoked ink (or mezzotinto) has, by its cheapness and quickness of execution, given the go-by to line. But there is a day of revival; and the art will always be admired.

Dr. Waagen is travelling in England, seeing what he has not already seen. Few see our English collections one-half as well as the Director of the Berlin Gallery.

VICTORIA LONDON DOCKS.

THE Docks of London have been the growth of the present century; and, vast as in their extent, they are altogether inadequate to the rapid increase of the trade of the port, which increased nearly 35 per cent within two years. To meet these requirements a Company have undertaken the construction of the above Docks, which are to bear the name of the reigning Sovereign. The site is on the northern bank of the Thames, on the open tract of land extending from Bow Creek to Galleon's Reach, known as the Plaistow Marshes, and adjoining the North Woolwich Railway; by which they will have ready access to the heart of the City, and be placed in direct communication with all the great railways in the kingdom. The works are a Wet Dock and a Tidal Basin on the western side, with an entrance from the river a little below Bow Creek, as well as a Canal on the eastern side of this Dock, with proper basins and gates, to form another entrance from the Thames at Galleon's Reach. It is intended to confine the undertaking, for the present, to the formation of the Western Dock and Tidal Basin, and to the purchase of the land which will be necessary for the formation of the Canal and other extensions at some future time. The Western Dock and Tidal Basin will afford, together, an area of water accommodation of ninety acres, and upwards of a mile of Quay and Wharfage-room, together with 160,000 feet of fire-proof Warehouses, on a single floor, adapted for the reception of every description of merchandise. The Landing Jetties and Warehouses will be fitted with rails, communicating with the main line of railway, so that goods may be taken from the ship to all parts of the kingdom, without the delays, waste, and cost attendant upon housing and unhousing, and repeated removals from one place to another. The Company will possess sites suited to the construction of Graving Docks and Ship-builders' Yards, by which the necessity for examining vessels in the stream will be obviated

The width of the entrance gates of these Docks will render them available for the largest class of steamers engaged in the home and foreign trade of the port of London.

The quays, warehouses, and land, provided by two contracts with Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, consist of a half tide Basin of 16 acres, an Inner Dock of 74 acres, more than 11 acres of Warehouse floor, Jetties affording 6000 feet of quay frontage, in addition to the sides of the Dock, and 110 acres of land. The report of the engineer (Mr. Bidder) on the 18th ult. states the whole of the excavation to be now completed, and the puddling of the bottom of the Dock commenced; and the embankments round the Dock are brought to top-level and ballasted. The whole of the [illegible] to the Lock is finished; the brickwork, cast-iron shutting sills, and [illegible]dation-plates to the upper and lower gate platforms are completed. The sluice-pipes and boxes for the lower gates are fixed, and the brickwork and masonry for the side walls of both lower and upper gates are being proceeded with. It will afford some idea of the vast extent of the brickwork to state that 120,000 bricks are being laid daily in the walls and vaults of warehouses; which rate of progress will shortly be doubled.

According to present arrangements, the whole of the cranes, as well as the three pairs of gates, the lock-sluices, the swing bridge, and four capstans at the entrance, will be worked by hydraulic power, to the saving of the labour of from 400 to 500 men, when the Docks are in full operation.

Our Artist has sketched a portion of the Works in progress. The land approach is about half a mile east of How Creek, on the Barking-road, emerging from the latter by a new road on the side of the recently built Victoria Tavern, and close along the line of the North Woolwich Railway, till it terminates by the north bank of the river. Along this road many new buildings have lately sprung up—among which we observed, on a knoll, cluster, an "Essex Arms," a "Bell and Anchor," a "Lord Nelson;" a "Prince of Wales," and a characteristic sign, the "Excavators' Arms;" thus creating a new and a bustling neighbourhood where but lately there was only vacant ground.

HENRY RUSSELL.

WE give in our present Number the portrait of a man who is not only one of the celebrities of the day, but whose name, in conjunction with those of our Arnes, Dibdins, Shields, and Bishops, will descend to posterity in the records of English music. Others may have accumulated a greater amount of scholastic lore, and gained a greater command of the technical resources of the art; but none have been more successful in applying it to its best objects, and in bringing into action its wholesome influences on the minds of the people. And this he has done—in the only way in which it can be done—by allying Music with Poetry—by marrying sweet sounds to "immortal verse." Of all the kindred arts, those which directly address themselves to our perception of the beautiful, poetry and music are the most nearly akin; indeed, they may almost be regarded as branches of one and the same art. Grand and expressive music stirs the soul like poetry: rich and harmonious verse charms the sense like music. Separate they are powerful; united they are irresistible.

Poetry and music, moreover, whether separate or together, in order to produce their full measure of power—in order to exert the greatest influence on the greatest number—must be simple. In best art, the strongest effects are produced by simple means. Handel, the greatest of musicians, was also the simplest: and it was when he was most simple that he was greatest. Many of his airs are injured by the artificial taste in melody prevalent in his day; but the divine effusions of feeling, "He was despised and rejected," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," are as simple as the melody of a national song; and in his unity "Hallelujah Chorus," plain broad masses of harmony are felt at once in all their grandeur by thousands to whom the chromatic complications of Spohr are an inextricable maze. Handel's music, moreover, the greatest part of it, proceeds from its association with the loftiest of all poetry—the poetry of the Bible.

Mr. Russell is one of the comparatively small number of musicians who have looked upon their art as the twin sister of poetry, and have cultivated it accordingly. This tendency appears to have guided him in the direction of his studies, and led to all the product ons of his genius. His earliest instructions were received from a sound English musician, Mr. F. King, the celebrated glee composer; and his subsequent studies were pursued in Italy—a country in which it is, in many respects, has not lost the reputation, enjoyed for ages, of being pre-eminently "the land of song." We have no doubt that it was in the vocal school of Italy that he acquired the gift, so general among the singers of this country, and so rare among our vocal and especially instrumental education which contributes so much to the impressive effect of his performance. After his return, he remained only a short time in his native country; but left England for the United States in 1834, when he was only twenty, with the intention, as we have heard, of settling in the backwoods as a farmer—disappointed, it would seem, in his too sanguine hopes of immediate success at home. Be that as it may, however, he did not persist in his resolution: for he had not been long in America before he began his musical career; and when he returned to England, after a nearly ten-years' sojourn in the United States, he brought with him a brilliant reputation both as a vocalist and a composer.

On his appearance in London the judgment pronounced by the Americans was fully confirmed. The novelty of his style, the beauty and expression of his melodies, the interesting subjects and fine poetry of his songs, his impressive manner and vocal power, attracted immediate and general attention. His rooms were crowded, night after night, by eager and delighted audiences. Similar triumphs awaited him in the provinces, in Scotland, and in Ireland; and we need scarcely tell our readers that the tide of success which then began to flow, has never ebbed for a single moment. A constant succession of beautiful songs—beautiful alike in their poetry and in their music—has kept alive the public interest, and preserved the freshness of his Entertainments.

The main source of Mr. Russell's success is to be found in the subjects of his songs. He has a manly intellect as well as a poetical spirit, and despises the namby-pamby verses which serve as food for the musicians of the day. We are not aware that he has himself written any of his songs, though it is evident, from the manner in which they are incorporated with his entertainments, that he must often have suggested their subjects. But his songs are generally (if not always) from other pens, and it is in their selection that his judgment and taste are conspicuous. A collection of Russell's songs would, of itself, form a "moral anthology" of great poetical interest, including many beautiful lyrics, produced expressly for him, by some of the most eminent writers of the day.

In every one of his songs there is a purpose. He seeks to cherish the best affections of domestic life, to soften the heart by exciting compassion and sympathy, to paint the miseries of vicious passion, and to rouse the spirit of patriotism by animated appeals in behalf of national liberty and social progress. Such themes, strengthened by the powers of poetry and music, find an echo in every breast.

We hear many persons, while they admit (for who can deny?) the effect of Mr. Russell's performances, yet underrate him as a musical artist, because his melodies are plain and natural, void of those [illegible]-matic modulations and other devices whereby composers are fond of displaying their science, superficial critics of them deem a vital point. Such judges are not aware that apparent artlessness is often the consummation of art. To imagine a simple strain of melody, plain as a nursery tune, yet new, individual, and possessed of that nameless quality which fixes it in the heart and in the memory, is a greater achievement of genius than a whole mountain of modern German songs, bristling with charps and flats, and wandering through all the keys of the system. The famous Carissimi, the most charming melodist of the seventeenth century, when some one made a remark on the simplicity of his music, exclaimed, "Ah, questo facile, quanto è difficile!" Such is the simplicity of Mozart, of Arne, of Dibdin, of Bishop; and such is the simplicity of Russell. His melodies are technically pure and regular; they are exquisitely adapted to the spirit and sentiment of the poetry; they at once seize the ear, and are never forgotten; they are heard in our drawing-rooms, in our theatres, in our streets, in our fields, throughout the empire. Take one of them—one of the slightest in construction—"Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" and remember how it mingled in the recent scenes when our brave regiments were

THE NEW VICTORIA DOCK WORKS, PLAISTOW MARSHES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

departing for a foreign shore, when its inspiring notes, clanging from the martial instruments, were mingled with the shouts and acclamations of thousands. This simple strain has already taken its place among the national songs of England.

But many of Russell's songs are so extended in design, and so skilful in construction, that they vouch at once for the composer's attainments as an artist. Among these it is sufficient to mention "The Maniac" and "The Ship on Fire"—works which are not merely songs, but belong to the class of descriptive cantatas, in which the sentiment and passion of the poetry are expressed by the vocal melody, and the scenery and situations are vividly painted by the picturesque instrumental accompaniments. It would have been easy to make these pieces more elaborate and ostentatiously learned; but we are very sure that all the efforts of elaboration and all the parade of art would only have marred the effect produced by their pathetic simplicity.

Mr. Russell's powers as a singer are akin to his qualities as a composer. They are founded on a masculine intellect, and a pure taste. He is gifted by nature with a fine voice—rich, mellow, and sufficiently flexible for every purpose of execution. But he never makes a display of its strength or its sweetness. He uses it as the organ with which he "discourses eloquent music," as the means whereby he heightens the

MR. HENRY RUSSELL.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.)

expression of beautiful and affecting poetry. With him the sound is always the echo to the sense; every word is spoken with clear articulation and emphatic expression; so that the poetry, instead of being rendered unintelligible or indistinct utterance and frivolous flourishes, is strengthened by a just declamation, while its effect is enhanced by the charms of appropriate melody. This is the secret of Russell's great success as a singer. He sings to the mind and the heart, as well as to the ear, of his audience.

Mr. Russell is still in the strength and vigour of middle age, and, in the course of nature, has a long career before him. We hope that, in pursuing it, he will continue to cultivate his genius as a composer, and make large additions to the genuine vocal music of England.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN BRAZIL.

The application of novel machinery to the manufacture of so important an article of consumption as Sugar, is an interesting fact in the history of invention. Such is the accompanying view of the interior of the Mill-house on a Brazilian Sugar Estate during the time of grinding, with a Mill of an improved construction, which gives a very powerful pressure to the canes. It was patented by Messrs de Mornay in 1851, and was introduced into that country soon after by Dr. Domingos de Souza Leao, the owner of the above estate, who speaks very highly of the advantages he has gained by its adoption. Two black women are seen feeding the mill with canes, which others are bringing from a heap shown on the right of the picture, where they have been thrown from the carts

The mill consists of an upper roller, three feet in diameter; a small roller, twelve inches in diameter, placed directly below it, which substitutes the objectionable cane-turner of the common mill, and at the same time gives the first squeeze to the canes; and, thirdly, is another roller of equal diameter to the upper one, braced close up to it. The canes pass between these two large rollers, after receiving the first squeeze from the upper one, and the small one already mentioned. The "trash" is then carried away over the lower large roller, and falls into a pit, whence it is conveyed away, to be used as fuel. The rollers are supported in cheeks, firmly held down to a bed plate, which receives the juice: and from thence it is conducted by troughs to the boiling-house, whence the steam from the "teaches" is seen issuing. Steel springs which cover the brasses of the upper roller prevent damage to any of the parts of the machine, in the event of anything harder than cane getting between the rollers; and they also enable the latter to adapt themselves to all irregularity of feeding. These mills, on some of the estates, are constructed with two small rollers; in this case an extra pressure is obtained, but those with only one appear to give nearly an equal result. On repeated experiments made at the Caraúna estate, from 70 to 74 lbs. of juice were obtained from 100 lbs. of canes; while from the mills in use in the West Indies the yield does not average more than 55 to 60 lbs. to the 100 lbs.

In Pernambuco and the adjacent provinces, the grinding season commences in September, and is generally concluded by April, when the winter rains commence.

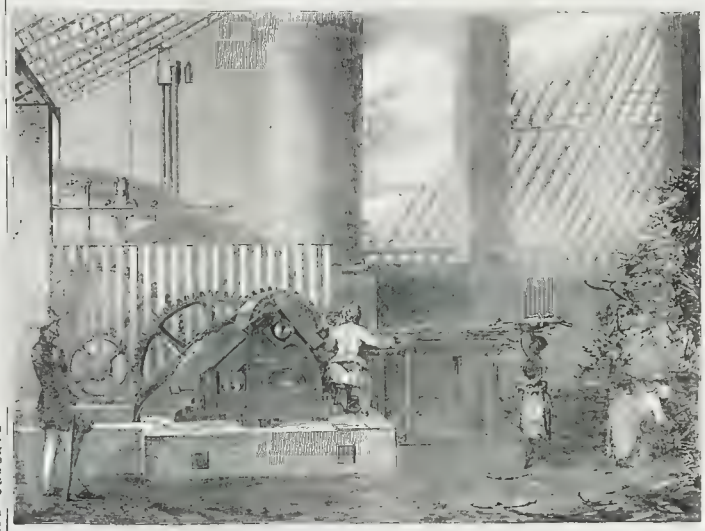
The Brazilians bring very little science to bear in their operations in the cane-field; but this is rather owing to the abundance of rich land they have at their disposal, and to the excellence of the climate, than to any want of energy on their part. In most cases, the large increase of outlay attendant on manuring, drainage, and other artificial appliances, would not bring a corresponding increase in production.

The Brazilian planter defecates and concentrates in open pans, and clays his sugar according to the old system. A very large quantity of the sugar exported from Pernambuco is clayed, and this reduces the gross weight of produce, which, on estates far from a seaport, is of considerable advantage, owing to the bad overland carriage.

The principal sugar-producing provinces of Brazil are Pernambuco, Bahia, Sergipe, and Alagoas: in Maranham this industry is only just commencing; but it bids fair soon to rank with those above mentioned.

The great impediment to the extension of agricultural pursuits in Brazil is the want of roads. Since the extinction of the slave-trade, the Government has wisely turned its attention to this subject.

In 1851 a law passed the Houses of Assembly authorising the construction of a railroad to Rio Janeiro, with a guarantee to the undertakers of a minimum profit of five per cent. This railway would traverse the principal coffee districts, and afford them easy means of transporting their produce to the capital. In 1853 a privilege was conceded for the construction of another line in Pernambuco, with a similar guarantee, which is to traverse the sugar districts of this province, and ultimately connect the river San Francisco, above the great falls of Paulo Affonço, with the chief sea port and capital town of the province. By this railroad, in connection with upwards of 1000 miles of inland navigation on the above river, an outlet will be given to the produce of all the central provinces of the empire.



INTERIOR OF THE MILL-HOUSE ON THE CARAUNA ESTATE, IN PERNAMBUCO; SHOWING DE MORNAY'S PATENT SUGAR-MILL.

FORT NOTRICH, BOMARSUND—BREACH MADE BY AN ENGLISH THREE-GUN BATTERY—FROM A SKETCH BY C. W. BRIENLY—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FORT OR PRAETO.

THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.

A Baltic Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* (Sept 7), writes:—"Send me out the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News that has the Views after the taking of Bomarsund. The reason I ask is, because the day I was up there (Thursday last) I met the artist (Mr. Brierly) sketching, and he showed me some of his pictures, and they were admirable. I am curious to see how they will look engraved." The large Illustration upon the preceding page is from one of the Sketches above referred to. The principal object in the view is Nottich, the northern fort of Bomarsund, showing the breach made by the English guns, three 32-pounders, worked by English blue-jackets and marine artillery, under command of Captain Ramsay of the *Hogue*. The Sketch is taken from the position of Long ish g un upon a hill, about 800 yards to the westward of the fort: it shows what three ship's guns, worked by our men behind sand-bags did against the dreaded Russian stone walls in a few hours.

The Sketch is one of more importance than appears at first glance, as it bears upon the question of English guns *versus* granite walls. This is the only breach made in the fortification. The French, who took the corresponding fort on another hill, did their work in first-rate style, but had mortars and lighter guns; but all in the fleet are more interested in this breach than anything yet effected at this seat of the war.

NATIONAL SPORTS

From twice one hundred thousand throats rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course or more.
SIR FRANCIS DOYLE.

THE late meeting at Warwick was the most successful that has ever been held over her pleasant meadows. Early Bird was "wanted" at last, and won his race very cleverly, though The Reiver (who had to give 3lbs. for his year) showed in better form than he has done since the last St. Leger day. The betting shadows of that great race, which stands for decision next Wednesday, were more marked here than usual. Bolardo was firmer than ever in the premiership, and Autocrat was very freely supported. Derricks was also brought into notice again, at 20 to 1; but we fancy that *Bolardo* and *Acrobat* will represent Scott's stable and *Marley Hill* go to make the running for them Frank Butler (who is now 10 st.) will most probably never ride again, and certainly not this season. Symptoms will therefore be on Bolardo, and perhaps Marlow or Alfred Day on his stable-companion. The Maltonians pin their faith firmly on Bolardo, but after what we saw of his light middle and non-staying propensities in the spring, we incline to that capital public record Derrick as safest. If he had who rode him for the Chester Cup had not stood to win some hundreds on Epaminondas, and therefore utterly ruined his chance by racing with everything that came to the front, he would have gone to the post with an unstained escutcheon. As it is, there has been so much eccentric mystification about Lord Derby's three year-olds, all this season, that the public would not be sorry to see the black jackets beaten. We hear that, besides the above trio, some twelve to eighteen others will start; and, as far as we can learn, they will be selected from the following:—*Calamus* (Marson), *Scythian* (Wells), *Punchbox* (Bartholomew), *Amalgamation* (Aldcroft), Knight of St. George (Busham), The Spinner ( ), Midsummer (Charlton), Autocrat (Whitehouse), Arthur Wellesley (Holmes), Hannibal (A. Day), The Trapper (Nat), Middlesex (Simpson), Grey Plover (Osborne), Professor Buck (—), Ivan (Rogers), Barret (Abrahams), Tros (G. Oates), and one of Mr Knowles's (Bumby) Midsummer is believed by some to be Baron Rothschild's property, and Calamus is rather under suspicion of lameness

The Champagne Stakes seems likely to produce a strong contest between Ronnie Morn, Dirk Hatteraik, and, perhaps, Lord of the Isles. Dirk has only travelled Middleham, Newmarket, and Epsom; and Flying Dutchman's old box; and his trainer is very sanguine that he will win both his Doncaster races. Virago has "gone home to gallop" from Warwick, where making her own running, she chopped down Kingston and the Oaks winner, Bunermont, in a mere exercise canter. The same ground has been sadly against West Australian's preparation, and if rain does not come, he will hardly start for the Doncaster Cup. Kingston gave the mare 33 lbs. at Warwick, but, as the running proved that he has not the least pretensions to stay for 2½ lbs. at Doncaster, the friends agree from the Ascot Cup result, where Kingston gave West Australian 9 lbs., that she must beat the latter easily at 22 lbs. Lord Londesboro's horse, however, was very short of work then, and, according to Job Marson (who rode Kingston), he won very cleverly.

The sale list for Doncaster is not very large as yet, and includes (besides Mr. Brown's greyhounds), the Oswaldkirk, Teversham, and "A. Johnson" yearlings. It seems that Lord Londesbro' is determined that the "blue and silver livery" shall not be disgraced when West Australian leaves the turf, and has given John Scott 1000 guineas for his Irish Birdcatcher and Cyprian colt. "Bovver" Yellow also becomes no contemptible colt-glory, while Adurini Rous (who, by-the-by, is never very lucky—Bon Mot and Justice to Ireland to wit—with his high priced bargains has purchased Lord Chesterfield's Orlando yearling colt, for Mr. Mare, for 1200 guineas! At this the first time we have seen the produce of the celebrated mare of Tyree, Omco, and Bayaway, all bred from the same dam, in successive seasons. Mr. E. R Clarke also purchased a high-priced Van Tromp colt, at York, and seems likely to race more than he has done of late: while the accession of Sir Robert Peel to the Danebury ranks, is hinted at Sir Robert has been a tart *habitué* for some time past, but has not, at least, publicly owned horses. Earl Derby has given a 300 sovs cup to be run for at York next year; and Lord Exeter's stud is advertised to be sold in the Second October Meeting

Mr. Holl has just brought out a very capital Derby portrait of Andover, with Alfred Day on him Six or seven of the leading horses are introduced in the background, descending from the paddock to the starting. the most characteristic of them being the little chestnut Hospodar. Alfred Day's likeness has been capitally hit off; but he would have looked all the better if he had worn Mr. Gully's time-honoured white cap, instead of a red one, in the fray

Just at this clever young jockey has thus early taken his rank among the first jockeys of the day, poor Sam Chifney disappears from the racing scene, in which his "rush" had passed into a proverb. It is about ten years since he hung up his whip and saddle, and hence many modern turfites passed in the same weather-beaten old mahogany-whose 5 feet 7 inches stature, black surtout, and large broad-brimmed hat, gave no indications whatever of his profession—as he took his favourite stroll between Tattersall's and Weatherby's, knowing what he was. His riding career extended over nearly half a century, during which he won two Derbies, five Oaks, two Ascot Cups, &c., and ran second for four St. Legers. Although he was always considered his great rival in jockeyship, his luck and the number of his mounts were far below James Robinson's. In early life he was a favourite jockey of George IV., and rode a great deal for the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Thornhill, and several of the first owners of his day. He died at Brighton, on the 29th ult., in no very affluent circumstances, and in his sixty-ninth year.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY EVENING.

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.—3 to 1 agst Ra ajill (t).
DERBY.—5 agst Orestes (t).
CAM.RIDGESHIRE.—14 to 1 agst Lady Bird 40 to 1 agst Ir (mel
CESAREWITCH.—7 agst Bonnie Scotland (3 to 1 agst Addington (t); 50 to 1 agst Satan (t)
ST LEGER.—7 to 4 agst Rolando (t). 5 to 1 agst Trapper (t); 8 to 1 agst Acrobat (t), 12 to 1 agst Autocrat (t); 12 to 1 agst Midsummer (14 to 1) 33 to 1 agst Derwin

WARWICK RACES—TUESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Katinka, 1. Mortimer, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Kingston, 1. Adine, 2.
Short's Handicap. C by Vetellius, 1. The Cripple, 2
Leamington Stakes.—Banlbee, 1. Hungerford, 2
Castle Hill Stakes.—Dividend, 1. Miss Nipkin, 2
Corinthian Stakes.—Glenstrae, 1. The Dandy, .

WEDNESDAY

Selling Stakes.—Katinka, 1 Mortimer 2
County Plate.—The Early Bird. 1. The Reiver, 2.
Avon Stakes.—Pole Star, 1. Plausible, 2.
We'ter Cup.—Dalkeith, 1. Little Davie, 2.
Warwick Cup.—Virago, 1. Kingston, 2
Town Plate. Florist, 1. Noisette, .
Borough Handicap.—Hanover, 1. Rose, 2
Scurry Handicap.—Magnet, 1. Orphrey, 2.
Warwickshire Stakes.—Off by consent.

LICHFIELD RACES—FRIDAY.

Gold Cup.—Candlestick, 1. Whisk bone, 2
Queen's Guiness.—Kingston, 1. Le Juif, 2.
City Stakes.—Cambria, 1. Ruby, 2

CHATHAM RACES—FRIDAY.

Railway Plate.—Oxus, 1. Merry-knocht, 2
First West Kent Stakes. Nightshade, 1. Diminutive, 2.
Members' Plate.—Warbler, 1. Little Naughty, 2

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The September Meeting, which commenced this day, was most brilliantly attended. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and suite arrived at the platform by special train shortly after one o'clock, and was received by the Ranger and Deputy-Ranger. The course was conducted to the Stand-house—which has undergone considerable improvements since last meeting; where his Excellency and the distinguished party who accompanied him partook of a splendid déjeûner. The Viceregal party appeared interested and gratified with the amusements of the day, which were of a first-rate character. The Grand Stand, which was crowded, presented a brilliant appearance with elegantly-dressed ladies.

Scurry Stakes.—Simpleton, 1. Bacchus, 2.
Sweepstakes, 10 sovs. each, 40 added. Simon Pure, 1. Lambay, 2
Anglesey Stakes.—Leila b. c., 1. Mother Carey's Chicken, 2.
Scurry Corinthian Stakes.—Morgan Rattler, 1. Mayday, 2.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—On Thursday the third annual meeting of this society was held at the offices in Cheapside; J. Keating, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report congratulated the society on the increase of business and the assurances effected during the past year being to the extent of £210,712, yielding a new revenue of £7687 10s. 6d. per annum; being an increase of 20 per cent on the assurances effected in the corresponding period of 1853. The number of claims during the year were twenty-eight, assuring £2,347 17s 4d.; making the total claims from the establishment of the society £3,261 2s. 1½d. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, free of Income-tax, declared.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The absence of the leading jobbers from the Stock Exchange has been productive of a very limited business in the Consol-market, this week. Prices, however, have ruled very firm: arising, chiefly, from the unusually favourable accounts at hand from nearly all parts of the country, including Ireland and Scotland, on the subject of the crops, and the in mense yield of wheat in particular. That the large produce will tend to check the outflow of bullion, and much ease money, and it is gratifying to learn that the crops have turned out well in most of the Continental States. Our American advices are, however, of a most unfavourable character. The exports of bullion from the United Union have increased enormously of late; failures have been reported by a most every packet; and, unfortunately, the growth of corn—arising from the long drought—has proved a failure in many of the States of the Union. This circumstance will prevent many parties from sending flour and other produce here, in exchange for manufactured goods, besides increasing the demand for bullion

The Stock market, on Monday, was rather flat. The Three per Cent Consols were marked 93¾ ¾, the Three per Cents Reduced, 93¾ ¾, the New Threes, 93¾ ¾. The transfer books of the New Three per Cents Quarter per Cents were closed for the dividend; Long Annuities were 9⅞. Bank Stock was firm, at 209 to 211; India Stock, 225½ to 226. Exchequer-bills rallied to 58 prem. Exchequer-bonds realised 98¾. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents Reduced were 93½ to 95; the Three per Cent Consols, 93¾ and 93½. Consols for Account, 93½ ⅝; Long Annuities, 1859, 9 5-16; India Bonds, 4s; Exchequer bills, 6s. to 8s. prem. Exchequer-bonds, were done at 98⅝; Bank Stock, 209½ to 211. Very few transactions took place on Wednesday. The Three per Cent Consols were 93½ ⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced were done at the same figures. Consols for Account realised 93½ ¾. Long Annuities sold at 9 5-16; India Bonds, 4s. to 7s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer bonds, 98 On Thursday, the Three per Cent Consols opened at 93½ ¾, and afterwards fluctuated from 93⅝ to 93½ The Reduced Threes, Bank Stock, and Long Annuities, were shut for the dividend. India Stock, 226 to 228. India Bonds, 5s. to 8s. Exchequer-bills, 5s. to 8s. prem.

There have been very few sales reported in the Foreign Market; yet we have to notice very firm prices. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102; Ditto, Small, 101½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 57; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19; Peruvian Deferred Six per Cents, 71¼ ex div. Russian Bonds, after Coupons, ex dividend, 99; Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88½; Spanish Three per Cents Consolidated Debt, 21½; Turkish Scrip, Six per Cent, 8½ to 6 prem. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Dutch Four per Cents, 94¼, and Swedish Four per Cents, 86 to 87.

The returns of the Bank of England for the month and six months ending on the 5th ult., show very favourable results. The exports were as follows—

	For the Month.	For Six Months.
1854	£8,272,191	£51,806,194
1853	7,266,086	49,861,643
Increase	£1,006,105	£1,944,550

There has been a moderate inquiry for Joint-stock Bank Shares, the prices of which have been well supported: Australasia have marked 84½; English, Scottish and Australian Chartered, 11½ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 5½; South Australian, 44; Union, 67½. Miscellaneous Securities have been steady:—Australian Agricultural, 41; Canada, 97 to 104; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 109½; Crystal Palace, 2; North British Australasian, 6½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 85½; South Australian Land, 36½; Submarine Telegraph, 30½; Last and West India Dock Stock has been dealt in at 158; Van's Waterworks, 15; County Freehold Land Society, 15½; Ditto, Deferred, 12½; Guardian, 7¼; Imperial Fire, 338; Law Life, 55½; National Loan Fund, 9½; Pelican, 40; Phœnix, 153; Sun Fire, 252; Union, 230. Canal Shares have been quite inactive:—Ashton and Oldham, 104; Birmingham, 84; Derby, 80; Coventry, 200; Grand Surrey, 48; Loughboro', 76; Neath, 160; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 16; Stafford and Worcester, 40; Stourbridge, 285; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. Gas and Coke Companies have been done British Provincial, at 21; Brighton, 15; Equitable, 26; Imperial, 86½; Phœnix, 26¼ ex div.; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 38; Ditto New, 6¾. In Bridge Shares, very little doing:—Hungerford, 12; Waterloo, 4¾; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 28½; Ditto New, of £7, 2s; Vauxhall, 21

The week's imports of bullion have been over 1,000,000 dollars from New York, and £200 000 from other quarters.

The market for Railway Shares has been rather firm. Prices, almost generally, have been fairly supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6; Caledonian, 66½; East Lancashire, 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63½; Great Northern, 89; Ditto A Stock, 72; Great Western, 74½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75; Ditto Wilts, 13½; London and Brighton, 104; London and North Western, 96½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 18; London and South-Western, 84½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 71½; Norfolk, 36½; North Western (Hor ick), 17½; Ditto, Lease, 16½; Scottish Central, 76½; Scottish Midland Junction, 58½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 18½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 55; South Eastern, 67¼

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 98½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11½; Midland Bradford, 83½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-half per Cent, 100; Great Western (Birmingham Extension Stock), 77; Ditto, 10½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 11½; North British, 10½; North Eastern (Berwick Four per Cent Preferences), 92½, South-Eastern, 2½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½.

FOREIGN—East Indian Extension, 1½; Great Luxembourg, 2½; Ditto, Obligations, 8½; Lyons and Geneva, 1½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Paris and Lyons, 22½; Royal Danish, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½.

Missing Shares have continued flat. On Thursday Agus Fria were 8; St. John del Rey, 7½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Great Nugget Veins, 3.

Friday Evening

There has been a very limited business doing in the market for all National Securities to day, and prices have ruled lower. The Three per Cents for Money have been done at 93⅝ ⅞; and 93⅝ to 95 for the Account. Very few transactions have taken place either in Foreign Bonds or Railway Shares.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, has been moderate. Keep, this day, is very limited. Prices, per cripls by land carriage were steadily hence the value of samples was by no means extreme. For most kinds we had a very moderate inquiry, at Monday's currency. The supply of foreign wheat was good; but the imports have been only 3 0 quarters. On the whole, the demand was in a sluggish state, at Monday's rates. Barley was in limited supply, and rather dull, at Monday's currency. The arrivals from Denmark, Prussia, and Russia, have been 2 0 new peas on offer were much neglected; but we had a good inquiry for Indian corn. Flour was steady. Several parcels of Spanish have sold for Belgium. Arrivals this week:—ENGLISH AND IRISH.—English wheat, 2,000 quarters; malt, 1870; oats, 8,000; flour, 600. Foreign: wheat 30 barley, 3,501 oats, 70 0. flour, 240 barrels.

Mark Lane.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 55s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red ditto to 50s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 51s.; rye, 33s. to 35s., grinding barley 4 to 4 , distilling ditto 5 to 5 ; malting, ditto, 30s to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 55s to 60s.; Ware, Hertford, and Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 75s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black 17s. to 18s.; ditto, white 21s. to 22s.; tick beans, 40s. to 42s.; grey peas, 35s to 37s.; maple, 34s to 36s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 42s to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s.; country marks, 42s to 45s. per 280 lbs.

Seeds.—The demand for most seeds continues inactive, at our quotations

Linseed, sowing, 55s. to —; Baltic, crushing, 50s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 52s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, —s. to —s. per cwt. Rapeseed, English, new, 32 to —; white ditto, 7s. to 9s., and tares, —s. to —s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 10s. to £30 per last of 20 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s. to £9 5s. ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 5s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 65s. per quarter. English clover seed, new, —s. to —s.; ditto, red, —s. to —s. per cwt

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d. of household ditto 7d. to 7½d. per 4 lbs. loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 6d.; oats, 27s. 8d.; rye, 34s. 6d.; beans, 40s. 3d.; peas, 37s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 44s. 5d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 28s. 9d.; rye, 37s. 2d.; beans 47s. 6d.; peas, 41s. 5d.

Tallow on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Quantities of Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 36,244; barley, 2314; oats, 9861; rye, 329; beans, 1795; peas, 1137 quarters.

Tea.—Our market is still very inactive, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The common sound congou is selling at 10½d per lb. Duty was paid to Saturday last on 20,896 908 lb.

Sugar.—The demand for all kinds of raw sugar has continued heavy, and prices have been in favour of buyers. Barbadoes has changed hands at six to 30 s. 3 crushes 2s 6d. to 33s 6d.; Mauritius, 24s 6d. to 43s., and yellow Havannah, 33s. to 38s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly at from 43s 6d to 45s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—There has been rather more doing in this article. Good ordinary native has realised 43s.; and Plantation Ceylon, 55s. 6d. to 62s. 6d., closing an advance of 6d per cwt.

Rice.—The demand has improved. About 6000 bags Bengal have sold at late rates, 6s. 3d. per cwt, being former rates.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is heavy, and the quotations are somewhat lower. Foreign qualities are heavy, at a fall of from 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon are offering on easier terms. Room is very dull, and 2s. to 3s. per cwt. cheaper. All other kinds of provisions command scarcely any attention.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, and prices are drooping P Y C., on the spot, 62s. 9d.; and for forward delivery, 62s. 6d. to 63s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 57s. 6d.; rough fat, 3s. 4d. Stock at present in the port of St. Petersburg, the 1st year, amounted, to 30,733 casks, against shipments less year amounting to 38,776 ditto About 8000 casks have already arrived

Oils.—Linseed oil is very dull at 32s. 6d. per cwt. In other oils the business doing is limited. No quotation has given way to per cwt

Hay and Straw.—On Smithfield hay, 2l. 2s. to 4l. 12s.; new ditto, 2l. 8s. to 4l. 4s.; old clover, 3l. 8s. to 4l.; new ditto, 2l. 16s. to 4l. 4s.; and straw, 1l. 14s. to 2l. per load

Potatoes.—The supply is moderate, and the demand steady. Kidneys are in fair request, and prices rule from 80s to 90s. per ton

Coals.—Stockton's West Hartley, 20s.; Hedley's Hartley, 17s.; Hedley Main, 14s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 15s.; Whitwell Seaton, 18s. 6d.; Hedley, —s.; Bo'ness Primrose, 14s.; Haswell, 14s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—A few packets of new hops have sold this week, at from £18 5s to £2 per cwt. Fine samples are in request, and command full prices. Duty, £60,000 to £65,000. The inquiry is again large, with 344 bales from Ostend 998 from Hamburg, 49 from Antwerp 186 from Rotterdam, and 60 from Amsterdam. Mid and East Kent pocke s £12 12s. to £16 16s.; Weald of Kent, £11 11s. to £14 14s.; Sussex, £11 11s. to £13 13s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—There was only a moderate supply of beasts on sale in to day's market, but the meat trade ruled dull Most of the best descriptions changed hands at Monday's quotations. The supply of sheep was compar at vely small; here the ea, the sale was in a sluggish state, on former terms. We had but a limited supply of lambs, and the trade was dull at late rates we received short supply and some what improved in quest In some few instance s prices had an upward tendency. Pigs were dull but unchanged. Calves met with a dull inquiry, at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large cows, 3s. 2 to 3s. 4d.; prime ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

BANKRUPTS.

W. PHILLIPS, Minories, brush-maker.—J. RIPPON, Isleworth-cottages Camberwell, cigar manufacturer.—J WHITTRICK, Hoxton, Northamptonshire, builder.—B BURROW, Bridport, flax dresser.—T. CROGAN, Queen-street, Regent's-square, licensed victualler.—J. BAILEY, Barnsbridge, Penistone, draper.—G E. J. JENVEY Barnstaple Devonshire, linendraper.—J. BARKLEY, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, grocer.—J SKIPPER, Liverpool, corn merchant.—J. WILCOX, Manchester, coal merchant.—J. and E. PATTES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Gateshead, Durham, tea-dealers

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

WAR-OFFICE.

10th Light Dragoons Cornet J. N. Buchanan to be Lieutenant, 8. Wyse to be Cornet.
1st Foot Lieut. H. G. Coles to be Captain.
19th Foot Lieut. R. F. Trotter to be Lieutenant.
30th Foot Lieut. S. C. F. de Stuck to be Lieutenant, J. H. Mayne to be Ensign.
41st Foot Ensign J. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.
47th Foot Lieut. H. Needham to be Lieutenant; F. S. White and F. G. B. Glover to be Ensigns.
49th Foot Lieut. J. B Connell and the Hon W. H. Herbert to be Lieutenants.
50th Foot Lieut. R. Lewis to be Captain.
1st West I. dia Regiment Lieut. A. W Massy to be Captain.
Coldstream Guards Ensign C. Morgan to be Ensign
Grenadier Guards Assistant-Surgeon A. Cuming, M. B. Wylie, to be Lieutenants; J. A. Mayne, Gentleman, to be Ensign.
Brevet Major P. B Nelloth to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capts. W. M. Herbert, W. C. F Gilbert, H. St G. Ord to be Majors in the Army
Royal Military College Lieut. W. L. Hutton to be Quarter-master.

BANKRUPTS.

H AMOR, Golden Lion Tavern Strand, shoemaker and licensed victualler.—R WRIGHT, Liverpool, metal broker and agent.—W. BATCHELAR, Croydon, baker and corn and coal dealer.—J. BOOMENTHAL, Weymouth-place, and Rupert-street, New Kent road, cigar manufacturer.—J. and J. WEBSTER, Manchester, commission agents.—J. WEBB, Gloucester, licensed victualler.—C DAVIS and J. EATON, Surbiton-hill, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, builders.—W. JONES, Liverpool, shipwright and coal-dealer.—W. F. HOUGHTEL'N, Liverpool, merchant.—J. CROSSLEY, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer.—W. GRAHAM, Manchester, commission agent.—J. and J. ROBINSON, Manchester, calico manufacturers.—H. ESKFOOT jointed, Bear Lane, Lambeth-hill, shawl manufacturer.—W. J. NOESWORTHY, Penrith, Devonshire, baker.—C. WALDRON, Hinton, Staffordshire, cheesefactor and woollen-draper

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Gorvan House, Cornwall, the wife of William R. C. Foster, Esq., of a son.

On the 2nd inst., the wife of Percy Degacon, Esq., of Broome House, Lewes-hame, near Manchester, of a son.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Priestley, 43, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, of a son.

On the 17th ult., at Kineton, Canada, the wife of Major Margary, 14th Regt., of a daughter.

On the 20th ult., at Warwick-house, St. Mary Axe, the wife of Mr. Augustus Andrade, of a son and heir.

On the 30th ult., at the Mayor's House, Bombay, the Hon. Mrs. Gibert, relict of the late J. Gibert, Esq., one of the Judges of that colony, of a son.

On the 23th ult., at Church Farnham, Natives, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. H. Moore, Rector of Aisholt, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Corby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. C. Farebrother, Rector of Swinstead-cum-Corby, of a son.

On the 28th ult. at Bladon Castle the wife of the Rev. F. E. Beste, M.A., Head Master of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Captain Alexa, Adjutant, Duke of Cornwall's Rangers, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Easton-park, Rutlandshire, the Lady Louisa Agnew, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Tunbridge-wells, the wife of Wi liam Lane, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 6th inst., at the Parsonage, Middleton, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Frederic Harward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst. at the parish church of St. John, Hampstead, William C. Birch Esq., of Grays-inn, and Surbiton, Surrey, to Maria, youngest daughter of Thomas Garkow, Esq., of Hampstead, and Regent's-park.

On the 5th inst., at Blythe, Kent, by the Rev. J. Rose Bickley, Rector of King, Esq., of Cannon-street, London, to Ellen Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Haynes, Master of Blythe, &c.

On the 6th inst., at Saint Parcas, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews James W Shockler, Esq., M.D., of the island of Barbadoes, to Maria Jane, only daughter of the late Capt. Phophlus Parcas, of Saint Mawes, and niece of Colonel Penrice Pond, Commanding Royal Engineers at the Cape

On the 1st inst., at Totnes mond, by Ashburton, Lieut. W. Watson, Colonel 13 h Regiment M.N.I., to Ivey Caroline widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel J Ross 15th Regiment M.N.I.

On the 1st inst., at Broadwater Church Sussex, the Rev J Thompson, B.A., to Marion Mary Elizabeth, only child of the late W. Dawson, Esq., of Broadwater, Portland-place.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's Hanover square Lieut.-Colonel John C. B., Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, to Lady A. E. Fitzroy, daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

On the 5th inst., at St Giles's Camberwell, the Rev. H. Jarvis M.A., of Camberwell to Mary Georgiana, only daughter of the late John Bell Esq., of Clare Priory, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

On the 18th of August, at Toronto, Canada, Charlotte Dorothea Page, young-st sister of Lieut.-Colonel Page, late of the Royal Regiment

On the 27th ult., at Shankenwell, Co. Down, G. T Landsman, late of the Corps of Royal Engineers aged 74.

On the 31st ult., the Rev R Knight, of Tythegaston-court, Glamorganshire, aged 65.

On the 31st ult., Mr T Miller Long-acre, carriage ironmonger.

On the 31st ult., at Bath, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Clayton Elyard, of chole-s, F. R. S., and late of Mr. Gent-st. in the county of Surrey, aged 62

On the 1st ult. at her residence, Portlesham, Mary, widow of the late Sir G. M. Gore, of Barbadoes, and mother of Captain Gore, R.N.

On the 2nd ult., at Tiverton, the Rev. F Bowden, Rector of St. Peter's Tiverton and Chaplain to the Grenadier Guards.

On the 1st inst., at Grosvenor Rectory, near Hastings, the Rev Sir J Ashburnham Bart., R.D. Chamberlain and Peer Priest of Chester Cathedral, Rector of Guestling, and Vicar of Pevensey, Sussex and of Sussex aged —

On the 1st inst., at Clifton, the Rev Charles Bendroth, youngest daughter of the late J. P. Todhunter, Esq., H. P. for Wexford, in recent aged 30

On the 2nd inst., at Bromley, Kent, Mr. Joseph Clough. D. C. Bell, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Madras Presidency, aged 6.

On the 3rd inst., in Wyc-street, after an illness of three weeks, Mr Samuel Hilton Hoar, for the last —— years confidential employ of Messrs. Short and Sharp, by whom he was highly respected, aged —

On the 3rd inst., at St. Leonard's Balcarn, near Rugeley, Mr. Henry Pemberlaine, in the 89th year of his age.

On the 3rd inst., at her seat Burton Agnes, in the county of York, Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., aged 76. He succeeded to his title and estates by his son, now Sir Henry, the ninth baronet

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset-shire, in the 67th year of his age, Francis Hutchinson-esquire Esq., late of the 4th Regiment, and Knight of Hanover, and a Member of the County of Somerset

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The only Theatre now open at the West-end Monday and Tuesday, last nights of the Old Christmas. A new Comedy on Wednesday, on which occasion, for Two Weys to Bring up Your Father. The SPANISH DANCERS every evening. Their engagement will soon be ultimate

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain, Spectre—the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Gloucester—the Sultan of Turkey—the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER, Piccadilly. Open daily from EIGHT in the MORNING till TEN (Saturdays excepted, when it closes at SIX). Admission, 2s. 6d; Children, 1s. 6d. Saturdays, 1s.; Children, 6d. Family Tickets for Five, 10s. Schools admitted at Half-price. Her Exclusive and his Band are engaged.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Savoyse Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Lobby, 1s. MONT BLANC will CLOSE for the SEASON on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC will CLOSE for the SEASON on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16th; on which occasion Mr. Albert Smith will specially address the audience. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged the GALLERIES of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, in PALL-MALL-EAST, for the Exhibition now in progress, and that the EXHIBITION will OPEN early on DECEMBER next, and remain open till the last of MAY. Further particulars will be immediately forwarded; and the Secretaries will be happy to give every information to gentlemen who desire to become Subscribers, or to forward the objects of the Exhibition. Local agents for country towns.

How best { PAXTON, ROYAL, & SONS, 32 Langham-place, & 2 Argyll-place.
{ JAS. THOMPSON, jun., 5, Crown-court, Old Jewry.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the late Pacha of Egypt to the Society, has arrived in the Docks. The first of the Polar Bears will perform, by permission of Colonel Parker, every Saturday at Four o'Clock, until further notice. Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days admission is charged at the doors by admission is 1s.

It is open on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 2s.

Trains, including conveyance from London-bridge and admission to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at the various stations in the immediate London

Season Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £4 4s. each; without conveyance by railway, £3 3s. (the small diamond allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.

By order.
August.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of this interesting science, can be had, from Two Guineas to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS, Manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

HEALTH! GYMNASIUS.—CAPTAIN CHIROD, Professor of Gymnastics at University College, London Private establishment, 38, Baker-street, Portman-square; Gymnastic and Fencing Academy, 21, New-road. Captain Chirod's Rationale of Gymnastics. Walton and Maberly, Paulibrs, Regent-street; and at the Academy. Price 1s. 6d.

BY PURCHASING at MERRY'S FANCY REPOSITORY, 350, Oxford-street, his highly amusing GAME of the DISTILLERY, from 1s. to 10s. 6d. each Game. You will always be able to dispense. Every other novelty in games, juvenile, French, German, and English Toys, and an endless variety or Fancy Articles, utterly impossible to catalogue, almost daily received from the Continent, suitable for presents. Orders, containing a remittance, instantly attended to. Sample Rose Game for seven stamps.—At Merry's, 350, Oxford street. Fancy fairs, bazaars, and charities supplied, at a nominal per centage.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.—Illustrations for Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., in a superior style, at reasonable prices, by GEORGE DORRINGTON, 4, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road.—Specimens and estimates post free.

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY, on GLASS and PAPER.—A Manual, containing Simple Directions for the production of Portraits and Views, by the Agency of Light, including Calotype, Chrysotype, Albumen, Collodion, Stereoscopic, and Positive Paper Processes. By CHARLES A. LONG. Price 1s., per post, 1s. 6d.—BLAND and LONG, 153, Fleet-street, London.

NOVEL INVENTION.—Every one his own LAWYER and BANKER and SONS' PATENT AUTO-GRAPHIC PRESSES under the patronage of the Board of Trade, Department of Practical Art, &c. The process is simple, and those kinds of copies may be produced from a pen-and-ink drawing, or piece of music, &c., with the greatest facility. Specimens and prices free. Waterlow and Sons, Manufacturing and Report Stationers, 65 to 68, London-wall, London.

BRETT'S GINGER BRANDY. For CHOLERA.—A powerful astringent carminative an deli lous aromatic liquor. Imperial gallon, 18s.; in pint and quart wine bottles, 20s and 36s the dozen.—Henry Brett and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in BOTTLE, as supplied to the ORIENTAL STEAMERS, also to Clubs and Families. Recommended by Baron Liebig. Address, HARRINGTON PARKER and CO., 84, Pall-mall, London.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, in bottle, genuine and in fine condition, as recommended for INVALIDS and the NAVY, by Baron Liebig. The unusual good has a supply at his Stores of the finest quality and character. Apply to NATHANIEL EASTLY, Wine, Beer, and Brandy-merchant, 124, Upper Thames-street

LIGHT SUMMER WINES, bottles included, and carriage free:—Red wines—St. Julien Claret, Margon, St. Emilion, the per dozen, pints, 18s.; Le Rose, 20s. and 30s.; Lafitte, 48s., Chateau Margaux, 84s.; red Hock, 42s. White wines: Vin de Grave, Chablis, 36s.; Sauterne, 42s. and 48s.; Schloss Hock and Moselle, 36s.; pints, 42s.—WASE and CO., Wine Merchants, 42, Baker-street, Portman-square.

CIGARS.—If you want a genuine Foreign Cigar, go to LOUIS SILBERSTEIN, 98a, Regent-street, and 19, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND. Finest Imported Havannah, from 8s. to 8s. per lb.; best British Havannah, 10s. per lb.; Genuine Cigars, 14s. per lb. Silberstein's Smoking Mixture, 5s. per lb. The trade supplied, and goods sent to all parts

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prepared for Medicinal Use in the Lofoden Isles, Norway, and sent to the best of chemists, analysis. The most effective remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM and all SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Arbor vitæ.—This oil is prescribed by SEDGELIUS, LIEBIG, WOEHLER, JONATHAN PEREIRA, FOCQUIER, and numerous other distinguished scientific chemists; prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, and supplied to the leading hospitals of Europe—effecting a cure, or ameliorating symptoms, much more rapidly than any other kind.

Extract from the "LANCET" July 15, 1854:

"After a careful examination of ten different kinds of Cod-liver Oil, Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which basis depends the efficacy of Cod-liver Oil, no doubt, part y opposite. some of the deficiencies of the pale Oil are remedied able to the use kind of its preparation and quantity to its Extra Ion through the stomach, in the preference of the Light Brown Oil that Pale Oil we fully concur."

"We have carefully tested a specimen of the Light Brown Cod-liver Oil, prepared for medical use under the direction of Dr D Jongh, and obtained from the wholesale agents, Messrs Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold wholesale and retail, in bottles labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, by

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London,
Sole Consignees for the United Kingdom and the British Possessions, of the following prices:

IMPERIAL MEASURE.—Half-pints 1s 6d - Pints, 2s. 9d.

*** Four half-pint bottles forwarded, CARRIAGE PAID, to any part of England, on receipt of a remittance of ten shillings.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing from Liverpool every 10th to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide. Landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships	Commander	Tons	Destination	To Sail.
Lauretana	D. Carnegie	800	Port Phillip	September
Dundas Castle		1200	Sydney	10th

These A 1 ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigrant Agents, &c. Apply to WM. SARNETT and Co., 25, Philpot-lane, London.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders issued in Australia from £1 upwards, and parcels forwarded. Apply to John Jeffreys and Co., Great St. Helens, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cork-street, Liverpool

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—One of the Company's Steamers will leave Southampton on the 5th of every Month, with Mails, Passengers, &c., for MADEIRA, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and from thence by branch steamer to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton

Particulars are to rates of Fares, Freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices in London, or at Southampton; from Messrs Robert Heaketh, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department, where parcels, goods, and publications will be received for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro Freight being prepaid

Goods taken on moderate freights outward to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro and home, from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent (Cape de Verds), Teneriffe and Madeira

Passengers are recommended to make early application for secure proper berths.

Return tickets issued, available for twelve months, with an abatement of 86 per cent on the passage-money.

E. CHAPPELL, Secretary

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will despatch the following fast-sailing A 1 Clipper Ships at the dates named as under:—

Ships	Tons	Commanders.	Destination	Docks.	To Sail
Attred the Great	870	L. C. Brayley	Calcutta	Liverpool	10 Sept
Leonidas	697	J. Smith	Calcutta	London	30 Sept
Speedy	700	Le Couteur	Hobart Town	Every 20	15 Sept.
Ocean Pasha	1274	J. Thompson	Bomb & China	W. India	5 Oct
Ocean Monarch	1100	W. T. Dennison	Adelaide	S. Kent	5 Oct
Ida	700	G. Bag ter	Karrachee	West India	10 Sept
Fanny	362	W. T. Salmon	Melbourne	West India	1 Nov.
Ashburton	580	G. King	Sydney	London	15 Sept
Queen of England	872	R. Pearson	Sydney	London	1 Oct
Maid of Judah	708	L. Marchand	Sydney	London	15 Sept
John Taylor	1000	C. Cavaroc	Sydney	London	1 Oct
Janet Wilkie	696	G. Baxter	Port Phillip	London	1 Nov
Cassius	700	J. Gay	Port Phillip	London	1 Nov
Donnerung	991	M. Simpson	Port Adelaide	St Kath.	15 Sept
Tyra	500	G. Rae	Geelong	London	1 Sept
St. Louis	535	C. Davis	Geelong	St. Kath.	9 Oct
Mercur	268	H. Davies	Cape G. Hope	London	Sept

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THE GRAND MILITARY MASS, AT THE CAMP AT HONVAULT, NEAR BOULOGNE, ON SUNDAY LAST.—(See Page 237.)

THE ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

The meeting of Royal personages, this week, at Boulogne, is one of the most note-worthy events of the day, in many respects. A few weeks ago a report that Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians would pay a friendly visit to the French Emperor, and visit, along with him, the Camp of the North, then forming between St. Omer and Boulogne, was looked upon by most people as an unfounded rumour What was only rumour then, is now a matter of history, and the significant fact will not tend greatly to comfort the Czar, or the King of Prussia, under their present gloomy aspect of affairs.

The Emperor of the French arrived at Calais on Saturday last from Boulogne, in order to meet the King of the Belgians, who, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had been invited to witness a series of grand military manœuvres by the army forming the Camp of the North. As the troops are commanded by the Emperor in person, it was thought that the presence of the exalted visitors would not only be regarded as a personal compliment by the French Monarch, but would have a wholesome influence on European politics by evincing the strong sympathies which bind the people of France, England and Belgium, in the course of policy pursued by the two great Powers. It was originally arranged that King Leopold should visit the Emperor of the French at Boulogne, and that the two Monarchs should there await the arrival of Prince Albert. On Thursday last, however, the Emperor received a communication from the Belgian Monarch announcing that the resignation of his Ministry would render it impossible for him to be absent from his dominions for more than a single day. The Emperor thereupon offered to come to Calais expressly to meet the King, and on Saturday the Royal interview took place.

The Emperor arrived at Calais at noon, escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers, and proceeded at once to Dessin's Hotel, which was specially engaged for the reception of the two crowned heads. A salvo of artillery announced the Emperor's arrival, and he received an enthusiastic welcome. His Majesty's visit to the Pyrenees has been of great benefit to his health, the improvement in his personal appearance since he visited Calais to witness the embarkation of the troops for the Baltic being remarked by every one. The civil and military authorities of the town were assembled in official costume at Dessin's to receive the Emperor. A deputation of *poissardes*, clad in pretty chintz dresses and black linsey-woolsey petticoats, were honoured with an interview, at which they presented a fine dish of fish. The peasant women were also admitted to an audience, and tendered a superb bouquet for the acceptance of his Majesty. A little before two o'clock another salute of artillery indicated the arrival of the King of the Belgians, who entered the town by the Dunkirk road, escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers, headed by their band. His Majesty, who was accompanied by his eldest son, the Duke de Brabant and General Comte de Montebello, was received at the entrance of the town by the authorities, and conducted, amid the cheers and *vivats* of the people to Dessin's Hotel, from the windows of which the French and Belgian tricolores floated in friendly juxtaposition. Leopold appeared gratified by the cordial welcome given him, and repeatedly acknowledged the shouts of the crowd. The Emperor had left his apartments to receive his distinguished visitors; and, when the carriage arrived, he was standing in the court-yard of the hotel, surrounded by a small suite. Upon alighting, the two Monarchs bowed, and the King of the Belgians said, "I am charmed to make your acquaintance; allow me to introduce to you my son, the Duke de Brabant. The Emperor replied by a few kindly words, and took the King and the Duke to his private room, where the three Royal personages were closeted alone for three-quarters of an hour.

About five o'clock the Emperor, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke de Brabant entered a carriage, and were driven to the harbour, where the Emperor's private steam-yacht *La Reine Hortense* was lying. This beautiful steamer, which was profusely decorated with flags, recently conveyed General Baraguay d'Hilliers and his suite to the seat

SKETCH OF A PORTION OF THE CAMP AT ST. OMER

of war in the Baltic, and is now waiting to take out the *bâton* of a Marshal of France to the successful soldier who has added another leaf to the military laurels of *la belle France*. Having inspected the cabins, which are fitted up with great splendour, the Royal party walked along the deck, where the crew were drawn up in line, the Emperor stopping occasionally to address a few questions to the men. The Royal visitors then walked to their carriages through the crowd which had assembled on shore, and whose salutations they duly acknowledged. As soon as the Emperor had left the ship, the crew ran up into the rigging and gave several hearty cheers. When the Royal party had gained their carriage, the Emperor refused to ascend first, and gave the pas to the Belgian monarch. They then returned to their hotel, where they dined together, with the members of their respective suites, the Prince de Chimay, &c.

On Sunday morning the Emperor, accompanied by his illustrious visitors, the King of the Belgians and the Duke de Brabant, arrived at Boulogne from Calais, at a quarter-past ten o'clock. The Royal party, who travelled in an open carriage, escorted by a detachment of Imperial Guards, were received with acclamations on their way to the Emperor's hotel at Capécure. After partaking of some refreshment, the Emperor conducted the King and the Prince to the site of the *bassin flottant* which it is proposed to construct. It was intended that their Majesties should assist at the celebration of a Grand Military Mass at the Camp; but the heat was so excessive that the order for the Royal carriages was countermanded, and the Royal party remained at the Imperial Hotel until the departure of the King of the Belgians, which took place on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. Nearly the whole of the population in Boulogne assembled to witness his embarkation in the Belgian mail packet, for Ostend, on his way to Brussels, where his Majesty was to preside at a Cabinet Council, at noon on Monday.

THE GRAND MASS AT THE CAMP.

A large proportion of the inhabitants, resident as well as English, left Boulogne at an early hour, *en route* to the Camp at Honvault, for the purpose of witnessing the celebration of the Grand Mass, at which it was expected the Emperor and the King of the Belgians would be present. As we have already mentioned, neither his Imperial Majesty nor his Royal visitor was there. The spectacle, however, was not the less grand on that account; indeed, it was one which the presence of Royalty and Imperial pomp could not have rendered more imposing. At eleven o'clock the whole of the troops were paraded, and inspected in from of their respective camps, and at half-past eleven they marched off to the vicinity of the chapel, which has externally one large central and two smaller side compartments, with lofty gable thatch roofs of deep pitch. The roofs are supported by poles tastefully covered with evergreens. The altar is raised some few steps above the ground, and is of course duly provided with the vessels requisite for Divine Service. The central and side roofs are ornamented with crosses and tricolour flags. At the back of the chapel is the robing-room for the priest and his attendants. When the troops arrived at the chapel, they formed in close column of companies on the front and the two sides of the altar, leaving a large open space immediately in front, for the officers in command. The visitors occupied the fourth side of the open square, and were in line with the altar. The Royal visitor was there. The spectacle, however, was not the less grand on that account; indeed, it was one which the presence of Royalty and Imperial pomp could not have rendered more imposing. 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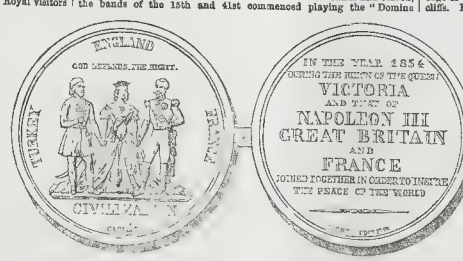
The beautiful music was hushed for a few moments, the ripple of the waters on the beach alone was heard. The sound of the bell told of the coming elevation of the Host—the non-military part of the congregation stood reverentially uncovered—the word of command, "Portez armes!" ran through the vast congregation, followed immediately by the clashing noise of the muskets; immediately after came the second order, "Armes Bras!" a third time the bell sounded, and with it was heard the "Genoux à terre!" and "Presentez les armes!" and on the instant ten thousand men had bent the knee and presented their arms in reverent homage at the elevation of the Host. Few scenes could be more interesting, or better calculated to awaken religious emotions; and the sight of the regiments as they knelt was imposing in the extreme. On one side of each of the regiments knelt the Sappers, with their long white aprons and colossal beards; and upon the other, but slightly in advance, were the gay colours and eagle of the regiment, borne by the ensign, and surrounded by a small guard of honour. The colours were drooped as the Host was raised, and remained so during the whole period of the elevation. For some minutes the whole of the troops remained kneeling.

As the bands of the 23rd and 56th commenced to perform an exquisitely plaintive *morceau*—"L'Homme en Peine"—the troops rose and remained standing at their ease. As soon as these bands had ceased, the bands of the 15th and 41st commenced playing the "Domine



MEDAL STRUCK AT THE MINT, AT PARIS, TO COMMEMORATE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

Salvum," a large number of the men singing the well-known words. At the conclusion of the ceremony the troops formed line in front of their camps, and were inspected by the General, after which they marched past in open column companies. General Renaud, who is a fine specimen of a military man, watched the troops as they defiled past with the most marked attention and keenest scrutiny. As the different regiments passed, the bands marched on one side, and remained playing during the passing of the whole of the troops.

We have engraved this magnificent scene of the Mass. The site of the altar is grand and picturesque, about twenty yards from the cliff, with a great expanse of sea, towards the English coast. The day was beautiful, the sky was without a cloud, and there was scarcely any wind. The ocean in the rear of this grand religious and military spectacle was very impressive.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The departure of one crowned head was speedily followed by the arrival of other Royal personages. The inhabitants and sightseers at present thronging the busy and picturesque port of Boulogne had scarcely recovered from their undisguised astonishment at the sudden departure of the Belgian Monarch on Sunday evening, when the guns of a battery on the Capécure side of the harbour, in the immediate vicinity of the railway station, thundered forth a Royal salute to welcome the arrival of his Majesty the King of Portugal, who, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke d'Oporto, and attended by the Duke de Terceira and a numerous suite, came into Boulogne by the Great Northern Railway, at twelve o'clock on Monday. The King and his Royal brother arrived at Ostend on Saturday evening, from Vienna; and, by previous arrangement, proceeded to Boulogne on Monday, to be present with the august visitors who honoured the Emperor with their presence. A guard of honour, composed of a company of the Imperial Guard, were in attendance at the railway station to receive the illustrious visitors. The King and his brother, on alighting from the railway, entered one of the Emperor's carriages, and, escorted by a detachment of the Guides, proceeded at once to the Hôtel Brighton. The Emperor descended to the vestibule of the hotel to meet his august guests. His Majesty welcomed the King very cordially, and conducted both him and his brother to the Imperial apartments, where they remained for some time in consultation with the Emperor.

At two o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by the King of Portugal, the Duke d'Oporto, and a brilliant staff, left the Hôtel Brighton, in five of the Imperial carriages, escorted by a detachment of the Cent Gardes—a superb corps of one hundred men selected for the especial guard of the Emperor from the finest cavalry regiments of France—to pay a visit to the Camp of Honvault, about two and a half miles east of Boulogne, on the heights overlooking the Channel. The Emperor, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke d'Oporto, arrived at Honvault shortly after two o'clock. The Imperial party were received at the entrance of the Camp by the General-in-Chief and a brilliant staff of officers. The troops had previously been drawn up in line in front of the Encampment, and when the Imperial carriages halted, the Emperor was received with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" by the soldiers. The Emperor and his Royal guests alighted for a few moments after their arrival, and walked to the edge of the cliff, from which they could distinctly observe the English cliffs. Having re-entered the Imperial carriage, the august party drove along the whole line, greeted, as they passed, by loud *vivats* from the soldiery. On arriving at the extremity of the Honvault Encampment, the Imperial carriages returned and halted about the centre; when the Emperor again alighted, and, with the King of Portugal and his Royal brother, inspected the interior of one of the clay houses occupied by an officer, and also one of the common soldiers' huts. The Emperor entered the latter with the King, and minutely explained its construction to the young monarch. While this was going on, a crowd of sightseers (many of them English) pressed somewhat closely upon their persons. The gensdarme showed some disposition to interfere for their Imperial master's convenience; but the Emperor would not permit the people to be driven back, and in the most agreeable tone gave orders that all might be allowed to approach him.

The Emperor, on re-entering his carriage, insisted, as he had previously done, on giving the *pas* to the King of Portugal, who sat throughout the day on his Imperial Majesty's right hand, with the Duke d'Oporto opposite. The troops having marched past the Imperial carriage, the Emperor left the ground, and returned to the Brighton Hotel at half-past three o'clock.

At six o'clock in the evening, greatly to the astonishment of the good people of Boulogne, the newly-arrived Potentate left Boulogne by the railway for Brussels, amid a salvo of artillery. Conjecture has been utterly at fault in attempting to account for this hasty departure, but it was confidently stated that the young King and his brother would return to Boulogne in a day or two, accompanied by the Duke de Brabant.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The reception prepared for, and the welcome given to, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proved how anxious the Emperor was to show the deep sincerity of the friendly feelings which pervade the whole French people towards their English allies, by paying the highest compliment in his power to the distinguished representative of the British Crown upon the occasion of his first visit to France under the Imperial dynasty. In order to give the reception a proper degree of éclat, several regiments of the line marched into the town at an early hour this morning from the adjoining camps, and lined the streets and bridges along the route from the Custom-house to the Hôtel Brighton.

The arrival of the English squadron had been generally announced as likely to take place about half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, at which hour the flood-tide would enable the *Victoria and Albert*, with her draught of seventeen feet water, to go alongside the quay opposite the Custom-house. The interest felt in Prince Albert's arrival did not, however, allow the Boulonnais to remain in their beds. As early as seven o'clock the pier-heads were well lined by spectators, armed with telescopes and long-sighted glasses, with which they swept the horizon to the westward, in the hope of being the earliest to give intimation of the Royal approach. Eight o'clock and nine o'clock passed, and still, although the horizon was so clear that a mere speck might have been observed on the surface of the waves, yet no sign of the squadron could be observed. Meantime, the quay became thronged with military; and all the windows and roofs of the houses opposite the harbour were filled with gaily-dressed spectators. At a few minutes after nine o'clock, several of the Imperial carriages were driven down to the Custom-house, and now the quidnuncs began to speculate upon whether the Emperor would so far deviate from his reception of the Monarchs who had previously visited him as to attend the disembarkation of the Prince Consort of England. The King of the Belgians had been received by the Emperor in the court-yard of Dessin's hotel at Calais—the King of Portugal had been welcomed at the Boulogne Railway station by the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor, who first saw the young Monarch in the vestibule of the Hôtel Brighton. The Imperial carriages were now sent to the quay unattended, and therefore it was urged the Emperor could not intend to pay a higher compliment to Prince Albert than had been previously accorded to the Sovereigns of Belgium and Portugal. The result demonstrated that the Emperor on this, as on many previous occasions, setting aside the ordinary formalities of Court etiquette, had, of his own free will, and to the evident gratification of his people, taken opportunity to pay the highest compliment in his power to the representative of the Majesty of England.

At half-past nine o'clock the first signal of the approach of the

English squadron, then distant about nine miles, was given from the pier-head. The troops were at once formed, and a large square opposite the Custom house cleared for the convenience of the disembarkation. There was very little craft in the harbour. Beyond the General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Albion*, and a vessel belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, both of which were gaily dressed, there was no naval display. The commander of the *Albion* politely devoted the desk of his ship to the accommodation of as many spectators as could conveniently be crowded together, and, from the point where she was moored, a very good view of the squadron, as it neared the harbour, was obtained. The approach of the *Victoria and Albert* having been communicated to the Emperor at a quarter past ten o'clock, his Majesty left his hotel in an open barouche, drawn by four superb English horses, for the quay. The Emperor was escorted by a detachment of the Cent Gardes. His Majesty was received with loyal manifestations along the line of route, the troops joining the popular outbursts with loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." On arriving opposite the Custom house the Emperor alighted, and was received by the officers of the staff, and by the *entire* and municipal authorities of the town. Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, French Foreign Minister, and other distinguished notabilities, were present. The *Victoria and Albert* was now distinctly visible, with her stern well set in the mouth of the harbour. The Emperor, separating himself from the officers of the staff now advanced to the edge of the quay, and with great apparent interest, watched the approach of the English Royal yacht His Majesty remained in this position for some minutes, and almost until the *Victoria and Albert* had been brought up alongside the quay. As the ship neared the Custom house, the fine band of the Imperial Guard played the English National Anthem, and the voices of the populace rose loud and shrill above the roar of a Royal salute which thundered forth from the heights above the town, from the moment the yacht entered the harbour until she was finally moored. The Prince Consort stood upon the main-deck, attired in the full uniform of an English Field-Marshal, and watched with evident interest the brilliant reception prepared for him. His Royal Highness was attended by the Duke of Newcastle, General Lord Seaton, the Hon. Charles Grey, Captain Du Plat, and other officers of distinction, in full uniform. At the same moment the Emperor and the Prince recognised each other, and exchanged salutes by raising their hats to each other. As soon as the Royal yacht had come alongside, a handsome gangway, covered with green cloth, and decorated with gold fringe, was thrown across from the quay to the deck of the vessel. The Prince Consort instantly stepped ashore on to the quay, where the Emperor, who advanced with much cordiality of manner to welcome his Royal Highness. The Emperor and the Prince, uncovered at the same moment, and the next instant the hand of his Imperial Majesty was warmly clasped by Prince Albert.

A few kindly words of welcome to the French territory were addressed by the Emperor to his Royal Highness, who was introduced upon the quay to Lord Cowley, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and other distinguished personages there assembled. The Emperor then led the Prince to his carriage, and insisted upon his Royal Highness entering first. The Prince did so, and took the left-hand seat; but the Emperor following, insisted upon his Royal Highness occupying the seat of honour upon his right hand. Prince Albert raised his hat, in recognition of the Imperial courtesy, and the Royal carriage drove off amid loud manifestations of French and English loyalty, the British cheers and French *vivats* contending for supremacy, until the Imperial carriage was out of sight.

The Emperor and the Prince Consort alighted at the Hôtel Brighton, at half-past ten o'clock, and remained there in close conference during the day. At four o'clock his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness and a brilliant suite, left the Hôtel Brighton, on horseback, to pay a visit of inspection to the Camp. The route was through the town and along the Calais road to Ambleteuse, at which point the Imperial party entered the Camp. After having made a minute inspection of this Camp, the Emperor and the Prince, accompanied by their respective suites, and attended by a brilliant staff of officers, rode along the whole line extending from Ambleteuse, by Wymereux, to Hermelet, a distance of more than seven miles. The troops were all drawn up in line, and as the Emperor passed along, the band of each regiment played a few bars of the English National Anthem. His Majesty was mounted on a superb dark chestnut charger; the Prince Consort riding a bay charger, of great beauty. The Emperor and the Prince rode alongside each other, and were followed by Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, Lord Seaton, and a host of distinguished officers. The escort was composed of a detachment of the Guides—three squadrons of Cent Gardes and three Life Guardsmen forming the respective body guards of the Emperor and the Prince Consort. The people were out in great numbers, and received both the Emperor and the Prince with the greatest enthusiasm. It was half-past six o'clock before the Emperor and the Prince returned to their hotel.

The Emperor addressed the following proclamation to the Army of the North:—

Soldiers,—In coming to take the command of that Army of the North, a division of which has so recently distinguished itself in the Baltic, I ought already to address you in the names of France, for you have now for two months gaily supported the fatigues and privations inseparable from a similar agglomeration of troops.

The formation of camps is the best apprenticeship to war, because it is the faithful image of war, but it will not profit all if the reasons of the movements to be executed are not brought within the comprehension of every soldier.

A numerous army is obliged to divide itself in order to subsist so that it may not exhaust the resources of a country, and yet it ought to be able to reunite itself promptly on the field of battle. Here is one of the first difficulties of a great concourse of troops. Every army (said the Emperor) that cannot reunite itself in twenty-four hours upon a given point is an army badly placed.

Ours occupies a triangle of which St. Omer is the apex, and of which the base extends itself from Ambleteuse to Montreuil. This triangle has a base of eight leagues upon twelve of height, and all the troops can be concentrated in twenty-four hours upon any point of the triangle whatsoever. These movements can be effected with facility if the soldier is accustomed to march as he carries with ease his provisions and ammunition if each *chef de corps* maintains on the march the several distances—if the different columns which direct themselves by different routes have well reconnoitred the ground, and never cease to maintain a communication with each other—in fine, if each army does not obstruct the march of the other, notwithstanding the immense abundance of a great number of horses and vehicles. The troops once arrived at the place indicated, it is necessary that they should understand each other, that they should protect themselves by a military position, and bivouac.

This is what you are about to be called upon to put in practice. Without at present speaking of the engagements and manœuvres of military tactics, you see how all is linked together in the art of war, and how much the most simple detail must contribute to the general success.

Soldiers, the experience and habits whom I have placed at your head, and the devotion which animates you, will render the command of the Army of the North easy to me. You will be worthy of my confidence, and, if circumstances should exact it, you will be ready to respond to the appeal of our country. NAPOLEON.

Boulogne, Sept. 2.

(*Continued in the Number published with the present Supplement*)

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN LIVERPOOL.—Most of the invitations have been accepted, the guests comprising many distinguished noblemen, and others eminent in various branches of the arts and sciences. Amongst the nobility may be enumerated the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Harrowby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton, Sir Robert Inglis, Lord Londesborough, and Lord Rosse, Lord Enniskillen, &c. The list of eminent men who are to take a prominent part in the proceedings includes Sir R. Murchison, Dr. Neill Arnott; Professors Forbes, Stokes, Owen, Graham, Phillips, Latham, Miller, Balfour, Faraday, and Baron Powell; Colonel Sykes, Colonel Sabine, and Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh. A number of distinguished foreigners have also signified their intention of being present. These include M. Fornari, the discoverer of the operations of the great pendulum; Professor Dové, the most eminent meteorologist of the present day; M. Quetelet, of Brussels; Mons. de la Fosse; Mons. Dubocq, and the Abbé Maignot. The Geological Section will include almost every eminent geologist living, namely, Murchison, Sedgwick, Buckland, Sir C. Lyell, Jukes, Phillips, Bowerbank, and Ramsay. The conversazione in St. George's Hall, at which all the distinguished guests are expected to be present, will probably be the most brilliant affair that ever took place in Liverpool.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC BY A LADY.—There has been another ascension of Mont Blanc—the third this season. It was successfully performed on the 21st ult. by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, the latter being (since Mlle. d'Angeville, in 1838) the first lady that has ventured on this very trying expedition. The intrepid tourists were saluted by the inhabitants, on their return to Chamouni, by loud acclamations and a discharge of firearms.

THE NEW PENNY BILL STAMPS.—The new penny bill and note-stamps will not come into force until the 10th of next month. They commence at 1d. to £5, 2d to £10, and so on progressively, and nothing is to be charged for the paper under £100 stamp.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. III.

FIFE—ABERDEEN.

COMFORTABLY seated in the centre compartment of the centre carriage of the train formed at Burntisland to receive the passengers from Edinburgh, whose destination is St. Andrews, Dundee, Perth, or Aberdeen, we have ample time allowed to observe some of the peculiarities of the people among whom we are now journeying. The first thing that strikes the eye as characteristically different from the activity, and frequently unnecessary bustle, at a railway station in England, is the perfect composure that prevails here. It is not morosemess, it is not sulkiness of temper, nor indifference to duty, that gives to every official employed, and to almost every passenger carried, a certain air of cool complacency. There is no hurry in their movements; the action is precise, and the step measured. They move to and fro as if duly impressed with the magnitude of their several responsibilities. There is no offensive assumption of superiority on the part of the superintendent over the inspector, the inspector over the porter, or the porter over the lamplighter. While each keeps his place, and faithfully performs his duty, there evidently exists the best understanding among them, as exhibited in the friendly familiarity of their intercourse. Jackson does not shout for Brown; Brown does not bully Smith; Smith does not scold Jones in a tone of real or affected authority; but Jemmy addresses Robert, Robert speaks to Sandy, and Sandy talks to Johnny, in the friendliest tone of pleasant kindliness. In England, men are generally addressed by their surnames, which produces the effect of authoritative command. In Scotland, the Christian name is commonly used, and orders and instructions from superiors to inferiors sound, to the uninitiated, like asking a personal favour. There is in this probably some slight remains of the family feeling, or close association, which has ever prevailed in this country. In her days of danger it was her strong defence, in times of prosperity, her chief pride. There is everywhere observable the peculiarity which quaintly characterises their houses, where only one family lodges under one roof; they are "self-contained," as contradistinguished from the large houses where one flat or floor is occupied by a family, and seven flats (a singular term, but not applicable to the people), or seven families, may be covered by one roof. Although all must enter at the same outer door, and ascend the same general stair, yet, basement is considered beneath the observation of the ground-floor. Ground-floor may hold no intercourse with flat number one; while flat number one may be wholly ignorant of the physiognomical lines that distinguish the occupant of flat number two; and so on until you reach the uppermost flat, which, although the loftiest, is esteemed the lowest.

Our travelling companions are of the fair sex—quiet, gentle, unaffected, yet self-contained. There are secrets to tell, and they whisper pleasantly; appointments are to be made, and they are pleasantly arranged and duly noted. There are dresses worn by stranger-new to their fancy, and they must be scanned and criticised, not with the slighest approach to impertinence, yet with that laudable curiosity and thirst for knowledge which is said to be a prominent quality in the female mind. An American lady would, without hesitation, tell you that she admires the colour, shape, and style, of the beautiful bonnet, ask the name of the maker, and inquire the cost. The Scottish lady observes and thinks. Nevertheless, it is not particularly pleasant to raise your eyes from your vain endeavours to solve the "Bradshaw" puzzle, and find yourself being quietly measured from top to toe. Were we sure of approbation being the verdict we might feel comparatively comfortable; the uncertainty makes us miserable.

We everywhere observe the unmistakeable satisfaction with which the Scottish people pride themselves in having given, although remotely, an Empress to France. The well known style in which that distinguished lady lifts the hair from the forehead is all the rage among the young ladies who, fashionably attired, promenade the sandy beach of the popular watering-place. To some it is most becoming; but, when you find it associated with thin cheeks, high cheek-bones, and a forehead rather masculine, I must confess it says little for the taste of the wearer; and good taste in dress is a prime accessary to women, as it indicates, more accurately than words can describe, the well-ordered and properly-trained mind.

The long delay in starting, and the sleepy pace at which we are progressing, have kept us longer in the meshes of national peculiarities than we intended; but here is the lovely town of Kirkaldy, famed as the birthplace of Adam Smith. Why it is called a town would puzzle a St. Andrew's doctor to explain What constitutes a town is necessarily a preliminary that would require to be settled. If a row of irregularly-built and irregularly-placed houses, of all sorts and sizes, as if a shoal of antediluvian monsters had crawled from the ocean and become petrified on the spot where the instinct of each led it to repose, may be called a town, then Kirkaldy is a town—ay, and has churches too, and a pleasant aspect towards the sea; and, we doubt not, a pleasant enough place to spend a few hours in annually.

We are not surprised that Fife folk should be proud of their county—or kingdom, as they exultingly proclaim it. Delightfully undulating on the surface, pleasant streams, fertile valleys excellently cultivated, and numerous lakes and waterfalls, with an abundance of wood, make up landscape pictures most agreeable to look upon. Talking of pictures, here was David Wilkie born; and, probably, of all the great-men-producing counties of Scotland, few, if any, have given more to the roll of fame than this kingdom of Fife. If railways have their annoyances they have also their advantages even for the tourist who desires to see everything. If the hoped-for prospect from the summit of a hill is cut off by an impertinent cutting, the glens and valleys are pleasingly revealed from the accommodating elevation of a high embankment; and matters, on the whole, are balanced and adjusted.

The evening begins to close, and we must close with a slight sketch of Aberdeen. We have contrasted London and Edinburgh; we may now contrast Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Edinburgh is learned, quiet, and sedate; her seaport is so far removed from her midst, that her streets are undisturbed by the nocturnal bluster of emancipated seamen. Aberdeen is also learned—how learned, let the distinguished men who have been students there tell; let the innumerable host of poor Highland lads who have been there educated gratuitously and equipped for the struggles of life, in the army, on the sea, and in the colonies, tell. But she needs not this: her hardy sons, her dauntless seamen, her enterprising merchants, tell to the civilised world the glory of Aberdeen. She has, also, her seaport; her seaport is her power, and her seamen are rolling everywhere, with gait peculiar to their profession. Aberdeen is a unity, and cannot be divided without injury to the rest. Her various parts commingle, apparently incongruously, yet work up a perfect harmony. The stone of which Edinburgh is built is of a perishable nature, and rough on the surface, so that dust and soot adhere to it, and give it an air of age and unsubstantiality. But Aberdeen, constructed of blocks of granite, seems destined to endure for ever, while every storm of rain cleanses the houses from all external impurities; they look as if insensible to the effects of age. We by no means desire to express ourselves so as to make it appear that such are the differences and destinies of the cities, we only describe what externally impresses a stranger—the one looks evanescent, the other permanent.

Aberdeen may well be likened to Boston, the chief city of Massachusetts. The Pilgrim Fathers at first intended to settle in Virginia, where the fertility of the land was undoubted; but their course was over-ruled, and they landed in Cape God, on the stern, inhospitable shores of New England, where chiefly rocks and water abounded; yet by the aid of that water and out of those rocks they have raised people the hardiest, wealthiest, and most intelligent of that—educationally considered—highly-favored continent. So, also, Aberdeen—her rocks have become her wealth, her waters her abundance. Great knowledge and indomitable perseverance have split and carried her rocks everywhere to form the pathways of the crowded cities of England; giving rise to the saying that the produce of her industry is kicked, spurned, and trodden under foot. Her harbour is fine, though its approach is dangerous; and Britain has not a nobler street than the Union-street of Aberdeen.

Those who delight in watching the progress of skilled labour, cannot fail being gratified by a visit to the granite-works of Mr. Macdonald, where gigantic blocks of stone are, by the power of steam, sawn asunder with the facility of a log of timber, though the progress is somewhat slower. Columns for the halls of public buildings and ornamental structures seem chiefly to engage the attention of a large body of workmen. Here was cut and supplied the pedestal for the memorial to poor Tom Hood. There is now in progress a family tomb for an English nobleman, to be erected near London. "But," said the workman, "they're no to be buried in the yirth, they're to be laid on stane shelves inside." "It matters little," said we; "some people are shelved, and some shelve themselves; better be shelved after than before death." "Deed, yes," rejoined our appreciating friend, as he dropped his chisel for a moment to regale himself with a pinch of snuff. One of the wise arrangements at these interesting works is, that they are freely open to all visitors, without fee and without ceremony, and we understood that the workmen have instructions to answer civilly all questions, and render ample information on any point that may be desired. In all our wanderings—and they have been many—we have never been more gratified than we were with these works of Mr. Macdonald, whom we know not, and to whom we are personally unknown. RAMBLER.

LINES,

ON READING AN ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF THE PRISON HORRORS AT BIRMINGHAM, AND LORD DUDLEY STUART'S REPORT OF THE STATE OF OUR HOSPITAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE, IN THE "TIMES," FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1854.

[Lord Dudley Stuart said, that anything so disgraceful as the present state of the hospital at Constantinople he could not conceive. The noble Lord here read a statement made by a medical gentleman at Constantinople descriptive of the condition of the hospital, and the insufficient accommodation afforded to the sick. He (Lord Dudley Stuart) had gone over the hospital, and was shocked to find that the description given did not exceed the reality; and the unfortunate seamen who were the inmates of the place were obliged to pay an enormous sum (he was told at Constantinople between £5 and £6 a month, while they were only receiving £3 a month wages.) The French hospital at Constantinople presented the greatest possible contrast to the English hospital; and, both by day and night, the sick were carefully attended to by those estimable women the Sisters of Charity, and paid one-third of the amount exacted from the English seamen in the British hospital. The hospitals in Constantinople for the use of the Turks were magnificent buildings, both for the military and for civilians of all ranks. He found the same to be the case at Adrianople. When he found these infidels acting in this noble way he felt shame at the contrast which the hospitals of this great Christian (?) country presented. He begged to express a hope that the noble Lord the President of the Council would communicate upon this subject with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, so that this monstrous evil might be immediately corrected.]

I AM most thankful that Thy truth lies deep—
Too deep within my soul for aught of earth
To shake or to disturb. Yet I could weep
That we, who ought to bless Thee for our birth
In this free Gospel-lighted isle, in deeds
Are darker than those lands whose erring creeds
We must condemn. Whence is it, Lord, the tree
That promises so fair should blighted be
From crown to root,
Save here and there a shoot,
To show what might be, were the sap Divine
Suffered to flow through all, and bear its fruits Divine.

Our sick, our wounded! Lord! oh! can it be
That those who battle on the stormy sea,
Or lie untented on the gory plain,
Exposed to all the dangers, dread, and pain
Of warfare, should no fitting hospice find,
No righteous mercy, and no ministering kind;
While those we judge in error, can pour forth
On their poor sick the hand and heart's rich worth
Of human love, and heavenly sympathy!

O Lord my God I fear me that the cry
Of sin and cruelty on every side,
The frightful thirst for gold -the dreadful tide
Of blasphemy—the foul inebriate flood—
The mothers' hands steeped in their infants' blood—
The holy Sabbath startled by the din
Of wordly traffic and each desecrating sin—
The prison horrors, where the poor child, doomed
For venial fault, comes forth, alas! full plumed
In vice's every dye, or tortured, seeks an end
To life, without a hope, a God, a help, a friend!
I fear me that the cry
Of all these monstrous things
Must reach Thy throne on high.
The sorrowful sighing of the prisoners, Thou hast said,
Shall not come up for ever; nor the stings
Of cruelty and vice be alway unrepaid.
Therefore, I fear me for this land—
Fear that thy justice-guided hand
Must find us out: that the dread, guilty Past
And Present shape a Future forth
We may not brave unshrinkingly.

Oh, my poor country, I had hope for thee!
Hope that the vengeance which must come at last
On Earth's corruption might, by the great worth
Of good men's prayers, have been turned off from thee
But now I fear,
And the sad tear
Of dread foreboding dims the eye,
Which yet is lifted up on high.
Let me pray on, oh, God!
Let me pray on, nor faint; the uplifted sword
Thou yet mayst sheath. Oh, stay Thine hand!
Bid Thy Destroying Angel spare our land!
"Strike Thou our lintels!" with the precious blood
"Sprinkle our door-posts!" Let the fiery flood
Of thy great wrath sweep not our doomed way!
But let us stand unharmed before Thee in that awful day!

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLVERS BUSH.—That last sent shall be considered. Of the former, one only is presentable. B. W. F. Is good enough, in future, to write the initials of the pieces—as, W K, for White King; B K, for Black King, &c. Your present mode of representing the men gives a great deal of trouble, and leads to many mistakes.

J. P., Dalston.—It shall be examined one more.

SECRETARY. Our Problems must be more difficult or amateurs are too industrious, for we certainly receive much fewer correct Solutions than formerly.

B., Leamington.—The game between Lord Lyttelton and Mr W. England are piquant and pleasant enough. They shall be inserted shortly.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 548, by S. S., Munro, Rob-Roy, P. T. W., Ernest, Kris, S. P. Q. R., Fabx and Perseus are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 550, by J. P. Dalston; S. D., M. P., Hull, Major, Phillip, are so too.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by S. S.; J. P., Falkx, K. H., and Norwich are correct. All others are wrong.

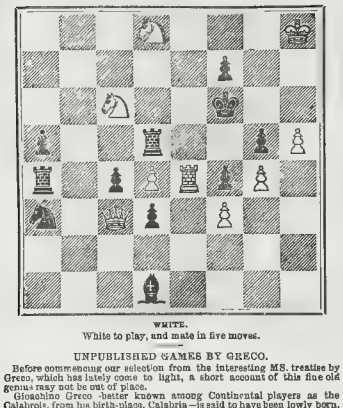
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 550

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th	P takes B (ch) (best)	3 K to Q R sq	B to Q 3rd
		4. P to K 4th	P to Q B 7th
2. K takes B (best)	Kt to Q B 8th (ch) (best)	5. R to Q 8th	Any move
		6. Kt or B mates.	

PROBLEM No. 551.

By B. W. F.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

UNPUBLISHED GAMES BY GRECO.

Before commencing our selection from the interesting MS. treatise by Greco, which has lately come to light, a short account of this fine old genius may not be out of place.

Giocchino Greco -better known among Continental players as the Calabrois, from his birth-place, Calabria—is said to have been newly born, and to have owed all his success in life to his skill at Chess. His remarkable aptitude for the game induced a celebrated amateur, Don Mariano Marano, to take him home; and, under such tuition, Greco improved so rapidly that he was accounted almost a rival of his master.

He subsequently went to Paris and London; and, in the former city, earned golden honours, by defeating the Duke de Nemours, M. Arnaud, Chaumont and La Salle, the chief players of France in that day. In the *Mercure Galant* of June, 1683, the following complimentary effusion is addressed to Greco:—

A peine dans la Carrière
Contre moi tu fus lu ver,
Que par la docte cohorte
Tous mes pas te furent lus;
Je vois des que tu t'avances
Cette toute vera def ences
Tomber tous mes e'anpi ons:
Lan : mes feints ton vas ze,
R. i. Chevs ier, fire si Serre
Sont ne n'est que tes Pions.

These lines were probably written at the time of his death; since, if the date given by Twiss is correct, he must have been between eighty and ninety years old in 1683. He is reputed to have realised a good fortune, and to have died in the East Indies at a very advanced age. His celebrity was undoubtedly great, and seems to have been lasting, for Bayle has thought him worthy of a place in his "Dictionary," wherein he says "Giocchino Greco played Chess so skilfully that it cannot be thought strange that I consecrate to him a little article. All who excel in their profession to a certain degree, deserve that distinction. This player did not find his match anywhere; he went to all the Courts in Europe, and signalised himself there, at Chess, in a most surprising manner," &c. Greco's work was originally written in Italian, probably about 1618 1639; but it does not appear to have been printed for many years. The first edition we have any knowledge of is an English translation of 1656. This is less complete than the French Edition, 1669, from whence all the modern editions, including that published by Lewis, in 1819, are taken.

Of the originality and genius of Greco's Treatise there can be but one opinion. He has many faults—want of soundness being his greatest; but he exhibits more imagination than almost any of the old writers, either of Italy or Spain; and his book has an attraction for the student, independently of the fresh fancies with which it is imbued, from the games in most cases being carried out to the very end; so that we play them over not as a task, but with the zest one feels in going through games which have been actually contested.

The following specimens of the King's Gambit afford a good idea of Greco's manner, and have never, we believe, been published in any translation of his book:—

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th (a)	8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	9. P takes Kt P	K B takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd (b)	10. R to K R 6th	Q B the K Kt P
4. P to Q 4th	B to K R 5th (ch)	11. R takes B	B takes Kt (d)
5. K to B sq	B to K Kt 4th	12. R takes Kt (ch)	R takes R
6. P to K K 4th	B to K R 3rd	13. Q takes B	
7. P to K Kt 4th (c)	P to K Kt 4th	And Black has won a Piece.	

(a) The opening moves of this game are given as follows in the MS.: "Giocando il nero la pedina di sua re 3. casa, il bianco fara il simile il nero giuochera la pedina di sua alfiere 2. casa, il bianco pigria la pedina contraria con la pedina di sua re, il nero giuoca il suo alfiere alla 4. casa dell' alfiero di sua donna, il bianco fa il proprio il suo alfiere a 4. di suo re."

(b) A most of Greco's games at this opening the Queen gives check here as in the present day.

(c) It must be borne in mind, that, according to the Italian school of play, a Pawn can pass an adverse Pawn (passar battaglia) without being liable to capture.

(d) In a variation Greco makes White take the Rook with his Queen at this moment, and pursues the game thus:—

11.	Q takes R	13. Kt takes K R P	
12. Kt takes Q	B takes Q	Winning a Piece	

(King's Gambit.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. Q takes K B P	P to Q 3rd
2. P to K 4th	P takes P	9. Castles, K to K R sq & K to B sq (b)	P takes Kt
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	10. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	11. Q takes Kt	Q takes Q
5. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	12. R takes Q	B to K Kt 2nd
6. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to his sq (a)	13. R to K B sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Q takes P	K to K B 3rd	14. Kt to Q R 3rd	

And Greco dismisses the game as in Black's favour; but his opinion is questionable.

(a) In the only game of Greco's at this opening published, the second player now moves K to his 3rd, and the attack then proceeds with great spirit as follows:—

6.	K to his 3rd	13. Q takes B (ch)	K to his sq
7. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Kt	14. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to his 2nd
8. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	15. Castles	Q to K sq
9. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	16. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to his 3rd
10. Q B takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd	17. R to K B sq (ch)	K takes R
11. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	B to K B 3rd	18. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q 4th
12. P to K 5th	B takes B	19. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)	

And wins in a few moves.

(b) The present and several other instances of Castling in the MS. before us tend to disprove the long-received opinion that Greco Castled only in the way now generally adopted in all parts of Europe, except Italy. The truth appears to be, that he, like all other players of the time, Castled according to the usages of the country he was playing in; but the translators of his work in England and France deemed it advisable to publish only games wherein Castling from one corner at all, or in which the operation is effected in the fashion then prevalent in those two countries. In the series of papers on Mediæval Chess, by Sir Frederick Madden and Mr. Hamilton, this and other fallacies concerning the old Chess masters, we have reason to know, will be fully exposed and corrected.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BELSIZE HOUSE.

THE artists who met, during last summer, at University College, to consider what steps should be taken to preserve Hampstead Heath, and the neighbouring grounds, in their present order, for the purpose of art-study, confined their attention, apparently, to the proposed measure for enclosing the Heath. They did not seem to be aware that a very considerable revolution was about to take place in one of the most beautiful parts of the immediate neighbourhood of Hampstead, by the contemplated destruction of Belsize Park. Last autumn, the furniture, paintings, and books at Belsize House were brought to the hammer, preparatory to the pulling down of the mansion, and the leasing of the noble park to such Londoners as may wish to retire from the smoke and bustle of the town to that pleasant, airy suburb, rendered classical by the famous spirits by whom it has been inhabited during the last two centuries. Sir Henry Vane, Sir Richard Steele, Mark Akenside, Coleridge, Joanna Baillie, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, Hazlitt, and Lamb are a few of the celebrities whose names have been associated with that delightful upland district, as residents, or frequent visitors. It was from his secluded dwelling among the pleasant lanes of Hampstead that Leigh Hunt, while editor of the *Examiner*, in its earlier days, was transferred, by the harsh mandate of judge-made law, to Surrey gaol, for calling the Prince Regent "an Adonis of fifty;" and from that prison he addressed the following—and many another—beautiful sonnet to his favourite haunts:—

Sweet upland! to whose walks with fond repair,
Out of the western slope, I took my rise,
Day after day, and on these feverish eyes
Met the moist fingers of the bathing air,
If health, unearned of thee, I may not share,
Keep it, I pray thee, where my memory lies.
In thy green lanes, bro an dells, and breezy skies,
Till I return, and find thee doubly fair.

Belsize Park, which is now being broken up, and will soon be converted into a London-surburban-villa district, with its fine modern church, its pretentious tavern, and all those other parasitical edifices which grow up so rapidly in such a locality, is only a small remnant of the ancient manor of Belsize. At one time, as we learn from Park's *History of Hampstead*, the manor extended all the way down to Kentish Town, including the beautiful slope on the right hand as you ascend Haverstock Hill, which commands so fine a view of Highgate, one of the most picturesque villages in England, in spite of its nearness to the "Fog-Babylon." Antiquarians have found notices of the "manor of Belses, near Hamstead," as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century; but there are not many particulars regarding any of its residents, till we come down to a later period. In the reign of Henry VIII., a Sir Armigall Wade, Clerk of the Council to that monarch, resided at Belsize House: and at a later period, his son, Sir William, who was Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards Ambassador to Spain, lived there also. Old Gerard, who was at that time gardener to Lord Burleigh, was in the habit of botanising in that locality. In describing the *habitat* of botony with white flowers, he says, "I found it in a wood, by a village called Hampstead, near unto a worshipful gentleman's house (one of the Clerks of the Queen's Council, called Mr. Wade), from whence I brought plants for my garden." Belsize was afterwards the seat of Thomas Lord Watton, whose eldest daughter and co-heir married Henry Lord Stanhope, son of the first Earl of Chesterfield. The estate, which is held under the Church of Westminster, continued in the hands of the Chesterfield family till 1807, when the lease was sold to Thomas Forsyth, Germain Lavie, Thomas Roberts, and James Abel, Esqrs., in separate lots—the latter holding that portion which contained Belsize-house and park. The house, which was taken down last autumn, was a modern edifice, having been built on the site of the old mansion about the latter end of last century. Among other tenants who have lived there during the present century the most noted was the Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham. The last tenant was Mr. Palmer, of Bedford-row.

OLD BELSIZE HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD.—FROM A PRINT OF THE TIME.

The most famous portion of the history of Belsize was the twenty-five years, commencing in 1720, the year of the South Sea scheme, and ending in 1745, the year of the Rebellion. During the whole of that time it appears to have been the most famous place of public entertainment in the neighbourhood of London; indeed, it must have been much better patronised by the nobility and gentry of that age than any of our public places of entertainment of a similar description at the present day. In *Read's Journal*, July 15, 1721, we read that—

Last Saturday their Royal Highnesses the Prince (afterwards George II.) and Princess of Wales dined at Belsize-house, near Hampstead, attended by several persons of quality; where they were entertained with the diversion of hunting, and such others, as the place affords; with which they seemed well pleased, and at their departure were very liberal to the servants.

From a broadside, without date, but which is understood to have been published about the same period, we take the accompanying view of the mansion, said to have been erected in the reign of Charles II., and also the following placard:—

BELLSIZE HOUSE.

These are to give Notice that Bellsize is now opened for the whole season, and that all things are most commodiously concerted for the Reception of Gentlemen and Ladies, the Park, Wilderness, and Gardens being wonderfully improved, and filled with variety of birds, which compose a most Melodious and Delightsome Harmony. Every Morning at Seven a Clock the Musick begins to play and continues the whole Day thro'; and any persons inclined to walk and divert themselves in the Morning may as cheaply breakfast themselves there on Tea or Coffee, as in their own Chambers. And for the convenience of single Persons or Families, who reside at Hampstead, there are Coaches prepared to ply the 2 places, which, by the least notice given, shall attend at their lodgings or Houses for sixpence per Passenger; and for the Security of his Guests, there are 12 stout Fellows completely armed to patrole betwixt London and Bellsize, to prevent the Insults of Highwaymen or Footpads which may infest the road.

The latter sentence would sound rather strange in a Cremorne-garden handbill of 1853; but highwaymen and footpads were to be found on all the roads round London in those days. The papers of that time contained frequent proclamations, offering a reward of £100 for taking any highwayman within five miles of London or Westminster; and "a pardon to any accomplice who should discover and apprehend such highwayman." The satirical poem called "Bellsize House," published about two years after the opening of the place as a public garden, throws ridicule on the patron announcement, and even questions whether the men appointed to protect the visitors would not be the worst aggressors:—

Assuring them that thirty men shall be
Upon the road for their security:
But whether one half of the rabble guard
(Which at t'other half's *asleep on watch and ward*)
Don't rob the people they pretend to save,
I to the opinion of the reader leave.

It appears to have been a place of resort for people of all classes. There was no charge for admission, the proprietor trusting solely to the profit he derived from the refreshments furnished. Certain days of the week, however, were set apart for visitors of quality, when immense crowds attended. In the *St. James's Journal* of June 7th, 1723, we read that "On Monday last, the appearance of nobility and gentry at Bellsize was so great that they reckoned between three and four hundred coaches; at which time a wild deer was hunted down and killed in the park, before the company, which gave near three hours' diversion." The amusements were not always of so innocent a character. Whatever they may have been on fashionable days, they seem to have been so rough at other times as to have provoked magisterial interference.

The *St. James's Journal*, May 24th, 1722, contains a notice that "the Court of Justices at Hickes-hall have ordered the high constable of Holborn division to issue his precepts to the petty constables and head-borough of the parish of Hampstead, to prevent all unlawful gaming, races, &c., at Bellsize-house, and the Great Room at Hampstead." From all accounts Belsize appears to have far exceeded Vauxhall, or any of our modern places of public entertainment in immorality and dissipation. The last notice we have seen relating to it is in the newspapers of 1745, in which year it is understood to have been converted into a private residence.

Those who wish to see the place before it is completely metamorphosed into modern crescents, terraces, and squares, may still have an opportunity. We are glad to learn that the beautiful avenue leading from Hampstead-hill to the house, which belonged to the place when it was open to the public, will not be cut down. It is also said that the palms will be left standing in the park and grounds as much in their present state as possible. In that case the public will derive great gain from the breaking up of the park, as it will be thrown open to pedestrians, instead of being so carefully walled and hedged round as it has been ever since we can remember.

A WINDFALL.—The late Thomas Spooner, Esq., of London (who died in 1839), went from Westmoreland, his native place, when about twenty-one years of age, to London, where he amassed a very considerable property, which, on his decease, he disposed of by a somewhat remarkable will. After bequeathing pecuniary legacies (amounting to about £25,000 in the aggregate), and also certain annuities to relatives, friends, and domestics, and devising the whole of his real estate to his wife for her life, he proceeds to say: "*I at present lease* my real estate after the decease of my said wife and the residue of my personal estate *undisposed of.*" The testator never made any future disposition thereof; and, as he was an only child, and died without child or parent, there sprang up at his death a host of claimants as heirs-at-law and next of kin, several of whom prosecuted their claims to the residuary personal estate (about £15,000) in the Court of Chancery. The claim of the two co-heirs seems to have been so well established that the formality of a trial in court was dispensed with by their opponent, Spooner consenting (on the advice of his professional adviser) to a verdict being entered in favour of Smythe's devisee and Willan, they giving a conditional promise to pay £1000 to Spooner. Thus these persons become the inheritors of real estates in several southern counties worth about £50,000.

THE WHITE RIVER IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—A letter from Cairo, 20th ult., states that M. Vaudry, the Sardinian Vice-Consul, who for several years past has established commercial relations on the banks of the White River in Central Africa, has been massacred by the tribe of the Bahris at a place called Koudokoro, near the Austrian Mission. That mission has lost the greater number of its members, but still maintains itself through the indefatigable energy of Father Knobnecher.

RUINS AT VARNA, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

VARNA AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the appearance of Varna after the conflagration described in our Journal of last week. Our Correspondent states:—

"Varna, which is one of the dirtiest labyrinths of modern times, was very nearly destroyed by the recent fire. As there was a fresh breeze blowing, the whole street of the Bazaar was soon in a blaze. Adjoining this street there are, unfortunately, three large magazines, filled with powder and shells, &c., and the danger of an explosion was imminent. Seamen from the fleet, with small fire-engines, and French and English soldiers from their camps on the hills around Varna soon swarmed into the town. Blankets were served out in hundreds and covered the roofs of the magazines, which were then played upon by the engines. In the mean time large bodies of troops were engaged in pulling down houses to cut off the progress of the fire. French and English all worked together, and on the tops of many a house were to be seen Zouaves and English sailors with their hatchets, working in the most heroic manner, and exposing themselves to the greatest dangers. Below them, in the streets, the scene was not quite so creditable to the two nations. Robbery and drunkenness prevailed among a few; but the temptation was certainly great.

"The streets were strewed in every direction with Turkish linen, bales of tobacco, cigars in thousands, pickles, brandy and wine-casks, preserved meats, bottles of beer, Turkish books, money-chests; and, worst of all, large casks of spirits, with the contents of which many a man's canteen was speedily filled. The poor Turks fled away as fast as they could, with what goods they were able to save. The Sketch shows the aspect of the town the morning after the fire; the powder-magazines are on the left. The French and English lost large quantities of grain and provisions, which had been contained in large storehouses."

BOAT ATTACK, ALAND ISLES.

THE accompanying Sketch, which we have received from an officer of the Baltic Fleet, represents a gallant affair in the Aland Isles, on the 9th ult., when H.M.S. *Gorgon*, unsupported by the fire of any other ships, cut out eight of the enemy's boats. In the gig were Captain Cracroft, and Mr. Llewellyn, Assistant-Surgeon. In the cutter, Lieutenant Michell; and in the pinnace, Mr. Royse, midshipman. The pinnace threw several shell amongst the trees; and the fire from the other boats was so well directed, that the enemy would not show themselves. In the Sketch the cutter is represented pulling in under fire of the other boats. The loss of the enemy was unknown: they fired very badly. There were no casualties on the part of the English.

IMPROVED DIETARY FOR THE RUSSIANS.—The scale of victualling the Russian prisoners of war on their arrival is to be two-thirds of A. B. allowance, except in bread, which is to be served out to them in full allowance, viz. 1lb of biscuit or 1½lb. of soft bread. Their articles of food will be as follows:—Biscuit or soft bread, sugar, tea or chocolate, oatmeal, mustard, pepper, vinegar, fresh meat daily (when it can be procured), or fresh vegetables; or salt pork, or salt beef, peas, flour, suet, and currants or raisins, when fresh cannot be procured. There are at present only three Russian fishermen on board the *Devonshire*, and they express themselves highly satisfied with their rations. They declare they eat more meat in one week where they now are than they could obtain in one month when they were at home at their avocation as fishermen, and they would be truly happy to have their families to share their present fare with them.

RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS.—The Norwegian Storthing has lately held several protracted sittings respecting an appeal to be made to the Executive for getting the common frontier of Russia and Norway fixed and settled. It has been complained that for years past Russia has been quietly encroaching on the Norwegian territory, and the Storthing demands that to this sneaking style of invasion the Government of the United Kingdom will put an end.

BOAT ATTACK, BY H.M.S. "GORGON," ON ONE OF THE ALAND ISLES.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

(The two following letters have been, by some means, considerably delayed; as will be seen by reference to our Correspondent's Letters in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 26.)

GIURGEVO, July 25, 1854.

GIURGEVO which, a week ago, contained but fifty people, daily resumes a more busy appearance. One cannot exactly say how it happens; but dwellers appear in the morning where not a soul was seen overnight. It puzzles naturalists to ascertain how certain ponds are stocked with fish. It is quite impossible to discover how such a town as Giurgevo is repopulated with men, how it recovers the inhabitants which it had lost, and how they return to their homes. Were they hidden in cellars, or in haystacks, or in fruit-trees? Lines of posts are placed across each street at night. Patrols are busy at every moment of the day; yet the

MONUMENT AT CROCE DI PETRA, AT KALOUGAREN. (SEE PAGE 243.)

people enter without being seen or questioned; they find their way into their houses, and may be seen endeavouring to introduce some order into their dwellings, which, in most instances, have not been respected by the Turks. Giurgevo has not been lucky in this respect. In 1828 the Russians destroyed the citadel on the Danube bank, and levelled the works landwards. It is now an open town, with a few main streets diverging from a common centre. When the Russians occupied Wallachia last year they took possession of Giurgevo in force, and the Turks were unable to discover a better means of annoying them than that of bombarding the town. They accordingly spent a whole day in casting projectiles of all kinds into the houses of the inhabitants, and succeeded in doing considerable damage to their own subjects, without inflicting any injury on their enemy; for, with the exception of a few generals and officers, the Russians were encamped out of reach. The Russians, however, repaid the Turks in their own coin, and sent up heavy guns into the island of Rhamadan. They thus destroyed the shipping in the Lom, a small river which forms a natural harbour to Rustchuk. The Turks did not again venture to bombard until some

THE CAMP, AT SLOBODZIE.

weeks after the commencement of the siege of Silistria, when they again threw shells into the place; the inhabitants, however, had left in considerable numbers, carefully concealing their more valuable effects but leaving furniture in many of their houses. After the abandonment of the town by the Russians, the Turks were afraid to occupy it, and strictly prohibited the entrance of the place to their soldiers; but a band of plunderers, Bashi-bozouks and others, sailed down the Danube, landed below the town, and broke open all the best houses. The Turkish soldiers afterwards entered the place, and did not spare much of the remains. Still some sort of order was maintained, and although much was broken and damaged, comparatively little was carried off by the regular troops. Enough is still left in Giurgevo to render it an acceptable place of residence; and I have abandoned with pleasure the minarets and narrow streets of the Turkish city for the broad and well-paved thoroughfares of the Wallachian town, with its brilliant little churches neatly trimmed and burnished. There is, in truth, something exquisite in the sensation of exchanging the privations of a Turkish town for the luxuries of a European one. In Rustchuk you drink water; in Giurgevo, you may, if you prefer it, drink champagne. Instead of a surly and listless Mussulman population, you fall in with people who are polite and kindly, whatever may be their real feelings towards you. One breathes a purer air too, where the streets are wide and open, and unencumbered with the mud and offal of every house; and besides, it is such a luxury to have one's wants attended to after a fashion unlike that of the Turks. A want in Turkey is not a simple thing. It embraces every detail. A dinner for instance. The meat is not to be had. It must be ordered or obtained by a note from the Governor, then it scarcely is meat in the proper sense of the word; it is a piece of flesh unartistically cut, the remains of an old and overworked ox. Then as to bread—the baker takes you aside and says, "I cannot sell you bread just now, the Governor has charge of all the ovens, and there are soldiers around, but send to me at nightfall." You send at nightfall, and obtain a small ill-baked brown loaf, with more bran and sand in it than flour, and this you are glad to get. The same difficulty is met in every detail of your wants, and when you sit down to dinner, you find that everything is detestable, at the same time that you congratulate yourself on your success in obtaining it. Contrast all this with a European meal, ordered and dispatched within the hour, in a spacious casino, with blinds and curtains, neatly ornamented. Giurvego is better than its neighbour Rustchuk, where leisure is only given to think of necessary requirements for daily existence.

It is only fair to say of the Russians that they did not

INTERIOR OF A WALLACHIAN HUT.

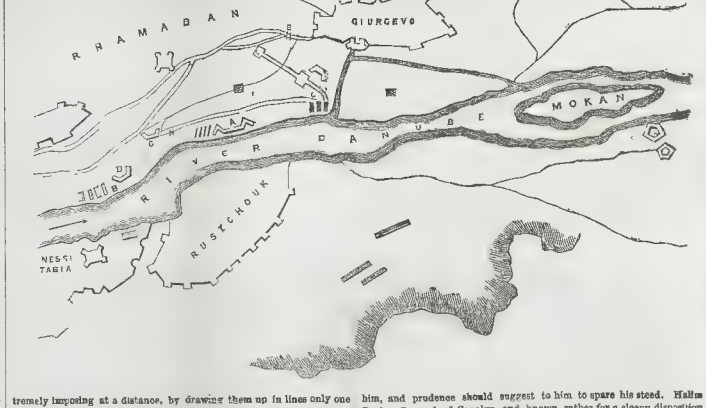
commit any act of plunder as they retired. They are, probably, too politic to do anything of the kind, although they are accused of it daily: but their object is to conciliate, not to make enemies of this population: and it would be unwise on their part to commit depredations. If the Turks do not change their habits in this respect they will add very little to their popularity amongst the Wallachians. They will give a bad example to the English and French troops, which will be probably prone to follow in their footsteps; and none but the severest punishment will be sufficient to put an end to the system. I foresee considerable difficulty in the way however. The Turks, especially the Irregulars, have been guilty of a great deal of plundering and other crimes in their own provinces. They pillaged the Dobrudja as they left it; they threw all the barley on which they could lay their hands into wells, and the grains swelling burst the masonry work. They burnt the villages up to within five miles of Schumla. They plundered the peasantry, and even travellers in the Balkans between Eski Djumma and Adrianople; and it is hardly to be expected that they will have much compunction in doing the same throughout Wallachia, unless a speedy termination is put to their propensities. Omer Pacha is very willing, and doubtless endeavours, to stop or to punish such delinquents as come under his notice; but he has a number of Pachas under him who screen the offenders, and must be supposed, on that account, to have some interest in doing so. They not only do not punish men who have been guilty of breaking every sort of law, but they assist in preventing the facts, when they have become public, from reaching the ears of the Commander-in-Chief. It is, therefore, without astonishment that I learn how seriously displeased is Omer Pacha with most of the Generals under his command. He has given vent to his feelings publicly since his arrival at Rustchuk, and accused his Generals openly of suppressing the truth in many instances, and telling direct untruths in others. He accuses them *en masse* of idleness, and complains, with justice, that Pachas sit at a distance, smoking their chibouques when they ought to be in the field of action. Hassan Pacha was the first to feel the weight of his displeasure. In addition to severe censure for the weakness of his arrangements in the affair of the 7th, he has been reproached with inaction on the day of the battle. It is a poor example for a General of Division to give, to remain at a safe distance from the enemy whilst his soldiers are led to hard fought victory by foreign officers, who have the too great complaisance to volunteer their services, certain as they are to become the first victims of a noted want of generalship. Hassan Pacha's sole occupation on the 7th inst. was to sit on the batteries of Rustchuk, smoking his pipe and now and then taking a shot across the river at a Russian with a Minié rifle. Other officers, against whom the charges were less grave, were grouped in a general accusation, that they gave a bad example to their men, who had been working hard for many days in fortifying their positions, and received no assistance or encouragement from their chiefs; who, so far from visiting or directing their efforts, were more generally inclined to take their ease in their houses at Rustchuk, taking their siestas during the extreme heats of the day. It is truly wonderful indeed that so much has been done by the Turks in the short time which has elapsed since the passage of the Danube. They have built three bridges over the small arm of the Danube, and completed the connection between Slobodjie and Rhamadan, between Giurgevo and the same island, and between Rhamadan and the insulated mound on which once stood the citadel of Giurgevo. They have levelled the batteries of the Russians on the island, and built several redoubts to check a hostile advance, in case of a defeat, either from the heights of Slobodjie or Giurgevo. They have intrenched the heights just mentioned by a series of works, the plan of which was given by our engineers, and the construction of which is so strong, that they form an almost impassable barrier to the enemy's attacks. They have intrenched a large portion of Giurgevo itself, enclosing the principal church, the quarantine and barracks in one continued line; and they had, besides, during the whole of the time they were so occupied, the arduous labour of patrolling the front before a vigilant enemy and holding the main streets of Giurgevo at night against a surprise. The soldiers have done all this with little or no assistance from forced labour of any other kind.

Regular battues have been made throughout Rustchuk and its neighbourhood to obtain labourers; and it required all the cunning of the police to discover the hiding-places of the Bulgarians. In the streets for days there was no male inhabitant to be seen, except such as were either too old or too young to serve the purpose of digging at the trenches or hauling the heavy boats along the Danube. The Bulgarians who do not serve as soldiers were unwilling to stir a hand in assisting the Turks to advance or strengthen themselves. In the house where I lived at Rustchuk, it was ludicrous to see the shifts of the young men to avoid the perpetually recurring visits of the police. The door was barred, and only opened when it was supposed that the hiders were in safe concealment. At last, one day a couple of sapeurs made their way in from behind, seized our two Bulgarians, and took them off in triumph. The result of these proceedings is evident. The Bulgarians once caught are treated roughly, and kept sometimes six days together away from home: the Turks knowing full well the difficulty of catching them once they get away. Forced labour, impressment, or any other rigorous measure of the same kind, are almost necessities in such a country as Bulgaria, the peasant being dissatisfied, and yielding only to force. As for the works which have been made here since the 7th, they are all admirable, although some of them have been somewhat criticised. The batteries on the island seem to be commanded from above, and to be of comparatively little use in the event of a repulse from Slobodjie. Now, their only object in any case is to oppose the advance of an enemy already possessed of those heights. The intrenchment above the cliffs is, however, admirable; but it is remarked of the lines within the town of Giurgevo that they enclose a part of the town only, and though the guns enfilade the streets, the houses have been left standing, and were an enemy once in possession of them, the trenches would be held with great difficulty. Perhaps it was considered that these houses might be thrown down in case of need; but before that could be done, after an alarm, the enemy would probably be in possession. It will not be long, however, before that defect is remedied by more extensive works outside the town. It is proposed to refit the old external defences of the place; and there are French engineers at work with that view. The bridge which connects Giurgevo with the Island of Rhamadan is also a feeble specimen of architecture, which excited the disapprobation of one of the Pachas. He called the builder before him, and after giving him various hard names, gave him a kick, followed by another—the patient or the subject, as medical men would say, receiving the punishment with great equanimity. A similar scene of chastisement had been enacted a few days previously, by Achmet Pacha, who dispersed the cargo of a Pacha of Artillery because he had placed his ammunition waggons under a cliff, about 300 yards from the places where the guns were to be worked. These incidents are examples of what sort of officers there are in the Turkish army, and what style of punishment is considered fit for officers who commit errors of judgment or mistakes of execution.

The materials for the erection of a bridge of boats across the Danube opposite Rustchuk, are progressing. Numerous caïques have arrived from the upper part of the Danube, and droves of oxen are employed in bringing the necessary timber to the shore. The depth of the river was ascertained a few days since by a party of English sailors, who came here from Varna to assist in the erection of the bridge. The result caused considerable astonishment. The greatest depth of the water at Rustchuk is seven fathoms, about forty-two feet. The breadth of the river is between 800 and 900 yards at the narrowest points. Our sailors, who are under command of a Lieutenant, are accompanied by Prince Leiningen, who is in our naval service, and speaks English like a born Briton. They rode into Rustchuk a few days since, accompanied by Captain Bent's company of Sappers, all mounted on pack-saddles, with the Union Jack flying in front of them. The conduct of these men has been good generally, but precautions are necessary to prevent them from indulging too freely in the cheap wine of the country. It is quite amusing to see the sailors patting the Egyptians on the cheek, and saying, "*Inglis bono*"—a sentence which the Arab repeats with great gusto, adding always, "*Moscov no bono.*" The utmost friendliness exists between them; but quarrels sometimes occur, and the sailors frequently enjoy their anger at the summary proceedings of unintelligent sentries, who detain them, and push them about more rudely than they think requisite. Copying as much as possible the habits of the country, our tars often present a ludicrous spectacle. They have abandoned cutty-pipes for chibouques, to which they fasten the largest bowls they can find. They also imitate the Turks in smoking cigarettes; but they make them of letter-paper, and about twice the size of an ordinary cigar. In the dark, when they indulge in the latter pastime, they look like small volcanoes in a state of eruption.

The camp at Slobodzie assumes every day a more permanent and military appearance. It has lost much of its first picturesqueness in consequence. The natural glacis before, and the precipitous ground behind it, form a natural position of the best kind. It was accordingly occupied before the town of Giurgevo. The soldiers having at first but few tents, rigged out all sorts of substitutes. Sticks were planted in the ground and made to support either willow boughs cut in the neighbouring island, or old Turkish carpet of various patterns and devices. Some were larger than others, but many were so slight that they merely covered the head and chest of the soldiers, leaving the rest of their body exposed. So long as the fine weather lasted, however, these temporary tents were sufficient to keep off dews and the sun; but we have had three or four remarkable thunderstorms within the last few days, which made the position of ill-sheltered men extremely unpleasant. The willow boughs and carpets are fast disappearing, and are replaced by tents. The Sketch I send you shows a portion of the camp.

The Russians have not done much to annoy the Turks since they assumed their present position. They made two reconnoissances a few days after the works of Slobodzie were commenced, but their force on this occasion did not exceed one battalion of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. They had the art to make their infantry look extremely imposing at a distance, by drawing them up in lines only one deep, simulating three battalions, where they had but one in reality. This, however, is the least of their arts. On the day of their last reconnoissance, they were followed by a party of Turkish cavalry, and Skender Bey made several dashes at them. They always eluded the pursuit, however, and no harm was done. They retired safely behind their sentries, who seemed to cover a large amount of ground. Skender Bey, who thought he might cut off one of them, charged with four or five men, and was astonished to find them holding their ground at his approach. There they stood, twenty in number, as coolly as if no enemy were in sight. The cause was soon explained; they were sentinels of straw, very ingeniously made, and entirely deceptive. One of them was brought into Giurgevo, as a curiosity, and excited no little surprise. But the Russians must have had considerable merriment watching the operations of Skender Bey, taking precautions against straw sentries as against a real enemy. There were six of these shams still standing near the Fratcschti a few days ago. The Russians are encamped on the hills above that village, and their tents and huts stretch a long way to their left at Doya. Deserters from the Cossacks state that their force at present amounts to sixteen regiments of infantry and six batteries of twelve guns. It does not seem that their cavalry is on the increase, and this seems extraordinary, if there be any truths in the accounts of augmentation of forces. In a reconnoissance made a few days since towards Fratcschti three or four squadrons of cavalry and Cossacks were all that appeared. A wood, which covers the ground in front of Slobodzie was scoured, and found to contain only a few horsemen. It does not appear that the Russians are fortifying their position. This may prove great confidence, or the intention of a future reconnoissance in force. In a reconnoissance made a few days since towards Fratcschti three or four squadrons of cavalry and Cossacks were all that appeared. A wood, which covers the ground in front of Slobodzie was scoured, and found to contain only a few horsemen. It does not appear that the Russians are fortifying their position. This may prove great confidence, or the intention of a future reconnoissance in force. We have had too little marks of the former quality in the Russians to put much faith in its existence now. I cannot help thinking that, even if peace be made at this moment, Russia will have lost, by her slowness and indecision in war a large part of that moral prestige which surrounded her for so many years of this century. The more we consider the causes of her defeats before Silistria and here, the more one becomes convinced that she has ceased to be, or never was, the power which she had the renown of being. A closer inspection of the field of battle of the 7th leads to a better appreciation of her military value than was possible before. Not only was she unable to repulse the landing of 2000 men, crossing the river at long intervals, but she was unable, for four hours after their landing, to do more than drive them from the positions which they had taken up in the interior of the island. The first movements of the Turks will be easily explained by reference to the Map I send you. The first landing, under General Cannon and Bekir Pacha, took place at A, the others at B. Both divisions made their attack on the same point. General Cannon's detachment advanced along the creek from A towards the Russian redoubt C, and was only forced back when in sight of that work. Arnold and his men took possession of the redoubt C for a moment, but were soon driven back to the redoubt D, where they were killed, together with Meynell and his detachment. They had the extreme disadvantage of fighting behind a Russian work, of which the parapets were necessarily sloping upwards towards the enemy. Their only defence was, therefore, with the bayonet. The Russians succeeded in driving out the three detachments, which landed at the upper part of Rhamadan, but they failed completely in destroying that which operated from the lower landing. In the afternoon they made no less than four combined attacks against the Turks at A. They marched their troops from the bridge (E), and whilst they lined the creek (F) with men, they directed detachments to march round and attack the Turks from two sides (G and H). Four times the Russians charged them with the bayonet and were repulsed. The Turks were under the disadvantage already noticed of fighting behind a Russian work, but they had succeded in raising parapets on the wings of the work, which were their salvation. The Russians saw at last that they could not force this point, and they abandoned the island. They had boasted that, as the plains were without fortifications the Turks would be worsted. The Turks, however, under every disadvantage of bad generalship and small numbers, drove the Russians from their redoubt, and forced them to evacuate a strong position. These are facts which cannot be denied, and which are calculated as much to diminish the prestige of Russian military power as to raise the *morale* of the troops which are opposed to it.



GIURGEVO, August 4, 1854.

On the 1st of August five regiments of cavalry, including Sadyk Pacha's Cossacks, started an hour after dawn in the direction of Bucharest. The sun rose in the plain as we issued from the woods which skirt Giurgevo, and lighted up the landscape with the pale yellow and purple hues of an Eastern morning. To the westward lay heavy banks of clouds, which in half an hour invaded the disk of the sun, and gave the promise of a pale grey day. The men were in high spirits, singing the monotonous *fioriwra* of their national airs, and a troop of about 300 Bashi-bozouks, which formed the vanguard under Skender Bey, caracoled in front, performing those familiar evolutions of which the Turk is so fond, even when he knows that a long journey lies before him, and prudence should suggest to him to spare his steed. Hafim Pacha, General of Cavalry, and known rather for a sleepy disposition than for any active qualities, commanded the expedition; while's was accompanied by Captain Symmons, R.E., Lieut.-Colonel Dien, Captains de Rouan and Jumel; Prince Stourdza, now Moolbis Pacha; General Prim, and all his aides-de-camp, including a lady neatly attired in the dress of a *sous-lieutenant*. At six o'clock we passed the village of Fratcschti, where Prince Stourdza had the chagrin of finding that the summer residence of his wife's brother, which occupies a commanding position there, had been entered and plundered by the Turks. Passing the Russian camp on the hills above Fratcschti, we descended into the valley on the other side, crossed a stream which the Russians had dammed to form a lake, and entered the village of Stanestchi. The houses in this place appeared to have been the head-quarters of the Russian staff. There were bowers of oak-branches on the shady side of the semliks; and the ground was strewed around with letters addressed to various general officers; large masses of wood for burning were stacked on the right of the village, and several hundred quarters of barley were discovered on the left, fresh taken from the ear, the remains of a stack standing at no great distance. Everything around appeared to indicate that the Russians had gathered materials around them for a permanent stay, and had made a precipitate retreat. Extensive traces of encampments were found on the hills around. Large kneading sheds, and enormous ovens dug out in the earth, bore marks of recent use, and proved the presence of a larger force upon the ground than could have been supposed from the hasty view obtained on a previous reconnoissance. A halt and slight refection for man and beast were followed by a *medjlis*, at which it was determined to leave Fetrichi—our first destination—on the right, and push along the road to Kalougaren. Advanced detachments were thrown out in front, and to the right and left, and Skender Bey, with his Irregulars, was followed by the Cossacks and the Regulars. The Cossacks were formed in single lines, the Regulars in troops, and in this order we advanced upon a plain, of which the undulating surface was covered with green crops of maize. A few peasants were to be met at considerable intervals, cutting down barley; but the feature of the moment was solitude. Now and then a hare started from under the hoofs of the flanking parties, and, crossing the road, was hunted unsuccessfully by a pack of ours, which had followed us from the village. With these exceptions, there seemed to be no living creature about the country. Presently, however, a couple of arabas, drawn by oxen, were seen before us, crossing the road at no great distance. The drivers had perceived us, and, in mortal fear, were goading

their slow-paced cattle to quicker speed, in order to avoid us. But Skender Bey put spurs to his horse, by a peremptory summons brought them to a stand. "Where are the Russians? What are they doing?" A flood of such questions followed each other, but the answers were tinged by the fears of the speakers, who appeared more ready to be off than to tell the truth. They talked with wonderful volubility, without producing anything worthy of attention or trust. The loquacity of timidity is a piteous thing to witness. I had thought the Wallachian peasant less degraded than the Bulgarian, but the two races are on equal terms as regards intelligence. Long habits of docility to feudal masters have made the Wallach as poor-hearted a fellow as the Bulgarian, under Turkish despotism. The Bulgarian is still sufficiently uncivilised to believe in the Czar: Constantinople, for him, is Czargrad—the City of the Czar. The Wallach is so far advanced as to feel that Russian domination is not a blessing; but I suspect his intelligence does not carry him much further. There is a distinctive mark about the Wallach which makes him bear a striking contrast to the Bulgarian. He allows his hair and beard to grow; and, as he never combs them, but allows them to float wildly round, they give him a savage look, which is enhanced by the white apparel which he usually wears. A calico shirt, and broad trousers of the same materials, a leather thong for a belt, a lamb's-wool cap, sometimes white, sometimes black, are the summer attire which he wears. The Bulgarian shaves his head, leaving a scalp lock similar to that of the Indians and Turks; and sumptuary laws make him wear black fur or black linen turbans; whilst his body is commonly covered with cloth trousers, and supported by broad belts of staffs round the middle. The Wallach is much more animated in expression and manner than the peasant of the other side. His features are purer and nobler, and rarely bear resemblance to the Sclavonian type of his neighbour, who usually appears with broad face, flat nose, and a skull depressed at the crown.

Leaving the Wallachs to proceed with their teams, we resumed our march, and an hour afterwards halted at a group of houses and stables forming a post station at this time, completely abandoned by man and beasts. The Turkish soldiers helped themselves to barley from the lofts, but were deprived of water by the want of ropes to a well about fifty yards deep. A few cart-loads of the necessary fluid had, however, been taken along, in anticipation of such a result, and the men did not lack either drink or food. After leaving this station, the aspect of the country began to change. At first short scrub succeeded to the cultivated fields, and then thick forest covered the ground on both sides of the road. It was an admirable place for an ambuscade, for the flanking parties were necessarily thrown off to the front; but the march was not slackened on this account, and the troops proceeded in very gay humour, the wood assuming a more picturesque appearance from the change of ground, now no longer so flat or so monotonous as before. After three hours' ride through the forest, the advance paused on the brow of a wooded hill, overlooking the river Salcsa. On the right lay the village of Croce de Petra, so called from a commemorative monument of great age, erected by Prince Michael. Before us, lay the river, more like a stagnant marsh than a running stream, and a bridge, partially burnt by the Russians in their retreat. Beyond the river—a second branch of which, once bridged, was impassable from the firing of this structure—lay the village of Kalougaren, composed of neat white houses, which were distinctly visible amongst the trees. Skender Bey, with a few men, dashed across the water below the bridge, galloped along the causeway on the other side, across the second ford into the village, but only caught a momentary sight of three Cossacks, who had already mounted and run. The streets and houses were scoured in vain for more, but no signs of them were found. Beyond Kalougaren the road appeared to wind through the forest at that point to which we had already passed; and it was not thought prudent to proceed much farther in that direction. Skender Bey accordingly returned, and soon reappeared, driving before him the few inhabitants whom he could muster together. A confused examination was made, from which very unsatisfactory intelligence was obtained, and a course was pursued which lawyers so commonly accuse each other of adopting. Instead of skilfully extracting the truth, leading questions were put to the peasants who answered altogether, so that no connected details could be obtained. Many villages, at no great distance from each other, having similar names, were confounded with each other. Budel, near Kalougaren, was ingeniously mistaken, by the questioners, for Buderchti, on the other side of the Dumbovitza, and numbers of the officers present were thereby convinced that the Russians still remain in force between the Salesa and the Argisch; whereas it was likely that the only enemy on this side the latter river were a few Cossacks. Captain Symmons offered to restore the bridges on the Salesa in two hours, which would enable the Turks to feel the ground right and left of Kalougaren; but the fears of the Pasha counterbalanced all such advice; and it was determined to return at once, the position of Croce di Petra being considered unsafe to remain in. The mount was accordingly sounded in a hurry, and after a seven-hours' ride, during which the horses had neither water nor food, the retrograde march commenced. The cavalry encamped the same night in the village of Stanceshti, many of the horses being disabled; the European officers and your Correspondent reaching Giurgevo after sunset, having ridden fifteen Turkish leagues (sixty miles), and spent sixteen hours on horseback.

The monument of Croce di Petra, of which I send you a Sketch, commemorates the victory of Prince Michael of Wallachia over Sultan Mahmoud in 1595. The Sultan sent an army of 140,000 men under the Grand Vizier Sinan Pacha, to reduce the Principality to its old obedience. For some weeks this army was unable to pass the Danube, but it at length succeeded in driving Prince Michael to Kalougaren. There a corps of Hungarians joined the Wallachian army, and raised its effective force to 25,000 fighting men. With these Prince Michael attacked the Turks, who fled across the bridge, carrying with them, in flight, Sinan Pacha, who fell into the water, and was saved only by the courage of one of his followers, a soldier named Hassan. Several other Pashas, less fortunate than their chief, were captured by the Wallachs; and Prince Michael, surrounded by his Boyards, cut off, with his own hand, the head of the chief of them, Karaman Pacha. He pursued the Turks to Giurgevo, where, in the passage of the river, they lost large numbers of men.

The monument of Prince Michael is now falling to ruin, typifying, as it were, the state to which the country has been reduced since the Wallachs lost the spirit of their ancestors.

Numerous inhabitants of Giurgevo, who come in daily from Bucharest, say that the Russians have entirely abandoned the town, and that, on the 2nd inst., the Cossacks were at the distance of two hours on the road towards the Sereth. The public records, engrossed by Messrs. Budberg and Halschinsky, were long since removed to Fokshani, and the former gentleman left Bucharest some time ago. It is only a few days since Mr. Halchinsky took his departure, which he did, I am informed, amidst the hisses of crowds who followed him out of the town. The only Ministers remaining in the Wallachian capital are Messrs Costaki Cantacuzenes, Minister of the Interior and Jean Philipesco, Minister of Finance; the rest have gone away with the Russians, who have left behind them, it is said, a considerable number of sick. The inhabitants, generally, have remained at Bucharest, and it is said that numbers of them came out towards Kalougaren on the 2nd, to meet the Turks, whom they supposed to be on their march forward. The Turks, however, had not stirred from Giurgevo. Slobodzie, which they occupy, has been made into a strong intrenched camp, consisting of 12 or 14 batteries connected by a ditch. The retreat of the Russians had rendered the fortification of Giurgevo itself unnecessary, and for this reason the works which had been commenced were razed to the ground. The bridge of boats to connect Rustchuk with the island of Rhamadan is nearly completed, and will be a splendid means of communication; the service of victualling a large army by carques being one of great fatigue and expense.

The Turks have been deeply flattered by the presentation, a few days since, of a letter to Omer Pacha, in which Queen Victoria compliments the army on its bravery in defending Silistria. The letter was presented by Captain Symmons.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE embarkation of the drafts for the 13th and 57th Regiments waiting for transport at Cork has been countermanded.

THE 21st and 63rd dépôts, now at Buttevant; and the 57th, at Limerick, will form a reserve battalion at Birr.

THE Royal Sappers and Miners have increased the bounty to men under twenty-five joining their corps to £5 15s. 6d.

ORDERS have been sent out to British North America for two companies of Artillery, now in garrison at Montreal and Quebec, to return to head-quarters at Woolwich forthwith. They are to bring with them their horses and full equipments.

THE Admiralty are advertising for tenders to be sent in on the 12th inst., for the conveyance of sundry military stores to Sydney, New South Wales, Melbourne, Jamaica, and Barbadoes.

IN consequence of cholera having broken out amongst the crew of the ship *Glen*, which received on Saturday last detachments from Chatham for conveyance to Madras, the sailing of the vessel has been postponed until further orders; and the embarkation of troops for Bombay on board the *Earl of Balcarras* has been deferred until it is reported to be in a fit state to receive by the medical authorities.

THE screw despatch gun-vessel *Arrow*, 6, Lieutenant Jolliffe, completed the repair of the defects with which she left Sheerness for Portsmouth, and went out of harbour to Spithead on Sunday. She there took her powder and shell on board, and sailed for the Black Sea it being intended, it would appear, to try the range of her Lancaster's guns and shells at the fortifications of Sebastopol rather than in the Baltic, as was at first proposed.

ANOTHER very respectable and serviceable squadron is again nearly ready for sea at Portsmouth. The majority are actually equipped, and the others are rapidly progressing. The following is the list of the ships referred to, exclusive of a number of despatch vessels, stationary ships, and tenders:—*Powerful*, 24, sailing; *Colossus*, 80, screw; *Curaçoa*, 20, screw; *Harrier*, 16, screw; *Hornet*, 16, screw; *Falcon*, 16, screw; *Medusa*, 14, screw; *Swallow*, 8, screw; *Ariel*, 8, screw; *Salamander*, 6, paddle; *Dasher*, 4, paddle; *Scaiark*, 7, sailing-brig. *Rolla*, 6, sailing-brig To the above may be added the *Wrangler* and *Beagle*, of the same class as the *Arrow*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS TO THE FORCES IN TURKEY.—Owing to the spread of the cholera among the troops at Varna, and the consequent heavy duties which have devolved upon the two Roman Catholic chaplains with our army in the East (Messrs. Wheble and Sheehan), the Government have just despatched three more Catholic chaplains to the seat of war, to attend upon the sick and dying of that religion. One of these new chaplains is a monastic of the Dominican order; the other two are secular priests. The outfits and passage of one of the three chaplains is to be defrayed by the liberality of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

THE LATE DEATH OF LIEUT. BURKE, ROYAL ENGINEERS, AT VARNA.—The body of this gallant officer was found, after the action in which he lost his life, with no less than thirty-three wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword-belt, but his sword was found hidden in one long grass close to the corpse. The ring-finger of both hands were cut off. He was seen by the Sapper who went with him fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat, six soldiers charged him: two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform, and by his white cap cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch and took a deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got into the water he was met by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through helmet and all into the brain with his sword. He was then surrounded, and while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre cut from behind, given by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body, and he fell dead, covered with bayonet wounds, sabre gashes, and marked with lance thrusts and bullet holes. The Sapper who was with him, stood by Mr. Burke till the last, but could not save him. He is now only recovering from his wound, and the effect of his exertions. A private letter, with reference to his death, says—'Poor Burke! he may be said to have prophesied his own end, and the manner of its occasion. Many is the time, with his Adams' revolver, he has in my presence loaded the several barrels, and, as one after another unerring report occurred, he would exclaim, 'There goes one, Russian there goes two, &c., &c., upon one occasion, remarked—'But suppose one of the barrels misses fire?' 'That is not likely,' replied Burke, 'it never did so yet.' 'But suppose you kill a man with each barrel, as you think you can what then?' 'Why, then,' exclaimed the heroic fellow, 'I will take to my sword and die like a man.' This was literally the case, and the advocates of second sight, perhaps, will record this as an instance of its existence."

STATISTICS OF SINGAPORE.—Two years after its establishment the fixed inhabitants of Singapore numbered 12,000; now they have risen to 70,000. In 1826 the whole population of the united Straits' settlements, Penang, Province Wellesley, Singapore, and Malacca, was but 101,500; in less than thirty years they have risen to 251,000 souls. The value of import and export trade of the 3 Straits' settlements in 1826 was four and a quarter million sterling. In 1853 it had risen, including the intermediate trade, to eight and three-quarters millions sterling. Indeed, each succeeding year, from the foundation of Singapore, exhibits a most satisfactory and marked progress. Recently the trade has been augmented at the rate of one million sterling per annum.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE KILT.—It has been remarked that the Highland regiments now in Turkey have suffered less from the cholera than the other French and British regiments in the East, and that the cases of cholera have been most numerous and fatal in the regiments wearing white trousers. The kilt of the Highlander is reckoned more favourable to health, as the fabric is porous and permits the free escape of the perspiration from the body, although it may become quite wet; but the contrary is the case with white duck trousers or other similar clothing, as when they become wet with perspiration they remain long in that state, and chill the body by their cold unpleasant feel, completely suspending perspiration; and therefore it is found judicious to use flannel belts for the troops.

CAMPHOR PRODUCING INSANITY.—No less than eight persons have been admitted into the Toronto lunatic asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where mania of it was taken it produced insanity.

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.—The total number of children attending the Berlin parochial schools, amounts to 47,000, which, taking the whole population at 400,000 souls, gives an average of one in ten actually receiving public instruction in divers schools, of which there are 185, employing 1530 teachers of both sexes. These do not include schools for the Hebrew community, whose population is somewhat over 13,000 souls

A MISCHIEVOUS WEED.—About two years ago an aquatic weed, previously unknown to the boatmen, began to spring up in a part of the Chesterfield canal, the water some little previous having become of a deep green colour. The weed spread from its starting point with amazing rapidity, and has now reached all the way between Worksop and Retford and unless something is soon done to stop its growth, the consequences to traffic must be serious. The time required to navigate a loaded boat between the two towns just mentioned is nearly double what it was a few years ago; and near to Osberton it frequently requires the assistance of two or three horses to get a boat over the worst portions. Besides being of such rapid growth, the plant, with pressure, rolls up into great heaps the size of hay cocks, so that boats are frequently brought to a complete standstill. As its stem is said to produce an immense quantity of flax like fibres, the "mischievous weed" might be converted into a useful plant.

IMPORTATION OF GERMAN TAILORS.—On Saturday morning a batch of forty-one German tailors arrived in Newcastle by the steam boat from Hamburg. They were engaged by a deputation of the employers from Newcastle, in order to fill up the places of the men now upon strike. The workmen, previous to leaving Hamburg, engaged to abjure the "Union," and very willingly agreed to the terms offered by the employers On their arrival in Newcastle they were divided amongst the different shops; and on Monday morning their English employment commenced. Another lot have engaged to come to Newcastle on the same terms, as soon as the masters require them, and if the strike should continue there will be another immigration of foreign workmen from Hamburg.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

It is said that the Emperor of the French, accompanied by Prince Jerome, will proceed on the 12th to Tourney, where they are to be received by the entire Royal family of Belgium.

Mr. Otway, Secretary to the British Legation at Madrid, has been made a Knight Companion of the Bath, in token of approbation for his conduct during the recent revolution, when he performed the duties of Charge d'Affaires.

M. de Brunnow has taken a large house at Darmstadt, and intends passing the winter at that place. It has been frequently remarked with surprise that neither M. de Brunnow nor M. de Kisseleff has returned to St. Petersburg.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has just renewed the lease of his house in that city for the whole of the winter.

The Archbishops of York and Canterbury are about to proceed against Archdeacons Wilberforce and Denison for their Popish doctrines.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin held an extraordinary public sitting on the 24th ult., to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the day when Baron Alexander de Humboldt was elected member of it. A colossal bust in marble of that illustrious man was placed in the hall where the sittings are held, in honour of the occasion.

Mr. Ouvry gave a grand dinner at Vienna on the 29th ult., in honour of Kiamil Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of Berlin.

The estate of Ury, the property of the late Captain Barclay, was sold in Stonehaven, last week, to Mr. Baird, ironmaster, Glasgow, for £120,000.

The Servian Government has purchased a suit of diamonds 2900 ducats, to be given as a present to the daughter of the Sultan, who has just been married to the son of Redschid Pacha.

Sir Edwin Landseer is at present visiting the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie, of Seaforth, at Brahan Castle. On Wednesday week, Sir Edwin, along with several gentlemen, also at Brahan Castle, enjoyed a day's sport among the favourite subjects of his pencil—the high and red deer, when five fine specimens were brought to the ground.

Madame Grisi and Signor Mario arrived in the *Baltic* at New York on the 19th ult. The Musical Fund Society had chartered a steamer to meet them with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, but the early arrival of the *Baltic* took them by surprise.

The young American Bonaparte, the grandson of Prince Jerome, by his marria e with Miss Patterson, is to please with France and his newly-found Imperial relations, that he has accepted left is of naturalization, and a commission as a Lieutenant in the French Army. His resignation as a Lieutenant in the Army of the United States has been sent to Washington and accepted.

Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, now undergoing imprisonment and hard labour in Clonmel Gaol, for an attempt forcibly to carry off Miss Boutbum, with the design of marrying her, has been superseded from the Deputy-Lieutenancy of Tipperary, in which county he holds a large estate.

Major A. D. de Wangenheim, the last of the surviving officers who served under Frederick the Great, died a few days since at Altdam, near Stettin, at the age of ninety-two.

Mr. Finney, a dentist, late of Alexandria, found a stuffed tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies which bore marks of filing.

The bronze statue of Ebenezer Elliott, by Neville Barnard, was removed from the Carlare'-hall, Sheffield, on Saturday last, and placed upon a granite pedestal at the top of the Market-place

From the official statistics of the Great Dublin Exhibition of last year, recently published, it appears that Mr. Dargan's actual loss has been within a few pounds at £19,000.

So great has been the alarm caused by the ravages of cholera at Munich, that the Exhibition has lately not been visited by more than 600 or 700 persons daily.

The guns and stores taken at Bomarsund are valued at £100,000.

The average weekly cost of a pauper in the Limerick Union Workhouse, including clothing, is 1s. 6d., and it is said that it will soon be reduced to 1s.

The Hôtel des Invalides is now lighted by the new gas extracted from water. Workmen are now engaged in constructing by the side of the gasometer a general calorifere for warming every part of the hotel.

The first stone of a free public library will be laid in Norwich on the 16th instant. The institution will be supported by subscriptions, and an annual grant from the Town-council. The cost of its erection will be £3000.

The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, appropriated funds to found a New England Female Medical College, located in Boston, to pay for the tuition of forty students annually for five years.

Killarney was never known to be so full of visitors as it is at present. All the hotels and lodging houses are crowded.

There is now a fine Austrian frigate, about fifty guns, at Greenhithe, where she has been for the last fortnight, having come over to the Thames with the crew of another steam-frigate building in this country for the Austrian Government.

At Turin a drama has been produced, called "L'Assedio di Silistria," in which Turks and Russians perform prodigies of valour. One of the principal episodes is a love-passage between a daughter of Mussa Pacha and a son of the Russian General's—the marriage of the lovers concluding the peace.

The Electric Telegraph Company commenced running out a cable between Holyhead and Dublin on Monday.

The mail for Australia, on Monday, was so heavy—consisting of 500 or 600 boxes and bags—that the *Nubia* was detained two hours beyond her time of starting to take it on board.

The Cornish sailors of Cork have struck for higher wages. They are at present receiving from £3 5s. to £3 10s. per month.

The Russian Government has revoked all the permissions it had granted to Russians or Poles to exhibit their productions at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855; and has, at the same time, prohibited all Russian subjects from making any purchases, either directly, or indirectly, at the Exhibition.

The scarcity of labourers in Ireland has become so general that wages have greatly advanced. Even in the south, harvest labourers are receiving 2s. 6d. a day, besides food.

A commission, under the authority of a Master in Chancery, have just commenced, at Aberdeen, a tour of visits to the various towns where subscribers to Mr. O'Connor's Land Scheme, now dissolved, reside, in order to receive claims on the company's assets.

A swarm of bees have taken possession of one of the lions at the entrance of Wynyard park, Durham, having formed their comb in the body of the statue, and gained an entrance by a hole in the ear.

Catherine Hayes has arrived in Melbourne from California.

The imports of specie during the past week amount to the large sum of £700,000; only £140,000 of this was from Australia although several vessels from thence are now overdue, with large amounts of gold on board.

The metropolitan business of most of the Life Assurance Companies and Societies has received much impetus during the last few weeks in consequence of the prevalence of cholera.

The amount of shipping laid on the berth in London for Australian ports consists of eighty-three vessels, measuring 55,773 tons; being an increase in the tonnage of 3000 tons over any of the preceding months this year.

The Empress of the French, on being informed of the ravages of the cholera among the inhabitants of Marseilles, sent 2000 francs to the fund raising for the relief of the sufferers.

In consequence of the high price of bread at Taunton, a handbill was extensively circulated requesting the inhabitants of a Bread Consumers' Company to purchase a loaf each for the future, in order to meet the next day, and suspend the prices. The bill created a panic in the town.

At Rome, the alarm about cholera has increased that thirty or forty thousand of the inhabitants have left the capital for the cooler air of the mountains.

Mr. Hope Scott, who married Miss Lockhart, granddaughter of the late Sir Walter Scott, has purchased the estate of Cregneiare, county Galway, for £90,000.

Large orders for tubs have been sent from Oporto to the Alarves for the distilling of brandy, as a substitute for the produce of the grape; so that the price of figs is likely to be higher than usual.

That portion of the new cemetery at Bradford which has been set apart for the purpose of sepulture according to the rites of the Church of England, was consecrated last week by the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Gold has been discovered at the crossing of the Colorado (says a Berbie paper), also silver and copper. A tribe of Indians has been met with who use gold bullets for their guns.

The contract for the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company has been taken by Messrs. Worthier, King and fifteen other associates, among whom is Mr. Maverick, of San Antonio, one of the largest landholders in the world, and by far the wealthiest citizen of Texas. Fifty miles are to be completed and in running order within eighteen months, and 100 miles of the road every year thereafter, until the whole is completed.

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STAYS SUPERSEDED.—Great Exhibition of 1851, Class 27.—Stuff Stays destroy natural grace, produce deformity, and implied Dr. ARNOTT'S ELASTIC SPINAL JACKET, 21s. 31s. 6d. 42s. 52s. 6d. 63s. Wholesome or Lacing; at the same time furnishing a good support. It has a simple fastening in front to obviate lacing. Can be sent by post. To be obtained only of the Inventor and Manufacturer, E. H. MARSH, 7, Bruton-street, Bond-street, Oxford-street, late of 564, Oxford-street. A Prospectus, &c., on receipt of a Stamp.

RODGERS'S IMPROVEMENT IN SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING WEAR to suit the New Designs and Colours. The 21s. and 25s. Half-Dozen Improved alpaca, 31s. 6d. the Half-Dozen. Patterns, drawings, &c., free on receipt of two stamps.—RODGERS, NICKINSON, and ROUNDS, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross

SHIRTS (RODGERS' IMPROVED), 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the Half Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the best fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and full particulars gratis, and post free.—RODGERS, NICKINSON, and ROUNDS, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured Shirtings, in every variety of Colours.—Upwards of 900 different styles for making FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, including Sprigs, Spots, Stripes, &c., sent post free on receipt of six stamps Price 37s the Half-Dozen, or Extra Measure, 6d. each. Directions and mode of self-measurement sent post-free.—Richard Ford, 38, Poultry

THE CORAZZA SHIRT,—CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a PERFECTION IN THE LAND IS NEARLY ATTAINED Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by sending upon its measure (see Sketch—1, Neck; 2, Wrist; 3, Sleeve; 4, Wrist; 5, Height of Wearer
Hemmed Cotton Shirts, with Fronts, Collars, and Wristsof the Linen, 7s. to 12s. each
Good Linen Shirts, of various fineness, 10s. to 15s. each.
Additional, for Dress or Embroidered Fronts, 3s. to 10s. each
2s, Regent-street, St. James's, London

THE renowned BEAUFORT COAT, which combines ease, fashion, and durability. This universally becoming article is adapted for business, riding, and a lounging coat and as produced in superior quail ies at the moderate charges, for cash, of 21s. to 2 guineas. The Coat of the Season, the Albert Promenade Frock, worn long; this gentlemanly and elegant article for immediate wear is made to order at 3 to 3½ guineas, including Patterns for Sittings. Ladies' Riding Habit is from 3½ to 7 guineas Young Ladies' Fancy Riding Habits from 2 guineas to 4 guineas. HOWLAND, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset-house. See also Cases of Model Garments, 8, West Gallery, Crystal Palace.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS, at very Reduced Prices.—At these Weather Garments are coming into general use (the high price hitherto charged being the only bar to universality), W. HILYER and CO. have become Manufacturers on a large scale Those that are sold are of the first quality, fit a genuine article, and will wear; thorough waterproof travelling, reversible, and summer wear in wool Coats, walking and driving Capes and Leggings, Horse Rugs, a great procession in travelling by sea and land, Labouring Blankets, Coverings for Carts, to resist ground-damp in open-air exposures and all are impenetrable to rain in any climate. Patterns and illustrations more articles are allowed a discount. Manufactory, North Woolwich, opposite the Victoria and Prince Consort Docks, and 6, Cornhill, and 8, Rhingeate-street (the principal Depôt), London, and Liverpool.—S. W. Silver and Co., Outfitters and Contractors.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRIA. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HACK, 9, 9 and 12a, STRAND are now giving an unprecedented high price for all kinds of Left off Clothes, Regimentals, Outfits, Boots, Books, Linen, Trinkets, Old Gold and Silver, and other Laces, Plate, Jewellery, and miscellaneous goods of all kinds. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to sell, in good or inferi r condition, will meet with immediate attention at their residence by a letter addressed to Messrs Hack, Colonial Outfitters, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite somerset-house.)—N B. All parcels from town or country, large or small, the utmost value remitted. If the price not approved of, the goods returned. Established forty-seven years. Reference, Messrs Twining, Bankers, Strand, and London and Colonial Bank, Govern-garden.

DUTY OFF TEA.—All our Prices again REDUCED 4d per pound. PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London. A general Price Current sent, post-free, on application.

ANOTHER REDUCTION of FOURPENCE per pound in the EMPRESS of CHINA'S TEA, recommended by the Faculty—is a purity attested by upwards of 700 first-class tea dealers for its superiority. This is now the popular Tea of the day, and the best in Tea in England. MOORE and CO., Little Tower-street.
N.B. Agents wanted where none are appointed

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is highly adapted for Females and Children.—DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists, 172, New Bond-street (General Agents for the Improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts).

BEST SPERM CANDLES, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Composites, 8d., 10d., 11d., and 11½d.; Moulds, 9d.; Store Candles, 6½d.; Apsley Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon; Fresh do., 4s. For sale at M. P. DAVIES and SON'S, 63, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross

ASK for YOUNG'S WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS, man. ufactured with a new material prepared expressly for the purpose. Sold by all Druggists. Twenty postage stamps.—Young, 14, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street.

JONES'S FLESH-SOAP, for the Toilet, produces a healthy action on the pores, and leaves the skin delicately soft In Tablets, 1s the packet. W. JONES and SONS, Wax and Tallow Chandlers, near the Turnpike, Islington.

DEAFNESS.—Patronised by Royalty.—PINE'S ACOUSTIC REFLECTORS are the greatest relief with the least inconvenience, ever offered to the Public. They can be worn with perfect ease, and are UNSEEN. Sold at 59, Fleet-street, the Acoustic Repository, 252, Strand (one door from Wellington-street).

LOSS of HAIR.—Mr. PURKISS may be consulted upon the HAIR (Gratis), and will guarantee, by means of his Magical Restorative, to restore the most baffling case of falling off.—18A, Pall-mall East, next door to the National Gallery.

STURROCK'S CHLOROFORM POMADE. The Great Modern Scientific Discovery for Restoring and Improving the Hair after Fever, Confinement, &c. Prices, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per pot. Perfumers to the Queen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, Manufacturer, 191, STRAND, invites anglers to inspect his large and varied STOCK of RODS, LINES, and FISHING TACKLE, at the BEST. Their exertions have been so fully appreciated by the highest authorities, Her Majesty's Exhibition Commissioners awarded them Prize Medal, H.R.H. Prince Albert he appoin.ment. Price List gratis.—16, Fetter-lane, London.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls, lining from hessian; sold in rolls, 29 inches wide, ONE PENNY per SQUARE FOOT. Also, DRY HAIR FELT, for preventing the radiation of heat; and DRUGGET LINING FELT, for placing under carpets, bottoms, on which the copper lies smooth. Samples, directions, and testimonials sent by post.—Croggon and Co., 8, Bewgate-street.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT, a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their peculiarly elficient coverings, for Entrance Halls, Passages Verandahs, Conservatories, &c. Maw and Co., Manufacturers to the Queen, successful Imitation of Opus Alexandrinum in the beautiful Encaustic Tile Pavement at Osborne House, Royal Palace (H. M. Privy Purse), in Official Handbook, send, free of expense, their pattern and price book.—BENTHALL WORKS, Broseley, Salop

BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY, and COMFORT.—The GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A price list of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads.—Arabian Four-post, Tent, and other Patterns, in 74 new designs, &c.; gilt and brass Bedsteads on the most improved principles of ventilation, handsome, and moderate in price. The Spoon and Fork Japanned and STEEL Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed room Furniture Manufactory, 13, Oxford-street (corner), Newman-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—DEWINNE begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in town, or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Rings, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, by return post—not less than one lock required. Inclosing of specimens, pendulums mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dewinne, 172, Pendulum-street

AMERICAN PEACHES. — This excellent Fruit, perfectly fresh, and of the finest flavour, we are now importing from the United States, hermetically sealed in jars and tins. Orders executed promptly, as the supply is direct from the fresh peaches, in cans, 4s.; spood, 3s. They will be forwarded to all parts of the kingdom, carriage free, on receipt of the amount, or will be sent, with every variety of American goods, at the American Warehouse, 15, ESPLANADE and CO. (formerly ROGERS and CO.), 84, New Oxford-street.

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, embracing every variety of those superior Time-pieces, imported directly from the Manufactory, with the highly improved and warranted to keep correct time. They are sold one-third less than the usual price. Clocks from 5s. to 10s.; parlour, 20s., 30s., 40s.; drawing, every variety of American fancies by LEFAVOUR and CO. (formerly Rogers and Co.), 84, New Oxford street.

HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 181, Oxford-street, and 28a, High Holborn (from 78, Strand and Coventry-street), maintain upwards of half a century. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, £4 10s. Ditto, jewelled in six holes, highly finished, £5 5s. Eighteen Guinea to Thirty-five Guineas, Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, exceedingly strong, richly-engraved cases, £2 2s. and £2 5s. Silver Lever Watches, from £3 15s. to Ten Guineas. Fine Gold Chains, commencing at £1 1s. each. Messrs. Hawley respectfully solicit the nobility and the public that they are the only genuine watchmakers of the name in London. Gold, plain, fancy, and diamond, purchased or taken in exchange. Chronometers, clocks, and watches, cleaned, read, and adjusted by scientific workmen.

F. DENT, 61, Strand, and 33 and 34, Royal Exchange, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER, by appointment, to the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, has removed to the late E. J. Dent, in all his patent rights and trade at the above shop, and the Clock and Chronometer department at Somerset Wharf, maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical Turret, and other Clocks; Dipsidebrators, and Patent Ships Compasses used on board her Majesty's yacht.—Ladies Gold Watches, Eight Guineas; Gentlemen's, Ten Guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, £4 10s.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £6 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 340, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office order, addressed to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watches, gratis, for 8d.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—17 and 18, Cornhill.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for Silver. Its intrinsic excellences, combined with its brilliant appearance, duties all competing, it is upwards of thirteen years since this manufacture was in rudiment in SARL and SONS' then small premises, 17 and 18, Cornhill; and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents; thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the just perpetual wishes of the public for an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent display here recently been furnished with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many articles in stock at the same time. The Spoon and Fork department includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver A new and enlarged assortment of Dessert Knives with silver and plated handles, and new ready-furnished cases, containing a dozen of each, are also kept in stock, and may be obtained separately by applying to the manufacturers. The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except purchased at Sarl and Sons. No other parties are authorised to sell it.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES A. M. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, have recently finished several new Designs in Tea and Coffee Services, of very novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been selected from

The Prince of Wales Pattern, Fiddle, Thread, and Shell.		The Louis Quatorze Pattern.	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£13 10 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	£13 10 0
Ditto Sugar-basin, gilt	7 7 0	Ditto Sugar-basin, gilt	7 7 0
Ditto Cream-ewe, gilt	4 16 0	Ditto Cream-ewer, gilt	4 16 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	11 11 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	11 11 0
	£43 15 0		£43 15 0

The Guide to the extensive stock in the Show-rooms contains the weights and descriptions of Silver Plate of London manufacture, with copious information respecting Shelfield and Roger Cutlery. It is illustrated with engravings It may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, post free, on application.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, and MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the BOSTON HOTEL, Euston-square, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER inst., at One o'clock at noon.
The Books for the Register of Transfers of Shares in the Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 15th, to Tuesday, the 19th day of September, both inclusive.—Dated the 1st day of September, 1854.
By order of the Board,
BERDT N. IN BRAM, Chairman.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The TRAVELLERS' and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY grant policies of insurance securing the following sums, in the event of death or injury from Railway Accident, as follows:—

Amount Insured.	With Compensation.			Without Compensation.		
	Single Prem.	Yearly Prem.		Single Prem.	Yearly Prem.	
£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
100	0 10 0	0 1 6		0 5 0	0 1 0	
200	0 15 0	0 2 6		0 7 6	0 1 6	
1000	4 0 0	0 8 0		2 0 0	0 4 0	

Apply at the chief office, any day between ten and four o'clock, 3 Princes-street, London.

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE. Assuring Windows, Mirrors, &c., against Breakage. Security is Insurance Company to Clients and others. The TIMES Advertisement Manager, 28, Lombard-street, London.

INSTRUCTION in ART.—The AUTUMN SESSION of the NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL of ART of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, will COMMENCE THURSDAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1854.
Art Superintendent—RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.
The principal objects of this School are to communicate a knowledge of the scientific principles involved in art, especially in its relation to the useful purposes of life, with the best methods of training masters for teaching schools of art, and preparing students to enter upon the future occupations of designers in art in manufactories and workshops, either as masters, overseers, or as skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue scientific study without reference to any particular art or any special branch of industry. Special courses are also arranged to train schoolmasters of parochial and other schools in the principles of drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.
For prospectuses, forms of admission, &c., apply at the offices, Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, London.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY, 75, Newgate-street. At this Institution the Art of Taking Portraits and Landscapes may be learned in one Lesson, and the necessary apparatus purchased for £5. No charge is made for the Instruction

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from the Hi Hist daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time, suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No mechanical system. Improvements guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

TO CLERGYMEN.—Wanted, in the family of a Clergyman or a Gentleman conversant with Classics, within 15 minutes' walk west of the Strand, Board and Lodging for a Student at King's College, aged 17. He would require a private sitting-room and bed-room. £3 3s. per week would be paid. For further particulars apply to T. T., 18 Southgate, Halifax.

TO INVALIDS and OTHERS.—A Married Medical Man, with no family, having a large House and Grounds to spare in the neighbourhood of Kensington gardens, would be glad to receive a GENTLEMAN requiring attendance, or otherwise, TO BOARD, &c.; where he could enjoy his separate Apartments, if required, in the comfortable society of the Medical Man and his Family moderate prices. Address, Apply to M. D., Mr. Knowles, 16, Conduit-street, Westbourne-terrace.

LOW RENTS.—PINNER, near Harrow, Middlesex and superior-built houses with every accommodation, 300 yards from the Station, may be had on lease, or purchased, at £40 to £60 per annum. Apply on the Estate, or to Mr. Bedford, surveyor, Pinner, Middlesex, City.

BANK NOTES.—The full value given in cash for DIAMONDS, PEARLS, OLD GOLD and SILVER, and English and foreign COINS, at SELIM, DEAN, and CO., Coventry-street, Haymarket. Irish, Scotch, and foreign Bank notes exchanged. N.B. A large assortment of Jewellery, Plate, and Pated Goods to be sold at reduced prices. Gold Watches, £4 15s.; Silver Ditto, £3 15s.; warranted.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ANTIQUARIAN CURIOSITY, of singular antiquity, and peculiarly interesting character, is in the market, and connected with the Arts. He is desirous to perpetuate this valuable remnant by publishing it for the benefit of the learned world. It is of universal interest, and, if now neglected, will be a great literary loss. Any nobleman or gentleman at present residing in the country, or in a retiled town, who may be carrying out his views may, hearing the circumstance, enjoy his money in advance. Address A. B., No. 33, Upper Marylebone-street, Portland-place, London.

SHAKSPERE.—The admirers of the immortal Bard will be pleased to learn that W. S. Kerr, Binns, and Co. have obtained permission from Mrs. Fletcher, of Gadshill-place, Rochester, to photograph the Chalet, Gadshill, proved to have been used by the Poet. An interesting pamphlet given with each. The Jug may be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Goslett, at the Mandarin Hall (late Chamberlain's), Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. Price 7s. 6d. each, or, carriage free, by enclosing a Post-office order.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALD'S OFFICE. Fee, search, and sketch, 5s. 6d., or postage stamps. ARMS painted, impaled, and quartered.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

THE IN-STANT-QUO CHESS-BOARD supplies a want long felt by Chess players, being so contrived that the game may be postponed, and the board folded up and placed in its case without the Chessmen being disturbed. For playing by correspondence and for use on board ship it is invaluable. From with each complete, 30s.; in leather look-case, 35s. 6d.—JAQUES, Hatton, Hatton-garden.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in silver or plated, are furnished with the most-ed particulars, and warranted to stand the tropical climates, also travelling-bags, dressing-bags, and writing desks, at one of the largest stocks in London, at prices to suit all purchasers. Catalogues post free.—Fisher, 188, Strand, corner of Arundel-street.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND.—CREWS' RINSING LIQUID, for all Bankers, effectually removes and fixes colours which are now destroyed in washing. Twenty drops in the liquid are sufficient to restore the colour of a large basin. Sold in bottles, at 6d. and 9d. each, by all chemists and oilmen in the United Kingdom. Manufactory, Commercia. Wharf, Mile end, London.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE. Parsfield Hastings, &c., may be obtained at prices not exceeding those of inferior articles, at HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warerooms, 226, 227, 228 229, 230, High Holborn.

CARPETS.—JOHN MAPLE'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT is the largest, cheapest, and best in the world. Good Brussels Carpets, 2s. 9½d. per yard; rich velvet pile Carpets, 3s. 9d. per yard. Patent Linoleums Felt Carpeting, &c. The Vienna Easy Chair, 35s. This chair, studied on the much-approved sanitary principle, is a great luxury, and suitable for any hind of room. The Patagon Couch, in walnut or rosewood, three guineas Drawing-room Chairs, in rich carved walnut-wood and French polish, 14s. and 17s. Tottenham-court-road, and 1 to 7, Tottenham-place, also the names and numbers as the next house, although in the same trade, has no connection.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—J. DENT and CO., Nos. 30, 3., 32, and 33, Crawford-street, Marylebone, beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that they have now opened their new Spacious Furniture establishments (late John's Carriage Depository), 32, Upper Montagu-street, Bryanston-square, with the largest Stock of Second-hand Furniture in London, a great portion of which has been manufactured by themselves, Bedsteads, and other articles manufactured by them at wrork will be found to be less than one-half the original cost.

ROUSSILLON, 26s. per Dozen, with fine violet tinge, and rich, racy, and mellow Burgundy flavour; it resembles Port, but is flatter on the palate, and has the merit of not being acidity in those temperaments that are subject to it or really as Port. A better wine I never wish to drink."—(See Evidence of the late G. R. Porter, Esq., before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Wine Duties, 1852.) Dinner Sherry, 8os., 36s.; standard or matured Sherry, 42s.; fine old dry bouquet Port, 42s.; St. Julien, 42s.; fine old Claret, 42s.; Hock, 36s.; Moselle, 42s.; Milk Punch, 36s.; Sparkling Champagne (of the celebrated 1846 vintage), 42s.—OSBORN and HODGE, Manufacturers, Malt-street, Camden-town.—Cash. Carriage free.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—J. DENT and CO., Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33, Crawford-street, Marylebone, beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that they have now opened their new Spacious Furniture establishments (late John's Carriage

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 702.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

PUBLIC attention is now earnestly fixed on the great expedition to the Crimea, the departure of which from Varna has been already announced. By common consent it seems to be considered as the last and crowning enterprise of the campaign of 1854, and it is looked forward to with corresponding interest; more particularly as it is seen that the season is rapidly approaching when it is unsafe to leave our fleet in the upper part of the Baltic, and further operations in that quarter can hardly be expected. In fact, the French commander, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has returned; and a part of his troops are on their way home. Sir Charles Napier, too, it is said, is immediately to leave the fleet. The expedition to the Crimea, therefore, now concentrates in itself all the feelings implicated in the great struggle in which the nation is engaged.

It is probably the greatest maritime expedition, taking it all in all—the immense number of ships and troops employed, and the completeness of the outfit—that was ever prepared. The last memorable expedition of this kind which England sent forth, was that to Walcheren, in 1809; but, though more English troops (40,000) were employed on that occasion, it was in all respects inferior to the present combined expedition. The Great Armada, which threatened the existence of England, did not carry—sailors, soldiers, and galley slaves—quite 30,000 men; while of this great expedition, the soldiers alone will be upwards of 70,000 men—making, with the sailors in the fleet, on board the transports, &c., not less than 100,000 persons. They must carry with them artillery, provisions, and supplies of all kinds. The largest force that ever before has been talked of as likely to form an invading expedition, had only a short voyage before it, and was inferior to this. Such an armament would require at any time, and under any circumstances, the greatest care and skill to organise it; and composed as this is, of three different nations who are to operate in a country quite strange to two of them; at a season of the year, also, when storms may be calculated on, the greatest circumspection and forethought are required in the commanders. The delay in setting out, which has excited some animadversion, has not been greater, probably, than was necessary to secure success; and, however desirous we must all have been to see the expedition proceed, it would have been culpable to send it on a day before the commanders were well assured that every needful preparation was made for the arduous and novel undertaking.

At Walcheren—the last occasion, we believe, when an English force had to make good a landing in face of an enemy—the first step was successfully accomplished, and Flushing was captured. That the expedition was afterwards a failure was due to the misconception in which it originated; to disputes and jealousies amongst the commanders; to the want of specific plans and instructions; and to the incapacity of the military man who was placed at its head. None of these elements are to be found in the present expedition. The power of the enemy against whom it is directed is well ascertained The plan is clear and decided; the military and naval chiefs ar men of approved capacity; and, though it would be wrong to say remembering how many incidents may intervene, that success certain, in all human probability it is. A previous expedition to place nearer to the present scene of strife than Walcheren, is o better augury. In all respects the landing of a considerable military force at Aboukir, in 1801, was eminently successful; and though Abercromby fell in the arms of victory, the result proved how much could be achieved by our naval and military men in the face of a powerful foe.

The Russians in the Crimea are certainly not more to be dreaded than were the French in Egypt. The coast about the Katcha where the landing is to be effected, is much more favourable for naval operations than was the coast at Aboukir. There the ship could not approach the shore within gun-shot, and the only force that could effectually cover the landing of the troops consisted of gun-boats and other armed boats. On the coast of the Crimea, we are told there are places appropriate for landing the troops, where the water is fifteen fathoms deep close to the shore. If this be correct, our ships may effectually cover the debarkation, and keep every enemy at a distance till the troops be landed and formed and ready to become the assailants. Our imposing naval force is not only sufficient to perform this service, and keep the enemy in check, it is capable of diverting his attention from the invading troops by attacking Sebastopol. The recent experiments ex

HER MAJESTY'S NEW CASTLE OF BALMORAL, FROM THE NORTH-EAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pressly made to test the strength of the Russian forts at Bomarsund have confirmed all the previous statements of their weakness. At the distance of five hundred yards, the *Edinburgh*, in seven broadsides, made a breach in the towers of that fortress; and there is good reason to believe that the forts of Sebastopol are not stronger than those of Bomarsund; while a power immensely superior to that of the *Edinburgh* can be brought to bear against them. We trust, therefore, that it will be easy to effect a successful landing, and not difficult so to harass the enemy as to alarm him, while he is sending out troops against the invaders, for the fate of his own stronghold.

One point is quite clear: while we are masters of the Black Sea, Russia cannot send from the other parts of her empire any material succours to the Crimea: the distance is too great. What may be the exact number of Russian troops in the Crimea we are not aware; but we rely that her Majesty's Generals and Ministers, and her Allies, are well informed on this important point, and that they have taken care to send a force sufficiently large to ensure success. Unless they are morally certain on this point, it would be inexcusable to make the attempt. They have had ample time to prepare for the expedition: no means have been refused them. The Governments of England, France, and Turkey have disposed of the resources of the three empires to any extent they please, and they cannot fail for want of power. The amount of the Russian forces in the Crimea ought to be accurately known to them; and it must be known to a single man and a single gun how much power will be necessary to conquer the Russians. For this purpose, the great expedition is: we believe, all-sufficient; and, day by day, in common, with almost every man in the empire, we hope to hear of the landing of the English, French, and Turkish armies in the Crimea, and the surrender of Sebastopol, after some losses, perhaps, to the Allied arms.

BALMORAL.

THIS year her Majesty's visit to Scotland takes place somewhat later than heretofore; and the stay of the Court at Balmoral will not exceed three weeks. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Royal children, and suite left Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning, and reached Holyrood Palace in the evening, and was tostart from thence on Friday morning travelling by the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Scottish Central Railways to Perth, thence by the Scottish Midland to Forfar, by the Aberdeen Railway to Ferryhill junction near Aberdeen, after which by the Deeside line to Banchory. From this latter station, at which railway communication terminates, the Royal travellers were to be postad on to Balmoral, and her Majesty will reach her Highland home about seven p.m.

At Balmoral a new Castle has been some time in progress of building for her Majesty; and the view upon the preceding page shows the new Royal residence as it will appear when finished. The design consists of a massive square tower, about 100 feet in height, flanked on two sides by large squares of building, three stories and upwards in height. One of these squares is now fast approaching completion.

The foundations of one of the connecting wings, and of the main tower have been laid, and are shown in the foreground of the Sketch; but it is not expected that these, or the other wings of buildings, which is mainly intended for the accommodation of the domestics, can be finished for at least two years to come; so that the old Castle, shown in the background of the view, will be required for the accommodation of her Majesty's suite during that interval.

The new buildings are marked by the peculiarities of the old sturdy baronial architecture of Scotland. They are erected wholly of beautiful grey granite found in the immediate neighbourhood of the Castle. The design displays, in many parts, masses of beautifully and carefully-detailed carvings and enriched mouldings, such as are seldom wrought in obdurate, but enduring material like granite.

The illustration represents the new principal front. The south-west front, in which is the grand entrance, will be, when finished, the richest in architectural detail; but it is not in such a state of forwardness as to admit of pictorial illustration.

THE PRIZE ESSAY OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW-LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Council of the League was held at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, last week, at which a resolution was passed that a thousand copies of the Prize Essay, now published, entitled, "The Charter of the Nations; or, Free-Trade and its Results," shall be handsomely bound, and be presented to the following countries, to be placed in the public libraries:—United States, Mexico, Brazil, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Greece, Saxony, Rome, Bavaria, and Neapolitan States.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT TELSCHEN.—Letters from Telschen, of the 6th, in the *Kreuzzeitung Gazette*, state that the four Englishmen arrested and detained by the Russians, apparently for no other offence than trespassing on their soil, are still kept there. Madame de Viatinpheff and Mdlle Lehn, the professional singers, are not allowed to leave; but, like cage birds, are permitted to sing, and are giving concerts.

GUARANTEE AGAINST THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.—The Vienna *Wanderer* says, that the Prussian Government having expressed a fear that the Western Powers intended, as one of its measures of war against Russia, to revolutionise Poland, all pretext for favouring Russia on the ground has been taken away from the Prussian Government, by the most positive assurances of the Western Powers that the King of Prussia has nothing to fear for his Polish territory from a policy of resistance to the designs of Russia.

THE HOSPODARS OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Letters from Paris and Vienna state, that the Austrian Government has taken advantage of the opposition of M. Buchanan to the return of the Russian partisan Stirbey, in the character of Hospodar, to urge the postponement of any restoration or re-appointment to the office until the end of the war. The result of this arrangement would be to leave the Government in the hands of the Austrian Commissioner, supported by the Austrian army.

A NOBLE PORTUGUESE FORTUNE HUNTER.—A great outcry has been caused in Portugal by an attempted abduction. The principal in this case is the Duke of Saldanha, who, possessing nothing but his pay and salaries, having squandered the immense sums received from the country, resolved to mend his fortune by means of a rich marriage for his son. The Conde Saldanha was, therefore, sent to Oporto, in company of some friends, to demand the hand of Mdlle. Ferreira, a child twelve years of age, the possessor of a large fortune, living with her widowed mother. The suit being rejected, it was resolved to storm the quinta of Travasso, on the Douro, to which place Madame Ferreira had retired, and carry off the child. To carry out this plan, the Count and his friends assembled at the Cassas, reinforcing themselves with the notorious Jose dos Cassas and his ruffians, who had for a long time been the terror of the district. At the first night the expedition set out in three carriages and started for Travassos: while young Saldanha, along with a priest, who was forthwith to have married him, remained at Entre Rios awaiting his prey. On arriving at Travasso, the main body being placed in reserve, some of the ringleaders succeeded in penetrating into the house, but, to their dismay, they found their prey had flown. The alarm was meanwhile given, the parish tocsin was sounding, Banbazux were seen, and the peasantry arming; so the disappointed and affrighted ruffians took to their heels, and got on board precipitately. Madame Ferreira, having had timely notice, had left for Regoa, and, under the impression that she might have been followed there, the people of the place armed, and there is no doubt, had the expedition taken that direction, it would have met with a warm reception. However, what is saw at Travassos made the ringleaders lose all taste for further adventure, and they proceeded chopfallen, to Oporto. On the following day the unfortunate lady, flying for herself and child, having procured an escort of the 8th Infantry, proceeded to Lamego, with the view of taking refuge in the nunnery; but, though the Bishop gave orders for her to be received in it, the Abbess refused her admittance through fear of calling down on her convent the vengeance of the Duke and his colleague, the Grand Master of the Masonic societies. Madame Ferreira, unable to find in her own *constitutional* country protection against the persecution of the President of the Council, has decided on emigrating. The names of many persons implicated in the outrage are mentioned, some having gone for the purpose from Lisbon, and others from Oporto. It is said that the principal ringleader was furnished with an order from the Duke enjoining the military to give aid and assistance if required; and that a lad, brother of the young lady, seduced by promises of titles, &c., had become a party in the outrage. Young Saldanha decamped from Oporto, to avoid the honours of a *monster charivari*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is seldom that the bills of mortality have displayed so many remarkable names as they have done this year. We have hitherto kept our readers as *courant* of these losses, and we lament to have to add yet more to the list. A few days since, M. Arnoult, whose literary productions, remarkable for the purity and elegance of their style, had obtained him well-merited and universal celebrity, and a *fauteuil* in the Academy, expired, from a painful disease of the stomach. The General Comte Merlin, the widower of the Comtesse Merlin—whose death three years since caused such a sensation and left such a blank in the highest circles of society and literature here—has also fallen a victim to the fatality that seems this year to attach itself to well-known names. M. Merlin was son to the celebrated Jurisconsult of that name, a highly distinguished officer under the Empire, and personally favored by the Bonaparte family—and *pair de France* in the reign of Louis Philippe. The name of M. Lepoitvin Saint-Alme, though not very celebrated, is worthy of note as being intimately connected with the political and literary press of France during a considerable period. M. Lepoitvin Saint-Alme was the author of a number of remarkably successful pieces at the Cirque Olympique: he was the first *collaborateur* of Balzac, with whom he published as many as fourteen or fifteen novels. During thirty years he was successively principal editor of the *Figaro*, the *Capitole*, the *Globe*, *Satan*, the *Corsaire*, and *La Liberté*; which latter journal, founded by him in 1848, immediately after the Revolution of February, was the first to put forward the candidature of the Prince Louis-Napoleon for the Presidency of the Republic: for this reason the paper was suppressed by General Cavaignac. After the election of the 10th of December an idea was entertained of giving M. Saint-Alme a Préfecture: but, this being opposed by M. Léon Faucher, the old journalist retired disappointed, abandoned all interest or participation in the politics, literature, and events of the day, and died in poverty and obscurity. Besides many names we have already mentioned in former letters, we may cite those of MM. Virmaitre, Horace, Raisson, Emile Souvestre, Van Tenac, Paillet, Auguste Arnould, &c.—all well known as connected with literature and journalism; besides several members of the Academy.

The visit and conduct of Prince Albert at the Camp of Boulogne have produced a most favourable impression in general here. His reception of the officers—more especially of General Schramm and Colonel Selves (now Salman Pacha, soldier of the Empire, who, on the downfall of the dynasty to which he was devoted, entered the Egyptian service, of which he has now become one of the principal chiefs)—was particularly gracious. The Royal yacht was an object of peculiar interest and admiration to the inhabitants and visitors of Boulogne, who were struck by the elegance and comfort displayed in her accommodations.

The attention of Government is being seriously turned to the colonisation of Corsica on a grand scale. A petition is in circulation, bearing the title, "*A Napoleon III. la Corse*," demanding for the island the same advantages that have been accorded to Algeria. The document is signed by 125 000 names.

A decree, dated Boulogne, establishes a commission for the publication of the Correspondence of Napoleon I., selected from the various portions in the public repositories and private collections.

It is whispered that a series of most important changes is to take place in the chief administrations of the semi-official journals here.

The cholera may now be considered as on the point of extinction in Paris; the few cases that have recently occurred have, almost without exception, been easily overcome. A singular fact, and one to which every possible publicity should be given, is the frightful result produced by the abuse of camphor in the epidemic—innumerable cases of insanity having been caused solely by the practice adopted by many of eating small portions of this drug, or drinking it dissolved in brandy, as a preventative. In order, however, not to mislead our readers as to the use of camphor, we ought to state, while signaling its abuse, that about the most effectual remedy yet tested here, has been, on the appearance of the first symptoms of diarrhœa, the administration of a single drop of spirit of camphor on sugar, renewed every ten minutes or quarter of an hour, till an abundant perspiration, aided by warm coverings, was produced; and the symptoms of colic, cramps, &c., gave way—as they generally did in a short time, without the necessity of any further treatment.

The struggle between M. Perrin, manager of the Opéra Comique and Théâtre Lyrique, and his oppenents, has terminated in favour of the former, and he has been requested—after a series of discussions, and some mutual concessions—to withdraw the resignation he had offered. He remains, in consequence, manager of both theatres, and is already engaged in preparing for the winter campaign. The Théâtre Lyrique is rehearsing an opera, by M. Gevaert, for its opening. Last week the Odéon gave a magnificent benefit night, in which appeared Mdlle. Georges, in "Britannicus," supported by the artistes of the Comédie Francaise; Madame Rose Chéri, with some of the élite of the Gymnase; and MM. Coudere and Ste. Foy and Mdlle. Boulart, of the Opéra Comique. The evening finished with "Le Roman d'Une Heure," by the actors of the Odéon. Mdlle. Georges has accepted an engagement at the Porte St. Martin. We doubt if the ravages of time will enable the great tragedian to do justice to the reputation established in her younger days; doubtless, the genius of those days remains, but we dread the physical difficulties that present such obstacles to its expression. Mdlle. Mocker, daughter of one of the most deservedly popular singers of the Opéra Comique, and whose début at the Vaudeville, we noticed a short time since, is obtaining a marked success in the new and popular place with which that theatre re-opens. "A qui mal veut." Mdlle. Mocker is not only a clever and intelligent actress, but the peculiar charm with which she sings the various *couplets* introduced into her *rôles*, display a talent which is too often wanting in the younger artistes of the present day. We ourselves question the taste of this long-established custom; we think that, in the generality of cases, these *couplets*, almost always dragged in *à propos des bottes*, retard the movement, and impair the illusion of the piece. But be that as it may, whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well, and so long as the fashion exists, it should be properly carried out. M. Ragani is sending out his circulars for the ensuing season; his list of singers does not offer a very brilliant programme.

HEALTH OF THE FLEET AT BALTSCHIK BAY.

(From a Correspondent).

24th July, 1854.

I am truly delighted to be able to give you a very much better account of the health of the fleet—neither *Britannia*, *Albion*, *Trafalgar*, nor *Furious* has had a fresh case of cholera for nearly forty-eight hours, I believe; and though there are still many sick, some of whom may not recover, we earnestly hope that the disease is checked and passing away. The men are plucking up their spirits—for many a fine fellow, who would fight like a hero in the day of battle, gets cowed before this terrible silent foe. But this feeling never prevented them from nursing their dying messmates—frequently four nurses to one sick man, each rubbing an arm or a leg. Let us trust that this has all passed away, now that we have had a day or two of cool north winds, and some sharp rain. The vacancies are filled up, and all are ready and eager for any service which the authorities may decide upon.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

It is now five weeks since the *Times* announced that on a certain day the expedition to take Sebastopol would sail from Varna on the 6th of August, and we are still without positive intelligence of that movement having been made. The *Moniteur*, which ought to be correct, announced on Thursday morning the departure of the French and Turkish divisions of the expedition against the Crimea on the 5th; and added, that the British fleet was to join them at Serpent Isle. On the other hand, the Constantinople correspondent of a morning paper, which is supposed to have some connection with the War-Office, gives the following information:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, orders were sent to Baltschik for the departure of the expedition against Sebastopol.

It is stated, however, that at eleven o'clock a counter order was despatched.

The Austrian steamer *Custozza*, which arrived here to-day from Baltschik, states that twenty ships had already left that port. The remainder were still there on the evening of the 6th.

The latest reliable information from Varna, which is only to the 1st inst., speak of the expedition as having embarked, but the order to sail had not been given. The three squadrons were to leave on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. Some 500 private sailing-vessels, towed by hired and even purchased steamers, had left Varna. They had munitions of war on board, such as pontoons, siege-guns, large flat-bottomed boats, provisions, canvas for tents, boards for barracks, &c. The army was supposed to consist of 60,000 men—namely, 10,000 French, 20,000 English, 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Egyptians, 5000 Tunisians, and 5000 men of other nationalities. In addition to these, the fleet has 25,000 sailors and 3000 guns. All the troops which were at Gallipoli and Constant nople will share in the expedition, and consequently left earlier than the forces collected at Varna.

The *Journal des Débats*, of Wednesday, says:—

The debarkation will be effected at a point near the mouth of the river Katcha, where there is about fifteen fathoms water. It is the same point that was observed by Admirals Lambert and Brown. As the ships can approach very near the shore, their guns will destroy all the land artillery which can be opposed to the invading force. Once ashore, the troops will immediately begin to intrench themselves, and they will repel with the bayonet all the assaults of the Russian troops. The landing effected, the Russian army must be beaten in the field, and possession taken of the heights which command the forts. The amount of the Russian forces in the Crimea is unknown. It is possible that their plan will be to desolate, ravaging the country as they go through it, in order to deprive reinforcements and provisions from reaching the enemy, while the Russian engineers have constructed formidable works round Sebastopol, surrounding and commanding the city. Russian troops have now the command of the sea; and, however, they cannot [illegible] beyond the circuit of Sebastopol, from which point the [illegible] are available. It appears that the besieged [illegible] the port in a manner that will compel [illegible] to be destroyed, or to go out and [illegible] so that the capture of Fort Constantine, which [illegible] Bomarsund, will promptly terminate the siege. [illegible] her people [illegible] or her rapidly and exactly resulted. [illegible] union is that the [illegible] dition, once commenced, w[illegible] be carried with vigour and with complete success.

A letter from Odessa asserts that at Sebastopol the intention is to resist, to the last, Forts are being built to protect the rear in the entrance of four leagues from Sebastopol. A mass of fire-ships are being prepared to be sent against the vessels of the enemy. In addition to the usual garrison at Sebastopol, there are 80,000 men in the camps established over the town, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. The excitement that prevails at Odessa is also said to be very great. Almost all the corn has been removed to Taraspol, the women and children have been sent away, and the pavement is up. Reinforcements arrive day after day from Roumania, and every effort is made to [illegible] Ackerman and Kilia. The military men at Odessa are inclined to believe that the whole force of the Allies will be directed against Sebastopol, but still the male population of Odessa is drilled every day for several hours. The fortifications of Quarantaine and Khersonese are being strengthened in every [illegible] and the [illegible] conduct the defence of S[illegible] two places. The [illegible] Perekop, inspecting the [illegible] quiring to be told the same thing [illegible] lowing proclamation [illegible]

To the Inhabitants of Ode[illegible]

than ever before, [illegible] well prepar[illegible] generally re[illegible] and house [illegible] over any shells which may be thrown [illegible] must be kept on the roof of the hou[illegible] extinguished. [illegible] as many under protection of his [illegible] having removed the city to [illegible] Wherefore who may remain [illegible]

August 30, 1854. [illegible]

The following is the text of the proclamation which was put on the order of the day of the army of the East by Marshal de St. Arnaud, on the 27th:—

Soldiers,—You have just seen the enemies of [illegible] pass, and energy, in the midst of [illegible] shore [illegible] forgotten. The hour is come to [illegible] and to conquer. [illegible] not built for us on the Danube. His columns, demoralised and [illegible] by disease, are painfully retiring. It is Providence [illegible] that his wished to spare us the trial of these unhealthy [illegible] Providence, also, which leads us into the Crimea—a country [illegible] as our own, and to Sebastopol, the seat of Russian power, in those walls where we go to seek together the pledge of peace, and of our return to our homes. The enterprise is grand and worthy of you. You will realise it by the aid of the most formidable military and naval [illegible] ever been collected. The Allied fleets, with their 3000 cannons and the [illegible] have seasons, your emulators and your companions in arms, will be [illegible] the shores of the Crimea. An English army whose [illegible] your free-[illegible] there learnt to respect, a chosen division of those Ottoman soldiers who have lent prowess themselves on your eyes, and a French army which I have the right and the pride to call the finest army in the world. I see in this more than pledges of success. I see in it success itself. Generals, commanders of all arms, your self-[illegible] and will impart to your soldiers. We shall soon salute the three united flags floating together on the ramparts of Sebastopol with one and the same cry "Vive l'[illegible]

Head-quarters, Varna, Aug. [illegible] 25. [illegible] ARNAUD.

THE WAR IN ASIA

The late defeat of the Turkish armies of Asia, at Bayazid and Kurukdere, and the consequent interception of all communication between Trebizond and Persia, have given a serious blow to all trade, and especially to British trade, with that country. These defeats were said to have caused a loss to British merchants in the course of between two and three millions sterling per annum, but this appears rather an exaggeration. Besides, it is also questioned whether the Russians will be able to obtain any advantage from their present successes in that quarter. Letters from Erzeroum, dated the 17th inst., state that the Russians had abandoned Bayazid, which had been again occupied by the Turks. An English courier who arrived from Tabreez at Erzeroum on the 17th, had encountered on the road between that city and those two cities, and a caravan, consisting of [illegible] was accordingly preparing to leave Erzeroum for Persia. The battle of Kurukdere has, no doubt, induced the Russian troops in possession of Bayazid, to fall back on the army of Gumri, for the losses suffered by the Russians at Kurukdere, must have been very serious if, as Russian deserters have declared at Kars, they had from 10,000 to 11,000 out of 23,000, put *hors de combat*.

Letters from Constantinople ascribe the retreat of the Russians to the alarm caused by the successes of Schamyl, who had come suddenly down from the mountains, at the head of 16,000 horsemen, at a time when the Russians were off their guard, and ravaged 200 villages with fire and sword. The Russians had left behind them, when taken by the Circassians, a number of captives, including forty Russian ladies. [illegible] reports spoke of Schamyl as being within a few leagues of Tiflis.

ARRIVAL OF MARSHAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS AT BERLIN.—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who arrived at Berlin from Dantzic on the 10th inst., received at that city the Marshal's baton from the hands of an Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. M. Moustier, the French Ambassador, paid a long visit to the Marshal, who was accompanied by Generals Gielgud, Colonels St. Loyal and de Rochebrout, Intendant Petit, and Captain Molin (Aide-de-Camp).

THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3, 1854.

The recent quarantine regulations—which prohibit any intercourse with Bomarsund or the Allied fleets, except at the expense of a troublesome detention—have rendered the intercourse between this place and the forces very inconvenient. It is difficult, even at great cost, to induce the owners of steamers or smacks to undertake the passage; and all regular intercourse, even for the public service, is suspended. The fleet is, however, pretty much *in statu quo*, have not—except that at all the English force (Marines) has been re-embarked; and that a portion of the French squadron has been performing a reconnoitring cruise amongst the interminable channels and islands which skirt these coasts. The chief part of the French troops have also been re-embarked, not more than 2000 men remaining in the cantonments, and the work of demolition being in full progress

The *Vendame*, 100, and the *Virginie* frigate, had arrived at Waxholm for supplies on the 30th ult; but, finding themselves excluded from intercourse with the people here by the quarantine regulations which had just been promulgated, they weighed again yesterday—intending, as I am informed, to proceed to Copenhagen or Dantzic for stores, whereby the Swedes will lose the advantage of the trade.

The *Asterlitz*, screw, 100 (90 guns actually mounted), is still at Waxholm, receiving her supplies, and attracting crowds of pleasure parties from hence to inspect her magnificent equipments, which are freely and politely exhibited by her officers. After returning to Ledsund this vessel is expected to be ordered to Brest, towards the end of next month, for the winter. There is no English armed vessel here at present, owing, I believe, to the quarantine regulations; as the former arrangement had been that two vessels in company—the one English, and the other French—should visit Waxholm by turns, to obtain provisions, coals, and so forth.

Hitherto the people of Stockholm and its neighbourhood had been reaping a glorious harvest in supplying these ships, charging enormous prices, and getting rid of very inferior stock. Miserable little sheep have been sold at £1 each; and small fleshless animals, by way of bullocks, as high as £4 and £5 each; whilst at Bomarsund the troops have been charged as high as 800 francs for a lean bullock—all prices which are quite out of character where money is so scarce and valuable as it is here. As to the Aland people, they appear to entertain the highest respect for the *cash* of the Allies; and, relieved from the immediate surveillance of Russian commandants, they avail themselves eagerly enough of the glorious market which is offered for their produce. But, as to entertaining any *sentiment* or political predilection in the quarrel, I do not think they dream of such a thing; the truth being that, whether under the dominion of Russian bayonets and cannon, or that of the impoverished, extortionate, grinding Swedish nobles, their condition is much the same. In either case they are mere serfs, in a state of complete dependence. The reason of this is, that the whole of the native or Swedish population of these manifold rocky, fir-covered islands are mere peasants, combining, with that of pasturage and cultivation (on a very small scale), the occupation of fishermen.

As far as the destruction of the few straggling buildings or huts adjacent to the military works of Bomarsund, and called the town, is concerned, its importance may be estimated by judging of the space heretofore covered, by the nature of the remnants, and by the character of the houses which remain. The town, in fact, was a mere hamlet of detached slab huts and sheds. There is now no object of interest about the place; there is positively nothing for the pencil, and the recollections only are attached to the name.

In the more important towns of Sweden, the popular feeling in favour of the Allies runs high; and in all the districts in which the peasantry are more or less in constant intercourse with the manufacturing and trading classes, all alike participate in the anti-Russian enthusiasm. But the Government here is very little affected by the force of popular opinion; and, if there be a disposition in a considerable section of the Executive and its supporters to take an active part in the Turkish question, in its complications, this tendency is checked to a great extent by the bias of that portion of the nobility which is entirely in the Russian interest. It is external policy that the accession of Sweden to the Western Alliance will be due.

The Russian prisoners, and the few connected with the Government at Bomarsund, who managed to make their escape hither across the numerous fiords, or creeks, which separate this from the position about Aland, seem mostly to consist of men of the lowest cast of intelligence The corps of the Guards, which formed part of the Russian garrison of Bomarsund, alone comprises men apparently of superior caste. All alike are very reserved on matters of politics. They affect not to understand any inquiries on the subject of the internal affairs of the Empire, as connected with the present war. But they say almost unanimously that "*the Russians are fully aware of the impossibility of holding out more than another season against the combined movements with which they are threatened in the spring.* Albeit the Emperor is determined to continue the contest, and to trust to intrigue and the chapter of accidents." They also state that "they were paralysed and thunderstruck when they suddenly observed the combined fleet taking up its position from the south side of Bomarsund; inasmuch as it was the prevalent opinion that the place was not accessible from that quarter; but only on the northern side, where, indeed, it was protected by out-works fully prepared for resistance." This, however, is only true in part.

It is understood in the fleet, and amongst the troops, that no further operations, beyond mere excursions of observation, will be undertaken this season.

The prevailing impression seems to be that the Baltic campaign is at an end for the season, although no formal announcement to that effect has been made. As regards the Allied fleets in that quarter the *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following contradiction to the statement that the whole of the French Baltic squadron will return to France in October:—

The *Messager de la Manche* announces as positive, the arrival, next month, at Cherbourg, of the entire of our Baltic squadron. The report, if not entirely groundless, is at least premature, as there is nothing official known as yet on the subject England herself is undecided what she will do with her ships. The sailing-vessels are recalled, but the steamers have received no such orders. Probably the latter will only retire by degrees, according as they shall be driven out by the ice, and this happens some seasons earlier than others. Besides, we may be certain that, as long as an English vessel remains in the Baltic, we shall see a French vessel sharing the same fatigues and danger.

Extensive preparations are said to be making in the French war and navy departments, in anticipation of a spring campaign. A newly-invented rocket is said to produce most wonderful effects, is now being tried by a military commission; and siege guns, carrying a distance of upwards of five miles, destined to batter the granite walls of Cronstadt, are being cast in the Imperial foundry of Rueile. They are all to be ready by next March.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ALAND.

The fortresses that stood upon the Aland islands are amongst the things that were. Mines were sprung beneath them on the 30th and 31st August and 2nd September. The fort of Izee, after it had fallen into the hands of the French, was shelled from the Russian mainwork. It took fire, and blew up on the morning of the 15th ult. Presto was fired on the 30th; its destruction was complete. The explosions took place in quick succession; on the third the entire fort seemed to open out and then went upwards amidst a thick volume of smoke. All the hewn granite which formed the outer casing of its walls slipped over the tongue of land upon which it was built into the sea, leaving a heap of bricks and rubble on its site. Nottich was destroyed on the following day. The first explosion was like a clap of the loudest thunder, followed by four or five successive discharges not unlike a salute from heavy guns. Its walls visibly started on the first report, and these shot upwards, enveloped in a cloud of the heaviest and densest smoke, which floated heavily away over the ruins of Prasto. Stones and splinters came down in a shower upon the surrounding rocks, and when the curtain of smoke had with drawn itself from over Sandvörs, two shapeless portions of the circular tower were still standing, like solitary sentinels, over the fallen fort, and served only to render the picture of ruin more striking and impressive. The main work, or semicircular fort, was destroyed on Saturday evening, the 2nd inst. It was riven asunder by several grand explosions. The whole appearance of the place from the ships now presents a melancholy picture of desolation, and has lost all its distinguishing marks. The forts, so lately models of strength and beauty, are effaced from the landscape. The village, which formed so conspicuous an object, has disappeared by fire; and the beautiful trees, now scorched and shorn, stand like dismal spectres, throwing off clouds of soot with every breeze.

A small Russian steamer, to the surprise of the French and English, made her way through the islands, and appeared off Bomarsund in time to see the main fort blown up, on the evening of the 2nd inst. She carried a flag of truce, but this was considered a piece of expediency on her part. Her real object, without doubt, was to see what had been done to the fortresses, &c. She stated that she left Helsingfors with the view of embarking the wives and families of the Russian prisoners, and not having met an English man-of-war in her passage through the Gulf of Finland, she concluded the blockade was raised, and she pushed on for Bomarsund! The Admiral was going to detain her; but, although her conduct was doubtful, he subsequently allowed her to return.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.—SPIRITED CONDUCT OF THE WALLACHIAN MILITIA.

The Russian army in the Principalities continues to move homeward, at a rather slow pace, trusting to the friendly presence of the Austrians for protection from the Turkish army.

On the morning of the 5th the Austrian troops entered Bucharest. Omer Pacha received them at the head of a Turkish division and a detachment of the Wallachian Militia, outside the gate of the Padu Mogoschoy; where the Catholic and Greek clergy, the members of the Administration, some of the Boyards, and a dense crowd of citizens, were assembled. Count Coronini, the Commander of the Austrian Corps of Occupation, and the Turkish Sirdar, rode at the head of the troops.

The Russians are terribly enraged at the refusal of the Moldavian militia to take arms under the Czar. On the 26th ult. it was rumoured at Jassy that the experiment tried with the militia in Wallachia was to be renewed in Moldavia, and the officers immediately demanded an explanation of the Commander of the Militia, the Hetman Nicholas Mauroordato. That nobleman explained that he had just received orders from General Osten-Sacken to send the artillery and cavalry to the Russian army. The officers, one and all, declared that they would not go; and Mauroordato in vain attempted to shake their resolution to oppose the will of the Russian Commander. On learning what had occurred, General Osten-Sacken sent for the officers, and threatened to send them to the army by forcible means if they refused to go voluntarily. To this Philipesco, who commands the artillery, replied that they were prepared to lay down their lives in defence of their country, "but would never obey the Russian order, which was opposed to their duty to their country and to their illustrious Suzerain, whose ancestor, Mahmoud II., had restored to them the national flag." The speech greatly displeased Osten-Sacken, who, after having sent the officers back to their barracks, informed General Budberg of what had occurred. The latter went at once to the officers, and did all in his power to induce them to yield. When offers of money, honours, &c., had failed, he tried menaces; but all was in vain. The Governor-General was at last so exasperated at this unexpected firmness that he lost all command over his temper, and indulged in language most unfitting for a gentleman. At last he scolded them to be prepared to march." To this Philipesco returned a reply like that before given to Osten-Sacken. Hardly had he concluded when the Russian General lifted up his hand as if to strike him, and shouted out, "Au corps-de-garde, coquin! au corps-de-garde!" (To the guard-house, rascal! to the guard-house!) The captain laid his hand on his sword, and replied, "Your Excellency will be pleased to remember that I am a soldier as well as yourself, and will allow no one to insult me." But Budberg grew pale, but continued to vociferate, "Au corps-de-garde! au corps-de-garde!" Russian soldiers were ordered to disarm the officers. But they themselves threw their swords on the floor, at the feet of the Russian General. As soon as the "rebels" were secured, Budberg went to the artillerymen, and by his order Mauroordato informed them that there was not one of them who was not more worthy than their commander, Philipesco. The bold reply to this was—"And our commander is more worthy than any foreign General."

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

The reply of the Czar to the Austrian Note is said to consist of the following three points:—1. He professes to be astonished that Austria should have recommended the acceptance of such conditions as those demanding concessions from the Western Powers. As Russia considered the evacuation of the Principalities a sacrifice, she hoped to find a corresponding humiliation to yield on the part of the Powers. 2. He deems it strange that Austria should join in conditions which are foreign to its interests, if not absolutely contrary to the same. By increasing the strength of the Western Powers at the expense of Russia, the balance of power in Europe would be disturbed, and Austria and Germany would be too weak to maintain their position against the Maritime Powers. 3. The Emperor Nicholas will keep his word, and withdraw his forces to the left bank of the Pruth, but when within his own frontiers he will defend himself to the last against any and every attack.

This, so far as can be ascertained, is the substance of the Russian Reply; and the Emperor of Austria has decided that there is nothing in it which requires him to alter his course. Instead of making him join France and England, the last mission of the Czar has made the Emperor of Austria to come to the conclusion that he ought to wait and see what will happen next. The French Ministerial Journal, the *Pays*, in commenting upon this decision, blames Germany for having caused the present war, by holding back, and predicts that this "waiting for events may prove very bad policy for Germany:"—

From the first day [illegible] Powers had frankly and resolutely [illegible] which France and England had taken [illegible] would not certainly have arrived at the extreme point at which we now are. The Czar would have perceived more promptly his isolation, and would have stopped short on the fatal path on which he has entered. The hesitation of Germany has been the manifest cause of all the complications which have successively arisen, and which have rendered every hope of a peaceful issue impossible. * * *

The duty of statesmen is to leave as little as possible to chance. But the present abstention of Germany, or of a part of the German States, in the great war of the West against Russia would entirely throw up the whole question to the fate of arms, and to its doubtful consequences. We may add, that that would be the annihilation of these States, and that nothing would better justify the humiliating expression of the Czar to Sir H. Seymour, that "there was not any occasion to pay attention to the opinion of Prussia and Austria, and that the affairs of the world would be regulated without them between Russia, France, and England. The truth is that this immense question of modern times is being regulated at present between Russia, England, and France. It is not to the Board of Green Cloth at Vienna [illegible] the eyes of the world are directed, but to the Ball [illegible] ms of Somarsund are still smoking, and to the Black Sea, where our fleets and armies are about to attack Sebastopol. France and England are, therefore, expending their blood and their treasures to preserve Europe from the Muscovite yoke; and if they are allowed to bring [illegible] great enterprises to an end by themselves, will not be so fortunate as to see them, after success, paying less attention than they would do at present to the private interests of the States which they had invited to join in the struggle, and which narrow considerations may still keep away from them.

REMARKABLE PRUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

It would appear, from a circular which the Prussian Government has addressed to all its Envoys at the secondary German Courts, that the latter will shortly be called to come to a resolution respecting the attitude of the Confederation towards Russia. The Prussian Government tells its Envoys that, although for the sake of peace, it supported at St. Petersburg the four points insisted on by the Western Powers, it does not think they are indispensable in a German point of view. The common protectorate, it fancies, would be attended with difficulty, and might bring harm to Germany. The King of Prussia cannot, therefore, recommend his German Allies to accede to the four conditions in such a manner as to incur, on their account expenses and obligations not commanded by the spirit and end of the Austro-Prussian convention. He hopes that the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the case, and adhere to it, as becomes a German prince; and also hopes that the Emperor, seeing his own States are guaranteed against attack from the side of Russia, will abstain from every act of aggression against Russia, and avoid all complication not necessary for the protection of German interests, and to which the convention does not apply

It seems to follow from this that the King of Prussia wishes the Emperor to [illegible] that even the free navigation of the Danube is not "indispensable in a German point of view."

AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *America*, which left Boston on the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The most important political news relates to the late proceedings in Central America, which threaten to breed a quarrel. Captain Hollins, of the United States frigate *Cyane*, had been arrested and held to bail by one of the sufferers by the bombardment of Greytown. The damages were laid at a considerable amount. Captain Hollins was bailed in 20,000 dollars. It is said that the President intended to support him through the matter.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* says:—

I ascertain that an important correspondence has occurred between Secretary Buchanan and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Clarendon re-asserts the British territorial claims on Central America, founded on the Mosquito protectorate. Buchanan denies them in two elaborate notes, and demands an unconditional relinquishment of the protectorate. It is understood that our Government has determined to adopt decisive measures to obtain the complete evacuation of Central America, as stipulated by the Clayton and Bulwer Convention

A very great drought is said to have prevailed this season over a great part of the United States and portions of the British provinces. The effects of which may be very serious. In the United States much [illegible] corn and other crops will be nearly an entire failure. Cattle have nearly perished for want of sustenance, and with the failure in corn, the hog stock will of course fall short.

From Lower Canada, there are also accounts of the serious effects of a long-continued drought there. Some of the crops will be very deficient, and there has neither been pasture to keep the cattle in condition during summer, nor will there be fodder to maintain them during winter.

The Savannah papers speak of a great panic prevailing in that city, growing out of the yellow fever. The citizens were rapidly leaving, the disease showing no signs of abatement.

At Charlestown great uneasiness was also manifested, and preparations were making to open a yellow fever hospital, should the disease become epidemic.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Nizam's cavalry have offered their services to act against Russia. They have been declined by the English Government.

Great agitation prevails around Canton. Foreigners have been placed under the protection of the ships at the disposal of the factories.

The Chinese insurgents have taken some places in the neighbourhood, after having killed or put to flight the authorities.

MORE GREEK DISTURBANCES.—It is suspected that King Otho, not sufficiently warned by the severe lesson he received in the summer, is again contriving how to get up troubles in Greece. It has been observed that he ceases to hold any communication with his Minister of the Interior. The French Government keeps a wary eye upon this silly Monarch's proceedings.

QUEEN CHRISTINA IN LISBON.—The brain-fever from which Queen Christina was said to be suffering, turns out to have been a mere telegraphic invention; at least, the accounts received from Lisbon of her arrival there make no reference to it. On the 9th inst. a despatch from Vendas Novas announced that she had started from that town for Lisbon A guard of honour was appointed to attend her, and carriages from the King's stables were dispatched to the arsenal, to be in readiness to receive her on her disembarking from the steamer of-war, *Conde de Tojal*. Orders were issued for the ships of war and forts to fire a Royal salute, if the Queen crossed the river before dusk. Visconde Athongeida, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, went to Aldea Galega to pay his respects to the fugitive Queen, who landed at four o'clock next morning, and proceeded to the house of the Spanish Minister, Senhor Alcain Galliano. Her Majesty, who travels under the name of the Countess Recuenci, was expected to take her departure in the course of a few days, on board the French warsteamer the *Newton*.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

THERE are few things more anomalous in the world of politics than the position of the minor kingdoms and of the petty sovereignties of Germany. Like the Mediatized Princes in Disraeli's "Vivian Grey," their monarchs enjoy an essentially false position, and the more they strive to emerge from it the more ridiculous they become. Among the kingdoms and principalities so placed may be cited Bavaria, in the south, and Saxony, in the north, of Germany: the former a kind of appendix to Austria, the latter, as if to balance its influence, occupying the same position towards Prussia. It is rarely that the Sovereigns of such States can emerge from mediocrity. Forced to play a subaltern part in the affairs of the great German Confederation, they can only escape a species of vassalage to their nearest neighbour, by resisting, or at least by hoping to join in, some union of minor States against the overwhelming preponderance of Austria and Prussia—a species of confederacy of which we have had an instance in the recent conferences at Bamberg. It is not surprising, therefore, that monarchs so situated should usually want the individual vigour and energy of character that would enable them, like the great Frederick, to rise to the first rank among European Sovereigns, or that they should content themselves with steadily regarding the internal administration of their dominions—while devoting themselves to some pursuit, either in art, in science, or in literature, which absorbs the mental activity that would otherwise expend itself in war or intrigue

The little kingdom of Saxony, with its population scarcely larger than that of London, illustrates these remarks; and its late King was a striking instance of the anomalous position of the petty Sovereigns of Germany. During the greater part of his reign, however—whether after the troubles which led to his being associated in the Government with his father, or during the insurrectionary period of 1848-49, or more recently still, in the reaction which followed the suppression of the Democratic party throughout Europe—he was supported by the stronger and more worldly character of his brother, Duke John—a man of great vigour of character, with the despotic instincts of the feudal ages, and, like the Prince of Prussia, animated by a profound antagonism to Democracy in all shapes and forms. Take such a man and contrast him with Robert Blum, who was executed for his share in the late Vienna troubles, and you have the Alpha and Omega of the scale of political opinion in Germany. Both were natives of the same State, Saxony; and each believed that, in so conceiving as he did, he was best serving the interests, not only of the people of that State, but also of all Germany.

As those troubles had long since subsided; the King had been replaced on his throne by the aid of a Prussian army; the rebels of all degrees of intensity had either been crushed or otherwise reduced to silence; and his Majesty was free to resume his favourite botanical studies, the pursuit which we recorded some time since, suddenly put an end to his existence, and called to the throne Duke John, the present King. His life had been passed chiefly in resistance to the encroachments of that revolutionary opinion which, ever since the peace of 1815, has more or less disturbed the peace of Germany. As the heir to the throne (the marriage of his brother, the late King, to the Princess Marie, of Bavaria, aunt of the Austrian Emperor, having produced no issue) he became the object of all the spare hatred of the Socialist party, whenever political excitement worked it up to fever heat. More than once he was obliged to leave the capital, to avoid the consequences of *émeutes*; and every unpopular act of the Government was more or less attributed to the influence of his reactionary spirit, though falsely, inasmuch as he was not the Minister of the country—the favourite of the late King—was all but absolute master in political affairs. In 1843 or 1844 a disturbance took place at Leipsic, on the occasion of some unpopular act of Duke John; in the course of which he was himself in serious danger, and several of the people were killed. The antagonism between him and the people was not confined to purely political causes: religion was also mixed up with it. The bulk of the population of Saxony are Protestant; while the Court professes the Roman Catholic religion. Not content with a negative antagonism to the faith of the people, Duke John always distinguished himself as a violent and even a bigoted, partisan of the ultra-pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church

From this source is apprehended some difficulty in the future politics of Saxony. In the hands of a man of vigour and intelligence, a kingdom even of such small dimensions may be made to play an important part in German politics; more especially at periods when there is any difference of policy or of action between Austria and Prussia. On the

other hand, if he pursues, as King, the same policy as when he was Duke John of Saxony—that is to say, if he gives rein to his ultra-Catholic tendencies, and joins in the effort of the Court of Rome to extend its spiritual dominion, as it has done in Baden and Bavaria—he will, in all probality, perpetuate towards himself, as King, the sentiments of hatred which were so liberally bestowed on him as heir-presumptive. His political opinions partake of the school of Metternich. When, in 1844, a Conference of Delegates of German Princes was held at Vienna, to "pronounce," by the mouth of Metternich, against the Democratic opinions and intrigues which then agitated Germany, his present Majesty was foremost in expressing his entire sympathy with the views then enunciated on the part of the Absolutists. His position with regard to the question which now occupies Europe is that of a warm and decided partisan of Russia; not for the sake of Russian interests, but because he believes that the principle of royalty in Germany rests on the maintenance of Russian supremacy.

The King of Saxony is now fifty years old. He is married to the Princess Amalia, of Bavaria, the twin sister of the King of Prussia. It is a curious coincidence that the wife of the late King was also a twin sister—twin to the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the Emperor of Austria. His Majesty is more respected for his abilities than loved for his general character or opinions; but, if he avoids outraging the religious feelings of his subjects, it is probable that he will, like the late King of Hanover, find himself more popular, as the King in possession, than when, as heir presumptive, he was the centre of attraction for reactionary malcontents, and therefore an object of irritation to the disciples of Liberal views.

JOHN, KING OF SAXONY.

OPENING OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

THE celebration of this auspicious event, which took place on Saturday, the 1st of July, appears, from the report in the *Cape Town Mail*, to have passed off with a degree of éclat, and under circumstances so favourable, as to afford a happy augury of the success that will attend the fulfilment of its high and important duties. The ceremony took place in the State-room, at Government House, but the idea of its taking place in the Legislative Council Chamber had only been given up so shortly before, that the greatest activity was required to complete in time the arrangements—which, considering the limited space at command, were excellent. The gallery was appropriated to the ladies, and a portion of the body of the room which was railed off was similarly occupied; those gentlemen who had received tickets being also admitted to this space—entering by one of the windows, to which a temporary staircase had been erected from the lawn. At the upper end of the room was placed the most conspicuous object in it—the Throne, which, we are told, "though simple in design, looked uncommonly well, and reflected great credit on the maker." The space between it and the rail was devoted to the members of the Legislative Council, the Judges, and other high officials, and the *corps diplomatique* with their wives. The members of the Legislative Council occupied a prominent position, immediately on the right of the Throne, those of the House of Assembly occupying the opposite side.

At half-past ten the gates facing Government Gardens, in which a large number of ladies and gentlemen had already congregated, were opened. The Guard of Honour, under the command of Captain Renny, 73rd Foot, with the colour of the regiment, and preceded by the band, shortly after made its appearance, and drew up on the lawn, in front of the verandah. The grounds now presented a most animated appearance; and, having been kindly thrown open to all respectably-dressed persons, were soon filled with the hundreds attracted there by the gay scene and the enlivening music; amongst whom were numbers of ladies, who, on account of the small space inside, could not obtain tickets. Long before the appointed hour the visitors had arrived, and perhaps a more varied collection of uniforms and dresses has not been seen before at the Cape. There were the Judges in their purple gowns, the Bishop of Cape Town, and his Clergy in their collegiate dresses; several naval and military, and some Indian officers; and the more conspicuous, both on account of their number and their brilliant uniforms, were the several Foreign Consuls and diplomatic agents—the Turkish Consul with his fez, which, according to custom, he did not remove from his head, attracting much attention. Amongst those present were the several heads of departments, the English and Roman Catholic Bishops, the clergymen of the Dutch Reformed, and other Churches, and Mr. Freere, Senior Robello, Chevalier Dupré, and Mr. Maclay, of the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission.

At a quarter to twelve the Legislative Council, headed by their President, Sir John Wylde, in his robes, arrived and took their seats, when the Castle guns announced the approach of the Lieutenant-Governor. The guard presented arms, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and exactly at noon, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary and a numerous suite, he entered the room, ascended the throne, and took his seat. The Legislative Council rose to receive him, and were introduced to the Lieut.-Governor by the Colonial Secretary. On resuming their seats, his Honour desired Mr. Boyle, the Clerk of the Executive Council, to proceed to the House of Assembly, and command the immediate attendance of the House. A few minutes after, the members of the Assembly, preceded by the Speaker, Mr. Advocate Brand, sen., in his robes, were conducted by Mr. Boyle into the room, and on the Speaker being introduced, took the place assigned them. The Lieut.-Governor then received from the Colonial Secretary, who stood on his right (the private secretary being on his left), the opening speech, and both Houses standing, his Honour, in a clear and distinct voice, read the interesting document, which occupies about two columns and a half of the *Cape Town Mail*. In this, his maiden speech to the Colonial Parliament, which certainly bore a much stronger resemblance to an American President's Message than it did to a Queen's Speech, the Lieutenant Governor adverted to the war with Russia, rendered necessary by "a desire to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilised world." After referring to the enthusiastic resolutions passed by other colonies in support of the course taken by the Mother Country, he said, he felt assured that the aid of her Majesty's loyal subjects of South Africa would not be found wanting in the event of its being needed. He then adverted to a number of the measures which were likely to come under discussion, and expressed a hope that the beneficent wishes of her Majesty in granting free institutions to that community would be fulfilled.

A suppressed but hearty cheer greeted the conclusion of this speech; and the Colonial Secretary, receiving it back, placed a copy in the hands of the President, and another in the hands of the Speaker. His Honour then rose, and making his obeisance severally to the two Houses, accompanied by his staff, withdrew, the guard presenting arms, and the band playing as he crossed along the stoep. Immediately on the departure of the Lieut.-Governor, both Houses withdrew to their respective Chambers, and the visitors dispersed; many of those, however, who were to attend the levee remaing about the stoep and ground, the band being still in attendance. With this the ceremony concluded, the utmost quietness and decorum having been preserved throughout.

At half-past one, the Lieutenant-Governor held a levee in the large drawing-room of Government House, which, in addition to the members of both Houses, the officials, clergy, the Foreign Consuls, and others who had been present at the opening of Parliament, was attended also by an unusually large number of the most respectable inhabitants.

The accompanying Scene is taken from a Drawing executed for the Lieutenant-Governor; it represents the ceremony in the state-room at Government House.

OPENING OF THE FIRST CAPE PARLIAMENT, IN THE STATE-ROOM, CAPE TOWN.

THE DONCASTER RACE PLATE.

THIS superb piece of plate (the "Doncaster Cup") has just been executed at the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, Haymarket, and is an admirable specimen of British art-manufacture. The horses introduced into the group of figures are after models by the well-known artist, Mr. Cotterill; the figures and the accessories are by Mr. Spencer. There are four statuettes—two being equestrian, and two on foot. The principal equestrian figure represents Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., whilst riding through the ranks of the English army immediately before the commencement of the battle of Neville's-cross, in the county of Durham, on October the 17th, in the year 1347. The battle was contested with great bravery on both sides, and many of the incidents connected with it are chronicled by Froissart in his picturesque manner. There were no less than fifteen, or, according to some writers, twenty thousand Scots slain on the field and in the pursuit. The principal persons who distinguished themselves on the occasion were William la Zouche, Archbishop of York, a fine old specimen of the "church militant;" Gilbert de Umfreyvile, Earl of Angus; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Ralph Neville, William Dayncourt, and Henry Scrope. The English Queen proved herself a worthy partner of her chivalrous husband, and, by her gallant demeanour, aroused the valour of her subjects to the highest pitch. The Scotch King, David Bruce, who opposed her, showed himself a worthy descendant of his ancestor, Robert Bruce. Though he had two spears hanging in his body, his legs dreadfully wounded, and his sword beat out of his hand, disdaining captivity, he provoked the English by opprobrious language to kill him; and when John Copland, the Governor of Roxburgh Castle, advised him to yield, he struck him on his face so fiercely with his gauntlet that he knocked out two of his teeth. He was, however, conveyed out of the field by Copland, who refused to deliver him up to anybody but the King, who accordingly ordered Copland to come to him at Calais, and created him a Knight Banneret. The Scotch King was afterwards taken to Windsor Castle; and in the Round Tower may be seen the armour he wore in the memorable battle.

In the present group, Queen Philippa is habited in the quaint costume of the fourteenth century, and her head is surmounted by the ancient towering cap or head-dress peculiar to the province of Normandy. A figure in complete armour, hamberk of cham mail, with plated scales and visored helmet, carries the Royal Standard of England; and two other figures represent a man-at-arms and an English archer with six-feet bow and arrows of a cloth yard long. The design is full of chivalrous spirit, and the metal-work is very elaborate; so that this piece of Plate will bear comparison with anything of the sort that has hitherto been produced.

THE DONCASTER RACE PLATE, 1854.—QUEEN PHILIPPA BEFORE THE BATTLE OF NEVILLE'S CROSS.

MAROCHETTI'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

THE ceremonial of the erection of the Equestrian Statue of her Majesty in St. Vincent-place, Glasgow, took place on Wednesday week, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The weather was most propitious, and the proceedings passed off in a manner which must have been highly satisfactory to all who had the pleasure of witnessing the inauguration of what is said to be "by far the finest statue of Queen Victoria that has yet been produced." The circumstances which gave origin to the idea of rearing this Statue, and the proceedings which were adopted in order to bring it to a successful issue were as follows:—Her Majesty Queen Victoria, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children, paid a visit to Glasgow, as our readers will remember, on the 14th of August, 1849. The reception was such as it became the Corporation of the mercantile metropolis of Scotland to give; and her Majesty was pleased to express herself in terms of admiration in reference to the whole arrangements. Subsequently a public meeting of the citizens was held, when it was resolved that the Royal visit should be commemorated by a suitable memorial. At a future stage a preliminary committee reported that an Equestrian Statue of the Queen was the most appropriate memorial that could be erected; and on the 29th of August, 1850, a numerous committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. After making due inquiry, and after their chairman, Sir James Anderson, had the honour of an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the subject, the committee unanimously agreed that the Baron Marochetti should be employed as the architect to execute the Statue. A contract was accordingly entered into with the Baron, by which he became bound to design, finish, and erect the Statue for the net proceeds of the subscriptions under the charge of the Committee; the equestrian group and the bas-reliefs to be of the finest monumental bronze; the pedestal to be entirely of the best granite, of the Baron's selection; and the interior of good and substantial mason work, or of granite, as he might prefer.

The Statue arrived in Glasgow by the direct steamer from London on Wednesday, the 30th ult., and the pedestal being then in course of erection, it was resolved that the inauguration should take place on Wednesday, the 6th inst.; and that, in addition to the Committee and the whole of the subscribers to the statue, the following parties should be invited to assist at the ceremonial, viz.:—The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-council, the Sheriffs of the County, the Principal and Professors of the University, the Dean of Guild and Directors of the Merchants' House, the Deacon Convener and Directors of the Trades' House, Colonel Foole, and the Officers of the Garrison in Glasgow.

Early on Wednesday morning, preparations were made for the accommodation of the public to witness the ceremonial, and the streets in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Vincent-place were barricaded. By ten o'clock crowds had begun to assemble, and before twelve every spot from which a glimpse of the Statue could be obtained was densely thronged. The windows around presented a brilliant display of feminine beauty: the house-tops had also their quota of spectators; and flags flaunted from the hotels in George-square and various eminences around.

THE PROCESSION.

According to arrangement, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and the other parties mentioned above, assembled in the Council-hall at half-past eleven o'clock, and at about twelve proceeded in the following order to St. Vincent-place, by Wilson-street, Glassford-street, Ingram-street, Queen-street, George-street, and Buchanan-street:—

Police. QUEEN'S OWN. Police
1 Inspector. Party of Police. 1 Inspector.
1 Sergeant. Superintendent of Police. 1 Sergeant.
1 Sergeant. Assistant Superintendents. 1 Sergeant.
Town Officers.
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN-COUNCIL,
Three and Three.
Police. THE SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY. Police.
Dean of Guild
and
Directors of the Merchants' House, three and three.
Deacon Convener and Trades' House, Three and Three.
Principal and Professors of the University of Glasgow, Three and Three.
Police. Architectural Institute of Scotland, Three and Three. Police.
The Officers in Garrison and Strangers, Three and Three.
The Subscribers to the Statue and Baron Marochetti, Three and Three.
Police. Queen's Own. Police.

Among the gentlemen assembled at the County Chambers not connected with the Town-council, were Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Baron Marochetti, the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, the Right Rev. Bishop Trower, Sir James Anderson, M.P., Mr. Hastie, M.P. for the city, Rev. Dr. Buchanan, the Lord Dean of Guild, the Deacon Convener of the Trades' House, Mr. Henderson of Park, Mr. S. R. Brown, Professor Laurie, Mr. W. Murray of Monklands, Mr. Findlay of Easterhill, Mr. Wilson (superintendent of the School of Arts), the French Consul, Mr. W. P. Paton, Mr. King, of Harlet, the Officers of the 82nd Regiment, in full uniform, &c.

Sir James Anderson, M.P., as Chairman of the Committee appointed to superintend the work, after a short sketch of the circumstances which had led to the erection of this memorial of her Majesty's visit to Glasgow, said, he had much pleasure, in the name of the subscribers, in handing over to the magistrates and Town-council this splendid work of art, to be possessed by them in all time coming. The value of such ornamental works in improving taste and elevating the minds of the people was universally felt and acknowledged; and he had no doubt that this contribution to the artistic wealth of their city would be cordially received, carefully preserved, and highly valued by the citizens of Glasgow to the latest generation.

The Lord Provost having delivered a very neat and appropriate speech, in reply, the covering was removed, and the Statue of her Majesty presented to the thousands assembled, who testified their admiration of the noble work of art by loud and reiterated cheers. The band of the Queen's Own and the Veteran Battalion then struck up the National Anthem, which was performed amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. On the motion of the Lord Provost, three cheers were given for Baron Marochetti. The Baron bowed his acknowledgments. After the ceremony, the gentlemen forming the procession left the en-

INAUGURATION OF MAROCHETTI'S STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, AT GLASGOW.

closure by the east end of St. Vincent-place, and the military by the west end, passing in front of the Statue.

The Hon. Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, and his niece, Miss Lane, were present, with the lady of the Lord Provost, at the inauguration of her Majesty's Statue. After the ceremony, the distinguished party, under the charge of the Lord Provost and his lady, proceeded to visit the Cathedral and other notable sights of the metropolis of the west of Scotland.

In the evening the Lord Provost and magistrates entertained Baron Marochetti and the subscribers to the statue at dinner in the Town-hall. Covers were laid for about 150, and the chair was occupied by the Hon. the Lord Provost; Bailie Gourlay, Senior Magistrate, discharging the duties of croupier. Among the guests were—Alexander Hastie, Esq., M.P.; Sir James Anderson, M.P.; Baron Marochetti, Principal Sculptor; Lindsay, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Buchanan, American Minister; Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.; Rev. Mr. Gleig, Chaplain-General of the Forces; J. Macgregor, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Poole, James Scott, Esq.; Robert Findlay, Esq., of Easterhill; Captain Maxwell, Sir James Campbell, William Lockhart, Esq., M.P.; Captain Merry, of the Queen's Own; A. S. Dalgish, Esq.; John Tennant, Esq.; M. Meadhouse, French Consul; Mr. Heartt, American Consul; Mr. Anderson, Queen's Counsel; the Dean of Faculty, and Drs. Anderson and Fleming.

The following criticism of the Statue is from the *Edinburgh Evening Post*:—

We observe that Sir Archibald Alison has justly claimed for the city of Glasgow the high distinction of being the first town in the empire which has erected a fitting memorial in honour of her Majesty. The Statue just inaugurated there belongs to the greatest class of sculpturesque compositions. It is an equestrian group, finished with much care and elaboration, and executed in the finest bronze. We believe it must have cost a very considerable sum, and is therefore an appropriate expression of loyalty as well as the loyalty of the neighbouring city. For our part, we think the citizens could do no less than embody their sentiments in some splendid material record for we believe that no Royal personage could have shown greater consideration, or more sincere kindness towards any community, than was manifested by her gracious Majesty, on the occasion of her visit to Glasgow. We must confess, at the same time, that we are no admirers of the works of the Baron Marochetti: they are somewhat slipped and affected in their style and expression—more like toys on a large scale than genuine productions of masculine talent. His notions of equine points and proportions have been derived from another soil than ours—elegant in the *salon* perhaps, but far too pinched and meagre for the road, the turf, or the field. A true horseman takes no interest in such feckless-looking creatures. The Baron's Equestrian Statue of the Queen, however, is less objectionable, in an esthetical point of view, than most of his other compositions which have fallen under our notice.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—Dr. Johnson born, 1709.
TUESDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week. Battle of Newbury, 1643.
THURSDAY, 21.—Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.
FRIDAY, 22.—Flight of Mahomet. 622. New Post-office opened, 1829.
SATURDAY, 23.—Major Cartwright died, 1824.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.
10 19	10 55	11 32	0 10	0 51	1 31	2 12
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
10 39	11 15	11 52	0 30	1 11	1 51	2 32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
11 0	11 36	0 13	0 50	1 31	2 12	2 53

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. D. A.—Your coin is a denarius of the Pinaria family, and is of no value.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Your quarter-guinea, Geo. I., 1718; and half-crown, James II., 1685, are of no value, numismatically speaking.

H. A. T., Reading, is thanked; but we have not room for his letter

J. E. H. A. T.; and A. ENGAM.—Declined.

ESTER.—Murray's English Grammar, last Edition. Longman and Co.

A CORRESPONDENT, Galway. Chanoels is pronounced *sha-nuns* (the first a like a in bat, and the second a like a in bar). Turquoise, *tur-kwoze* (the u like u in but, and the o like o in bar).

A CONSTANT READER, Tiverton.—The old story that there were but three farthings of Queen Anne struck, is now an exploded error. Some hundreds of farthings of Queen Anne were struck, her common and real farthing, which we have in paper, by hinges, among coin-collectors, from 5s. to 15s. each. It is extremely fine in preservation, one guinea. There is but one sort of farthing (with the figure of Britannia on the reverse, and date 1714, in the exergue, the date 1713. There are also six patterns of this sort of farthing, each from which no copies for circulation were made. Each of these six pieces bring from £1 to £5 each; and the reverse has brought £5 at a public auction. In addition to these real and pattern farthings, a number of trumpery brass tokens of Queen Anne, thinner than the real copper farthing their date is generally 1713. They are of no value, but have caused much annoyance to coin-collectors, and, we dare say, to the editors of newspapers; many copies of one of these tokens having imagined himself the owner of a "Queen Anne's farthing," or a fortune *in prospecta*. This information we received from the late Mr. HUTH, the coin-dealer. A fuller account will be found in *Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated*, 1841.

INVISIBLE.—The entrance of the Tower of Traitors at the Tower of London, is the Peverling or Cobham Tower, executed under the direction of Mr. SALVIN, the architect, "who has carried out to its full extent the ground plan of architecture, which was of the military kind, in use in the twelfth and early part of the thirteenth century."—See *Inscriptions and Devices in the Beauchamp Tower*, by W. H. Dick, lately published. The other "traitors' gate" was in the new buildings in the Tower, remains of which are to much of Wyatt and Gothic at Windsor Castle. But everything is in order at the Tower; even the yeomen warders wear plain black trousers with the embroidered tunic, of the reign of Henry VIII.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The new church of St. Matthew, City-road, consecrated April 11, 1848, is engraved in No. 312 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A QUIET MAN.—We in nowise advocate the mode in which the proceedings of the General Committee, at Windsor, were conducted; neither do we arrogate to ourselves the option of condemning or acquitting Mr. Ferry of all blame. That duty devolved on the court before which he was tried, and the finding and verdict met the Sovereign's approval. If "a quiet man" does not consider the fact of an officer being pulled out of bed, made to go through the sword exercise with an umbrella, and finally have the dirty end of the umbrella put into the barrack square, an act of "despicable tyranny," we are at a loss to find a designation whereby to express the unprovoked aggression characterising such ungentlemanly outrage.

Next Week will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, characteristic Illustrations of THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT SHEERNESS—GUN BOATS FOR THE BALTIC—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL—and the MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

WHATEVER may be the result of the present contest, it is already decided that the Prussian Government must suffer degradation. It is possible that its subjects in the East, carrying on much of the customary trade of Riga, Revel, and St. Petersburg, may be enriched by the war. In fact, the blockade instituted by our ships, has had the effect of driving the Russian trade with Western Europe, through Prussia; and Prussia will gain much that Russia loses, and much that the Western States—including England will have to pay in the increase of price of Russian products for the difficulty of procuring them. But this gain will be a poor compensation for the loss of character which the Prussian Government has already incurred. When she extended her frontier to the Rhine, and acquired there the extensive territories she now holds, she ceased to be a strictly northern German Power, and became a sharer in the enlightenment and feelings of the western part of that great country. A large portion of her subjects are now closely allied with the more advanced Powers of Europe and her Government has forfeited their respect as well as the good opinion of all the enlightened people of Germany, by covertly supporting the pretensions of Russia. More immediately dangerous to Germany than to either France or England, the advance of Russia is looked on, in Germany, with greater apprehension than even here; and the German Monarch who has favoured Russia, when an opportunity offered successfully to oppose it, has sacrificed the good opinion of all patriotic Germans. Independently of the conduct of Prussia having been erroneous in principle, it has been vacillating, feeble, and unreliable. In a circular note recently addressed to its foreign Ministers, regret is expressed that Russia has rejected the conditions which would have put an end to the war; but it is satisfied with the assurances of Russia that it will "evacuate the Principalities," and "will remain henceforth on the defensive." Like Austria, therefore, Prussia finds, after her prolonged negotiations with the Western Powers, that she has no *casus belli* against Russia; and she therefore denies—contrary, we believe, to the general opinion of Germany—that there is any necessity to interfere by arms, and so bring the contest—which, if it be continued, may desolate all Europe—to a speedy conclusion. The Court of Prussia would gladly save Russia from humiliation, were that possible; and would weaken its old opponent, Austria, as much as possible, to which the Prussian Court, but not the people, are more decidedly opposed, than to abating the power of Russia. In fact, Prussia finds the success of Austria, in getting a footing in the Principalities, more annoying than the growth of Russia. "She cannot realise," says the Circular, "the project of a common protectorate over the Principalities; and believes that that protectorate might even lead to a state of things but little in conformity with German interests." The occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops is extremely galling to Prussia; it extends the power of Austria on both sides of the Danube; and it is one of the remarkable incidents of the present remarkable contest, that the acts of the Allies, in introducing the Austrians into the Principalities, has given umbrage to Prussia, and gone far to dissolve the feeble alliance which she has lately formed with Austria. Her people may dread the Russians—her Court dread and hate the Austrian—a great deal more. Thus the marked success of Austria in getting possession of the Principalities, and the important position she occupies, being powerful to mediate between Russia and the Western Powers, are extremely grating to the Government of Prussia, which seems willing to sacrifice the good opinion of all enlightened Germany and of the inhabitants of Western Europe to gratify its old hereditary enmity for the House of Hapsburgh. Austria and Prussia, the two greatest Powers in Germany, can never act long in concert. On this the Emperor of Russia relies; and the consent of the Allies to the occupation of the Principalities by Austria has had the effect of alienating more than ever the Court of Prussia from the Western Powers. Hence, in the Note already quoted, it avows itself adverse to the Protectorate, and quite adverse to taking any active measures against Russia.

THE Bread riots, which we noticed last week, have had no successors. The worst took place at Nottingham, and was chiefly a mere mob of boys. Nowhere have the working-classes—who are now far too intelligent to be guilty of such acts—been concerned in them; though some strong writing against the bakers, describing them as withholding from the consumers what justly belongs to them, has not been wanting. On Friday, the price of wheat rose from 1s. to 2s. in the market; and, on Monday, it again rose from 2s. to 3s more. This was the consequence of very short supplies of wheat and flour having arrived in London in the last three weeks, and particularly in the last week. The millers were short of wheat to grind, and were obliged to purchase. At the same time a demand for wheat came from Holland, and for flour from France, so that upwards of 5000 quarters of wheat, and upwards of 900 sacks of flour were exported. In Mark-lane, in consequence, and in nearly all the provincial markets, wheat is now 5s. per quarter dearer than in the early part of last week. The price of flour, however, fell, on Monday, 5s. in the London market; and the singular circumstance occurred of wheat rising and flour falling in price on the same day. These facts are memorable. They show how quickly the market responds to real wants, or real abundances; and how much those are in error who would forcibly interfere with it. Up to the close of last week, the great abundance of our harvest caused the price of wheat to fall rapidly; and, at that point, numerous purchasers from Holland and France appearing in our market, the price of wheat got up. Of course, the price of flour, which always follows that of wheat at some distance, did not fall immediately with the price of wheat; but it fell afterwards, on Monday, when the price of wheat had again begun to rise. At the time, however, when the top price of flour was lowered, flour was exported, showing that anything like monopoly is out of the question. The holders of flour and the millers deferred to the wants of the market, and lowered the price, when the export might have served as a pretext for continuing the high price. At present wheat and flour can be sent unrestrictedly from any one part of the kingdom to another; and almost every part is now so interested by railways, that for either millers or bakers to establish any kind of local monopoly is impossible. Wheat and flour, too, except the registration duty of 1s. per quarter, can be freely imported and exported. It is equally impossible, therefore, to establish a general as distinguished from a local monopoly. Time is always required to adjust prices. Stocks in hand must be disposed of; stocks, too, must be brought to market; and hasty changes in price, from ignoring such circumstances, are followed by contrary changes, producing uncertainty in trade, and great hindrance to fairly apportioning the expenditure of a narrow income. We recommend our readers, therefore, not to be too hasty in demanding reductions; let them settle the matter in the capacity of buyers and sellers, carefully dealing with those who serve them cheapest and best; and they may be assured that the price of bread, like other things, will be more fairly settled by the haggling of the market, than by the instrumentality of any other persons, or any other power. A most abundant harvest has now been safely gathered in. Prices have already fallen from 20s. to 30s. per quarter from the top price. But it must be stated that the stocks of wheat from the previous harvest are very generally exhausted, and it must be remembered that the abundance of this year may be required to compensate the dearth of next year; as the very defective harvest of 1853 was, to a great extent, compensated by the large harvest of 1852. We shall best show our knowledge, therefore, of the course of Providence, and our appreciation of His gifts, by allowing those who are best acquainted with the actual amount of the harvest and with the actual number of the community, peacefully and undisturbedly to settle with the consumers the price at which corn and flour and bread are to be sold. The settlement of the prices in the market is as much a part of the natural course of events as are the labour which prepares the ground and the sunshine which ripens the harvest; and we shall all derive the greatest benefit from the abundance, by each man doing effectually his own share in the task of production, and not only leaving every other man fully at liberty to perform his share, but guarding and protecting his freedom.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Royal Family have proceeded on their autumnal trip to the Highlands of Scotland.

The Friday of last week—whilst the Prince Consort was witnessing the grand military spectacle in the neighbourhood of Boulogne—was employed by the Queen in visiting the Southampton Docks, and inspecting the magnificent steam-yacht belonging to the late Pasha of Egypt. Lord Hardinge, eldest son of the Premier, goes in the vessel to Egypt, in the hope of recruiting his delicate health.

On Saturday morning Prince Albert arrived at Osborne, from Boulogne. The Prince, who was in the yacht *Victoria and Albert*, was met off the coast by her Majesty in the *Fairy*. H.R. Highness went on board the *Fairy*, and, with the Queen, received the farewell salutes of the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, who were also returning to Portugal.

Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, were passed, with slight variation by the Royal Family in the usual quiet and unostentatious routine of their life, at Osborne. Amongst the incidents was the presentation, on Monday, of the baron de Gerstorff, Envoy from the present King of Saxony, whose business was to convey to her Majesty a letter announcing the Order of the Garter, worn by that Sovereign. The Baron, after the performance of this important duty of etiquette, had the honour of dining with her Majesty. On the following day, Senor Gonzales, the new Minister of Spain at our Court, was presented for the purpose of "delivering his credentials."

On Wednesday, at two p.m., the Queen and Prince Consort, the Royal children, and Knights Osborne house for London, preliminary to their Scottish visit. They embarked at East Cowes on board the *Fairy*. In a drizzling, penetrating rain, and a strong "west" breeze, rendering a thoroughly disagreeable day, the Royal family reached Gosport at five. The Queen and train were to convey them to London. On arriving at the same Lines station, the Royal family and suite proceeded in five carriages, escorted by a detachment of Carbineers to Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen held a Privy-council, which was attended by Prince Albert and four of the Cabinet Ministers.

On Thursday morning, at a quarter to eight o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their youthful family, and attended by a somewhat numerous suite, consisting chiefly of ladies and gentlemen of the household, left Buckingham Palace for the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway, *en route* to Scotland. The occasion has been so generally a characteristic of the days on which the Queen makes her "progresses," that the phrase "a Queen's day," has grown quite into a proverb, as indicative of a *fine* day.

The present occasion has been an exception. Wednesday and Thursday were the wettest and dullest days that have been experienced for some time.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALBERT FROM BOULOGNE.

From the hour of nine on Friday evening, the Grande Imperiale kept clear from intrusion a large quadrangular space in front of that part of the quay to which the *Victoria and Albert* was moored. It was nearly eleven, however, before she floated, and it had passed that hour before the Prince arrived. In the meantime the Custom-house, and nearly all the houses on the quay, were brilliantly illuminated, and garlands formed of many-coloured lamplons were festooned across the roadway. The letters V. N. A. formed a large design in variegated lamps, and on a smaller and more unpretending one the initial of the Empress was also introduced. The effect of the whole was exceedingly fine, the warm tone of the lamplons contrasting artistically with the silver moonlight. The whole town was out upon the quay immediately, and the Imperial cortége was impatiently waited for. The carriage was soon seen rattling across the new bridge, preceded by Picquets carrying flambeaux; and the meeting gradually becoming louder, denoted that the Emperor and Prince were at hand. On their reaching the quay, fireworks were let off, to the evident discomfiture of the horses of the Picquets and Cent Gardes, one or two of which became unmanageable, and bolted clean through the ranks of the Grenadiers. The cheering now became tremendous, for just as the Emperor and Prince stepped on board, an immense blue-light was ignited close to where they stood, so that their persons and features became distinctly visible from the remotest corners of the quay. Many bows were exchanged between host and guest, the Emperor landed, and, the moorings having been cast off, the boat pushed slowly away. When she reached the middle of the stream the port-holes were opened from stem to stern, and the whole of the interior might be seen brilliantly illuminated with wax lights. Prince Albert remained on deck, bowing in response to the shouts from the shore; and just as she passed the jetty the first shot of a salute of 21 guns reverberated from the cliffs. The steamer, once clear of the jetty, steamed rapidly away, and took farewell of her French friends in a brilliant display of blue-lights, which formed the last public act of the Royal visit to France. At eight o'clock on Saturday morning the Royal yacht, with the *Vivid* and *Black Eagle* yachts in close attendance, and followed by the armed ships *Malacca*, 17; *Hornet*, 16; and *Salamander*, 6, arrived at Osborne from Boulogne. It was her Majesty's intention to have gone some way out into the Channel in the *Fairy* to meet his Royal Highness, but his return was earlier than was expected. Having disembarked the Prince the three yachts went into harbour, and the armed ships up to Spithead, where they anchored.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Prebendary:* The Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart., to Thorney, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. *Honorary Canonries:* The Rev. G. Beresford, to Peterborough Cathedral; Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, to Peterborough Cathedral; Rev. G. C. Davies, M.A., to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester; Rev. W. F. Powell, M.A., to the Cathedral Church of Bristol. *Rectories:* The Rev. R. N. Shutte, to St. Mary Steps, in the county of Exeter; Rev. H. S. Yeoman, M.A., to Markholm, Northamptonshire; Rev. H. Browne, to Pevensey, Sussex; Rev. L. H. Bonticombe, M.A., to Rose Ash, near South Molton; Rev. C. I. Gibbon, M.A., to Lutton, with Wadenhoe annexed, Northampton. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. B. Hopkins, to St. Peter's, Walsoken; Rev. H. Jackson, to St. Mary's, Wisbeach. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. E. J. A. Feray, to Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire; Rev. H. Watson, to Pepworth, St. Agnes, near St. Ives; Rev. W. Barber, M.A., to St. John's, Leicester; Rev. J. P. Gell, M.A., to St. John's Church, Notting-hill; Rev. J. Hartley, to St. Leonard's, Wigginton; Rev. T. F. Holdich, M.A., to St. James's, Norland, Notting-hill; Rev. J. H. Penruddocke, M.A., to Berwick Bassett, near Swindon.

THE Rev. C. G. Hodgkinson, M.A., Principal of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School, has been appointed Head Master of the Louth Grammar-school.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Dry Bulb.	Thermometer. Wet Bulb.	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 8	30.200	70.7	48.9	57.6	— 0.2	68	N.E.	0.00
„ 9	30.150	74.0	49.8	60.7	+ 2.3	64	N.E.	0.00
„ 10	30.161	70.2	49.5	56.6	— 0.8	71	N.E.	0.00
„ 11	30.158	73.9	49.1	57.7	+ 0.4	75	VAR.	0.00
„ 12	29.969	81.6	57.9	61.9	+ 4.6	65	S.	0.02
„ 13	29.872	71.9	52.8	61.8	+ 5.0	82	S.	0.11
„ 14	29.647	70.5	51	60.1	+ 3.4	91	S.W.	0.35

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The correct reading of the barometer decreased from 30.20 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.12 inches by the afternoon of the 8th; increased to 30.15 inches by the morning of the 9th, and decreased to 30.10 inches by the afternoon; increased to 30.16 inches by the morning of the 10th, and decreased to 30.12 inches by the afternoon; increased to 30.16 inches by the 11th; decreased to 29.64 inches by the 14th; and increased to 29.74 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week at the height of 29 feet above the sea was 29.905 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 59.8°, being 2.3° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The mean of temperature during the week was 58.2°, being the difference between the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer on the 12th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 27.8°. The greatest was 43.7° on the 12th; and the least 16° on the 14th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of ⅛ an inch nearly, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The weather was fine till Tuesday. On this day the wind shifted to the S., and the weather changed generally. A little rain fell on Tuesday, being the first which has fallen since August 24. The electricity has been positive all the week. A little ozone was detected on Wednesday, being the first which has been indicated for some time.

Lewisham, September 15, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending September 9, the births of 810 boys and of 796 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts; in all 1606 children. The average numbers in the same week of the preceding nine years are 766 boys and 695 girls. The number of deaths within the same week was the very large number of 2413—a number greater than any in the same week of the year in the preceding ten years. In the week in which the epidemic of cholera was then prevalent, 3183 deaths occurred, which is the nearest approach to the mortality of last week of any within the period. Of the deaths, 1634 were males, and 1778 were females, distributed over the different periods of life as follows:—Under 15 years of age, 1285; above 60 years, 238; and 1502 between those ages. Cholera has caused the deaths of 2050 persons: of these, 1066 were males, 986 females: 614 were children under 15 years of age; 1128 men and women of 15 and under 60; and 287 at ages exceeding sixty years. The deaths from cholera in the last nine weeks have been 36, 54, 96, 269, 644, 726, 567, 1257, 2050. The sum of those numbers is 6120: and, thus, cholera has already destroyed 6120 lives. The deaths have been distributed over the metropolis as follows:—In London proper, whose population in 1851 was 56,727, in eight weeks, ending September 2, there were 764 deaths, last week there were 216. In the North district, population in 1851 was 490,267, there were 1228 deaths up to September 2, and the number was increased last week by 534. In the Central district, population in 1851 was 393,676; the deaths up to September 2 were 195; and last week totalled 117 deaths. In the East district, population in 1851 was 468,502 deaths up to Sept. 2 were 541, and last week 208; and in the South districts, population in 1851 was 758,236: the number of deaths up to Sept. 2 was 1247; this large number was increased last week by 476. Active measures have been adopted by the Board of Health for combating the present epidemic, and for obtaining, by all the agents and instruments that science has now at command, such a thorough knowledge of the conditions that lend power to this enemy, as will enable us to oppose it with advantages that were not before possessed. The decline of the temperature, the analogy of the epidemics of 1832 and 1849, as well as the remedial measures that are now brought into operation, justify us in anticipating that the epidemic will, ere long, gradually subside. In the meantime the zeal and watchfulness neither of the local authorities, of the heads of manufactories, nor of the heads of families, should be slackened for a moment.

THE National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, is closed for the annual vacation. It will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 25th of October next. The Vernon Collection of Paintings, at Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, is closed for the same period. During the recess, the paintings at the National Gallery will be re-arranged.

CONVERSION OF A CHURCH ENTRANCE INTO SHOPS.—The beautiful approach to Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, in Regent-street, has been destroyed, and the space formerly occupied by it is in course of conversion into shops. The entrance to the Chapel will henceforth be in King-street.

THE MORMONS IN LONDON.—The Middlesex Court of Sessions were unexpectedly turned into an arena for the discussion of Mormonism, on Wednesday—the occasion being a charge against Andrew Hepburn, a Protestant lecturer, for disturbing, by a question to the preacher, a religious service of the Latter-day Saints, at Brondiparre, on Sunday. It appeared that the course of annoyance pursued by Mr. Hepburn, had continued since last November, and the defendant pursued every congregation of Mormons that he could. The Jury having returned a verdict of "Guilty," the defendant, in answer to the question if he had anything to say to the Court, said, "What I have done has been for the glory of God, and the good of the whole human family. I am a Scotchman. I had no education, but the Almighty God has given me the abilities to prove to the whole world that these doctrines are inconsistent and contrary to his Holy Word." Mr. Bodkin wished to know if he intended to annoy these persons again? The defendant said, he should never enter their place again, if that was what was required; but he should lecture as usual. Mr. Bodkin said he could no doubt, go on lecturing, if he pleased. He had the same right to do that as these ladies to follow their own worship. He must enter into a recognizance of £100, with two sureties of £50 each, to come up for judgment, if called upon; and he would not be troubled, if he confined himself to showing by argument what he considered their errors. The sureties were given, and the defendant discharged.

THE CROSSING-SWEEPERS OF BELGRAVIA.—The authorities of the Grosvenor district, which possesses a jurisdiction of its own, and comprises the localities of Grosvenor-place, Belgrave, Eaton, and Lowndes-squares, and Chesham-place, have just taken the initiative in organising the crossing-sweepers who occupy the many crossings in that district. For some time past no one has been permitted to hold a "commission," or "carry broome" in that neighbourhood, without the assent of the trustees; but on Wednesday each man was properly enrolled, and furnished with a blue cloth badge to be fastened round the left arm, upon which were worked the letters "G. P. D." (Grosvenor-place district), and a corresponding number to one which is registered at the secretary's office against the wearer's name. Most of these men are old soldiers, and, being of an active disposition, are very useful in carrying messages or posting letters during the "season," so the servants of their fashionable employers will be busy to do it themselves. On account of this they have at last come to be an "institution" of this strictly fashionable and aristocratic quarter, and it is hardly necessary to add that when a crossing-sweeper has been known to run an errand some tattered stranger has opened shop under false colours, and the false assumption of being "connected" with the regular man, or "it's the same sweeper," and having obtained something to carry, have carried it away altogether. To remedy evils of this character the present organisation has been undertaken, and the vacancies will henceforth be filled up by candidates of "established reputation."

BANK OF ENGLAND.—HALF-YEARLY MEETING.—The half-yearly general court of proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday; G. G. Hubbard, Esq., the Governor, in the chair, who said he had to inform the court that the net profits of the half-year were £628,226 6s. 1d., making the amount of rest on the 31st of August, £3,654,452 1s. 1d. After the dividend now proposed of 4½ per cent for the half-year, free of Income-tax, the rest would be £3,000,227 8s. 1d. The dividend was agreed to unanimously.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday next, the 21st inst., being St. Matthew's day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Governors of the several Royal hospitals, will attend Divine Service at Christ's church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford. After which they will repair to the Great-hall in Christ's Hospital, where four orations, on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals, will be delivered by four of the senior scholars, according to annual custom—in Latin, by J. C. Barker; in English, by H. J. Armfield; in Greek, by J. W. Furrell; and in French, by C. W. F. Watts. After which there will be recited translations from Shakespeare and Longfellow, by Messrs Foster and Tebbutt; and an English poem, by J. W. Furrell, on "Constantinople." Also, the Richards' prize poem on the "Don Cossacks," which has not yet been adjudged, will be recited.

IMMENSE DAMAGE has been caused in Prussia by recent inundations. In the provinces of Silesia alone it is estimated at 16,000,000 or 27,000,000 thalers (£4,000,000).

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

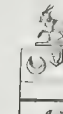
THE REV. SIR JOHN ASHBURNHAM, BART., OF BROMHAM.

SIR JOHN ASHBURNHAM, Bart., B.D., Chancellor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, Rector of Guestling, and Vicar of Pevensey, county Essex, died at Guestling Rectory, near Hastings, on the 1st inst., aged 84. He was the seventh inheritor of the title, and the tenth in lineal descent from the marriage of Richard Ashburnham (younger brother of the ancestor of the Earls Ashburnham), with the daughter and heiress of Sir John Stoneling, Knight, of Bromham. Sir John was born in 1770, and married twice: by his first wife, Fanny, fourth daughter of William Foster, Esq., of Hollington, he leaves a son, now Sir Archibel Ashburnham, eighth Baronet, and other issue. Sir William, the fourth Baronet (Sir John's grandfather), was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1754.

SIR HENRY BOYNTON, BART.

The death of this Baronet, at the age of seventy-six, occurred at his seat, Burton-Agnes, county York, on the 29th ult. He represented a very ancient Yorkshire family, which is stated to derive its descent from Bartholomew de Boynton, Lord of Boynton A.D. 1007. The fine seat and estate of Burton-Agnes, near Bridlington, was acquired by Sir Matthew Boynton, the first Baronet, a staunch Parliamentarian, in marriage with Frances, his first wife, sister and sole heir of Sir Henry Griffith, Bart. Sir Henry married, 1st January, 1810, Mary, daughter of Captain Gray, and niece of Captain William Watson, R.N., of Dover, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Sir Henry, is now tenth Baronet of Barmston. He married, first, 2nd Nov., 1832, Louisa, daughter of Walter Strickland, Esq., of Cokethorp Park; and, secondly, 7th Feb., 1843, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, Esq.

PHILIP BARKER WEBB, ESQ.



THIS gentleman died of cholera, on the 31st ult., at his residence, 18, Avenue Marbœuf, Champs Elysées, Paris. He was never married. He long held a distinguished place among the most eminent botanists of the age, and was well known as the author of several valuable botanical works. His magnificent Herbarium, collected with great care, he has left by will to his "dear friend the Grand Duke of Tuscany." Mr. Webb always resided abroad, and at the foreign Courts he visited, the reigning Sovereigns presented him with high orders, in testimony of their estimation of his talents. The Webbs of Milford House are an ancient Surrey family. One of the late Mr. Webb's ancestors—his great-grandfather, Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., was a celebrated antiquary. He died at Busbridge. An estate then in the family, in 1770, and the subsequent sale of the books and manuscripts occupied seventeen days. They were brought to auction by direction of his second wife and widow, to whom he bequeathed them. The present inheritor of the Webb estates is Colonel Webb, brother of the distinguished botanist whose death we record.

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON SYNGE, ESQ., J.P.

The death of this lamented gentleman, which occurred at his residence, Weston Lodge, on the 24th ult., has cast a gloom over the whole town of Weston-super-Mare, where he resided for upwards of twenty years, and laboured, with untiring energy, for the advancement and improvement of the place. Two years ago, his fellow-townsmen presented him with a massive silver candelabrum in grateful remembrance of his public services. Mr. Synge was a member of an ancient and highly-respected Irish family, and among his ancestors were five Irish prelates of the name of Synge, and two of the name of Hutchinson. He was born 30th April, 1788, the second son of the late Sir Robert Synge, Bart., by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Theobald Wolfe, Esq., uncle of Arthur, Lord Kilwarden. He married, in 1819, Mary-Anne, daughter of John Paget, Esq., of Cranmore Hall, county Somerset; and leaves that lady his widow.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Edward Balton, Esq., of Charlemont Dorset, has left £300 to each of his servants, and to each of his labourers a suit of mourning and a sovereign; to the Dorset County Hospital and Asylum, £100; to the Parochial School at Brondiparre, each £100.—Edward Tothill, Esq., of Philadelphia, U.S., formerly of Bristol, who with his wife was lost on board the *City of Glasgow*, left all his property to his wife, if she survived; but in case of her death without a will, then to his sisters, equally.—The late Mr. William Fontaine, who, in a very few years, established, and successfully conducted, no fewer than fifteen separate places of business in London, as a soap-maker, tallow-chandler, and oilman, has died worth £16,000 personality, which he has bequeathed to his widow.—The effects of Edward Little, commander of the *Terror*, have been administered under £4000.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. ROBINSON, OF TAMWORTH.—On Wednesday week, at a public dinner in the Town-hall, Tamworth, a superb group of plate was presented to Mr. W. Robinson, of that town, by a large party of his friends and admirers. Mr. R. D. Webster presided, and among the guests were Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; R. J. Peel, Esq.; and Captain W. Peel. Mr. Robinson has for fifty years practised as a veterinary surgeon in the neighbourhood of Tamworth. The testimonial consists of a superb silver tea and coffee service, and an épergne, manufactured by Elkington and Mason, at a cost of about 200 guineas.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.—The last advices from St. Petersburg bring a fresh statement of the exports of tallow this year as compared with last, whence it appears that the amount sent away up to the present time is estimated to have been 36,389 casks, against 42,808 to the same period of 1853. Taking an average of ten years, the exports of 1854 would exhibit an excess; and, as the English consumption is said by the Englishmen and Frenchmen generally, on account of their interfering to put down the buccaneering Greek incursions into the Turkish provinces, is not known. It is very well known that many of the invaders were either professional brigands or *palicars*—irregular Greek soldiers, who are little, if any, better. When driven out of Thessaly by the Turkish troops, many of these are known to have taken refuge in the island of Negroponte; and it is said that Mr. Leeves, in a letter written only a few days before his death, had expressed some uneasiness on account of the number of these desperate ruffians who were known to be in his neighbourhood.

PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR, AND BREAD, IN LONDON AND PARIS.—The highest quotation of wheat in the Paris market is 50f. per hectolitre, which is equal to nearly 65s. 7d. per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 62s. per quarter, it follows that wheat is nearly 3s. per quarter cheaper than in London. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 55f. 40c. the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 55s. 9d. per sack of 280lb. English; and, the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 50s. per sack, it follows that flour is nearly 12½ per cent dearer in Paris than in London. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 40c per kilogramme, which is equal to nearly 7d. per 4lb. loaf, English weight; and, the price of bread in London at the full-priced shops being 9d. the 4lb. loaf, it follows that bread is nearly 29½ per cent dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread in Paris is quoted at 32c. per kilogramme, which is equivalent to rather more than 5½d. the 4lb. loaf.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

The announcement in the *Moniteur* of Thursday morning that the French and Turkish divisions of the expedition left Varna on the 5th inst. has been confirmed by the following despatch from Constantinople of the 7th:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.

The storm which had raged for some days in the Black Sea has ceased. On the 4th all the troops had embarked. The whole fleet consists of 600 sail. On the 4th the first division of the fleet sailed in the direction of Sebastopol. The strength of the army is 90,000 men. On the 4th Marshal St. Arnaud sailed on board the *Charlemagne*.

The French and Turkish divisions were to be joined by the English at the Island of Serpents. It would seem from this that the expedition has not taken a direct line, but has followed the coast; and it is therefore inferred that the disembarkation cannot have taken place before the 8th or 9th. Should it not have been later than that, we may expect news of the landing of the Allied army by the 16th (to day), or the 17th at latest.

The Isle of Serpents—where the expeditionary fleet was to rendezvous—called, in Turkish, Hane Adassi; in Greek, Fidonisi; in Russian, Zmeinoi Ostrow—is a small rocky island, situated at a short distance from the coast of Bessarabia, opposite the mouths of the Danube. It is about a mile and a half in circumference. A lighthouse has been erected upon it.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ASIA.

The telegraphic despatch from Constantinople brings important news from the seat of war in Asia. Schamyl is said to have gained a great victory over the Russians at Tiflis. The Russians lost many men, seven guns, 3000 tents, and all their baggage, with many horses and waggons. All the provisions and ammunition of the Russians fell into the hands of the victors. The Russians, under Prince Bebutoff, were retreating in forced marches from Kutais and Kars to Tiflis. On the 23rd August the Turkish Minister retired from Teheran to Erzeroum, in consequence of a rupture between the Porte and Persia.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AN order has been issued at Sheerness, regulating the time of persons visiting the *Royal Albert* and Dutch Guard, in order to meet the arrival of passengers by the steam-packets from London via the Thames and Medway. They are in future to assemble at the yard gate at 8.30 a.m. and at 2 p.m., when they will be escorted through the yard (with permission to visit the *Royal Albert*) by the police. Every facility is given to visitors by arrangements made by the Captain-Superintendent. The number of visitors daily is immense.

THE detachments from the 92nd Highlanders are under orders to move from the Tower, as also those of the 38th, 39th, 23rd, and other regiments, to strengthen the garrison at Windsor on the departure of the 60th Rifles for the East.

SEVERAL hundred beds and blankets were taken on shore from the *St. Vincent* on Monday, and burnt on Rat's Island. The same order has been given on board her Majesty's sloop *Sphinx*, where the prevailing epidemic has been raging.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have taken up steamers of from 700 to 800 tons' burden to convey victualling stores for the use of the army invading the Crimea and the fleet in the Black Sea; also for the conveyance of 800 tons of heavy shot and shell to Malta, forty tons of ordnance stores to Sydney, and nine tons to Melbourne and Port Philip for the defence of those colonies.

LAST week we stated that the Royal Sappers and Miners had increased the bounty to men, under twenty-five, joining their corps, to £5 12s. 6d., whereas the amount of the bounty at the present time is £5 16s. 6d. for men of all ages, and has been so for some time past.

THE 30th Regiment is under orders for the East, but the period for their embarkation is not yet fixed. No other corps at home are, at present, held in readiness for the same destination

THE Somerset Militia is the corps selected to garrison Cork.

THE HORSE GUARDS.—The Military Secretary had a levee on Tuesday last, which was numerously attended. He holds his levees every Tuesday. The Adjutant-General holds his on Thursday. Every officer is now obliged, according to the late regulations, to put down in writing the precise nature of his application (a considerable difference between this present system and that of Lord Hill).

THE *Conqueror* line-of-battle ship, pierced for 120 guns, building at Devonport, and the *Edgar*, at Woolwich, are both so far advanced that they will be ready for launching early in the spring.

IN compliment to France, and in testimony of the firm alliance existing between the two countries, the Admiralty has resolved to name one of the line-of-battle ships about to be launched *La Fravera*.

NEARLY the whole of the seamen who entered for special service in the Baltic fleet, with the right to claim their discharge at the end of the present year, have volunteered for continuous service.

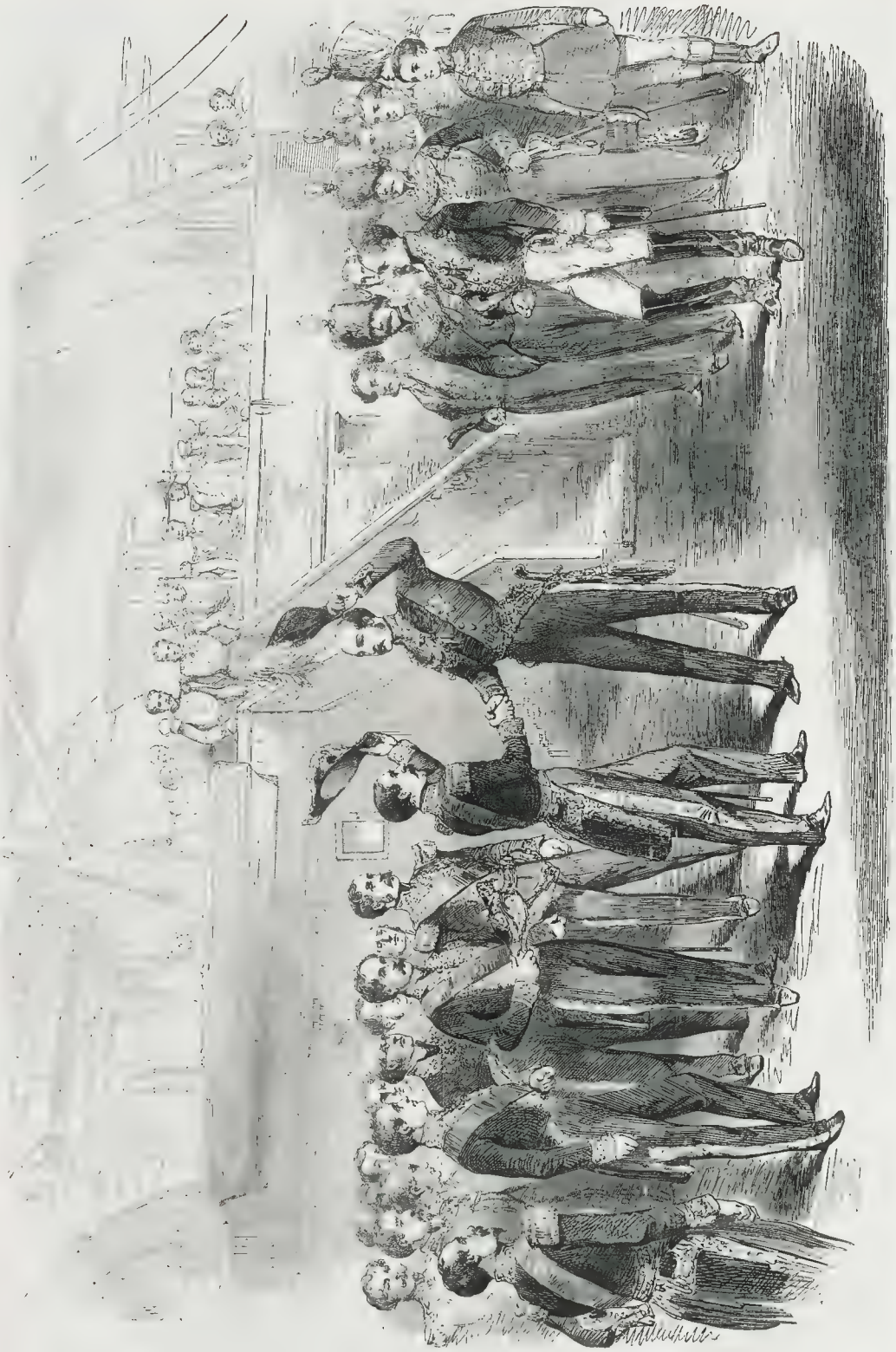
THE following ships are now being manned, and have entered either the number of men required or have nearly filled up their complement:—The *Royal Albert*, 121, Captain Alexander Little, fitting at Sheerness; the *Curacoa*, 30, Captain the Hon. G. F. Hastings, fitting at Portsmouth; the *Cossack*, 30, Captain Fanshawe, fitting at Chatham; the *Harrier*, 16, Captain Storey, fitting at Portsmouth; as also the *Snake*, 5, Captain Crauford; and the *Curieu*, Captain Lambert, fitting at Chatham.

THE DESPATCH GUN-BOATS.—Three of the screw steam despatch gun-boats are intended for service in the Black Sea—the *Arrow*, the *Beagle*, and the *Lynx*. The only screw steam despatch gun-boat sent to the Baltic up to the present time is the *Wrangler*. The *Viper* is in dock at Woolwich preparing for sea, and the *Snake* is having her engines put on board. As it will take some time to complete the two latter despatch gun boats for sea, and the advanced period of the season would not allow of their services being available for any length of time in the Baltic this year, it is consequently expected that they will also proceed, when ready, to the Black Sea; and that the six new light draught of water gun-boats will be sent with the fleet early in the ensuing spring to the Baltic.

SPANISH ROBBERS.—Madrid papers mention various outrages by bands of robbers on the road from Madrid to Saragossa, and in the provinces of Granada. In the neighbourhood of Guadix, in the last-mentioned district, the Civil Guards came upon a band of outlaws just as they had robbed a church, and killed two, but the others escaped. On the Saragossa road, at a league from Almunia, in Arragon, a band of fourteen or fifteen men attacked the keeper of a house of refreshment, and beat at his door, ill-treated him, and threatened to kill him, until he gave them 20 ounces of gold—all that he possessed. A diligence passed by at the time, but the robbers shot the postilion dead, and despoiled the passengers. Two Civil Guards, who were in the vehicle, knowing that two other diligences were coming up in a quarter of an hour, jumped out, and ran to warn them. The robbers sent a volley after them, and wounded one, but the other succeeded in his object. A day or two afterwards, the same band was seen on the road, quietly awaiting the arrival of diligences passed in safety.

THE CHOLERA IN THE VATICAN.—The cholera, although by no means severe in Rome, has recently invaded the sacred precincts of the Vatican, and thrown the inhabitants of the palace into the utmost consternation. The sculptor Pistrucci, a relation of the engraver of that name employed in London, at the Royal Mint, who was occupied in some ornamental mouldings in the palace last week, was the first victim of the disease there; and his death, on the 26th ult., has been followed by those of two or three others of the Papal household. In consequence of this manifestation, precautions are now adopted to purge from infection the persons of all visitors to the palace, and no one is admitted to the presence of the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli, or any other of the principal dignitaries, without previously having undergone a good fumigation. Indeed, it is impossible to get in without passing the chlorine ordeal, as the lower gates of the palace are closed leading to the courtyards, and the only access is now up to the Scala Regia, and across the Great Hall to a long corridor, at the end of which the fumigating apparatus is placed, through which the visitor is inducted by an officiating gendarme. Cardinal Antonelli, at whose suggestion this sanitary cordon has been established, is said to be much alarmed at the cholera; and rooms of the other prelates resident in the Vatican have so far yielded to their fears as to abandon their apartments in the palace altogether.—*Letter from Rome.*

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-second anniversary of this association commenced on Wednesday, at Manchester. Sir John Forbes read the report of the benevolent fund, which reported 67 cases relieved at a cost of £556. The number of annuitants is now ten, at a cost of £147 per annum. In the evening the local members of the association held a *conversazione* in the Picture Gallery of the Royal Institution.



MEETING OF PRINCE ALBERT AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AT BOULOGNE.—(SEE PAGE 245)

PRINCE ALBERT, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND STAFF, AT THE REVIEW AT MARQUISE.—(SEE PAGE 255)

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We have news this week of moment about two of our fine English cathedrals—Gloucester and Peterborough. The former was on fire—the fire destroying the Bishop's throne. Surely there has been great culpability somewhere: a searching inquiry should be made at once, for future safety. We can ill afford to lose so noble a structure as Gloucester Cathedral. The other news is of a far different kind. It is cheering news. Peterborough Cathedral, it appears, was thrown open to the public, free of fees of every kind, on the 8th of February last; and between that period and the 17th of the month just past nearly six thousand persons have visited it without doing—on the unison's report rare to the Dean—"two shillings worth" of damage to the structure. The good Dean of Peterborough, to whom the public are indebted for this wise act of proper confidence, complains that some of the public will insist on paying the vergers, and suggests that the money thus bestowed might take a different channel—not a building fund—not a Dean and Chapter fund—but a fund for the sick and destitute inhabitants living under the shadow of the noble old cathedral.

The lovers of English water-colour art (now a wide and increasing circle) will learn with regret that one of the best-known of the members of the Old Water-Colour Society is no longer among us. Mr. Charles Bentley (newly removed by death from pursuing the art he loved and understood so well) was always a large and important contributor to that choice collection in Pall mall East, which Mr. Copley Fielding's entering never fails to make one of the attractive sights of London, from April to June in every year. Mr. Bentley was under fifty years of age when he died. In 1834 he became an Associate of the Old Water-colour Society; and, in 1844, a full member. When he joined that little phalanx of able artists, Prout and Dewint, Varley, Barret, and Mackenzie were then of the body and in the body. Death, indeed, has made sad havoc among them. Bentley delighted in painting the coast scenes of England and France, and there are few places of pictorial attraction, either at home or abroad, within his range, that he was not well acquainted with. His class of subject will be best recalled by the drawings he exhibited in the year in which he was made a member of the Old Water-Colour Society, and he was seldom seen to greater advantage than in that year. They were these:—1, "Spithead—a Seventy-four Firing a Salute on Leaving Port;" 2, "Dutch Boats off the Coast of Holland;" 3, "On the Thames, an Indiaman being Towed up—Early Morning;" 4, "Town and Castle of Dieppe from the Sea;" 5, "Mont St. Michel, Coast of Normandy—Early Morning;" 6, "Port Madoc, North Wales—Storm Clearing Off;" 7, "Dieppe Pier—Fishing Boats Going Out;" 8, "Making Signal for a Pilot off St. Malo;" 9, "Fishing Boats Running into Harbour;" 10, "Near Burgh, Fens of Lincolnshire." Mr. Bentley was a prolific and ready artist. He looked on nature for himself, and had the rare merit of always selecting the best point of view of every place he undertook to recall by pencil and colour. His fault was a certain coldness of manner, from which no charm of general conception, or beauty of aërial perspective, could entirely withdraw the eye of the spectator. His works are to be seen in the portfolios and on the walls of the best collectors; and any young artist may well be proud to have it said of him that what he has done is a happy following out of what Mr. Bentley had done before him.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Maclise's fine picture (of the present year), the "Marriage of Strongbow to Eva," is not to be confined to a distant gallery and the caprice of any private collector. He is to paint the same striking subject in fresco (with such alterations as the requirements of fresco demand), for the Painted Chamber of the Houses of Parliament. We congratulate the Fine-Arts Commissioners on this fresh instance of their good judgment, and the country on the acquisition it is about to obtain.

The Glasgow people have been giving a banquet to Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, on the completion of his statue of the Queen. Sir Archibald Alison, who is rather dictatorial in his tastes, as he is over-confident in his history, was the getter-up of the affair. The Baron (an able man) was an importation of Sir Archibald's, and was pitted (successfully, too), by the Baronet, against Sir Francis Chantrey for the execution of the Glasgow equestrian statue of Wellington. Public banquets to sculptors (however well deserved) have been rare occurrences in this country. We can hardly fancy Flaxman figuring at such an entertainment; but, in common with others, we congratulate the Baron on what the Baronet has done for him, and more cordially on what he has done for himself.

Mr. Bentley announces the "Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington." Are the standing orders of the House of Lords likely to be infringed by such a publication? Mr. Madden is to compile the work. We trust we shall have no laboured eulogium on Gore-house, like that passed by Mr. Macaulay on Holland-house, or that by Justice Talfourd on Charles Lamb's little and late suppers.

The District Surveyors of London are in arms against a recent paragraph in our column of "Talk." We called attention (some of our readers will remember) to the new house now in course of erection in Cheapside; and, after pointing it out as a sort of wretched rival to one of Wren's great masterpieces, we did, regretfully, say that our district surveyors have, we fear, no power to prohibit such unwelcome additions to our streets; "and, if they had, are generally too much interested in a large expenditure of stone and brick, to restrict height, and too barren of taste to forbid excrescences." This, our able contemporary (the *Builder*) calls a gratuitous and unfounded sneer, as "a newspaper's notion of district surveyors." "It is true (we are told) that the district surveyors have no power to restrict the height to which this house is being carried; and, in this free land, it would be a monstrous stretch of power if they had. If, then, they are powerless, under the Act, to prevent the evil complained of, why need the writer travel out of his way to impute improper motives, and attribute a want of taste? The expenditure on the 'stone and brick' in no way affects the fee which the Act of Parliament authorises the district surveyor to receive: he has, therefore, no interest in adding to the cost of the house."

Now, this is all very well, as far as it goes, one monstrous proposition excepted—that of allowing any man to disfigure a city just as he likes. But the case is not truly stated. An improper motive we would not attribute to any district surveyor. But architects, unintentionally perhaps, favour fellow architects; and, though the surveyor of the great house in Cheapside has, in money, nothing more than the Act allows him, his fee being unaffected by the outlay on brick and stone, yet he has, we repeat, an unconscious interest in winking at new work, however faulty in taste, inasmuch as the architect, *he is surveying* in Cheapside, has next day to *survey him* in Clapham or at Kensington. We are not in love with Committees of Taste, but we should like to see some control exercised over the building freaks of shopkeepers and warehousemen. Why should a wholesale mercer be suffered to disfigure Cheapside, or a Manchester warehouseman to erect a monstrous and unsightly structure under the very wing of St. Paul's Cathedral? If things useful are alone to be erected, down with the graceful column near London-bridge—

> If things of use were valued, there had been
> Some workhouse where the Monument is seen.

If district surveyors, as a body, are the men of taste the *Builder* thinks them, we should like to see them armed with some controlling power, so that the street architecture of London may not show Batty Langley on one side and some vintner turned Vitruvius on the other side of a leading thoroughfare—yes, and that thoroughfare one which men of real taste are obliged to frequent and see twice a day, at least—architectural disfigurements of a kind now unhappily too common in London.

MUSIC.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The eleventh anniversary of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival commenced on Tuesday, in St. Andrew's-hall. This is a triennial meeting; but the last took place in 1852 instead of 1851, Mr. Benedict, the conductor, having gone to America with Jenny Lind; and the committee, out of respect to Mr. Benedict, or fearful that the charities would suffer—having postponed the meeting for a twelvemonth.

Among the principal vocal performers engaged were Mesdames Angelina Bozio, Clara Novello, Amalia Castellan, Weiss, and Dolby; and Messrs. Sims Reeves, Gardoni, Reichardt, Belletti, Weiss, and Lablache. The orchestra consisted of nearly the entire band of the Royal Italian Opera, with additions from various sources; and the choral force—80 trebles, 60 altos, 60 tenors, and 70 bas-es—was selected from the Norwich Choral and Ladies' Choral Societies, assisted by the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera and Exeter-hall.

The experiment of a Tuesday morning rehearsal, tickets 21s. each, which was well attended, had the effect of thinning the attendance in the evening. The first part of the concert included Handel's delightful serenata, "Acis and Galatea." All the vocalists sang their parts with an apparent pleasing rivalry, each in turn eliciting loud applause. *Acis* was represented by Mr. Sims Reeves; *Galatea*, by Madame Clara Novello; *Damon*, by Gardoni; and *Polyphemus*, by Belletti. Part third included a selection of a dozen pieces, selected from Beethoven, Auber, Vieuxtemps, Mozart, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Rossini, Donizetti, H. Leslie, and Benedict. The committee did not seem to have taken into account the strong disposition of a Norwich audience to encore pieces that are pretty well sung. These encores prolonged the concert till after twelve o'clock. The finale was very effective, but before it was finished most of the audience had left the hall.

On Wednesday morning St. Andrew's Hall was crowded, in galleries and aisles; and a better assemblage of the rank, fashion, and beauty of the county has seldom been seen. The performances commenced with Beethoven's service in C, and the solos were sung by Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Weiss. Full justice was done to the music, both by the vocalists and chorus. At twelve o'clock the performance of Spohr's "Last Judgment" commenced. The general opinion was, that, from the beginning to the end, its performance was all that could be desired. Madame Clara Novello sang the air "With Verdure Clad" so beautifully, that, by request, it was repeated. The concluding chorus of the first part, "The Heavens are Telling," was most effective, and the whole audience rose during the performance.

On Thursday morning a very fine performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place. Mr. Benedict's reading of the great work was admirable. The choruses were, for the most part, splendidly sung, and the band was irreproachable. The principal solo vocalists, Madame Clara Novello, Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Belletti, exerted themselves to the utmost. The following pieces were repeated by general desire:—"Hear ye, Israel" (Madame Novello), "Lift thine eyes" (Madame Novello, Miss Dolby, and Mrs. Weiss, who sang it exquisitely), "O rest in the Lord" (beautifully rendered by Miss Dolby), "For the mountains" (Signor Belletti), and "Then shall the righteous shine" magnificently sung by Mr. Sims Reeves.

HARP ENTERTAINMENT IN BEAUMARIS CASTLE.—On the 11th inst., by permission of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, a large concourse of the residents and visitors at Beaumaris, were assembled to enjoy, in the fine old ruins of the Castle, some very good harp-playing by Mr. T. D. Morris. The scene was truly picturesque, and the entertainment good. Mr. Morris's variations on "Ar Hyd Nos" were both well played. Mr. Morris had some slight vocal assistance to vary his performances; but, as he used a pedal harp, he can scarcely be considered to have enlightened his hearers much on the subject of Welsh playing; nevertheless, satisfied with what they heard, and considerably struck by the singularity and beauty of the scene, his audience were in no humour to find any fault with the artist on that account.

ITALIAN OPERAS IN DUBLIN.—The first of a series of Italian operas was performed on Monday night, in the Theatre Royal. The company embraces the following distinguished artistes, viz.:—Misses. Sophia Cruvelli, Marai, and Albini; Madame Albini; and Pamberlick, Tagliabue, Fortini, Polonini, Lucchesi, &c. The opera produced was "Norma." The house was well filled with a brilliant audience, and the speculation promises to be a highly-successful one.

ST. COLUMB CHOIR.—In connection with a beautiful church, now building at Nottingham, by the Rev. Dr. Walker, Rector of St. Columb Major, Cornwall, as a memorial to his father and mother, a college of choristers of the above name for the foundation of sixteen or twenty boys for the purpose of performing full cathedral service daily.

THE THEATRES.

MRS. FITZWILLIAM.

We have this week to record the painful circumstance of the death of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, on Monday evening, from cholera. So sudden was the attack, that she had attended rehearsal at the Haymarket in the morning, and died in a few hours. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Copeland, the manager of the Dover Theatre; and was born in 1802, and two years afterwards is said to have appeared on the stage, as one of the children in the "Stranger," and the boy in "Pizarro." Charles Incledon heard her sing at ten years of age, "Savourneen Deelish;" and at thirteen we find her performing in "The Poor Soldier" at the Dover Theatre. At the age of fourteen she was placed under Mrs. Bland, and much thereby improved her powers as a ballad-singer. Afterwards engaged at the Haymarket, then under the management of Messrs. Morris and Winston, she made her début as *Lucy* in the "Review;" and afterwards as the *Page*, in "The Follies of a Day." In the country she had taken higher rôles; and then Mr. Thomas Dibdin, having seen her *Bianca*, in "Fazio," that gentleman engaged her for the Surrey Theatre, where she acted the heroine in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian." She also acquired great popularity as a Scotch ballad-singer in the Manager's "Harlequin Hoax." Her reputation now took her to Drury-Lane, under Mr. Elliston's management, and there she appeared in the farce of "Maid or Wife;" afterwards called "The Maid and the Bachelor." On Mr. Elliston's unfortunately taking the conduct of the Haymarket she returned to that theatre, and continued to be attractive on its boards until she went to America; after which she returned to it. While at Drury, our heroine married to Mr. Fitzwilliam, then an actor of a popular sotor of Irish characters, but whose reputation declining, his mode of life became uncertain; and Mrs. Fitzwilliam seems to have been left to carve out her own fortune, irrespective of her husband's. Her later history is to be found in the chronicles of the Haymarket Theatre, of which, when Mr. Buckstone became manager, Mrs. Fitzwilliam was the principal ornament. The natural characteristics of her style made her universally popular; in fact, she was one of the liveliest and most genuine actresses that ever trod the boards. In private life she was much beloved on account of her exceedingly amiable character; and the sudden termination of her most prosperous career will be generally regretted.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE has been reopened for a short operatic season. Mr. Wallace's favourite opera of "Maritana" was played on Monday, and it was supported by a company derived from various sources. Madame Rudersdorff was the prima donna; Mr. Elliot Galer represented *Don Cæsar*; a gentleman named Dusck impersonated the *King*, and *Don José* was played by Mr. Corrie.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—A novel aëronautic display took place at this popular resort on Monday evening; consisting of three balloons differing much in form and size, but unitedly symbolising the efforts which France and England are conjointly making to preserve the balance of power in Europe. The principal balloon, of the usual shape; the two supporters or attendants, are colossal emblematic representations of England and France, in a rearing attitude, as Justice and Plenty; the car, which is calculated to hold six persons, was placed in the centre. The ascent was very fine; and so calm was the evening, that for three-quarters of an hour the machine could be distinctly seen by the very numerous company, who complimented M. Hillard by their presence at the Gardens.

HOW TO STOP A TRAIN.—Some experiments were made on Tuesday, by Captain Tyler, on the Brighton line, to ascertain how soon a train could be stopped. The last and decisive experiment was with a Brighton train and Brighton men, and by arrangement every available means was employed to stop it, on being signalled, namely, reversing the engine, shutting off the steam, applying the breaks, and making the engine to scatter sand along the rails. The effect of all this was, that the train, while travelling at the rate of a mile in 63 seconds, was pulled up in a minute and a half after the signal, and in the distance of 1389 yards.

THE AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The duration of life with the past and the present rates of mortality in England, as ascertained by the Census, are some of the most instructive and important parts of the interesting Report, lately published. Thus, dividing what has been called the century of life into five periods, or 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 years, it is found, at the present rate of mortality, that, of 100,000 persons, 86,061 enter the second period, or 81,329 die before they are 20; 68,824 enter the third period, or 46,176 die before they are 40; 37,998 enter the fourth period, or 69,002 die before they are sixty; 9862 enter the fifth period, or 90,618 die before they are 80; and 99,988 never see the last year of the possible natural life of man. Actually, 111 men, and 308 women, from 100 to 119 years of age were in existence in Great Britain in 1851. Several of those in England are natives of parishes in Scotland or Ireland. A considerable proportion of them are dependent on alms, are paupers or inmates; and the evidence, therefore, of their great age is in many cases considered doubtful; but there is no doubt whatever that some hundreds of the persons alive in 1851 had lived more than a century. One hundred years, therefore, is the possible duration of life; it was recorded in ancient Italy, and is thus the "limit of life is regulated by a great physical law which has varied little, during the lapse of 2000 years, in the climate and race of Italy and England."

Though the extreme limit of life cannot be surpassed within it, the lives of individuals, and the average duration of life in communities, are susceptible of prolongation. The mean lifetime in England is rather more than forty years, or "the children of the healthiest nation of any magnitude in the world" live only 4-10th of the possible life of man. In Surrey the mean lifetime is 45 years; in Liverpool and Manchester, 25. The mortality was not much less in all England formerly than it now is in Manchester. There is no good reason why lifetime in Manchester should be less than in Surrey, and by making Manchester only as healthy as Surrey, the lifetime of the whole population would be considerably lengthened. But already the mean lifetime of the community has been lengthened, from 25 years, its present duration in Manchester, to 40, or within five years of what it is in Surrey, and there is no good reason why the lifetime of the whole people should not be prolonged, at least equal to, if not beyond, the present mean lifetime in Surrey. The Commissioners accordingly look for a further prolongation, and say, to prolong life, "must become an essential part of family, municipal, and national policy." It must be by the prolongation of town life, which becomes every year more and more the national fate. Even the efforts to prolong life contribute to it, for in proportion as they are successful, the number of the people alive at any time after a cessation of births, will be increased, and they will be all inhabitants of towns. For the health, recreation, enjoyment, and duration of town life, now to be provided for, the polloy suited to a rural life is not adapted. The boisterous sports which are the delight of a rustic population must make way for the calmer intellectual recreations and more placid enjoyments which are suitable to a sedentary people. If the former require room for the chase, for the latter parks and gardens are requisite.

Not till the Census of 1851 was each person required to state his precise age; and from the difficulty of procuring such information, in no European country is it obtained. Some ladies and gentlemen have an unspeakable aversion to speak the truth on the subject, or they are not acquainted with it; and it is recorded of a statistician of eminence, that he failed to ascertain, though he tried, the ages of his wife and his cook. In the Census of 1841, 1,003,119 girls were returned between the ages of 10-15; in 1851, these should have become women of the ages of 20-25, less the number who died in the interval; but the number of women of this latter age, instead of being less than 1,003,119, was 1,030,456, whence it is inferred that in 1841 and 1851, several thousand ladies of higher ages were returned as 20-25. On the other hand, doubts may be thrown on the ages of females; but, making allowance for possible errors, it appears that till the age of 20 the number of males is in excess of females; that between 20-40 the females exceed the males, and the excess increases as the ages above 40 are included. Between 20-40 the excess of females was 138,654 above 8,198,495 males; including all ages above 20, the excess was 405,342. The excess of females above 20 is considerably greater in Scotland than in England. In our Colonies and United States, the proportions are reversed; and in them, particularly the former, the men of the age 20-40 exceeded the females in number. We gave in our Census Number an account of the relative numbers of males and females in the different places of the country. The present publication gives the numbers at different ages; and shows, between 60-80, the greater longevity of females, who exceed the males in several counties by 22 per cent: in Somerset, 25; in Cornwall, 30; and in London, 21 per cent. The proportion of women above 80 living in "unhealthy" London is 197 to 100 men, and exceeds the proportion in any English county. In some parts of Scotland the proportion of elderly females is still greater than in London, and is in general greater in Scotland than in England.

These are some only of the many curious facts recorded of our population. It is an obvious deduction from what is just stated of females, that in proportion as society is composed of greater numbers of them, or in proportion as the males emigrate, its mean lifetime increases. It is obvious, too, that mean life, now greater than in the last century, is prolonged as population increases, and every generation amongst us, consisting of an increasing number of persons of all ages, has in it both more youthful vigour, and more mature wisdom, than its predecessor.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Gardiner, one of the principal bakers of Bradford, took 600 loaves of bread to the town of Buckingham, which were all sold in the market-place within forty minutes, at 6d. and 5d. the 4 lb. loaf; he promised to go again on Saturday with a larger supply, but expressed himself ready to retire when bread was sold at a fair and a reasonable price. A great competition has been going on at Waddesdon among the bakers, and, consequently, bread is very much reduced in price. A good loaf is selling there at 4½d.

THE 46TH IN WINDSOR.—Popular feeling in Windsor is greatly excited against the officers of the 46th. They are saluted with *Non est recordo*, and "I don't recollect," at every turning. As they go to drill, the women congregate at the corners of the little streets and lanes, and receive their advance absolutely with a groan, or a sneer. No wonder, then, that the officers, many of whom were not at all mixed up with the affair, are extremely anxious to turn their backs on the Royal borough. An afternoon or two balled workers arrived from London with a plentiful supply of papers, printed in the old Seven Dials style, entitled the "Court-martial at Windsor." With stentorian lungs, they commenced singing the doggrel verses in Park-street, and were speedily surrounded by a crowd of customers. When the singers arrived near the Town hall, they were set upon by a party of soldiers, and only escaped a good thrashing by being taken under the protection of the police. They were subsequently ordered to desist from either singing or selling so offensive and irritating a production. It is greatly to be feared that, if the regiment be not speedily removed, serious disturbances will take place between the soldiers and the civilians, as the former now consider any disrespectful mention of the 46th reflects upon themselves as well as their officers. The other day a party of Eton tradesmen, boating upon the Thames, near Swandridge, called after some officers similarly engaged. The officers resented the insult, and ran their boat alongside that of the Etonians. A smart contest at splashing with oars then ensued, and for a time the officers had the advantage; but the leader of the tradesmen, chancing to get hold of the bottom of his boat, completely damped the courage of the 46th, that they were compelled to beat a precipitate retreat.——On Saturday, as Major Maxwell and Adjutant M'Alester were walking up High-street, Windsor, a boy, named Simms, said to one of his companions, "Don't you remember?" The other boy replied, "I have no recollection whatever." The dialogue was overheard by Major Maxwell, who forthwith ordered a soldier to take the lad into custody, and lodge him in the police-station. On Monday the lad was brought before the Mayor, when Major Maxwell said, "I would rather see the youth discharged. I merely wish to put a stop to insults the officers have been subjected to when walking in the streets, which is very disagreeable." The Mayor was anxious to put a stop to any annoyances to the regiment; and, in discharging the boy, cautioned him against a repetition of conduct which might lead to disturbance in the town.

THE LATE JOHNSON JEX.—The following inscription is from a tablet recently put up in Letheringsett churchyard, to the memory of Johnson Jex, the village blacksmith:—"Born in obscurity, he passed his days at Letheringsett, as a village blacksmith. By the force of an original and inventive genius, combined with indomitable perseverance, he mastered some of the greatest difficulties of science: advancing from the forge to the crucible, and from the horseshoe to the chronometer; acquiring by mutual labour and philosophic research, a vast and varied amount of mechanical skill and general knowledge. He was a man of scrupulous integrity and moral worth; but, regardless of wealth, and insensible to the voice of fame, he lived and died a scientific anchorite.—There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding."

THE CAMP AT BOULOGNE.

On Saturday the Emperor went on foot to visit the Hospital of St. Louis, followed only by a few Generals, and was loudly cheered in his progress. On Sunday morning he left Boulogne for the Camp at Honvault, followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, to be present at high mass.

The visit of the Emperor to the Camp at Equihen on Monday was not attended by any large military manœuvres, it being merely a visit of inspection—the troops being drawn up in line in front of their small tents, and the Emperor riding along the lines. The small sack-tents were inspected with minuteness, and several of them struck and pitched again in an incredibly short space of time. The troops at the Camps of Honvault and Wimereux were busily occupied during the afternoon in their ordinary field exercise, and they expended an immense quantity of powder in skirmishing and in volley and file firing.

At noon on Tuesday, the Emperor went to Ambleteuse, where the 16,000 men in camp defiled before him, as on the two preceding days at Equihen and Honvault. With his suite he travelled by carriage to the small village of Wimeille, which lies a short distance inland from the Camp of Wimereux. There they all mounted on horseback, and, with a large body-guard of Guides and *gendarmerie à cheval* in attendance, formed a magnificent cavalcade.

On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, the Emperor left Boulogne for the Camp at Helfaut, in order to make the necessary dispositions for a series of military manœuvres on a grand scale; which was expected, if the weather proved favourable, to commence on Thursday, at an early hour, at a village called Ecreuilles. An invading army will be supposed to advance from St. Omer with the view of attacking Boulogne. They will be met by a large force stationed between Ecreuilles and Desvres; and a series of military evolutions will commence, which will end in the retirement of the invading force upon Boulogne. The troops were to encamp upon the field on Thursday night, and on Friday the feigned engagement was to be resumed until the fate of the city of Boulogne will be supposed to depend upon the issue of a pitched battle.

These evolutions will terminate for the present the campaign of the Army of the North. The Emperor was expected to leave Boulogne for Paris on Saturday, and to return to the Camp in about a week. The journey to the Belgian frontier is postponed until his return.

The *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, gives the following, on what it states to be undoubted authority:—"The Emperor, preserving the strictest incognito, will leave Paris on the 18th, and arrive the same day at Bordeaux, where he will sleep; and on the following day will proceed to join the Empress at Biarritz. Two days after, their Majesties will quit their residence and return to Dax, where a fête will be given on the occasion of the inauguration of the part of the railway between Dax and Bordeaux, at which their Majesties will be present. From Dax the Emperor and Empress will proceed without further stoppage to this place, where they will arrive in the afternoon."

AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL.—Bill Johnson, the American smuggler, whose exploits on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and in the interiores of the Thousand Islands, made him famous during the rebellion in Canada, some seventeen years ago; and who, as a consequence of his active services, suffered a long imprisonment in the jail at Albany, was till lately the post of lighthouse-keeper on Rock Island—one of the above-named group—a short distance below French Creek. The island is what its name imports—a stump of rocks almost destitute of natural soil; but Johnson has quite a productive garden thereon, his vegetables deriving their sustenance from earth which he had transported from the main land in his boat. The salary of his office is small—either 350 or 400 dollars—but he lives frugally, and by picking up something outside of his regular business, by means of fishing and kindred pursuits, he manages to save a considerable portion of the amount every year. He is contented and happy, and fond of seeing visitors, to whom he recounts the romantic incidents of his varied career, and magnifies the achievements which have given him so much notoriety. He gives an amusing account of the manner in which he obtained his office, through the instrumentality of Governor Marcy. He went to Washington, without recommendations or credentials of any kind, depending solely upon his personal character. Obtaining an interview with the Governor, he disclosed his wishes, without ceremony or circumlocution. "I'm Bill Johnson," said he; "you know me by reputation, as I do you, if you don't know me by sight. I want the place of lighthouse-keeper on Rock Island, in St. Lawrence. If you can give it to me I shall be thankful; if not, I must try and do without it." "I've heard all about you, Bill, and know you perfectly well, you shall have the place." And a line from the Governor to Mr. Secretary Guthrie did the business at once.

PARKS IN LONDON.—Since the year 1830, four new parks have been added to the list in the course of formation, throughout the metropolitan districts. Finsbury-park, containing sixty acres, was opened in 1852, Battersea-park, containing eighteen acres, is now completed, and nearly finished. Victoria park, containing no less than two hundred and sixty-five acres, was completed in 1845. Hyde-park, containing three hundred and nineteen acres, is now in the course of formation. The sums expended upon these various places of resort are, in the aggregate, in round numbers, to £380,000.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO BOULOGNE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOULOGNE, Sept. 11, 1854.

FIFTY years since, the great plateau which stretches above the town of Boulogne to Honvault and Wimereux, towards Calais, was alive with all the bustle and din of war. Tents were pitched, drums were beating, and trumpets sounding. In the distance the white cliffs of England shone, as they did last evening, brightly and distinctly to the naked eye; and, though fifty years have elapsed, the plateau is again covered with tents, drums are beating and trumpets sounding, and, as far as the eye can reach, the emblems of war meet the view. If a veteran of the Vieille Garde were to emerge from his tomb, he might fancy that the great army assembled had for object the conquest of the opposite shores.

What a happy change has since then taken place! The chivalrous sons of France now stand side by side with our gallant countrymen, fighting against despotism; their united flags forming, as happily expressed by the Emperor Napoleon III. at the recent banquet given to the Royal consort of our Queen, "a rainbow of liberty" against despotism. The general effect produced by the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to France, has convinced every one that the *entente* between France and England is only *cordiale*, and there exists at the present moment a friendly feeling between the two nations—and I include every class of the population—which promises well for the future peace of the world.

The announcement that Prince Albert was to visit Boulogne created a considerable stir in this quiet population, and every incident connected with the visit became a matter of paramount importance. When the Folkestone steamer arrived on Saturday, the 2nd inst., the quays were crowded with curious spectators, to witness the arrival of the Guards. The steamer, however, steamed quietly to her moorings, no Guards being on board. A few hours later the smoke of another steamer became visible on the line of the horizon, and the crowds on the quays assembled denser than before. There was no disappointment this time. A loud cheer from the crowd welcomed the arrival of a small detachment of the Guards to French soil—an event which had not taken place since the celebrated meeting on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Then the Horse Guards came twenty fine horses belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. They were all landed without accident. The small detachment of Guards consisted of five Life-Guardsmen and two Blues. As soon as their steeds were landed, they saddled them with the greatest nonchalance, seemingly paying but little attention to the curious gaze of the crowd. An incident occurred between the time of their landing and of their mounting that will illustrate better than anything else the good feeling which prevails in France towards our army. Among the crowd were a number of the Guides, which, until the formation of the Cent Gardes, were regarded as the crack regiment of the French army—fine fellows, handsomely dressed, and picked men. As soon as the first Life Guardsman was ready to mount, two of the Guides went up to him and cordially shook him by the hand. A little boy, who did not reach quite up to the knee of the Guardsman, but who spoke the two languages, and acted as interpreter, intimated that they wished to drink a glass of wine with him. No sooner offered than accepted; and, on the open square in front of the *douane*, the Guardsman touched glasses, and quaffed a bumper to their mutual prosperity. The men and horses elicited universal admiration, and as they rode off in a body to the lodgings provided for them they were loudly cheered. "En voilà de beaux gaillards," said an Englishman, somewhat proud of his countrymen, to a pretty little grisette, standing in the square, who did not seem quite satisfied that the Guides appeared short near the stalwart Britons. "Vous croyez, Monsieur," she replied, "que nous n'avons pas des comme ça ici? Eh, bien! vous vous trompez!" And with an indignant "Est-il bête cet Anglais!" she walked off.

The dress and martial appearance of our Life Guardsmen will bear comparison with any body of men. The Cent Gardes of Louis Napoleon are, doubtless, a splendid body, and, when in full costume, with helmet and cuirass, have a fine appearance. Their undress partakes too much of the theatrical—a sky-blue frock-coat, with gold lace; red trousers, with gold stripe; a cocked hat, very tight waist, and straight sword. They are splendidly mounted, and are picked men. Their pay is more than double that of any other regiment. They form a devoted bodyguard round the person of the Emperor.—(One of the Illustrations represents a very spirited scene of Fraternization between our Guards and the Cent Gardes.)

Although your readers are *au courant* of all the events of the week preceding the arrival of H.R.H. Prince Albert, a short retrospective summary may not prove uninteresting. On Sunday the 3rd inst. him, Leopold of the Belgians and the Duke of Brabant paid a visit here. They left on the same evening at six o'clock. The Emperor accompanied his guests to the mole, and in a steamer which took them away. Their Majesties were loudly cheered by the crowds assembled to witness the departure. Shortly after the arrival of the royal party on Tuesday, the young king of Portugal, accompanied by his brother the Duke of Oporto the Duke of Terceira, Baron de Castello, and Baron de Pereira, Portuguese Minister at Paris, arrived. The city amidst the roar of cannon. A detachment of Guides escorted the Portuguese Monarch to the Imperial residence at the Hôtel Brighton. At two p.m. the Emperor drove out in a carriage and four, with his illustrious guests. The Emperor wore the grand cordon of Portugal, and the King the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. Accompanied by a staff, they proceeded to the Camp at Honvault, where they passed in review the 42nd, 41st and 58th regiments of the line, and the 8th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied. At half-past six the King of Portugal took leave of the Emperor.

Various reasons have been given for the very short visits of their Majesties of Belgium and of Portugal. The resignation *en masse* of the Belgian Ministry may have necessitated the immediate return of King Leopold, and the King of Portugal may have had important engagements elsewhere; but the visits of Kings are not like those of other men. Rules of courtly etiquette are laid down, which cannot be evaded; and it was a visit of the Emperor to devote himself exclusively to welcome the Consort of his ally Queen Victoria, and devote his time to him during his stay. The visit of Prince Albert is a fact of great political importance, and the cheers that greeted his arrival have doubtless echoed in St. Petersburg.

The sun shone brightly on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th of September; the sky was blue and cloudless; and a fresh breeze blew from the sea. At an early hour all Boulogne was on foot. The pier from seven o'clock to nine became gradually crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies and eager spectators. Telescopes were in great requisition to get a first glimpse of the squadron. Every preparation had meantime been made in the town for the reception of his Royal Highness. From the Hôtel Brighton, round the railway station, over the bridge and along the quay to the landing-place, poles had been erected, with flags flying, forming a pleasing and brilliant coup-d'œil. Shortly after nine o'clock the gaily-dressed boats of the *Victoria and Albert* became visible through the glass, and the greatest excitement prevailed along the pier. The Captain of the port, in his gig, pulled by twelve sailors, with a pilot, now pulled outside the port to await the squadron. The hulls of the Royal Squadron, the *Victoria and Albert*, and the *Wasp*, soon became distinct to the naked eye. Onwards they came at full speed, the united flags of England and France floating in amicable folds from the mast of the Royal yacht. The guns from the batteries announced that the Emperor had left Hôtel Brighton to welcome his illustrious visitor. The first official courtesy was a compliment paid to the consort of the Queen of England. His Excellency Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador to the Court of France, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of War, were seated in the Emperor's carriage. Two other carriages contained the Emperor's staff. A detachment of the Cent Gardes preceded and followed the carriages, and a number of the Imperial Guard and troops of the line formed a continuous line from the Hôtel Brighton to the landing-place. The Emperor was in full uniform, with the broad red ribbon of the Legion across his breast, and various stars and orders. He was surrounded by a brilliant staff and all the civil authorities of the good city of Boulogne.

Having succeeded in obtaining an excellent position for observing all that passed, I am able to give you a faithful account of the meeting between the Emperor and Prince Albert. The Emperor was nearly five minutes at the landing-place before the Royal yacht came up. He was looking remarkably well, and conversed and laughed with the distinguished officers near him. The *Victoria and Albert*—amidst the enthusiastic cheers of thousands of liege subjects of our beloved monarch, and the no less enthusiastic shouts of the assembled French—glided in the harbour, and along the quay. The Prince, in a Field-Marshal's uniform, was standing on deck; by his side were the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Seaton, and other officers. It was about twenty minutes past ten when the yacht was moored alongside. The Emperor and the Prince raised their hats as soon as they perceived each other. The Prince, on stepping ashore, again raised his hat; the Emperor then put out his hand, and a most cordial shake was exchanged. The coup-d'œil at this moment was magnificent—all the vessels in the harbour gaily dressed with flags; brilliant uniforms in every direction; ladies' dresses of every hue. The batteries fired a salute of nineteen guns; and the military bands played "God Save the Queen." The cheering never ceased till the Imperial carriages had entered the Imperial residence.

After partaking of déjeûner with the Emperor, his Royal Highness left the Hôtel Brighton at four o'clock, with his Majesty, to visit the Camp at Honvault. The troops were drawn up in line to receive them. They were loudly cheered as they passed along the line, the troops presenting arms. The seven Life Guards and Blues escorted the Prince on horseback. In the evening the streets of Boulogne were brilliantly illuminated, and fireworks were let off from the heights above Capécure.

Wednesday passed over quietly enough at Boulogne. At seven in the morning the Emperor and the Prince left Boulogne to visit the Camp at Helfaut, and inspect the troops at St. Omer. They did not return till the evening. Crowds were assembled all day on the quay near the Royal yacht, which was visited by thousands. The *Hornet*, 17 (screw), the *Volcano*, 4 (screw), and *Salamander*, 6 (paddle), forming the escort of the Royal squadron, anchored in the roads at an early hour in the morning, and fired a Royal salute. They also came in for their share of visitors.

Not having been present at the review of St. Omer, I cannot pretend to give you an account of what took place there. The camps commence at Honvault, on the plateau above Boulogne. This is a permanent Camp—no tents are visible. The men are quartered in clay huts. Each hut holds twelve men. In fact, Honvault is an immense village of many hundred clay huts, with stone kitchens down the main street. High mass is performed here on Sundays. There is also an excellent *café*, with billiard-room. Weather permitting, dancing takes place every Sunday evening. Beyond Honvault the white tents of the camps at Wimereux and Ambleteuse are visible. They stretch along the coast to a distance of five or six miles. There is another Camp in the direction of Montreuil. These Camps form the basis of a triangle of which St. Omer is the apex. There is another Camp at the Capécure side. "France, at the present moment, is an armed camp of soldiers," observed a French officer to me, yesterday as I was sitting with him in his hut, at Honvault—"we could provide a million of men, if wanted; and believe me," he added, "if Prussia does not decide, next spring we cross the Rhine." This officer had served many years in Africa, and is the colour of mahogany. He [illegible] perfect cordiality and good feeling existed [illegible] as regards England; and expressed his conviction that the whole world could not do anything against the two allies. This is not an individual opinion, but is shared by all men here.

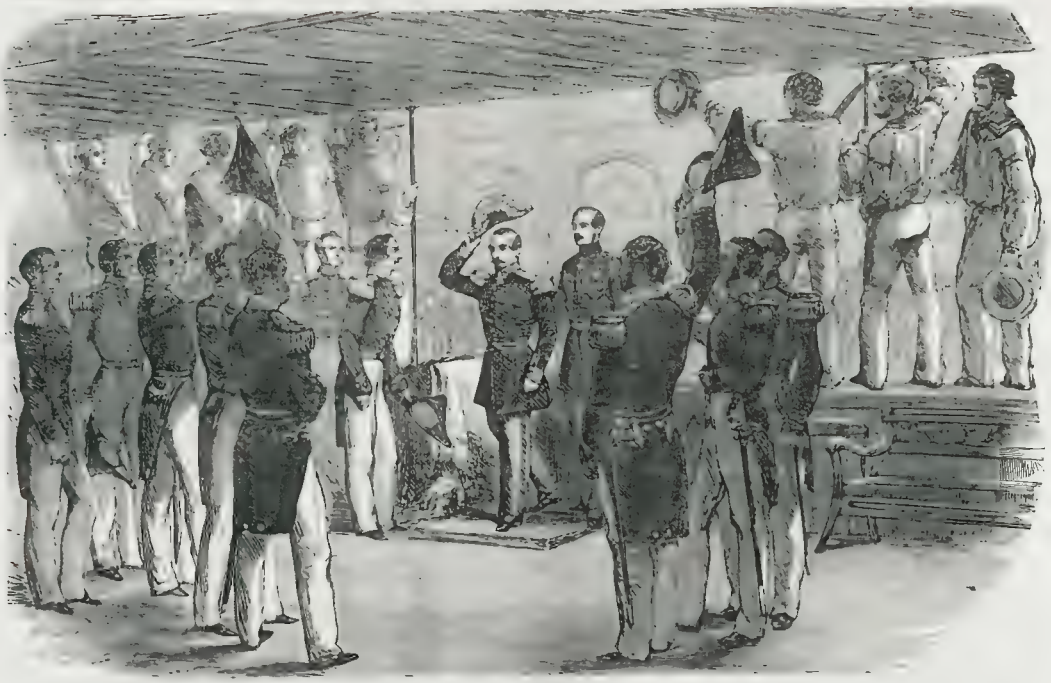
Of the grand banquet given by the Emperor to Prince Albert, at the Hôtel Brighton, I am able to give you some details. The Prince sat on the right hand of the Emperor; the French Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Seaton, General Grey, Lord Cowley, the Hon. Captain Denman, and other officers of the Royal Navy and of the Imperial Staff, took their appropriate places. After dinner, the doors were closed. The Emperor proposed the health of her most gracious Majesty in nearly the following words: "J'ai l'honneur de proposer un toast à l'honneur de notre allié intime Sa Gracieuse Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre." The Emperor then alluded to the pleasure the visit of Prince Albert had given him, and finished with a sentiment of a political character, which was received by a burst of applause from all present. He said that the united flags of France and England formed a rainbow of liberty which would annihilate the yoke of despotism ("forment un arcen-ciel de liberté qui ane antira le joug de despotisme").

His Royal Highness Prince Albert replied in French, in a most appropriate speech. He expressed the gratification he experienced at his visit. He felt confident that his reception by the Emperor would be a cordial one, but the reception he had met with from the French people had touched him deeply. He expressed a hope that the Emperor would visit England, and felt confident that his reception by the English people would be as warm and friendly as that he had met with at Boulogne.

On Thursday the Emperor paid a visit to the Royal yacht; the weather was intensely hot, but it did not prevent crowds of elegantly-dressed ladies from waiting hours to witness the procession. The depth of the port of Boulogne allows vessels of heavy tonnage to anchor alongside the quay. It was about four o'clock when the Emperor arrived; he was attended by his staff and the usual body-guard. Prince Albert accompanied him. They were both loudly cheered as they stepped on board. The officers of the Royal yacht, assembled in a body, were introduced by the Prince to the Emperor, who conversed with each of them. They then went down stairs to the state cabin to partake of refreshment. The crew of the *Victoria and Albert* stood in rows along the deck. (There being no yards to man), and cheered lustily—a hearty British cheer—which rang through the air; and a finer set of tars cannot easily be found; they, in fact, with the Life Guards, came in for their share of admiration from the fair Boulonnaises. The Emperor only remained a short time on board the yacht, and then proceeded to his residence in the same order he had come.

In the evening a grand ball in the open place called the Tintelleries, was held; the place was lit up à la Vauxhall. A slight shower prevented many persons going. "God Save the Queen" and "Partant pour la Syrie" were played once or twice during the evening, and each time loudly cheered. Tri-coloured "ties" adorned the necks of many of the English guests. During the day the band of the "Guides" reported to be the best band in the French army, played a variety of opera airs and popular dances in the garden before the Etablissement. The Etablissement is to Boulogne what the Pavilion is to Brighton; it is the resort of the visitors. There is a reading-room, and balls are held three times a week.

The great event of the week was the grand military parade on Friday. It had been announced some days previous, and every vehicle and horse in Boulogne was pressed into requisition. Carriages were hired for donkey-carts, and on Thursday a horse was not to be had for love or money. Being a pedestrian, I secured a horse, and started to stand-by—or the Tendre. The spot selected for the military manœuvres was the village of Marquise, about seven miles from Boulogne, on the Calais road. The troops from the various Camps had on the previous days been concentrated near Marquise. The manœuvres were the conclusion of a regular sham battle; the enemy to be commanded by General Schramm, the Imperial troops by the Emperor in person. Everything was planned and conducted according to the rules of war. At half-past five [illegible] I mounted my steed—which, if no Arabian, nevertheless carried me well through the heat, and dust, and smoke of the day; and, having once been a trumpeter's horse, happily was not alarmed at 12-pounders going off at each side of him, and showed the utmost contempt at a whole battalion firing point-blank at him. The road was already alive with good folk hurrying to the scene of operations. Sturdy pedestrians, carriages with [illegible] and [illegible] in uniform, were scattered over the road, jogging on at about three miles an hour. About half-way to Marquise, an Imperial [illegible] passed me at the [illegible] at the head of [illegible]



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE ROYAL YACHT, AT BOULOGNE.

squares to resist the charges of the cavalry. The enemy was beaten, and General Schramm retired on Wissant—the spot still designated as Cesar's Camp, where he embarked to invade England.

This terminated the fighting for the day. The Royal party found an ample cold repast in an elegant pavilion erected near the Château d'Alenthum. All among the road small pic nics were established: Hampers were unpacked, champagne corks flew about, and universal edification commenced. The road to Epsom is dusty enough, but I will back the Boulogne road against any in Christendom in that respect. Horses and carriages, guns, baggage carts, vivandières (by no means so elegant as Jenny Lind in "La Figlia!") general officers, detachments of cavalry—all in one great moving mass, moved on, some fast, some slow, in the homeward direction. The whole country soon had the appearance of one vast camp. Each soldier carried a tent stick, and in an incredible short time tents were pitched, fires lit, and *pots-au-feu* cooking.

Taken all together, the sight was magnificent. I do not like to hazard the amount of military on the field. It was given at between 80,000 and 100,000 according to different versions.

During the manœuvring, Prince Albert expressed a wish to go over and see General Schramm's division. The Emperor immediately ordered young Ney one of his Aides de Camp, to accompany and explain the manœuvres to his Royal Highness. With the exception of the fall already mentioned, I do not believe that a single accident occurred.

In the evening his Royal Highness took his departure for England. From the Hôtel Brighton to the Royal yacht, the road was brilliantly illuminated. The initials V. A. N. E., in variegated lamps, adorned the façade of the Custom-house. The sea was as calm as a lake, and a fine clear, bright moon was in the heavens. The whole population of Boulogne turned out to give a parting cheer to the illustrious visitor.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the Imperial escort, with outriders bearing torches, arrived on the quay. Sitting on the right hand of the Emperor, in an open calèche, Prince Albert evidently seemed touched at the enthusiasm of the people, and the preparations to do him honour The crews of the Royal yacht, *Black Eagle*, and *Vivid* held blue lights which had a curious and brilliant effect upon the surrounding buildings, shipping, and crowd. The Prince having taken leave of the Emperor, Generals, &c., entered the Royal yacht, which, on weighing, sent up a shower of brilliant rockets, amidst the cheers of the crew. The whole scene was one of fairyland, and will long be remembered at Boulogne. When outside the harbour, the *Victoria and Albert* sent up another splendid bouquet of rockets as a last greeting.

Thus ended this memorable visit. England and France are now joined, instead of separated, by the narrow Channel which runs between them. The national feeling between the two nations is now one of love and sympathy. The united flags of France and England "form a rainbow of liberty to destroy the yoke of despotism."

FRATERNISATION OF THE BRITISH HORSE GUARDS AND THE FRENCH CENT GARDES, AT BOULOGNE.—DRINKING HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

THE MONUMENT OF LORENZO DE MEDICI.

He meditates, his head upon his hand.
What frown beneath his helm-like bonnet scowls?
Is it a face, or but an eyeless scull?
The lost in shade, yet, like the basilisk,
It fascinates, and is intolerable.
ROGERS.

ONE of the most judicious resolves of the Artists engaged in the superintendence of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham has been, to assemble within its crystal walls, in Courts of corresponding artistic character, the principal works of ancient sculpture, as Mr. Ruskin felicitously phrases it, "on a scale which permits the exhibition of monuments of art in unbroken symmetry."

One of the noblest examples occupies the centre of one of the arcades of the Italian Court: it is the celebrated Monument of Lorenzo de Medici, by Michael Angelo, from the famous Capella dei Medici, attached to the Church of San Lorenzo, at Florence. It was executed by the order of Leo X., who died in 1521; but was not completed (together with that of Giuliano, on the opposite side of the Court), till the time of Pope Clement VII., also a Medici. By aid of Mr. Delamotte, as photographer and draughtsman, we have engraved the first-named monument, which is thus described in the "Handbook to the Italian Court," by Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. J. B. Waring:—

Lorenzo de Medici, the nephew of Leo X., to whom this monument was raised, was only noted for his vices, inherited by his daughter, the notorious Catherine de Medici. He died in the year 1519. A man of Lorenzo's character could never be respected by such a man as Michael Angelo, to whose stern and noble soul the vices of the former must have been peculiarly repellent. We need not expect, then, a monument in honour of that Prince; and should regard it rather as the chef-d'œuvre of those purely ideal subjects, which no man before or since Michael Angelo's time has so thoroughly rendered.

Thus the statue of Lorenzo himself has received from the Italians ever quick at comprehending the artist's meaning—the name of "Il Pensiero," *Thought*. And much better does it present an idea of some stern and terrible being, watching with unswerving gaze the course of Lorenzo's life an armed Fate awaiting his disembodied soul—rather than a representation of Lorenzo himself.

We think that in order justly to appreciate this monument and its companion, they should be regarded only as expressions of sentiment or embodiments of some thought; and as such they rank certainly among the most remarkable productions of the kind which the great author of them has produced.

The reclining statues on the pediment are called Twilight and Dawn. Nothing can well be conceived more grandly mysterious than the unfinished head of the figure by which Twilight is allegorised; the Aurora or Dawn is represented by a female figure of great power, whose relation to the subject named is, however, not quite clear. They are especially fine examples of the style of composition advocated and practised by Michael Angelo, which we have already alluded to; but to him alone was it given to unite exaggeration to truth without offending. His followers copied his faults, for they are the most easily detected, the spirit was wanting which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins; and it is Michael Angelo alone who could successfully venture to do what Michael Angelo has done.

THE MONUMENT OF LORENZO DE MEDICI, BY MICHAEL ANGELO, IN THE ITALIAN COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Forsyth highly commends the chasteness of the design of the Chapel de Medici, "though its architect was a prince, and its walls were destined to receive the richest crust of ornament that ever was lavished on so large a surface." The figures of Twilight and Dawn, on the pediment of the Monument, are unfinished; "but," says Forsyth, "so sacred is the terror of Michael's genius, that these statues remain untouched and inviolate, in the midst of restorers who are daily trifling with the sculpture of antiquity."

THE LIEBIG TESTIMONIAL.

THIS magnificent group of Plate is now attracting the highest admiration at the Industrial Exhibition at Munich; and, as a fine specimen of British artistic design and working in metals, it merits that distinction. It has been purchased for presentation to Baron Liebig, the eminent chemist, out of a subscription of upwards of one thousand pounds (£1069 8s. 6d.), from about 360 subscribers; among the names of which are eminent statesmen, and men of celebrity in almost every branch of science.

After paying the expenses of collection, &c., the net balance amounts to £930—one-half of which was expended in the purchase of five pieces of Plate, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell; Baron Liebeg having expressed a wish that the gift should consist of the above number of pieces, in order that each of his five children may inherit a portion of the plate—consisting of the Warwick Vase, two Candelabra, two Claret or Beer-jugs. The remaining £460 was expended in the purchase of a bill in favour of Baron Liebig.

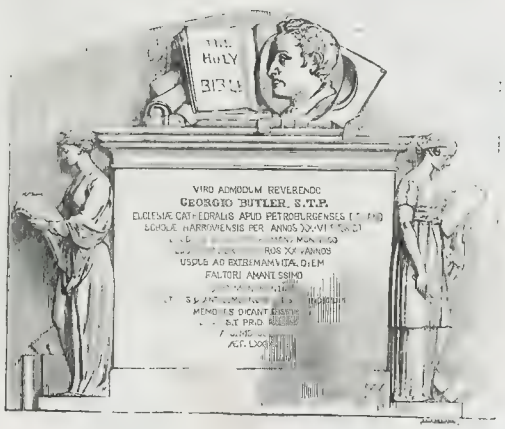
Dr. Hofman, Professor of Chemistry at the School of Mining (Jermyn-street), is charged with the presentation of the Plate, and an address emblazoned on vellum.

MONUMENT TO DR. BUTLER, IN HARROW CHURCH.

THIS very interesting tribute to the distinguished worth of the late Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Butler, has recently been erected in Harrow Church, by the contributions of those old Harrovians who were under his care, and who appreciated his invariable kindness to them.

The Monument—executed in marble, by Mr. Richard Westmacott, R.A.—is placed within a moulded recess of Caen stone, in character with

THE LIEBIG TESTIMONIAL.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE REV. DR. BUTLER, IN HARROW CHURCH.

the windows, on the east side of the south transept. On either side of the table bearing the inscription is a small statue One represents a female reading an unfolded MS., and having at her feet the *scrinium*, filled with rolls of MSS., and who may be considered to impersonate Classical Literature. The other, also a female figure, is represented as in deep thought, and regarding a tablet supported by the left hand, while in the other she holds a pair of compasses. She may be held to designate Mathematical Science. The upper part of the Monument exhibits a medallion portrait of Dr. Butler resting against an open Book-Roll, with the Words "Sermones" and "Dissertationes" on it. The inscription, written by Dr Valpy, is as follows:—

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> Sacris literis [illegible]
> Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sti. Petri
> Apud Eboracenses Archidiaconi
> Quem inter et alterum Viri, artium
> utrique et eximiæ laudis
> Fautori Amantissimo
> hoc monumentum
> Ille qui testimonium [illegible] ornandum
> Et mœsti clientes et amici
> Decus e Petri Kal. Mai.
> A.S. [illegible]
> Ætatis LXXIV.

The Monument is placed almost immediately under that of Dr Sumner, who died Head-master of the School in 1774.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats, rushes the Yorkish cheer
And the name of the winner proudly flies a league from the course more
—EDMUND DOYLE

We give below such a full account elsewhere of the absorbing national festival at Doncaster, which has, with the exception of a quartet of very minor affairs, occupied the past week, that little else need be said on it. The Pontefract people have again wisely made their fixture for Monday and Tuesday next, so as to avoid Doncaster horses; and they have ten races, with an average of £40 10s. added to each. Bedford occupies Tuesday and Wednesday; Leicester, Wednesday and Thursday; and Manchester Autumn, Thursday and Friday. Newport and Lanark are also fixed for the end of the week: so that the turfite will long more than ever for the peculiar talent of Sir Boyle Roche's ubiquitous little bird. Yatching and its cool delights are not very rife during the week. On Monday the Medway Regatta comes off, with a profusion of sailing and rowing prizes; and, on the same day, Ledger is to row Thompson from Putney to Hammersmith-bridge, for £10 a side. Cricketing wanes to a close. The Highbury Vale and West Hagley Amateurs play their return match at Highbury on, Monday; and the Bungerford Park Club and West Hants pay each other that compliment at Appleshaw, on the same day; while the North London and Oxford Hill return match is also fixed for Tuesday. The members of the Everley Cricketing Club open their season on the following Wednesday week, with a club dinner at Amesbury; which will be succeeded by two days' sport, under the judicial eye of Mr. MacGeorge, who seems to be as popular as ever in the south.

DONCASTER RACES.

THE Corporation racing festival which has just passed by, was in point of quantity of sport, the very finest ever held at Doncaster. Still, the absence of the military, and the sad [illegible] during the present autumn, operated a check; and the receipts on the first day were (though not far short of £2000), nearly £200 less than last year. Owing to the continued drought, the course was never harder, but Doncaster critics considered that they had seen no herbage browner. Water-carts seemed powerless against the dust, which, we need to say, only one horse broke down on the first day, and [illegible] saw only one or two others show any symptoms of heaviness. The [illegible] was by no means full, but the Earl of Scarbrough entertained a large party, including Lord Zetland, at Sandbeck. Earl Derby, [illegible] in the course of Monday, and appeared on the Town [illegible] evening with Scott's string, which he accompanied, on the [illegible] walk round the St. Leger course, as is his annual wont. [illegible] Cardinal third, fourth, and fifth among the ten out. Boiardo [illegible] he stopped in his stride, put his head down, threw up his heels, and flung Job Marson off. Luckily, he fell very lightly, and, jumping on again, ran off back towards the winning-post, just in time to meet his runaway winning [illegible] to be led in. [illegible] got another of his [illegible] style in which the Reiver kept up [illegible] then jumped the rails as a finish, created great merriment [illegible] made up for his ill-luck by winning mount [illegible] Cardinal, very beautiful, and firm in his coat, and won very [illegible] preferred to keep his colt quiet for [illegible] engagement; and thus the meeting of the scions of the [illegible] consorts of old — to wit, Van Tromp and Chanticleer — [illegible] Derby Day. A dead heat, which the friends of [illegible] refused to compromise, carried off the Revival [illegible] Plate. We have seldom seen two prettier races, and the [illegible] Ellerslie (who gave 12 lbs.) a mare for no mean [illegible] recovered at York.

Nothing could be more beautiful than the St. Leger Day; but, although [illegible] was as great and as earnest on its favourites as ever, there was little betting off inside the enclosure, which is nothing more than the fate of nearly every great meeting this year. The ladies in the morning were well attended, and among other high prices, a chestnut [illegible] of Mr. Cookson's fetched 1020 guineas. Sir Tatton Sykes, who [illegible] held his time-honoured place on the [illegible] Pattenden's rostrum, and at the course-gate of the enclosure. As the morning advanced, The Trapper began to be [illegible] with Ivan and Calamus, were in some little demand. Twenty-two started, and left the [illegible] eighteen appeared. The parade was more neatly managed, and more imposing than we have seen it for many a year. Lord Derby's three appeared, as the second bell rang, from the Rubbing-house his Lordship and Scott walking [illegible] Derwish (who began to be fidgetty) down the [illegible] we way on the scrutiny. [illegible] much liked as Acrobat, [illegible] style at going [illegible] s could challenge very [illegible] Ivan [illegible] Calamus, [illegible] a [illegible] horse, and it [illegible] Ivan [illegible] £600, refused a £1800 bit [illegible] Ivan [illegible] a month since. Knight of [illegible] horse, with so much [illegible] is fairly obliged to [illegible] though the stable [illegible] capable of, they had [illegible] other than he was [illegible] The whole eighteen [illegible] Catch [illegible] breathless silence, [illegible] Derby [illegible] turn a tour more [illegible] Judge [illegible] they reached [illegible] thing can easily [illegible] a yellow jacket on [illegible] looked for [illegible] Scott, [illegible] of all Lord Derby's horses [illegible] bought [illegible] [illegible] have been rather dull. In prices, however, [illegible]

[illegible] been very flat throughout the day. They opened [illegible] ¼. The Unfunded [illegible] has varied but little [illegible] Railway Shares have been dull.

wanted them no more; and, like the Tarpeian Maid of old, Mr. Morris was almost crushed with the compliments, hand-grapsings, and pattings on the back, which he had to undergo, before he could reach his horse's head. Arthur Wellesley was third, but not near enough to be placed; Scythian fourth, Acrobat fifth, and Bolardo sixth. Derwish "nowhere." Private trials and public running were alike at fault. Acrobat has beaten Arthur Wellesley twice, in a canter, and Ivan with equal ease; and here he had no chance with them. Again, John Scott's St. Leger trial was Bolardo first, Acrobat third, and Scythian fourth; and last. Mr. Padwick was dissatisfied, and removed his horse to John Day, in consequence; and here Scythian finishes first, Acrobat second, and Bolardo third. Calamus must have been very good, or if he had been a dead heat, he would have been put up to ride the deciding one, in the place of Ashmall, who, though he rode as well as had could do, was obliged to carry more than 21 lbs. of dead weight, to draw the last 2 lbs. Mr. Morris had backed his horse very heavily, and certainly the St. Leger will be remembered to the end of time as one of the most extraordinary ever known. The only solution of it can be, that Scott's horses are accustomed to such very soft, firm, tan gallops, that they do not feel as home on the hard ground. Knight of St. George ran as fast as anything in the Derby to Tattenham-corner, but showed temper. His subsequent running has been good, both at Worcester, and Newcastle, and Goodwood; but his two-year-old ones in Ireland were very uncertain. Nothing could explain the Steadiness with which Basham rode him, but the result has caused very bitter disappointment to the Yorkshiremen, many of whom were loyal to Ivan to the last. He is the first of the Van Tromp foals, and he did not disgrace his sire.

Lord Derby's luck revived in the Municipal Stakes, which introduced his Derby colt, De Clare, to public notice. It had been freely stated, in the morning, that Scott considered him better than Bonnie Morn, but no one expected to see [illegible] in hopeless difficulties at the distance. Gretna waited till close on the post, and then went up and secured the second money. The winner is not unlike Boiardo, his half brother, and is a very well-grown animal; but perhaps rather high on the leg. And [illegible] added the great St. Leger Dog of 1854, which has entirely destroyed all belief in "dead certainties." The Doncaster Cup is engraved at page 249. The following is the return of the running:—

TUESDAY

1 Ilzwilliam Handicap Stakes.—Of 10 o. 1. Corin, 2.
Filly Stakes.—The Disquiet, 1. Lady Grecian, 2.
Match, £200.—Cimiche, 1. Evangeline, 2.
Stand Plate.—Early Bird, 1. The Deformed, 2.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Cardinal, 1. Lady Vernon, 2.
Revival Plate.—Ellerslie, 1. Mrs. Rigby, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—The Bonnie Morn, 1. Corebus, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Triple, 1. Coquette, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

One Hundred Sovereigns.—Ratapian, 1. Syvagez, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Jack Sheppard, 1. B.f. by Pyrrhus the First, 2.
Doncaster Plate.—Elcriet, 1. Bourgeon, 2.
St. Leger Stakes.—Knight of St. George, 1. Ivan, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Kingston, 1. Reveille, 2.
Municipal Stakes De Clare, 1. Gretna, 2
Corporation Plate.—Eva, 1. The Disciple, 2.

THURSDAY.

Foal Stakes.—Gamekeeper, 1. Boer, 2.
Scarborough Stakes.—Hospodar, 1. Eva, 2.
Cleveland Handicap.—Oribood, 1. Gulcoman, 2.
Eglinton Stakes.—Ellen, 1.
Sweepstakes.—Sarabund, 1. Marchioness, 2.

FRIDAY

200 Sovereigns Sweepstakes. Appollonius walked over
Don Stakes.—Andover, 1. Ely, 2.
Park Hill Stakes.—Honeysuckle, 1. Jetty Irelie, 1.
Doncaster Stakes.—Acrobat, 1. Ivan, 2
Town Plate.—Sir Rowland, 1. Knight of Trumps, 2.
Leconfield Cup.—Virago, 1. Impetuous, 2.
Nursery Stakes.—Amy, 1. Capsicum, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although money has become more in demand, and is somewhat dearer in Lombard-street, very few first-class bills being done under per cent, and, although there has been the usual monthly settlement, the Consols market has been firm this week, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. No doubt, the unusually favourable accounts which have reached us from nearly all parts of the country in reference to the immense growth of wheat and other grain, have had considerable influence upon the jobbers. Well-informed persons estimate the produce of the wheat crop at nearly, or quite, 8,000,000 quarters in excess of 1853. Should this statement prove correct—and we have every reason to believe that it is very near the truth—the country will experience for the next eight months to pay for foreign corn will be comparatively small.

We still continue to receive large remittances from New York, upwards of £200,000 having come to hand. In addition to the supply, there has arrived £70,000 from Brazils, and about £200,000 from Australia. From that colony, large supplies of gold are known to be on passage, and close at hand. The shipments of bullion have been about £1,00,000, chiefly to France and Belgium.

On Monday Consols were steady. The Three per Cents were done at 93¾ 94, and Consols for Account, 94¼ ⅝. The market for Exchequer-bonds has been firm, and a steady advance has taken place in the premium. They were done at 98s. 8s. Exchequer-bonds marked 99¾ 100. There was some animation in the Market on the following day. The Three per Cents, for Money, were ⅝ ¾, and for the Account, 94¾ ⅞. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents realised 81¾; Exchequer-bills, 98s. 8s. prem.; Exchequer-bills, 99¾ to 100. On Wednesday, the Three per Cent Consols were done at 94¾ ⅝ Long Annuities, 1860, 4¼; India Stock was 92¾. India Bonds, 6s.; Exchequer-bills, 8s. 9s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, 1859, 100¼. As there was rather a large delivery of Stock on Thursday, Consols showed signs of weakness. The Three per Cents marked 94⅝ ¾, 95⅛ ¼ to ⅜. Time bargains were done at 95⅛ ¼. Exchequer-bills were 6s to 9s.; and India Bonds, 8s. prem. Exchequer-bonds, both of 1858 and 1859, were done at par. Last night was the half-yearly meeting of the Bank proprietary was held at the Mansion-house. The profits of the year were £625,926 6s. 1d., making an amount of rest on the 31st of August, £3,364,312 8s. 1d. After the payment of the usual dividend—4½ per cent for the half-year, free of income-tax—the rest would be £3,0[illegible]

The Foreign House has been tolerably steady. Mexican Three per Cents have realised 24¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 22¾; Ditto, New Three per Cents, 18¾; Ditto. Passive, 4¼; Brazilian Five per Cents, 102; Turkish Scrip, 5¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62; Dutch Four per Cents, 94⅜.

There has been rather a firm market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices have been well supported:—Australasia have marked 85; London and Westminster, 41¾; Oriental, 44; Provincial of Ireland, New, 20; South Australia, 40¾; Union of Australia, 45¾. Miscellaneous Securities have been tolerably firm: Australian Agricultural, 6¾; Berlin Waterworks, 1; Canada Government Six per Cent Bonds, 1 £5, 28; Ditto, New Annuities of £57, 25; Vauxhall, 21. Canal Shares have been tolerably firm:—Coventry have marked 203; Derby, 80; Grand Surry, 48; Leicester, 86; Loughborough, 87½. Navigation, 90; Grand Junction, 96; Regent's, 16, Rochdale, 66; Stafford and Worcester, 107; Stourbridge, 5-8; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. Kent Waterwork Shares have been done at 80; East London, New, 2¾ prem.; Grand Junction Water, 85; Lambeth, 97; New River Annuities (expiring 2082), 55; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89¼; West Middlesex, New, 12. Gas Light and Coke Companies' Shares have been dull, and, until now, have been well maintained:—Brighton, 15; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 83¾ ex div. and ex new; Phœnix, 26¾ ex div.; Ratcliff, 7; United General, 5; Westminster Chartered, 9; Western, 9½. Fire Insurance Companies have been very inactive:—Atlas, 18 ex div.; City of London, 2¾; County, 125; Crown, 18; General, 5¾; Globe, 128½; Hope, 5; Imperial Fire, 5¾; Imperial Life, 3; Kent, 3; Lancashire, 5¾; Law Life, 85¾; London, 29½; Pelican, 45; Phœnix, 18; Rock Life, 7¾; Sun Fire, 202; United Kingdom, 4¾ ex div.

The settlement in the Railway Share-market has passed off tolerably well. On the whole, the mart has been firm, and prices have been well supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction 4¾; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 89¾; Great Western, 74¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76¾; London and North-Western, 104; Ditto, £10 Shares, 12¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 16; Midland, 72; North-Eastern (Berwick), 79; Ditto, York, 56¾; South-Eastern and Dover, 21¾.

RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11⅜.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, 4½ per Cent, 100; North-Western, Berwick, 5 per Cent, 95¾.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, Obligations, 3; Paris and Rouen, 9¾.

Railway Bonds have been rather dull. In prices, however, [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat, constwise has been but moderate. Fresh up to-day, the receipts by land carriage were limited, and the show of samples was small. For most kinds we had a steady demand, and fine qualities realised an advance of 1s. per quarter. Old wheats were quite as dear as on Monday. We were by no means well supplied with wheat from the imperial continental millings. Almost an average business was transacted, and in some instances, the quotations were in favour of the sellers. Floating cargoes were tolerably steady. The demand was moderate inquiry for grinding barley, at very full prices; but [illegible] for malt was dull. We had a steady sale for oats at an advance of 1s. per quarter. Beans and peas met a dull sale, but fine were firm. The top price of English was 35s. per 8cl bs.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1720; barley, 120; malt, 8730; oats, 50; flour, 320. Irish: oats, 200. Foreign: wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, [illegible] to 60s. ditto, white, 52s. to 59s.; Yorkshire and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 54s.; ditto, white, [illegible] per quarter. Barley, [illegible] to 36s.; distilling, [illegible] to 34s.; grinding, [illegible] to 32s. Malt, [illegible] to 72s.; Ale and Suffolk, [illegible] to 72s. Beans, [illegible] to 36s.; pigeon, [illegible] to 38s. Peas, [illegible] to 36s.; maple, [illegible] to 36s. Oats, [illegible] to 24s.; potato, [illegible] to 25s.; Scotch and Irish, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flour, [illegible] per sack. Linseed cake, [illegible] per ton. Rapeseed, [illegible] to 15l. per last. Canary, 40s. to 46s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, [illegible]; ditto, red, [illegible].

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Seeds.—We have to report a dull [illegible] of [illegible] cake, 37s. 6d.; rape, 36s. 9d.; brown, 40s. 0d.; poppy, 58s. 0d.

The Hay Market was [illegible] with a [illegible] and [illegible] quantity. Rape cakes are [illegible].

Liverpool.—Inquiry, steadying, 6d. to [illegible]; Italian, crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 52s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt. Rapeseed, unrefined, [illegible] per ton; refined ditto, 72s. to 73s. 6d., and tares, 44s. to 45s. per bushel. English rape-seed, £36 10s. to £39 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes [illegible] to £6 10s. to £7 5s.; ditto, Baltic, £7 10s. to £8 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, [illegible] to £5 15s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 46s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, [illegible]; ditto, red, [illegible].

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Liverpool.—Inquiry, steadying, 6d. to [illegible]; Italian, crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 52s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, [illegible] to [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nights of the SPANISH DANCERS. Monday, and during the Week, Mr Buckstone, the Irish Assistant, Mr Tyrone Power, and Mr Compton, will appear in their original characters. On Monday, Oct. 2nd, Richard III.; on Tuesday, 3rd, Isaac Jacobs; on Wednesday, 4th, Richard III.; on Thursday, 5th, Isaac Jacobs; on Friday, 6th, Richard III.; on Saturday, the 7th, Hamlet; and on Monday, the 9th (Mr. Brooke's Farewell Benefit), Macbeth.—The Box-office is open from 11 till 4 where places may be secured for any of the nights.

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Mr. E. T. SMITH begs to announce the SEVEN FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of the first of that celebrated Artist, Mr. CHARLES KEAN, previous to his departure for America; and in order to meet the many requests that these last performances should be of his most favourite characters, the following have been selected:—On Monday, Oct. 2nd, Virginius; on Tuesday, 3rd, The Stranger; on Wednesday, 4th, Richard III.; on Thursday, 5th, Isaac Jacobs; on Friday, 6th, Othello; on Saturday, the 7th, Hamlet; and on Monday, the 9th (Mr. Brooke's Farewell Benefit), Macbeth.—The Box-office is open from 11 till 4 where places may be secured for any of the nights.

EMBARKATION of G. V. BROOKE for AUSTRALIA.—This can most Actor, under an engagement with Mr. Coppin for two hundred nights in the Australian Colonies, and embarks in November, can only have the honour of Performing in Dublin, up to the [illegible] Week, from the [illegible] tion to London for Seven Farewell Performances, on Monday, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of [illegible] at Cambridge, on the 29th, and 30th October, and sails in the very same ship in which Mr. C. Fenton and Mr. W. H. Payne, R.N. Mr. G. V. B. will appear in London in his celebrated characters on Virginia, The Stranger, Richard III., Claude Melnotte, Othello, Hamlet, and Macbeth.

CHEFF, BOYS, CHEER, at the LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. HENRY RUSSELL will Sing, during the Week, Cheff, Boys, Cheer, Not upon the Sea, Long ago, Long ago, Woodman, spare that tree, and Mighty Niagara, printed each. To the West, Darling Dear, Land, Sweet Land, Piano Chaunt and Air, complete in 3d each. The Cyclist Edition of the above [illegible] published, in a cheap form, in the MUSICAL BOUQUET [illegible] Number, Price 6d, Post-free, 7d. High Holborn, and 21, Warwick-lane, Paternoster row.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain—Emperor—the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Gloucester—the Sultan of Turkey—the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME VESTALLE as CARLOTTA GRISI, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s.; Daguerreotypes taken at

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK-CORNER, Piccadilly. Open daily from ELEVEN till TEN (Saturdays excepted, when it closes at SIX). Admission, 1s. 6d; Children, 1s. 6d. Saturdays, 1s.; Children, 3s. 6d. Family Tickets for Five, 10s. Schools admitted at Half-price. Herr Kerlosky and his Band are engaged.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the late Pasha of Egypt, has been added to the Collection. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Packer, every Saturday at Four o'Clock, until further notice. Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Six stivers.

BRIGHTON.—CARADORI, FORMES, and PIATTI will severally appear at M. REGNART DE PAUW'S GRAND CONCERT, at the TOWN-HALL, [illegible] PIATTI'S VIOLONCELLO, SEPT. 21st. To commence at [illegible] Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Will be had of [illegible] Brighton; and at the Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10. On the days for charges, the admission is 1s. each person.
It is closed on Saturdays at 2 p.m., on which day the charge for admission is 5s.
Tickets and cheap conveyances from London-bridge and other stations in the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at the usual agents.
Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family, as often as he pleases, without payment, for the Season, to the 30th of September, are obtainable at the Palace, and at the London-bridge Terminus.
Refreshments of every description may be had in the Palace.
By order,
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

FENCING, Sword-Exercise, Gymnastics, Indian Clubs, Boxing.—ROYAL ALBION ACADEMY AND SCHOOL OF ARMS, [illegible] (Entrance in Hanover-street), for the instruction of thirty years' [illegible] to six pupils for private lessons, [illegible] Terms for Schools and Families, and for Schools and Academies, will commence on Tuesday, the 3rd October, and be continued every Tuesday and Friday, [illegible]

MADEIRA.—The Rev. ALEX. J. D. D'ORSEY intends returning to the Island on the 7th inst., and will receive Pupils [illegible] Terms for Addition, 42[illegible] Testimonials, [illegible] and Letters, [illegible]

THE CONTINENT.—The Newly and Splendidly Fitted-up Steam-vessel [illegible] will [illegible] leave the OFFICE OF INFORMATION for CONTINENTAL TRAVEL, 26, Regent-street, [illegible] All persons connected with this establishment [illegible] and the Continent, and who have travelled, and can be recommended by [illegible] Lord [illegible] WILLIAMSON, 12, Bury street, St. James's, Lord [illegible]
N.B. Persons [illegible] Assistant [illegible] Servants [illegible] Governesses [illegible] Clerks, [illegible] Agents, [illegible] Couriers, [illegible] Travelling Companions, [illegible] Valets, [illegible] Footmen, [illegible] Grooms, [illegible] Cooks, [illegible] Housemaids, [illegible] Nurses, [illegible] Nursery-maids, [illegible] Governesses, [illegible] Schools, [illegible] Tutors,

SURRENDER OF THE TOWER OF PRASTO, BOMARSUND.

THE SURRENDER OF PRASTO.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Tower of Prasto, one of three forming the outworks to the great fortress of Bomarsund, stood on the north-east angle of the island of that name. It mounted twenty guns—in two tiers of casemates; and six *en barbette*, on the roof—covering with its fire the approach from the northward to the main channel, through which ships must pass in going to the southward of the Aland group On the 15th ult. it was invested by a combined force of French and English Marines, with some field-guns; and on the morning of the 16th it was bombarded at long range, for nearly three hours, by a squadron of English and French steamers, under Rear-Admiral Plumridge, without receiving any material damage. On the surrender of the large fort becoming known, this fort ceased firing; and at 5.30 p.m. a white flag was hoisted on the tower, the gate thrown open, and the garrison marched out, fully equipped, and formed on the plateau in front. Some companies of the investing force were immediately brought down, and the commandant, advancing to meet them, surrendered at discretion to the French and English Commanders, Lieut.-Colonel De Vassoigné, and Captain Lowder, R.M., of H.M.S. *Arrogant*. The garrison, consisting of 140 men and three officers, was very shortly afterwards embarked in a French steamer for conveyance to Bomarsund. The damage done to the tower by the fire of the steamers was almost entirely confined to the roof and guns *en barbette*, two of these were disabled, and the framing of the roof considerably shattered by shot and shell; neither the solidity of the masonry nor the security of the bomb-proof defences was in any way affected. Two men were found killed, and three wounded, by the fire of the steamers, in the morning.

The accompanying Sketch, taken on the spot, represents the surrender of the Commandant of the fort to the French and English forces. On the left of the plateau are two companies of French infantry, with their colours and two field-pieces; a third field-piece in the gateway. The garrison is drawn up in front of the tower; they wore helmets and long grey coats, black cross belts, and carried long bright-barrelled muskets. In the centre, the French Commandant is in the act of receiving the sword of the Russian Colonel.

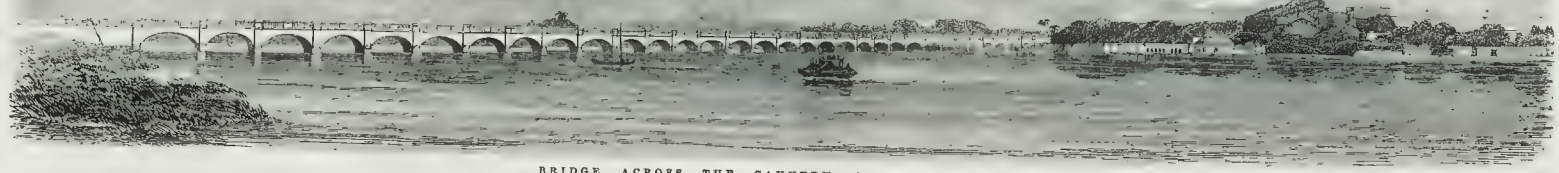
THE KULELIEH BARRACKS.

In these handsome Barracks were quartered the Scots Greys, on leaving the *Himalaya*. On the day on which the accompanying Sketch was taken, a battalion of the Royal Artillery was disembarking from the *Jason* screw-propeller. The carriages and powder-waggons were discharged first. Next were drawn out the gun-carriages; next, a couple of flat boats with decks (as the vessel could not come close up), and then the barrels were let down into their places. On the balcony of the Barracks, directly in front of the vessel, was a Turkish band playing for the gratification of their brethren in arms. The English and French soldiers cannot understand why the Turks should claim any superiority, and they have no idea of being a whit lower than any one; consequently, the Turks begin to get knocked about in a way they never dreamed of till now. When the troops first arrived, an English soldier, who was walking alone in the streets of a Turkish quarter, met a harem, accompanied by a eunuch, as usual. The eunuch ordered him aside; but the Englishman thought he had as good a right as anybody to be where he pleased, and would not budge. The eunuch came up and tried to push him aside, but soon found himself floundering in the dust. He rose in a violent passion, and was about to revenge himself upon the soldier, but for the interference of some Turks, wiser than himself, who told him it was no use, nobody could do anything with these "Inglis."

The Sketch faces up the Bosphorus, in a north-westerly direction.

These Barracks lie on the Bosphorus, about a mile above the Sultan's summer palace.

THE KULELIEH BARRACKS, CONSTANTINOPLE.—THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DISEMBARKING FROM "THE JASON."



BRIDGE ACROSS THE CAUVERY, AT TRICHINOPOLY.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CAUVERY, AT TRICHINOPOLY.

TRICHINOPOLY, once the stronghold of British power in Southern India, and rendered famous by the deeds of Clive, Lawrence, Dalton, and other heroes, includes within its walls and suburbs a population of 70,000 persons, whose daily supplies of provisions and other necessaries are, in great measure, derived from the fertile lands on the opposite banks of the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon; the former being 600, and the latter, at a mile and a half distance, 800 yards wide.

Until recently no bridge crossed either stream; the passage being effected by two public ferry rafts, formed of double canoes, or by numerous circular basket boats owned by private persons; and the delay and sometimes danger during high floods and violent winds were considerable. In 1837 the Court of Directors granted a sum of 40,000 rupees for building a bridge over the Cauvery; but, this being found inadequate, the project was laid aside until 1845, when the measure was again urged by the collector, Mr Onslow, and sanction was given by the Marquis of Tweeddale, then Governor, to an estimate of 71,000 rupees.

The work was commenced in 1846; but in April, 1847, operations were interrupted, and the unfinished works seriously injured, by a violent and unseasonable storm, which ravaged all Southern India, so that the Bridge was not completed and opened till June, 1849, after an outlay, including all damages, of one lac of rupees, or £10,000.

The Bridge is built entirely of brick, and covered with white Chunam plaster. The foundations are of wells sunk nine feet in the sandy bed of the river, and are secured by a retaining wall between the piers. The arches are elliptic, 40 feet in span, and rising 12 feet from the springs. The piers are 7 feet thick, and 8½ feet high. The roadway is 25 feet wide within the parapets; and the total length of the Bridge from wing to wing is 1895 feet, or rather more than a third of a mile. The Bridge was designed and built by Major Edward Lewford, of the Madras Engineers.

The accompanying Sketch has been taken a short distance above the Bridge, on the western, or up-stream side of the northern approach, on the island of Seringam, and gives a view of the Trichinopoly Rock, from the summit of which waved the British standard during an investment by the French of four years, in the course of which were fought many desperate engagements, some of which were close to this spot. It will be remembered that more than 300 persons perished by suffocation in 1849, in their descent by a covered passage from this rock on the occasion of a Hindoo festival. The scene of this catastrophe has been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAE.—RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE WAR ON BOARD H.M.S "WINCHESTER."

(From a Correspondent.)

WHEN war has been once declared, and that war a most mighty struggle, the movements of every commissioned ship of war acquire peculiar interest; and the flag ship, bearing the Commander-in-Chief of a station, bounded by both Polar circles, and extending round one-third of the earth's circumference, charged with the protection of our interests on Indian shores, and in the China seas, will, it is reasonable to expect, be interesting to home readers. H.M.S. *Winchester* was quietly anchored in the harbour of Hong-Kong on the 24th of May, 1854—the anniversary of the birthday of our gracious Queen, which was right loyally observed in that her distant colony, by a very creditable display of bunting, and a very absurd waste of gunpowder, proving, beyond doubt, to the eyes and ears of Terrestrials and Celestials, the brilliancy and the power of those loyal sentiments which animate true British hearts in every clime, on every day, especially on the 24th of May.

The mail-steamer from England arrived on the 25th, and great excitement prevailed when, the gun and flag of the Harbour Master's office having announced her approach, she was seen rounding the point, spreading to the breeze the signal "War is declared!" In three hours after, the *Winchester*, *Spartan*, and *Barracouta* were gliding from their anchorages, as if they felt that signal had given them some work to do, and that the sooner they went to do it, the better. The wind was adverse and very strong. The *Spartan*, having sprung her main-yard, was sent back to Hong-Kong; while the steamer taking the frigate in tow, a course was shaped northerly to Shanghae. As soon as the operation of clearing out of the harbour was done, the whole of the officers and ship's company were sent for, and when they were assembled on the quarter-deck, the Captain read to them the Declaration of War contained in the Queen's Proclamation. He then piped down; not another word was spoken—not a sound heard. There was a calm satisfaction apparent that uncertainty was at an end, that work was to be done, and a deep determination to do it thoroughly was observable on the weather-beaten faces of the people. The next thing to do was to "hammer the Roossians." But where were the Russian ships? At Chusan? To Chusan, then, we first went; but no Russians were there. Between Chusan and the mouth of the River Yang-tse-Kiang is a small round island, called Gutzlaff. Here we took a pilot, and, proceeding up the entrance, the *Winchester* stuck for some hours on a bank of soft mud. Next day the *Styx* was sent up to Shanghae, with the Governor and suite, who had arrived in the *Winchester*. The *North China Herald*, of 10th June, records:—"His Excellency Sir John Bowring arrived here in H.M.S. *Styx* yesterday (9th), and landed at half-past twelve (noon), under the salute due to his rank, accompanied by his secretary, W. H. Medhurst, Esq., and suite, consisting of the Hon. W. T. Mercer, Colonial Secretary, and Wm. Lay, Esq." Sir John has plenty of work on his hands. He wants to be at Nankin, to develop or comprehend the policy of the great Tae-ping-wang. It won't do to allow Sir George Bonham, and then M. Bourboulon, and more recently Mr. M'Cleme, to plead, with varied success, the cause of their respective countries, and not to come up to their mark, or haply go beyond it. Where the *Hermes*, *Cassim*, and *Sneyuehana* have steamed with these magnates, the *Encounter* or *Rattler* must yet steam with Sir John Bowring. Never was it more important to feel the pulse of this populous nation; never was wisdom more needed to guide the councils of those who will have to mould and shape the new treaty. But Sir John is fully alive to all that is going on. The prosperity of Shanghae is a favourite idea with him. Its fine climate, fertile soil, commanding position, rising wealth and commerce, would indicate to a mind less active, sagacious, and practical than his capabilities which must place Shanghae at the head of English ports in China. But war has paralysed trade. The warehouses are full of the manufactured goods which, in peaceful times, would have been bought by the Chinamen, and dollars could be got for them; but now the merchants are drawing on England, at 6s. 8d. to 7s. the dollar. The people at Shanghae will not take any dollars except those of Carolus III. and IV.: these they call the new dollars, all others are foreign, and despised accordingly. Large numbers of new old dollars are being made, and Mexican are received at Canton, as well as Spanish: two facts which will open the eyes of the Chinamen at Shanghae, in due time, to the superior value of the Mexican dollar. Besides Nankin and Shanghae, Sir John wants to visit Japan. The Russians have been there, and it is reported that they have succeeded in making some sort of treaty with them. Their settlement at Corea is near, and it is of great importance to them to establish amicable relations with Japan. Now that war is declared, we must drive them out of that locality; and our Admiral says we are on the way thither. The Americans have induced the Japanese to relax somewhat in their exclusive anti-social customs. They went to work on right principles there. They were politely received. They brought with them a complete railway; engines, carriages, and all the necessary fixings. It was

SHANGHAE, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

a mile in length: they were permitted to lay it down on the shore, and there set an electric telegraph to work on the line. These phenomena astounded the natives, who crowded in thousands to see them. The Yankees instructed some of the most intelligent in the manner of working the engines and telegraphs; and the delighted Japanese continued to work them day and night, for more than a week, without any intermission, like children who seem as though they would never tire of a new toy. The Americans deserve great credit for the tact and energy they have called into play; and they merit, and will probably reap, great commercial profit from the trade; but they must not be suffered to enjoy a monopoly of it, nor do they expect it; but they have the start, and are ready to compete with any or all.

A very superior quality of bituminous coal was found at Chin-kiang-foo, as mentioned in Journal No. 3. The mountain is said to have been far from the latter are said to contain coal in great abundance. It is most important that this vast mineral wealth should be developed, as an auxiliary to the steam navigation of the river; and not only that, but for our own use. We have now four war-steamers here at this moment, and no coals; and when a cargo does come, it costs £10 or £12 the ton. The *Susquehana* was under steam fifty-one hours and twenty minutes, ascending from Woosung to Wa-hu, and thirty-one descending the river from Wa-hu to Shanghae. The mission is said to have been a complete and mortifying failure. Americans were told they must approach low in the dust, bringing tribute, if they were to be heard; and that they might as well ask to see God himself as Tae Ping Wang. They learned that the rebels, having left the central districts, were going through the tea provinces; that they had sent an army of 40 000 men towards Pekin, and that they dissolaim all connection with the Shanghae rebels, because they smoke opium and tobacco and commit other impurities.

The United States corvette *Vandalia* has just arrived from Japan. Commodore Perry was there. The treaty was progressing tolerably. One port had been opened, and the other was to be open in eighteen months. Some disappointment seems to attend a better acquaintance. The treaty recognises the old Hong system. The natives either do not possess, or will not bring forward, much to trade in. The Commodore wanted to advance to Yeddo, the capital, and got his steamers in motion; whereupon the Princes handed him their sharp swords, entreating that he would stab them, to save them the trouble of doing it themselves, and to avert disgrace and death from all their families. The steamers were recalled, and the Princes remain unstabbed. The Japanese coins are remarkable for their beauty; one fine copper coin, worth 100 cash, passes at the rate of 48 cash going for a dollar. The Commodore fixed the rate at 1200 cash for the dollar—its value at Hong-Kong. (We have engraved one of these coins, actual size: it is of very fine copper, as thick as a penny; the rim is thicker, and the workmanship very beautiful.)

JAPANESE COPPER COIN.

On the 16th, Samqua, ex-Taoutae of Shanghae, came in to the Consulate to hold a conference with the Admiral and Sir John Bowring. It lasted from noon until four o'clock. He was directed to state to the English that the Emperor absolved them from blame on account of their late attack on his camp. The Emperor argued, "he deemed it very improbable that two or three hundred men would dare attack fifteen thousand, unless their cause was clear and strong." Samqua had vapoured a good deal about his own dignity; stating that he was competent to treat about high matters. It was suggested that it might be desirable to have the Emperor's decision given in writing. Whereupon Samqua drew in his horns; said he could not do so—it was not his business, he was only a simple collector of customs, &c. The Admiral expressed his regret that some of our people had suffered in the affray. Samqua replied, that if the Admiral had an idea how much more considerable the loss had been on the other side, he would not even think on his own. He said, "We should soon retake the city if you would only just let your ships help us." "Probably," was the quiet reply.

The Viceroy of the province resides at Soochow, sixty miles distant. Sir John Bowring and he are anxious to meet each other, to settle the affair, and the question of the duties. But neither will first propose the interview. The opium-receiving ships have been ordered to leave Shanghae, and have dropped down to Woosung. The merchants are afraid the Russians will cut off their vessels; one has offered 30,000 dollars for the *Foxtock*. The French steamer, *Colbert*, furnishes a guard, like the English ships; but the Yankees won't even carry a bag of bread for us or our ships. We can get no tidings of the Russians. The last thing seen of them was by the *Styx*. She was lying at anchor one hazy morning in May, when the little steamer *Fostock* came close before she was aware. The hase rose upwards, and at eight o'clock the steam-sloop crossed top-gallant and royal yards. The little Russian found herself close to a British man-of-war ten times her size; she flew for her liberty; war was not yet known to have been declared; the *Styx* followed to observe her course; but, after doublings and dodges innumerable, the *Fostock* escaped in a fog. A little before this, several Russian officers were passing the evening at an hotel in Shanghae. The mail was due, and they were uneasy and anxious. An English officer of the *Spartan*, whom they knew, rushed in with a newspaper in hand proclaiming peace, he was seized and hugged with such vigour and glee, that he says he will be cautious during the rest of his life, even hearing the olive branch among the Russians; and he declares that he never yet saw a set of men emancipated from such a state of unhappiness as these Russians before.

The accompanying View of Shanghae is from an original Sketch by a Correspondent. Shanghae is now a very important settlement, composed of about twenty firms of English, American, French, and German merchants. The houses which they have erected, and the factories or warehouses for the reception of the tea, are on an extensive scale; and the English town presents a very front remarkable for architectural elegance. The gardens adjoining the merchant houses are planted with every kind of tree, native and foreign, suited to the climate, which may, in many respects, be compared to that of Marseilles. English apples, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes, and green-gages flourish luxuriantly by the side of Chinese peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, and many fruits unknown in Europe. The country round Shanghae is very flat; the tide, which in the Thames Ran seven feet, overflows parts of the distant grounds of the English merchants for their houses and factories. Small temporary wooden houses, in most cases, constitute the ground settlement of the river. The Chinese town is distant from the English settlement about a mile and a half; it contains above one hundred thousand inhabitants. Many of the native merchants are very rich, from transactions with the English and American firms among whom they have millions of dollars. These city is protected by high walls and ramparts, which extend about three miles in circumference, thus closely hemming in a vast population. The river opposite to the town presents a most animated appearance: it is about the width of the Thames at Westminster. A forest of masts greets the eye, showing the great amount of native trade carried on in numerous junks, arriving and departing. Shanghae is considered by many as the key to the Chinese empire. The vast plain in which it is situated, and through which the celebrated river Yang-tse-Kiang runs, is opened up to Shanghae by many smaller rivers and canals, thus bringing a vast amount of produce in tea and silk, at a cheap rate of transit to this great and increasing mart.

At Homburg the dividend on shares of 500 florins paid up in the gambling concern there was 138 florins for the six months ending March, 1854, after paying a large rent to Government, and defraying the expenses of costly establishments.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. IV.

ABERDEEN—STAGE COACHES

So far as our experience has extended, the hotels in Scotland demand our unqualified approbation. The charges are moderate; the supply of provisions abundant and well cooked. The chambers are clean; and possess, without crowding, every convenience and comfort that the most fastidious traveller could desire. The fussy civility of the waiters—which first amuses, then annoys, and at last disgusts a stranger, on first residing at an hotel in London—is altogether absent in Scotland. Instead of the piping parrot-note of the eternal "Yes, sir," you are waited upon by persons—whether male or female—whose quiet demeanour, orderly habits, and staid respect, cannot fail to win your approbation. Every meal is supplied in profusion, with every appropriate delicacy; while there is no stint or stinginess, there is no wasteful extravagance. Marmalade, honey, and preserves of various kinds of fruit, are seldom absent from the breakfast or tea-table; while, judging from the supply so ungrudgingly and abundantly offered, it would almost appear as if the Scotch cows gave nothing but cream. The stranger in Scotland will be amused to find, for the first time, placed before him instead of the ordinary shallow plate used for tarts, puddings, &c., in England, a diminutive soup-plate. Why it is there, or how it is to be used, and what for? are questions he will involuntarily ask himself. The introduction of cream, however, soon solves the difficulty, and in a few days the soup-plate takes its place as a prime necessity in all well-appointed entertainments.

Leaving London at the end of summer or early autumn, and travelling northward, is a wise arrangement. The fruits and vegetables peculiar to June and July in the south of England, are only perfected in the north of Scotland in August and the early part of September. The hour at which the sun sets varies very little from that of Surrey, but the longer, grey, delicious twilight is very agreeable. If the temperature is not as high during the day, it is quite so during the night, so that the contrast is not experienced disagreeably. To be able to read or write until half-past ten o'clock in Aberdeen, when, before leaving London, we had been obliged to introduce candles before nine o'clock in the evening, impressed us deeply; and we longed to pursue our wanderings so far north as to be able to see the sun renew his upward course without disappearing from the sight, and vowed to accomplish our desire at the first convenient period.

After a long ride, a bath, and comfortable dinner at the hotel, a walk in the cool of the evening was exceedingly refreshing. The streets swarmed with people. We soon ascertained that it was not only market-day, but also the usual harvest fair; so that great numbers were present, either for the purpose of hiring or being hired; and, doubtless, many assignations previously arranged made not a few hearts throb with satisfaction. The streets were thronged with carts, carriages, gigs, and every imaginable vehicle; shepherds from the hills, with dogs at their heels, slowly sauntered about; crowds of porters, with ropes twined round the body, under the right and over the left arm, lingered round the door of the hotel. The business of the market was over; country people fled the streets, on foot or in their several conveyances, whose names are unpronounceable. But why wait the porters here? The shrill piercing shriek of the coach-horn sounding in the distance, and coming ringing through the streets, breathed new life into the motley group, and explained the mystery. It came upon us like the memory of an old delicious dream. Well we remember when we first heard it, as the first coach wound its way round the base of a huge rock and rattled along the dreary street of our native village, exciting alike our rapture and wonder. Many years have passed since then, and ten or more have gone since last we listened to the music of the pealing horn, in which, although no melody or tune was formed by it, there was, nevertheless, a rounded swelling cadence that never failed to gratify the listeners, as it told of a world beyond. It sounded now in our ears like an echo from the past, as if the blast blown in the fair south, had gradually found its way to the rugged north, and became jubilant. And who knows, but that, the next time we stand on Craigton Union bridge, the joyous peal may have been banished from the streets of Aberdeen, and only be occasionally heard by the solitary wanderer, as it sounds along the bleak shores of the Shetland Isles! What a ferment of feverish commotion is excited, as the coach dashes along the street, and, with a crash and sudden pause, pulls up at the door of the hotel—whose landlord announces, in all the glory of golden letters, that he supplies posting horses to her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Two gentlemen in black suits rush to the coach door to ascertain what "insides" are likely to aid the exchequer by engaging private rooms and extra wax lights during the evening. A slight, very slight cloud passes over the face There are only two a lady and gentleman, somewhat ancient, rather lame, and not likely to be extravagant: they are ushered up the stairs, and pass out of sight; and, so far as we are concerned, perhaps for ever. While this little scene in the drama is passing, considerable excitement prevails among the few fast-going men who seem to have occupied the front of the coach, and become familiar with the driver—who is exceedingly attentive. Good cigars and occasional drams of whisky have the best possible effect on your genuine coachman, who is an excellent judge of character. How he "my-lords" the young gentleman with the tiniest sprouting moustache and the prettiest bud of an imperial, who lisping receives the often-torn note with the greatest apparent condescension, which is cheerfully pocketed with the extra half-crown. Mark the coachman, with a wink, show the guard, so soon as the genteel passenger has turned his back. The passengers who are complained to are by the guard are esteemed more lightly. The reason for the difference we have never satisfactorily settled. Perhaps, the bolder spirits, who love to witness the noble prancings of the gallant steeds, best show their daring courage by occupying the front seat and facing danger, while the more timid modestly nestle behind, where they have the guard, ever watchful, excepting when he sleeps, ready to protect them. How happy must they be, that your genuine guard manages so cleverly to sleep half the night, and yet have ever one eye open in case of need? A sleepy carter takes the wrong side—the tail gate keeper is dead done—the break has to be screwed up;—be the necessity what it may, before you have time to speak, the guard has done what his duty demanded.

After some little higgling and considerable dissatisfaction, the numerous passengers are permitted to escape from the never to be-quite satisfied coachman and guard—all save one, and there he sits in the coach with a look of wonder, apparently afraid to descend. Hitherto he had sat unnoticed. The porters, who seem instinctively to pick out those who will pay them best, took no notice of the lonely lad. Now he is in the hands of the guard, who, with a few words of direction, dismisses him; and off he trudges, bearing the dingy-worded small brown chest on his green young shoulders. We felt interested in his fate, and followed him. His story was one familiar to this part of the country. His father was a fisherman; his mother died young. An elder brother driven cattle to the South, and in time became assistant to the steward of an English nobleman. Steady, modest, and persevering, he mastered all the difficulties of his position, and was prepared to accept whatever promotion offered, and always able to perform its duties with intelligence. His letters home were read to neighbours, who began to speak proudly of him as a native of their parish. As he attended the principal market in the county every week, a shrewd cattle-breeder consigned to his care for sale his stock of marketable beasts, for which he obtained satisfactory prices. Others followed the same course; and in a few years, he was transacting a considerable amount of business on his own account. By the exercise of great economy and self-denial, he had saved some money, and taken a farm near London. This was his younger brother, on his way to join him, and we hope, to pursue a similarly fortunate and honourable career. After the death of his mother, his father had married again, and the step-mother's unkindness had induced the elder brother to offer to remove his brother and two sisters from her under-care to that of a relative, where he would provide for their various necessities, as well as for their education. The proposal was too good to be refused, and the children were removed accordingly. The father was lost in the squally weather, so disastrous on the eastern coast last year; and the entire family are now dependent on the absent son.

The moon being near the full we extended our walk to the Old Bridge of Balgownie, whose fine old arch over the whirling depths of the tawny Don, and the new bridge glittering in the distance, was most impressive. The traditional prophecy as to its downfal—

Brig o' Balgownie,
Though wight be your wa',
Wi' a wife's ae son,
And a mare's ae foal,
Doun ye shall fa'—

is not likely to be accomplished soon. Passing by the awkwardness of its approaches—which, like many old structures of this character, form an acute angle on either side of the river, so that to cross it cleverly with a coach and four requires no little skill and dexterity—its strength seems such as to endure for ages. That Lord Byron and the late Lord Aberdeen should have been superstitiously afraid to cross it, is hardly to be credited.

During our short absence what a change had taken place. An hour ago all was bustle and confusion; now we are almost alone, and the only sound heard is the regular tramp of an occasional policeman.

RAMBLER.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. T. S. Emphatically, *No!* The young recruit that you are so diffident "may not pass muster," is a gentleman unmitigated professor of some four centuries standing! In our Chess nomenclature we have a lively remembrance of among him do duty in a collection of modern antiques (from whence we obtained him). After these, we trace him through Cusio, Lolli, Stamma, Ponziani, Carrera, up even to Damiano and Lucena: when we look to be the end, or rather the beginning, of his career, when your friendly him again to mind prompted us to look for him in the MSS just brought to light, and lo! he is even there!

SUSSEXIENSIS.—There is an excellent Chess-club on the Pier Esplanade, at Brighton—the members meeting every day, from twelve to six. President, Paul Pelnet, Esq.: Honorary Secretary, Dr. Turner.

B. A.—Our opinion of the relative powers of La Bourdonnais and Des Chappelles is well known. We think the former unquestionably the better player. It is worse than useless to speculate now upon what Des Chappelles *might* have done with the same intensives to exertion as his rival.

"What had been, is unknown; what is, appears."

CANADIAN.—We are glad to find Chess is making such progress at Toronto. The club, under the auspices of two such able and enthusiastic amateurs as Messrs. Caldbrop and Cherriman, must succeed, and we have good hope that the introduction of chess papers in the "Anglo-American Magazine" will prove equally beneficial to the cause.

R. R.—The blank diagrams for Chess Problems, &c., published by Messrs. Kent, 29, Paternoster Row, are far superior to all others we have seen. They are much larger, on stronger paper, and, from the square of the rechoquer not being shaded or coloured, are much better adapted for inscription. When to these advantages is added the important one of their being about half the cost of the others, enough has been said to induce every amateur to lay in a stock forthwith.

DERBYON.—You should take nothing of the kind for granted, but patiently wait another week, to see if *then* your communication is solved. There is not always time, and there is never space to answer all inquiries the same week they are made.

AGED.—They shall have attent on

SCRUTIN, G. D.—We views you are in error. Look again.

J. E. R., of Stuttgardt. Always acceptable. It shall be reported on next week. Your Solution of Problem is the true one.

BEATRICE, Catterick.—Your Solution of Enigma No. 886, in three moves, appears to be a true hit!

J. P.—It's dull, perhaps; but intolerably potatoes and dull.

MARJER.—There is but one "St. George's Chess-club" in London—that at 53, St. James's-street. Of this club, Lord Zetland is President.

F. J.—Can a Pawn pass a piece?"—A question not to be asked. Buy some elementary book on the game, and learn the first principles of play.

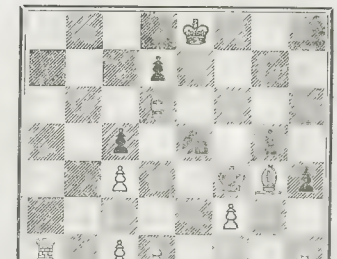
R. F., Wadwick. The key moves of Enigmas 883, are K to Q B 3rd, and R to Q B 2nd. Your suggested Solution of No. 881, in four moves, shall be examined

T. M., Chatham.—Pay your subscription in advance, to the Publisher, Mr. W. Little

PROBLEM No. 552.

By C. M. INGLEBY, M.A., Birmingham.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in four moves.

UNPUBLISHED GAMES OF GIUOCO.

We resume our Selections from the Florentine MS of Greco's Treatise.

(King's Gambit.)

[This opening Greco describes as "Il giuoco di molto ingegno e pericoloso per l'uno e l'altra parti, dotto grandmente perchè si vede, and aprire e sbare col re in grandissimo pericolo."]

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to Q 3rd	Castles K to Kt sq and Kt to K sq
2 P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. K Kt to K B 4th	K Kt to K B 4th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	13 K to Q 3rd	Q to K B 7th
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	14. P to Q B 3rd	B takes K P (c)
5. Kt to K 5th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	15 K takes B	P to Q 4th (ch)
6. R to K B sq	K Kt to K R 3rd	16 B takes P (d)	K Kt to Q 3rd (e)
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	17. K to Q 2rd	Q B to K B 4th
8. P to K Kt 3rd (a)	Q to K R 6 h (ch)	Checkmate	
9. K to his B 2nd	Q to K Kt 7th (ch)		
10. K to his 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd (b)		

(a) "If White take the Pawn he will evidently be game and fight for Ki with his Q Bishop, he will not do well." This is quite true, as the following Variations prove

In the first place—			
8 P takes P	P to Q 3rd	9 Kt takes B	Q takes Kt (ch)
9 K Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P	10. K to B 2nd	Q to K Kt 7th (ch)
10. K Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th (ch)	11. K to K 3rd	Kt to his 5th (ch)
		And Black must win.	
In the second place—			
8 Q B takes Kt	P takes P (ch)	9. Kt takes K B P	R to K B sq
9 K takes P	B takes B	And again Black should win	

(b) We don't find this move in the modern books, perhaps because it is less effective with our restricted mode of Castling than with the Italian method. The move now adopted by the best players is P to K B 4th

(c) Very ingenious.

(d) Greco gives the two following Variations on this move:—

FIRST.			
16. K takes P		P to Q B 3rd (ch)	
17 K to his 4th		Q to K 5th (ch)	
(If 17. K to Q B 5th, then follows 17. B to K B sq—Black.)			
17.		K Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	
18 K to Q 3rd		Q B mates	
SECOND.			
16. K Kt takes P	K Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	18. K to his 6th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
17. K to K B 5th (best)	B to K R 3rd (ch)		checkmate.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, who are still remaining at Kew Cottage, are expected to leave that Royal villa at the close of the month, on a tour of visits.

The *Cassel Gazette* contradicts the report mentioned in some of the German papers, that the King of Prussia had been invited to an interview by the Emperor of Russia.

On the 5th the Empress of the French visited the *embouchure* of the Adour in the steamer *Ville-de-Dax*. The weather was magnificent, and the beauty of the landscape on either side of the river excited the admiration of her Majesty, and the persons in the Imperial suite.

Prince Albert, before leaving Boulogne, presented the Captain of the yacht a valuable gold watch and chain, for his services on the arrival and departure of the Royal yacht.

It is said that the Emperor intends quitting Boulogne for five or six days, for the purpose of going to Biarritz for the Empress. His intention is also to conduct her to Compiègne, and then to return to the Army of the North, to resume the great military manœuvres.

Besides the persons decorated at Boulogne by the King of the Belgians, his Majesty has named M. le Comte du Hamel, Préfet of the Pas-de-Calais, Commander, and M. Manche de Loisne, Sous-Préfet of Boulogne, Chevalier of his Order.

The confiscation of the property belonging to Queen Christina has fairly begun. The Governor of Oviedo has seized the coal mines, which formed part of her property.

In deference to the desire of Queen Victoria, artists have made drawings of the Hôtel Brighton, and of the apartments in it occupied by the Emperor and the Prince.

A shawl has just been manufactured at Lyons for the Empress of the French. It cost forty thousand francs, and contains the arms of England and France most ingeniously woven in the lace, and the emblematic lilies and roses running round the border.

Mr. Soulé, the American Minister, demanded his passports, and took leave of Marshal Espartero on the evening of the 30th ult. Mr. Soulé intends, it is said, to reside temporarily in one of the French Departments adjoining the Pyrenées.

Lord John Russell having consented to preside at the approaching inauguration of the newly-erected Bristol Athenæum, it has been determined to invite his Lordship to a grand corporate entertainment.

The Marquis d'Albada, ex-President of the Union Club, and who took such a leading part in the late revolution, has left Spain for a foreign country.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who is about to leave Dublin for England, is not likely, according to the report in that city, to return thither in his official capacity.

It is said that the King-Regent of Portugal is desirous to yield up the reins of Government to his son as soon as public convenience will permit. He postpones the decision of any matters to which he objects until the time when the young King shall be able to determine.

Lord Brougham is expected to take his departure for his château in the south of France early in the ensuing month.

A letter from Florence states that the Tuscan Government has caused Guerrazzi's new novel, entitled "Beatrice Cenci," to be seized.

The Aberdeen Town council has unanimously voted a sum of fifty guineas as a commencement of a subscription to procure a portrait of the Prince Consort, to be placed in the Town-hall

The season of the Italian Opera, at Paris, which is announced to commence on the 3rd of next month, will be inaugurated by Rossini's "Semiramide."

The *Nation* says that positive information has been received of the arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien in Belgium.

On the 1st inst. the summit of Monte Rosa was attained by three brothers, E., J. G., and C. Smyth, from Louth, in Lincolnshire, Zumstein, Vincent, and others succeeded in reaching other peaks, but this is the first successful attempt on record of the highest peak of the highest mountain in Europe, except Mont Blanc.

The latest reports from Berlin say that the King of Prussia has not derived the desired benefit from the sea air and baths, and that he still suffers much inconvenience from his injured leg.

The steam-yacht *Mirdello*, with the King of Portugal and Duke of Oporto on board, attended by the Viscount Carreri, Count Sarmento, left Cowes Roads on Saturday, as four p.m., for Portugal.

Count Buol gave a grand dinner at Vienna, on the 6th, in honour of Baron de Meyendorf. Prince Gortschakoff and all the Russian Legation were invited.

Queen Maria Amélie, the Duke de Nemours, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, the Princess Margaret, the Countess Molitien, with other members of the Royal suite, have within the last few days returned to their temporary residence at Torquay, Devon, in the full enjoyment of health. Her Majesty attended the ceremony in commemoration of the death of Louis Philippe.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, arrived at Coutray, at one p.m., on the 10th inst., where they were received with great enthusiasm. In the evening there was a grand ball in honour of their visit. The King of the Belgians was represented from attending by indisposition.

Archbishop Cullen has received £350 from the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, the delegate of the University Committee in the United States, being a further contribution from America in aid of the Roman Catholic University of Ireland.

A design for a monument to Visconti, the architect, has been agreed upon. It is to be a statue erected on a rectangular pedestal, on which will be represented the plan of the Louvre—Visconti's greatest work. The monument is to be placed in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

M. Alois Biernacki, one of the oldest of the Polish refugees in Paris, died on Friday week, at the age of 76. He was formerly Nuncio at the Polish diet, and at one time Minister of Finance.

It was estimated that the amount of property destroyed by fire in the United States during the month of August would be upwards of 4,000,000 dollars.

The *Indian Queen*, from Melbourne for Liverpool, with upwards of a quarter of a million sterling on freight, had put into Pernambuco, and re-sailed for Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The Governor of Cuba has issued a proclamation respecting the revolutionary movements, and threatening with capital punishment attempt at rising in the colony, at the same time taking measures to put down the Slave-trade.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has decided that the cattle show of the society for 1855 shall be held in Carlow.

On the 27th ult. a terrific tornado passed over the city of Louisville, blowing down the Presbyterian church, and causing the death of twenty-seven persons. A large number were wounded. Fully one hundred buildings were uncovered.

A conference of members of Parliament, clergymen, and others, interested in the settlement of the tenant question, is to be held in Dublin on the 26th inst.

Official notice has been sent to Washington that American vessels will have the freedom of the St. Lawrence during the deliberations of Parliament upon the Reciprocity Treaty.

There is at present lying in the Galway docks a vessel chartered to carry a cargo of peat from Achill Sound to London. This is certainly a new feature in the export of Irish manufactures.

The Swedish Journals contain the advertisement of the "Bomarsund Galoppe," as the newest composition.

It is usual for all the Governments of Europe to present to the directors at Lloyd's copies of all charts of seas, estuaries, and rivers, made in their dominions, or under their authority. In the year 1845 application was made to Russia to furnish charts made by her surveyors, and the application was refused.

At Naples, in a dreadful filthy street, called Vico del San Sepolcro, 142 out of 146 inhabitants have been carried off one after the other by cholera. The authorities caused the three survivors to be removed, and placed sentinels at the entrance of the street to prevent persons from visiting it. This place of death has been since appropriately designated the Tombe del San Sepolcro.

On Friday last week, there were but 201 paupers in the Downpatrick Union Workhouse, which was originally built to contain 1000 inmates.

The exports of specie from New York this year, including that brought by the *Arctic* on Wednesday last, amount to £3,357,480 sterling.

Lisbon accounts are still very alarming respecting the prevailing vine disease, and probably not one-fourth of the average quantity of wine will be made this year. Already enormous prices are being given for new wines, and in some places not so much as a single pipe has been or can be made.

In consequence of the great fall in the price of wheat, many of the farmers in Berkshire are reducing their labourers' wages. The reduction will be to the extent of 2s. per week, viz., from 11s. to 9s.

The value of the imports at St. John's, New Brunswick, from Great Britain, for the first six months of the present year, was £681,766, being £366,134 sterling in excess of the corresponding period of 1853.

Upwards of 100 persons, chiefly miners, have left Penzance, Cornwall, during the last three days, for Plymouth and Liverpool, en route for the gold regions of Australia.

LITERATURE.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NOTT, G.C.B. By J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq. London: Hurst and Blackett.

Since the glorious days of Lord Clive, our Indian empire has nurtured a race of heroes who have elevated the military prowess of Britain to the highest pitch of glory. The rise and progress of a trading company of merchant adventurers, beginning with a small warehouse or factory, and ultimately becoming Lords Paramount over the whole of Hindostan, is one of the most remarkable facts recorded in history; and the retention of such a conquest is as wonderful as its achievement. The transmarine possessions of Spain, Portugal, and France, have emancipated themselves from the hardly yoke to which they were subjected, and the existence of the United States as an independent nation is proof that the power of England was not irresistible; but British India remains, and the permanency of the connection is evidence that what valour acquired, wisdom has preserved. It would be a gross exaggeration to bestow unqualified blame or praise on our Indian Administration, though party spirit has frequently run into both extremes; but one substantial fact remains, that, while other European kingdoms have lost their colonies, we still rule from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas; and the fair presumption is that, whenever emergencies or dangers have arisen, the civil and military authorities have been equal to the task of crushing either domestic or foreign enemies. The volumes before us are designed to illustrate one of those memorable events, in which the safety of our Indian Empire was imperilled by incompetency and blind confidence; and saved by firmness, valour, and judgment. We allude to our fatal war in Afghanistan, where 17,000 of our soldiers, officers, and followers were massacred—only one man, Dr. Bryden, surviving to narrate the awful tragedy. This calamity was avenged, and our shaken superiority completely re-established, by the armies of General Nott and General Pollock.

The subject of these memoirs, born in Herefordshire, was descended from a respectable ancestry of British yeomen. His father was eminent in his day as an agriculturist; and, in his boyhood, the future warrior held the plough. The early education of young Nott was neglected, but constant exercise in the open air invigorated a naturally fine constitution. His military ardour was awakened at the age of fifteen, in consequence of 1400 Frenchmen landing at Fisgard, in 1797, who surrendered to Lord Cawdor, at the head of some Welsh regiments of Militia and Fencibles. The father of our hero had established himself in the town of Carmarthen, in 1794, where he resided at the time of the invasion; and in 1798, young Nott entered as a volunteer into the Carmarthenshire Militia. His ambition was inflamed, and he sighed for a pair of colours. Through the influence of a Mr. Twining, he obtained a commission in the service of the East India Company, and embarked for Bengal in the year 1800. The vessel was captured by a French privateer, after a gallant resistance, in which young Nott was severely wounded by a boarding pike. The Frenchman put his prisoners on board of an Arab vessel, excessively crowded, and, after enduring the miseries of a long voyage in such a craft, they reached Calcutta.

Mr. Nott was immediately appointed an Ensign, his commission dating from the 28th August, 1800; and in February, 1801, he obtained a Lieutenancy. "In 1804, Lieutenant Nott was selected to command a detachment of volunteers then ordered to form part of an expedition under Captain Hayes, of the Bombay Marine (now called the Indian Navy) against the tribes on the west coast of Sumatra, a Dutch settlement, who had seconded the French in their privateering attempts upon the commerce of the Eastern Seas." In this affair honourable mention was made of him by his commanding officer; but he had given offence to Captain Lambert, of the *Lord Castlereagh*, who placed him under arrest. When the returning vessel had nearly reached Calcutta his release was ordered, which he refused to accept, and, on landing, demanded a court martial, by which he was honorably acquitted; while his prosecutor "was admonished to use more caution in the course of his future service." At that time Lieutenant Nott was only nineteen years of age, but displayed that resistance to injustice, and manly firmness of character, which distinguished his whole career.

As he grew older and obtained higher rank he was irritated by the invidious preference given to officers of the Royal army over the officers of the Company's army. Thus Lieutenant-Colonels in the Royal army took local rank as full Colonels when serving in India; and thus the officers of the Company's army were actually superseded in a country where peculiarly their own is a military sense. On one occasion mentioned, the Company's regiment of the 67th, Bengal, 49th Regiment, had been promoted, superseding thirty-one Lieutenant-Colonels. Nott was indignant at this favouritism, and loudly condemned "the perniciously absurd system of patronage and supersession," insisting that "if the long-tried and experienced Company's officers is to be superseded and commanded by the silly and weak scions of aristocracy, or by the men of interest, whom the whim or the caprice of the Horse Guards may send across the ocean, it will not be necessary that a man should be a prophet to foretel the sad result." In another place he says—"To fill the measure of injustice, I have to blush with indignation while my pen writes the fact, that for forty years no Company's officer has been appointed by the Court or by the King, to the command of the Indian army. True, they originally conquered the country, but the command has been given to Parliamentary influence, and to the connections of an overgrown and grasping aristocracy." He has placed on record his conviction, his decided conviction, "that a Queen's officer, be he ever so talented, is totally unfit to command the Company's army. When General Fane reviewed the army of the Indus, 15,000 strong, he exclaimed, 'Oh! how I wished, spite of my misery, to have done in half an hour what they all bungled at from six till ten o'clock.'" There is, without doubt, much force and truth in the distinctions here pointed out: for field-officers, inured through a long life to the habits of the Sepoys, and generally well acquainted with the country, may be presumed to be better fitted for command than officers who have never served in the country; but Nott's language shows that he was very touchy, not to say peevish. In one of his complaints, he goes the length of affirming, "that there are those in this army who, could they have possibly got to seen such sots, would rather have given their services and lives to most of the petty chieftains between the Sutlej and the Caspian Sea, than have entered this army, and have subjected themselves, after the banishment and toil of upwards of the third of a century, to such cruel supersession and injustice."

When Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane took the command, a bitter quarrel took place between him and Major-General Nott, and the latter was superseded in his command by Major-General Willshire, C.B., a local Major General; and this, indeed, was the cause of the quarrel, which is fully narrated in an account of the interview which took place between Keane and Nott—the latter remarking, at the end of a long conversation, "I see the whole affair, I am to be sacrificed because I happen to be senior to the Queen's officers." Nott addressed an appeal to the Governor-General in Council, protesting against his supersession, but, on second thoughts, did not forward it, simply transmitting the letter through Sir John Keane, who answered that he had never received it when called upon for a reply. Then Nott sent a duplicate, and afterwards a triplicate, but he never got a line of acknowledgment. He finishes the part of his grievances by stating, "Now I shall have to break through the rules of our service, by sending a copy direct to Government; but it will be, of course, much too late to do me any good, and Sir John has gained his end."

The administrative system of India recognises a polity technically known as "Political Agency." This happens when campaigns are made in hostile states, and the Agent may be a military man or a civilian. The Marquis Wellesley recognised this system; and it appears from the Indian correspondence of the Duke of Wellington, that he also sanctioned it even to the extent of allowing the Political Agent to exercise authority over the military; though he changed his views in Spain, where he perceived the practical evils resulting from the clashing between two independent authorities. The editor of these volumes very properly remarks that "the examples of the Aulic Councils of Austria and the Dutch Commissioners, should have read a lesson to the Indian Government." General Nott found it necessary to punish two servants of the Shah Zadah Timour for notorious acts of plunder, but, as they were protested by the Political Agent, he again got into trouble, but fully justified his conduct; and this annoyance was frequently repeated while he commanded at Candahar. At length Major-General Elphinstone arrived to command in Afghanistan; and his first communication to Nott was "to *go privately* to work;" to investigate a charge against one of his officers—the charge being that "a staff officer, at Candahar, had appeared in public with a Musselman woman, who had eloped from the house of a man of rank." Nott was very indignant, and declared that no Government would ever make him "mean enough to go prying into the private life of an officer." Then follows an estimate of the weakness and incompetency of Sir William Mecnaghten, and of the military talents of General Elphinstone, under whose united leadership our dominion over India was placed in the most extreme peril.

Lord Ellenborough succeeded Lord Auckland as the Governor-General, and General Nott now resumed the command. But Lord Ellenborough at first contemplated the withdrawal of our troops, on which Nott vents his indignation in the following glowing terms:—"The keen wind blowing over the bleached bones of our comrades now in Bengal on the rugged Afghan mountains will whistle the imbecility and infamy of some high functionaries over Asia and the thousand petty States that *did* tremble even at the noble Lion's breathing, will in future crow in derision if he attempts to roar. And now, just like Rehoboam, the cry is 'Sepoys cannot stand Afghans.' Not stand Afghans, indeed! 1000 Sepoys, properly managed, will always beat 10,000 Afghans. I saw them do this on the 29th of last month." The sanguinary Chief, Mahomed Akbar Khan, held possession of Cabul, exulted in his triumph, insulted the captive English, and derided the once invincibility of Britain. Every man in the armies of Nott and Pollock burned with indignation, but that was succeeded by despondency when the irresolution of the Government was contemplated. At length Lord Ellenborough was decided: the signal was given, and the armies swept through Afghanistan as a whirlwind. It fell to General Nott to capture the gates of the Temple of Somnath, to which Lord Ellenborough attached an immense, but ridiculous importance, and to recover the fortress of Ghuznee; when he pushed on to Cabul, towards which General Pollock was also advancing. The campaign is too well known in all its details to require any extended narrative from us. It was decisive, and effectually confirmed British supremacy. One little incident, however, we cannot omit, as it is unique in its kind. Major Eldred Pottinger desiring to give Generals Nott and Pollock exact news of the direction in which the chiefs who had the charge of the English prisoners had fled, resorted to a hieroglyphic mode of communication, the most ingenious and, as we believe, original. He hit upon the expedient of phonetics, spelling English words with Greek letters, and yet excluding every Greek word. This will be found at page 139 of the second volume.

We can only add that General Nott received the Great Cross of the Order of the Bath and the votes of both Houses of Parliament, with the flattering appointment of President at the Court of Lucknow. On his return to England, in 1844, he received the freedom of the City of London. He took up his residence at Carmarthen, where he died, in 1845, of disease of the heart. He was truly great and good; and, to use the language of his biographer, "in British military annals he will live for ever as one of the best and finest specimens ever produced of the Company's Officer.

JULIAN, OR THE CLOSE OF AN ERA. By L. F. BUNGENER, Author of the "History of the Council of Trent," &c. Two vols. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

Mr. Macaulay objects, in one of his essays, to a practice which he remarks has become prevalent among historical writers, both in this country and on the Continent. He says that they have professedly made a partition among them of certain literary duties which ought not to have been thus disconnected; for they should be all discharged by the same functionary. Good histories, in the proper sense of the word, we have not. But we have good historical romances, and good historical essays. The romance, to give Mr. Macaulay's allegation in brief, makes us see our ancestors; it transports us among them as they lived in their day. The essay, on the other hand, extracts from the records of the past the philosophy of history, directs our judgment of events and men, traces the connection between causes and effects, and furnishes us with lessons of moral and political wisdom.

After a very beautiful illustration, in which Mr. Macaulay compares the essayist in question to magic, and the romancer to painted landscapes, he proceeds to show to what a whimsical length the practice has been carried in France. M. Sismondi first publishes a grave history of the Merovingian Kings; and then he sends forth, as a companion to it, a romance in which the pastors, warriors, and manners of the same epoch. Mr. Macaulay blames this plan. As usual, there is much show of weight and strength in the style in which, on this point, Mr. Macaulay presents his arguments. But it is all a waste of words. If he clearly indicates the qualities, the want of which every-where in our historical works, whether romances or essays, compels him to deny to any of these the name of a history in the proper sense of that word. The example of Sismondi is in point. Now, suppose Sismondi had amalgamated the two works into one, what would such a book have been? There is another case. Mr. Macaulay says:—"We manage these things better in England. Sir Walter Scott gives us a novel; Mr. Hallam a critical and argumentative history." But this last, according to Mr. Macaulay, is no more what a history ought to be than Sir Walter's book is what a history ought to be. They are both good; but they are severally only a part of an unrealised ideal. We are left to conclude that a history ought to be both such works in one. Here, we will make a distinction. It is possible that the author of a perfect history ought to possess whatever gifts and endowments Sir Walter might have evinced in the composition of the romance, combined with various other talents, some of which are but slightly displayed in Mr. Hallam's history, though not needed or elicited in the fiction. But that either the one or the other of these works would be improved by fusing them together, or that the third production which might be thus created would be any thing but a literary monstrosity, is an untenable and a wild idea. We will content ourselves for the present, in order to avoid a digression which would carry us too far, with expressing complete dissent from Mr. Macaulay's tenets respecting this assumed division of history into two kinds of composition. The best ideal history would not, and could not, put an end to romances, but might even stimulate the production of them. For, not to learn the manners of a generation, but, perhaps for the fiftieth time, to contemplate those manners, is the motive which makes people read a romance; just as we look at the picture of a Claude, not so often to ascertain, but rather to view and to ponder on, the effects of his sunsets. And with this motive is combined another, still more beyond reach of removal, even when an ideal history shall have appeared; that motive is interest in the fate of characters such as ourselves, figuring in a thousand special situations, which are imagined by the novelist, because they might occur, though omitted by the historian, because they did not. We may say, then, in sum, that we have no prejudice whatever to a historical fiction as such. It is a work of a good sort in itself; it is a work which, if well executed, is sure to fix the attention of a cultivated mind; and if we had to choose an author for such a work, no far even from thinking with Mr. Macaulay that the man who had written a good history of an era was disqualified from making that era the basis of a romance, we should pronounce him, supposing that he possessed other suitable talents, the very fittest person in the whole world for the task.

L. F. Bungener, a translation of whose work lies before us, endeavours in "Julian; or, the Close of an Era," to give an animated representation of the state of French society in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and a vivid view of the dark, confused, and calamitous reign of Louis XVI. M. Bungener, however, is not eminently or peculiarly qualified for the accomplishment of such a historic picture in black and white: beyond a minute acquaintance with his theme, he is deficient in the finished style and his undertaking requires. But, at least, he is thoroughly master of the subject. It has been his especial study; and he has already presented to Europe, in the book entitled "Voltaire and his Times," an elaborate historical survey, feeble and discursive in method, though philosophic in spirit, of the whole age of that arch-blasphemer of organised mischief. Voltaire's was the conscription of the champions of disorder; his was the new discipline of irreverence and depravity—his the marshalling of all the strong spirits of malice—his the diffusion of destroying doctrines, and the kindling of those strange and dreary flames, in which there seemed to be fire without light. With the death of Voltaire, in 1778, opens the less serious work of "Julian," which proceeds through events and scenes destined soon afterwards to arrest the attention of all mankind. The work is not exactly a novel: at least, it is a novel on a very new plan. It is a literary series of dissolving views of the famous characters bury in their footsteps as they lived; views in which all that is remarkable and memorable in the age is exhibited, with little power and inadequate effect, to the mind's eye. There is, indeed, no fatigue to the reading, for there is prodigious variety. The interest of the topic besides is still, and will ever be, unparalleled. We recommend "Julian" to our readers.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada open an additional section of 100 miles of their line to Quebec, on the 2nd of October. Arrangements are made for running an express train between Boston and Quebec, via Portland, in one day, so that passengers leaving New York in the evening will reach Quebec next evening.

A newspaper has been started at Los Angeles, California, with the avowed purpose of advocating the dissolution of the state.

A LONG-VACATION VIGIL.

BY CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

AUTHOR OF "VERDANT GREEN," ETC.

THE Commemoration was just over. My mother and sister Nelly, who had never seen its glories, had been spending the week in Oxford, and were thoroughly fatigued with their severe round of sight-seeing and lionising. Like a dutiful son and brother, I had shown them everthing that was worth looking at: had given them select breakfasts and luncheons in my rooms at Brazenface—promenaded with them in the Broad Walk on the Sunday—got them good places in the Theatre, where, indeed, Nelly had to blush in the front row, as one of "the ladies in pink"—procured them tickets for the Amateur Concert—taken them on to our college barge to see the Procession of Boats—gone with them to Worcester College to see the Horticultural Show and the Fireworks—introduced them at the Ball in the Town-hall; and, in short, had generally acted as a walking catalogue to all the sights and notabilities of my Alma Mater. These were fatiguing pleasures to all; and I was not sorry when they had come comfortably to their end, and the spires and domes of Oxford had been left far behind us.

I had been anxiously looking forward to the Long Vacation, for the end of it would see me going in for my degree. What with boating, cricketing, and other summer idlenesses, I had put off reading so long, that at last I had come to the conclusion it would be better to lay aside books altogether till Term was over; and that in the quiet of the Long I should have abundance of time for my reading. So I had laid this flattering unction to my soul, and, having thoroughly enjoyed the Term, I thought I could as thoroughly and easily settle down to work now that the Long had commenced. Big with this resolve, I went so

far as to unpack my books and lay them upon my study-table; but the exertion seemed to exercise a weakening effect upon me, and I deemed it best to brace myself up for work by a few dips in the sea, and to spend a few days at the quiet little watering-place of Westcliffe, whither my mother and sister had gone with all the juveniles. Finally, I resolved that I should be in the best trim for reading while enjoying the quiet and the sea-breeze; so I packed up some books, and determined to stay at Westcliffe some few weeks.

The next week, armed with my classical weapons, I made a descent on my family, who had taken up comfortable quarters at the Royal Motel. Like many hotels in similar places, it was so constructed that it had private entrances for those families who might take a suite of rooms; and my mother had preferred this to the usual lodgings. The hotel was on the outside of the little town, fronting to the sea. For the first few days I got on very well; and I had just come to that point when I thought how jolly it would be, when I began work next Monday, to lie on the cliff, with a weed in my mouth, and get up Aristotle, and watch the sea-gulls skimming about, and the ships sinking in the distant west, when an event occurred, which, for a time put all my logic to flight.

One afternoon, when Nelly and I were returning to the hotel to dinner, from a long ramble over the cliffs, a travelling carriage and four dashed by us. Who could it be? Westcliffe was a very quiet little place, and a carriage and four was not an every-day arrival. "And how strange," said my sister, "there is neither maid nor footman in the rumble; and, as it went by us, I looked for the coat of arms (Nelly is great in heraldry), and they had evidently been painted out. Whom can the carriage belong to?"

"Most probably to that grey-haired old gentleman, who is just getting out of it." I replied; for the carriage had drawn up at the door of the hotel. By the time that the gentleman had assisted a middle-aged lady to descend, we had approached them, (for our private door was next to the public entrance) and I had a full view of the third occupant of the carriage. She was a young lady of not more than twenty years of age, with a pale face of rare beauty, to which an air of deep melancholy gave a peculiar charm. As she stepped from the carriage a book dropped from her hand and fell under the wheel. I picked it up and returned it to her. With the old gentleman I interchanged a salutation of hats, with the young lady I interchanged a mere glance. But what will not a glance effect when one is yet a child in the eyes of the law, and when the thermometer is at 90 in the shade? From that moment, I was that young lady's slave.

With another glance, and we had passed side by side into our respective doorways, and I had only the lovely vision of her features to console me. Eating dinner under such circumstances was a mockery and a jest; I went through the ceremony merely as a solemn duty which I owed to custom and to my family. I was glad when I was able to get away on to the beach, and meditate by moonlight on the fair unknown. How her features were impressed on my mind, though I had seen her but for a few seconds! But there are some faces to be met with once or twice in a life-time, which can never be forgotten, but which will rise in all their freshness and beauty before the charmed spell of memory, without any effort or will of your own to call up the several features. And so it was with the lady of my tale. I can see her before me now—"in my mind's eye, Horatio"—as distinctly as I could in my lover's fancy when I walked that night on the sea-beach at Westcliffe, and, according to my wont under great excitement, talked to my Skye-terrier Trap, on the subject that engrossed my thoughts. Trap was my college dog and constant companion—the recipient of all my secrets. If all depositors of secrets made a similarly wise selection in their confidantes, the Mrs. Candours of the world would find a greater part of their occupation gone!

The beach lay shining before me; the sea came dashing and rolling in with its grand, everlasting music; and I—like Demosthenes shouting his orations to the waves—paced up and down the beach, and, amid the roar of the waters, told all my fancies to Trap. "Wasn't it a face to haunt you in blissful dreams—eh, Trap? Did you ever see such an expression, Trap?—not one of those senseless wax-doll faces, but a calm, pensive look, with a winning gentleness and soft melancholy that reaches your heart at once—doesn't it, Trap? It is the sort of melancholy air which leads you to suspect 'that she has never told her love, but let concealment——' you know the rest, Trap. But, when I picked up the book, did you see the sweet smile that played around her mouth, and lighted up her face with a sunbeam of beauty—did you see that, Trap? And then her eyes! did you ever see such eyes, Trap? such deeply, darkly, beautifully, blue eyes, Trap? Swimming in their own liquid fascinations, Trap!" (I was getting rather out of my depth there; but Trap wagged his tail as though he perfectly understood me, so I pursued the metaphor.) "A blue, blue sea from which the Queen of Love comes forth to dower you with all her charms, Trap? What sea-nymph ever had such cerulean eyes, Trap? What Nereid, what dweller in the coral caves beneath this wide-resounding sea"——My soliloquy is disturbed by a gentleman, who suddenly, and to my vast surprise, emerges from the very midst of the waves, and announces himself to be—not Neptune, or even a Nereid—but a shrimper! In the most unromantic and offensive way, he suggests that shrimps and prawns form an excellent appendage to a well-regulated breakfast-table; and further hints that he—he, the disturber of my solitude, and soliloquy—by name, Tom Barr, but familiarly known as Old Barnacles, will feel it a honour to wait upon a party as smokes such good tobaccer. Of course, I give him a cigar, and an order for the family breakfast; by which time, as my weed is nearly out, and my chain of ideas has been rudely snapt, I return, in a ghostlike, dreamy way, back to the hotel. To-morrow I shall see her, I thought.

I ought to have dreamed of her, and should probably have done so, had not the low murmur of the waves lulled me into too sound a sleep for a visit to Dream-land; but I devoted my thoughts to her during the whole time I was shaving, and, as that included the risk of a razor-cut, I began to think that I was decidedly, and madly, in love. I, of course, took the first opportunity to have a gossip with Mrs. Rummell (our landlady), and quickly led the conversation into the arrival of yesterday.

"The gentleman's name is Spencer," Mrs. Rummell said, "the gentleman told me so himself, and said that all letters directed here in that name, were to be brought to him; and he said that, sir, just as though they was'nt to be given to either of the two ladies. The oldest lady is his wife, because he called her 'my dear' (Mrs. Rummel's logic was conclusive); and the young lady is his daughter, because, when I offered to assist her in taking off her travelling-dress, the other lady said 'Thank you, but my daughter needs no assistance:' and I heard her call her, Amy. (Amy! what a sweet name!) They have very grand manners, and are grand people, I'm sure sir; but I think there's something rather queer with them. It isn't often that gentlefolk of their quality, especially where there are ladies,—travel without their servants; but that's nothing to do with *me*, if they want to save expense. And they don't let the waiter be in the room at meal-time, no more than is necessary to change plates, and put the things on the table; but *that's* nothing to do with me, if they wish to be private. And, last night, when the chamber-maid went to unfasten the ladies (such was Mrs. Rummell's expression; as though ladies were taken to pieces at night), she was only allowed to unfasten Mrs. Spencer, and did not even see the young lady; and it was 'just the same this morning when she went to

fasten them. It almost looks as if the young lady had been doing something wrong, and they were keeping her under lock and key; for, when they came, Mrs. Spencer said to me, 'We shall require two bed-rooms, and they must communicate with each other.' I happened to have such rooms as she required, with an inner door opening from the one room into the other, and an outer door to each room opening on the landing. So I showed the lady these, and she said they would do very well; and then she examined the lock of the outer door of the young lady's room, and she locked it, and told me that she would keep the key as long as they remained here. Of course, sir, I could make no objection to this; but it almost looks as if the poor young lady was a sort of prisoner."

The landlady's tale roused my curiosity, and added (if possible) to the interest I already felt in the fair stranger. Poor Amy; since Amy, it seems, was her name, what could she have been doing to require such strict guardianship? It was a mystery but it accounted, doubtless, for that sweet melancholy which gave such a charming character to her beauty.

When my sister and I went out for our morning's walk, Nelly was very curious to know who the arrival of the previous day might be, so I confided to her all that Mrs. Rummell had told me about Amy. Yes! *Amy*; for I could not call her Miss Spencer; no! when a man is really in love (and I felt that I was) it is the lady's christian name that always leaps to the lips, and hangs lovingly upon the tongue. And even while we were speaking we met her with her mother. They were coming up from the sands, and Amy had evidently been bathing, for her long, damp, dishevelled hair was streaming from under her plain cottage bonnet, and was lost in all its luxuriant richness under the folds of her shawl. She glanced towards us, and looked confused (at least, I thought so) as she met my earnest gaze. She sees that I love her, I whispered to myself. I was in hopes that, for the slight courtesy I had shown them on the previous day, the lady-mother might vouchsafe to recognise my existence, but she passed on to the hotel, and

"made no sign." Later in the day, we were out, far away on the cliffs, and, at an angle in the narrow path we suddenly came on Amy, with her father and mother. She saw us, and smiled—(yes, by Jove, she did!—but the paternities put on the similitude of dragons guarding a priceless treasure, and they hustled her past us, and got out of sight as rapidly as possible.

Three days passed in this (to me) most unsatisfactory manner. Amy bathed in the mornings, and walked out in the afternoons, but was always under strict surveillance. And the same mysterious dragonship was maintained over her in-doors—so Mrs. Rummell informed me: none, except her parents, had interchanged a word with her since she had been in the house. But her's were eyes which had a dumb language of their own, far more expressive than even the words of some people's lips; and, when we met her in our walks, those pleading eyes seemed to say to us, "I am persecuted and helpless; oh! be my friends! And her sad, touching look of melancholy would so work on my excited feelings that I many times asked Trap if I should be justified in laying violent hands upon the dragons, and delivering the unfortunate Amy from their thraldom. But my sage attendant would not commit himself to an opinion on this delicate subject.

Of course, while my mind was in this excited state, it was impossible to settle down to hard reading. I tried to do so one morning, and opened my Thucydides; but I could see nothing in the Greek characters but "Amy, Amy;" and her calm face and deep blue eyes swam between me and the page. I must cram at the last, I said, and make a shot for my degree. I was a bachelor, in danger, not only of losing my heart, but my B.A. also.

The fourth day came. I had inspected Mr. Spencer's carriage, in the coach-house; but the coat of arms had been so completely painted over that I was unable to make out anything. The carriage was nearly new—why should the arms have been obliterated? I rubbed off some of the paint with my thumb, and I discovered that the arms were surmounted by an Earl's coronet. Stranger still! Was Mr. Spencer travelling under false colours? or, was he a *parvenu* who had bought the carriage at a sale, and therefore painted out the heraldry? But the appearance of the whole party was against this supposition. There was an air about the dragons which showed them to be dragons of gentle blood; while, as for Amy, she was every inch a lady! What with the heat of the weather, and the fervency of my passion, I should have been completely prostrated with the oppression of this mystery, if the burden had much longer remained upon my mind; but, that same afternoon it was destined to be removed in a very unexpected manner.

Nelly and I had got to a part of the cliff down whose steep side there wound a narrow pathway to the beach. We were nearly half way down, when we saw Amy and her father and mother coming up. The dragons looked as though they would have turned when they saw us; but, if that was their first resolve, they changed it, and came on towards us. As they slowly approached, toiling up the steep path, we both noticed the unusually bright look of joy which lighted up Amy's face. She was leaning on her father's arm, while her mother walked at her side, but slightly behind, the path being narrow.

"Look, Nelly!" I whispered, "she is evidently showing us a letter!" and my heart throbbed quick, like the bell of an electric telegraph machine—for I thought the letter might be for me.

"She is, indeed!" whispered Nell; "and see, she conceals it under her shawl, that her father and mother may not see it. And look how earnestly she is gazing at me!" ("and at me!") "And she puts her finger on her lip—that means secrecy. She must mean the letter for me:" ("or for me;") "But how will she convey it to us?"

There was no time to speculate on this point, for we had reached the trio. I pressed Nell's arm as a signal, and we drew on the one side of the narrow path, so as to allow the others to pass us. We each looked earnestly at Amy, while Nell (so she tells me) threw into her face as great an amount of sympathy as she could express. Amy also looked at her (for it was at *her*—there was no mistake about it!), with a look of almost tearful supplication; and, as she passed, evidently trembling, there fell from underneath her long trailing shawl, a letter. Her father seemed to hear the slight rustle of the paper, and quickly turned; but I was too quick for him. The letter had no sooner reached the ground than it was covered by my foot, and the dragon saw me earnestly engaged in pointing out to Nelly an interesting steamer which was trailing its smoke in the far distance. I suppose he was satisfied, for they continued to ascend the cliff. I secured the letter, and, watching my opportunity, as Amy slightly turned her head towards us, I gave the document, with stage effect, into Nell's hands, while Nell waved her handkerchief as a friendly signal of "All's right."

Then we went down to a sequestered part of the beach, and, sitting upon a fragment of rock, Nelly read the letter to me. It was addressed "To Miss ——," and was written in pencil, in a neat, elegant hand. It ran thus:—

"Pardon this, my friend—for oh! let me call you friend, though I know not even your name; but, something tells me that I have not read your kind face in vain, and that you will indeed be a friend to me. I steal the minutes to write this; and, as I write, I know not how I may convey it to you; but, I must trust to the God of the helpless to aid me, and I pray that this day, on which hangs my fate, may not pass away without these lines being in your hands. I must burden you with my sad tale, in order to explain the request which I shall have to make to you; but I will be very brief.

"My father is called the Earl of Glenarvon; I am his only child; he has great estates which, if I outlived him, would be mine. They are joined by the estates of Lord Gurdon; and my father's cherished plan has been to unite the Gurdon with the Glenarvon estates. For that purpose, an arrangement was made which betrothed me to Lord Gurden's eldest son. I had known Philip Gurdon from a boy; but I could not love him. I never did love him. Ah! my friend, they cannot order the affections—they cannot say to them 'Go there,' or 'Stay here.' No! They are like the waves that are now murmuring in my ears, and no sovereign power, except the Great Supreme, can rule the mighty tide of love.

"My heart was not my own to give. I had entrusted its keeping to another. But, when my cousin, Captain Alvanley, proposed for my hand, my father would not listen to him; he had set his heart on marrying me to Philip Gurdon, and he would hear of nothing else. He is a kind father, and loves me; but he is cold and stern; and when I wept upon his bosom, he told me that I *must* marry as he wished me, and must forget my cousin. I pleaded, strongly and with tears; but in vain. Henry, also, had one more interview with my father, but was dismissed—even with insults. I was in despair—I had no one to counsel me, or speak words of hope; and in my wild grief, and deep, deep love, I consented to fly that night from my father's house, and be married to Captain Alvanley at Gretna. He was to bring a carriage to a private door in the park wall, and I and my maid (for I had confided my secret to her, and she had promised to go with me) were to meet him there. I made my preparations, and counted the minutes until I should be with Henry; but my maid played me false, and, at midnight, as I was preparing to leave the house, my father met me on the stairs. He upbraided me with my disobedience, and I fell fainting into my mother's arms. It was a terrible scene.

"My father still feared that I should fly with my cousin, and he determined to remove me to some spot unknown to Captain Alvanley. Travelling privately, and under feigned names, they have, therefore, brought me to this place; and they keep a constant watch over me to prevent my communicating with Henry. But 'Love is strong as Death,' says the Holy Book—'many waters cannot quench it, neither can the floods drown it.' My father intended his purpose to be kept secret from me; but, before we left home, I by chance heard a conversation between him and my mother, and learnt the name of our destination. I discovered a trustworthy messenger, and immediately wrote to my cousin; and it was arranged that he should bring a carriage *this very evening* at midnight, to the environs of Westcliffe. As I knew not where we should be, I promised to send some one (on whose secrecy I could depend) to meet him. My mother, I was sure, would take measures to keep me to my room, and I knew that I should have to escape by the window. Henry was to bring a rope-ladder for the purpose.

"But whom can I send to meet him? In whom can I confide? I am alone, and among strangers—watched and guarded. I throw myself, then, upon the generous kindness of yourself, and the gentleman whom I suppose to be your brother. My deep love emboldens me to break down the barriers of form, and to ask assistance at the hands of strangers. Oh! if you would secure the happiness of another, and save her from sinking into misery, forgive the freedom of her appeal, and aid her in what she asks. It is this: that the gentleman (your brother?) would this evening, at midnight, meet Captain Alvanley where the Avenue-road by the hotel joins the Northern-road, and would inform him where I am to be found. My room is at the side of the hotel towards the Avenue-road. I shall be at my window, dressed, and in readiness; but the greatest silence must be observed, as a door only divides my room from my mother's. Of the outer door she has the key; but this we had expected. The ladder will be of silk, and I can secure it without noise.

"I know not how to apologise for the boldness of my request; but I ask of your brother, as a man of honour, not to betray the confidence of this communication, but to aid me in changing my present misery into joy, for the sake of him who is dearer to me than life itself. And that God may bless and reward you, and smile upon the love that is dearer and nearer than love of father, or love of brother, is the sincere prayer of

"AMY FRANCES DARNELL."

It was not without many interruptions and comments that Nelly read the letter to me. "Poor thing!" she sighed, "what is to be done?"

"Done!" I cried; "why, what she wants, of course. 'Lives there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said'—it's my duty to help a female in distress? What's to be done! Why, of course,

I shall go to meet Captain Alvanley, and shall help them all I can That is what is to be done, Nelly." I said this with quite a Spartan firmness; for, as Amy was really another's, I had only to make a virtue of necessity, and nip my love in the bud with the best grace I might.

"Poor thing!" again sighed my sister; "no wonder she looked sad; and, when she *might* be so happy, it seems hard to refuse to help her. But would it be acting right towards her parents?" I think that Nelly in her secret heart was rejoiced at the very prospect of assisting in an elopement; but I supposed she considered it proper morality to make an objection.

"Her parents!" I answered hotly (and I don't wish to defend what I said; I only record it because I said it); "her parents, indeed! Have *they* acted right towards *her*? Did that dragon father of hers care more about uniting *her*, or the estates? Hasn't he set title-deeds and dowries in the place of love and affection? Hasn't he proudly placed his own family aggrandisement as superior to his child's happiness? Doesn't he look upon her wedding-ring merely as the symbol of a ring-fence? Doesn't he want to make the holy estate of matrimony an estate of broad acres, and to sink love in the land-tax? Is marriage only a matter for lawyers? Can you write on hearts like parchment and endorse them like bills, to be made payable at sight to any one you please, changing 'I love you' into an I O U? Must poor Amy be a 'puppet to a father's threat'? as Tennyson says."

"Dear me," said Nelly, whose breath was almost taken away by my impetuosity; "you treat me to quite a little homily."

"Why, suppose," I continued, "that *you* were placed in a similar position with regard to Fred (my sister was engaged to Fred Temple, so I knew that this was an *argumentum ad hominem*, which all her filial logic would not be able to resist); and suppose *you* threw yourself on the confidence of a young girl of your own age, what should you think of *her* if she refused to assist you; and what would Fred think of that young lady's brother if he followed his sister's example? Fred would call him out at once. So, as I don't want to go out with Captain Alvanley, I shall meet him with pacific intentions at the cross-roads

at twelve o'clock to-night." Nelly did not require more persuasion, so we both agreed to help poor Amy all we could, and not to mention the subject to my mother, for fear she should side with the parents, and disclose the projected elopement to Lady Glenarvon.

"Captain Alvanley," mused my sister, as we wandered back to the hotel, "I cannot but help thinking that I have heard his name, and that he is a friend of Frederick's, and in the same regiment." Now that my sister mentioned it, I had some dim recollection of the same thing; and though we could neither of us fully determine it as a fact, the mere supposition of its truth, made us, if possible, more earnest in Amy's cause. We had no "Army List" to refer to, to settle the point; but when we got back to our rooms, Nelly turned up Lord Glenarvon's name in the "Peerage" (my mother never travelled without the "Peerage," and "Johnson's Dictionary"), and, sure enough, we there found the name of his "sole child and heiress, the Lady Amy Frances Darnell, heir-presumptive to the Barony of Darnell, born——' (Amy was barely twenty). And it further stated that the "heir-presumptive to the Earldom and Barony of Aryon," was "his Lordship's eldest brother," whose son, the Hon. Henry Algernon Alvanley, was "Captain in the —th Light Dragoons" (Fred's regiment).

Both Nelly and I remained in a great state of excitement all the evening, longing for midnight to arrive. "It will be impossible for me to go to sleep," said Nell, "So I shall take a book to my room, and sit up till you can come and tell me the result of the night's adventure."

To Mrs. Rummell, I said "that I was going out, and should not be back till late: would she give me a latch-key, and that would prevent any of the servants sitting up for me."

"Oh, certainly, sir, with the greatest of pleasure; it wasn't every gentleman that had so much thought for servants."

All being prepared, as the hour of midnight drew nigh, I sallied out with Trap, and commenced my vigil. The hotel was situate on the outside of the little town. It's front (where was our suite of rooms) looked over the cliffs towards the sea; it's north side (where Amy had told me was her bed-room) was bounded by the Avenue-road, a road overhung by lime-trees, which led towards the inland, and which, at the distance of between three and four hundred feet, met at right angles, the North-road. It was at this point that I was to meet Captain Alvanley.

It is a midsummer night of rare beauty. The dew lies heavy upon the grass telling of the morrow's heat. The broad moon is at the full, making a light almost equal to that of day. The air, which has been so sultry, is now cool and refreshing, and comes floating through the lime-tree boughs with the most delicious perfume. The quivering leaves of the overhanging trees are stirred by its rich breath, and throb as though with rapture Through the dewy screen of leaves and interlacing boughs, the wandering moonbeams pass, dancing and leaping, and making bright floating circles on the shaded floor of the road beneath. In the hedgerows honeysuckles hang their links of sweetness, and mingle their odours with the scent of the newly-mown hay: the ripening corn gently sways in the soft night breeze; sea-gulls are settling down into their rocky nests; and the querulous note of a quail reaches me from a distant meadow. A little wayside brook comes babbling on toward the sea with a light musical song of ferns, and foxgloves, and flowering heather; while the sonorous roll of the ocean, breaking on the beach below, fills up, with its deep diapason, the summer-hymn of Nature. I look down through the vista of chequered light and shade, and I see the great cliffs, and over them the wide expanse of sea, and the blue-paved heaven thick inlaid with its "patines of bright gold;" and, though the dense foliage over-head shuts out the moon from view, I see her beams reflected in the waters in a long line of streaming light, that insensibly takes my thoughts back to one, who, in the days of Earth's youth, laid him down to sleep in the lonely desert, and, in a vision, saw a ladder of light that reached to heaven, and the angels ascending and descending the shining stairs of glory.

Midnight is proclaimed from the old church tower. The reverberations of the last stroke become fainter and fainter; and I listen attentively for the sound of carriage-wheels. I hear nothing but the babbling brook and the distant breakers. I light a cigar, and ask Trap to favour me with his opinion of Lord Glenarvon. There is no danger of our being interfered with, and told to "Move on!" by the police. Westcliffe can't boast a guardian of the night; we have the Queen's highway all to ourselves. The North-road lies bare and white in the moonlight; and I could see a carriage at three miles' distance—could hear it, at more. Captain Alvanley is decidedly not a punctual man! I think that if *I* had a girl like Amy waiting to fly off with me, and be my wife, I should be rather before my time than after it. I am not at all cold; on the contrary, out-of-doors is more refreshing than in, this hot weather; but I dance a polka, merely for a little amusement and change. Trap sits in the middle of the road, and gravely watches me from under his shaggy eyebrows, as I polk round him. "What! can't you make it out, old doggie? He evidently takes me for a lunatic; but I explain the matter to him, and he rubs his cold nose in my hand, to show that his confidence in me is restored. I pause from my exertions, and sit on the mile stone, smoking my weed; while Trap turns out an unfortunate field-mouse, and amuses himself to his great satisfaction.

One o'clock! No carriage, no sound of wheels. Captain Alvanley, sir! what are you thinking about, to keep a gentleman and lady waiting in this way! I will walk down the Avenue-road, to see if Amy is on the watch. Softly! there she is! bonneted and shawled, sitting at her open window. How the moonlight falls full upon her face! Captain Alvanley, if you could now see that face, and its intense expression of anxious expectation, you would give your post-boys any fabulous fee to whirl you the sooner to your Amy's side. She sees me at once as I emerge from the avenue, and I come softly under her window. She points within, as though towards her mother's room, and lays her finger on her lips. No talking allowed! I take the hint, and am speechless. She looks full upon me with those deep-blue eyes, and she lays her hand upon her heart, and bends towards me. She is thanking me for my vigil. Then she folds her hands together, and looks inquiringly. I shake my head in reply, and point towards the North-road. Then we go through a little ballet of action, and I am almost inclined to pirouette on one toe, as I signify to her that I will return to my post, and keep on the watch. And so I turn away while she dumbly expresses her thanks.

I walk back to my mile-stone, and light another weed. Trap don't understand it at all, and sits in the road, and yawns; so I throw stones to divert him. But even this lively pastime fails on too great repetition. Still no carriage! I watch the scented smoke curling lightly from my lips, and I begin to think of "Locksley Hall:"—

> Then her cheek was pale and thinner than should be for one so young,
> And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung.
> And I said, "My cousin Amy, speak, and speak the truth to me,
> Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being sets to thee.

If Captain Alvanley thinks so, why doesn't he come? "O, my cousin, shallow-hearted!" Tennyson must decidedly alter his verses, and make the gentleman the one who is "falser than all fancy fathoms."

Two o'clock strikes, and no sight or sound of carriage. I pace again down the Avenue-road. There is faithful Amy, still at her window—still on the watch. She looks as though she had been weeping, and I try, by friendly signs and nods, to comfort her. "She speaks, and yet she says nothing. What of that? Her eye discourses." As I look up at her, I wish that "I were a glove upon that hand, that I might touch that cheek;" and, of course, I think of "Romeo and Juliet," and the Balcony Scene. But where is her Romeo? Are his "love's light wings" impeded by a yellow post-chaise? Once more, I silently go back to my mile-stone.

I hum operatic snatches, and go through the chief part of my vocal performances; but Trap has a delicate ear for music, and he howls down my attempts. Another hour slowly passes, and still no Captain Alvanley.

I steal under the shadow of the trees, and I see poor Amy looking so sad, that I have scarcely the heart to approach her without good tidings. I go back, therefore, to my mile-stone; and my comforting cigar-case is being rapidly diminished. Only one weed is left, for I did not calculate on such a lengthened vigil—so I husband it; but, at last, it is smoked out, and I am cigar-less. And still there is no carriage—no Captain Alvanley!

Something must have surely occurred to prevent his coming. Perhaps he cannot obtain leave of absence from his regiment. If this is the case, I can fancy what his state of mind must be just about the present time.

Four o'clock strikes. Once more I go to Amy's window. She is still there, and, being ready dressed for her departure, I feel almost inclined to propose an elopement on my own account, and provide a substitute for the Captain; but my mirth is checked as soon as I have seen her sad, sad features. She weeps outright this time—bursts into a silent agony of tears, that I can well understand. My heart is touched with pity, and I scribble on a piece of paper—"He may not be able to get leave of absence. He will probably come to-morrow night, and I will watch and meet him. Be of good cheer." I toss this up to her, and as the morning is breaking, there is sufficient light for her to read it. She cheers up directly, and smiles and waves her hand to me. I signify to her that I shall continue on my watch till five o'clock, and then I go back to my mile stone.

But, when the hour has passed, no Captain Alvanley has arrived; and I see that to prolong my vigil would be useless, for it is broad day now, and people are beginning to move about to their boats and their work: so, much to Trap's satisfaction, I turn my steps towards the hotel. Amy is still at her window. She thanks me as much as any one could thank me without speaking. She again reads my scrap of a note, and looks towards me with a cheerful face, as though she depended upon the fulfilment of my promise; and then she noiselessly lets down her window and blind. Having seen this, I quietly make use of my latch-key, and pass up-stairs to my sister's room. She has not gone to bed, but has fallen asleep in her chair, from sheer exhaustion. I tell her the result of my night's vigil, and am presently in my own room, and a sound sleep.

The next day passes wearily. In the morning we see Amy go to bathe, as usual; and, in the afternoon, we pass them on the cliffs, Amy looks pale and anxious; and her eyes seem heavy with weeping and watching. When we are close to them, I pretend to be talking in a loud tone of voice to my sister; and I say—meeting Amy's eyes as I say it—"he will be quite certain to arrive, and I shall be there to meet him." I think this a Machiavellian stroke of policy, and I am delighted with myself at my ready wit.

As evening advances the sky becomes overcast! and, as I let myself out of the hotel, at half-past eleven o'clock, big drops of rain beat, against my face. I send Trap in-doors again; it is evidently going to be a night not fit to turn out a dog in, and Amy will have but rough weather for her departure, though the noise of the wind and rain will favour her escape. I put on a rough boating coat, light a weed, and sally forth to my vigil.

The thunder comes growling up from the west, and, presently, bursts into peals like the discharge of heavy artillery. The lightning gleams vividly through the lime-trees overhead; and, for a moment, lights up the tumbling waves, that are white with foam. Soon the rain comes down in a perfect sheet, and even penetrates the dense mass of foliage above me. It is, indeed, a rough night for a vigil. But, hark! the carriage-wheels! I run out into the North-road, and meet—the blinding, hissing rain. I listen again: there is no sound of carriage; it was but the rattling rumble of the thunder.

It must be some time after midnight; but the violence of the storm overpowers the sound of the church clock. I keep under the half-shelter of the dripping trees, and, twice or thrice, I run forth, as before to meet the carriage; but with no better success; the wind and the rain together always deceive me.

At length the storm subsides, and the thunder dies away in distant peals. I shake the wet off me like a Newfoundland dog coming out of the water. There is a grateful sense of coolness all around; the thirsty earth has drunk in the refreshing moisture; the July storm is over. Soon the moon shines out, ghastly and pale, through the dark driving clouds; and only the rain-drops patter from the leaves. I light a fresh cigar, and wait till two o'clock strikes. No Captain Alvanley! So I walk down the avenue, towards the hotel. Faithful Amy! there she is at her open window, on the watch, just as she was last night. She still looks very pale and sad, and she is evidently listening intently for the sound of the carriage wheels. As soon as she sees me she bends and greets me as an old friend. I have provided myself with a sheet of paper, and I scribble on it in large letters, "The violence of the storm must have delayed him. No horses could face such a tempest. By this time he is on his road." I throw this up to her, and she catches it as nimbly as a cricketer. It seems to console her; so again I return to my post, or, to speak correctly, to my mile-stone; for I take my seat thereon, and smoke placidly. I rather miss Trap, for he was a companion; but I know that Amy is sharing my vigil; so what more can I desire?

Three o'clock, and still no Captain Alvanley. This is getting strange. Can he have played her false? I will go and take a quiet look at Amy. She is still at the window—still gazing out anxiously towards the North-road, with a sad, sad face. I have not the heart to go towards her; for what can I say?

Another hour passes slowly and wearily, and no sight or sound of carriage. Surely Amy could not have made any mistake as to the night? It is not probable; but I will go and ask her. She is at her open window; but clouds have floated before the moon, and it would be impossible for her to read anything that I may write. I, therefore, essay to speak to her. She leans forward out of the window, and we converse in whispers. "Are you quite sure that he fixed last night?" I ask.

"Quite sure," she answers; "he mentioned the night and the hour. I could not be mistaken."

"Perhaps he has not been able to leave his regiment; perhaps it has been called out by some sudden riot; there may be a hundred reasons why he cannot come (*I* could not think of them); and, of course, he could not write to you. But do cheer up and take courage (for her tears were beginning to fall); I will watch again to-morrow night—and"

And our *tête-à-tête* is suddenly brought to an end by the appearance of Lady Glenarvon, attired, *Lady Macbeth*-like, in her *robe-de-chambre* and *bonnet de nuit*.

Amy gave a scream as she turned and saw her mother standing at her elbow. Lady Glenarvon advanced to the window—stood there for a moment (regardless of her costume), while she mentally took my portrait in very stern colours, and then, without saying a word, drew down the window and the blind. I waited to see if more would come of this; but, as there did not, I returned to my mile-stone to ponder over the *contretemps*, and inform Captain Alvanley, should he arrive, of the state of the case. But he did not arrive; and, wearied and somewhat sick at heart, I went back to the hotel, and to bed.

I was so tired out by my two nights' vigil, that the sun had been up several hours when I awoke, and it was late when I got down stairs. "Good morning, sir!" said Mrs. Rummell, who was the first person I met. "Mr. Spencer, sir, has left this note for you. He asked me your name, and he directed it here, in the bar, sir."

"Mr. Spencer! And pray who is Mr. Spencer?"

"Why, the strange-mannered gentleman, sir, as come with the two ladies in a carriage and four."

"Good heavens!" I cried—for I had forgotten Lord Glenarvon's incognito—"you don't mean to say that she—that they are *gone?*"

"Yes, sir," said Mrs. Rummell; "they went quite sudden, just after eight this morning; and I'd barely time to make their bill out. I suppose, sir, they must have heard of the death of some relative."

"Very like, very like!" I muttered in a dream-like way, as *Hamlet* does, when they tell him of the *Ghost*; and, tearing open the note, I read this:—

"Sir,—When you again assist a young lady to break through her ties of filial duty and obedience, I should advise you to first ascertain if the young lady is a free agent. Yours truly, J. SPENCER."

"A free agent, indeed! Well! that *is* cool of the old dragon, when he knows what a tight prisoner he's kept her." Nelly and I could make nothing of it; and, to add to our mystification, Nelly had got from Fred a letter written on the morning of the day when the elopement ought to have taken place, in which he said (referring to some people my sister knew) "the J.'s have got a pic-nic in hand for to-morrow, in which I expect some of ours will be ingloriously taken captive. Bessie J. is to bring all her battery of charms to bear upon poor Alvanley, whom we have forcibly compelled to accept the invite. He has been "all in the downs," lately; and we thought that a dose of Bessie's flirtation would do him good. So, perhaps, you may hear of *your* friend being engaged to *my* friend; but I trust she will not deprive herself of the pleasure of being your bridesmaid."

And so it seemed, that while I was keeping my vigil, and pacing my lonely round, and while Amy was on the watch for her lover, Captain Alvanley was either snoring between the sheets, or dreaming of flirtations with Bessie J. Nelly and I were altogether mystified. Had Amy been imposing upon us, and was the dragon really a Mr. Spencer, and not an Earl? Had Amy been really expecting some one to elope with her, to whom she had given a name out of the Peerage? or was the whole affair a practical joke on her part, to relieve the tedium of a dull watering-place? But this could not be. To solve the mystery, we determined to write at once to Fred, and submit it to his tact to find out if there was any connection between the Captain Alvanley of his regiment, and our mysterious beautiful Amy.

It was some time before the matter was perfectly cleared up. Captain Alvanley himself wrote to me a very long and sad letter, which put us in possession of all the particulars relative to his engagement with his cousin Amy. All that she had written in her letter to my sister was quite true, up to the point of the discovery of the projected elopement; beyond that, it was the mere invention of a disordered brain.

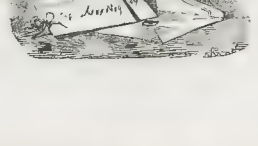
After Amy had fallen fainting into her mother's arms, she had been seized with delirium and fever. This, together with the wild excitement through which she had gone, partially unsettled her intellect. As in many other similarly sad cases, the chief feature of her disease was a settled melancholy, and a derangement only on the one point that had brought on her illness; she was under the belief that her cousin had planned another night for the elopement, and her mind dwelt upon this, as though it were a fact. Hence her letter to my sister; and hence her plans of escape. It is needless now to explain the watchful care of her father and mother; they were too well aware of the peculiar phase which their daughter's aberration of intellect had assumed, not to fear lest she should escape in the night to the imaginary assignation. Change of scene and strict retirement had been advised as the most effectual way to prevent the increase of the malady, and it was by the doctor's counsel that Lord Glenarvon had maintained an incognito when he had brought his daughter to Westcliffe, in order that she might derive all the benefit that could be gained from seabathing and the fresh sea-breeze.

The effects of my vigil, and her unfortunate acquaintance with us had added to her disorder; and her father (as Captain Alvanley afterwards discovered) had removed her from Westcliffe to the south of France, and from thence to Italy. There, under judicious treatment, her mind gradually recovered its healthy tone; and, though the shock upon her nervous system had been so great, she returned to England, after a little more than a year's absence, in perfect health and strength—the same Amy as she had been when she won her cousin's love.

During this time many important events had occurred. In the first place, the Long Vacation had ended; and, despite the interruptions to my reading, I had got my degree. In the second place, Lord Glenarvon had been taught a lesson on forced marriages, which he was not likely to forget; and, in the third place, Philip Gurdon, when he learnt the cause of Amy's illness, had transferred his affections to another lady, and married her. As the possibility, therefore, of joining the Gurdon to the Glenarvon estates was now at an end, the Earl did what he easily might have done in the first instance, gave his consent to his daughter's union with her cousin, Captain Alvanley.

They were married about a month since. If any one is curious to see how the bride was dressed—what was the worth of her *trousseau*—how many bridesmaids she had—and what notabilities figured at her wedding, he has only to refer to the *Morning Post*, which devoted nearly half a column to these women-absorbing topics. You will not find *my* name there, as I was unable to get back from my Swiss tour in time; but you will see Nelly's and her husband's names—"Captain and Mrs. Temple."

Amy's wedding-cards are lying on the table as I write this. I have not yet seen her; but, as they are expected to be at Glenarvon Castle in a fortnight's time, and as I am invited to meet them, I shall soon have an opportunity of judging whether, as Lady Alvanley, Amy looks as sad and melancholy as she did on the nights of my Long Vacation Vigil.



SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

CHAPTER V.—GRADUAL CHANGE OF THE CHATURANGA INTO THE SHATRANJ, OR MEDIÆVAL GAME.

I WOULD now beg leave to hazard a few conjectures respecting the mode in which the ancient Chaturanga became gradually changed into the Shatranj or mediæval game. We have seen that, in playing the former, it was an object of importance with each of the four players to gain possession of his ally's throne—a step which thenceforth secured to him the undivided command of the allied forces. It must, therefore, have often happened that, after some twenty or thirty moves, the contest remained to be concluded between two players only; and this circumstance of itself was sufficient to have given rise to the mediæval game. But this is not all; it is evident that the Chaturanga might have been, and frequently was, played by only one person to each side, and that, too, from beginning to end. Of this fact we have a noted instance in the case of Yudhishthira (as stated in Chapter II.), who lost the whole of his possessions in a premature encounter with Shakuni at this very game. Nay, further, it is extremely probable—for reasons immediately to be assigned—that the game of Chaturanga was generally played either by four or two persons, without admitting the use of the dice at all, exceptmerely for the purpose of determining which party should have the first move. If we examine into the principles of the game, and, so far as we have the means, into its practical working, we shall find that the dice do not in any way constitute an essential element. On the contrary, it is evident that, after having determined who is to have the first move, the dice may be wholly laid aside, and the struggle becomes a mere matter of wary tactics and strategic skill.

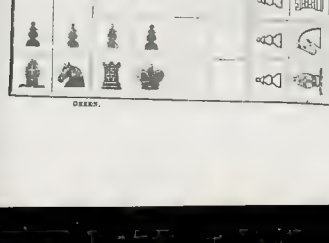
Now we have excellent reasons for believing that at a very early age the use of the dice must have been altogether discontinued, otherwise, the game could not have been played at all except in secret among regular gamesters. In order to understand the validity of these reasons, let us examine into the state of the old and most rigid of the Hindu laws, such as those of Manu, &c. The law and religion of the ancient Hindus strictly prohibited two species of gaming—1st, that species called "Dyuta," which is equivalent to our games of chance or hazard, including pure dice, or dice combined with skill, as in the ancient game of Chaupar and Chaturanga. The other class of gaming, as defined by Manu, was called "Samahwaya," and included all matches between male animals, such as cock-fighting, ram fighting, &c. Amost both these classes Manu is clear and explicit. For instance, in his 9th Book, he says—"Let the King punish corporally, at discretion, both the gamester and the keeper of a gaming-house, whether they play with inanimate (Dyuta) or animate things (Samahwaya).

The law and religion of the Hindus being thus clear and positive against the game of Chaturanga, as played by Yudhishthira, what was to be done by the contemplative and sedentary Brahmans? The answer is obvious; dismiss the dice from the game, and it no longer falls under the category of "Dyuta," or game of chance. Besides, in the purer era of the Hindu religion, the Brahmans really had no interest in gambling, for an excellent reason—they had no property to lose, and no temptation to win worldly wealth. Hence we have every reason to conclude that the game of Chaturanga was generally played among the strictly religious and orthodox Hindus, by two or four persons, as the case might be, without the aid of dice, and that in the course of time this game was changed in order to allow a more intellectual contest of Shatranj, or the mediæval game at the same time, however, that the severe and rigid laws of Manu in latter times became considerably relaxed, and that both sorts of games [illegible] from the magistrate—on convenient [illegible] had to pay over to the worthy magistrate aforesaid (to be applied, of course, like the gains of more modern indulgences, to pious purposes), and the remaining half to go into the pocket of the winner (vide "Code of Gentoo Laws," two edition, London, 1781, page 254). This merely shows that mankind have ever been, and ever will be the same, whether they dwell on the banks of the Ganges or on the Rhine, for in either locality we find that the rigour of the laws against gambling might be somewhat relaxed on certain occasions, [illegible]

[illegible] Arabians and Persians are unanimous on the following points, viz., that the game known in the middle ages was in [illegible] and that it was brought from India into Persia during the reign of Nushirwan, [illegible] Annals of the Byzantine Historians and Western Chronicles, as we have shown, however, that the game existed in India [illegible] years previously, and that it was [illegible] the invasion of Cyrus, [illegible] by the Arabs and Persians, similar names [illegible] at that time known in Persia by the name of Shatranj, [illegible] Persian [illegible] the game, on account of its origin and modification of a more ancient game, previously introduced into India from Greece, by Alexander the Great. This theory is unique, and shall be thoroughly examined [illegible] at present it is enough to say that the anonymous writer, by [illegible] undoubtedly meant the [illegible] had never heard. The [illegible] the enlightened Akbar, [illegible] ...rs, in the strictest [illegible]

[illegible] AM IN THE ANCIENT [illegible] OF SS BOARD.

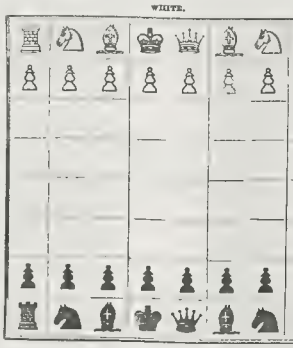
[illegible] of Chaturanga,



GREEN.

THE MEDIÆVAL GAME OF SHATRANJ.
(The arrangement of the pieces being the same as that of our modern game)

WHITE.



BLACK.

Let us now for a moment examine, for example, the Green army, as arranged in the Chaturanga. We see the Elephant (i.e. our Rook) stand next the King; and the Ship (i.e. the mediæval Bishop), placed in the corner of the board. The first alteration effected, then, is to make the Rook and Bishop change places—a step which gives the Bishop more freedom, as he will then be able immediately to command two squares of the board; whereas, when placed in the corner, he could only attack one square. The next step is to call over the Black allies, and array them in like manner on the right of the Green—the Rook and Bishop of course having changed places. Now, one of the allied Kings—it matters not which—is reduced to a subordinate situation, called in the Sanskrit, "Mantri" and in the Persian, "Farzin"—both of which mean precisely the same thing, viz., "Monitor" or "Counsellor." Thus, we shall suppose the Black King, on taking his station beside the Green Monitor, becomes a Farzin, above of half the power he possessed when free and independent. Thus, by a very slight alteration in *form*, but none whatever in *principle*, we have the men drawn upon the side of the first and next to us, the same as we at this day arrange our Black men. In like manner let the Red and Yellow forces unite on the further side of the board, so that King may be opposite to King, and Farzin to Farzin, &c., and we have what we now call the Whites. This is the precise state in which the game was introduced into Persia, the powers of the pieces being the same as in the Chaturanga; and thus the game continued to be played in Asia and Europe for nearly a thousand years afterwards.

In this translation of the Chaturanga into the Shatranj, we see a curious instance of the tenacity with which the ancient names are still retained, although two of the pieces have changed places. Thus, the piece next the King is still called in Sanskrit, "Hasti," and in the Persian, "Fil, or "Pil," which, amongst the Western nations, received various denominations, such as "Bishop" "Fool," "Lesper," Alphin," &c. Again, the piece, still retaining the power of the original Elephant when stationed in the corner, rejoices in the ancient name of the "Ship," or "Chari," in Sanskrit, "Roka," or "Ratha," and, in Persian, "Rukh" The latter term, as well as our own Rook, are evidently derived from the Sanskrit Roka; although neither the Persians nor ourselves, in all probability, have ever known or thought of its original meaning. Sir William Jones derives the Persian Rukh from the Sanskrit "Rathea," a chariot, pronounce of Roth in Bengal. This derivation is objectionable for two reasons; in the first place it is too far-fetched; and, secondly, the word Ratha is never mentioned in the ancient account of the Chaturanga; add to this, that there is no proof that the Bengali dialect existed for centuries after Nushirwan. I shall hereforth, for the sake of distinctness, continue to use the term Chaturanga for the ancient game of the Puranas, and Shatranj for the mediæval game, but the reader will be pleased to bear in mind that in reality both of these, as well as our modern game, are like name in principle. When the Chaturanga was modified into the Shatranj, the powers of the pieces remained unchanged, it was merely a change of form. At the end of a thousand years, when the Shatranj was [illegible] into the modern game, the form of everything was changed, but the powers of certain pieces were greatly extended. Hence, in the game of Shatranj, the [illegible] are called in Sanskrit, "Mantri," and in Persian, "Farzin," and being [illegible] and powerful, the [illegible] are called "Pyadas" are the same numerically, though changed in their names, to "Pawns," [illegible] the Hindus. The [illegible] were changed into the Wazir [illegible] Chariot or Rook, and [illegible] same importance with the Rook on the board. On receiving [illegible] from the Persian [illegible] the word [illegible] Rook, [illegible] other languages, [illegible] "Tower" also, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] shall show in our next [illegible] Arabians and Persians [illegible] to Persia of the poet Firdausi. From the Persians the game passed on to the Arabs; and, in the language of the latter, the word Rukh has but one meaning, viz., that of the celebrated fabulous bird so called. This bird, according to the best accounts of all who have not seen it, is furnished with two heads, and he could with ease carry to his nest four full-grown elephants at a time—viz., one in each of his two beaks, and one in each claw. I think this belief in the two-headed bird among the Arabs, gave rise to the older form of the piece, on its introduction into [illegible] shown by Sir W[illegible]

[illegible] found in [illegible]

[illegible] ed said to [illegible] points on which I [illegible] unable to gi[illegible]. But to conclude, I think [illegible] all the evidence [illegible]ler, I may safely say, that the g[illegible] from the time of Pandu and [illegible] ive sons, [illegible] to the reign of our gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria [illegible] two row rules over those same East-in realms)—that is, for a period [illegible] 000 ye[illegible]s, in the sacred language [illegible] or the [illegible] space of time, retained its origin[illegible]

[illegible] exact era at which the [illegible] other words, at what period [illegible] invented the latter [illegible] ree on the point—so [illegible] Great, and others as [illegible] Nausheerwan. Even the poet Firdausi, the very best [illegible] among them, though he devotes a very long and a very romantic episode to the occasion of the invention of the Shatranj, is quite silent as to the exact period; all that he lets us know on that point is that it took place in the reign of a certain Prince who ruled over northern India, and whose name was Gaw, the son of Jumbûr. The Brahmans are silent on the subject, partly because the change was a matter of no importance in their eyes, or most probably because it took place after the Sanskrit had become a dead language; consequently we need not feel any surprise at what Sir William Jones states when alluding to the Shatranj, which, by the way, he fancies to be the same as the game played by Philidor. In his discourse already cited, he says—"Yet, of this simple game, so exquisitely contrived, and so certainly invented in India, I cannot find any account in the classical writings of the Brâhmans." Now, the reason for Sir William's disappointment is obvious enough; "the classical writings of the Brâhmans" had been composed many centuries before the separate existence of the mediæval game. Sir William then states—"At present I can only exhibit a description of a very ancient game of the same kind (the Chaturanga); but more complex, and, in my opinion, more modern than the simple Chess of the Persians." Here we see an instance of a great mind's falling into an inconsistency from having hastily adopted a paradoxical opinion at the outset. We are told that the Chaturanga is "a very ancient game," and yet "more complex and more modern than (the Shatranj) the simple Chess of the Persians;" and this was stated by Sir William when he had before him written authority in favour of the remote antiquity of the former, and none whatever respecting the latter.

The change of the original word Chaturanga into the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish term, "Shatranj," has been satisfactorily explained by Sir William in the same discourse, where he states "By a natural corruption of the pure Sanskrit word, it was changed by the old Persians into Chatturang; but the Arabs, who soon after took possession of their country, had neither the initial nor final letters of that word in their alphabet, and consequently they altered it further into Shatranj, which found its way presently into the modern Persian, and at length into the dialects of India, where the true derivation of the name is known only to the learned." I cannot agree, however, with Sir William in his next sentence, where he states:—"Thus has a very significant word in the sacred language of the Brâhmans been transformed by successive changes into *axedrez, scacchi, echecs, chess*; and, by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances, given birth to the English word 'check,' and even a name to the 'Exchequer' of Great Britain." Now, I maintain that it is not the Sanskrit word Chaturanga from which *scacchi, echecs, chess*, &c., are derived; but the Persian word, "Shah" (King), which we find in use to this day among the Arabs and Persians, in the same sense as our word "check." In fact, we ourselves frequently use the literal translation of "Shâh" in actual play, when, instead of "check," we say "the King," or simply "King." So the French often say, "Au Roi;" and the Germans beat us all in exactness, for they really possess the identical word, "Schach." As to the derivation of our word "Exchequer," it will, I have no doubt, be soundly and satisfactorily discussed hereafter, by the learned gentlemen who have promised us an account of the progress of Chess in Europe during the dark and middle ages.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1855.—The Imperial Commission of the Exhibition has published a notice to French and foreign artists, of which the following are the principal points. The Exhibition will comprise the works of all French and foreign artists who were living on the 22nd of June, 1854, the date when the decree for the Exhibition was published. Works which have been before exhibited will be received. The works will be composed of paintings, drawings in water-colours, pastels, miniatures, [illegible] and publications [illegible] engraving, [illegible] and lithographic prints. Paintings on glass, the character of which is purely decorative, will form part of the Exhibition. Pictures and other objects unframed, sculptures in clay unbaked; anonymous works, and copies, will not be admitted. The works of foreign artists must be previously decided on by the national commissioners formed for that purpose. No work of a foreign artist will be admitted unless [illegible] the other persons [illegible] [illegible] Exhibition are requested to [illegible] [illegible] make known [illegible] [illegible] their works [illegible] of their [illegible] and to send [illegible] possible. Foreign artists are requested to [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] attend to exhibit. All the works of French artists residing in the departments, or abroad, must be addressed to a French [illegible] at Paris. [illegible] [illegible] in France must [illegible] to a French [illegible] [illegible] in the Department will be conveyed to [illegible] [illegible] at the expense of the artists. Those of French [illegible] [illegible] as well as those of foreign [illegible] [illegible] brought to Paris [illegible] [illegible] of the State. Unless [illegible] from the former, and the [illegible] conditions. The packages [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the charge of Affaires of France at [illegible] countries [illegible] [illegible] artists will be represented by the delegates [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will forward to the Directors of the Exhibition, on depositing the works, a notice signed by each artist describing the works sent; the name of the artist, the place and date of his birth, the names of [illegible] masters, and the number of works he has sent. [illegible] French artists when the jury shall have been formed. The Commission of the Exhibition has also published a notice announcing reports which had been current, that the exhibitors would be obliged to pay for the place occupied by their productions, and [illegible] that the Exhibition would be put off to 1856.

A PEEP INTO SEBASTOPOL.—The captain of the Turkish merchant-ship, captured lately by the *Vindictive*, [illegible] and conveyed to [illegible] Admiral [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] returned to return to Constantinople. On his arrival [illegible] [illegible] French Chargé d'Affaires, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] altogether devoid of interest. During his confinement in the stronghold, he states that a sum of 6 paras [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] allowed to keep him in good cash, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hall, according to his account, he was the only [illegible] [illegible] garrison, whose food consisted more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of some description. He had, moreover, the honour of a visit from the Muscovite Captain Pacha Menschikoff, he presumes; who, in the first place, inquired after his health, and whether his wants had been duly provided for, and then proceeded to cross question him in reference to the amount of the allied forces. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them at a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] much irritated, and once [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 703. —VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA.

THE whole nation—even the whole civilised world—continues to fix its attention on the expedition to the Crimea. An account of the arrangements made for the speedy and safe debarkation of the troops, which has been made public, is a guarantee that no human precaution has been neglected which can secure success. The embarkation of the troops was effected in good order—we have heard of only one accident of importance; and the fleet justifying the proverb, that a good beginning is half the work accomplished, proceeded to sea under the most favourable circumstances. Only some unforeseen tempest, with which modern art is able to contend and generally to conquer, could have prevented the ships from reaching in perfect safety the coast of the Crimea. The Russian fleet, indeed, which has shown itself not wanting in cunning, and a certain kind of audacity—though it confine itself to reconnoitring and chasing small vessels—may sally forth and make a bold attempt by attacking the transports, to impede the success of the expedition, though at the expense of sacrificing the fleet; but the regulations issued show that Admiral Dundas has made provision for such a contingency, and that the appearance of the Russian fleet on any side of the vast expeditionary force will ensure its destruction without the opportunity being afforded it of molesting the transports. We know of the safe departure of the expedition, and we fancy it arrived in perfect safety, off the coast of the Crimea. Then begins the real difficulty, which will, we trust, be easily surmounted.

One peculiarity of the Crimea must not be forgotten. It was only lately, as it were, acquired by Russia, and its original inhabitants, Tartars and Greeks, have not been well treated, and are not attached to the Russian Government. They cannot be armed to resist the invaders. No patriotism will there make every man a volunteer. The Russians will receive no aid from the population, and must depend exclusively on their military resources. Including the crews of their fleet, and a small corps of artillerymen levied in the country, the whole Russian force in the Crimea is estimated at not more than 60,000 men, nearly the half of which must be left in Sebastopol. On this point, however, our Government must, we presume, be well informed, and the resistance like to be met has been ascertained. Accessible as the peninsula is from many places, and ill-disposed as the inhabitants are to the Russian Government, we cannot agree with those who have asserted that our expedition will have to encounter all the difficulties of a country little known. The coast has been examined, and, with our naval superiority, there can be no excuse for our being ignorant of any part of it. We assume, therefore, that a favourable spot has been selected for the debarkation—that on this spot our ships have arrived in safety; and then begins the arduous work of landing the troops.

The fleet will be all arranged in order as it arrives off the coast—each vessel in its appointed place: the men-of-war defending the transports; the steamers at either end and close in shore keeping the beach clear of the enemy, and, with their great superiority of mechanical power, ensuring perfect freedom for the operations of the boats. Then collecting on the off-shore side of the transports and of the ships having troops on board, all the boats of the fleet will, each in its turn, receive its cargo of well-appointed soldiers. Previously drawn up on board the vessels, they are to enter the boats in the order in which they stand in the ranks, and are to sit or stand in them as they may be directed. They are to be perfectly still and silent. They are to take their knapsacks with them, but not put them on. They are to take with them three days' salt meat and three days' bread; their canteens are to be well filled with water; before leaving the ship, they are to take a hearty meal. Officers and men will go together thus provided in the boats. With a large and sufficient supply of these, it should not take many minutes after the signal is given before the bulk of the soldiers are placed in them. Then the boats forming in a line abreast, and keeping at a distance of twenty feet from the oars of each other, will advance steadily and silently towards the shore, keeping strictly in line. The First Division, consisting of all launches and Turkish pinnaces from the sailing ships of the fleet, commencing with the *Britannia's* boats on the extreme right, is to form the right. The Second Division, consisting of all paddle-box boats of the war steamers towed by their own cutters, commencing with the *Furious* on the right of the Division, and terminating with the *Fury* on the left, will form the left of the line. The Third Division, consisting of all boats of the transport service, commencing with the boats of the *Emperor* on the right of the Division, and ending with the *Gertrude* on the left, will form the centre of the line. In this order the whole will advance—extending, probably, two miles—to the shore, and whether they are to make good their landing under the fire of opponents, or on a beach perfectly clear, we cannot say. The great event has, before now, taken place, and while we write the strand is we trust occupied by our victorious troops. The Light Division is to take the lead on landing, and the foremost of them will be four companies of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. The First Division will follow them. They are all to form in contiguous columns on landing at quarter distance, and they are not to load their muskets till they have landed, or are ordered to load them.

With all these fair and proper precautions, and protected as the boats will be by steamers (a means of protection which on any former disembarkations were wholly unknown), we cannot forsee any great difficulties in landing all the troops, however numerous they may be. In the regulations nothing is said of our allies. This is very natural. They will be in their own places; and the Admirals and Generals having amongst them allotted to each nation its duty, the regulations for each do not refer to the other. Now we wait with even more anxiety than last week to receive from the Crimea the intelligence that the well-devised plan has been properly and successfully carried out.

The Prussian Note, to which we referred last week, and the proceedings of Austria, which, like Prussia, finds no *casus belli* in the Russian outrages against international law, which is satisfied that the Russian armies have retreated across the Pruth, and left

EMBARKATION OF BRITISH TROOPS (LIGHT DIVISION), AT VARNA, FOR THE CRIMEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

her in the possession of the Principalities, have dissipated all doubts as to these Powers, and have told France and England plainly that they must, by themselves, and by the help of the Turks, bring Russia to her senses, and bring the war to an end. We may, therefore, desire most earnestly, the complete success of our forces in the Crimea. Should that be attained, the great object of the war, that of effectually humbling the Czar, and preventing him in future from disturbing the general peace, will be fully accomplished. What form diplomacy may give the result we cannot say. But, apart from the news which every post brings us of the sufferings of the Russians by the interruption of their trade—of their being completely disheartened by the blockade of all their ports, the capture and destruction of Bomarsund, and the success of the Turks—their defeat, too, in Georgia, and their retreat from that part of Asia;—apart from all these material diasters, there is evidence in the last Russian Circular Note, published this week, dated as long ago as August 14th (26th), and directed by Count Nesselrode to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, that the Court of Russia has become sensible that it cannot brave the hostile feelings of all Europe. At the outbreak of the dispute, and before the war was commenced, the Russian diplomatic papers were remarkable for arrogance, falsehood, and fanatical appeals to the people and the Almighty. They affronted every free man, and scandalised every religious man. Now, Count Nesselrode—though he cannot leave his habits of deceit, and pretends that the Russians have evacuated the Principalities in the interests of Austria and Germany, while he admits that they have been forced to evacuate them by strategetic necessities—writes quite submissively, humbly, and reasonably. The Czar is ready to adhere to the principles of the protocol of April—ready to make sacrifices; but France and England, he says, have resolved to humiliate and enfeeble Russia. They will have nothing less than the abrogation of all anterior treaties, and the destruction of all the maritime establishments of Russia, which are a perpetual menace against the Ottoman Empire, and will restrict Russian power in the Black Sea. To such terms Russia cannot submit; but she retires within her own frontier, withdraws behind the Pruth, and leaves the chances of war to determine the definitive basis of the negotiation; but waits, while standing on the defensive, for equitable overtures to perm her to concur in the establishment of peace. Language at all approximating to this used in April, would have prevented the war. In using it now, Count Nesselrode tacitly admits that one great object of the war is already obtained. Russia is humiliated and, if the Crimea be wrested from her, she will be virtually conquered, and must accept the terms which the conquerors—who are as generous as they are powerful, and wish only a lasting peace and security—will be ready to offer her.

Our anticipations of success are now amply realised. On the 14th instant the whole of the army, except the reserve, for which the transports returned, was landed at Eupatoria, to the north of Sebastopol, without meeting the least opposition. The greatest naval and military feat combined, of modern times, has now been successfully accomplished, though croakers and theorists denied the possibility; and we now wait anxiously, but not impatiently—for we feel certain of the result—for the news of the fall of Sebastopol; and, with that, of our possession of the Crimea. We congratulate our readers that the landing in the Crimea has been completely successful.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT VARNA, FOR THE CRIMEA.

THE details of this spirited scene are given at page 267 of the present Number. The Engraving upon the preceding page, from a Sketch by Lieut. E. G. Bredin, represents the Embarkation of the Light Division on the south side of Varna Bay.

THE NEW SPANISH CIVIL LIST.—The Madrid *Economista* proposes a large reduction in the Civil List of the Royal Family. The following are, in round numbers, the alterations it suggests, exchanged from reals to pounds sterling:—

The Queen, who at present has	..	£340,000	is to have	£140,000
The King	..	84,000	,,	10,000
The Princess of Asturias	..	84,000	,,	10,000
The Infantes of Montpensier	..	30,000	,,	10,000
The Queen-Mother	..	30,000	,,	
Don Francisco de Paula and his Family		35,000	,,	15,000
		£473,500		£185,000

The difference between these two amounts is £288,500, an enormous sum in Spain; and even the half of it would be well worth saving to the nation, supposing the *Economista's* reduction to be deemed too large. It is both absurd and shameful to see the Royal Family paid at such a rate in so poor a country. Bearing in mind the difference in wealth, resources, and inevitable expenses between Spain and England, it is curious to compare the allowances made in the two countries to persons of corresponding rank and position, and to find the Civil List of Queen Isabel larger than that of Queen Victoria—the infant Princess of the Asturias already receiving her £24,000 per annum; the Queen's uncle receiving nearly double as much as the Royal Dukes in England.

THE Porte has presented to the French Embassy a letter of the Grand Vizier, ordering the Pacha of Jerusalem, by virtue of a special decree of the Sultan, to deliver gratuitously the ground required for the construction of the Latin Church of Beit-Djala.

AT a Council of War held at St. Petersburg on the 3rd, at which the Emperor Nicholas presided, it was determined that the Russian army in the Caucasus should act strictly on the defensive.

A LETTER from Bucharest, in the *Moniteur*, states that the Russians, on quitting Ibrail, laid hands on all the stores of corn belonging to the town and to private individuals. The Austrian merchants have been very severe sufferers.

AN Imperial decree, calling into active service the recruits upon the contingent of 1853, has been signed by the Emperor of the French. The distribution of this additional force is confided to the Minister of War.

PRINCESS LIEVEN passed through Cologne on the 13th, on her return to Brussels, where the Russian outside diplomacy has established its head-quarters. Being close at hand to London and Paris, it is thus enabled to maintain immediate communication by courier and telegraph (the latter in cipher), through the Muscovite Legation at Brussels, with Warsaw and St. Petersburg.

THE *Moniteur* contains a decree, nominating to the grade of Knight in the Legion of Honour, or promoting to a higher rank, 32 persons who have distinguished themselves in the affair of Bomarsund; also, another decree, conferring the military medal on 46 persons for their conduct in the same affair; as well as on 32 persons who showed great devotedness during the visitation of cholera in the East.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF RUSSIA.—Letters from Odessa of the 8th inst. state a great disappointment to have been occasioned by an announcement that the prohibition of the exportation of grain was to be continued till further orders. The penalty thus paid by the Russian people for the wickedness of the Czar is enormous. Last year the wheat exported from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof was about 4,000,000 quarters, at an average price, probably, of about 40s. per quarter. This year they have had a harvest of unparalleled abundance, and there is no possibility of selling it, even at 10s. per quarter. In linseed, also, the difference to the growers is equally disastrous.

KOSSUTH'S PROPOSED VISIT TO NEWCASTLE.—The committee appointed to make arrangements for the visit of M. Kossuth to Newcastle have just received a letter from him, stating that, in the present crisis of the Eastern war, it is, in his opinion, most advisable to wait the issue of the expedition to Sebastopol before addressing the inhabitants of that district.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

As may be supposed, the general feeling here is one of the most anxious expectation respecting the news from Sebastopol. The Emperor, whose intention was to have left Paris on the 19th to rejoin the Empress at Bordeaux, has deferred his departure, in order to receive here the earliest information of the events now taking place in the Crimea—accounts of which are daily looked for. Their Majesties have declined accepting the ball which was to have been offered them by the city of Bordeaux; from whence they propose returning immediately, probably to pass a portion of the autumn at Fontainebleau. The *séjour* of the Empress at Biarritz has produced the most favourable influence possible on her health and spirits: the former is said to be perfectly restored, and the latter, consequently, much improved. The disappearance of cholera from Paris, of which malady her Majesty entertained great dread, relieves her of all alarm in returning.

Considerable attention has been attracted here to extracts from a *brochure* entitled "La Prusse et la Russie," published in those journals known as being wholly devoted to the Government, evidently according to directions emanating from thence. It is not alone the interest of the passages cited that produces this feeling, but the existence of a report, pretty generally ascribed, and finding a certain amount of credence, that the pamphlet in question is written by a hand now wielding an instrument emblematic of more temporal and material power than the pen. There is, we believe, no foundation whatever for this rumour. Another—which, without bearing evidence of being perfectly well grounded, yet presents more appearance of probability—attributes the work to a certain celebrated magistrate, who is supposed to have already written more than one of a similar character.

A most singular and interesting discovery has lately been made in the courtyard of a house in the Rue d'Antin. Some labourers, employed in digging on this ground, came upon the hilt of a large sword, on which was legible the word, or rather frag ment of the word, *emours*. History records that about this spot took place the celebrated duel between the the Dukes of Beaufort and Nemours, each accompanied by four followers, in July, 1652, in which the latter lost his life; little doubt therefore, seems to exist that the hilt in question belonged to the sword which the Duc de Nemours carried on the occasion. After the Duc's death, two of his seconds, Villars and Userches, killed two of the seconds of the Duke of Beaufort, d'Hericourt and de Ris, and the remaining two wounded each other slightly.

The three daughters of Maria Christina, on their return from England, passed a few days in strict incognito in Paris: they have not returned to Spain.

The political directorship of the semi-official journals, the *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel*, has devolved from M. de la Guéronnière to M. Cucheval-Clarigny. An idea, which will be seriously taken into consideration this month, exists, of establishing a fusion between the two papers. It is thought that M. de la Guéronnière will enter the Council of State.

Here is a fact for our horticultural readers. It has been discovered that, for the generality of flowers, and more especially for pelargoniums, and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano, or any other yet discovered; plants placed in sand, or the worst soils, displaying more beauty and vigour, when watered with this composition, than those grown in the richest mould, and only sprinkled with water.

The removal of the suspension-bridge in Paris, entitled indiscriminately Pont des Invalides and Pont d'Antin, has led to examinations on the subject of this kind of bridge, the result of which proves its utter unfitness in capitals or passages where much circulation exists. Though not more than three-and-twenty years in existence, and displaying no faults of construction beyond the radical one peculiar to its kind, its inefficiency was proved by the fact that, when any fête or great *solemnité* called large crowds to the Champs de Mars, the passage of this bridge had, as a measure of public safety, to be interdicted. The utmost exertions are being made to prepare the new bridge which is to replace it, for the 1st of May, in order to be ready for the Exhibition.

La Presse has commenced in its *feuilleton* the publication of a tale entitled "Une Conversion," which presents a threefold interest—in its own merit, in the name of its author, and in the crisis which, at this moment, his melancholy fate produces. The work is from the pen of the noble adventurer, the Comte de Raousset Boulbon, the stirring drama of whose life has just been terminated by the rifles of the Mexican Government. "Une Conversion" displays no ordinary amount of talent, originality, and interest; and, as far as it has yet appeared, bears no evidence of the incompleteness and defects of construction generally visible in the works of those little accustomed to literary efforts. The characters are well drawn; the style particularly good; the tone of sentiment and the reflections introduced replete with fine feeling, a just appreciation, and an unusual degree of observation of men and things, with an evidence of a highly cultivated mind and refined intellect. But two *feuilletons* of the work have yet appeared, but we look to its continuation, which extends until the publication of Madame George Sand's "Mémoires," with much interest.

The theatrical world is rejoicing in the return to the stage of one of its prime favourites, Bouffé, who has accepted an engagement at the Porte St. Martin. This seems to be the season of dramatic resurrections; with Madame Stoltz at the Opéra (*garre à* Mdlle. Cruvelli!), Mdlle. Georges and Bouffé at the Porte St. Martin; and Mdlle. Rachel—in whose demise, however, every one foresaw a speedy resuscitation—at the Comédie Française. Mdlle. Rachel has brought with her, from her *tombeau provisoire*, the rôles of *Radopune*, *Ariane*, and *Tancrède*; in which pieces she proposes to gather fresh laurels to deck her new "temporary retirement." We must confess, these caprices on the part of stage celebrities appear to us to be much too indulgently treated by the public. If Mdlle. Rachel or Mdlle. Any-one-else chooses to retire, for reasons best known to herself, by all means let her go. We lived before Mdlle. Rachel appeared; and we trust, therefore, we can find means to exist when her star has left the firmament of the Théâtre Français; and we really think that we should intimate this fact to her, instead of lamenting over her eternal last appearances, and gratefully rejoicing over her as eternal returns; knowing as we ought to know that the system is a comedy in which the great tragedian indulges by way of a distraction.

GREECE.

It is said that the Greek Government has dispatched to Constantinople M. Barozzi, late Greek Consul at Adrianople, furnished with letters to Redschid Pacha and to the Representatives of the foreign Powers. The Greek Government acknowledges its many offences against the Sultan, and appeals to his generosity. It proposes to sign a treaty of commerce with the Porte as an indemnity for the debt which Greece contracted with Turkey by the late insurrection. A treaty to the same effect was prepared some years since, and approved by the two Governments, but King Otho refused his signature. This treaty of commerce defines the boundaries of the two States, and will, consequently, force King Otho to acknowledge the existing limits of Turkey in a more formal manner than he has hitherto done by existing treaties.

The *Aeyeleny Gazette* says the insurrectionary party in Lower Albania and Thessaly is again lifting its head. Between the 12th and 15th of August, the robber chief Skalyoanni was at Radovital, in Epirus (where the revolution commenced), with 500 men: Grivas is with 1500, and Katarathis, with 600 men, in Thessaly.

LANDING OF THE EXPEDITION.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 16th inst., by electric telegraph, set all doubts at rest as to the landing of the expedition. They state that 25,000 French, 25,000 English, and 8000 Turks landed safely at Eupatoria, on the 14th, without meeting with any resistance; that they immediately commenced marching on Sebastopol; and that the transports had returned to Varna for the reserve, which amounts to about 20,000 men. Eupatoria is a town of considerable trade, containing 12,000 inhabitants, and the possession of such a port is, in many respects, preferable to that of a hastily-fortified camp on an uninhabited point of the coast. Facilities must also have been found for landing heavy stores at a mercantile seaport, which could not have been counted upon at other places which have been supposed favourable for disembarkation. From the Katcha River to Fort Constantine, for example, the distance is less than ten miles, while from Eupatoria to the latter point is more than fifty; but it may have been considered next to impossible to transport heavy artillery and ammunition from the former position into a practicable road, whereas one of the principal roads of the Crimea connects Eupatoria with Simferopol, near which an army of 40,000 Russians is said to be encamped, and another road joins the last-named town with Sebastopol. Following the sea lines of communication, the distance from the place where the Allied army has landed to its ultimate destination cannot be less than 100 miles; but, unless a conveniently practicable route exists in the neighbourhood of the coast, a march of even this length may have been deemed, on the whole, the easiest and the most expeditious. It is probable, also, that the adoption of this course will secure the troops against their most formidable difficulty—the want of water. For about the first twenty miles, the line of march appears to run along the banks of salt lakes, without any vestige of a running stream; but, further on, there are everywhere rivers at no great distance, and, beyond Simferopol, the road passes successively near the sources of the Alma, the Katcha, and the Belbek.

"The attack on Sebastopol," says the Vienna *Lloyd*, "is a bold but not a rash enterprise, and, if it succeeds, the war in the East will assume a totally different character." "Russia fights at Sebastopol, not for the Crimea alone, but for Bessarabia, all the possessions in the Black Sea, and, indirectly, for Finland." The above mentioned paper has the following interesting letter relating to the expedition:—

ODESSA, Sept. 7.—I deliver this letter into the hands of a friend who, with many other inhabitants of the town, has sought refuge at Tiraspol, the position of the hostile fleet being a threatening one. Half the population of this city has already hastened into the interior of Russia, in order to escape the terrible cannonade which has more than once wounded our ears. Since yesterday several ships have been collecting in front of our city. To-day some of them got into order of battle, and began to fire for practice. At first the commander, Count Annenkoff, thought the enemy was about to attack us, and the garrison was kept ready for action, but the real state of things soon became evident. They enemy has not yet attacked us, but we are in hourly expectation he will do so. A great many ships are saving in a western direction. The enemy will certainly menace all the places on the coast of the Black Sea at one and the same time in order to keep our army fully occupied. Akermann, Odessa, Ozzakoff, Kinburn, Perekop, Eupatoria, Schastopol, and, indeed, all the places up to Anapa, will become targets for the enemy's artillery.

Prince Menschikoff has exhausted all means of defence in order to render Sebastopol impregnable, as well from the land as from the sea side. Between Sebastopol and Balaklava, there are five strong detached forts, which are garrisoned by a sufficient number of troops. The road from Balaklava to Yalta is rendered impassable and partly mined. The coast between Sebastopol and Eupatoria is defended at unequal distances by batteries consisting of six howitzers. There are three forts at Eupatoria, one on the north, a second on the east, and a third on the west side. That place is garrisoned by 15,000 men. The heights in front of Sebastopol, which are encircled by redoubts and trenches, are armed with eighteen batteries and defended by 20 000 men. The garrison of Sebastopol is only 10,000 strong, but, it we add to this number the crew of the fleet, the fortress is defended by 25 000 men. Prince Menschikoff issued a proclamation on the 3rd, in which he prepared the people for a resistance to the very last. I am unable to give you the proclamation literally, but I can give you the sense of it as it was communicated to me by a friend. The Prince first enumerates all the victories gained by the Russians in the course of this century, and then calls on his soldiers to show themselves equal to their predecessors in bravery and power of endurance. If the enemy, as a consequence of the inscrutable will of Heaven, should obtain a victory, then let the whole store of powder go with him into the air. The conclusion of the proclamation is "Rather let us die than surrender to the enemy."

Our army is very much cast down. The news of the fall of Bomarsund has much depressed military men, as well high as low. From the interior of Russia, especially from the neighbourhood of Novogorod, reinforcements have arrived within the last few days, but they do not remain here, as their destination is Ozzakow and Kherson. Troops have also arrived from the Danubian army.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10th.

No news of importance. The fleet left Baltschik on the 7th, at daylight. The English left two companies of each division, and heavy cavalry, under General Scarlett. The French left some 25,000 men their cavalry were at Bourgas for facility of forage. The Russians had their cavalry were at Bourgas for facility of forage. The Russians had abandoned Ibrails, Matchin, Tultcha, burning or carrying off large stores of grain, part of the present harvest. The Turks had 4000 men at Bucharest, 7000 at Turiukai, 30,000 under Achmet Pacha at Kalarasch. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was indisposed when the packet left. A Russian steamer had visited Varna and Baltschik, so report says, and finally transported troops from Odessa to Sebastopol. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th, the fleet had a fair westerly wind. A Greek captain reported at Constantinople that he had seen the fleet, on the 9th, steering for Odessa. Cholera was spreading amongst the Turks, and those at Varna were suffering dreadfully.

RUMOUR OF AN ARMISTICE.

The Constantinople Correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter of the 10th inst., contains the following statement regarding an alleged proposal for an armistice:—

Recent, and as yet unconfirmed, news unsettles the minds of those who had considered that for a time political discussions were to cease, and that the struggle for supremacy between Russia and the Allies was to be carried on in the trenches of Sebastopol. Before the vast armament of the Western Powers could leave the harbour of Baltschik, it began to be whispered that the Czar had, at the last moment, yielded, and that an armistice would be the consequence of his acceptance of the four propositions which the Western Powers put forth, and which Austria endorsed. On the morning of the 7th the Porte and the Austrian Internuncio received telegraphic despatches to the effect that the Russian Monarch had accepted, or at least was disposed to discuss the conditions of peace which had been declared the basis of all future negotiations. The same day a steamer was sent off to the combined fleets, ostensibly to learn and report the progress which the troops had made; but there can be little doubt that the Generals and Admirals were made acquainted with the important news, and are at this time in expectation of the countermand instead of the order for a few days the contemplated descent. On the 8th, a small steamer, called the *Danube*, one of the boats formerly employed in the passenger traffic of that river, sailed for the fleet, which it was expected would be met with in the neighbourhood of Serpents Island. This vessel, no doubt, carried more decided advice or directions. But, as the craft is extremely small, never constructed for the sea, and the strong north wind began to blow with a fair wind, and

which, should it extend to the Black Sea, will no doubt greatly retard the expedition. It is not only coal, but it may at times be too strong to allow of towing, which it is proved cannot be performed on a large scale, except in very moderate weather. Should therefore any telegraphic communications be received within a day or two, it is probable that the invading force may never reach the shores of the Crimea; and the political struggle will commence anew in the form of notes and protocols.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

The victories gained by the Russian General in Anatolia do not seem to have been attended with any very serious consequences to the defeated army. So far from considering himself beaten, the Turkish Commander sent an aide-de-camp to the Russian camp, on the 17th ult., with a message to Bebutoff, which was neither more nor less than a challenge, namely, that if he (Bebutoff) considered the affair of Kurakdéré as anything more than a drawn battle, the Turks were ready to meet him again in the open field, and convince him of his error. To show that this proposal was not mere braggadocio, Vely Pachs and Mustapha Pasha followed the aide-de-camp with eight regiments of cavalry; but, before either he or they could reach the Russian camp, they saw huge volumes of smoke rising up from its midst, as if the whole were on fire. On their getting to the place this strange sight was explained by the discovery of several smouldering heaps of barley and horse fodder, which were being rapidly consumed; but the tents were uninjured, and the Russians had not a soul was to be seen, it was evident that the evacuation had been very recent. Many of the tents were completely furnished, others of them partially so besides a large number of baggage-waggons and mules, some ammunition, and ten spiked cannon. The Muslim extended the reconnoissance as far as within half a cannon-shot of the citadel of Alexandropol; and it was soon ascertained that the Russians had entered, about 4000 strong, into the citadel, that they had encamped 4000 more around the town, and that the rest of the Russian army was directed by forced marches upon Tiflis.

The ordinary Tatar, who arrived from Erzeroum on the 25th, brought despatches explaining the cause of that sudden retreat. It appears that on the 16th, the intrepid Schamyl, at the head of 15,000 mounted Lesghees, invaded Khakhetia, took possession of upwards of eighty villages, and that detachments of his cavalry had shown themselves within eight hours of Tiflis. On receiving this information, General Count Read, Civil and Military Governor of Tiflis, sent orders to a portion of the Russian corps of army operating near Alexandropol and Kutais, to advance by forced marches upon Tiflis. The Turkish General does not seem to have followed up his advantage against the Russians. Dissensions prevailed among the officers; and a memorial had been signed by a number of Poles, denouncing General Guyon, and demanding his dismissal.

The last accounts from Trebizond, of the 30th ult., mention the capture by the Russians of a Persian caravan. Since then 3000 Russians, with two pieces of artillery, have been stationed in the Pass of Dalar, for the purpose of intercepting the communications between Turkey and Persia in that direction. This is the only passage accessible to horses, and it lies between two high perpendicular rocks, forming the northern extremity of the chain of mountains, extending between the Turko-Persian frontier and Bayazid. It requires about half an hour to cross the chain on that point; and 300 men posted in the defile would suffice to arrest a whole army.

THE SULTAN'S REFORM DECREE.

On September 7th, all the civil and military authorities, the chiefs of the Christian and other communities, were invited to rendezvous at the Porte, to be present at the reading of an Imperial hatti-humayoun. About 400 persons were admitted to the Grand Hall, where the Minister for Foreign Affairs solemnly and distinctly read the Sultan's order, in which, after stating that the reforms made in the administration of affairs had not been effectually carried out, he says:—

To obviate this, it is necessary to establish a new code, such as cannot be modified according to the will of individual persons, which will completely destroy the past ill system of admin.stration. This must be brought on regularly, and with due regard to the principles of justice. 2nd. The articles of the projected code must be strictly enforced, so as to give power and increase the authority of local governors. 3rd. Internal prosperity and the security of the property of our subjects must be looked into. 4th. Justice and equity must be enforced. 5th. Our financial resources must be concentrated and cared for. 6th. The amelioration of the political and social state of all our subjects, no matter what creed they belong to, must be effected.

These reforms are most necessary, and the greatest attention must be most scrupulously paid, in order that no fault should exist. In order to come to such a solution, a new council, composed of five or six members of such a class of individuals as enjoy a reputation for talent, rectitude and worthiness, is to be formed.

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

(From a Correspondent.)

Ledsund, Sept. 12, 1854.

We expect to be in England some time about the middle of October and on our arrival home, will either be paid-off, or turned over to some other screw-ships and some paddle-vessels cruise in the Gulf of Finland and off Gothska Sande, making Faro Sound their head-quarters. Cholera made fearful havoc among the French troops; 800 died during the short time they were encamped ashore. The Alanders, too, have suffered severely, for three deaths having taken place in nearly every family on the main island. The unfortunate people are in great dread of the Emperor's wrath after the departure of the French and English ships. They say one way he will punish them, for their good feeling towards us, will be by taking all the young men for soldiers, as soon as ever we leave; so the greater part intend leaving for Sweden, as soon as possible.

We have had a succession of heavy gales here, for the last fortnight, a slight foretaste of what we may expect at the fall of the year; and the weather, from being what we call white trousers weather, has suddenly changed, and become quite cold and raw.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Letters from Spain give somewhat conflicting accounts of the state of things at Madrid. It seems to be certain that much uneasiness has lately prevailed in the public mind, owing to an expectation that a raising of some kind was imminent. According to some accounts, the alarm was entirely attributable to malicious reports spread by the enemies of Liberal government; while other letters say that, but for the precautions taken, there would certainly have been an *emeute*, and that several arrests were made. It is difficult to say from what known political party an insurrectionary movement could have proceeded. As to Republicans, it is stated on credible authority that there were never more than two or three hundred in Madrid; and most of them are now in prison, awaiting a half-promised amnesty of the events of August 28th. Although the Government has various classes of enemies, including recent friends, dissatisfied because they cannot dictate to Ministers, the probability is that the imminence of a resort to physical force was greatly exaggerated. The following is understood to be the programme of the Liberal Electoral Committees:—

1. The complete and solemn recognition of the revolution of July, accomplished by the army and people, of the sovereignty of the future constituent assembly.

2. The legitimacy of the constitutional Throne of Isabella II., whether it may be thought to be based upon historical facts, or upon the circumstance that the revolution thoughfit to respect it.

3. The maintenance of a National Guard and a standing army as the defence and buckler of liberty and the independence of the country.

4. Political conciliation, which is national unity, and administrative decentralisation which is the life of the people, and the fruitful basis of the traditional liberties of the nation.

5. The supreme necessity of a severe and moral law regulating promotion in every department of the State as being the only means to avoid the dissolution of society and the dishonour of the revolution.

6. The liberty of the press, the liberty of the tribune, the irremovability of the Judges, and Ministerial responsibility for the past, the present, and the future.

7. Individual liberty and the inviolability of every man's house—the first and most worthy conquest of a free people.

The views of the Committee have met with the almost entire adhesion of the Madrid press, and even of many opposed to under it some opinion that the Liberals will have a very large majority in the new Cortes, or rather Constituent Assembly.

HOLLAND.—OPENING OF THE STATES-GENERAL.

The States-General was opened at the Hague on Monday by the King, when his Majesty delivered a speech, of which the following is the most important passage:—"I continue to receive from all foreign Powers marks of amity and friendship. This fact, considering the present political position of Europe, is extremely satisfactory to me. The neutrality which we adopted has been strictly maintained; and, as we have scrupulously observed our obligations towards foreign States, we may on our side expect to see our rights respected. I have reason to be satisfied with the Army and Navy, both services having distinguished themselves by great zeal and discipline in the fulfilment of their duties. The resistance to our authority which we have experienced from the Chinese in the Island of Borneo has, I am happy to say, been overcome by the valour of our troops. I trust this victory may have durable and beneficial results. The harvest in our colonies promises to be abundant, and, according to reports received up to this time from the transatlantic provinces, the crops in our own country promise to be equally favourable."

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

Political parties have not yet begun the campaign, but it appears the contests of this year will be more mixed up with local and temporary issues than usual. In most of the northern States the Nebraska Bill, the Maine Liquor Law, and Know-Nothingism over-ride the old party distinctions, and it is not easy to say where either the Administration or the Opposition will be found when the elections are over. The Maine Liquor Law, in particular, is a troublesome thing to noisy politicians. The Nebraska Bill, also, is not easily dealt with at the north. Mr. Douglas, the author of that ill-advised measure, was refused a hearing at Chicago, where a public meeting was assembled to enable him to defend himself.

A report was current that General Alvarez was at New York *incog.*, fitting out an armed expedition against the present Mexican Government. He is said to have chartered the steam-ship *Benjamin Franklin*, and a ship and a brig, with which he intends to await and capture a small steam-frigate called the *Santa Anna*, which was completing at New York for the Mexican Government.

The celebration by the American Protestant Association of the first sitting of Congress had led to a riot at Newark, in which several persons were wounded, but no lives lost.

A Jamaica paper states that the United States frigate *Columbia*, with a Commodore's flag, attended by two other American vessels, a corvette and steamer, have arrived at the port of San Domingo, and have formally demanded the cession to the United States of the port of Samana, with certain adjacent territory. A General Officer, with one or more officers of Engineers, are also reported to be on board the *Columbia*. On the demand having been made on the Government of the Dominican Republic, the English and French Consuls immediately dispatched express messengers to Port-au-Prince.

Advices from Canada give assurance that the Reciprocal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States will be ratified during the month of September. The new Parliament met at Montreal on the 5th inst., and the attendance there was very large. Mr. Hincks, Inspector-General of Canada, it is thought, will be knighted, for the prominent part taken by him in the execution of the treaty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

After having effected a safe landing at Eupatoria, the first intention of the commanders was to throw up intrenchments sufficiently strong to secure the place; but, having met with no resistance, the troops marched at once towards the open country. In this march they would proceed along a narrow slip of land for about ten miles, having the salt lake Sasik on their left, and the sea on their right. It is stated that the coast is unfavourable for constructing a place of arms; and that one would be sought nearer Sebastopol. Arrived at the end of the defile, three roads offer themselves to the choice of the commanders. Two roads—one a main, the other a post road—lead across the open steppe to Simferopol, the capital of the Crimea. The lower, or post-road, is the shorter of the two, and has the advantage of being nearer to the rivers that rise in the highlands of the Crimea, and flow westward to the Black Sea. The three disadvantages of this route would be the want of water, and the flat character of the ground, which would offer facilities to the Russian cavalry, supposing that they dispute the advance of the Allies. The third difficulty would be that the army would quit its close communication with the fleet; and be dependent for supplies on what it could carry and obtain by the way. The third route to be adopted is that by the coast. In the most recent maps a road is traced from Eupatoria to Sebastopol—but it is, doubtless, a Crimean road. The country is open steppe nearly the whole of the route, but it is traversed by three rivers; it promises both forage and meat, and is protected on the right by the sea. A defences erected along the coast would be taken in flank and rear, on the line of march; and by occupying the coast, the siege guns need not be landed until the army had secured the mouth of the Katcha or Belbek for that purpose.

According to the most recent statements respecting the disposition of the Russian forces in the Crimea, Bagtcheserai would seem to be their obvious point of concentration. Troops posted at Karasu-Bazar, or Simferopol, could easily effect a junction at Bagtcheserai; and the ground is adapted for a battle-field, from its extent and the strength on the whole of the Crimea, available for field operation, is less than that of the Allies, exclusive of the reserve left at Varna and Baltschik. Between Eupatoria and Sebastopol, by the coast route, the only positions defensible for one moment are the small rivers, wh ch will intersect the advance of our troops, until they reach the right bank of the Belbek, where the spurs of the mountains run down toward the sea.

Arrived on the left bank of the Belbek, the first obstacles to be encountered would be the outworks recently constructed by the Russians on that side of Sebastopol, and a tolerably large, but an old and weakly made star fort. Having surmounted these obstacles, the Allies would find themselves in possession of the high ground commanding the rear of the defences on the northern shore of the inlet; and no authority that we have seen considers that they can make a long resistance to a strong attack.

The two small steamers *Indus* and *Egyptus* went from Varna direct to Constantinople immediately after the departure of the expedition. Th.y will be continually employed in supplying the fleets with fresh water. The *Fury* and *Terrible* returned on the 7th instant from reconnoitring the coast near Sebastopol, and dropped anchor at the English station, Sulineh.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The whole second division of the Guards, the second brigade of artillery of the Guards, and the Hussar regiment of the Guards, have been inspected by the Emperor, and marched to share in the campaign of the South.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Dantzic, Thursday.—On the receipt of despatches all the admirals met on board the *Duke of Wellington*. Sveaborg and Constadt are not to be attacked. The French admirals and French fleet sailed for France on Tuesday. The *Amerikis* got ashore, threw forty-one guns overboard, and got off without damage. The *Bulldog* has arrived.

Speeches to a Jury.—On the 24th of October an alteration will be made with respect to speeches to a jury in the superior courts. The party who begins, or his counsel, is to be allowed in the event of his opponent not announcing at the close of the case of the party who begins his intention to adduce evidence—to address the jury a second time at the close of such case, for the purpose of summing up the evidence; and the party on the other side, or counsel, is to be allowed to open the case, and also to sum up the evidence, if any; and the right of reply is to be the same as at present.

A new steam-yacht which is to convey the Emperor and Empress of Austria in their trips up and down the Danube, was "consecrated" the other day, by the prelate of the convent at Klosterneuburg. A great number of general officers were present at what the *Wiener Zeitung* calls the "military ceremony."

Baron Chas. von Hochschild, Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, has been appointed Swedish representative at the Court of St. James's, in the place of Admiral Virgin, who retires in order to re-enter the naval service of his country. The Baron is brother-in-law to the present Danish Minister in London, and father-in-law to the Danish Envoy at Vienna.

The French Emperor left Boulogne on Saturday at noon, and arrived at Paris at five o'clock. In the evening his Majesty repaired to the Théâtre Français, and witnessed the representation of the drama of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," in which Mademoiselle Rachel performed the part of that celebrated tragic actress. Letters from Bayonne, of the 16th, announce that on the morning of the 19th the Empress was to quit Biarritz for Dax, whence she is to proceed by railway to Bordeaux, where her Majesty was to be met by the Emperor.

THE NEW CASTLE OF BALMORAL.

The new residence at present in course of erection at Balmoral attracted the early notice of the Queen and Prince Albert after their arrival yesterday week. Of the building (engraved in the Illustrated London News of last week), which has advanced very rapidly during the summer, we add a few particulars from the *Morning Chronicle*:—"The last portion of the main building, which is from 110 to 120 feet square, with a court inside, is now ready for being roofed. On the ground-floor of the west and north sides are the public rooms, and over them are the principal bed rooms and other accommodation for the Royal family. The other two sides are three stories in height, and will be reserved chiefly for the accommodation of the suite. On the east side, a wing is being built seventy feet in length, and in connection with a very prominent part of the edifice, viz., a tower forty feet square, which will be about eighty feet high, with a circular staircase on one angle, making the height 100 feet. It will be surmounted with a flag staff. Behind this, on the lower level, towards the river Dee, the foundations are preparing for the kitchen, offices, and servants' accommodation. The house is in the baronial or old English style of architecture. The south and west fronts especially are very handsome, there being some very fine carving and moulding in the details. There are very fine oriel windows for the principal rooms—Queen's sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room, &c.—with turrets on the angles. The whole is to be fireproof, according to Barrett's patent. There is in the plan a ball room, to supersede the present iron one. The new erection stands about 100 yards nearer the river than the old one; and the contractors are under obligation to have the whole finished by the autumn of 1856. "The architect is Mr. William Smith, Aberdeen; with the assistance of Dr. Robertson, Prince Albert's Commissioner for Balmoral, superintends the mason work. The other contractors are—carpenter's work, Mr. Robert Watson; blacksmith, Messrs. Bowman and Co.; plumber's work, Messrs. Blaikie and Sons; slater, Mr. Innes; bell-hanger, Mr. McGrady—all of Aberdeen; and Mr. Cubitt, of London, the hot and cold baths."

The French steamer *Newton* arrived in the Garonne on the 17th, with Queen Christina on board. It is rumoured that Seamount Lodge, formerly the residence of Lord Ashbrook, has been taken for the Dowager Queen of Spain, as the future residence of herself and youthful family, by her second husband, the Duke de Rianzares. Several truck-loads of furniture, and other valuables, arrived by the South-Western Railway, at Datchet, on Monday, and were immediately forwarded to Beaumont Lodge, which is now being placed in thorough repair. Beaumont Lodge is about three miles from Windsor Castle, and was recently sold to a London solicitor, who is said to have been employed by the Spanish Royal Family to make the purchase.

The Paris Exhibition.—The French papers stated a long time ago that the annexes to the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées were begun. This was incorrect; the contract with Messrs. York and Co. for the building of these annexes was signed only on Saturday. They will form a gallery with an iron roof, supported by piers of stone. The gallery will be ninety feet in width, and 2900 feet in length, or twice the length of the Crystal Palace in Hyde park. Messrs. York and Co. have engaged to complete it by the end of January, a period of only four months; for it will require a fortnight to prepare the foundations, and four months at this season of the year are not equal to three months in the summer. When we consider this, and the great difficulty there is in getting iron manufactured in France to a large extent, the undertaking of Messrs. York and Co. will appear extraordinary. The contractors tried hard to be permitted to import the iron-work from England duty free, by which at least one month would have been saved in time, and some hundreds of thousands in money; but the Government could not venture such a concession, so powerful is the influence of the French iron-masters

THE GRAND OPERA OF PARIS.

(L'Academie imperiale de musique.)

Our good neighbours, and allies the French, in common with many of the Continental nations, have now for many centuries past made the support and cultivation of the arts an affair of State. Whether for the mere purpose of amusement, or as an important accessory in the mental and moral education of the people. Music and its professors have always been held in the highest estimation. It was under the house of Valois, under the Bourbons, even during the horrors of the first Revolution, and signally while the first Napoleon was in power. Very recently, the Emperor Napoleon III. has afforded a new example of this inherited disposition of his Government by taking the French Opera under the especial control of some of the chief officers of his household, and of a commission composed of distinguished public men.

The aspect of the Salle on first entering strikes principally from its extreme gorgeousness and brilliancy. It seems one gigantic mass of gold, except when you look up to the ceiling, which is transparent, with a blue as clear and as pure as the sky of one of Claude's masterpieces. The subject of the design which decorates this roof is mythological, and it is executed in a bold and flowing style, suited to the scene. In the centre, and around the opening for the chandelier, is a circle glittering like stars, as if that vast mass of sparkling light had but descended from its sphere. Supporting the roof on each side of the proscenium, and at the bend of the theatre on each side, are massive and gigantic columns, glittering with mirrors and gold, and over the whole are suspended two colossal imperial eagles, whose golden wings glow in the light. The open spaces between the graceful lines formed by the front of the boxes are filled with all kinds of ornaments, garlands, wreaths, bas-reliefs, arabesques—all enclosing carved representations of various musical instruments. As all these are in gold, the whole front of the house, when fully lit, flames with the brilliant metal; yet the effect is not so strong as to cast into the shade the interior of the boxes, or dim the beauty or the toilets of the ladies. The impression is altogether very chaste.

We have referred to the new organisation of the Opera. The resolution to alter the system of management emanated from the Emperor. A Commission was appointed to study the subject. The result of its labours is to recognise the impossibility of carrying on the Opera on the principle of private speculation, even when associated with that of a subvention. The Commission, therefore, boldly propose that the management of the Opera shall be undertaken by the Government—that is to say, by the Maison de l'Empereur. All past debts that have been authenticated beyond dispute will be discharged, being regarded as debts of the establishment; and, by a liberal expenditure in future, it is hoped so to conduct the theatre as that, at all events, any loss may not exceed the amount of subvention that has for some years past been accorded, that is to say, about 800,000 francs per season.

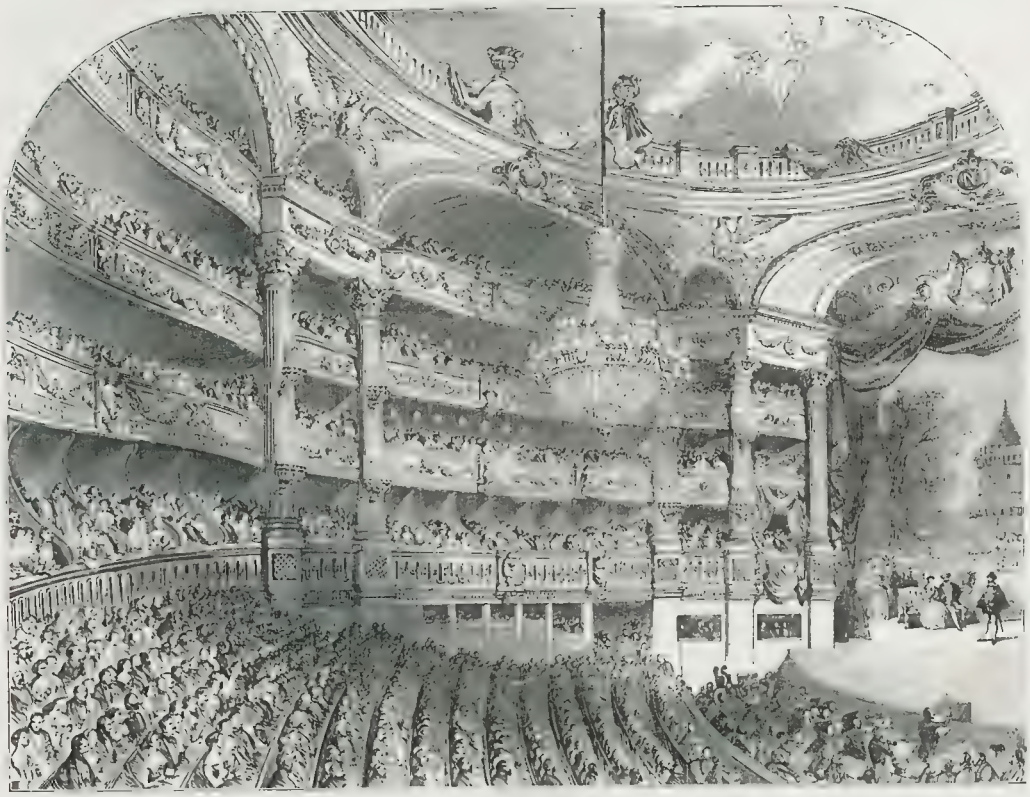
By a decree of the 29th of June last, the Emperor accepted the report of the Commission, and ordered that it should be acted upon. By the following week two other decrees were signed. The first named the Commission appointed permanently to superintend the affairs of the Opera. It is composed of the following personages:—Mons. Troplong, President of the Senate and Member of the Institute; Mons. Baroche, President of the Council of State; Count Baciocchi, First Chamberlain, Superintendant of Court Spectacles, and of the Music of the Imperial Chapel; Mons. Rouher, Vice-President of the Council of State; Count de Morny, he who figured so conspicuously in the *coup d'état*; Mons. Chaix d'Est Ange, the well-known advocate; and Mons. Gautier, Secretary General "de la Maison de l'Empereur," a sort of French Colonel Phipps. This last-named gentleman fulfils the functions of Secretary to the Commission.

The other decree, of the same date, named M. Roqueplan the Director of the Opera—a post he has filled for some years on his own account.

It is under these auspices that the Grand French Opera has just opened for the season. The experiment about to be tried is one of great interest to all lovers of art. Will this kind of double management succeed? Will the Commission agree on questions of taste? Will the interests of art *alone* prevail in the making of engagements? Will M. Roqueplan enjoy enough power to enable him to act beneficially for the undertaking? Or will the *real* management be confided to some one behind the curtain? These are questions which time alone can solve.

The Opera opened for the present season with the "Favorita," Madame Stoltz performing the part of the heroine. During the recess all the decorations had been retouched, so as to give the Salle the same brilliant air it had after the work of M. Visconti had been achieved.

The old Salle had been designed and decorated by Mons. Rohault de Fleury. The architect, to whose lot it fell to execute the re-embellishment, was Mons. Visconti, whose early death has been so much lamented. He, however, followed the lines of his predecessor. M. Rohault had been crippled in his work by the want of a sufficiently munificent allowance of money. The Emperor, however, is not the man to commit this kind of mistake, and Mons. Visconti was able to scatter gold liberally. Hence the magnificence of this *salle de spectacle*. It should be added that M. Rohault was the right hand of M. Visconti throughout the task of re-embellishment.



INTERIOR OF THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, AT PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE HOTEL BRIGHTON, BOULOGNE.

The Hôtel Brighton, recently engaged by the Emperor of the French, is, properly speaking, not at Boulogne, but at Capécure, which is a faubourg of Boulogne. It is a long yellow building, with no pretensions to any style or beauty of architecture, with "Hôtel Brighton" in monster black letters painted on the outside. The front looks towards some extensive gardens which belong to it, and which are very tastefully arranged. The building is commodious. A temporary *corps de garde* for the Imperial Grenadiers—who are dressed like the Vieille Garde of Napoleon I., minus the *queue*—and temporary stables for the Imperial stud, have been erected. The private hotels and houses in the vicinity are occupied by the Emperor's staff and household. The stables for the horses of the Cent Gardes are within five minutes' walk. The horses are very fine animals, chiefly dark browns, with black points. They cost each from eighty to one hundred guineas. The Emperor, who sits his horse uncommonly well, has a splendid stud, and is very particular in having first-rate horses. He is a competent judge of horseflesh. His carriage-horses are magnificent animals. His taste is adopted by his staff.

THE HOTEL BRIGHTON, BOULOGNE.

NEW DRESSES FOR THE ARTILLERY.

NEW DRESS FOR THE ARTILLERY.

In the Illustrated London News, for Aug. 5, we engraved the new uniforms of the Light Cavalry and Light Infantry. We now present our readers with a group of the new costumes of the Artillery, the Hussars, and the Rifles. Henceforward the dress of the Royal Horse Artillery will be unencumbered by a profusion of lace—very expensive, and at the same time useless. The jacket will not be changed as regards shape; but, instead of the lace, as heretofore, entirely covering the front, it will in future be in stripes, the cloth appearing between. It has no ornaments, except on the sleeve; and these denote the rank of the officer—viz., a knot of gold cord for Lieutenants; the same, edged with gold braid, for Captains; and gold lace, edged with braid for Field Officers. For full-dress, a rich gold lace shoulder-belt, with an embroidered pouch; having the arms worked in gold upon it, a wreath of gold laurel on the sides; and a motto underneath, edged with gold lace. The ordinary head-dress will be continued, as shown in the Illustration. In future, the Foot Artillery will wear a tunic, with little lace; a helmet of black felt, with the Royal Arms and a gun in front, figured brass ornaments; and a white horsehair Dragoon plume for full-dress, will be substituted for the Albert cap, as shown in the Engraving.

The Hussars will not hereafter wear the pelisse, or, as it is usually called, the slinging jacket; for which will be substituted an Austrian tunic, slightly embroidered with gold lace; the head-dress remains unchanged.

For the Rifles, will be substituted, for their present costume, a tunic resembling that of the Light Cavalry, embroidered with black braid.

The Rifle Brigade will have cuffs and facings of black velvet; whilst, for the 60th Rifles, the colour of the cuffs and facings will be scarlet.

The new dresses, which have been designed by the firm of Hamburger, Rogers, and Co., have been submitted to her Majesty by Mr. Rogers, and highly approved of.

The changes in the uniforms of the Guards, Heavy Cavalry, and Staff, remain as yet undecided; but we believe they will be such as we have before stated.

The Queen, on Friday week, decided on the new dress of Staff Officers. Henceforward, the Staff Officers, Adjutants-General, Quartermasters-General, &c., will wear a tunic of scarlet cloth, with lace of four Austrian knots on each side, with two behind. The tunic will be lined with white silk.

In reference to the discussions on the new dress for the Army, it is proper to state that there will be a great saving for the officers. According to the old plan, the Hussar jacket cost fifty guineas; it will now be but fifteen. The Foot Artillery, formerly costing eighteen guineas, will now be but six; and the Horse Artillery, now costing twenty-five guineas, will be but fifteen. The uniform of the Light Cavalry, formerly costing nineteen guineas, will, under the present arrangement, now cost but thirteen. The new Infantry coat, formerly costing fifteen pounds, will now be about eight; and the Heavy Dragoon dress, now costing twenty-five pounds, is reduced to the cost of about six pounds. The Aides-de-Camp will also be under this reduced arrangement.

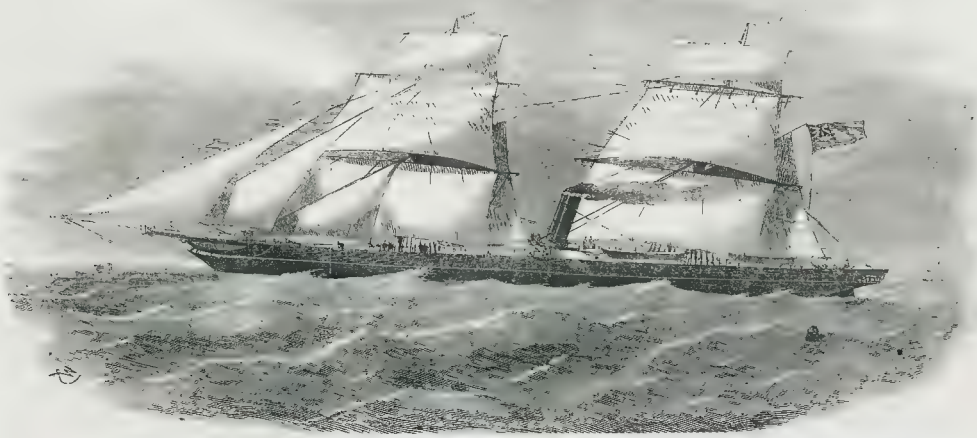
M. GONZALES BRAVO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE SCREW-STEAMER "BARWON."

This vessel, constructed under the direction of Mr. Bourne, for the steam coasting trade of Australia, is one of the most perfect specimens of marine architecture yet produced, as she combines all known improvements with several which are peculiar to herself. She is built of iron, of about 500 tons (builders' measurement), and about 100 horses' nominal power; but her available capacity is nearly doubled by the addition of a large house on deck, which is not counted in the tonnage; and the engine works up to 400 horse power—a larger excess of actual over the nominal power than has heretofore been obtained. The speed of the vessel, under steam alone, is 14 miles an hour; and she has accommodation for about 130 passengers, and 400 tons of goods. The hull of the vessel is so built as to combine the maximum of lightness with the maximum of strength. The keel and stem are formed of one continuous piece of iron, without scarfs or joints; and the bottom of the vessel is made double; a water-tight platform of iron being carried on top of the floors from stem to stern, and being so planned as to be easily accessible for painting and repairs. This platform supports the bilges, gives longitudinal strength, and constitutes a second bottom, which would prevent the influx of water should the outer bottom get knocked in by the vessel striking upon rocks. The deck is made unusually strong by the introduction of iron plates riveted to the beams before the ordinary wooden deck is laid down. The purpose of this arrangement is to bring the deck into equilibrium with the bottom of the ship, since the deck and bottom constitute the upper and lower edges of a great hollow beam, which a ship in reality is; and, to ensure the maximum strength with the least materials, it is at the top and bottom edges that the strength must be chiefly collected. In the *Barwon* there are no breaks in the deck, such as are caused by the introduction of a quarter-deck; but the strength of the deck is carefully preserved in every part, and the deck and bottom are effectually tied together by numerous strong stanchions. One consequence of these arrangements is, that the vessel, though very strong, draws only eight feet of water with a considerable cargo on board—and, for entering the shallow harbours of Australia, this is an indispensable quality.

The engine of the *Barwon* is of a very simple construction, and occupies less space than any engine of the same power which has fallen under our observation. The engine and boiler embody various improvements, of which the main purpose is to economise the consumption of fuel. The screw is of a totally new description: it works with greater efficiency than ordinary screws, and there is very little of the usual vibratory motion at the stern.

The cabins are fitted up so as to combine comfort with elegance. They have the benefit of a most effectual system of ventilation, whereby the disagreeable closeness incident to steam-vessels is completely prevented; and all possible precaution is taken to obviate danger from fire. The beauty and costliness of the decorations surpass that of every vessel we have seen, with the single exception of the Pasha of Egypt's yacht built in the Clyde a few years ago: but here we have more taste displayed with less cost. There is an upper and also a lower saloon, with stained-glass windows, all round. The roof and sides are



THE NEW SCREW STEAMER "BARWON."

painted with arabesque work, with fruit and flowers introduced. The doors and other fittings are of rosewood and gold. The walls of the lower saloon are of red cloth adorned with mirrors, paintings on glass, and with gold scroll-work. Around the stairs the steps of which are covered with ornamental brass work, a large array of silver plate is displayed in receptacles tastefully formed of plate glass and looking-glass. The steward's pantry is fitted on an extensive scale; and the china, glass, &c., are of a handsome character. The floors of the steward's pantry and of the entrance to the saloon are covered with tessellated pavement, laid on an iron floor. The outside of the deck-house is elaborately ornamented with lion's-heads, and carved scroll-work. The cushions of the saloons are covered with velvet, interlaced with silk cord; and the elbows of the sofas are each formed of a lion's-head and claw in bronze, which adds to the strength as well as the beauty of the structure. In conclusion, we would recommend those of our readers who have an opportunity, to pay the vessel a visit and judge for themselves. She lies in the river immediately before Greenwich Hospital, and her owners have thrown her open to public inspection.

The vessel has been tried since her arrival in the Thames, and she beat the steamers *Rose*, *Lion*, and some others reputed to be among the fastest sea-going steamers afloat. It is pretty well ascertained, therefore, that in point of speed the *Burton* exceeds any sea-going steamer in the Thames.

M. GONZALES BRAVO.

THE name of this member of the new Spanish *corps diplomatique* is well, but not too favourably, known in Spain. He was, for a few years previous to 1840, an ardent, a rabid Liberal, verging on Republicanism. He was long the editor of a scurrilous publication, called the *Guirguay*, which employed the most degrading terms when alluding to the Queen-Mother, who was then not so generally unpopular as she has since become. Violence of language being the order of the day at that agitated period, he was elected a member of the Cortes. In the beginning of 1843 he joined the Coalition formed between a section of the Progressistas and Moderados; and, on the dissolution of the Chambers in May of that year, left Madrid for the provinces, with some of his colleagues, to organise the insurrection against the Regent Espartero, which soon after broke out. In 1844 the former lampooner of Maria Christina became her confidential adviser. As President of the Cabinet, he was used as an instrument by the most violent of the reactionists; and, on the occasion of disturbances in one or two of the provinces, placed nearly the whole of Spain under martial law. In 1846 he was appointed Minister to Lisbon. He joined the Opposition against the Bravo Murillo and Sartorius Cabinets, and did his best to overthrow them. It doubtless became necessary for the new Government to provide for him in some way, as he was a very active man; and he has been appointed to the embassy to Constantinople, which is generally regarded, to be less a mark of confidence on the part of Espartero or O'Donnell to Gonzales Bravo, than a means of getting out of the way a person in whom no party can place confidence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. St. George Kirke to Martin, near Horncastle; the Rev. Charles T. Glyn, B.A., to Wycliffe, Yorkshire; the Rev. G. Cornwall, M.A., to Barnley, with A mediation annexed. *Vicarage:* The Rev. W. Evans to Llanfairnis, with the chapelry of Silian annexed, near Lampeter. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. P. Reynolds, B.A., to St. Stephen's Church, Birmingham; the Rev. T. Thomas to Tasley, in the county of Carmarthen.

OXFORD, SEPT 19.—MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—This day the venerable President of this College, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., entered upon his 100th year. Dr. Routh, on the death of Dr. George Horne, in the year 1791, was elected President of Magdalen College.

THE Rev. Robert Bickerstreth, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, and Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London, has been appointed Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIPS.—The following appointments have been made:—Mr. Bagley, of Cork, to the Professorship of Latin, Galway; Mr. Thomson, at present filling the chair of Natural History in Cork, to the Professorship of Geology, Belfast College; Mr. Tait, Fellow of Cambridge University, Senior Wrangler of the year 1853, to the Professorship of Mathematics, Belfast.

ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The new ACTON OXFORD University will take effect in the forthcoming Michaelmas term. It will not now be necessary for any person upon matriculating in the University to make any declaration or to take any oath, and a degree may be taken without a declaration or an oath.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT NASMYTH, the colleague of the late lamented Captain Butler, deceased, from his rank in the Indian army has been promoted to the rank of Captain and Major in the Royal Army, in consideration of his defence of Silistria. This is an honour almost unprecedented in the British military service.

GENERAL ROWAN, in command of the English troops in Canada, has received a notification from the Duke of Newcastle, Minister of War, that three regiments are to be withdrawn from Canada. This will leave only the 26th Regiment and the Canadian Rifle Corps for the defence of the province.

THE provisional battalion at Chatham can, if required, give immediately 1000 duty men to take the field; its present strength consists of 4 field officers, 20 captains, 36 subalterns, 8 staff officers, 229 sergeants, 114 corporals, 37 drummers, and 1864 privates—making a total of 2382 men; and recruits are daily joining.

THE Committee of Ordnance have had their attention drawn to a new projectile; it is a shell charged with a liquid which, when released by the concussion of the ball, becomes a sheet of liquid fire, consuming all within its influence, the smoke emitted also destroying human life.

A PRIVATE of the 7th, named O'Flaherty, has made such good use of his time since he has been at VARNA, that he understands both Greek and Turkish; and was passed as third-class interpreter by Sir George BROWN.

THE ARMY POST-OFFICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—In consequence of the great pressure of work in the Army Post-office, at Constantinople, it has been found necessary to appoint a second assistant to the Postmaster, and Lord Canning has selected Mr. Henry Melersh, of the circulation department of the London Post-office, for this service.

THIRTY English medical officers have proceeded to Varna during the past month to reinforce the medical staff of the British army; 52 more are ready for embarkation. One hundred medical men have also been sent from the hospital of Val de Grâce to the French army, and 20 English medical practitioners to the Turkish army.

THE LAST SABBATH IN THE CAMP OF GALATA, NEAR VARNA.—The following is the mode in which the last Sunday was spent in the Camp of the Third Division of Lord Raglan's army, previous to their embarkation to Sebastopol. In a picturesque and lonely spot on the south side of Varna Bay, with a fine commanding view of the Pontus Euxinus, on a glorious morning, when the sun shone brilliantly, the different regiments of the Division marched, on the 27th of August, with their bands, from their different encampments to the church parade-ground, selected by Major Wood, the Assistant-Adjutant-General, for the solemn worship of God. There stood the various battalions in silent reverence, still as death, rendering homage to the God of Armies; worshiping, beneath the blue canopy of heaven, the God of Nature; deeply impressed, as it were, with the works of His hands, which were scattered around in all their rich profusion. But a still more solemn and imposing scene followed on this last Sabbath. After the usual morning service, the Holy Communion was administered, by the Rev. G. Moeklar, the Chaplain to the Division, in the large hospital marquee at the head-quarters; the curtains of which had been partly raised, to give more air and freer access. To that holy feast came four General Officers, with their respective staffs; the Colonels of the regiments, and numbers of junior officers. There knelt in lowly and becoming reverence on the green turf, at the little rustic table, covered with a snow-white cloth, some of the best blood of England. Among the rest knels Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, the General of the Division; with his Brigadier-Generals, Sir John Campbell, Bart., and General Eyre; Sir George Catcart, the Adjutant-General of the whole army; Major Wood, and the Hon Major Colborne, the Adjutant and Quartermasters-General of the Division; also Colonel Bell, of the 1st Royal Regiment, and the Hon. Colonel Spencer, of the 44th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Adams, 28th, and Lieut.-Colonel Waddy, 90th Regiment; also the Staff-Surgeon of the Division—in fact Majors and Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, drummers and privates, kneeling side by side at the "table of their Lord." There were assembled, in uniforms of rich and varied hue, gallant officers with eyes fixed intent on their Prayer Books or Communion Manuals, or else deep in reverential thought, at the sacred service of the day—probably the last, prior to the gigantic undertaking in hand, that such a solemn service might ever be repeated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 24.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Samuel Butler died, 1680
MONDAY, 25 — Person died, 1808.
TUESDAY, 26 — Marquis of Wellesley died, 1842.
WEDNESDAY, 27. Brindley died, 1772 Battle of Busaco, 1810.
THURSDAY, 28 — Battle of Marathon, B. C. 490.
FRIDAY, 29.—St. Michael Michaelmas-day.
SATURDAY, 30.—George Whitfield died, 1770.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
m	A	m	A	m	A	m	A	m	A	m	A	m	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 15	3 50	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 35	5 50	6 15	6 40	7 10	7 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J.—Earl Grosvenor's eldest son bears the courtesy title of Viscount Belgrave.

LOVELL SQUIRE.—A crest forms part of the heraldic bearings, and must be obtained in connection with the shield of arms. The cost of a grant of arms is about seventy-five guineas. Quakers are fully entitled to use armorial ensigns.

G. S., Cheltenham.—It was the present Lord Chancellor, then Mr. Baron Rolfe, before whom Rush, the murderer, was tried.

ANTIGONE.—The motto of the present Earl of Powis is "Ung je serviray."

M. X.—The registration at the College of Arms is quite sufficient.

PETA.—Apply at Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's, London. The cost depends on the length of the will.

E. E., Worksop, is thanked for the specimen of the new and mischievous weed, the *Aleucharis uinustrum*, now invading our canals and rivers with such rapidity. We shall engrave a specimen next week, to be accompanied by a full account of the economy of the plant.

A. G., Manchester.—Declined.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

On SATURDAY next, SEPT. 30, 1854, will be published,

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:

Containing a COMPLETE HISTORIC SUMMARY of the Events, by Land and Sea, of

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN

IN

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA;

Bringing the Narrative down to the present time. Illustrated with many

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of Events, Scenes, and Incidents of the Campaign, including:—

OLTENITZA, from the Opposite Bank of the Danube (Whole Page).
SKETCHES IN CAMP at Constantinople (Two Engravings, from Daguerréotypes).
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SURRENDER OF THE FORT OF BOMARSUND.
SCENES IN CIRCASSIA (Two Engravings).
VARNA ENCAMPMENT (Two Views—One Page.)

PANORAMIC VIEW

OF THE

TRANSPORT FLEET EMBARKING THE TROOPS AT VARNA.

SEBASTOPOL:

THE TOWN AND FORTRESS, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING

And several other Engravings, illustrating the latest events.

(*From the Introduction to the Narrative.*)

"If the most intelligent man moving in common English or French society were suddenly asked to give a brief, a clear, and a connected account of all the transactions of the Russian war—from the beginning of it to its present stage—he would first, perhaps, be surprised that anybody should need such information. But he would immediately be still more surprised to find how difficult it was for him to furnish it; that, instead of being able to state, off hand, in their real order and due arrangement, the facts required, he would be obliged to ask time for reflection; and then, even, time to make some references. He would discover that he had, indeed, in his mind an idea of all the events; but that his impressions, though very vivid respecting the principal particulars, were, after all, a mass of anachronous entanglement and historical confusion. To preserve only what is valuable; to put even that in its right place; and to supply a compendious, lucid, and reliable narrative of a conflict which might be said to have been long impending, and yet which virtually took Europe and the world by surprise," is the object of this forthcoming extra Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The usual Number will contain a variety of illustrations of the other Foreign News, and Domestic Events of the week.

With the above, a SUPPLEMENT of Beautiful Engravings, designed by John Gilbert, S. Read, E. Duncan, G. Dodgson, and J. Absolon.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING; SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

WE have mentioned in another place that Austria, like Prussia, sees in the conduct of Russia no *casus belli*, and leaves the Western Powers to bring Russia to reason by their own resources. Her conduct has excited the more surprise, inasmuch as she had explicitly stated that the rejection by Russia of the terms last proposed would be followed by the recall of the Austrian Ambassador from St. Petersburg. Looking at it, however, from an Austrian point of view, it is susceptible of a more favourable interpretation. Austria—we speak of the Government, not of the different nations it rules over—dreading revolution at home, has a strong desire, consistent with her best interests—not to say her safety—to keep at peace herself and restore peace to Europe. She is embarrassed, too, by her relations with Prussia and the smaller Powers of Germany, which look askance at the advantages she has already gained. In taking on herself the initiative of declaring war against Russia, she would not be supported by them. These are strong motives for avoiding war and retaining her Ambassador at St. Petersburg, though "every attempt has been made to insult and annoy him." It must be remembered that Austria has obtained all that she could well gain by war. In consequence of a direct treaty with Turkey, negotiated with the assent of England and France, Austria has acquired military possession of the Principalities, and completely secured her frontier on the Danube. Out of deference to her, Russia, says Count Nesselrode, "has evacuated the Principalities." If the pretext be false, it is extremely flattering; for the occupation by Austria of the Principalities, not for, but against, Russia, in the interest of Turkey, and in alliance with the Western Powers, was the strategetical reason which compelled the Russians to withdraw. Hence, it is not improperly said, the Czar is extremely angry with Austria; and is deeply mortified by having his right arm paralysed by her, and being compelled to withdraw across the Pruth, disgorging his booty. At any other moment Russia, it is said, would resent the conduct of Austria by an instant declaration of war. Looking at the matter from an Austrian point of view, this remark is a justification of Austria for not declaring war against the Czar. She has got all she wants. The Czar, not Austria, is the deeply-wounded and offended party as between the two. Even to secure the independence of Turkey, Austria, by being put into possession of the Principalities, has no longer a pretext for war. We have good reason to believe that her conduct is what the English and French Governments expected; that they think it has been extremely advantageous to their operations, by securing Turkey on the side of the Danube against Russia, and they did not expect her to declare war against Russia after the Principalities were evacuated. They expected, on the contrary, that the Czar would have declared war against Austria; and, deeply humiliated as Count Nesselrode's notes avow him to be by her conduct, and so much indebted as she lately was to him, that he has not declared war against Austria is another proof of his extreme weakness. His forbearance under the indignity put on him by a Power almost his vassal is a confession of present impotency. That the policy of Austria is high-minded, European, and calculated to win the confidence of nations, no one can suppose; but it is eminently Austrian, and in this sense it has been so far, in the great contest, eminently successful.

A MOST diabolical outrage has been attempted, and in part perpetrated, in Ireland. On Friday week a large body of Protestants went in an excursion train from Enniskillen to Derry, to celebrate a Protestant festival; and, on its way back, the engine came into contact with two heaps of stones designedly placed in its way. The engine broke adrift, the stoker was killed, but happily the great body of the excursionists were unharmed. Great mischief however, was intended. Close to the spot the rail runs over a high embankment; and the supposition is that the project was to cause the carriages to run over the embankment, and dash them all to pieces. Anything more coolly malignant cannot be conceived. Whatever the intention, one life was lost; but not the life, or lives, aimed at; and a workman, in the performance of an onerous and very useful duty, has fallen a victim to blind and bigot malevolence. The occurrence is deeply to be deplored—the dastardly villany much to be condemned; but we must not allow our just indignation at the atrocity to blind us altogether to the causes of the exasparated feelings which still exist amongst partisans in Ireland. Rather the greatness of the atrocity, and the conviction we have that human nature—though hunger make men cannibals, and revenge make savages drink the blood of their enemies—must be dreadfully perverted before such a malignant attempt to destroy life could be conceived, should stimulate us to inquire into the causes of the perversion. Only amongst the hunted Negroes of the United States, or men in a similar condition, should we expect to meet with such an enormity. Are the Irish, then, treated like slaves? Not now—nor have they been for several years—but they were; and for about seven generations similar festivities to those celebrated on Friday week were the annual jubilee of a triumphant and persecuting sect—a sect armed by the law and the power of England, to injure, to insult, and to goad the Irish; and vigorously it used the means placed in its hand. The present exultation, therefore, calls into life the acute remembrance of old sufferings. No doubt whatever is expressed on the part of the excursionists and their friends as to what class of men were the authors of the atrocity, by what motives they were actuated, and what were their intentions. They fix the attempt at once on their Catholic opponents—a conclusion quite as much the consequence of their own consciousness of triumphant wrong as of any facts bringing the deed home to any particular persons. We must say, in sorrow, but in earnestness, that we regard such an atrocity rather as the consequence of much-abused power through a long period, than of any peculiar wickedness in any faith or in any people. Man fashions man; the influence of one over another is mutual and great; and where one class or one sect is found very vindictive, or is very much complained of, we may be quite sure the complainers are not free from guilt. The worst crimes of which human nature seems susceptible are committed by irresponsible masters and degraded slaves. Such was, for a long period, the condition of the Irish. How thankful ought we to be, in England, for having long been lifted above such a mutually demoralising condition of society.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Louise, arrived at their Highland home on Friday evening (the 15th inst.), after a journey of unexampled rapidity from London. At Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, and other places along the route, her Majesty and the Royal family were received with those demonstrations of loyal attachment which invariably attend the progress of the Sovereign.

On Saturday and on Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert had the woods driven for deer.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Prince attended Divine Service at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

The sojourn of the Court at Balmoral is not expected to exceed three weeks.

The Duchess of Kent and suite are expected to remain at Powlesse House, East Cowes, until the first week in the ensuing month, when the Royal Duchess returns to Frogmore-lodge, near Windsor.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester continues in the enjoyment of re established health at the Ranger's Lodge, Richmond-park. The Duchess takes daily drives in the peaceful vicinity, and has recently dispensed a gracious hospitality to several of the nobility resident in the neighbourhood.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and their youthful family, are sojourning at Baden-Baden, and will not return to this country until next month.

The Marquis of Breadalbane is at present enjoying the sports of the field at his shooting quarters, in Argyleshire.

Viscountess Melbourne has gone on a visit to her friends in Germany.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading.	Thermometer: Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Mean Temperature.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 15	29.927	71·6	53·3	60·3	+ 3·8	83	S.W.	0.01
" 16	29.834	72·1	52·1	64·6	+ 8·2	88	S.S.W.	0.00
" 17	29.745	74·0	53·0	67·0	+ 6·9	77	S.W.	0.00
" 18	30.070	68·6	50·6	59·3	+ 3·4	87	S.W.	0.00
" 19	29.963	71·0	48·6	61·9	+ 6·2	85	S.W.	0.02
" 20	29.870	71·0	50·0	57·9	+ 2·4	90	W.	0.09
" 21	30.071	64·4	46·0	53·6	− 1·8	78	W.	0·23

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign − below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.93 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·74 inches by the 17th; increased to 30·07 inches by the 18th; decreased to 29·86 inches by the 19th; increased to 30.04 inches by the afternoon of the same day; decreased to 29.87 inches by the 20th; and increased to 30.07 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.921 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 59·9°, being 4·2° above the average of 30 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 28°; being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 17th, and the lowest on the 21st.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17·2°. The greatest was 21° on the 17th and 20th, and the least 13° on the 18th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than three-tenths of an inch.

The wind has generally been from the south-west; at times it has been from the north, for short intervals; and it has frequently been in quick mot on.

The weather has been for the most part fine.

JAMES GLAISHER.
Lewisham, September 22, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending Saturday, September 16, the births of 766 boys and of 739 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. The average numbers in the corresponding week of the nine preceding years were 702 and 663 respectively. The deaths within the same period were 1374 males, and 1457 females; spread over three different periods of life, as follows:—Children under fifteen years, 1127; above sixty years, 461; and 1339 men and women in the prime of life. The total number of deaths within the week was 2836—being less than in the preceding week by 577. The deaths from cholera fell, from 2090 in the preceding week, to 1549 in last week—or 501 less. The total deaths in the present eruption have been 7609. In the eruption of 1849 the deaths by cholera up to within one day of the same date, were 11,825. In both of the eruptions the mortality was highest on nearly the same day of September; its decline commenced in the corresponding week; and we may now sanguinely hope that it will descend as rapidly as it did in the autumn of 1849. But no exertions should be spared to save the thousands whose lives are still threatened; and the Board of Health, before ordered it, should never be forgotten, that men can no longer drink polluted water—breathe impure air—neglect sanitary measures, year after year, with impunity. The number of deaths from cholera last week in the West districts was 248, making a total of 1558; in the north districts 115, making a total in ten weeks of 575; in the Central district 108, making a total in ten weeks of 518; in the East district 64, giving a total in ten weeks of 373; and in the South districts of 826, giving a total of 4146 in the ten weeks ending September 16. In the week ending July 1, there was only one death from cholera; in the second, five; and week by week the numbers were 16, 133, 393, 614, 729, 847, 1287, 2090; and last week 1549; thus, then, its ravages have reached a culminating point; and it is a subject of thankful congratulation that it has done so. The first check given to it immediately followed the change in the weather on the 12th and 13th instant.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, being St. Matthew's-day, Alderman Sir William Musgrove, Alderman Farebrother, Sir George Carroll, Moon, and Kennedy; the Sheriffs, Alderman Wire and J. S. Wallis, Esq.; Mr Under-Sheriff Smith (the Lord Mayor was not present), accompanied by the leading Governors of the Hospital, attended Divine Service at Christ Church, Newgate-stree.. The annual sermon, previous to the exhibitions, was preached by the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., Head Master of the Hospital. At the conclusion of the service, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors repaired to the Great Hall in Chri-'s Hospital; where four orations on the benefits of the Hospital were delivered by Mr. C. J. Barker; in English, by F. A. Bousfield; in Greek, by J. W. Funell; and in French, by C. W. P. Watts. After the orations had been delivered, Messrs. Foster and Tebbutt recited some translations from Shakspeare and Longfellow, Mr. J. W. Funell reading an English Poem on Constantinople. The Prize Poem on the Don Cossacks concluded the exhibition. A large number of parents and friends of the Hospital and scholars were present on the occasion. After the orations and recitations, the senior boys went round with bags, when a most liberal contribution was collected towards the expenses of the two senior Grecian scholars, who are about to proceed one to Oxford and the other to Cambridge. At the conclusion, the organ of the great hall sent forth a grand peal with "God Save the Queen," the whole of the boys sing the National Anthem in their most splendid manner.

NEW ENTRANCE TO KENSINGTON GARDENS.—A new entrance to these gardens is in course of formation, consisting of a carriage entrance, with a pathway on either side for pedestrians. It is immediately opposite the new church now erecting in the Bayswater-road, and will form an entrance to the broad gravel-walk leading directly across the Gardens to Kensington-gore; the opposite end of the walk being occupied by the handsome gates purchased by the Government at the Great Exhibition.

CAPTAIN COOK'S CLOCK—UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—To the many attractions with which this institution abounds, one that will be highly appreciated by the lovers of nautical chronometers has been added, it is understood, by the valuable chronometer by Larcum Kendall, London, 1771, which was twice carried out by Captain Cook on his voyages to the Pacific, and was taken out again by Lieut Bligh with Captain Vancouver. When Bounty's crew mutinied, it was carried by the mutineers to Pitcairn's Island. In 1808 it was sold by Adams to an American, Mr. Mayo Fletcher, who sold it in 1811 to Captain Folger, of the United States, by J. T. Herbert, from M. Coldclough, at Valparaiso, in 1813, and has now, owing to Sir Thomas's generosity found its appropriate resting-place among the valuable relics deposited in the institution.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—During the progress of the business in the Central Criminal Criminal Court on Monday, great excitement was caused by an incident of a most extraordinary character. An elderly person, of most respectable appearance, who had been sitting on the seat under the Judge's bench, deliberately put up, and walked to the counsel's table, and, placing himself close to Mr. Giffard, who was the first gentleman on the seat, he said in an earnest and solemn tone, "Do you remember Cardiff?" and at the same instant placed the muzzle of a pistol close to his cheek, and pulled the trigger. The weapon exploded with a slight report; and, from what was afterwards discovered, it appeared that the bullet which it could had had dropped from the barrel. The effect of the discharge was merely to occasion a slight injury to the cheek of the learned gentleman who had been made the subject of so deadly an attack. For an instant the Court was almost paralysed, but the prisoner was at once seized. Mr. Serjeant Wallis at once directed that he should be searched, to see if he had any other deadly weapons about his person; and the prisoner with great coolness exclaimed "Yes, I have another pistol," and added, "it is loaded," at the same time taking a pistol from his breast-pocket, and handing it to the officers; and upon its being examined it was found to be loaded with ball. The escape of Mr. Giffard was most miraculous; for, if the second weapon had been used instead of the other, some serious injury, if not loss of life, must necessarily have been the consequence. When he had recovered himself sufficiently, he looked at his assailant, and was astonished to find that he was an utter stranger. The prisoner, who exhibited the utmost composure, but whose appearance gave strong manifestations of insanity, was then removed to the Sheriff's parlour; and Mr. Alderman Finnis and Sir John Musgrove at once proceeded there to take the necessary depositions. The prisoner gave his name Hugh Pollard Willoughby; and said that he was the brother of Sir Henry Willoughby; and that he was a clergyman, and resident at Oxford. Upon his being searched, a gold watch and chain, five pounds in gold, twelve shillings in silver, and four keys, were found upon him. He expressed a desire to have the assistance of a gentleman of the bar, and mentioned Mr. Clarkson. The prisoner was permitted to retire in the charge of an officer, and an opportunity was afforded him to have a private conference with that learned gentleman. In the course of a few minutes the prisoner was brought back, and Mr. Clarkson, addressing the learned Alderman, said, he believed that it would be found that the prisoner had truly represented himself to be a clergyman, and that he was a man of family. He was not aware what course the magistrates might think it right to adopt under such extraordinary and exciting circumstances; but he suggested that the most advisable course to be taken was to have formal proof given in connection with the charge against the prisoner, and then postpone any further inquiry to a future day. This having been done, a warrant for the commitment of the prisoner to Newgate was made out, and he was removed in custody. The rev. gentleman is Rector of East Leach, or Burthorpe, near Lechlade, Gloucestershire; to which benefice he was presented by the Lord Chancellor, in 1827. He is also Rector of Baldon Marsh, near Oxford; to which he was presented in 1830 by his brother, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is an office, just vacant by the death of its holder, which Government should give to some author of name, who would fulfil the duties with ability and honesty. It is that of "Editor, Manager, and Publisher of the *London Gazette*," vacant by the death of Mr. Francis Watts. The *London Gazette* is the father of the newspaper literature of this country. If originated, like all other really useful things, in a necessity. When the Plague broke out in London, in the year 1665, King Charles II. and his Court retired to Oxford, and then and there was established the first *London Gazette*—or, as it was then called, the *Oxford Gazette*. When the Plague was over, the Court returned to London, and the *Oxford Gazette* became the *London Gazette*, by which name it is still distinguished. It is published at least twice a week, and occasionally indulges in "Supplements," when the arrival of extraordinary news requires an intermediate publication. It has nearly reached its twenty-one thousand and six hundredth number. Mr. Watts was not, we believe, an author by profession; not that authorship is, indeed, particularly required for the editorship of the *London Gazette*; but the place he filled with tact and fidelity was once held by no less an author than Sir Richard Steele. Dick Steele was "the Gazetteer," as he was called or as he called himself, from his official position on the paper, "the *lowest* Minister of State." His duty, he tells us, was to keep the paper very innocent and very insipid; and it must be said that, with all his very sprightliness, Steele, as the Editor of the *London Gazette*, was a very different person from Steele, as Editor of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*. Mr. Watts's salary was, we believe, £1200 a year; but his successor is only to have six hundred. Mr. Charles Knight has been named as the new Gazetteer: nor would it be easy to find a person better fitted for the office, or one whose many and varied public services better entitle him to the consideration of Government. It is more than time that profitable places under the Crown should be given from other causes than political interest or private friendship.

We duly chronicled, some time back, Dr. Waagen's return to this country on a further tour of inspection into our galleries and cabinets of art; and have now to record that he is once more on the wing for Berlin, having seen thirty-one additional collections to those described in his really useful work, "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain." Even our best connoisseurs are but slenderly acquainted with the extraordinary wealth of this country in works of ancient art; and, stranger still, there are many possessors of excellent pictures who are scarcely sensible of the value of what they possess.

Printers are complaining that little is doing. That this is usually a slack season with the successors of Caxton is not forgotten, we are told, when the complaint is put forth. Publishers, consequently, are not very active, and authors (we may assume) have been either idle or unsuccessful in their literary negotiations with publishers. All this is unpromising. Some attribute it to the war; others to cheap literature. We are ourselves rath er inclined to think that the newspaper press of the day finds such constant and immediately lucrative employment for the best authors, that men are content to forego the chance honours of regular authorship for the certain gain of newspaper pay. Southey (an author by profession) acquired independence not by his writings, that were set forth in volumes, but by his contributions to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. At no period of our literary history has more talent been employed upon the newspaper press than we find there at present.

Antiquaries are finding fresh cause of complaint at the heedless and tasteless way in which Walpole's library was suffered to be dispersed by that mountebank among auctioneers, the late Mr. George Robins. Walpole had enriched so many of his books with notes of moment, derived from his own ample stores of reading, or from his equally ample means of personal observation and inquiry, that the scattterment of them, without a previous examination of them by competent inquirers, must ever be a subject of great regret.

Among the books scattered, no one knew whither, was his own copy of the Strawberry Hill edition of Gray's Monument. It has long been asked for in vain; but has at last, we are glad to think, turned up. We have seen it, and have been allowed to transcribe a note from it for our co lumn of "Talk." The note has hitherto been unpublished, and relat es to La Belle Jennings, afterwards Duchess of Tyrconnell:—"I rem ember her," writes Horace Walpole, coming, when a boy, to my mother, at Chelsea, to solicit a pension; and her eyes being dim, and she full of flattery, she commended the beauty of the prospect; but, unluckily, the room in which they sat looked only against the garden wall."

A curious and instructive folio volume has just been put forth by Parliament, on the subject of the "National Survey of Great Britain." The battle fought some few years back between the broad gauges and the narrow gauges, was not conducted with more difference of opinion than the scale on which the survey should be made. Persons of all ranks and conditions have been requested to give their written opinions upon the subject. We have peers and land-agents, members of Parliament and tithe-commissioners, astronomers and geologists, the President of the Geographical Society and the President of the Statistical Society; we have the Duke of Devonshire and Earl Rosse, Sir John Herschel and Mr. Airy, Mr. Babbage and Mr. Brunel, Mr. Vignoles and Mr. Walker, Sir Henry De La Beche and Sir Charles Pasley, and lastly, as a conclusion, Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. Blamire, and Mr. Rendel. The general opinion (as we gath er from the correspondence) is that six inches to a mile (the present scale) is too small—that cities and populous districts should be drawn on a much larger scale; and that sheep-land should be rendered with fewer particulars than at present. "If ever the Land-tax in England should be equalised or readjusted," says Mr. Vignoles, "it could only be effected by means of maps, on a scale to shew small divisions of property." Mr. Brunel is of opinion that even the five-fee t map of London is, as far as the public is concerned, "a useless map," as it does not give with accuracy what no published map can give, the details of private property. It is, moreover, he says, inaccurate. "Take for instance," he writes, "sheet 473, on which the basins of Trafalgar-square, or the base of the Nelson Monument, are nearly an inch square, one would expect to find them correctly laid down; all the dimensions of these parts are, nevertheless, totally incorrect." Mr. Brunel is also of opinion that the Ordnance map of Dublin may be taken as "a nearly a perfect specimen of a town map on rather a small scale, very nearly large enough for all practical purposes, except such as must always require special surveys." And yet he adds that this is on "a six-inch scale."

THE Belgian *Moniteur* of the 19th inst. announces the termination of the Ministerial crisis in the following terms:—"On Sunday the King presided at a Council of the Ministers, after the Council, the Ministers consented to withdraw their resignation." His Majesty left Brussels on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock. According to the *Emancipation* his Majesty is going to Prus-sia and Austria; but the *Independance* states that the King is going incognito into Switzerland and Austria, and will proceed as far as the Lake of Como.

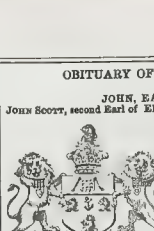
THE Queen has appointed the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., now her Majesty's Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, to be her Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

MISSING SHIPS.—The list of wrecks and casualties at sea registered at Lloyd's during the present year since the first of last January, discloses a frightful catalogue of ships missing, and which are now given up as lost, having, it is supposed, foundered with all hands on board. In all there appears to be no fewer than 48, which do not include the losses of the *Madagascar* (Mr. Green's ship, from Melbourne), and the ill-fated *City of Glasgow* (Liverpool and Philadelphia), screw-steamer, with which upwards of 480 unhappy creatures were lost.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN, EARL OF ELDON.

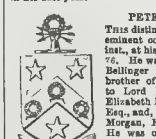
JOHN SCOTT, second Earl of Eldon, died on the 13th inst., in his 49th year, at his seat, Shirley, near Croydon, Surrey. He was only son of the late Hon. John Scott, by Henrietta Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.: she subsequently married J. W. Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire. Mr. Scott succeeded to the family honours and estates at the decease of his grandfather, the celebrated Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1838. Like that illustrious nobleman, Lord Eldon was a strong Conservative, and was for many years



President of the Pitt Club. He sat in the House of Commons as member for Truro, at the time of the Reform Bill. The title of Eldon is taken from Eldon, in the county of Durham, where one of the family estates is situate; and Encombe is the name of the family estate and residence in Dorsetshire. The late Lord also enjoyed the Stowell estate, in Gloucestershire, under the will of his great uncle, Lord Stowell.

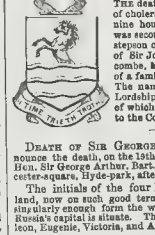
His Lordship married, 10th Oct., 1831, Louisa, daughter of Charles Duncombe, first Lord Feversham; and by her, who died 13th November, 1852, leaves one son, John, Viscount Encombe, now third Earl of Eldon, who will complete, in November next, his 9th year; and six daughters, of whom the eldest, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Scott is now in her 21st year.

PETER BELLENGER BRODIE, ESQ.



THIS distinguished Equity lawyer, one of the most eminent conveyancers of his time, died on the 8th inst., at his residence, 49, Lincoln's-inn-field, aged 76. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Peter Bellinger Brodie, Rector of Winterslow, Wilts, brother of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and first cousin to Lord Denman. Mr. Brodie married, first, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Sutton Thomas Wood, Esq., and, secondly, Susan Mary, daughter of John Morgan, Esq.; and leaves issue by both wives. He was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple May 5, 1815.

WALTER TREVELYAN, ESQ., COLONEL COLDSTREAM GUARDS.



THE death of this gallant officer, from an attack of cholera, occurred at Varna on the 21st ult., after nine hours' suffering. Colonel Walter Trevelyan was second son of the late Rev. Walter Trevelyan, stepson of the first Lord Carrington, and grandson of Sir John Trevelyan, fourth Baronet of Nettlecombe, M.P. for Somersetshire, the representative of a family traceable in deeds to the 8th century. The name of Trevelyan was derived from the Lordship of Tre Villion, near Fowey, in Cornwall, of which the Trevelyans were possessed long prior to the Conquest.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—We regret much to announce the death, on the 19th instant, of Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.B., at his residence in Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, after a long and painful illness.

The initials of the four Royal personages of France and England, now on such good terms in political policy and personal amity, singularly enough form the word NEVA, the name of the river on which Russia's capital is situate. The monarchs and their consorts are Napoleon, Eugenie, Victoria, and Albert.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT SHEERNESS.

THERE are now 1140 Russian prisoners on board the *Devonshire* and *Benbow*, at Sheerness. The Russian-Finnish and Russian cadets signed their parole last week, and went on shore on the subsistence money granted them, viz., 7s. per day. The Emperor of Russia does not grant them any pay while they are prisoners of war, nor allow them to return home on parole of honour not to serve. A return (obtainable) has been called for and made, specifying the names and rank of all the officers and cadets, and the number of soldiers, stating the several companies to which they belonged when taken from Bomarsund, for the purpose of removing them from those receiving-ships into other quarters. Lewes jail and Millbay prison, at Stonehouse, are to be their future abodes. The arrangements for their reception at the former place are nearly complete; and it is expected that they will arrive in the course of a few days. The prison-guard, consisting of a body of pensioners, with a Sergeant and Corporal, have already arrived at Lewes.

Mr. G. Hinchcliffe, a late resident in St. Petersburg, is the gentleman who has been appointed by the Admiralty as interpreter on board the *Devonshire*. The prisoners have the entire range from the knighthead to the taffrail, and do not abuse their indulgence. They are perfectly obedient to a request made, very respectful, appear to appreciate the confidence placed in them, and all strive to make themselves useful about the decks when required. Divine Service was performed on board the *Devonshire* last Sunday. A number of the prisoners have been supplied with the Old and New Testaments by Mr. Joseph D Haha, Missionary to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The prisoners, who are mad fully to appreciate the service, separated in a most orderly manner—men, women, and children. No cases of sickness have broken out. The change of food (from salt provisions to fresh), with the cleanliness carried out promptly by the officers, and willingly put in practice by the prisoners, have very much improved their health.

The officers are stout-built, powerful men; but the soldiers have that thin lathy appearance which is seen in the inmates of our workhouses and prisons, and which also may be observed in one or two agricultural districts, where the wages of labour constitute *minimum* in this country. There is hardly a single robust-looking man among them, and their hard, spare forms contrast strangely with those of our well-fed sailors. Nor is this the only point of contrast: truth compels us to state that there is a decided want of cleanliness among them. Making, however, every allowance, the Russian soldier, in his long grey pepper-and-salt great-coat, with faded facings, and no brass ornaments of any kind, is a very dingy-looking fellow. If there is anything about him calculated to give the alarm of a sharpshooter, undoubtedly all our sanitary reformers would be down upon him. A great number of the prisoners are young men, and have little about them of that military air and carriage which the nations of the West demand as the proper profession of arms. So far from being set up within an inch of their lives, they are quite in an opposite direction; squatting themselves on the deck with a freedom which reminded one of their Eastern origin. Their long great-coat, reaching to the ankle, appears a comfortable garment, wrapping closer round the body than in our service, and of the right colour for warfare. Their forage-cap also seems convenient, without being frightfully ugly, like that worn by our Sore Guards. The knapsack is of undressed skin apparently capable of holding very little, and held on the back by broad cross-belts of black leather. Of their dress generally it is perhaps unfair to speak as they came away in the clothes in which they fought, but they certainly appear in a dilapidated, having no under-coats. The stripes indicating grades of rank or good conduct, instead of being upon the arm, are on the lapel; the number of the regiment is marked upon the band of the forage-caps, but not in metal; and facings seem used as in other European services. A number of the prisoners belong to a Russian corps, and wear red facings; another division consisted of Finnish Chasseurs, and had blue facings. During the voyage they held entirely aloof from each other—the Finlanders disclaiming the idea of being considered Russians, and the Russians probably equally jealous of being confounded with the Finlanders. Both, however, as far as they could be judged of by their appearance, are vastly inferior in physical strength, in intelligence, in smartness of discipline, in clothing, and in appointments, to the soldiers of Western Europe. If the prisoners from Bomarsund are to be considered average specimens of the Russian troops, we need not despair as to the fortunes of the present war. Making every allowance for the circumstances attending their arrival, they have that expressed in their dull, submissive-looking faces which cannot conquer in an aggressive war.

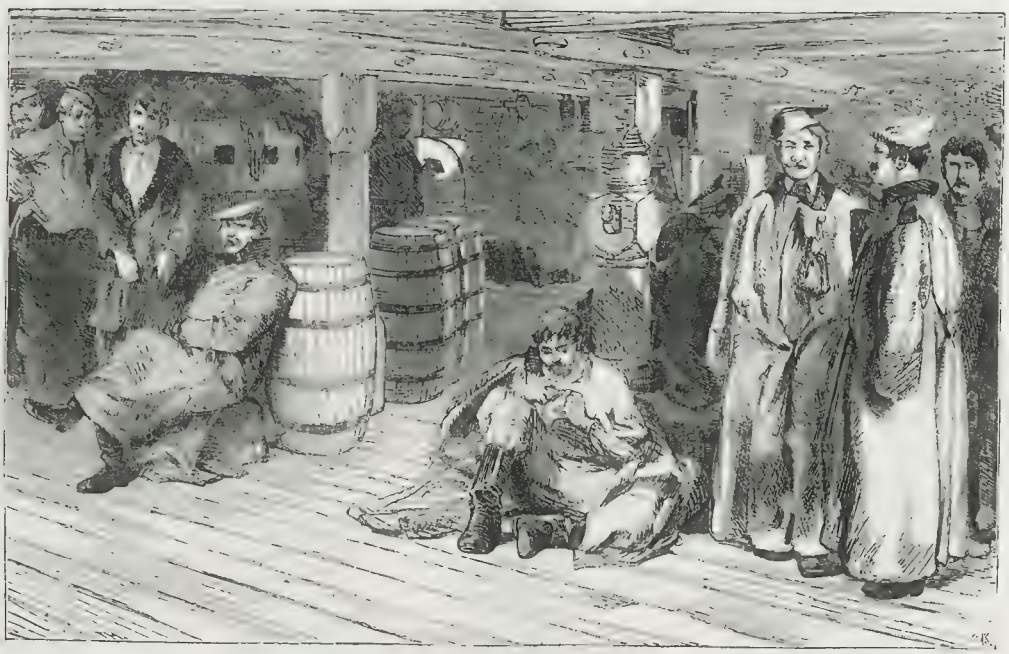
The wives of the Russian soldiers, who have been brought to England along with their husbands, are all plainly but neatly dressed, the majority having coloured handkerchiefs round their heads, and otherwise pretty much resembling the Bavarian brown girls who find their way to this country. Several of the women are of the Jewish persuasion.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT SHEERNESS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"THE DEVONSHIRE" PRISON-SHIP, AT SHEERNESS

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS



"THE DEVONSHIRE."—RUSSIAN PRISONERS BETWEEN DECKS.

INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL, FROM THE SOUTH.—PERFORMANCE OF THE FIRST ORATORIO.

THE INAUGURATION OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THIS magnificent edifice will be a perennial monument of the energy and public spirit, in the nineteenth century, of the people of Liverpool; a place which, of all the cities and towns of the British empire, is surpassed only by the metropolis in magnitude, wealth, and importance; and which, in the quick yet solid growth of its commercial greatness, surpasses even the metropolis itself. Liverpool, though not a "city" in our English municipal acceptation of the word, is, in its true and universal sense throughout the world, a city to all intents and purposes—not only a city, but a great city; and every one who walks through its spacious streets, surveys its noble churches, its public buildings, and the palaces of its "merchant princes," sees its river with its docks and shipping, rivalling the Thames itself, observes its institutions for social and educational improvement, and discovers the progress which it has made in science, literature, and art, will be convinced that it might be the capital of a powerful state, and is, indeed, excelled by very few of the capitals of continental Europe. While most of them, moreover, are stationary or declining, Liverpool continues to advance more rapidly than it has ever done before; and if the people of Liverpool, when the nineteenth century began, could not have even dreamed of what it is now, so the people of Liverpool now are equally unable to imagine what their town will be when the nineteenth century shall close.

The building of St George's Hall was begun in the year 1838. Its first stone was laid, on the coronation-day of our Queen, by one of the "merchant princes" of Liverpool, William Rathbone, whose name will be long remembered as one of the great benefactors of the town. The architect was the late Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, a man of much genius and rising reputation. The edifice was designed by him, and he superintended its erection till 1847, when his career was brought to an untimely end by consumption, of which disease he died in Jamaica in the summer of that year. The superintendence was then committed to the able hands of Mr. Cockerell, by whom the building has been completed, I

believe, in entire accordance with the original plan. Some interesting particulars respecting Mr. Elmes, and extracts from his correspondence relative to this, his *magnum opus*, are to be found in a recent number of the *Builder*. The site of the edifice is admirable: it has the advantage, not possessed by a single public building in the metropolis, of standing (though in the centre of the town) in an extensive open space, so that its form and proportions can be viewed on every side. The architecture is Grecian—as pure as Grecian architecture can be when it is applied to purposes of modern utility. Its form is that of a parallelogram, or an long square; its axis running north and south. The south end forms a Corinthian portico, of exquisite beauty; the frieze of the pediment is filled with groups of allegorical sculpture, appropriate to the character and uses of the building, from designs by Mr. Cockerell executed under the superintendence of Sir Charles Eastlake. Beneath the frieze the following inscription is engraved, in antique Roman characters:—

Artibus, Legibus, Concilliis,
Locum Municipes Constituerunt,
Anno Domini MDCCCXLI.

Though the first stone (as has been mentioned) was laid in 1838, yet it was not till 1841 that the building was fairly commenced. The principal façade occupies the length of the building on the east side. Its great feature is a magnificent colonnade of sixteen fluted Corinthian pillars, two hundred feet in length, and reached by a grand flight of steps. This colonnade is extended, on either side, by ranges of square pilasrs, in the capitals of which the Corinthian order is preserved. The north end is rounded off, in a semicircular form, and enriched by eight Corinthian columns. The west side of the building is less ornamental than the opposite façade, but there is much grandeur in its simplicity. The building, as a whole, will some time hence be seen to still greater advantage than at present. Adjoining houses, still standing, are to be removed; and, when the plan is completed, "St. George's place" will be a piece of town property not surpassed in any city in Europe. The edifice contains not only the great hall for festivals and public assemblies, but the courts of law, and various apartments for municipal and other purposes. The great hall is 168 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 85 feet high. The ceiling is a semicircular arch, spanning from side to side, and extending over the whole length of the hall. Galleries run along the two east and west sides; and, along both the length and breadth of the hall, there is a range of noble Corinthian columns of red granite. In the decorations of the interior, the effect of colour, as well as of form, has been considered. The rich hue of the granite pillars, the gilding of the massive chandeliers, the delicate colours spread over the ceiling, the side walls, and the outside of the organ, afford the eye unceasing gratification.

On each side there are niches for statues, only two of which have as yet been tenanted—by Noble's statue of Sir Robert Peel, and Gibson's George Stephenson, both in white marble, and beautiful works of art. The organ, built by Willis, with the co operation of Dr. Wesley, is said to be the largest in England. It has 108 stops, and 8000 pipes; and the expense of its erection has exceeded £6000. It is an imposing object of sight; of its qualities as a musical instrument I do not as yet feel myself prepared to speak decidedly.

The arrangements for this Festival have been made with great rapidity, and their completeness does infinite credit to the energy of Sir Henry Bishop, by whom they were instituted. It was originally intended that the Inauguration of St. George's Hall should be a celebration similar to that which took place on the occasion of the opening of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. It was expected that the solemnity would be honoured by the presence of the Queen—her Majesty, when she visited Liverpool while the building was going on, having expressed great interest in its progress, and her desire and intention to be present at its opening. Down to a very recent period, it was hoped that the Queen would fulfil her intention; and it is little more than a month since an intimation was received, accompanied with expressions of regret, that circumstances rendered it impossible for her Majesty to do so. This disappointment rendered a change of plan necessary; and it was agreed to give a regular Musical Festival, on as grand a scale as could be accomplished in so limited a time. Instructions to this effect were given to Sir Henry Bishop; and his experience, promptitude, and resources have brought about a successful result.

The plan adopted was to give three great performances of Sacred Music on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, and three Miscellaneous Concerts in the evenings of those days; the proceeds to be appropriated in aid of the local public charities of Liverpool. The ticket of admission for the Inauguration performance on Monday morning to be one guinea; for the other performances, fourteen shillings—excepting the last, which, being especially for the benefit of the people, was made accessible to the public for half-a-crown. The performance on Monday morning consisted of "The Messiah," on Tuesday morning, of "Elijah," on Wednesday morning, of the first and second parts of "The Creation," and of "The Last Judgment." The first and second evening concerts were similar in plan and selection to those usually given at the provincial festivals, consisting of favourite vocal and instrumental pieces performed at the Opera, and principal concerts of the metropolis. But the last was of a character unlike them both, either in the selection or the performers. The performers were all English, and the music was entirely vocal, consisting of English songs, duets, and concerted pieces—a measure of economy; the engagements of the instrumental orchestra and of the foreign singers not having been extended to that evening.

To raise a tuneful host, sufficient for so great an occasion, tasked Sir Henry Bishop's recruiting powers very severely. By dint of great activity, he secured a splendid constellation of foreign and English vocal sts, including Mdme. Clara Novello, Mdme. Castellan, Mdme. Viardot Garcia, Mdme. Weiss, Mrs. Lockey, Miss Dolby, Mrs. G. Hoden, Mrs. Millar, and Miss Stott; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Millar, Mr. Armstrong, Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formès. His instrumental orchestra was composed of 45 first and second violins, 12 violas, 10 violoncellos, 10 double basses, with the usual complement of wind and percussion instruments; forming a total of 98. The choral band chiefly appertained to Lancashire being famous for chorus-singing) consisted of 85 trebles, 60 altos, 70 tenors, and 85 basses—300 in all. The entire band was thus four hundred strong—a number which, in my humble opinion, ought never to be exceeded on any occasion whatever. The orchestral performers were chiefly from the London Opera and Philharmonic bands, including Sainton, Blagrove, Lucas, the Messrs. Harper, &c.; with the addition of some local professors of superior ability, among whom we may specially mention Mr. G. Seymour, who was one of the principal violins, and Mr. Ward, who worthily filled the arduous part of principal double-bass.

Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley presided at the organ—the worthy son of the greatest organist that England has ever produced; and Sir Henry Bishop was ably assisted in the duties of his office by Mr. G. Holden.

The greatest disadvantage under which Sir Henry Bishop was placed, was the impossibility of having sufficient rehearsals. The Norwich Festival—at which almost all the principal performers, both vocal and instrumental, were engaged—terminated only on the previous Friday; so that those performers reached Liverpool only on Saturday, and it was on the evening of that day that the single rehearsal took place. It might have been better to have postponed the first performance for a day, so as to have allowed the Monday to be devoted to the business of rehearsing. As it was, the rehearsal of Saturday evening could be little more than a general muster of the troops just arrived. The principal attention was properly bestowed upon the "Elijah," of which the choruses and concerted pieces were gone through as well as the time would permit; while the "Messiah," the "Creation," and all the music of the Miscellaneous Concerts, were performed without any rehearsal at all. This was a great disadvantage, much greater than persons unaccustomed to musical performances are aware of. Even the "Messiah," well known as it is, demands rehearsal at a provincial music-meeting. At Exeter-hall, where it is near the full length after the band, the chorus and chorus rehearsal may become superfluous; but where a great host, gathered from various quarters, are brought into combined action for the first time, the case is very different. Everything, however, went much better than might, under such circumstances, have been expected; and the great steadiness and correctness of the performance reflected great honour both on the troops and their commander.

On the morning of the Inauguration the weather was bright and beautiful; as early as half-past nine Hall, and after that hour, had a bustling and cheerful aspect—crowds of people gathering round all the approaches, to gaze at the company as they entered. The town, I was informed, was very full; families of the nobility and gentry of Lancashire and the adjoining counties having been arriving for several days. The doors were opened at nine o'clock—two hours before the commencement of the proceedings. This had the effect of preventing any pressure or confusion; and, indeed, the company entered so slowly, that I began to apprehend the hall would not be full. By eleven o'clock, however, not only the immense area in the body of the building, but the side galleries, were filled by an assemblage of at least two thousand persons; and, considering that all of them, with the exception of the few who had free admissions, had taken guinea tickets, the receipts of the morning must have amounted to a great sum. By that time the principal performers, band, and chorus had taken their places in the orchestra. The most distinguished among them, as they severally entered, were received with applause; and special honour was paid to Sir Henry Bishop when he appeared, arrayed in his academic robes, and assumed his seat as conductor. At eleven precisely the Mayor and Corporation entered in full municipal state, accompanied by the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and a large number of distinguished individuals, forming a long procession up the body of the Hall to their places at the end opposite the orchestra. The public now heard, for the first time, the sound of music in this building. "God Save the Queen" was sung; two of the verses as solos, by Miss Reeves and Clara Novello; and the third as a trio for male voices—each being repeated, as usual, in full chorus. The arrangement was new—Bishop's of course—clear, simple, and masterly; and its effect was enhanced by the strikingly magnificent aspect of the hall; the immense assemblage standing up, and the light streaming through the windows upon the brilliant morning dresses of the ladies, which blended beautifully with the tasteful colouring of the building. When the music ceased, an appropriate and impressive prayer was offered up by the Bishop of Chester, the prayed that the Almighty would bestow his blessing on the work now completed, and render it an instrument for promoting the moral and social progress of the people. The Mayor then rose, and, in a few words, declared the Hall to be opened.

The "Messiah" then began. Any continuous or detailed account of a performance which necessarily could present very little novelty, would be superfluous. It is sufficient to describe its general character, and to make a few scattered remarks on some of its features. During the first place, it tested satisfactorily the sonoric capabilities of the building; and showed that musical sounds of every kind, whether loud or soft, whether masses of harmony or the notes of a single voice or instrument, are borne with the greatest advantage. The tones come out, freely and fully, without being attended with any echo, or other source of indistinctness. In the next place, the choristers acquitted themselves admirably, and maintained the ancient fame of this district. The "Lancashire choruses" were once indispensable at every great music meeting throughout England; and now, though Lancashire, through the more general diffusion of music, has lost much of its pristine pre-eminence, it has lost none of its pristine excellence. Performed as without a rehearsal, they sang together, taking up the points of fugue and imitation with a firmness and precision which showed how well every individual had been trained, and how thoroughly they had their Handel by heart. The instrumental accompaniments were perfect; and I cannot say that I detected, either on their part or on that of the chorus, a single positive mistake. The choral voices, however were not perfectly balanced. The trebles produced a fine and rich body of sound, and the basses were vigorous and resonant; but the *tenor parts* (the alto and tenors) were comparatively weak; and where there was an occasional wavering, it was chiefly among them that it occurred. The fault—and it was unavoidable under the circumstance—was a want of the *ensemble*—the graduation of sound requisite to produce a grand effect. The loud, when they get o choruses, as "Glory to God," and the mighty "Hallelujah," were almost faultless, and indescribably grand; but when soft and subdued tones were necessary, as in "Surely he hath borne our griefs," and the most pathetic of fugues, "He trusted in God," there was a lack of distinctness as well as of expression. The effect of the organ was not so satisfactory as I had been given to expect. This immense instrument certainly possesses great power; it "hath a giant's strength," but sometimes it "uses it like a giant." It is a great predominating more than enough over the chorus and the orchestra, and frequently uttering shrill and screaming sounds by no means pleasing to the ear. I cannot for a moment call in question the skill and judgment of the accomplished organist; and I cannot help thinking that he was unable sufficiently to control the power of the instrument. Perhaps, too, he was unfavourably situated for judging how its sounds blended with the general mass; for, instead of being placed beside the Conductor, at a key-board brought, by a "long movement," to the front of the orchestra, he was placed at the very back, close to the body of the organ. I am not to be understood, however, as expressing any general opinion as to the merits of an instrument of which I do not as yet consider myself in a condition to judge.

The sublime opening recitative, "Comfort ye, my people," was given by Sims Reeves, the only English tenor who is able to satisfy those who, in former days, were accustomed to hear it from the lips of Braham. Mr. Lockey, in many respects an excellent singer, is destitute of Braham's force and energy. Mr. Weiss, who has no superior among our English bass-singers, did ample justice to "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts," and "But who may abide the day of his coming?" And the execution of the rolling passages in triplets was round and articulate. Madame Viardot Garcia distinguished herself by the deep pathos which she threw into "He was despised and rejected;" but, somewhat to my surprise, she altered the accompaniment to the air, by the omission of leaving out the second part of the air, which, in the performances at Exeter-hall, has been properly restored to its place. Madame Cara Novello sang splendidly: her "Rejoice greatly" was especially beautiful—a jubilant burst of triumph as it ought to be executed. Madame Castellan sang "How beautiful are the feet" very sweetly; but her defective pronunciation is an obstacle to this charming singer's success in English music. Miss Dolby had little to do; only the recitative and air, "Then shall the eyes of the blind;" but I need hardly say that she did it admirably. Formès sang "The people that walked in darkness" with much power, though with some hardness of voice and manner. In short, all the solo singers acquitted themselves well, but still they were too many. The usual fashion of dividing a part for the same class of voice among two or three performers, produces an incoherent and fragmentary effect. There was no need for both Sims Reeves and Lockey, for both Clara Novello and Castellan, for both Mdme. Viardot and Miss Dolby, or for both Formès and Weiss. I have enjoyed the vocal parts of the "Messiah" more when they were sung of old by four singers, such as Braham, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Knyvett, and Mr. H. Phillips, than now that twice the number are employed, each getting a little bit to do merely for the purpose of making a show.

A sudden change of weather, from the pleasant sunshine of the morning to storm of wind and rain in the evening, was unfavourable to the miscellaneous concerts. The small attendance; but the illuminated hall, notwithstanding its vastness, looked bright, comfortable, and cheerful. As to the concert, it did not present the slightest feature of novelty, consisting of Italian, German, and English vocal pieces chiefly familiar to those who have been in the habit of singing in London during the season. The miscellaneous concerts at the provincial festivals are becoming less and less interesting even to provincial audiences. Formerly things familiar in London might be new in the country; but in these days of rapid and intercourse between the metropolis and the provinces, most of the persons who form a fashionable audience in Liverpool know very well what is going on in the fashionable world of London. There is no help for it, however; for it seems opportunistic to make these miscellaneous concerts of any other materials.

The performance of "Elijah" on Tuesday morning was, on the whole, very good. The solo parts were distributed nearly in the same manner as at Worcester: the principal singers being Formès (who sustained the great part of the *Prophet* with his usual power), Madame Novello, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mrs. Weiss, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The chorus, too, were well executed. The attendance, however, was by no means so good as had been expected, the hall not being more than half filled.

Complaints have been made of the high rates of admission; rates which have diminished the attendance, and will, I apprehend, be unfavourable to the pecuniary result of the Festival.

PANTGLAS, CARMARTHEN.—On Tuesday week this beautiful seat of the respected member for the county, D. Jones, Esq., was the scene of much festivity, in celebration of Mr. Jones's arrival to take possession of the elegant new mansion he has lately erected. On rising on a bright red flag (for the first time unfurled), on the high tower of Pantglas, could be seen floating. At the principal lodge a splendid arch of evergreens was erected, with the words "Welcome Home," in scarlet flowers. Another read "Long life and happiness." The pleasure-grounds and flower-gardens were in the finest order: and, as Mr. Jones stepped upon the new threshold for the words "Welcome Home," he was announced to the surrounding valleys and hills that their proprietor stood once more on home soil. Pantglas is built in the Italian style of architecture. Mr. Jones has sought little or no foreign aid in the substantial or decorative parts of his house, but has endeavoured, as far as lay in his power, to employ only his own countrymen in the erection and embellishment of the structure. The artisans and labourers, after a very joyous day spent in the grounds, being plentifully regaled with "cwrw da," and making the welkin ring again with many hearty and heartfelt cheers for the long life prosperity, and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and of their young and promising family, retired fully satisfied and gratified with the events of the day. At ten o'clock a large bonfire blazed on the top of Penlan-hill, discernible for many miles round.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course or more.
SIR FRANCIS DOYLE.

THE racing season in England has, virtually, three divisions. The first, ends with the Epsom week; the second, with Doncaster; and the third, with the Houghton Meeting. There are no small amount of stirring events to be heedled before there "falls on the heath, the bold November-day;" and Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, constitute the "First October." Dirk Hatteraick, if the dreadfully sore shins with which he left Doncaster, after his defeat, have come round again, may meet Rambling Katie in the Buckenham Stakes, on Tuesday; but, except he or Bonnie Morn face Rifleman on the Thursday, there is no great feature of interest in the entire list. The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes for the autumnal meeting have fifty-four and eighty-seven acceptors respectively; but, with 8st. 5lb in the one, and 8st. 3lb. in the other, the elegant little Knight of St. George seems quite shut out. Stockwell is in work to meet the somewhat stale Kingston for the Challenge Whip over the B. C. To the other meetings of the week are pretty numerous, and comprise Pain's-lane, on Monday; Chesterfield and Whitehaven, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Walsall, on Wednesday; and Northallerton, Perth, and Monmouth, on Thursday and Friday. The Londoners seem to have a monopoly of the sailing and rowing matches. On Monday, the Prince of Wales Model Yacht Club, launch their tiny craft on the Serpentine, at eleven; and on the same day there is the Wentzell annual regatta, at Lambeth; the Nelson Club second pair-oared match, at Mortlake; a match between Childs and Allen (£25 a side), to row from the Half-way House to Blackwall; and another between T. Searle and J. Newbold, to row a pair oar against R. Ware and Pindar, from Hammersmith to Batterses. Wednesday is the Excel Rowing Club's regatta, and G. Green and T. Coombes row from Putney Pier to the Ship, at Mortlake, for £10 a side. "The willow" is not yet idle, though "closing days" have become rife. The Barnes Club part, on Wednesday, with a match of eleven against twenty-two; and on Monday, "Town v. Country" is to be played at Rugby, and to be followed by the Anniversary Venison Dinner. Wilts opens the coursing season, next Thursday and Friday, at Everley (Amesbury); and, seeing that a Wiltshire farmer gave 180 guineas for Ascot Heath Stakes, Doncaster last week, the opulent spirit is not likely to flag. The above sale was the most wonderful one on record. The magnificent black Bedlamite (who has a great match on hand) created quite a buzz of delight as he was brought out. A 450-guinea bargain was made for him, but 500 guineas was the reserve price. His engagement, of course, greatly enhances his value: but we have some recollection of 300 guineas having been given a few years ago for a dog that had none.

The beer-garden riot at Doncaster on the Cup day, has naturally been the subject of intense discussion among sporting men. Lord Derby had specially arranged to have the Doncaster Stakes run for ten minutes sooner; in order that he might leave the town by an early afternoon train, and therefore he quitted the Noblemen's Stand the instant the horses were past the post, and was a mile away from the scene of action. Had West Australian not broken down, and his Lordship stayed to see the Cup race, public feeling was at such a pitch, that it is difficult to say where it would have ended. The scratch up of Acrobat for the Derby, the failure of Dervish, the victorious trial of Bolardo, and the extraordinary mystery which has hung over Lord Derby's movements in this place January had exasperated the Ring to such an extent, that, when they saw Acrobat confirm his York running with Ivan, and, after being beaten easily by that horse in the St. Leger, turn the tables on to him with so much ease, they could bear it no longer. The turn for some time past has been the conviction that Acrobat was Lord Derby's best horse, that not far short of a quarter of a million must have been lost about him this year up and down the country. With the stable he has never been a favourite; and the impression is, that, believing Bolardo good enough to win the St. Leger, they did not thoroughly prepare Acrobat for that race. This belief is somewhat confirmed by the fact that they did not consider Acrobat quite fit to win on the Friday, even after the St. Leger gallop; and, therefore, they brought him out on the second evening, and gave him a two mile gallop. A horse's health is proverbially uncertain; and the stable say, that not only did Dervish master him easily in all their Malton gallops up to the Derby, but that Bolardo beat him so cleverly in his trial, that, if he had not broken down, he was expected to win the St. Leger easily.

The folly of putting up a clever six-stone lad, instead of a jockey, to ride a great lazy horse like Ivan, no doubt just lost Lord Zetland the St. Leger. But still losers do not grudge Mr. Morris his victory, as he has been unlucky all the season, and is one of the most straightforward men that ever trod the Turf. To know that he owns a horse is to know that its backers will have every chance given them; and this season he suspected his favourite jockey for a month on the spot, because he suspected that he had been tampered with.

We did not hear much general news at Doncaster. West Australian broke down on the Monday, in spite of his ran gallop; but the ground was so hard there, that we should most certainly have broken down in his Cup race. He has only been beaten once (in his maiden race, by Speed the Plough); and, besides some walk-overs, he has won seven contested races—making a Cup, and about £13,500 in all (the Flying Dutchman's winnings were about £6000 more). There is little more general news. Lord Derby seems to think that, bad as Dervish is, he is 16 lbs. better than Lord Glasgow's Physalis colt, who ran behind him in the St. Leger; and he has, therefore, matched Dervish against it over the T.M.B. in the Houghton Meeting, for 300, h. f. Sir Gilbert Heathcote's old trainer, Sherwood, is anxious to become a private trainer; and it is also rumoured that William King will shortly cease to train for Baron Rothschild, in consequence of some differences about King Tom.

BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Preparation Stakes.—Black Swan, 1. Gossip, 2.
Two-3 ear-old Selling Stakes.—Vulcan, 1. Silistria c., 2.
Bedfordshire Stakes.—Jessamine, 1. St. Clare, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Gossip, 1. Rambling Katie, 2.
Town Stakes.—Chorus, 1. Mayday, 2.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Welter Handicap.—Hazlenut, 1. Rudstone, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Cock o' the North, 1.
Wilton Handicap.—Miss Allen, 1.

FRIDAY.

Grand Stand Plate.—Patience, 1. Syren, 2.
Northern Metropolitan.—Guiscewar, 1. Spinner, 2.
Stewards' Stakes.—Bashy, 1. Field Marshal, 2.
Selling Plate.—Mirabeau, 1. Brideskirt, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Nelly Armstrong, 1. Donald, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Queen's Guineas.—Sharavogue, 1. Newbold, 2.
Scurry Handicap.—Butterfly, 1. Poacher, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.—Nothing do ng.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MONT BLANC.—On Saturday night last Mr. Albert Smith closed his season, and delivered, amidst much applause, a characteristic farewell address, in which he stated that the entertainment had been represented 838 times, and attended by nearly 300,000 persons. "I start," said Mr. Smith, "immediately for Chamouni, to see what fresh subjects of amusement or interest may be collected on the route, which will be entirely changed. Instead of the Paris and Strasburg line, I shall convey you to Switzerland by Amsterdam, Holland, and the Rhine; hence by Berne to Geneva; and we shall stop, on our return, at Lyons and Paris." (Mr. Smith here read several communications, supposed to be from Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Prinsle, and other performers at the Entertainment.) "And now, ladies and gentlemen, until the end of November, wishing you all the health and good spirits that I hope to enjoy myself, I bid you, most respectfully and gratefully, good night. It may safely be predicted that, when Mr. Smith makes his 839th appearance in Piccadilly, he will be received by troops of friends, anxious to testify their sense of his unflagging exertions to add variety and interest with each successive season.

LYSDULAS, in Anglesey, the seat of Lady Dinorben, was on the 14th instant, the scene of a most interesting ceremony. The parish church of Llanwonllwyfn, being situate in a most inconvenient part of the parish, and in a dilapidated state, it has been resolved to erect a new one; and, through the liberality of the late Lord Dinorben, his widow, and the Bishop of the diocese (who is Rector of the parish), the parishioners have been enabled to begin their good work. The first stone was laid by the Hon. Gwen Gertrude Hughes, the only child of Lord and Lady Dinorben; in the presence of a large concourse of friends, and the clergy of the neighbourhood; a silver trowel having been presented to Miss Hughes by the parishioners, chiefly small farmers. After the ceremony, the whole party proceeded to the old family mansion, where a handsome collation was provided, and many hearts beat sincerely for the completion of the good work.

FINE ARTS.

TENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

THE Commissioners for Encouraging and Promoting the Fine Arts in connection with the Re-building of the Houses of Parliament have just published their Tenth Report, with Appendices. The Report itself briefly sets forth the progress which has been made in the various works of decoration which it has been determined to undertake within the walls of the vast and magnificent pile, and the particulars of which have been described in previous reports. Among the most important of these are the eight fresco-paintings in the upper Waiting-hall, which are now completed. The room, it is remarked, is "scantily lighted," an impediment, in some respects to the successful display of works of art, but the Commissioners consider that the circumstance, on the other hand, might be of use experimentally, by suggesting to the artist a bold and distinct method of treatment, with judicious distribution of light and shade in masses, as that best adapted to such conditions. With these facts stated, it will be matter of curious study with the spectator to observe how far the artists have been successful in this mode of treatment rendered inevitable by the disadvantages of local position. Of Mr. Dyce's frescoes illustrative of the legend of King Arthur, intended for her Majesty's Robing room, four have been completed, and the artist is now devoting his whole time to the completion of the remainder. Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., has been commissioned to prepare designs for a series of frescoes, to be executed in the Peers' Robing-room, not yet built. Mr. Ward, A.R.A., is commissioned to execute the historical pictures, in oils, for the Commons' Corridor; and Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A., those for the Peers' Corridor; and it is proposed to commission Mr Maclise, R.A., to paint in fresco, in the Painted Chamber, or Conference Hall, the subject of the "Marriage of Strongbow and Eva," adapted from the oil picture on the same subject, recently executed by the artist on his own account, and exhibited during the past season at the Royal Academy. It is noteworthy to add that, since the publication of their seventh Report, wherein they recommended illustrations from the works of six British poets—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, and Pope—for the Upper Waiting-hall, the Commissioners have determined upon extending the list of poets, so to be recorded, by two—viz., Scott and Byron; the death of Marmion being the subject selected from the works of the former, and the death of Lara those of the latter: the artists respectively being E. Armitage, and C. W. Cope, R.A.

With respect to money matters, the Commissioners state that the Treasury having since 1850 consented to propose to Parliament an annual expenditure of £4000 to defray the cost of works recommended by them, they have, since that period, continued to submit an annual estimate accordingly; but they delicately hint that "the limitation of the expenditure, as stated, may be regarded as a cause of delay in the prosecution of some of the works."

The Appendices comprise a letter on the employment of a solution of starch in fresco painting, by Mr. Dyce, R.A.; and some observations on "Silica and some of its Applications to the Arts," being the substance of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, in April last, by the Rev. J. Barlow, M.A. The latter promises to be a subject of considerable importance in the practice of art. The peculiar quality of silica, as displayed in objects in nature, as felspar, quartz, &c, and in the manufactured object, glass, is well understood. The common forms of insoluble glass are produced by the union of silica with more than one base; but it appears that, when combined with an alkaline base only, silica forms a sort of soluble glass, capable, when dissolved in water, of being applied as a varnish to walls, &c. This soluble glass may be produced in various ways—for instance, fifteen parts of fine sand thoroughly incorporated with eight parts of carbonate of soda, or with ten parts of carbonate of potass, and one of charcoal, being fused in a furnace, the result will be a silicated alkali, soluble in boiling water. Besides the more obvious application of this water-glass for protecting building-stones from decay—the success of which, by the way, does not appear as yet to have been completely established—is that in stereochrome painting, where it has been tried with remarkable and satisfactory results in Germany; the process being thus described:—

Clean, washed quartz sand is mixed with the smallest quantity of lime, which will enable the plasterer to place it on the wall. The surface is then taken off with an iron scraper, in order to remove the layer formed in contact with the atmosphere, the wall being still moist during this operation. The wall is then allowed to dry; after drying it is just in the state in which it could be rubbed off by the finger. The wall has now to be fixed, *i. e.*, moistened with water-glass. (An important point is not to use too much water-glass in moistening the wall.) This operation is usually performed with a brush. The wall must be left in such a condition as to be capable of receiving colours when afterwards applied. If, as frequently happens, the wall has been too strongly fixed, the surface has to be removed with pumice and to be fixed again. Being fixed in this manner the wall is left to dry. Before the painter begins, he moistens the part on which he purposes to work with distilled water, squirted on by a syringe. He then paints; if he wishes to repaint any part, he moistens again. As soon as the picture is finished, it is syringed over with water-glass. After the wall is dry, the syringing is continued as long as a wet sponge can remove any of the colour. An efflorescence of carbonate of soda sometimes appears on the picture during the first completion. This may be removed, either by syringing with water, or may be left to the action of the atmosphere.

Besides the very obvious advantage presented by this process, that it permits of retouching the surface, which is not the case with fresco, it appears that it afterwards protects the picture from damp, and other atmospheric influences so fatal to the last-named method. The Report, upon the authority of Mr. G. Bunsen, states the case of a picture painted according to the stereochromic process, which was suspended during twelve months in the open air, under the principal chimney of the new Museum at Berlin, "exposed to sunshine, mist, and rain," and which, nevertheless, "retained its full brilliancy of colour."

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—The celebrated Irish comedian, Mr. Hudson, having won fresh laurels in the New World, re-appeared among us on Monday, in the part of *Sir Patrick O'Plenipo*, in Kenny's lively drama of "The Irish Ambassador." This was one of the late Mr. Power's best characters; and it is highly to Mr. Hudson's credit that he suffers so little by comparison with his illustrious predecessor. We think that he has much improved as an actor since his departure—he is more vigorous and decided in his style; more easy and elegant in his attitudes; he certainly individualises the impersonation better, and hits off the Hibernian abstraction with more complete effect. The audience welcomed him, on his introduction, as an old friend whom they were glad to see again; and, on the fall of the curtain, recalled him to receive a renewed greeting. His success was complete.

ADELPHI.—The audience were exceedingly gratified on Monday by the re-appearance, after seventeen years' retirement, of Mr. Morris Barnett on the stage, in his old character of *Monsieur Jacques*. It was the first production of this piece at St. James's, other actors have gained celebrity by impersonating this admirably-pathetic character—Mr. Wigan among the number—but none have excelled his original representative. Others, however good, have always appeared to act the character; but Mr. Barnett is the man himself. The poor, aged Frenchman, true to his first love, and for twenty years expecting the recovery of a lost wife—suffering privation—yet cultivating his art of music—hoping against hope—buried in his dealings with others, yet verging on insanity in relation to those profound emotions around which gather the memories of a life; and finally destined to clasp in his at last blessed embrace his daughter for her mother. All these feelings and situations were not only imagined and elaborated by Mr. Barnett, but they were realised. The tears of the audience were the tribute they paid to the actor's truthfulness; and, on his recall before the curtain, he was further rewarded with plaudits that were universal. The house was crowded.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Henry Russell's Entertainment, with new songs, has proved very attractive at this theatre.

THREE AUSTRIAN FRIGATES IN THE THAMES.—The river-travelling public have recently had their curiosity somewhat excited by the presence of three foreign vessels of war in the Thames. They are the *Novarre* screw steam-frigate, thirty-six guns; the *Radetzky*, also a screw steam-frigate, carrying the same number of guns; and the *Elizabeth* paddle-wheel steamer. The *Novarre* has been lying off Greenhithe for the last month or so. She visited the Thames for the purpose of manning the other two vessels, the *Radetzky* and *Elizabeth*; both of which were built for the Austrian Government by Mr Wigram, of Blackwall. The *Radetzky* frigate was towed down to Greenhithe on Monday; the *Elizabeth* remains off Blackwall, with her pennant flying. The three are expected to sail in a few days.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. V.

MONTROSE AND DUNDEE.

SOME difficulty is always experienced in travelling, when we desire to see much, and have only a limited time at our disposal, more especially is this felt when we are altogether dependent on the whim or caprice of antagonistic railway directors, who, instead of playing pleasantly into each other's hands and making their arrangements so that harmony shall prevail and the least possible inconvenience be suffered by the travelling excursionist, seem to place every obstacle in the way of our progress. Unfortunately, this crying evil prevails everywhere—in England even more than in Scotland. The strong arm of the Legislature seems to be the only power likely to lay down rules and regulations calculated to meet the emergency of the case. Directors are but men, and self-interest overshadows their boasted patriotism. In suing for their Act of Parliament—which is intended to confer certain rights and privileges of an exclusive nature—the well-being of the public, the advantage of the public, the convenience of the public, form the strings on which an endless variety of tunes are played. Corporate profits and individual hoped-for gains are only whispered, never spoken aloud. But no sooner is the right obtained, than the general is absorbed by the particular, and the good of the public is lost in the anticipated gain of the individual.

Having an appointment in Perth, and desiring, if possible, to have a peep at Dundee, we called to our aid the mild-eyed waiter of the hotel, who very unceremoniously pronounced "Bradshaw" a person without reputation or character, in Scotland. The worthy person of that name, who had assumed the powers of an Autocrat, and presumed to regulate the destinies of all travellers by railway, had, in this part of the kingdom been proved a sham—had been deposed long ago, and the Regent "Murray" had usurped the power—had seized the sceptre, and jumped into the vacant throne; and was, from his very audacity, duly respected and obeyed by all his Scottish subjects. A benighted Southerner might occasionally exhibit his inferiority of intellect by consulting a "Bradshaw" north of the Tweed—no Northerner would be found so weak. So, of course, "Bradshaw" was ordered to stand aside and make room for the northern light, "Murray." It was soon settled that no difficulty whatever could be interposed, and that all the desires of our heart would be comfortably accomplished. In a few minutes we were on the platform of the new station, close to the harbour, and had barely time to note the excellent judgment manifested in bringing the sea traffic and the land traffic to link their hands in friendship, mutually supporting each other, when off we whistled. The whole coast is deeply indented by numerous small bays, worn out by the ceaseless action of the North Sea. Bathed in the soft light of the early morning, a slightly humid atmosphere prevailing, and scarcely a breath of air to ruffle the surface of the ocean, it seemed so mighty in its perfect quiet, as to suggest a doubt whether or not it were possible for even the tornado to disturb its repose. A few clouds to the north-east slightly dappled the otherwise glassy brightness of the water. Landward, the eye rested on a fairly-cultivated, but evidently unfruitful soil. The distant Grampians lifted their lofty heads above the clouds of intervening mist, and shone like burnished gold.

Before pulling up at Stonehaven, we had a short glimpse of Dunottar Castle, celebrated as the place where the Regalia of Scotland was long preserved. The spirited manner in which the siege of the thing signified; and certain it is that the good people of the north believed that the loss of their Regalia would be tantamount to the loss of their liberty, and they guarded it well accordingly. When, during the wars of the Commonwealth, there was danger of its being discovered and seized by the besieging army, the ready wit of the wife of the minister of the parish—who courageously secreted the Crown under her apron, while the servant carried the Sceptre in a bundle of flax—secured the prize, and thus released from danger the paraphernalia which they reverenced; and for many years it lay concealed under a slab near the pulpit in the parish church.

Stonehaven is snugly placed on the sea-shore, surrounded by high cliffs, and now looks the home of peace; but, when the wild winds of the winter rouse into fury the terrible sea, we can hardly conceive a place bleaker, lonelier, or less attractive. Here, as in several other places of this district, we find several burying-grounds unconnected with churches. Occasionally we observe a few heaps of loose stones, which the imagination might magnify, so as to make them appear to the mind's eye ruins of religious edifices. But they can hardly be so, for they generally appear close to the cliff, and without any appearance of there ever having existed near them a population likely to form a congregation.

The road and district continues without interest until we reach Montrose, where we are interested chiefly from the fact of its being the native place of Joseph Hume, that sturdy apostle of Liberal opinions, who—in season, and out of season—by a steady adherence to principle, has converted foes into friends, and made his name synonymous with independence and honesty, and given a character to the deliberations of the House of Commons. No place can be more prosaic and dull than Montrose appears, as seen from the railway. But for an old lady, who seemingly knows everybody, the tedious delay at the station would be very unbearable. There she is, with the weight of some seventy winters pressing on her shoulders, moving about with a briskness and lightness truly astonishing. A bundle of vegetables, a basket of fruits, and something in a red-and-white cotton handkerchief, are the objects of her solicitude. The guard is consulted, and given as many instructions as would regulate the landing of the combined forces on the shores of the Crimea. Her ticket is demanded; and, in the hurry and uncertainty of its whereabouts, she forgets her bundle, which falls heavily, with a crash, and the platform is swimming with the contents of a cherished bottle of whisky. Was it an anathema, or only a slight murmur of regret that fell from her pallid lips? We know not; but her spirit was gone, and she looked, for the rest of her journey, downcast and dejected.

The picturesque ruins of the Abbey of Arbroath, and the legend of the Bell Rock, give a poetical and historical interest to this thriving seaport; and, as we wind along the shore on our course towards Dundee, the opposite coast of Fife, with the learned city of St Andrews nestling quietly under its thin canopy of smoke, pierced by the few spires of colleges or churches, produces a charming effect. The naturally level ground, roughed by drifted sand, forms a fine area for the interesting and peculiarly Scottish game of golf. We chants and others from Dundee find here ample room to enjoy their favourite sport on the afternoon of every Saturday. Red-coat-and-black-collared, like lady-birds or twopenny postmen, they absolutely swarm along the links. "Grand game that, Sir; and a grand place to play it;" solemnly observed our hitherto-silent companion. "Fine thing the railway, Sir. Until it opened we had nae place to play on worth onything; and now, Sir, ye'll see here in an hour hundreds o' red coats." "Why do they wear red coats?" we inquired. "I'm no that sure; but ye see red is the Royal livery; and this, I can assure you, is a Royal game." On inquiry, we found that the game, though not unlike hockey, is different in the manner of playing it, and also in its results. Instead of contending forces each struggling to drive a ball to the opposite goal, the game of golf consists in playing a ball from near a hole of some five inches in diameter, up to, and into a similar hole some three or four hundred yards off; and he who can do this with the fewest strokes of the club—and the ball must be touched by the club only—wins the game. A golf club was established by Royal charter, at Blackheath, by James VI., to give amusement to his nobility, who, tired of the pleasures of Court routine, longed for their native hills, and still, during the sea on in London, Peers, Members of Parliament, and merchants of the metropolis, vigorously contend for the honours of their favourite game, which, whether as regards interest or exercise, they hold to be by no means inferior to cricket.

Having, as we believed, a bare hour to peep at the externals of Dundee, we ordered a cab, and drove to the various places of interest, which are not numerous. St. Andrew's church arch erected to welcome the Queen, tablet of the public spirit, if it says little for the taste, of the authorities. Triumphal arches, as a rule, are failures; and where, as in Paris, you drive round, and not under, the celebrated arch of Napoleon, the thing is simply absurd. The Dundee arch is not quite so bad, but it is altogether out of keeping where it now stands, and reminds us of the square stone structures intended for gate posts, standing in the middle of fields in Ireland, where neither fence nor gate appears in the neighbourhood; originally, they were doubtless attached to walls or hedges, but by laying field to field the fences have been removed, the huge stone work remaining as a monument of Irish idleness. Arrived at the station, we rushed into the office for our tickets, proving in our nature a striking contrast to the clerk, who amusingly dosed on a three-legged stool. To our annoyance, we found that the train which we were told started daily at one o'clock for Perth, did not start until near three o'clock on Saturdays. So, relying on the judgment of our wee waiter at Aberdeen, all our plans were overthrown, and we had to kick our heels in Dundee until the time when we were due at Perth; and booked by coach for Dunkeld. The telegraph was brought into requisition, and, judging from the difficulty in getting an officer to communicate our message, we concluded that the wires were not often tingled by any profitable work. However, we at last found one, and transferred our places from the three to the four o'clock coach.

Few roads in Scotland are equal to the short one from Dundee to Perth, along the Carse of Gowrie. The highly-cultivated and exceedingly productive soil, waving with enormous crops of every kind of grain almost ready for the sickle—the fine sweep of the noble Tay, as it winds its way to the ocean—the bold front of the precipitous Hill of Kinnoul—the rounded outlines of the distant mountains, make a picture not easily forgotten; while the many castles and country seats give interest and variety to the scene.

Arrived at Perth—where we had previously spent a day—we shouted for a cab, but no cab was there. There was an omnibus, but neither driver nor conductor was visible. The clock was striking four, and we were in despair. Half disposed to become our own Jehu, we hurried to the vehicle, opened the door, and there we found the driver and conductor stretched on the seats fast asleep. They were up in an instant, and a treble fare induced unwonted speed. "Yes-se, Sir, if we gang the regular way, we'll maist likely miss the coach, for time is up; but I'll drive round the litter way, and we'll maybe meet it by the North Inch Gate." And so it happened. Just as we emerged from the narrow street, we met the coach at full gallop, on its way to Dunkeld, and at least a quarter of a mile from the hotel where our luggage was waiting our arrival. A hasty explanation and a crown restored to equanimity the slightly-ruffled temper of our excellent coachman. We dashed to the hotel door, and in ten minutes were seated on the box seat and off on our way to the north. But before proceeding, we must take a glance at the fair city of Perth, which we must reserve for the next chapter of

A RAMBLER.

IRISH WATERING-PLACES.—YOUGHAL.

A MELETTUDE of tourists habitually visit the Irish shores, in quest of some of the less known but attractive summer haunts of the Sister Isles. They are found on every part of her shores, and all are more or less beautiful. From Port Stewart in the north to Youghal and Queenstown in the south, and from Howth and the aristocratic Kingstown in the east to the wild Atlantic-washed Kilkie in the west, the Irish Watering-places abound. Far behind, for the most part, our own marine resorts in luxurious accommodation, they excel us in the depth and purity of their waters; while their beaches, instead of having a surface of rough heavy shingle, stretch themselves away in firm smooth sands, unbroken for many miles.

Youghal is the second town in the west county of Cork—the Yorkshire of Ireland. It is situated at the embouchure of the river, commemorated in the "Faerie Queene" as

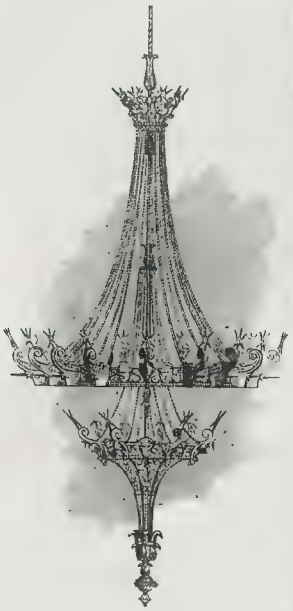
> Swift Awndiff, which of the English man,
> Is cal'de Blacke water;

the latter name being the English rendering of the original native appellation—i.e., *Avnkon*, river or water, and *dubh*, black. Its scenic attractions have led to the Blackwater being designated "the Irish Rhine." The town founded at its mouth is of remotest antiquity. It was called *Eo-chaille* (Anglicised into Youghal), or the Yew Wood, from its position at the base of a low range of hills, once clad with indigenous forests of yew trees. About a thousand years ago (in 853), a large fleet of Norwegians, commanded by Amlavus, Ivorus, and Sitricus, three brothers of the Royal line of Norway, landed in Ireland. Dublin was seized and fortified by Amlavus; Limerick fell to the share of Ivorus, and Sitricus built the city of Waterford. A detachment of the troops of the Waterford Viking intrenched themselves at Eo-chaille, on the Blackwater, where they built a fortress, and laid the foundations of a commercial sea-port. The "Annals of the Four Masters" record a great battle here, in 854, between the natives and the foreign intruders. In this year a victory was gained over the fleet of Eo chaille by the Deisi, and the fortress was destroyed. The Scandinavian Jarls were not, however, to be so easily dispossessed. A fine harbour and navigable river were too valuable prizes to be abandoned. Reinforcements of the Northmen poured in, and the native Deisi were, after a struggle, once more expelled. The town quickly grew into importance, and the highway it became famous among the ancient roads of Munster. In the division of territory, which succeeded the Anglo-Norman invasion of 1169, Youghal (or Okylle, as it was now written) was made the seaboundary of the properties granted on the Waterford side to Robert le Poer, and on the Cork side to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles de Cogan. From Fitz-Stephen the town passed into the hands of the Geraldines, who held it until the attainder and extinction of the house of Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth. Youghal was then granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose brief tenure of it has invested it with deep, romantic interest; and from him it was conveyed to the great Earl of Cork, who is now represented here by the Duke of Devonshire.

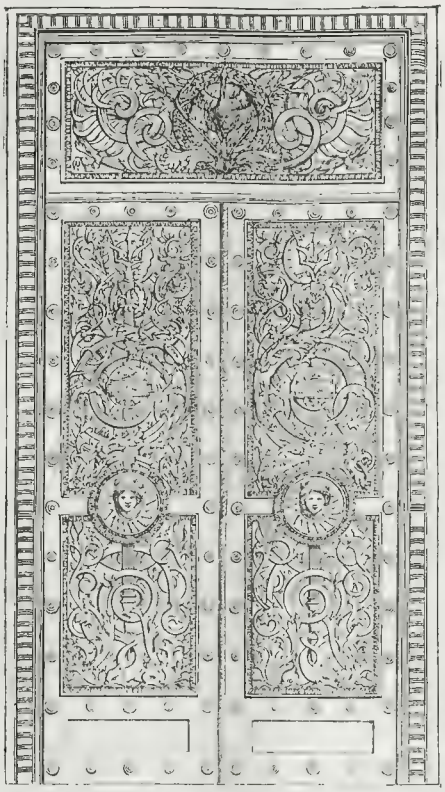
Youghal was first incorporated by King John, in 1209, and had charters, or letters of privileges, from many successive Monarchs. The religious houses founded here were numerous. A friary for Franciscans, being the first of the kind in Ireland, was erected at the south end of the town, in 1224, by Maurice Fitzgerald, son of Gerald, Baron Ophaley, and grandson of the Maurice Fitzgerald, who was FitzStephen's companion at the conquest of Waterford. At the Dissolution, the South Abbey was granted to George Isham, by letters patent, dated 16th June, 1597; and was subsequently purchased by the first Earl of Cork. A friary for Dominicans was founded, in 1268, by Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, called *na Appagh* (the Ape); and continued to flourish until 1581, when it was dissolved; and, with six gardens within the liberties of Youghal, the tithes excepted, was granted to William Walsh; from whom it passed to John Thickpenny, and from him to Sir Walter Raleigh. The Monastery of St. John the Evangelist, in the High-street, was founded about the middle of the fourteenth century, by another member of the Geraldine family; and, 27th December, 1464, "Our Lady's College of Youghal," was founded by Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, a great benefactor to the town. The latter establishment consisted of a Warden, eight fellows, and eight choristers, who had a common table and all other necessaries allowed them, with yearly stipends, amounting to £609 per annum, a very considerable sum in those days.

But the glory of Youghal is the noble Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, one of the finest structures of the kind in Ireland. It forms a Latin cross; and consists of a nave with aisle, north transept with aisle at west side, a south transept, and a choir or chancel. In the angle of the nave and north transept stands a massive square tower, sixty-three feet high. In the surrounding angles, at the south side, stood a chantry chapel, now removed; and at the west-end of the south aisle was a similar chapel, which also has perished. The prevailing style of the church is the Early English of the 13th century; but there are traces of a Norman edifice antecedent to the present building, and now incorporated with it. The tombs are numerous, and of great interest. The antiquary will find several stone coffin-lids, Norman and Early English sepulchral arches, altar-tombs, recumbent and kneeling effigies, and many interesting efforts of the sculptor's art belonging to our own times.

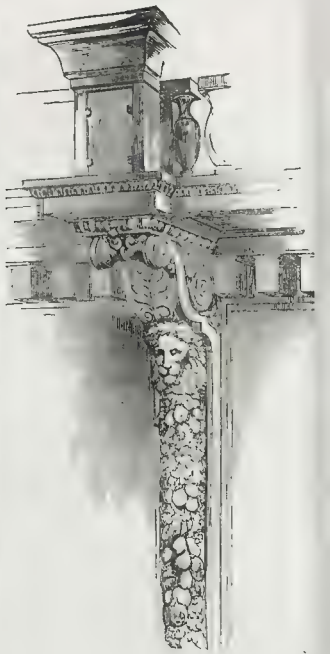
The population of Youghal, by the Census of 1851, was found to be 9211, and the number of houses 1260.



GASELIER IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.



BRASS GATES OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.



TRUSS SUPPORTING THE GALLERY, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

These Engravings will illustrate the artistic character of the leading details of this magnificent Hall.

First is the specimen of one of the elaborate brass Gaseliers, by Messenger, of Birmingham. They are suspended on each side, from the keystones of the arches, which are in the form of the prows of vessels. The jets of gas issue from the points of stars.

At the three entrances on each side of the Hall, are six pairs of massive brass doors, and frames glazed on the outside. Each pair of doors is about twelve feet eight inches high, by six feet four inches wide. The frames are very bold, of a reed form, with a rich leafage moulding, terminating against the marble jambs, with a bold ovolo moulding. The doors are hung to the frames with gun-metal joints, with steel centres; they are two and a half inches thick, but not of solid brass; they have a hollow core, with a covering of sheet brass; the core is compressed metal of one and a half square metal, which is put together in a form to prevent cracking. Each door has a disc in the centre, with a head of Mercury, surrounded by a glory. The panels above and below the disc, are extremely beautiful; the trident, forming a centre, around and about which a rich scroll ornament plays, intermixed with oak and laurel-leaves. The upper panel, or fanlight, is equally rich, the Liver, the symbol of Liverpool, forming the centre, around which is a wreath of oak; from the centre, below this, springs a handsome spiral ornament, blended with flat rush-leaves, oak, and laurel. The design of these doors is by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., and the execution has been well carried out by Messrs. Potter, of South Molton-street, London.

Besides these doors there is a screen of the same design, dividing the Assize Court from the Hall. Each pair of doors weigh 43 cwt. The total cost will be about £6000.

We engrave likewise one of the really chaste trusses which support the galleries. They are of stone, very elaborately carved. The pendants from the lion's head are not alike—some having a long cluster of oak leaves, kept together by crossed bands; others having fruit and flowers, as represented above.

IRISH WATERING-PLACES.—YOUGHAL, COUNTY CORK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—NEW HOUSES IN THE BROAD SANCTUARY.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

THIS picturesque pile of houses has been erected in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, under the provision of certain Acts for the improvement of Westminster, and in consequence of the clearing away of several small and mean streets which, till within the last few years, encumbered the space westward of the Abbey. The Act which provided for their clearance also required that the houses to be built on the improved site should be in such a style as to suit a position in close proximity to the Abbey. The erection is paid for out of the funds obtained for the compulsory sale of other property required for the improvements of Westminster. The architect is Mr. G. G. Scott, R.S.A.

The mass of building consists of eight houses, one of which forms the Gate Tower to Dean's-yard. The houses are, in every way, suited to the convenience and requirements of modern residence, and possess a very considerable amount of accommodation. One of the aims of the architect, indeed, has been to show how perfectly consistent the style is with every requirement of the present day. Had they not been in such close contact with the Abbey, he would, probably, have ventured upon rather a more free treatment of the style, and a less rigid adherence to ancient character; though he has not scrupled to introduce some novelties where convenience seemed to demand them.

The bold Gatehouse in the centre gives the whole at first sight somewhat of the appearance of a public building; but the architect has attempted to obviate this by endeavouring to make the subdivision into individual houses as evident as possible; and by giving considerable variety of feature to the different parts. The houses on the west side of the Gateway are, as will be seen, altogether different in appearance from those on the other side. This has been objected to, but was deemed by the architect almost essential to taking off the appearance of the whole forming a single building rather than a group of houses. The corner oriel commanding a view down four streets, is a novelty in English street-architecture.

THE NEW STRAWBERRY, "SIR HARRY."

THE NEW STRAWBERRY, "SIR HARRY."

(From a Correspondent.)

I AM induced to send you these remarks on the origin, propogation, and cultivation of the Strawberry, in compliance with the numerous applications I have had to do so, in consequence of the success of my new seedling Strawberry, "Sir Harry," which has made its own way without any effort on my part, other than exhibiting it this season.

The Strawberry (*Fragaria*) is indigenous to Britain; and in its wild state is chiefly found in woods and on shrubby banks: it is very small in size. It grows also in great abundance in the mountains of Norway.

Till within the last thirty years, but little attention was paid to the cultivation of the Strawberry, and there were not above five or six sorts known. The largest of these was the Hautboy, so called from being originally found in the *haut bois*, or woods, of Bohemia. By crossing, change of climate and situation, there are now many hundreds of sorts; for, they can be multiplied infinitely by skilful inoculation of the varieties. Till lately, Keen's seedling ranked first as an early Strawberry, both for bearing and flavour; and Myatt's British Queen, as a later crop. To the cultivation of these two sorts, I have, for many years (as an amateur grower) bestowed much care and attention; and with such success as always to take the first prize at our local exhibitions. Of course, I have grown many other sorts; but on testing their qualities I have at once removed them from my garden.

My mode of cultivation is to fix on a place of ground entirely free from shade. About the beginning of July, I commence preparing it by manuring thoroughly; and, if the soil be light, I add some marl, as most Strawberries thrive in a stiff loamy soil, for the latter tends to throw them into bearing instead of leaf. When the ground is dug, and the plants are ready, tread it well where they are to be planted; choose runners with short roots; indeed, those that have scarcely tasted the soil are preferable, as they more readily shoot into the ground. There will be nothing afterwards to check their progress, though care should be taken to plant them a little below the surface, pressing the soil firmly to the roots: still the heart must not be covered with earth; and if the weather be not rainy, they will require water. The second, third, and fourth runners, or even runners from either of them, will bear equal to the first runner.

The great object is early planting, so as to get your plants well and deeply rooted before frost sets in; otherwise, the frost by raising the soil, would raise the plants with it; then comes the thaw, when the soil sinks and leaves the plants more than freshly transplanted, nay, almost out of the ground. Again, by early planting you obtain the finest and largest fruit the first year, and the greatest crop the second. Then directly root up your plants, and on no account keep them for a third year; indeed, for quality alone, an annual cultivation is the best.

It rarely happens in a prolific sort, by this early mode of cultivation, that two plants out of 100 miss fruiting; but, should they fail doing so the first year, the finer their fruit will be the next; though, some persons entertain the absurd idea they are barren, and throw them away as worthless. To strengthen the young plants, they should be deprived of all their autumnal runners as they make their appearance, for they necessarily weaken the parent.

Strawberry-beds should always be kept entirely free from weeds, and the roots as distinct as when first planted out; but April is the best time for removing the old leaves and refuse; for, if cleared earlier in the spring, a severe frost, such as sometimes occurs in March, cuts off the tender shooting leaves, which otherwise would be sheltered and protected in the autumn. Having taken a sufficient number of runners for your new plantations, clear the old roots of all that remain. When the beds are cleared in the spring, some rotten manure should be put over the surface; from which great advantage will arise, as the rains will wash the goodness of the manure to the fibrous roots; or, you may give some weak liquid manure. Guano will be found to be, perhaps, best; but this must be used sparingly: few persons apply it with a sufficiently light hand.

Strawberry-beds must never be dug or forked amongst; for by doing so you destroy a number of fibrous roots, which the plant requires to mature fine fruit; under which the soil is so loosened that in the fruiting season the hot sun more easily penetrates to the roots (which require to be kept cool), to the great injury of the fruit. When the fruit commences setting, and until the first berries begin to change colour slightly, you may apply to the roots any quantity of water—perhaps, the more the better; but when that change takes place, the beds cannot be kept too dry. If this be not attended to the flavour of the fruit will be impaired. One great object in giving plenty of water is, that in dry weather land will crack, and such roots of the plants as cross the opening are broken, or so much stained and injured as to be of little or no service afterwards; whereas, the watering will prevent this dividing of the ground. When the berry is about half grown commence putting some loose straw between the plants in the row, and then spread some clean wheat straw between the rows, about an inch thick, or you may take the cleanest of stable litter, well shaken, for both purposes. This will prevent your fruit from being damaged by the grit and soil which would be washed up with heavy rains; it will also keep the ground cool, and tend to ensure cleanliness, neatness, and order, without which a good article loses half its value. If the strawing be delayed till the berry is getting ripe, you may chance to bruise it; and a ripe Strawberry bruised, or handled, never recovers its beauty: it is, perhaps, the most perishable and tender of all ripe fruits.

The methods practised by many persons of putting the mowings of their grass plots round their plants should be avoided, as decidedly bad, for it is better to have the fruit damaged by grit than spoiled by mould. Even the name of the plant suggests the use of the straw. The proper distance for planting the best and larger sorts is two feet each way.

Frogs and toads should be encouraged; they seek the beds for shade, and subsist upon snails, blackbats, and other insects that so frequently disfigure and destroy the finest fruit. If a Strawberry grower will observe a frog or toad gape (without doing so himself) he will be convinced at once, by the formation of the reptile's mouth, that it was not

"THE WHITTINGTON STONE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

formed by nature to injure or feed on fruit; for more harmless and useful creatures do not exist in a garden.

I finish with this advice to all growers of Strawberries: get rid of old prejudices in planting and growing, and time, produce, and flavour will show the widely superior advantage of the above method of cultivation, though I do not pledge myself that any one, even by following my plans, will produce a fruit that will equal the "Sir Harry."

I am, &c.,
RICHARD UNDERHILL.

Sept., 1854. Sir HARRY'S-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

THE WHITYNGTON STONE.

ALTHOUGH the inquiring spirit of the present age has shorn of its reality the nursery history of Sir Richard Whityngton, the most memorable name in the annals of the city of London, it is gratifying to find that some thirsters still exists for the renewed discovery and revival of the records of the eventful history of the "thrice Lord Mayor." This was, surely, a proper case for the Whittington Club, who, by the way, possess a memorial picture of the poor apprentice listening to Bow bells: it was painted a few years since, and generously presented by the founder of the Club, one of whose sons sat to the artist for Whittington.

"The Whityngton Stone" stood upon the west side of the road, at Upper Holloway, near the sub-station, on each side of the Hgate, upon the spot where Whityngton is traditionally stated to have sat ruminating on his hard fortune, when he heard the prophetic peal of Bow bells, sounding

Turn again, Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London.

Within the present year the stone has been removed: its disappearance naturally raised the ire of an industrious correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, who, in the Number for April 29, 1854, writes to the Editor:

"It is well that there is a *N. and Q.* for the purpose of the removal and disappearance of noted objects and relics of antiquity, as one after another disappears before the destroying hand of Time, and more ruthless and relentless spirit of enterprise. I have to ask you, on the present occasion, to record the removal of the Whittington Stone from Highgate Hill. I discovered it as I strolled up the Hill a few days since. I was informed that it was removed about a fortnight since, and a public-house is now being built where it stood." It was soon ascertained that the Stone had been taken to a mason's yard, for the purpose of repairation.

The inquiry produced from another correspondent of *Notes and Queries* an interesting proof that the above Stone is, at least, the *third* of the Stones which have successively stood upon the spot long since the days of Whittington. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1829, in a paper by an antiquary, well versed in the history of the northern suburbs, it is shown that, in all probability, the site in question was once occupied by a wayside cross, bel-ging to the formerly adjacent house and chapel of St. Anthony, founding of 1772 represents a small obelisk standing upon a square base, and surmounted by an apparently iron cross. The Stone popularly regarde' as the original was removed in 1795, by the Surveyor of the Roads. Having been broken, or as another account states, sawn in two, the halves were placed as curbstones against the posts on each side of Queen's-Head-lane, in the Lower-street —(Nelson's "History of Islington," 1811, p. 102; *Gent. Mag.*, Sept. and Oct., 1824, pp. 206, 290; Lewis's "History of Islington," 1841, p. 266.) A portion of this Stone is said to form the threshold of the present Queen's Head tavern.

Shortly after the removal of this supposed "original," a new memorial was erected, with the inscription, "Whittington's Stone." This was, for some cause, removed by the orders of the Churchwardens of Islington (in which parish the site is included), in May, 1821. In his second edition, 1828, Nelson says:—"The present Stone was set up in 1821, by the trustees of the parish ways. This l-te Stone removed last spring. Nearly upon the same spot the parish authorities of Islington have just erected the plain Stone here engraved; on one of the faces of which have been chiselled the following data:

Whityngton Stone. Sir R. Whityngton, thrice Lord Mayor of London. 1397, Richard II. 1406, Henry IV. 1419, Henry V. Sheriff, 1395.

IT MAY reasonably be questioned if this Stone will gratify the archæological taste of those persons who first recorded the disappearance of the memorial; but it is, in some degree, satisfactory to have obtained this renewed record of one of London's greatest worthies.

MINING SCHOOLS IN CORNWALL.—An important public meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of mining schools for the county of Cornwall, was held last week in the Town Council Hall, at Truro: Mr. T. J. A. Robartes, M.P., presided. The subscriptions were reported to amount to £1682.

KING'S LYNN ELECTION.—Mr. J. H. Gurney was elected member for this borough on Saturday, in the room of the late Lord Jocelyn. There was no opposition.

THE monster concert *al fresco* in the Thiergarten, at Berlin, has brought in at least 16,000 thalers to the funds for the relief of the sufferers in Silesia. The Prince of Prussia has subscribed 1000, various private individuals have subscribed 800 and 1000 thalers. The Fire and Life Assurance Office has made a donation of 10,000 thalers. The provinces of Silesia, however, contains 3,000,000 of inhabitants, and though not all are ruined, there are not many who are not materially damaged by the floods.

RAILWAY CAPITAL AND LOANS.—From a Parliamentary paper recently printed, it appears that the total capital and loans which the various railway companies of the United Kingdom were authorised by Acts of Parliament to raise up to the 31st of December last amounted to no less than £366,769,789 18s. Of this, £276,369,932 17s. 4d. was by capital, and £90,399,789 17s. 8d. by loan. The total amount actually raised by the various companies up to the 31st of December last was £278,324,516 5s. 9d.; of which £65,072,988 12s. 11d. was by loan, and £208,251,557 13s. 10d. by share capital. Of this last, £164,724,177 18s. 10d. neither received nor was entitled to receive preferential dividend or interest. The railway companies still retained power at the end of 1853 to raise £31,289,840 17s., either by existing powers or by loans. The total length of railway open for traffic at the end of 1853 was 7636 miles 45½ chains, of which 5697 miles 22¾ chains were as double lines, and 1639 miles 22¾ chains as single lines; 886 miles 60 chains of single constructed at that time; and 4079 miles 49¾ chains had been author.sed, but had not been commenced.

AN HEIR TO AUSTRIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* has learned from Munich that the Duchess MAX will accompany the Empress Elizabeth, her daughter, from Ischl to Vienna, where she will remain "until an expected happy event has taken place."

A PARTY, consisting of 108 women and 118 children, belonging to the 68th and other regiments now at the seat of war in the East arrived at Chatham on Saturday; and Major Smith, barrack-master, provided them with accomodation in St. Mary's Barracks, where they will remain until they can be forwarded to their respective homes. They are to be sent home by the Paymaster of invalids at the public expense.

RAILWAY TUNNEL ACCIDENT.—Owing to a slip in the Bramhope tunnel of the North Leeds Railway on Tuesday afternoon, operations took place about midway in the tunnel, by which a number of persons were seriously injured. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—Sir Benjamin Hall has taken a step in the right direction. He has invited every qualified practitioner in the United Kingdom to send in an accurate report of every case of cholera with which he has to deal. Every circumstance is to be noted—the condition of the atmosphere, the nature of the drinking water, the progress, and termination of the disease. The returns, thus collected, will be examined by a Medical Council, consisting of thirteen of the most eminent scientific men in the metropolis; and it is hoped that we may thus obtain some general results on a subject which has hitherto baffled medical science.

QUARTER DAY.—A change in the official quarter day has been decided by the Lords of the Treasury, who, by a minute dated the 2nd of August last, have directed that "the payment of salaries which has hitherto been made for the quarters ending the 5th of January, 5th of April, 5th of July, and 10th of October in each year, should hereafter be made for the quarters ending the 20th of June, 20th of September, 31st of December, and 31st of March." This change has already taken place in the Post-office, and is to be carried into effect in the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments not later than the 31st of March next, on which day their Lordships propose to alter the terminations of the quarters for the financial year.

BOLDRE CHURCH, HANTS.—A committee has just been formed for the purpose of restoring the ancient Church of St. John, at Boldre, as near as may be to its original design. It is supposed to have been built in the beginning of the twelfth century. The first record of its existence is to be found in the document mentioned in Domesday book, which gave it as a prebend to Christchurch Priory, eleven miles from Boldre. It is a large, irregular pile, built at different periods. Some of the pillars are composed of black marble, now hidden by many coats of whitewash. The prevailing style of architecture is Norman. The church stands on an eminence, surrounded by lofty and ancient elms. In this beautifully sequestered spot rest the earthly remains of Gilpin, the Vicar of Boldre, whose labours in the parish extended over a period of thirty years. Few literary strangers visit the neighbouring town of Lymington without making a pilgrimage to the tomb of Gilpin, the knowledge of whose piety, character, and works, have extended far beyond the local boundaries of the parish and diocese in which he lived, in which he so earnestly laboured, and in which he died. The cost of rebuilding the chancel and the proposed restorations (now absolutely necessary), will be £800, towards which the committee solicit subscriptions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money business doing in the Consol Market this week has been very variously given, prices have had an upward tendency. On the arrival of news to the effect that the Allied Army had landed in the Crimea, the Three per Cents advanced to 86½ ⅜; but sellers having come forward, a reaction has subsequently taken place. It cannot be denied that the present value of Consols is very low, considering the peculiary sacrifices we are making on account of the war with Russia; yet we have the best possible reasons for believing that the expenses have as yet been well met, and that a fresh loan will not be necessary for some time. Certain it is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will keep out of the market for a loan as long as possible, in order that the value of the Funded Debt may be maintained and that he is in a position to meet the payment of the hal. yearly dividends with very little aid on the part of the Bank.

There has been a good demand for money by the large commercial houses. The rates of discount have varied from 4½ to 5 per cent, for first class acceptances. The imports of bullion, since we last wrote, have been nearly £1,000 000 sterling. Several parcels of gold from Australia have been disposed of at the Bank; but we learn that the demand on Continental account has been limited. The same parcels have changed hands for France. The addition to our metallic stock is not likely, therefore, to be large. The shipments have exceeded £120,000 to the Continent, and £137,000 to India, China, &c. The last advices from China shew that the export of silver from this country is proving very profitable. There are now about £2,000 000 in gold on passage from Australia. In that amount is included 400,000 sovereigns, which were shipped from this country in the early part of 1852.

The last accounts of the Bank of France shew a further increase in the supply of gold of 1,192,306 francs, and the stock nearly £20,000,000 sterling. The discount accommodation has fallen off, but the Treasury balance has increased.

On Monday the Consol Market was flat, and prices showed a tendency to decline. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 86¼ ⅜, and for Time, 86¼ ⅝. India Bonds realised 8s.; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. Exchequer Bonds were firm. The business done on Tuesday was trifling, owing to an increased supply of money stock. The Three per Cents were 86¼ ⅜ ¼; and for the Account, 85¾ ⅛. Annuities of Thirty Years, expiring in 1885, 14¾. Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 99¾. Exchequer Bills were firm, at 6s. to 9s. prem. There was a moderate business doing on Wednesday, and prices were tolerably firm. The Three per Cents realised 86¼ ⅜ for Money; and 86¼ up to 86 for the account. Bank Stock for Account, 212½ to 214; Long Annuities, 1859, 14 9-16; India Bonds, 7s.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 1858 were 99¾ ⅞. Exchequer Bills were done at 6s. to 9s. India Bonds, 7s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 1858, 99¾ ⅞.

On the whole, the Foreign House has been tolerably firm; but without leading to much speculative business. Brazilian Five per Cents have sold at 101¾; Ditto, for the Account 102½; Chilian Three per Cents, 75; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88¾; Spanish Three per Cents, New Deferred, 18¾; Ditto, Three per Cents Passive, 4; Turkish Scrip, 3¾ premium, ex new. Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 63¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 95; Mexican Three per Cents, for the Account, 24½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 42; Russian Five and-a-Half per Cents, 89¾. The second Instalment of 15 per cent on the first issue of £2,000,000 of the Turkish Loan has fallen due this week. The future value of this security will, as a matter of course, greatly depend upon the nature of our progress in the Crimea. A successful blow at Sebastopol will most likely be followed by a rapid advance in the premium, especially as the Security is almost generally looked upon as a good and profitable investment.

It is stated that the gold lately received from California contains a much larger proportion of silver than that from Australia.

There has been only a limited business doing in Joint Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have been well supported. Australasia have marked 84¾; London and Country, 24¾; Oriental, 43; Union of Australia, 68. Miscellaneous Securities have undergone very little alteration:—Berlin Waterworks, 3; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 110¾; Crystal Palace, 2¾; Electric Telegraph, 17¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4; Phœnix Gas, 3¾; Hungerford Bridge, 12 ·. Waterloo, 4¾; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 8¾; Ditto, New of £7, 7s; Vauxhall, 2¼; East and West India Docks, 121; London, 109. Canal Shares have been dull:—Ashton Canal realised 1; Birmingham and Liverpool, 94½; Coventry, 209; Derby, 80; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 68; Loughborough, 57¾; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110, Regents, 16; Rochdale, 60; Trent and Mersey, 227½; Warwick and Birmingham, 93; Warwick and Birmingham, 27½; Worcestsr and Birmingham, 32. East London Waterworks, New, have realised 2¾ prem.; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, New, 15 Annuities, 97; New Annuities of Lowing 2082), 55; Southwark and Vauxhall, 83¾; West Middlesex, 100; Ditto, New, 15. Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares have been tolerably firm:—British Provincial, 14; Hamilton, 15; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 83¾ ex div. and new; Ratcliffe, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 36½; Ditto New, 6¾. Insurance Companies' Shares have been in moderate request:—Alliance Argus, 22; City of London, 24½; Clerical, Medical, and General Life, 20¾ ex div.; County, 125; Crown, 18; General, 6¾; Globe, 127¾; Guardian, 25; Imperial Fire, 115; Imperial Life, 48; Law Life, 28½; Law, London, 29¾; Pelican, 46; Phœnix, 183; Rock Life, 7¾; Sun Fire, 208; United Kingdom, 43 ex div.

The Railway Share Market has been very flat. In the general quotations, however, no material change has taken place. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY Stocks.—Aberdeen, 21¾; Chester and Holyhead, 15; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 43; Eastern Counties, 12, East Lancashire, 76¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 72¾; Great Northern, 88¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 48; Great Western, 72¾; Lancashire and Yorkhire, 73¾ ex div.; London and Brighton, 104¾; London and North-Western, 103¾; Ditto, 4½ shares, 1¼; London and South Western, 84; Manchester Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26; Midland, 71¾; North British, 33¾; North Eastern, Berwick, 69¾; Ditto, Extension, 14¾; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 9¾; Ditto, Leeds, 15; Ditto, York, 29¾; Scottish Midland, 83, South-Eastern, 88¾ ex div.; South Wales, 33¾.

LINES LEASED AND FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 141; London, Thbury, and Southend, 11¾; Lowestoft, 89½; Northern and Eastern, 68¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonia, 99; Great Northern Five per Cents, 114, Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent prem, 106; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; London and Brighton Five per Cent, 115; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New A Shares, 11¾; North British, 106¾; North Eastern, Berwick, Four per Cent, 97¾; South Eastern, 2½ ex div.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7¼; Eastern of France, 8½; Ditto, New, 16; Great Luxembourg, 2¼; Paris and Lyons, 3¾; Royal Swedish, 1¾.

Mining Shares have been very dull, and almost nominal in price.

Friday Evening.

The Consol Market opened steadily to-day, at 86¼ ⅜ for Money, and 86 for Account. The business doing having been trifling, the price has since given way to 86¼ ⅜. India Bonds realised 8s. Exchequer Bills, 6s. and Exchequer Bills, 9s. 6s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have continued dull.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, has been very limited. The supply from the interior has been small. The few samples on the stands met a fair demand; and, in some instances, prices were the turn higher than on Monday; but the business doing was by no means extensive. We had a moderate inquiry for foreign wheat, at full quotations. The imports are only 9450 quarters. Floating cargoes of grain continue very inactive. Barley moved off steadily, and late rates were well supported. The malt trade was dull, on former terms. Oats—the show of which was small—sold steadily, and prices had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour were steady. The top price of flour was 55s. per 280 lb.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1730; barley, 260; malt, 1110; oats, 470; flour, 730. Irish: oats, 520. Foreign: wheat, 9450; barley, 970; oats, 3150; flour, 600 sacks 580 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 57s. to 70s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s. to 56s.; ditto, white, 57s. to 70s.; rye, 36s.; barley, 32s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, —s. to —s.; malting, ditto, 35s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s to 70s.; brown ditto, 57s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 70s.; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 23s.; Limerick, 21s. to 23s.; Galway, 21s. to 23s.; maple, 35s. to 40s.; white, 41s. to 43s.; boilers, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 55s.; Suffolk, Essex and Yorkshire, 45s. to 48s. per 280 lbs.

Seeds.—Winter tares and rapeseed have been in fair request, at a slight improvement in the quotations. In other articles little has been doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s. to —s.; Baltic, crushing, 56s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s. to 56s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, —s. to —s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, —s. to —s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per bushel. Rapeseed, English, 36l. to 37l. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 5s. ditto, foreign, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per thousand. Rape cake, 6l. to 6l. 5s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 50s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, —s. to —s.; ditto, red, —s. to —s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d. of household; and 7d. to 8d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s. 3d.; barley, 32s. 2d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 36s. 10d.; beans, 34s. 10d.; peas, 36s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 39s. 5d.; beans 37s. 0d.; peas, 38s. 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Quantities of Grain sold last week.—Wheat 70,137; barley, 3986; oats, 743·, rye, 637; beans 613 peas, 626 quarters.

Flour.—There has been rather more business doing in our market this week, and several large speculative purchases of common sound corngoe, have been made at 19½d. per lb.

Sugar.—The transactions in this article have been by no means extensive. In prices we have no alteration to notice. Barbadoes has sold at from 31s. to 39s.; and Mauritius, 36s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. Benared goods have been quoted at 47s. 6d. for brown lumps, and 43s. to 48s. for grocery. Floating cargoes of foreign sugar have realised full quotations.

Coffee.—Our market has a firm appearance, and good ord. native has readily produced 43s. per cwt.

Rice.—A good business is doing in all kinds, at fully the late advance in the quotations.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in fair request, and late rates are fairly supported. We have a good inquiry for fine qu alities. Friesland, 86s. is selling at 100s. to 104s. per cwt. English butter supports last week's currency. Bacon is dull, and is. lower. Waterford, 72s. to 73s. per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are dull.

Tallow. This article is very dull, and lower, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 63s. for new. To-day's tallow, 62s. net cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil is heavy, at 32s. 3d. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, and has realised 39s. per cwt. Other oils show a steady inquiry. Turpentine is dull, at 40s. for British, and 41s. for Archangel.

Spirits.—Rum is very firm, at 3s. to 3s. 6d. for proof Leewards; and 1s 11d to 1s. 11½d. for East India. The brandy market is lifeless. Cognac Vieux—Parcels of 1840 are worth 10s 9d to 10s. 10d.; other, 10s. 6d to 10s. per gallon. British-made spirit is steady. In Geneva very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; clover, £3 5s. to £5; and straw, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per load.

Wool.—English wools move off steadily, at extreme rates. In English and foreign qual ies very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and in excellent condition. A good business is doing in them at from 70s. to 90s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market continues firm for all kinds of hops, and the late advance in the quotations is well supported. Duty, 450,000 to 456 000. New hops are selling at from £18 to £36 per cwt. The imports continue on a very moderate scale, the gross amount of to 1853 being 1,000 bales. Sussex, 145 from Aylesford, 125 from Canterbury, and 120 from New York. Mid and East Kent pockets, 1 s.s, £13 12s. to £18 6s.; Weald of Kent, £13 6s. to £15 15s.; Sussex, £13 0s. to £16 5s.; Farnham, £4 4s. to £6 6s.

Cheese (Friday).—Pushing, 32s. 6d.; Mammoth, 34s.; Kelloe 32s.; South Hartlepool, 32s.; South Durham, 30s.; Stewart, 32s. 6d.; Sherwood, 32s. 6d. per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The show of beasts here on-day was very moderate, and such out of condition. Scarcely a single new prime breeds on offer, and the trade steady, at full prices. However, the beef realised about as last week. We were also fully supplied with sheep. On the whole the mutton trade ruled firm, and, in some instances, 2d. per 8lbs. higher than on Monday. Calves—the supply of which was small—sold steadily, at an improvement in value of 2d. per 8lbs. Pigs were dull, but not cheaper. Hitch cows, with their small calf, were selling at £4 to £19 each.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals: Coarse and inf.-rior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 21s. to 28s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 27s. each. Total supply: beasts, 3,040; cows, 132; sheep, 19,000; calves, 397; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was rather more firmness in the demand, as follows:—

Beef, 3s. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d to 4s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. BRAGG, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, lime merchant. W. DUNDAS, Cabridge-place, Westbourne-park-road, Paddington, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.

E. HEATH, Bridge-house-place Newington-causeway, leather mercer.—J. CLARKE, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, and Upper Clapton, dealer in china, glass, and earthenware.—ELIZA MANT AGEN, Victoria-terrace, Kensington, baker.—H. J STUCKART, Jermyn-street, St James's, bookseller.—W. CROLE, Bond lane City, Essex Bridge, merchant.—W. ROLLASON, jun., tin-plate worker.—C. DOODY, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, hatter.—T. GILDATE, Barnsley, Yorkshire, confectioner.—J. MCALES, Glasgow, coal agent.—G. HUSH, Glasgow, warehouseman.—J. B. BARCLAY, Glasgow, plumber

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT 22.

9th Dragoon Guards: Lieut J. Healey to be Captain

3rd Light Dragoons: Capt. H. A. Gurry to be Major

Lieut. W. W. Ricketts to be Lieutenant.

11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Reginald H. Wood to be Lieutenant; H. C. De Lisle to be Cornet.

12th Foot: Lieut. J. W. J. G ford to be Lieutenant.

19th Foot: Lieut. and Capt. C. Hogge to be Major.

23rd Foot: Assist.-Surgs. H. F. Sylvester, M.B., and H. H. Raymond to be Assistant-Surgeons

31st: Lieut. Fanshawe to be Adjutant.

41st: Ensign W. McC. Lambert to be Lieutenant. R. E. Maude to be Ensign.

49th: Lieut. G. F. Dallas to be Captain; Ensign R. Coote to be Lieutenant

54th: Lieut. R. Ridge to be Captain; Ensign R. Bell to be Lieutenant; A. W. Turner to be Ensign

60th Rifles: Surg. A. Johnston, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon

63rd: Lieut. the Hon. A. Bury to be Captain, Ensign H. Wood to be Lieutenant; H. C. De Lisle to be Cornet and to be Ensign

Lieut. Ensign F. W. Lambton to be Lieutenant.

Lieut. A. Wilford to be Ensign.

76th: Ensigns G. A. Harrison, D. H. M'Ilwraith, and J. Hall to be Lieutenants

77th: Assist.-Surg. R. W. Keele to be Assistant-Surgeon.

97th: Sergeant-Major W. Denman to be Ensign

2nd West India Regiment: Ensign A. Carlisle to be Lieutenant.

Provisional 2nd or Militia Regiment: Ensign G. M. Jones to be Lieutenant

Provisional 3rd or Militia Battalion: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class J. H. Sinclair to be Surgeon, vice Seymour; J. R. Reading to be Assistant-Surgeon

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon W. Parry and J. Newton to be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class; W. C. Maclean, M.D., G. H. W. Ray, and M. J. Griffin, to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons

PAY-OFFICE.—Captain J. M. Adye to be Major in the Army; Brevet Captain D. Bayley to have the rank of Captain in the Army, whilst recruiting for the East India Company's Service at Delhi.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

M. NEVILLE, Liverpool, Merchants'-buildings, Cornhill. G EDWARDS, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer *al fresco*.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ANDERS, late of Bisbop's Stortford, confectioner and wine-merchant, but now of Paddington-terrace, now-road.—J. WHITEHEAD, Leicester, woolstapler.—E. B. HRAY, Coventry, grocer. J SMART, Saffron Walden, cabinet-maker.—J. HOLDEN, Liverpool, shipowner.—P. KEEBLE, Sheffield, builder.—W. WEST, London terrace Hackney-road, Hoxton-square.—M. A. BLUNDELL, Liverpool, commission-agent.—J. WHITEHEAD, Cornwall, gas-maker and leather-merchant.—C. HICKMAN, High-road, Knightsbridge, licensed victualler.—J. HARWARD, Blackburn, Lancashire, tailor and draper.—J. GORDON, Liverpool, shipowner.—J. LEVERSEDGE, shipowner.—T. ROSE, Manchester, ironmonger.—W. WALKER, Manchester, builder.—J. GAWLEY, Stone-in-Dale Byerne Bampton Middleton, Lancashire.—E. CLEGG, Crawford-street, near Rochdale, Lancashire, blacksmith.—W. CLARKE, Gloucester, licensed victualler.

BIRTHS.

In Dublin, on the 12th inst., the Lady of James Douglas Willan, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General of the Forces, a son.

On the 17th inst., at The Cottage, Holford, Somerset, the wife of J. T. Tooke, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Farmhill-park, Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of John Dutton Hunt, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Malahide Castle, the Lady T. de Malahide, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Westbourne-park Villas, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Milne, M.A., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at South-wick-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of Sir S. D. Scott, Bart., of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Marston Rectory the Hon Mrs. R. Boyle, of a son.

On the 15th inst. at Ivy-house, Kent, the wife of the Rev. R. De Burgh, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Kenmnach, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Chittenden, of Hadfield, Herts, of a daughter.

On the 15 h inst. at Trabolgan, county Cork, the wife of E. B. Roche, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Chapel-street, Lady Templemore, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Grosvenor-street, the lady of S. Smirke, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst. at Victoria-square, Leamington, the wife of Capt. Evans, Esq., K.C.S. F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter

On the 14th inst., at Marnow House, Lady Fanny Bowyer-Smyth, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Park-place Cottage, Maida-hill West, the lady of Colonel St John, of the Bombay Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at All Souls's, Langham-place, Major G. A. H Fellowes, Madras army, to Jane Sarah, eldest daughter of the late H. C. Rudge, of Ross, Gloucestershire, and Bennet's-park.

On the 14th inst., at Alvington Church, Captain S. B Gordon H.M. 43th Regiment, eldest son of Hugh Gordon, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Wollcombe, Rector of Stowford, Devon

On the 19th inst., at Bellingham, the Rev. J. Batten, Rector of Ryme, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Henrietta, only surv.ving child of the late T Woodward, Esq., of Bellingham.

On the 19th inst., at St James's Paddington, J. B. Tokor, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., of the Oaks, Otford, Kent, to Anna, only child of the late Rev. J. De Burgh, of Dingestow, county of Cork.

On the 14th inst. at St. David's, Exeter, Charles, the eldest son of Sir C Barry, R.A., to Sarah Rosamond, daughter of F. Maw, Esq., of Baxter

On the 14th inst., at Dublin, Lieut. Purdy, R. Engineers, Lieut. in the Bombay Artillery, to Mary, daughter of W. Anderson, K.C.H., to Frances Mary, only surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wood, secretary to the Bombay Government.

On the 16th inst., at Thorganton Priory Church, Notts, the Rev. H. S. Anders, Rector of Newton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, to Georgiana Sheridan, only daughter of J. Parkinson, Esq., of Lyndhurst, Notts.

On the 19th inst., at Thatcham Church, Berks, by the Rev. H. Vowry White, Mr. Joseph Fidler, of Noxford Farm, to Bess, daughter of Mr. George Fidler, late of Malham Farm.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Varna, Bey, Lieut.-Col the Hon. R. Boyle, M.P., Coldstream Guards, second surviving son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

On the 13th inst., at Norland terrace, Notting hill, deeply regretted, Mary Anne, relict of the late Thomas Lee, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 78.

On the 17th inst., at Gloucester-terrace Hyde-park, Mrs. H. S. Duncan, daughter of the late Rev. J. Dowdeswell, Rector of Dumbleton, Gloucestershire.

On the 9th ult., in Camp, at Kolhelle, near Varna, G. K. Pitcairn, M.D., Staff Surgeon, 1st Battalion 3rd or Buffs Regiment.

On the 14th inst., at Dungeon Cottage

On the 12th inst., at Guernsey, Colonel G. B. Fraser, Commander Royal Artillery, in the Channel Islands.

On the 14th inst., at Granton, the Hon Mrs. Morey Stirling, widow of the late W. Morey Stirling, Esq., of Abercairny and Ardoch Perthshire

On the 14th inst., at Bangeen, Ireland, infantson of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Campbell, 97th Foolhors

On the 15th inst., Colonel J. Newbery, Hereford-street in his 81st year.

At the Rectory-house, Southhiet, the Rev. G. K. Murray, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Rochester

On the 16th inst., at the Government House, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Lady Boswell, wife of Sir G. Boswell, K.C.B., aged 58.

On the 12th ult., at his residence, in the Vatican, Rome, of cholera, Chevalier C Pistrucci, one of the Sculptors to the Vatican Museum, and oldest surviving son of B. Pistrucci, Esq., her Majesty's Chief Medallist, and late of the Royal Mint, aged 44.

On the 14th inst., at Stapleton Rectory, Shropshire, the Hon. and Rev R. B Feilder

On the 18th inst., at Edinburgh, Isabel widow of the late D. Stewart, Esq., of the Priory, North Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of the late General Kerr.

On the 16th inst. the Rev. S. F. Page, Incumbent of St. Paul's Preston, Lancashire, aged 56.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, and during the Week.—1st Time of the SPANISH DANCERS. Mr. HUDSON, the Irish Comedian, will appear in the Irish Ambassador and the Irish Lion, on Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday; and in Her to Good Luck and Honey Moon, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mrs. SEYMOUR, will open on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, with an Original Drama, in five acts, by Messrs. T. Taylor and Charles Reade, entitled the KING'S RIVAL. Principal characters by Messrs. Head, Stewart, Sydney, and Gordon Vandenhoff; Miss Glyn, Miss Gray, and Mrs. Seymour. To be followed by a new Farce, by Charles Sallee, Esq., entitled MY FRIEND IN BLUE. Doors to be opened at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight. Places may be secured at the Box-office from Eleven till Five.

OPEN DAILY the TURKISH EXHIBITION, from 11 till 10. Read the "Handbook to the Exhibition."—Vide "The Times," of August, 1854.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Italian ballet, Queen of Spain—Repertoire—the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Sutherland—the Sultan—Grey Town—the Baroness of Rowe, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baronet, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

GRAND MILITARY GALLERY will OPEN ON MONDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, at the Great Hall of the Exhibition of the Society of Water Colour Paintings, No. 52, Pall Mall. Military Chiefs of the Army of the East, comprising Raglan, Paelis in the Crimea, Omar Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud, Schamyl, mounted on an Arabian charger, &c. Specimens of the Military Uniforms of the English, French, Turkish, Russian, Austrian, Spanish Italian, Belgian, Dutch, and Turkish troops. Open daily from Eleven in the Morning till Ten in the evening. Entrance, One Shilling.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the late Pacha of Egypt, has been added to the collection. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform in the Gardens on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at four o'clock, for the last time this season.—Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days the charge at the doors for admission is 1s.
It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 2s.
Tickets, including conveyance from London-bridge and admission to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Railway Station and the several agencies in London.
Season Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £4 4s. each; without conveyance by the way £3 3s. (the usual discount allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus).
By order.
August

TEN THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—Send Stamped Envelope to G. BUTTS, Coventry.

WALMER, Kent.—Mr. WILKINS, residing at Bedford Cottage, half a mile from the Beach, RECEIVES LITTLE BOYS, from seven to twelve years of age, to PREPARE for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Terms, 70 to 100 guineas.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY, 78, Newgate-street.—At the Institution the Art of Taking Portraits and Landscapes may be learned in one Lesson, and the necessary apparatus purchased for £5. No charge is made for the instruction.

BOOKS.—Twenty per Cent Discount OFF ALL BOOKS, for ready money, at CHARLES HAMBLEN'S, Bookseller, Shaftesbury House, 31 Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, PUZZLES, DISSECTED MAPS, &c.—The largest Selection in London is at the old-established Juvenile Book Depôt of C. and T. ILLMAN and PALMER (late Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street, City.

USE BARLOW'S MARKING-INK, for Writing on Linen with a common pen, without preparation, the best ever made. Sold in bottles, 1s. each, by J. BARLOW, 11, King William-street, Mansion-house. Only try it.

NO VENT-PEG REQUIRED for BARLOW'S STOPHON TAP.—By all means see the action explained. Engravings and a full description free.—JAMES BARLOW, 14, King William street, Mansion-house.

ASHLEY'S HOTEL (for Families and Gentlemen), Renfrute-street, Covent-garden—cheerfully situated near the public offices and places of amusement. The rooms are clean, airy, and quiet; and the charges exceedingly moderate. Breakfast, 1s. 3d.; with meat or eggs, 1s. 9d.; plain dinner, 2s.; private sitting-room, 2s.; attendance, per day, 1s. (A Ladies and Family Coffee.)

THE IN-STATU-QUO CHESS-BOARD supplies a want felt by all Chess-players, being so contrived that the game may be postponed, and the board folded up and placed in its case without the Chessmen being disturbed. For playing by correspondence, and for sea or railway use, it is invaluable. Price, with men complete, 20s.; in leather rock-case, 35s. 6d.—JAQUES, Patentee, Hatton-garden.

POTICHOMANIE; or, the Art of Decorating Glass to give it the appearance of Painted Porcelain. The great success obtained in France by Potichomanie has been equally so that Messrs A. MARION and CO. are desirous of having it confirmed by the public of the English; this, why will find in this conjunction an source of very interesting amusement. In a few hours a simple glass vessel is transformed into a Chinese, Sevres, or Dresden vase. PAPETERIE PARISIENNE, 125, Regent street. Assortment of Patterns and all the necessary articles. An Instruction Book, 6d., Postage-free.

THE BEST MAPS of the CRIMEA can be procured at STANFORD'S GEOGRAPHICAL WAREHOUSE, 6, Charing-cross, or will be forwarded per post for 66 stamps; viz., the SOUTHERN PORTION, chiefly from Survey made by order of the Russian Government, by JOHN CROWDY, Esq., 1s.; in sheets, 6s.; mounted in case, 12s. The CRIMEA, by John Arrowsmith, one sheet, price 5s.; case, 2s. JOHNSTON'S MAP of the CRIMEA, sheet, price 1s.; case, 2s. 6d.
London: EDWARD STANFORD, Agent for Ordnance Maps and Admiralty Charts, 6, Charing-cross.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY. The CASPIATO, or FOLDING BONNET, a new invention, for which J. and E. SMITH have her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience and elegance. It is formed of a lace frame-work, thus dispensing with a corset-box. It is plain, or trimmed in the highest fashion. Prices moderate. Also every kind of Mourning. In the best Paris taste. Light Bonnets, with flowers, at 10s. 6d.; Gipsy Bonnets, with flowers, at 7s. 6d.: Mourning Bonnets, at 10s 6d., at J. and E. Smiths' Show Room, 151, Regent-street, opposite Sackville-street, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prepared for Medicinal Use in the Loffoden Isles, Norway, and sold in the last of chemical analysis. The most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, and all SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Approved of and recommended by BERZELIUS, LIEBIG, WOHLER, JONATHAN PEREIRA FERGUSON, and numerous other distinguished scientific medical men; prescribed by the most eminent medical men, and supplied to the leading hospitals of Europe—effecting a cure, or alleviating symptoms, much more rapidly than any other kind.
Extract from the "LANCET," July 29, 1854.
"After a careful examination of the different kinds of Cod-liver Oil, Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which examination scarcely any volatile fat by acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon the strengthening the efficacy of Cod-liver Oil, no doubt, partly exposes. some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the absence of its proportion and character to its formation through charcoal. In the preference of the Light Brown over the Pale Oil we fully agree."
"We have carefully tested a specimen of the Light Brown Cod-liver Oil, prepared for medical use under the direction of Dr. De Jongh, and obtained from the wholesale agents, Messrs. Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iod ne at the elements of bile.
Sold in capsulated retail, in bottles labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature by
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London.
Sole Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom and the British Possessions at the following prices
IMPERIAL MEASURE.—Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.
*** Four half-pint bottles forwarded, CARRIAGE PAID, to any part of England, on receipt of a remittance of ten shillings.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide, Landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships	Commander.	Tons	Destination.	To Sail.
Caroline ...	J. Carlyle ...	1200	Port Phillip	September
Thomas Cathcart	... ...	1800	Sydney ...	...

These A 1 ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigration Agents, &c. Apply to WM. BARNETT and Co., 35, Philpot-lane, London.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—Those celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston, and are all first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders Agent in Australia from 21 upwards, and forwarded. Apply Agent in Australia from 21 upwards, and forwarded. Apply to John Gilbert and Co., Great St. Helens, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cook-street, Liverpool.

THE WEST INDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS, which leave England on the 8th and 17th of each month, now proceed DIRECT from SOUTHAMPTON to ST THOMAS, and thence to COLON, or ASPINWALL, vid Carthagena.
Mails, Passengers, and Parcels for HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, and TAMPICO, will be carried on the 25th instant and 1st and those TAMPICO, will be carried on the 25th instant and 1st and those of every month.
For all other places comprised in the Company's West India Scheme of Routes, including Carthagena, Colon (Aspinwall), and Grey Town, Island of Nicaragua, the Mails, Passengers, and Parcels will be conveyed by the Steamers both Mails Passengers and Parcels will be conveyed by the Steamers both of the 8th and 17th of each month.
Particulars as to Rate of Fares, Freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, in London and Southampton, to whom all communications for publication are desired to be received at the office.
Return Tickets issued, available for six months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money.
Apply for Passage, Freight to and from Barbadoes, Demerara, Grenada, Trinidad, Jamaica, Honduras, Nassau, Carthagena, Colon (Aspinwall), and Grey Town (Nicaragua) and Havana (Commercial only) from Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Havana.
Particulars as to cargo to 4, Moorgate-street, Bankers, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the cargo department at Southampton, Freight being prepaid.
R. CHAPPELL, Secretary.
Mr. Moorgate-street, London.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
CONTRACTS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS, on Mortgage, to a limited extent, at Four-and-a-Half per Cent, for Three, Four, or Five Years. Five-and-a-Quarter per Cent for Five or Seven Years. The interest to be paid half-yearly in January and July, by coupon, at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.
Railway London. Offers of Loans to be addressed to
J. K. MOWATT, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, King's-cross Station, London, July 10, 1854.

NURSERY for INFANTS, 7, Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square.—Established March, 1853, for the reception of the children of poor married women who are compelled from home during the day. The poor most gratefully acknowledge the benefit they receive from this Institution, and give abundant encouragement to those who may be kindly disposed to contribute in aid of its funds. Donations and Annual Subscriptions thankfully received by the Rev. John Oliver, Chaplain to King's College Hospital.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The office of PROFESSOR of DRAWING being now VACANT, the Council are ready to receive APPLICATIONS from Gentlemen who may wish to offer themselves as Candidates for the Appointment. For full information, apply to
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SCHOOL of MEDICINE.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1854, with an Address and the Distribution of Prizes, at Eight o'clock p.m.
The Hospital will receive upwards of 800 in patients. The annual number of Out-patients exceeds 11,000. More than 900 cases in the Midwifery Department were attended during the past year.
Fees for eighteen months' Medical, and three years' Surgical Practice, £80.
Fee for attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Surgical Surgeons and Apothecaries Company, £78. This sum may be paid by instalments of £30 at the beginning of the First Session, and £24 at the beginning of the Second Session, and £24 at the beginning of the Third Session.
For further information apply to Mr. De Morgan, Treasurer to the School, at the Hospital, daily, from One to Two o'clock; to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Medical Officer; or to Mr. Rhodius, Secretary to the Hospital.

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE. Assuring Windows, Mirrors, &c., against Breakage. Security to Employers. Guarantee to Clerks and others. The TIMES ASSURANCE COMPANIES require Agents at once.—Apply to the Manager, 32, Lodgate-hill, London.

Established 1838
VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 15, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.
At the recent Division of Profits the Assets were valued at ... £176,861
The Liabilities at 144,376
Leaving a Surplus for division of ... £31,485
The Bonus in many Bonuses on the Annual averaged 55 per cent on the amount of Premiums paid by them.
The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.
Loans continue to be made to Assurers on undoubted Personal or other Security.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George I. Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London. March 24, 1854.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on liberal terms.
The Annual Accounts and the liabilities of Partnership, and payment of their claims is guaranteed by a large invested capital-stock. They enjoy all the real advantages of modern practice, with the stability of no office safely constituted under Royal Charter and special Acts of Parliament, and have had the experience of nearly a century and a half.
Tables of the Premiums, and of the Bonus declared in the Life Department, may be had on application.
JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. This is to give Notice, that the PROFITS of the Fire Assurance Branch of the Company, appropriated to the Assured at the last Quinquennial Meeting, will be in course of PAYMENT from the Head Office, at the Office, No. 1, Bartholomew-lane, London, on and after the 25th instant, and at the various Agencies throughout the Kingdom, on and after the 2nd October next. The Assurers entitled to participate are those whose Policies were in force on the 25th day of March (on which day the Profits were declared), and whose Property had been Assured with the Company for five years or upwards. Parties applying to participate are particularly requested to bring their Policies with them to the Office, or the last receipt for the Premium.
F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary
Bartholomew-lane, 15th September, 1854.
*** The Receipts for the Premiums due at Michaelmas are ready for delivery at the Office in town, and at the several Country Agencies

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1797.
DIRECTORS
President—Anthony Hudson, Esq., Banker.
Vice-Presidents—Right Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, D.C.L.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich
Edward Steward, Esq.
Thomas Blackburn, Esq., R.N.
T. Brereton, Esq.
Robert John Harvey Harvey, Esq.
Henry S. Patteson, Esq
John Wright, Esq.
Henry Browne, Esq.
C. C. Hanson, Esq.
Secretary—Sir Samuel Brandreth
London Agent—Charles John Robyns, Esq.
It is provided by the Deed of Settlement, that the insured shall be free from all responsibility, and to guarantee the engagements of the Office, a fund of £500,000 has been subscribed by a numerous and opulent proprietary, which fund has been further increased by the accumulation of an additional reserve, after annually paying to the Assured, by way of Bonus, Fifty per Cent on the Profits were declared), and whose Property had been Assured with the Company for five years or upwards. Parties applying to participate are particularly requested to bring their Policies with them to the Office, or the last receipt for the Premium.
Fire Premiums are received by the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, and by the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, and by the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, and

BULGARIAN CHILDREN.

BALTSCHIK BAY, Black Sea,
July 24th, 1854.

IT will be in the recollection of the public that towards the end of March the Russians had crossed the Danube at several points, and that the Cossacks had pushed on as far as Kustendjeh and Trajan's Wall. The Turks retreated, and, as usual, the rascally straggling Bashi-bozouks committed every atrocity—harmless against the enemy, but terrible against their friends. The approach of friend and foe drove most of the poor terrified inhabitants of Kustendjeh out of their town; and those who remained in the vain hope of preserving some of their property were cruelly maltreated by these savages. On the 29th of March H.M.S. *Firebrand* visited the place, and took on board several of the poor wounded townspeople, most of whom were ultimately landed at Baltschik. Among the number were two poor little wounded children, found in a boat on the beach. Their father, mother, and uncle had been shot, and the two little brothers had been each badly wounded with slugs in their left arms—the elder (about four years old) while clinging to his mother and the infant, either while in her arms, or when vainly endeavouring to suck her breast after death.

The savages had held the muzzles of the pistols so close to the poor children's arms as to scorch them. The late gallant and deeply-deplored Captain Hyde Parker at once and gladly took charge of them—there being no known relation anywhere. The young one was supported by the milk of a goat which was specially procured. The elder one was long dangerously ill; but, owing to the unremitting care and attention of Dr. O'Hagan and Mr. M'Sorley, has now recovered, but has for ever lost the use of his left arm. The little fellows are great pets with all the ship's company, but are specially looked after by the sailor-boy George Silcock (see sketch), who makes a first-rate nursery-maid. The elder boy at first spoke Bulgarian, but has now lost it, and speaks English only. When asked his name, he says, "Johnny Firebrand." Where do you come from?—"Kustendjeh near Trajan's Wall." Who was Trajan?—"A respectable greengrocer of the City of London—a most responsible party." With such playful nonsense do these kindly sailors while away many a tedious hour at sea. Johnny Firebrand is sketched in his little Jack-Tar dress. Georgy Firebrand, his little brother, is not yet old enough for such distinction. I have indicated the scar made by the slugs on his left arm. When the whole, including the goat, were sent on shore at Sinope for an airing, after six weeks' confinement on board the ship, they attracted very great attention among the poor native Greek and Turkish women, who had so recently experienced all the horrors of war. They made a small collection (fifty piastres) for the children; and one woman even wished to adopt them. When found, each of them wore a small silver cross suspended round his neck and under his shirt. They are in perfect health at present, and will be sent to England whenever a good opportunity occurs.

It was in contemplation to get up a public (as well as a fleet) subscription for these poor children; but the brother of the lamented Captain Parker and a very exalted person have undertaken the entire charge of the children. Happening to be on a visit to the fleet, I undertook to make the accompanying Sketch of them, with a view of aiding them; but now there is no necessity for such a step. Still the deep regret universally felt for the premature death of this gallant officer, and the interest about all Eastern matters, may make this interesting.

Yours, &c., R. TROOPING, late Capt. 53rd Regt.

BULGARIAN CHILDREN, WOUNDED AT KUSTENDJEH.

BALTSCHIK AND KAVARNA.

THE town of Baltschik, of which we gave a View on the 19th ult., from a sketch taken by Lieutenant O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, will be connected in history with the Crimea expedition, as the place of rendezvous for the Allied fleets. According to one report, the whole of the French and Turkish fleets were riding at anchor at Kavarna, in the neighbourhood of Baltschik, on the 3rd inst., and the English fleet was hourly looked for. This must have been a misstatement, however, as a letter from Varna, of the 4th September, speaks of the Turkish fleet as having sailed from thence on the 3rd. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Baltschik of the 3rd, containing some interesting details relative to the expedition. The correspondent of that journal writes:—"We shall put to sea to-morrow, or after to-morrow most probably. Each fleet will advance in two columns, the French to the south of the English, and the Turks in the rear. We shall arrive on the coast in four lines, and cast anchor within 400 yards of the shore. The lines will only be separated from each other by two cables' length. The first French line will consist of 14 ships ready for action; the second, of 13 frigates or steamers; the third, of 8 vessels; and the fourth, of 6, and next to the transports of the Ottoman squadron. The united fleets will reckon 30 sail of the line—15 French, 12 English, and 5 Turkish. The ships, frigates, and transports, with troops on board, will be towed by steamers. The *Vengeance* and *Retribution* are cruising off Sebastopol. Marshal de St. Arnaud arrived on the 2nd at Baltschik from Varna in the *Berthollet*, and immediately repaired on board the *Ville de Paris*. The embarkation of the troops at Varna took place in the best possible order and with extraordinary celerity. The aspect of the roads was truly beautiful in the evening on the 1st. It was a Friday, and a holyday kept by the Mussulmans. Their squadron was illuminated. Lights were placed at the top of every mast. The night was magnificent. The white cliffs, which line the roads, presented by moonlight the appearance of gigantic ramparts, and all the ships fired salutes. Everybody is happy and proud of participating in so momentous an enterprise."

THE AUSTRIANS ENTERING BUCHAREST.—Everything on and about the soldiers was clean and neat, as if they were just issuing from garrison instead of being at the close of a two months' march. Their white coats were stainless, their shakos apparently not in the least the worse for the wear; their arms, belts, and accoutrements brilliant as on a field-day at Vienna, the artillery horses were fresh looking and sleek, and the baggage-waggons and harness in perfect order. The Chaussé was in a state of great commotion—crowds of people on foot were hurrying along the walks at each side of the main avenue; Wallach officers were galloping joyously to the scene of action, as gaudy and as haughty as if they were heroes of a hundred fights; white dresses and gay bonnets were glancing in the sunlight amongst the trees; peasants in the background looked on in wonder, hat in hand, and head bent; and every minute bursts of Austrian music came wafted on the breeze from the plain outside; Turkish Cossacks flew hither and thither, *ventre à terre*, as if the fate of empires depended on their speed; and now and then an Austrian dragoon rode towards the town in good steady German trot. On reaching the further end of the Chaussé, I found large masses of troops in the open ground at each side of the road, filing off to the left to give themselves room to deploy, an operation which was somewhat impeded by the great sense of several ditches, which once formed the boundary of vineyards. This occupied nearly an hour, the bands all the while playing the finest airs, and generals and aides-de-camp flying about apparently in a state of frantic excitement. At last they all got formed in three lines, the cavalry and artillery in the rear. I then found there were twelve battalions of 900 men each, two batteries of field artillery, and a regiment of light cavalry. Two of these battalions were Italian, one Croat, two Hungarian, and the rest *omnium gatherum mixtum compositum* from all the provinces of the Empire. I remarked, first, that the men were small; secondly, that they were well dressed, well equipped, and very clean; thirdly, that the line they formed was crooked and indented, and in this respect contrasted strangely with the magnificent accuracy of English troops on similar occasions; fourthly, that the light cavalry are mounted on capital little horses, remarkable for their speed and endurance, so a great friend of Austria informed me on the ground, that when the riders ran away in the wars of Napoleon, the French could never catch them in the pursuit.—*Letter from Bucharest.*

THE RUSSIAN STYLE OF FORTIFICATION.—The belief that the fortifications of Sebastopol are merely cased with granite, and not solid, is very general; but this notion appears to be founded on the supposition that, in a country of corruption among the agents of the Government, like Russia, that the State may have been cheated at Sebastopol in corroboration of this, a distinguished Polish General relates the following circumstance:—During the war in Circassia, a reinforcement was sent off to a spot where a new and important fortress was said to have been erected and the guns for arming it were to be taken by the expedition. When the General in command arrived he pitched his camp, and had huts constructed for the winter quarters. Sickness broke out in the camp from the want of good shelter, and he reported the fact to the Government. The Minister of War sent word that he was to lodge the men in the barracks. "What barracks?" said the General to the officer who brought the despatch. "The barracks of the fortress" replied the officer. "Use your eyes," said the General, "there are no barracks, and there is no fortress." And none indeed were to be seen. The money for building the fortress had been regularly drawn for, but not a stone had been laid.

KAVARNA BAY, AND TOWN OF BALTSCHIK.

HER MAJESTY'S DESPATCH GUN-BOATS.

LYNX. BEAGLE. ARROW VIPER

HER MAJESTY'S DESPATCH GUN-BOATS, "LYNX," "BEAGLE," "ARROW," AND "VIPER"

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 19th of August we gave a lengthened account of these vessels, accompanied with a view of the *Wrangler* gun-boat, now on her way to join the Baltic fleet. We this week engrave portraits of four more of the completed vessels—*Arrow*, *Beagle*, *Lynx*, and *Viper*. The first three have left England for the Black Sea; the *Viper* will be ready in a few days, and the remaining vessel of this class, the *Snake*, is now having her engines put in, at Messrs. Penn's, of Deptford. The boats composing this little fleet may be looked upon as by far the most perfect and effective class of vessels ever furnished for the purposes for which they are intended.

These boats have been built jointly by the eminent firms of Messrs Green and Messrs Mare, of Blackwall; and in their construction the builders have most conscientiously carried out the excellent designs furnished by the Admiralty. The greatest attention has been paid to ventilation, and, both in appearance and speed, they have exceeded the fullest anticipations—the *Beagle* (built by Messrs. Mare, with machinery by Humphreys) having attained, in her passage round to Devonport, a speed of upwards of fourteen knots per hour; and the long and effective range of the new Lancaster oval guns with which they are armed has been proved by the performances of the *Arrow*, at the Isle of Wight; where a shell, weighing 100 lb, was fired a distance of 5000 yards.

The dimensions, power, and armament of these vessels are as follows:—Length, 145 feet, beam, 26 feet, 160 horse power, armament, two Lancaster oval guns (10 feet long, and weighing 95 cwt each), throwing shells of 100 lb, and four 12 pounder howitzers.

The six light draught high pressure gun-boats are also in a forward state, and will be dispatched to the Baltic in the ensuing spring.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

THE Aland Islands are now left to their own resources; and the inhabitants, after vainly entreating for a garrison, or even a few ships to protect them, seem inclined to emigrate to Sweden, being under the perhaps well grounded impression, that, during the winter, they will be visited by a Russian body of troops across the ice, and marched off to Siberia, as a recompense for the sympathy they showed for the French and English, or, at least, for their apathy in not resisting their landing. The Swedish papers state the campaign is not yet finished; that there is something in the wind; and we may yet hear of an important stroke before the fleets are finally withdrawn for the season, which is not to take place till the middle of October. The *Aftonbladet* asserts that Sveaborg is threatened with an attack on the land side, and that Ramno and Nystad, small towns on the coast of Finland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, have been totally burned down. It appears to be pretty certain that a landing has been effected at Ulricasborg, situated on the southern extremity of the promontory on which Helsingfors stands, and that the Allies erected batteries there, attacked and destroyed a large division of Russian gun-boats, and set fire to the town. It says further that the inhabitants of the district of Ulcaborg have received, from the Russian Government, "notice to quit"—i.e. to hold themselves in readiness to remove, with all their goods and chattels, into the interior of the country at a moment's warning.

The *Vulture* left the British fleet at Ledsund on the 13th, and arrived at Dantzic on the 17th. The new fortifications at Bomarsund were being destroyed by the engineers. The fleet was remarkably healthy. The *Royal George* is ordered home.

According to the advices of the 6th, received by the *Presse* from St Petersburg, the inhabitants of that capital were much surprised that the Russian fleet had not attempted to make a diversion in favour of Bomarsund. The fall of that fortress has caused great depression, as even the non-military part of the nation is well aware that the Aland Islands formed a link in the chain of fortifications by means of which the Baltic was to have been made as much a *mare clausum* as the Black Sea. The plan seems to have been, that after the fortifications of Bomarsund were completed, a second Russian fleet was to have been formed, and at the first suitable opportunity the island of Gothland taken from Sweden, and that of Bornholm from Denmark.

The fortifications at Bomarsund are indebted for their erection to a plan formed by the present Emperor when Grand Duke. He proposed to himself to place an impregnable fortress so as to command the narrowest strait in the Aland archipelago that admits of navigation at all by vessels of any size. Bomar signifies a bolt or bar. It was not till after the works were completed, according to the original plan, that their faultiness was discovered; inasmuch as they were easily assailable from the land side, and commanded by the neighbouring heights. At the time of the capture by the Allies, an additional barrack was found in process of erection, the foundation of two other fortifications was laid, as well as for a fourth tower, the walls of which were already run up to about three feet above the level of the ground. The extreme assiduity with which the three first buildings had been carried on up to the last moment was evidenced by the mason having left his chisel and mallet, and the bricklayer his trowel, at the place they had been working; the footsteps of the labourers were

still fresh on the surface of the ground. The keystone of a bomb-proof granite vault was found half sunk into its bed; and on one pile of bricks a bricklayer's labourer had left his wallet, with a lump of black bread and his colleague's bottle in it.

Her Majesty's cruisers having towed the French ships and British transports, with the troops on board, on their way back to France out of the Baltic, returned to their cruising ground immediately In the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, a number of Dutch vessels sought to enter the blockaded ports; they were, however, speedily intercepted: and her Majesty's ship *Archer* sent one, the *Minerva*, into Memel: she is laden with hollands cheese, and miscellaneous produce, and, with her cargo, will be sent home to England for condemnation

The following appears in the *Moniteur*:— "The *Austerlitz* screw steam-ship, of 500 horse power, commanded by Captain Laurencin, and which is at anchor at Warkholme, near Stockholm, was honoured on the 2nd inst. by a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden, accompanied by the Minister of the Marine and two admirals. His Royal Highness, after a minute inspection, offered his congratulations to Captain Laurencin, on the beauty of his ship and the excellent bearing of his crew. He then invited Captain Laurencin to the Castle of Haga, where the Royal family is at present residing—an invitation which he readily accepted. On the 6th the Ministers of France, England, Spain, and Portugal visited the *Austerlitz*."

FAILURE OF THE HARVEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE the grain crops in these islands are ascertained to be most abundant in the yield and most excellent in quality, the American newspapers received by the last packet, speak very despondingly of the Harvest in the United States. The intimate and extensive commercial relations between the two countries, render a calamity in the one a disaster in the other; for so closely is the connection between them now established, that, in reference to trade, the interests of both are almost identical. The declared value of our exports to the United States and California, in 1852, amounted to £16,184,897, and in 1853 they swelled to the enormous sum of £23,508,427—being nearly one quarter of our total exports, which reached the high figure of £98,933,781. This, alone, proves that the prosperity of England is the prosperity of the United States, measured in the power of purchasing and selling, into which all trade resolves itself. Under these views, as affecting international trade for the ensuing year, we propose to string together the substance of the several reports received from America—not as alarmists, but because it is wise to know the truth, that we may prepare for contingencies.

From Maine we learn that the drought still continues very severely, although the extreme heat of the weather had abated. The accounts from New Hampshire state that few drier seasons have been experienced. The streams are very low, the corn begins to roll, while other kinds of vegetation indicate that they cannot long hold out. It is feared the potato crop will be entirely ruined. From Vermont, a writer says, under date 19th August, "during the last week we travelled through most of the towns of Orange county, and found the same testimonials of suffering by the drought in every place we visited. Large fields are already grey with barrenness, and no traces of vegetable life are to be seen Corn-fields have been suffering greatly the last ten days; and some fields that appeared promising two weeks before are already pronounced worthless, except for fodder." The indications are now that there will not be a bushel to spare from the State this year. In Northern Rhode Island, and the neighbouring towns of Massachusetts, the drought is more severe. No rain of any consequence had fallen for four weeks, and the corn was "filling out" The mills propelled by water-power were only running half time From all parts of Maryland and Virginia similar accounts come of the unprecedented drought. In the district of Columbia the crop will be a total failure; and, in some of the lower parts of the streams, the cattle were suffering from the want of good pasture. The *Richmond Inquirer* states:—" We learn from persons recently from Wythe and Grayson county, Virginia, that in many parts of that and the adjoining counties, the entire growing corn crop has been nearly destroyed by drought; so much so, that many of the farmers are beginning to talk of buying corn for their own use the ensuing year. Fields that have heretofore yielded, in a good season, thousands of bushels, will not yield this season hundreds." The *Hillsborough News*, one of the Ohio newspapers, reports that the drought has there continued for two months, and that there will not be one fourth of an average crop for that county; and considers that there will be a similar deficiency in the Wabash Valley, the great corn region of Indiana. However, the *Northwestern Argus*, of Putnam county, in Ohio, considers that the wheat will be there an average crop. From Green county, the *Bedford Standard* affirms that the crop is "scalded," and at the best will not make half a crop. The *Spirit of the West*, published at Columbus, calculates the yield at not more than a third of an average. The *Rockville Republican*, published in Park county, quoting the opinion of the farmers, while it speaks favourably of oats and hay, pronounces the corn crop as so much burnt up that no fall of rain can now produce more than half a crop, that; there had been only two slight showers in six weeks. The *Marshall Ilinonan* says:—" The corn crop of this county may be regarded as a total failure. In some fields the stalks look as though a firebrand would set the whole mass in a blaze; while in many others they are so small as to be valueless for fodder." The *Chicago Democratic Press* makes the following remarks:—" From all that we can learn through private correspondence, verbal communications, and our exchanges, we think the we may safely say that in three-fourths of Illinois, nearly all Missouri, a large portion of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the corn crop for the present season will be below the half of an average yield." According to the corn census of those six States in 1850, their aggregate produce was 216,853,393 bushels; so that the estimate for the present year is only one-half of that quantity. The States are the principal grazing, stock-growing, and hog-producing States of the Union, and the failure of the corn crop is fatal to those several branches of industry. The writer says that "the estimate of one hundred millions of dollars for the United States will not nearly cover the loss in the six States named in this list." The view taken by the *Cincinnati Columbian* is equally gloomy. "In the year 1853," it says, "we had an average crop of wheat. In consequence of the scarcity in Europe, we exported, in flour and wheat, about 25,000,000 barrels. The result is, our markets are bare and the prices high." The writer arrives at the conclusion that Ohio will be deficient to the extent of 43,007,101 bushels, and must therefore import, instead of export. The *Boston Mail* of the 24th August has some valuable remarks on this subject. The drought has been very fatal to the crop of Indian corn, on which the entire pork trade depends; and the writer in the *Mail* observes, that "as Indian corn, necessary to the consumption of Beaumont and other counties will be five to ten per cent as much nutritious matter as wheat, any diminution of it will have nearly as much influence on the price of food as a corresponding failure in the wheat crop." He considers that the crop of the whole Union in 1853 was 800,000,000 bushels and, at the outside, computes that of 1854 at 400,000,000; which makes a deficiency of sixteen bushels to every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Under these circumstances we would warn the people of these Islands not to be too confident of very low range of prices at home in bread, although our own crops have been very abundant. During last year we imported in wheat and flour 6,329,850 quarters; of which 3,799,676 were obtained from the United States, Prussia, and Russia, in the following proportions:—From the United States, 1,582,641; from Prussia, 1,145,845; and from Russia, 1,071,178 quarters. From what has been stated we can expect no supplies from the United States, and the war shuts us out from Russia. Taking our consumption at six bushels per head annually—which seems a safer calculation than one quarter per head, though we are aware that was the old estimate—we require annually eighteen million quarters and a half; but, unfortunately, we have four mouths more to feed, though they have been promised. In consequence of this defect in our system, we know not, with any accuracy, the annual acreage under wheat culture or the total yield; and it is this uncertainty which lends to much gambling in the corn-markets. That we have an ample supply for our own wants from the present harvest is beyond doubt, but what has yet to be determined is the future *price* of the quarters loaf. From calculations made over the years from 1845 to 1853, both inclusive, it would appear that, with a fair average harvest, an importation of five million quarters reduces our average price to about 40s. per quarter. For the reasons assigned, we have no means of determining the quantity raised, but we may be pretty certain that there will be no very large exports during the present year, for, though Prussia may send us grain we cannot expect any from the United States or Russia Therefore, it seems very probable that prices will be maintained at an equable rate but not the extreme we have witnessed during the last seven years previous to the present year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. ne "L. Arnold.—Thanks The Games reached us duly, and are very acceptable.

AN AMATEUR, Manchester.—Problem 549, and its Solution, are perfectly correct; but you miss the very point of the stratagem Look at the Diagram again, and you may see that if Black checks, as you suppose, the adversary interposes his King's Bishop, discovering check again.

G. B. F., Dublin.—It shall have a place shortly.

J. K. B., and Others.—Problem No. 551 can be solved in four moves, by 1. R to E 8th; P takes R, &c

AGRO.—Both Game and Problems shall be examined.

A. E., Norfolk.—You will no doubt find the subject thoroughly investigated in the forthcoming series by Sir Frederic Madden and Mr Staunton In the meantime, refer to the grocery papers

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

The *Gazette du Weser* publishes the text of the despatch sent by Count Nesselrode, in reply to the Austrian Note supporting the four guarantees required by the Western Powers:—

TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, AT VIENNA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13 (26).

I have received and submitted to his Majesty the Emperor the communications which the Austrian Cabinet addressed to us on the 16th of August (new style.)

In acceding to the desire which Austria has expressed to us, not to press further our military operations in Turkey, and to recall our troops from the Principalities of the Danube, we had exclusively in view the Austrian and German interests, in the name of which this desire was addressed to us. The concession required entailed the most important consequences upon us. As we have already remarked to the Austrian Government, it took away from us the only military point by which could be established in our favour an equilibrium of positions upon the immense theatre of operations in this war. More than this, it exposed us, irremediably, to the danger of seeing thrown, *en masse*, upon our coasts in Asia and Europe, in the Black Sea, the military forces of England, France, and Turkey.

Notwithstanding these inconveniences, and notwithstanding these evident dangers, we, keeping in view the interests of Austria and Germany declared ourselves ready to retire voluntarily and completely from the Principalities of the Danube. We even renounced every condition of reciprocity on the part of our adversaries. We demanded absolutely nothing from them. We confined ourselves to expressing to Austria our desire to be informed by her what were the guarantees of security which she was individually in a condition to offer us; and, in fact, foreseeing that it was not in her power to assure us an armistice, we desired to know, if at least, after the evacuation should be completed, and that, consequently, the engagements contracted by her with the Western Powers would be fulfilled, we might reckon upon Austria ceasing to make common cause with those Powers with the object, publicly avowed, of bringing about the moral and material abasement of Russia.

At the same time, and in order to afford proof of our pacific intentions, we declared ourselves ready to adhere beforehand to the principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th April.

In this mode of replying directly to these questions, which were addressed to her directly, Austria thought it her duty forthwith to submit the business to the Western Powers, and to make her subsequent resolutions dependent upon them—a resolution which we expressly blame alone

It was evident that the sacrifice which we were ready to make, keeping in view her particular interests, and the interests of the whole of Germany, could not have any value in the eyes of France and England; and that those two Courts, whose object it is to humiliate Russia by prolonging the war, would not show themselves disposed to enter upon a conciliatory course.

This, unhappily, is proved by the communication which Count Esterhazy has made to us.

In point of fact, the Austrian Cabinet now transmits to us, as the result of its conference with the Courts of Paris and London, new bases for peace, which, so far as form is concerned, have been prepared in a manner the least likely to secure an honourable adoption. And as to the meaning of them we cannot be deceived, seeing that, according to the avowal of the French Government, as it was unreservedly made by the official publicist on of its reply to the Cabinet of Vienna, "the interest of the European equilibrium is made to signify nothing less than the abrogation of all our anterior treaties, and the destruction of all our maritime establishments, which, it is said by reason of the absence of all counterpoise, are a perpetual menace against the Ottoman Empire, and the restriction of the power of Russia."

Such [illegible] would be the conditions to which we could resign ourselves, and which we could recommend to our ally, though it exposes us to the danger of seeing that ally reserve to herself the right to modify them at the proper time, according to the chances of the war. According to this, our acceptation of these bases would not suffice to afford any very certain prospect of the cessation of hostilities. The Austrian Government does not stop further. It declares to us that, in its opinion, these bases result from the principles of the protocol, and that they are the necessary conditions of a solid and durable peace; and, consequently, that it completely unites itself to them, and has even entered into formal engagements with the Western Powers, not to treat with us upon any other basis.

Under these circumstances, it is useless for us to examine conditions which, we repeat, could before us, are declared to be elastic and variable—conditions which, moreover, [illegible] in a way that have been actually submitted to us suppose Austria to be already enfeebled by the exhaustion of a long war, and which, if the force of circumstances forced us ever to submit to them, so far from assuring to Europe a solid, and especially durable peace, such as the Austrian Government proposes to obtain, would only expose that peace to complications without end. In accordance as has done to the principles laid down in the protocol, the Emperor certainly had not any intention of attributing to them the signification on which has been here offered.

For the rest, as [illegible] we were recently to make to the private interests of Austria and Germany, without receiving any compensation on the part of Austria, what is the latter [illegible] of perceiving in this the means of assuaging itself from contributions incurred by it, hitherto having, on the contrary, fed it to here? Is it to here? Is it to unite with the Powers enemies by yet stronger an [illegible] extensive engagements, we deeply regret that we are not able [illegible] last communications. We consider that, in our present position [illegible] any new [illegible] of concession compatible with our honour; and we [illegible] intentions of having been misled, [illegible] we [illegible] energetically, the course which has been traced out for us by our adversaries themselves—that is to say, to leave, like them, the chances of war to decide between those pretensions.

The Austrian Government is already informed that motives arising solely from strategic necessities have engaged the Emperor to order his troops to withdraw behind the Pruth. Having thus retired within our own frontier, and standing now upon the defensive, we expect, from this position, that equitable overture will permit us to concur in the desire for the re-establishment of peace, on terms consistent with our dignity and political interests, by deliberate proposals, avoiding all provocation to an increase of complications; but, at the same time, we are determined to defend, with resolution, our territory against all foreign attack from whatever quarter they may proceed.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to bring this despatch to the knowledge of Count Buol.—Accept, &c.

(Signed) NESSELRODE.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

THIS long threatened enterprise—one of the most gigantic military movements ever undertaken—has, at last, been effected, so far as regards the embarkation of troops and artillery, under the most favourable circumstances. For several days the troops kept marching into the town of Varna, and marching out of it to go on board the vessels. The belt of sand and marsh which runs between the lake and the head of the Bay of Varna was alive with waggons laden with stores, and with carts and horses going to and fro between Varna and these camps, and close to the town, by the side of the belt, was a fringe of boats, of horse-boats, and of pontoons in incessant motion, while the beach swarmed with thousands of men embarking in the transports.

On the afternoon of Monday the 4th inst., the bustle was nearly over. Admiral Dundas, who was then at Baltschik, had telegraphed to the English fleet at Varna to prepare for sailing forthwith to Baltschik, where it joined the French and Turkish fleets. There had been a strong breeze for several days previously, and there was a good deal of surf on the beach; but all had been managed with the greatest order and celerity, owing to the admirable arrangements which had been made. The only accident was the upsetting of a flat-bottomed boat, by which eight Zouaves lost their lives. As the wind was rather adverse, the expedition went along the coast with the intention to rendezvous at the Island of Serpents, where the Allied fleets are said to have arrived on the 8 h inst.

The arrangements for the conveyance of the troops to their destination are of the largest and most perfect character; and when all the transports have united, they will display to the gaze of the enemy an armada of no less than 600 vessels, covered and protected on every side by a fleet, with a battery of 3000 pieces of artillery, and manned by 60,000 of the bravest seamen in the world. The instructions to the troops, which we have given in to-day's publication, are of the most minute and precise description. According to these it is assumed, in the first place, that the whole fleet, consisting of sailing-ships of war, steamers of war, and transports has accomplished the passage of that portion of the Black Sea which lies between Baltschik and the coast of the Crimea without accident, and without any material departure from the order of sailing, for the place of every boat in each division of the fleet is accurately determined, and it is intended that the division should advance with the regularity of an army in the field. It is probable that the troops will chiefly be conveyed in the transports, leaving a sufficient number of line-of-battle ships to cover and defend the enormous convoy, in the event of any Russian fleet attempting to molest the expedition. But the whole naval armament will actively assist with its boats and crews in the landing. The boats will form and receive the men on board on the off-[illegible] side of each ship—party to file under the shelter of the vessel, in case the enemy should open his fire from the shore, and party to leave each vessel at liberty to open her own fire on the land. This circumstance denotes that it is expected the troops will embark at a short distance from the shore; and one account states that this distance will not exceed 400 yards. The men are to enter the boats with their arms and knapsacks, but the arms not loaded, and the knapsacks not buckled on. They will have eaten a good meal before starting, and officers as well as men will carry with them three days' bread and salt meat, besides water in their canteens. All the boats of the fleet having thus been filled with men, they will form in three grand divisions—the first consisting of all the launches and pinnaces in the service of the fleet, in which the *Britannia*'s boats will occupy the post of honour, on the extreme right of the line; the second division will consist of the paddle-box boats of the war-steamers, towed by their own cutters, and these will occupy the extreme left; the central, or third division, will contain all the boats of the transport service, and will, consequently, be by far the most numerous.

The line of the Light Division parallel to that of the tugs, will advance in the following order, from left to right:—Transport No. 50, the *Courier*, with the 19th Regiment on board; transport No. 78, the *Orient*, with 88th Regiment on board (horses and men); steamer *Victoria*, with the 7th and 33rd Regiments on board. Next No. 21 transport, *Pride of the Ocean*, with the reserve ammunition; No. 7, steamer with the 77th Regiment; No. 43, No. 42, the *Andes*, with 33rd Regiment; No. 89, with Royal Horse Artillery; No. 98, with the same force; her Majesty's steamer *Fury*. No. 39, No. 60, the *Emperor* conveying Brigadier Codrington and staff, Captain Macdonell, Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Brown, &c. On looking at the above arrangements for the Light Division, it will be observed that the line of the Light Division consists of fifteen vessels. Of these five are composed of steamers which are sailing vessels. In proceeding towards their destination, the line will, however, be at right angles to the beach, each steamer taking two transports in tow. Thus, for example, on leaving Baltschik, the *Victoria* steamer towed transports 50 and 78, and then cast off to the *Megara*, following No. 78, towed the transports 21 and 44; following No. 44, the *Andes* dragged after her Nos. 43 and 42. After No. 42, the *Fury* towed No. 89 and No. 98; and the *Emperor* brought up the rear with No. 39 and No. 60 transports after her.

After the Light Division comes the line of the First Division, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as follows:—Transports, No. 4, No. 29, with 79th Highlanders; the *Emu*, with the 42nd Highlanders on board. No. 19, No. 14, the *Kangaroo*, with Scotch Fusilier Guards. No. 10, No. 7, the *Sea Nymph*, with Coldstream Guards. No. 4, No. 3, No. 65, the *Tonnang*, with the Duke's staff. Next come the Second Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir D. L. Evans, No. 32, with reserve ammunition; No. 31; the *Falcon*, with Brigadier-General Pennefather and staff, and the 30th Regiment on board. No. 35, No. 22, the *Hydaspes*, with Brigadier Adams and staff and 49th Regiment; No. 31, No. 24, the *Melbourne*, with part of 41st Regiment and 47th Regiment on board, and medical officers; No. 22, No. 71; and the *City of London* steamer, with Lieut.-General Evans, Colonel Wilbraham, Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Lane Fox, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and the rest of the staff. Richmond, &c., on board. Next comes the Third Division, commanded by Sir R. England. Troop ship *Apollo*, with 28th Regiment on board; Her Majesty's ship *Highflyer*. No. 6, and No. 28, with grand reserve of ammunition; the siege train on board the *Medway*. No. 97, No. 86, the *Canada*, 50th Regiment; No. 93, No. 55, with staff and 1st Royals; the *Cottingham* The *Tynemouth*, 44th Regiment; No. 53, 28th Regiment; her Majesty's steamer *Cyclops*. These three divisions will form one vast continuous line, keeping a distance of twenty feet between the oars of each boat. Upon the signal being given from the *Agamemnon*, the whole line will row steadily and steadily towards the shore, the men in perfect stillness and silence, no boat being allowed to advance before or to fall behind the others. Such a line, from the enormous multitude of boats engaged, must extend to between two and three miles in length, irrespective of the French forces, which are not referred to in these instructions; the landing must, therefore, be intended to take place on a lengthened expanse of the coast. The Light Division of the British army and the artillery, conveyed in the British transports will be the first to land, and four companies of the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade will be attached to each brigade of General Brown's division, and will form the advance. Upon these companies, therefore, will devolve the glory of first setting foot on the Crimea, and of opening their fire upon the enemy. The larger boats will all be provided with grapnels and small anchors, and the oars will be slung so as to be dropped over the side on reaching land. Upon landing, each regiment will form in continuous columns at quarter distance, and the batteries will in every case land with the divisions to which they are attached, as well as the proper detachment of Sappers, with their tools, to throw up field intrenchments, if required, with the utmost rapidity.

The line of the Fourth Division, under Sir George Cathcart, will be disposed as follows:—Steamer stores on board a transport. The [illegible] steamers, with Horses. No. 81, the *Golden Fleece*, with [illegible] No. 61 and No. 87, with reserve ammunition on board, the [illegible] Regiment. No. 58 and No. 48, with reserve ammunition, the *Columbo*, with 20th Regiment on board. No. [illegible] Admiralty [illegible] steamer, with a battalion of Rifle Brigade. The Fifth or Cavalry Division, commanded by the Earl of Lucan, will be thus disposed:—No. 59 and No. 36, with Engineer stores; the *Jason*, with 14th Light Dragoons. No. 2, with Engineer stores; No. 85, with Royal Horse Artillery; the *Trent*, with Heavy Cavalry—4th Dragoons, &c.; No. 61, with Royal Horse Artillery; No. 40, with Royal Horse Artillery. The *Himalaya*, with the greater portion of the 17th Lancers and of the 8th Hussars. Lord Cardigan, Major-General Commanding the Brigade of Light Cavalry, and staff, on board No. 34. No. 1, with Royal Horse Artillery. And the *Simla*, with 4th Light Dragoons on board. Last of all comes the siege-train, as follows:—No. 49 and No. 54, the *Sidney*, with battering guns, &c.; No. 8 and No. 45, with the grand reserve magazines; and the *Australian*, with the siege train. A vast number of Commissariat vessels and store-ships will follow. The Fourth and Fifth Divisions of the Army will follow in their order, the boats returning to the ships to take them; but the cavalry will not land until specially ordered to do so. The artillery will be landed on "flats," as they are termed—consisting of pairs of boats with portable decks fitted to convey guns and horses—which only require to be put together by a party of shipwrights, when the guns come for using them; these flats will then be towed in by steamers, and each of them will be attended by two pinnaces from the fleet, and, if possible, a cutter, for the purpose of assisting them, if requisite.

The arrangement and distinguishing marks of each division of the transports is as follows:—First, there is the fleet of the Light Division; distinguishing flag, chequered or rendezvous flag at the fore; commanding, W. Boys, R.N.; in his absence, Lieutenant Otho, R.N., on board No. 39 transport. Steam-vessels, the *Emperor*, the *Victoria*, the *Andes*. Transports, Nos. 21, 39, 42, 43, 44, 50, 60, 78, 89, 98.—First Division, blue triangular flag at the fore; Commander Rawstorne, R.N. Steam-vessels, the *Tonnang*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Emu*. Transports, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 19, 28, 47.—Second Division, white triangular flag at the fore; Commander Franklin, R.N.; or, in his absence, Lieutenant Boyce, R.N., in No. 21 transport. Steam-vessels the *City of London*, the *Melbourne*, the *Hydaspes*. Transports, Nos. 31, 32, 51, 71, 82, 88, 90, and 91.—Third Division, red triangular flag at the fore; Commander W. Hosseason, R.N. Steam-vessels, *Apollo*, *Highflyer*, *Medway*, *Cambria*, *Cottingham*, *Tynemouth*, and *Cyclops*. Transports, Nos. 6, 28, 97, 86, 93, 53.—Fourth Division, pink flag, with white fly at the fore. Steamers, *Orrosa*, *Colombo*, *Avon*, *Golden Fleece*. Transports, Nos. 9, 20, 37, 48, 56, 57, 58, 80, 81, and 83.—Fifth Division, blue, with red fly triangular at the fore; Lieutenant Dicken, R.N., commanding. Steam-vessels, the *Himalaya*, *Simla*, *Jason*, *Trent*. Transports, Nos. 1, 34, 40, 61, 85, 2, 36, and 59. Each of these divisions will have a detachment of the fleet to protect it; but there is but little chance of any attempt being made against it.

It was calculated that the expedition would be at least four days effecting the passage to the eastern coast of the Crimea, where the landing will take place. Everything seems to indicate that the landing will be effected at the mouth of the river Kandja, about twenty miles from Sebastopol, under the protection of the guns of the combined squadrons. The pontoons, floats, and flat-boats, that have been sent from the arsenal of Constantinople, have been constructed in such a manner as to land two pieces of artillery, with the horses, at once, with all that is required for immediate service. After having established an intrenched camp on the borders of the stream, and secured themselves against the approach of whatever Russian force may be in the vicinity, the first and principal task of the forces will probably be to gain possession of a fork which is situate on a height about three or four miles distant from the principal port of Sebastopol, and which it is said completely to command. When once they have got possession of this height, the heavy artillery, which the army carries with it, and amongst which are some guns of an unprecedented extent of range, will be employed for the destruction of the great seat of Russian power in the Black Sea, and the fleet that is sheltered within its walls. Amongst the desperate means of defence resorted to, it is said that the Russians have undermined all the ground in the vicinity of the outworks, and even at many points on the Chersonese coast, where a landing is thought likely or possible.

In the expectation of great sacrifices and severe contests that must attend the attack upon Sebastopol, which is certain to make a most obstinate resistance, the commanders of the expedition have made every arrangement for the wounded, and orders have been sent to Constantinople to keep the hospitals in readiness for the reception of 10,000 men.

It is rumoured in Vienna that the fleet will proceed from Serpents Island to the Embouchure of Perekop, [illegible] without [illegible] but it is not likely, although the Austrians have themselves expressed their astonishment that so little notice has been taken of a point which is so vulnerable. No good object could now be obtained by attacking Perekop, as the troops intended for the defence of the Crimea are already ready to meet the invaders, and every week must improve before reinforcements from Kherson and the Upper Taurida can reach Sebastopol. No civilian who saw the expedition start was inclined to doubt that it would be successful. New fieldworks have been constructed on the heights around Sebastopol, and the Russians in Odessa do not seem to feel any alarm for the fate of that fortress.

The troops are hurrying out of Moldavia with such breathless haste that it is evident reinforcements are to be sent to the Crimea immediately. Armed marauders, without a single day's rest, are rumoured to an army; and, even if the greatest expedition is used, none of the troops now crossing the Pruth can reach the Isthmus of Perekop in less than three weeks or a month. One of the versions in circulation relative to the intended operations of the Allies is that Kherson, a great naval fortified place, with docks for ship-building, is to be destroyed; but the person who conceived this idea can have no knowledge whatever of the situation of Kherson. Before the Allies could get to the place in question, they must be at the embouchure of the Dniester. They would have to take the fortresses of Otzakoff and Kinburn. The Russian Marshal Munich passed by way of Aleschki from Kherson to Perekop when he conquered the Crimea; but he had not to run the gaunt et of the above-mentioned fortresses, which command the entrance to the Dniester.

According to reports from St. Petersburg, vid Berlin, the following reinforcements have been marched off with all possible expedition to the Crimea:—A second brigade of the second division (second division), 6th corps and 6th Rifles, nine battalions; the first brigade, fourteenth division (second division), 5th corps, eight battalions; with the fourteenth Artillery brigade (4th corps), consisting of four batteries with forty field-pieces nominally. It is added that the remainder of the 6th corps, of which one division is in Asia, and tough near Kars, is ordered to the Crimea, with all the disposable cavalry from the colonies. The infantry are forwarded, as much as possible, in waggons.

What our troops and sailors are probably at this moment hotly engaged in the Crimea, every exertion is being made at home to keep them well supplied with reinforcements, with comforts for themselves and materials for effectively discussing matters with the enemy. The Admiralty, in addition to a large quantity of heavy shot and shell, ammunition, &c., will take out 600 marines for service in the Black Sea fleet. The *Dauntless*, 38, was peremptorily required to be ready for sea again by Saturday (to-day). The steam-transport *Vimeda* has been laden from the Royal Clarence yard, Gosport, with several hundred tons of provisions for the service of the British army in the East; and on Monday night she shipped from the same establishment 300 dozen of port wine of the first quality for the sick in the same expedition. The Clarence yard is worked night and day, but even this unprecedented press of labour fails to supply the wants of the service at home and abroad, and a large quantity of biscuits for the Navy is being baked at a private establishment at Portsmouth for the Government. Mr. Davies, R.N., Master-Attendant, and Mr. Pinhorn, Storekeeper, of the Clarence Victualling Establishment, together with Captain-Superintendent Courtenay, are indefatigable in their attention and supervision to get off the daily supplies of provisions from their admirably-worked storehouses. The splendid screw steam-ship *Prince*, of 2700 tons, one of the screw steam-ships which proceeded with French troops to the Baltic, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Tuesday afternoon. The *Prince* appeared to have a number of troops on board, and it is said she has come up to Woolwich in the first instance to discharge about 250 tons of shot and shell brought home from the Baltic. It is probable these shot and shell will be at once transferred to the *Salamander*, for conveyance to Malta and the Black Sea, as it was understood that the *Salamander* had come to the Royal Arsenal to take on board about 250 or 300 tons of shot and shell for service in the war in the East.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE [illegible].

The following are the "Instructions" issued to our troops on leaving Varna. They are dated Sept. —:—

1. The invasion of the Crimea [illegible] determined upon, the troops will embark in such ships as [illegible] provided for their conveyance, and will disembark at Eupatoria [illegible] proceed with the combined fleets to their destination.

2. In an operation of so much difficulty it is essential that the arrangements made should be attended to with the most thorough understood by the officers who are responsible for their execution, and should be strictly carried out without any alteration or the exercise of discretion by any subordinate officer. Otherwise confusion would ensue, and the worst consequences might be apprehended.

3. When the troops are directed to land, they are to enter the boats in the order in which they stand in the ranks.

4. They are to sit or stand, according as they may be desired, and when once placed are to remain *perfectly still*, as well as *silent*.

5. They are to take their knapsacks with them, but not on them, and on leaving the boats they will either put them on, or place them on the beach in the order in which they stand, according as they may be ordered.

6. Each [illegible] will, in the first instance, be left on board, folded, and [illegible] regimental number of each soldier.

7. The regiments will form in contiguous columns, at quarter distance.

KAFFA BAY.

THE coast of the Crimea, as the scene of the operations of the Anglo-French troops, is at this moment a country of paramount interest. The Bay of Kaffa is one of the places [illegible] for landing. A low sandy shore forms part of [illegible] the town of Theodosia or Kaff[illegible] of the last mountain of the southern coast of [illegible]. A reef of rocks runs out from Cape Theodosia [illegible] of the [illegible] and town of Theodosia lie to the westward of this. Vessels in pratique anchor [illegible] two cable's-lengths from the town, in about nine fathoms water, within a point of land on which are some store-houses; but those performing quarantine, anchor before the lazaretto, in four-and-a-five fathoms water, at about a cable's length from the shore. The shore may be approached much nearer, if you go into a little bay to the westward of this point. The bottom holds well; and is everywhere of stiff mud. The road of Theodosia is sheltered on all sides productive; and is deemed to be the best in all Southern Russia. The low shore to the northward may be approached pretty closely, if you are obliged to work in or out of the harbour, as the water continues deep.

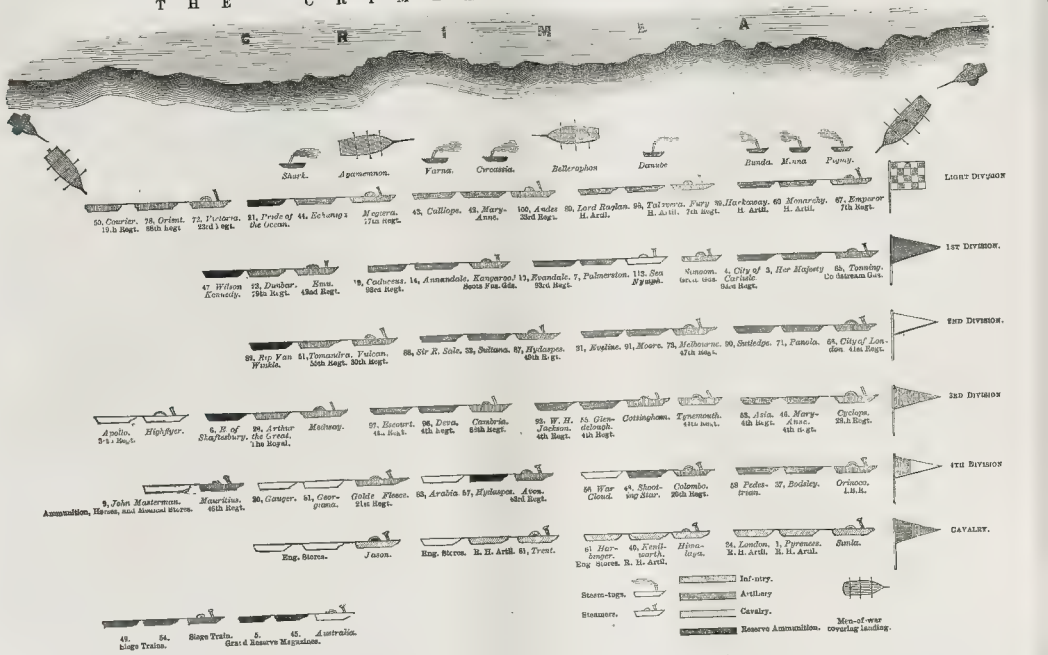
Theodosia, known more recently under the name of Kaffa, is one of the oldest towns of the Crimea.

The neighbouring country is said to have been formerly rich, fertile, and beautiful; at present it is dreary and desolate to be seen. The surrounding mountains might, with attention, be rendered productive.

Big[illegible] Crimea, published in 1836, says, "The [illegible] Theodosia is capable of giving shelter to a vast [illegible] directions save [illegible] the wind is in that quarter, partial security [illegible] at the entrance of the Gu[illegible]"

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by Lieut. C. E. Gordon, R.E.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.



THE OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE BRITISH DIVISION OFF THE COAST OF THE CRIMEA.

8. They will not load until they have landed, and not then until they are order d.

9. The spare ammunition (first reserve) will be disposed of as directed in the accompanying memorandum, and will be in charge of an officer of the field train department.

10. The horses provided for the service will be landed after the troops have disembarked.

11. Three days' bread and three days' salt meat, ready cooked, are to be carried both by officers and men, and the men will have their canteens filled with water.

12. The water-bags will also be landed, and placed with the reserve ammunition; and the horses appointed for them, if they can be taken—of which there is at present some doubt—will be got on shore as soon as possible.

13. It is necessary that officers should take on shore, in the first instance, such articles only as they can carry themselves.

14. The servants of officers are not only, on all occasions of service, to be present under arms with the regiments to which they belong, but they are to carry no more than any other soldier, and they are to mount all picquets and guards with their masters.

15. Mounted officers alone will be entitled to batmen.

16. The medical staff attached to the divisions and brigades will land with them.

17. The batteries will land with the divisions to which they are attached, as well as the Sappers similarly situated; and the latter will bring with them a due proportion of intrenching tools.

18. The Light Division will land first. Four companies of the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade will be attached to each of its brigades, and will form the advance.

19. The First Division will follow, then the Second, the Third, and the Fourth.

20. The cavalry will be ready to land; but will not disembark until they receive special directions to do so. They will take with them three days' corn and forage.

22. Provision will be made by the naval authorities for the disembarkation of a due proportion of the horses of the officers of the staff, and these officers are recommended to take upon their horses three days' corn and forage.

THE ORDER OF LANDING.

When the troops are in the boats they will form on the off-shore side of the ships from which they disembark, ready to form the line abreast, on the signal being made from the *Agamemnon*.

The boats are to keep a space of 20 feet clear of the oars of each other; care to be taken to observe the signals, that "to form" may not be mistaken for "advance." All officers of boats will distinctly understand, that they are to be on the look-out for orders and signals from the respective commanding officers of their divisions, following each other, and never proceeding in execution of the signal until it be hauled down by the senior officer.

The form of advance will be in line, abreast; and the greatest care will be taken to preserve the line, that no boat advance beyond it, or fall into the rear; but all will pull in to the shore steadily and steadily, preserving the strictest silence. All boats towed to land on the port side of the boat towing them.

The divisions, as in the general regulations, will be as follows, viz.:—

First Division.—All launches and Turkish pinnaces from the sailing ships of the fleet, commencing with the *Britannia's* boats on the extreme right, and ending with the *Diamond's* troop boats, on the left of the division.

Second Division.—All paddle-box boats of the war-steamers towed by their own cutters, commencing with the *Furious* on the right of the division, and terminating with the *Fury* on the left.

Third Division.—All boats of the transport service, commencing with the boats of the *Emperor* on the right of the division, and ending with the *Gertrude* on the left; excepting the ships *Monarchy*, No 60; *Harkaway*, 98; *Talavera* 98; *Mary Ann*, 48; *Calliope*, 43; *Echunga*, 44; which are not to send boats until they are cleared of their artillery, that land with the Light Division; after which their boats will proceed to the ships pointed out to them.

The First Division will take the right.

The Third Division the centre.

The Second Division on the left of the line.

Britannia's first boat on the right, *Diamond's* the last boat on the left.

The *Emperor's* boat next to *Diamond's*, the first boat on the right, and the *Gertrude's*, No. 54, the last boat on the left.

The *Furious* the first boat on the right, next to *Gertrude's*, and the *Fury's* the last boat on the left.

ARRANGEMENTS

To be carried out for the assembling at first rendezvous; anchoring off the enemy's territory, and disembarking the army and *matériel*.

1. The whole fleet, containing the army, to assemble at Baltschik, anchored by divisions as they are now told off, with the steamers appointed to take ships in tow, to seaward of the ships to be towed.

2. The squadron of ships of war immediately attached to, and directing the expedition, to be anchored together, on the right or left, as the Admiral may decide, excepting those war-steamers appointed to tow transports, which are to be in their places as above

3. That the main body of the fleet be apart from (to the right or left of) the division of transports, as the Admiral shall decide; but on the opposite side to that on which are the ships immediately conducting the expedition.

4. That one steamer-of-war be attached to each division, for the purpose of rendering any required assistance whilst at sea, and that the *Triton* and *Spitfire* be told off to anchor as points of enclosure, for the Light Division, and a general guide to the others

5. That the towing-steamers only, of each division, carry at their mizens, during the night, the number of lights, vertical, corresponding to their divisions, the Light Division carrying two lights horizontal.

6. That all ships of war, carrying pairs of boats, for which portable decks are fitted for guns and horses, have a party of shipwrights told off to them, well instructed as to the quickest mode of putting them together, and, when ready for service, a crew of six seamen be appointed to each.

7. That all boats of the pinnace size and upwards, including flats and paddle-box boats, be provided with grapnels, or small anchors, and their cables; that all masts, sails, awnings, and superfluous gear be taken out, and that all the oars be slung, so that they may be thrown out over the side of the boat as she approaches the beach. That every boat be provided with at least four breakers of water.

8. The small steam tugs to be in tow of larger vessels, in twos or threes, with moderate steam up in each, to prevent collision.

9. Launches and paddle-box boats to have crews; pinnaces and cutters to be fully manned. The small cutters to be attached to the paddle-box boats, one to each, for towing and assisting, if requisite.

Niger's to attend *Spitfire's*.
Tribune's to attend *Triton's*.
Highflyer's to attend *Cyclops'*.

Two pinnaces to be told off to each large flat landing the artillery, and one to each small flat. Each launch to be attended by a cutter from the same ship, for towing and rendering any required assistance.

10. That the boats of the fleet to land infantry be classed in divisions—her paddle-box boats and cutters; a midshipman in each boat, where possible, or an intelligent petty officer; and a Lieutenant in each launch, and a Lieutenant in charge of pinnaces.

11. That a Lieutenant be sent from each steamer of war, in charge of her paddle-box boats and cutters; a midshipman in each boat, where possible, or an intelligent petty officer; and a Lieutenant in each launch, and a Lieutenant in charge of pinnaces.

12. All officers to have written copies of these instructions.

13. All boats' crews to carry their day's provisions in their haversacks and their day's spirits in a small breaker.

14. Each ship, as she is clear, to haul down her distinguishing flag, to prevent the possibility of boats returning to an empty vessel; and when artillery ships haul down their distinguishing flag, which intimates that they are clear, the artillery ships of the next division to be cleared are to haul their ensigns down from the gaff and hoist them at the mizen, in order that the steam-tugs towing artillery flats may have no difficulty in finding the vessels.

KAFFA BAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

MAP OF THE
CRIMEA
AND PLAN OF
SEBASTOPOL
English Miles
Rocky Coasts
Light Houses
TAURIDA
Chaplinka
Kalanchak
Perekop
Karkinit B.
GULF OF PEREKOP
Sarabuzi Pt.
Bakal
Aziganikari
Karakurgan
Tarkanskii Kut
Kazantip B.
Arabat
SEA OF AZOV
CRIMEA
PENISULA OF KERTCH
Kozlov
Eupatoria
Kalamita B.
Djabush
Simferopol
Baidar
Baidar B.
Balaklava
Inkerman
Mackenzie's Farm
Mushtu
SEBASTOPOL
Khersone
Strelitzka B.
Kamiesch B.
Kazatch B.
Streletzka B.
Quarantine B.
Artillery Barracks
Dockyard
Hospital
Karabelna
Fort Constantine
Fort Alexander
Fort Nicholas
Fort Paul
Fort Catherine
Fort Michael
Fort Alexandra
Fort Nicholas
Fort Quarantine
Fort Volhynia
Fort Selinginsk
Fort Constantine
Fort Catherine
Fort Paul
Fort Nicholas
Fort Alexander
Fort Michael
Fort Alexandra
Fort Volhynia
Fort Selinginsk
Fort Quarantine

surgeon should be accompanied by two men, to assist in putting the men carefully in the waggon; these men should accompany the waggon, and assist in like manner in taking the wounded out. These men should likewise carry canteens full of water, and there should be a skin of water, as a reserve, in the waggon, with a drinking cup.

6. The site selected by the staff surgeon of brigade for the reception of the wounded from the field, should be as sheltered as possible; and if not easily distinguished, a flag should be put up; and if any houses be near, calculated for the reception of wounded men, they should be taken possession of at once, and an abundant supply of water, and, if possible, straw provided.

7. Should the action prove decisive, tents can be pitched for the temporary accommodation of the wounded; but should the army advance, the surgeon, and one assistant at least, should accompany their regiments, leaving one or two assistants, according to the number of wounded, to aid the divisional staff, who will pitch the reserve marquees, and make all necessary preparation for the comfort and accommodation of the wounded, by having tea, broth, or essence of beef (which is readily made into broth by adding hot water), wine, and brandy, &c., ready. Should the army unfortunately meet with a reverse, all available transport must be pressed for the removal of the wounded to the rear, and they must be sent off as speedily as possible; but neither here nor on the field of battle should any one be carried whose horse are so slight as to admit of his walking. Nor should commanding officers of regiments, when wounded, be allowed to take medical officers of their own corps to the rear with them, or officers of any grade be permitted to appropriate the spring waggons for the special conveyance of themselves and their luggage; and positive orders should be given to prevent bandsmen, drummers, or pioneers, specially told off to assist the wounded, from being left in charge of officers' horses and effects.

8. Should the army have to effect a landing on an enemy's coast, with an opposing force to meet it, the men should eat a good meal before leaving the ships, and should cook whatever provisions it is deemed necessary to serve out to them before they start. Pork is better than beef for this purpose, as it warms up more readily with any vegetable the men may find on shore. The medical officers should land with the last boats of their regiments, and should carry with them their haversacks, dressings, and canvas bearers, if the landing be opposed, so as to be able to bring the wounded at once to the boats for conveyance to the ships set apart for their reception; care should be taken that each boat employed in this service contains a supply of water and a drinking-horn.

9. Should a landing be effected, and any horses be disembarked, the surgeon's pack-horse and panniers should be among the first.

10. As soon after an action as possible, medical officers in charge of corps will make out, and transmit to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, for the information of the General Commanding-in Chief, returns of casualties.

JOHN HALL, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

THE AMBULANCE.

THE Hospital Cart or Ambulance accompanying our troops for service in Turkey, is built after a plan recommended by Dr. Guthrie, and is much superior to anything of a similar nature used in the last war. It has two wheels; and the uneasy motion is in a great measure prevented by the cart being supported on strong springs. The wounded can lie at length in it; those who are slightly hurt, sit in front and rear, and on the sides; and slung from the top is a stretcher, in which one who is very severely wounded can be placed. The back-board lets down, for cases which require amputation; and underneath are lashed the hospital chests. The Ambulance is drawn by two horses; and, although firmly made, is very light, its weight being but 10 cwt.

NEW AMBULANCE WITH THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

MAP OF THE CRIMEA.

IN to-day's publication we have given a Map of the Crimea, that portion of the Czar's dominions which has by this time become the scene of most momentous warlike operations. Although forming but a mere speck in the vast expanse of Russian territory, the Crimea is by far the most important portion of that great empire, especially in a strategical point of view. Hence the interest attached to the present expedition.

The population of the Crimea falls somewhat short of 300,000. More than two-thirds of its inhabitants are a mixture of Mongols and Turks, and are called Tartars. Those who live on the plain show in their features their Tartar origin; but those in the northern valleys display a strong mixture of Turk ish blood, especially the nob'emen, in whom the Tartar features are entirely obliterated. Besides the Tartars, different other nations are found—Russians and Germans, who have been transplanted in modern times as colonists; and Greeks, who always seem to have formed a portion of the population, but have considerably increased in latter times.

In the interior, at the northern extremity of the hilly country, is the town of Simferopol, or Akmeshed, the capital, not far from the sources of the river Salghyr, with 8000 inhabitants; and that of Karosubazar, with 8760 inhabitants, and some manufactures of morocco and leather. In the mountains is the city of Baktchissarai, the ancient residence of the Khans.

The most frequented harbours are on the south-western coast. Koslow or Eupatoria—with 4000 inhabitants, mostly Tartars and Jews, and a fine mosque—exports corn to Constantinople and Turkey. Sebastopol, formerly Akhiar, has been converted, within the last twenty years, into one of the strongest fortresses in the world. On the south-eastern coast is Balaklava, with a fine harbour, between high mountains, which, however, is not much used by the Russians. On the straits of Yenikale is Kertch, a thriving place, which has also been fortified. It exports salt, salted fish, and caviare. In its neighbourhood are the extensive ruins of the ancient town of Panticapæum, once the residence of Mithridates. Yenikale, at the entrance of the strait, is a small fortress, with 600 inhabitants. The fortress of Perecop on the isthmus, has 800 inhabitants.

It is stated in letters from the Black Sea that, during the late reconnoisance, it was made out that an army might be landed either at Cape Loukoul, which is fifteen miles to the northward of Sebastopol, or at the Katscha river, which is not more than six miles therefrom. At each of these points there is a break in the red perpendicular cliff which forms the coast line, and is about sixty feet high. The land immediately inside of this is flat, and almost unbroken, from Cape Loukoul, were its breadth may be about seven miles, down to the northern shore of the harbour, where it is not more than four miles. About midway between the two there is the little winding valley made by the Katscha river, and the two harbour there are trees scattered here and there. On this flat ground the army would get plenty of water from the Katscha, and their advance could be materially assisted by the steamers, which could go within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and might keep up a terrific fire on anything on the plain within the range of their guns. The country inland beyond this plain does not rise very steeply until near the harbour; but there seems to be other more elevated plateaux. The fact on the northern shore of the port, about a mile from the entrance, is the only difficulty for the troops; for that once carried, the artillery could destroy the ships and town on the southern shore without difficulty. This important fortress seems regularly built, has guns mounted, and a ditch surrounding it. The forts at the entrance to the harbour are most formidable. The land near Cape Kherson is so low, and the ground between it and the town, inside the bays, so easy for troops to march over, that the Russians have seen the necessity of placing no less than four encampments there to prevent an attack in that quarter. The number of troops under canvas must be full 25,000, and is, in fact, the only large body of troops visible. The fortifications of the town appear unimportant. There is a wall running round it which is loop holed, but has no ditch; and it seems to have only one round battery on it. There is a good part of the hill on which the town stands unoccupied; and, if this were gained, the arsenal, forts, ships of war, &c., below, would be easily destroyed.

Major General Mackintosh thinks that a landing should be effected at a spot which affords good anchor for men-of war and transports. "Kezlof, or Eupatoria, on the Odessa side of the Crimea, has a harbour and good roads, leading towards Symferopol, the seat of Government, as well as to Sebastopol. But this landing place is too liable to risk, from its proximity to the mainland, and the roads pass over open steppes, where an enemy, the strongest in cavalry, would have great fy the advantage. I think, therefore, that Aktiar—sometimes called Theodosia—is preferable for a disembarkation. It is an excellent and capacious harbour, and stands at the entry of a minor peninsula, in which a body of troops of due strength might, after a short struggle, establish itself, particularly if a simultaneous descent were to be made at Kerch." The Major-General's advice, as to Anapa, is at this moment being carried into effect. "As a most important preliminary step, it appears to me that Anapa, on the nearest part of the Circassian coast, should be taken and garrisoned, and in order fairly to liberate the tribes of that country, that any forts on the coast, which may still be in Russian possession, should be forthwith reduced. The Circassians, who are very efficient irregular horse, and all other tribes of the Caucasus who could co-operate, should be invited to hasten to Anapa, and as the strait leading into the Sea of Azof is there narrow and shallow, the men and their horses could be passed over by means of rafts or lighters, of which there are many at Yeni-Kalleh and other adjacent places, and the native horses could even be swum across a distance of several miles astern of the boats, so as to pour into the Crimea a counterveiling force to the Cossack and other cavalry of the Russians."

BOMBARDMENT OF ANAPA.

A REPORT, for which we are indebted to the Telegraph, has been forwarded from Vienna, announcing that "Anapa has been bombarded since the 7th, by the squadron under Admiral Lyons." What truth there may be in the report will be learned in a day or two. Anapa, as most of our readers are aware, is a seaport town and fortress of Circassia, on the Black Sea, and has a Russian garrison. It is meanly built, and has a bad harbour. The accompanying Illustration is from a Sketch by Lieut. O. E. Gordon, R.E. When the Russians, last spring, destroyed that chain of forts along the Circassian coast by which they had for a number of years held the country in a grasp of iron, they thought proper to spare Anapa, Soujuk Kaleh, and Novorossik. Of these three forts, Anapa is said to be the most formidable; and, as it is the nearest to Sebastopol, it is not unlikely that its destruction may have formed a portion of the plan laid down by the commanders of the present campaign.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.—Scientific military men have been at some pains to find out how soon it is possible to have news of the arrival of the expedition at Sebastopol, and the following is the result of their calculations. Arrangements have been made that fast steamers shall convey the news to Kustendjeh, where Tatars will be kept in waiting to convey the despatch by way of Czernavods, Slobosia, and Fokjeschi, to Kronstadt. The intelligence will then be telegraphed on to Vienna. Sebastopol may be some 250 English miles from Kustendjeh, and a fast steamer might accomplish the distance in twenty-four hours. The distance between Kustendjeh and Kronstadt may be about 200 long inch miles, and as the Tatars ride at the rate of about nine English miles an hour, the land journey might very well be accomplished within twenty-one or thirty hours. Supposing these calculations to be correct, we ought to have news from Sebastopol in about three or four days at most.

A BAD LOOK-OUT IN THE BLACK SEA.—A private letter, dated "Bay of Varna, Sept. 4," has been published, containing the following ugly statement:—"About four days since, a Russ an steamer came off the place under false colours, lowered out a boat, which ran amid our ships, and saw all that was going on, and then returned to the steamer. The fact became known by a master of one of our steamers—a trader—having recognised in the boat, as it passed, an old Russian Captain with whom he was acquainted at St. Petersburg. The affair caused great consternation. Two French steamers were immediately sent in pursuit, but, strangely enough, were soon recalled. Our General dined with the Admiral yesterday, and when he returned to the transport he said, 'There seems to be some truth about the Russian steamer and boat.' There has been no effectual blockade in the Black Sea, and there is general dissatisfaction about Dundas and his fleet.

THE WRONG MAZZINI.—The Swiss police is unsuccessful in its attempts to lay hands on Mazzini. The Federal Council received positive information "from abroad" (Austria probably is meant) that Mazzini was in Switzerland; orders were immediately issued to the police of all the Cantons to arrest Joseph Mazzini, who was in possession of three passports—the one, American, was in the name of "M. B. Philip," the other two, English, were for persons supposed to bear the names of Lorenzi and Mar ucelli. As an exact description of Mazzini's person was also given, a person who was supposed to be the Italian agitator was arrested at Basle, but, as it was soon proved that he was not the individua. wanted, he was liberated.

The Danubian Steam Company has announced that the communications between Vienna and Braila would recommence on Monday, the 18th of S[illegible].

THE NEW RACE-COURSE AND HIPPODROME AT LONGCHAMPS, NEAR PARIS—ITS INAUGURATION.

CERTAINLY, if horse-racing, and some analogous field-sports are not indigenous in France, our neighbours spare no pains to naturalise them, and make them the vogue. They could not be expected to jump to perfection at once; but, in the matter of horse-racing—thanks to the efforts of the Jockey Club, and more especially to the patronage and example of the Emperor—they have made great strides.

Hitherto the races and steeplechases of Paris have been held in the Champ de Mars; but, in future, they will take place in a new and more extensive arena. Our readers are already tolerably well acquainted with the general character of the improvements and embellishments effected by the Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne. As an additional attraction to the spot, and a further inducement to the Parisians to adopt the habit of seeking their summer amusements outside Paris, he has recently, in co-operation with the municipal authorities of Paris and Neuilly, caused to be laid out an immense Race-course and Hippodrome—one at least of the largest, if not the largest, in the world. It is situated immediately outside the Bois de Boulogne, at the point where it abuts on the commune of Neuilly; and it occupies a considerable portion of what is known as the plain of Longchamps.

An immense tract of land has here been enclosed in palisades, and divided in the interior like an English race-course; but with more various objects, because here it is intended, ultimately, not only to have races and steeplechases, but also regattas (for which the Seine affords the facility), a large swimming-school, foot-races, and other sports of a similar character—such as were in former days the ordinary pastimes of the people. At present, the arrangements are only complete for races, but they are on a gigantic scale, and very perfect in their way. The situation of the course is picturesque, with on one side the Bois de Boulogne; in front, the beautiful valley of the Seine, with its rich verdure, its villas and gardens; and in the distance Mont Valerien. The course itself is so laid out that, for steeplechases and other long courses, a ride of about three English miles in length is obtained; and within this distance there are no fewer than five-and-twenty obstacles—hedges, ditches, hurdles, ascents and descents, &c., &c., to be surmounted by those who contend for the prizes. A fine view of the whole course is obtained from the pavilions, or, as we should call them, the "stands," which, with their beak to the Bois de Boulogne, face Mont Valerien and the valley of the Seine. In the centre of the line of tribunes, where there is sitting and sheltered accommodation for many thousand persons, are the starting and winning-post, and the *place d'honneur* of the directors of the sports Nearly opposite these pavilions, on the other side of the course, is another, a smaller "stand," from which some of the races are started.

This ground is so arranged as to afford three distinct courses—one, of about three English miles, for steeplechases; another of about a mile and a half for ordinary even runnings; and another, of somewhat less than a mile, for two-year-olds. All these could, if necessary, be made use of at the same time, without one interfering with the other. The pavilions, or "stands," are decorated with much taste, but necessarily without much splendour, as they are so exposed to the atmosphere; yet they present a very gay and imposing aspect. Underneath them, and entered from behind, is a place for betters, a betting box, a place to walk the horses, stables, and that indispensable addition to every French amusement, a café. The prices of admission are high, the best places being only procurable at an expenditure of twenty francs; and all but the lowest and least desirable costing five francs and upwards. Notwithstanding these charges, which for France are enormous, this course appears likely to be fashionable, at least if one may judge from the immense concourse of people, and the mass of carriages which occupied the reserved place within the lines on Sunday last, the first day of the sports.

In this country it is difficult to understand the principle on which rested a preliminary proceeding that took place on Thursday week. This was nothing less than a solemn benediction of the Hippodrome by the clergy of the district. An altar had been erected in front of the centre of the pavilions, and the Vicar of Neuilly, attended by the choristers of his parish, offered up prayers, accompanied by chants from an organ. After the religious ceremony a banquet was given to the Parisian press, to which, unconnected with the press, were invited but few guests. Of these a number were of the official personages of Boulogne (the commune), of Neuilly, and the leading representatives of the French newspapers. Lieut.-Colonel le Comte de Tocqueville presided, with the aid of M. Bardey, who proposed "The Press" as the first toast. To this the Marquis d'Urbin responded. After many other toasts, Monsieur l'Abbé Prudent Naudet made a speech on the part which the Church had taken in pronouncing a benediction on the Course, which he explained on the ground, that in the first place the cause of charity would be served by the funds set apart for the poor; and that the health of the mind, the heart, and the body was promoted by such exercises as those which would be held in this Hippodrome. The speaker, moreover, undertook to promise that the enterprise should be successful.

Notwithstanding the torrents of rain, an immense number of spectators attended, and the reserved space was well lined with carriages, filled with persons, who thus escaped the rain, and yet witnessed the sports. The pavilions, or "stands" were crowded in all those parts which were covered, and the ladies braved the rain with real magnanimity, considering the beauty and costliness of their toilets. There was much of the motley character of our English race-course, and our own countrymen, from the lord and the *fashionable* down to the jockey and the groom, abounded in great numbers. Frantic efforts at betting spite of the torrents of rain, were sustained with true English pluck; greatly astounding the Frenchmen, who, sheltered, looked on, and shuddered.

By three o'clock all was ready. The gay jackets of the jockeys might be seen studding the murky crowd and overtopping the umbrellas of the enthusiastic. The first race was to be an even running, distance one mile a mile and a half for three-year olds foaled in France, stake £100. Seven horses were entered for the race: Nettle, four years old, owner the Duke of Fitzjames; Palatine, four years old, owned by C. Leclerq, and ridden by Wakefield; Gagne-Petit, three years old, owner Mons. d'Hedouville, ridden by Chaney; Goleonde, three years old, by Lloublon, owner Mons. Tels ire, ridden by Baldrick; Fraternity, five years old, by Inlerrior, owner Mons. Marc de Beauvau, ridden by Fontaine; Fontainebleau, four years old, by Mr. Wagg, same owner; and Goodfesse, four years old, owner Mons. Fasquel, and ridden by Pantal.

This race was between Nettle, and Gagne-Petit; the former winning after a severe struggle.

Then came a steeplechase, as it is here called, for a stake of 5000 francs (£200) given by the Société des Sports, for horses of all ages and countries. The distance to be run was about three miles English, and there were about twenty-five obstacles of various kinds to be overcome. Four horses were entered for the race: Franc-Picard, by Royal Oak or Nantilus, out of Niobe, owner Mons. de la Motte, rider Lampeugh; Bedford, same owner, rider Planner; Hercule, owner James Reilly, rider not named; and Sir Philip, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, who we are happy to say, escaped with a bruised knee. All this while Franc Picard, with his English rider, was quietly making up to Bedford and Hercule, but Lampleugh took it so coolly, and left so great a distance between himself and them, that it was supposed in style, till they came to the wide ditch. Here Franc Picard fell, throwing his rider (Lamplugh), and giving the lead to Bedford. But Lamplugh soon recovered and remounted. Bedford was far ahead. Hercule following, and Sir Philip nowhere (having received in the ditch with the rider), who we are happy to say, escaped with a bruised knee. All this while Franc Picard, with his English rider, was quietly making up to Bedford and Hercule, but Lampl

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NEW RACE-COURSE AND HIPPODROME, AT LONGCHAMPS.

(*Continued from page 290.*)

men the justice to say that they greeted the victor with enthusiasm. The shouts were deafening, and, as Lamplugh was paraded up and down opposite the pavilions, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen offered him a real ovation—an honour worth all the more, considering that every one not under shelter must have been drenched to the skin. One good-natured old *militaire*, decorated, and evidently, from the attention paid him, a man of distinction, exc ted immense good-humour by crying out, at the top of his lungs, "Vive perfide Albion! Vive perfide Albion!"—a cry which was, in fact, an additional compliment to the winner.

The sports concluded with a hurdle-race, length of course nearly two miles English, with eight hedges, or hurdles, to leap. Seven horses were entered for this race: the Monk, ridden by Lamplugh (the winner of the steeplechase); Saint Thibault (rider not named); Deceitful, ridden by Rackley, and owned by Viscour. de Talon. Miss Burns, ridden by the Viscount de Perregaux; Edwa d of York, Phrygia, and Roncont. The state of the ground, in consequence of the heavy and continuous fall of water, rendered the race uninteresting. It was a contest between Deceitful and the Monk—the former winning.

These sports will be continued up to the 1st of November.

THE DONCASTER WINNERS.

ST. LEGER.—THE "KNIGHT OF SAINT GEORGE."

THE Knight of Saint George is a bay horse, low sized, under fifteen hands one inch, and is perfect in point of shape. His sire is Irish Birdcatcher, own brother to Faugh-a-Ballagh, who won the Saint Leger in 1844. His dam was by Hetman Platoff.

Both sire and dam are now in possession of the breeder, Mr. W Disney, of Lark-lodge, Carragh of Kildare, Ireland. Birdcatcher is now the sire of two winners of the Saint Leger—viz, the Baron and the Knight of Saint George, of one winner of the Derby, Daniel O'Rourke; and of one winner of the Oaks, Songstress.

The Knight of Saint George commenced his career at the Curragh, his native place, where, after being a victor, he succumbed, when two years old, to Early Bird. At the end of the racing season of last year, he came into the possession of Mr. Morris, the present owner, who started him for the Derby and other races, without success. he at length, with the assistance of Mr. W Stebbing, resolved to throw in his chance for the Great Northern prize. Notwithstanding the array of horses against him, "the nag of Hambelton," where he was trained, was strongly backed by his admirers. The victory, though achieved by a head over Ivan—a horse the property of Lord Zetland—was hailed with hearty cheers, on account of Mr. Morris's very meritorious and straightforward conduct in always running his horses to win.

The Knight of Saint George is the third Irish horse which has won, within the last few years, the Great Saint Leger Stakes. The first was Faugh-a-Ballagh—the second, The Baron. The Knight was ridden by Basham, a young jockey, with great judgment and determination.

THE DONCASTER CUP.—"VIRAGO."

This is one of the most extraordinary three-year-olds that has appeared for some time. Her colour is chestnut; she is a fine wiry mare. Virago is the property of Mr. Henry Padwick, whose turf *nom de guerre* is Mr. Howard, and who, by the way, is, with Mr. Gully, in part proprietorship of Andover, the winner of the Derby. Virago is by Pyrrhus the First; her dam being Virginia, by Rowton. She this year commenced her performances by winning both the Suburban and Metropolitan Handicaps, thereby throwing enormous stakes into the pockets of the owner and trainer—the latter being the famous John Day. Virago afterwards won the Goodwood Cup, another important stake; and finished by winning the Doncaster Cup, in a canter, by twenty lengths. This celebrated mare was bred by Mr. Jacques, of Easby Hall, Yorkshire.

ST. LEGER.—"KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE."

THE DONCASTER WINNERS.

DONCASTER CUP.—"VIRAGO."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE WANTS OF LONDON.

THOUGH London is the richest and greatest, and, perhaps, the healthiest city in the world, it is by no means the finest or the most convenient. Its wealth, its population, and its extent are rapidly increasing; but its salubrity and its amenity are neglected and impaired. The larger it grows, the more unwholesome it becomes. The more numerous its population, the more pestiferous is the noble river that ebbs and flows through it. The more active and enterprising its traders and merchants, the more inconvenient are its streets. Wealth is certainly not wanting to render the metropolis as beautiful as it is ugly, and as convenient for locomotion and intercommunication as it is notoriously the reverse. Neither is there any deficiency of willingness on the part of the great mass of the people to aid in the work of improvement. Every one feels and deplores the evils of the congestion under which the olden portions of the metropolis—and more especially the City—that great heart and centre of all—suffer for want of adaptation to the necessities of its enormous traffic, and to the health and comfort of its crowded millions. But no one has sufficient authority to undertake the needful reforms. The new London of Belgravia and Tyburnia may stand comparison for beauty and splendour with any city in the world; but old London and Westminster, with their outlying boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, and Finsbury, have positively nothing to recommend them but wealth, extent, and populousness. The wealth is not applied to sanitary improvement or to architectural adornment; while the extent and the populousness are but aggravations of a pre-existing and very serious mischief.

The most urgent wants of London may be classified under four heads:—First,—the want of municipal unity; second,—the want of a system of drainage and sewerage to carry off the refuse of two millions and a half of people without poisoning the Thames, and making it a stream of death, instead of a river of life and beauty; third,—the want of bridges from shore to shore; and, fourth,—the want of a sufficient number of main arterial streets to accommodate the traffic of the greatest commerce the world ever saw. To supply all these wants is doubtless a matter of difficulty. Yet the difficulty is not insurmountable. The first is simply a question for Legislative decision, and might be settled by any Government that had energy enough to insist upon it. The three others are questions of expense alone, and should not affright a people that has invested so many millions in railways and in steam-ships; and that, out of its plethora of capital, finds money to lend to any State or Government that may be in want of it—that helps to make the canals and railroads of America—that opens up the interior o. India—that even made the railways of France to a far greater extent than the French themselves—that buys up Highland hills and Irish bogs—and that will embark in any project, sane or insane, which promises a return of four or five per cent upon the investment.

It is needless to dwell upon the inconveniences that result from the want of municipal unity, or even of municipal federalism, in the government of so mighty a city. Even amid the bustle and excitement of war, should the calamity unfortunately endure for another twelvemonth, time will be found by the Legislature to attend to the recommendations of the late Commission of Inquiry. The old Corporation of London is doomed. Affecting, and affected by, the whole metropolis, the City can no longer be considered as a thing apart. The "Belly" must be taught that its interests are identical with those of the "Members." The great civic "Body" must be one in Government, as it is in fact. The head at Westminster—the hands at Marylebone and Finsbury—and the feet at Southwark and Lambeth, must know themselves to be parts of one whole, and that what is of service to one is beneficial to all; and that the dirt, discomfort, and disease that prevail in one locality are nuisances and dangers to every other. Any Government that shall undertake and accomplish this great work will entitle itself both to fame and to gratitude. Such a victory of peace would not be incompatible with the more uproarious and engrossing victories of war. The people are impatiently anticipating the one, let the present Government attempt the other also. If it will, there is but little reason to fear that it will not succeed in it.

The purification of the Thames, which we have classed as the second of the great wants of the metropolis, has become a matter of absolute necessity. The ravages of the cholera prove, in a fearful manner, the deadly mischief which it either produces or aggravates. It is only a question of expense whether the Thames shall not be as limpid and wholesome at Blackfriars-bridge as it is at Chertsey or Maidenhead; and whether there shall not be embanked terraces from Whitehall to Billingsgate, and from Lambeth Palace to the railway termini at Southwark, as imposing in appearance, and as convenient for the traffic, both of business and recreation, as the magnificent *quais* of Paris. Sooner or later these improvements will be effected, and, while the purification of the river will be a direct benefit to the health and comfort of every dweller in the metropolis—and, as such, beyond all price—the embankment and terracement of the Thames will, in all probability, yield a fair percentage of profit to those who may be induced to invest their money in them.

The want of new main streets, and of lines of communication between the main streets already in existence, is a positive disgrace to a community that claims to be at the head of civilisation, and that can justly boast of so many wealthy, enlightened, and public-spirited members. New Cannon-street—for which the Corporation of London deserves high credit—diminishes, but does not remove, the evil. Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street are more inconveniently crowded than ever they were; while the Strand—one of the most important streets in Europe, and a main thoroughfare—has no direct communication with the parallel thoroughfare of Oxford-street and Holborn. The only available means of communication between Fleet-street and Holborn is Chancery-lane, which is too narrow at one end to admit of the passage of two vehicles abreast, and where a vast amount of traffic is often brought to a stand-still by a costermonger's cart, or by a laundress's wheel-barrow. Two wide streets between the

NEW ROUTE TO BELGIUM.—"THE AQUILA" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING ANTWERP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Strand and Holborn, and two others between Fleet-street and Holborn; and two, if not three, still wider streets running in parallel lines, so as to relieve Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Holborn, are absolutely essential as conduits to and from the City to the northern and western extremities. We believe it is not the want of money, but the want of authority and jurisdiction, that have so long impeded these improvements. The City, and its government, have nothing to do with Westminster and its requirements, and Westminster has nothing to do with the City. Thus a state of things is continued, with daily-increasing aggravations of mischief, which would not be tolerated by the municipality of any third-rate town that had the power and jurisdiction to provide a remedy.

The bridge communication of London is even more defective. Two out of the six metropolitan bridges are subject to a toll; and look almost as lonely and as melancholy, even in the hey-day of the nineteenth century, as London-bridge, in the prophetic eye of Mr. Macaulay, when he sketched the fancy portrait of that famous New Zealander, who is to meditate and moralise over the ruins of St. Paul's. A third is only a foot-bridge; and a fourth and a fifth are so ricketty and rotten as to require more funds to patch them up from year to year, and almost from day to day, than it would take to build new ones. Thus, five-sixths of the whole traffic of the largest city in the civil and world pours over one bridge—with what dangerous and annoying results every person who has crossed it in carriage, cab, or omnibus, can bear witness. The number of bridges between London and Vauxhall ought, at the very least, to be doubled, and every one of them ought to be toll free. If funds could not otherwise be procured, the whole of London and Middlesex ought to be taxed for the purpose, and a liberal grant of public money should relieve the citizens of some portion of the cost. The whole country is interested, and would be benefited, and should, therefore, aid in the completion of public works of so much magnitude and importance.

Were the reforms thus briefly indicated fully and fairly carried out, London would become, what it ought to be, the most beautiful and convenient, as it is already the greatest and most influential, city of the world.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ANTWERP.

THE North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, encouraged by the success which has attended their efforts to establish a regular system of communication with the countries north of the Scheldt, viâ Hull and Lowestoft, and further stimulated by the recent extension of the Eastern Counties branch railway to Harwich, determined on making an attempt to provide equal facilities at that port for the traffic between London on the one hand, and Antwerp on the other. At present the greater portion of this traffic is conveyed by steamers, which traverse the Thames and the Scheldt; the entire journey being performed by water, and usually occupying from eighteen to twenty hours. By adopting the Harwich route, the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company proposed to realise the following results:—First, the avoidance of the long and tedious passage up and down the Thames; second, the increase and development of the local traffic between the Eastern Counties and Belgium; third, the accomplishment of the journey in twelve hours; thus effecting a saving in the distance, measured by time, of some eight or ten hours; and, lastly, the establishment of the new service as essential y a "day" service.

The first trip on this service was taken, in the nature of an experiment, on Saturday week last, the ship selected being the Company's new steamer the *Aquila*, from the building-yard of Messrs. Glasgow, and fitted with engines of 120-horse power, constructed upon the oscillating principle, by M'Nab, of Greenock. Her length is 200 feet, breadth of beam one-tenth of her length, or 20 feet, and her burd-n about 300 tons. Her engines, for such work with such ease, whilst the unpleasant vibration we so often experience, even in crack steamers, is scarcely perceptible. Both out and home she gave the greatest satisfaction to all on board, and averaged a speed of thirteen knots per hour; and in returning, on the following afternoon, at the entrance of the mouth of the Scheldt at eight o'clock in the evening, steamed gallantly through a tremendous sea, and arrived safely at Harwich at half-past two the next morning, accomplishing the distance from the Scheldt buther in exactly six hours and a half. In this part of the voyage the sea-going qualities of the *Aquila*, under the severest stress of weather, were capitally brought out.

The conclusions to which this experimental trip lead us, are these:—For the purpose of the traffic between London and Antwerp, and certainly all the local traffic, the Harwich route has no real competitor in any of the other existing routes; that during the summer months the day service may be conducted with punctuality both way, provided the railway arrangements are made compatible with the demands of the service, and, above all, that the Belgian Government can be induced to maintain additional lights, and erect a few more landmarks, in the Scheldt; that, in the existing state of the navigation of that river it presents insuperable obstacles to the project of ascending it at high-water in the evenings of the short winter days; and that until these difficulties are removed the steam-packet company have acted wisely in determining to dispatch their boat from Harwich, on the arrival of the night mail from London, so as to reach Antwerp early on the following morning.

POLICE REFORM IN PARIS.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a decree for the organisation of the police of Paris on the same footing as that of London, which the Minister of the Interior, in the report to the Emperor on which this decree is founded, says is admirable. The report states that the present police force of Paris consists of only 740 *sergens de ville*, of whom 200 are employed on special duty, so that the number available for the security of the public at large is only 450. The Minister proposes, and the decree orders, that the number shall be increased to 2000, who shall do duty night and day, by turns, just as is done in London. The annual cost of this new police, which is to be organised and in full activity before the opening of the Exhibition in May next, will be 2,000,000 francs (about £224,000 sterling); but this (says the Minister) is 3,000,000 of francs less than the cost of the police in London. This may very well be, for London is twice the size of Paris. The new Paris police will have two chiefs, who are to be called Commissaires; but their duties will be very similar to those of the London Commissioners. The difference will be chiefly in the salaries. The Chief Commissary is to have only 10,000 francs a year, and the second Commissary 8000 francs. They will have about sixty subordinates of different grades, with salaries varying from 3000 to 1400 francs.

THE GERMAN DIET.—When the Diet meets *in pleno* there will be three well-defined parties. There will be Austria, with two or three of the second-rate States; Prussia, with her allies, Anhalt-Cothen, Anhalt-Dessau, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss-Schaumburg, Lippe, &c.; and lastly, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, with the other States which attended the Bamberg Conference. Austria, with a population of 38,000,000, and an army of about 650,000 men, has four votes in the *Plenum*, and Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg have each as many. Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Holstein, and Luxembourg have three votes each. Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and, Nassau have two votes; and the other States, with the Four Free Cities one each. Austria, whose contingent to the Bund is 94,822 men, with 192 guns, is on the same level with Saxony, which supplies only 13,000 men and no artillery, and she only has four times as many votes as Lichtenstein, whose contingent is 55 men!—*Letter from Vienna.*

CHOLERA.—We are happy to learn that the cholera has totally disappeared from the neighbourhood of Compton-street, Soho, and that the measures taken to arrest its progress have been eminently successful, not only in this district, but also in the adjoining (Golden-square), so recently visited by this fearful epidemic.

THE IRISH RAILWAY OUTRAGE.—Government has issued a proclamation offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension of the persons who maliciously placed several large stones on the line of railway between Enniskillen and Derry, near Trillick station.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The sudden return of the Emperor to his first intention of leaving Paris on the 19th, caused a mis-statement in our last week's Letter, for which we have to apologise to our readers. His Majesty, finding it impossible to have news from the Expedition to the Crimea as soon as he had hoped, resolved to go at once to conduct the Empress back to Paris, and to return there sooner than he had at first proposed. Their Majesties arrived on the 20th, in perfect health. On Friday they appeared at the Gymnase; and were—especially the Empress, whom during the representation of the first piece, the Emperor placed fully in view, remaining himself nearly concealed from the audience—received with loud acclamation. Her Majesty—who was looking remarkably well, though a little sunburnt,—seemed much gratified by her reception, and appeared in excellent spirits. Various reports are afloat respecting the plans of the Emperor and Empress for the autumn: one of these asserts that they purpose proceeding from Boulogne to the Isle of Wight, on a visit to the Queen; another, that the Emperor will go alone to London, to have an interview with her Majesty. The fact of the Empress having proceeded to join the Emperor, at Boulogne, instead of passing the period of his absence at Compiegne, as it was expected she would do, seems to give some slight colour to the former rumour. A third *on dit* is, that Prince Albert is to accompany Napoleon III., next month, to Cherbourg, to review the Baltic fleet. It is said that their Imperial Majesties intend inhabiting the Palace of the Elysée the greater part of the winter, in order to have the Tuileries entirely restored and arranged, so as to be in harmony with the new buildings of the Louvre. All the winter receptions are, we believe, to take place at the Elysée, excepting that of New-year's-day, which will be held, as usual, at the Tuileries. It is expected that the gigantic works in progress in this latter quarter, as well as all the others connected with the public buildings of the capital, will be completed by the 1st of May.

There is a talk of arranging a grand banquet of five thousand persons, at twenty francs a head, for the opening of the great Industrial Exhibition. A plan also exists, for establishing a sort of Travellers' Club for the same occasion, and for demanding permission to play therein: but there seems very little reason to believe that the authorisation will be accorded.

We mentioned, some months since, that Mdlle. Georges, the celebrated tragedian of the Empire had petitioned for the privilege of the *bureau de cannes*, at the Palais de l'Industrie. This concession the Minister of State has accorded her, selecting her from an immense number of competitors. It is computed that this privilege is worth about 100,000 francs (£4000).

On Saturday evening, an alarm of fire at the Imperial stables at Monceaux, excited much sensation, and attracted crowds to the spot. By dint of considerable exertion, the fire, which commenced in the magazine of forage, was extinguished without extending to the stables and coach houses. The cause of the accident has not been discovered.

The appearance of cholera at Dieppe, which for the last two months has been literally swarming with Parisians, is rapidly dispersing the crowd; and the bathers, *flâneurs*, and idlers—who have been seeking health, amusement, and occasions to display themselves and a succession of *toilettes* only fit for *dejeuners dansantes*, in the dirty streets, and on the shingly beach of a little seaport town—are hurrying back to Paris with considerable precipitation. The chilly weather, which within the last few days has begun to replace the summer heats which have without interruption reigned since the middle of July, also tends to call back the wandering portion of the population.

The Legitimist journal *La Mode* has been suspended for two months, in consequence, it is believed, of a violent attack on Lord Palmerston. The sentiments of the party to which the paper belongs are far from being those of the Government and of France in general, as relates to the union of that nation with England: the set—" *qui n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié*"—scruple not—individually, if not collectively—to declare vehemently against any approach to the *entente cordiale*; and, with a persistence which does more honour to their constancy than to their enlightenment or to their patriotism, proclaim the existence in their breasts of all the old jealousies, hatreds, and prejudices which time, experience, and the march of progress and intelligence have for ever destroyed in those of the really right-thinking and sensible Frenchmen of the day.

A most necessary and important measure has just been announced as about to be carried into execution. This is the establishment in Paris of a system of police, on the model of our English one. It is extraordinary that this institution of protective police should have been so long allowed to remain in its present most defective condition. Hitherto all the attention of successive Governments has been directed to the organisation of a plan of *espionnage*—the abuses of which have been becoming daily more and more intolerable; and, while the liberty of the subject has been in constant jeopardy, his safety has been wholly neglected, as the system of nightly patrols, passing through the streets at certain times and long intervals, has afforded every possible facility to malefactors of all descriptions to pursue their designs on the unfortunate passers-by—a facility of which they naturally failed not to avail themselves. Now, at least, one abuse is being corrected; when shall we see the other done away with?

The Odéon is about to bring out a piece adapted by Alexander Dumas, from one of his novels, "Conscience"—a work which, notwithstanding certain defects of improbability, contains beauties of style and description, and a tenderness, freshness, and purity of detail that do honour to the heart and mind of the author, and cannot fail to strike home to those of the reader. This theatre is at present giving an adaptation of the "Vicar of Wakefield," with but indifferent success. The Ambigu has a *mimo-drame*, entitled "La Prise de Somarsund." Most of the principal theatres are opening with *reprises*, keeping the new pieces for the commencement of the season.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, in 111 hours from Alexandria, bringing the following intelligence, dated Alexandria, Sept. 22:—

The India mail leaves this day with advices from Calcutta to the 19th August; Madras, 24th August; Bombay, 28th August; Shanghai, 24th July; Amoy, 29th July; Canton, 5th August; Hong-Kong, 6th August; Singapore, 13th August; Sydney, 21st July; Melbourne, 25th July; and Adelaide, 29th July.

Trade in India was dull. Exchange at Calcutta, 1s. 11¼d. Canton was in a state of siege. All business was suspended, and in a few days the place would be in the hands of the rebels. No tea was brought to market. Whampoa and Futshan were still in possession of the rebels. Sir John Bowring was still in the north.

The letters by the India mail will not arrive in London before Monday.

POLES IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.—Three Poles, brought from Somarsund by the *Fulton* to Havre are lodged in the Rue Beauverger, awaiting the orders of the Minister of War. These men were in the service of Russia, and four days before the bombardment they contrived to escape, and gained the head-quarters of the French General. After the surrender they were of use as interpreters. The garrison of Somarsund was composed partly of Russian soldiers and partly of Poles. All the artillerymen were Poles, and it is said that they served the pieces most unwillingly.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

The first authentic despatch relating to the disembarkation of the Allied forces in the Crimea, was received from Lord Raglan late on Sunday night, by the Duke of Newcastle, and immediately sent to the whole of the morning papers. Instead of landing at Eupatoria, as the Vienna despatch of last week had stated, it appears that the landing took place only thirty miles north of Sebastopol. The following is the despatch sent to the daily papers by the Minister of War:—

The Allied armies arrived at the place of disembarkation near the Old Fort, in lat. 45, at break of day upon the 14th, and before night they had succeeded in landing nearly all their infantry and part of the artillery.

On the 15th the swell upon the shore considerably impeded operations, but some progress was made, and the exertions of the fleet under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, excited the admiration of the army, and were, in fact, above all praise.

The surf continued on the 16th (the date of the despatch); nevertheless, the disembarkation of the horses and baggage was proceeding with the utmost rapidity.

A despatch from Marshal de St. Arnaud to the French Minister of War, dated from the Bivouac at Old Fort, the 16th inst., confirmed the disembarkation of the horses and *matériel*. The operation was said to have been very laborious, but the troops were full of ardour, and worked together in the most satisfactory manner. The Tartar population was described in the same despatch as being very friendly to the Allies.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following description of the country through which the Allies were about to march:—

Old Fort, where the landing was effected, is, according to the best maps, 45 kilometres (28¼ English miles) north of Sebastopol, and 23 kilometres (14⅜ English miles) to the south of Eupatoria, a little above the river Boulganack. This position is indicated in some maps by the name of Prakur. It will be seen that the troops had advanced immediately by the roads of Simferopol and Bagtchesrai; but, perhaps, nothing is meant but bodies of troops intended to observe the enemy. The part of the expeditionary army which proceeds along the coast will meet with four streams of water before they arrive at the little arm of the sea which is at the north of Sebastopol. The country is wooded and mountainous, circumstances that inconvenience is compensated for by the facility of having wood and water, which would be difficult to find in advancing further into the country. The streams of water are Boulganack, the Alma, the Katcha, and the Belbek. This last river being passed, the northern fort, and the Fort Constantine, are right in front. The northern fort is a regular work, which it will be necessary to attack by land, and probably according to all the rules of the military art. As to Fort Constantine, the example given at Somarsund leads us to believe that it may be reduced by an attack from the fleet. Once masters of these two points, Sebastopol is ours. With an enemy able to defend the ground foot by foot, the distance between the landing point and Sebastopol might be difficult; but, to judge by the language of Marshal de St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan to Omer Pacha, the Generals-in-Chief do not appear to expect any great resistance before arriving at the end of their march.

From other accounts we learn that the country which the army has to pass through in skirting the coast, is a dry and stony soil, intersected here and there by sandy patches and rising grounds of no great elevation. There are several roads parallel to the sea, which the Tartars pass over every day with carts drawn by two dromedaries. But during the dry season in the Crimea, vehicles can follow every kind of path, or even go across the fields. If any obstacles present themselves to the passage of the artillery, the pioneers and the shovel soon make a practicable passage. The Allied armies cannot have less than 100 field guns, for we know that our own division has thirty-six or forty, the French have probably rather more, and the artillery of the Turkish corps is the youngest part of that army. This number of guns would imply about 600 gun-carriages, ammunition waggons, &c., drawn by four horses each. The amount has been computed at 1800 horses for draught, by an eminent French contemporary, but that number must be rather below the mark. As soon as the Allies have made good their position in the country, they will, doubtless, find means to procure horses and dromedaries, which are extremely abundant in the pastures of the Crimea. The Allied army naturally divides itself into three corps—the French, the British, and the Turkish, forming a centre and two wings—and in its march to the south it must cover a considerable breadth of country; for the subsistence of the troops and of the animals requires that the line should be extended as much as is consistent with the safety and efficiency of the troops in presence of the enemy. Fortunately the country is so open and so easily traversed in this season of the year that it is immaterial what track is followed; and, although the Russians appear to have taken some measures to break up the roads and bridges, there are no serious natural obstacles to the advance of the expedition.

Prince Menschikoff is said to have advanced at the head of a considerable body of the Russian troops, to the position of Burluk, on the river Alma. Should this prove to be correct, it may be inferred that this stream will be the first line defended by the enemy, since he has allowed the Allied armies to land without opposition. Burluk is a village on the right bank of the Alma, distant about three miles from the sea, twelve miles from the landing-place of the Anglo-French forces, and the same distance from Bagtchesrai, which was supposed to be occupied by one of the Russian divisions in the Crimea. The road or track which runs parallel with the coast crosses the Alma at this point, and the Russian forces would naturally hold, and in the event of a retreat destroy, the bridge. It is questionable, however, whether any of the streams—the Alma, the Katcha, and the Belbek—contain water, at this season of the year to interrupt for a moment the progress of the army. They are very probably dried up altogether at the termination of a long and hot summer, before the autumnal rains have commenced. But they are said to flow through ravines, which afford good military positions upon their wooded and precipitous sides. The disposition of the Russian forces would seem to indicate that, as far as Prince Menschikoff's army is concerned, he has abandoned the idea of defending the interior of the country, and that his base of operations is Sebastopol itself. In this point of view his position on the Alma is more comprehensible, and Boriluk, which is just fifteen miles to the north of Sebastopol, may be considered the first outwork of the place, at which some resistance may be made. If this be all that is meant by this movement, the Russians will probably be driven back without much difficulty until they reach the outer lines and deadworks which they have raised along the heights about Sebastopol, and there the real contest will begin. According to this hypothesis, Prince Menschikoff is aware that the forces under his command are not sufficient to dispute the possession of the country and defend the fortress; he therefore falls back on the latter and more important part of his duty, and leaves General Osten-Sacken, who is appointed to the command of the forces in the north of the peninsula and the government of Cherson, to do what he can for the relief of that place.

Various rumours of the complete defeat of the Russian army, under Prince Menschikoff, have been circulated; but no reliable information on the subject has been received. A Vienna despatch, of Wednesday evening, mentions that the Russian Embassy there had received a despatch of the 22nd from the Crimea, but the contents had not transpired. "All that is known is, that it contains news unfavourable to the Russians."

The embarkation of the reserve at Varna took place on the 18th, and it was thought that the 15,000 men of which it consisted would be able to join the army in the Crimea on the 20th or 21st, by which time it was expected that an engagement would take place.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.

Among other wonderful despatches, per telegraph, this week, it has been stated, in one from Berlin, viâ St. Petersburg, that the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol to intercept the passage of the reserve from Varna. From such a source, little reliance can be placed on the intelligence. Should it prove true, the Allied fleets will, no doubt, be able to give a good account of the Russians. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following account of the Sebastopol fleet:—

Ships of the Line.—The *Twelve Apostles*, 120 guns; the *Paris*, 120; the *Three Saints*, 120; the *Grand Duke Constantine*, 120; the *Vladimir*, 120; the *Sviatoslaw*, 84; the *Iwatslaw*, 84; the *Selaphel*, 84; the *Three Hierarchies*, 84; the *Tro-Sviatitaita*, 84; the *Varna*, 84; the *Gabriel*, 84; the *Empress Maria*, 84; and the *Tschesma*, 80.

Frigates.—The *Cagul*, 60 guns; the *Koulefet*, 60; the *Kawarna*, 60 the *Medea*, 60.

Corvettes and Brigs.—The *Calypso*, 18 guns; the *Pylade*, 18; the *Ptolemy*, 20; the *Thesseus*, 20; the *Eneas*, 20.

Smaller Vessels.—The *Nearch*, *Strelka*, *Orlanda*, *Drolik*, *Ziabiaka*, *Lastotyca*, *Smaglago*, 11 transports, and 64 gun-boats.

Steamers 12, six large and six small. Among the first are the *Vladimir*, *Bessarabia*, and *Gromnostela*, which are remarkable for their power and the range of their guns.

The above enumeration presents a total of 17 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 5 corvettes or brigs, 82 vessels of inferior size, and 12 steamers—in all 108 sail, mounting 2200 guns of every description. This certainly is

imposing force. It is well commanded. The crews are expert at nery, and, gifted with that passive courage peculiar to Russian diers, who die at their post. Nevertheless, in no respect can the sian naval force be compared with the combined squadrons in the ack Sea.

The squadron which will blockade and attack Sebastopol consists of ght English ships, eight French, eight Turk sh, and as many steamers rse are said to have arrived before Sebastopol on the 16th or 19th it. On the 9th several steamers left the Island of Serpents, to cruise the Sea of Azof, and stop the passage of Russian troops and stores o the Crimea. A letter from Constantinople states that some five or ix gunboats, laden with Russian troops and stores, have been lost ring a storm in the Sea of Azof, on their way from Taganrog to the imes.

A DIVERSION IN BESSARABIA.

No sooner had the Allied forces made good their landing in the imes, than a despatch was forwarded to Omer Pacha with the welcome telligence. The Turkish Commander was, at the same time, re ested to make "a diversion in Bessarabia," which he will lose no time making, as General Liders will soon find, to his cost. The advanced ard of the Turkish army is already on its way to the Pruth, the ssage of which Omer Pacha will no doubt force, should the Russians empt to resist him.

A despatch from Jassy of the 17th announce the departure of Prince rtschakoff from Kalarasch, in Bessarabia, for Bender. Before left, the Prince received despatches from Odessa, in which General wenstern informed him of the dangers with which that town is reatened. It was thought that Prince Gortschakoff would, therefore, ntinue his journey from Bender to Odessa. The Russian advanced sts on the right side of the Pruth have orders to stop any one empting to cross that river, and to send them to head-quarters. ery will perhaps find some little difficulty in fulfilling this order, ce the Russian army in that quarter has been reinforced. A letter m Galatz, of the 16th, states that the Russians seemed about to cuate Jassy. The principal forces in Bessarabia were concentrating emselves at Ismail, under General Liders.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The news from Asia Minor, so far as the telegraph may be relied on, is highly favourable to Turkey. Two engagements are said to ve taken place in Georgia, between Wrangel's division and Daniel ey (Schamyl's lieutenant), in both of which the Russians were beaten Poles are stated to have gone over to the enemy en masse with two ns. The latest report was, that Schamyl and Daniel Bey were about combine their forces and attack Tiflis.

The Turkish army occupied the Russian camp at Kars, where they ve been waiting the arrival of Ismael, the conqueror at Kalafat, who had : Silistria, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm the Ottoman troops.

The Russian Commander has sent to St. Petersburg, demanding in- nt succour; but it is doubtful whether the Czar can give him much istance in time for the crisis which seems to be impending in that arter. *Spectator's Journal* says, under the head of St. Petersburg, the h, that the whole Russian *corps d'armée*, 40,000 strong, and stationed the Volga, has received orders to march against the troops of amyl, in the Caucasus; but the best military authorities represent Russian corps on the Volga as not more than 20 000 strong; one f which consists of invalides. Whether any of that force can be ured for Georgia is very doubtful.

THE BALTIC.—PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK UPON REVEL.

The belief that something is to be done in the Baltic before the fine s into winter quarters, is confirmed by the latest intelligence. The ew-steamer *Holyrood* which left Revel Bay on the 12th inst., brings s of something being done there, which looks rather alarming the Czar. When the steamer came away, the squadron in Revel ly, under Admiral Plumridge, consisted of the *St George*, *Royal rge*, *Neptune Cressy*, *Cæsar*, *Monarch*, *Nile*, *Princess Royal*, *Dragon* French ship *Duguay*, and another French line-of-battle ship. Admiral mridge was on board the *Neptune*, with his flag. The boats of the s had been engaged in laying down buoys, taking bearings and dis- ces, preparatory to an attack being made on Revel. They were only for Sir Charles Napier took out with him a large supply of mortar- ds of all the tantest ships for the gallant Admiral with his squadron. ich was hourly expected. The *Cressy* was anchored within two les of Revel, inside Nargen Island. The fleet was anchored in line e miles distant from the forts at Revel, waiting for the advanced ship shot range of the guns of the fleet. The Nargen Islanders re- rted that there were 70,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry encamped in and ut Revel, to prove it the place. About three weeks since the whole ny was reviewed by the Emperor himself, who, according to the rgen Islanders, addressed them himself, urging them to keep the emy from their shores, or perish in the attempt to do so. The Nargen anders, it is reported, do all they possibly dare do in barter with the ts, and are very faithful in all their transactions.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic comprises the following sailing ships, ether with three steamers of 400-horse power, mounting eight guns ch; two steamers of 120-horse power, mounting four guns each; and e steam corvette, of 20 guns and 450-horse power. They are stationed Helsingfors and Cronstadt, in the following proportion:

AT HELSINGFORS, 9: *Russia*, 120; *St. George the Conqueror*, 112; *Pul- va*, 84; *Prochor*, 84; *Vladimir*, 84; *Brisnea*, 74; *Arzei*, 74; *Rezkoi*, 74; *drew*, 74. AT CRONSTADT:—*Emperor Peter I.*, 120; * * *, 112; *Ros- ssia*, 84; *Kramoe*, 84; *Gamale*, 84; *Volga*, 84; *Empress Alexandra*, 84; *rona*, 74; *Borodina*, 74; *Horadino*, 74; *Smolensko*, 74; *Wladimi*, 74; *Kutu- ph*, 74; *Impermanland* 74; *Cuim*, 74; *Vsevolod*, 74, *Sisoe the Great*, *Pilitzyah*, 74; *Natron-monga*, 74; *Jaroslawitz*, 74; *Mukolai*, 74 ; 25—30 sailing ships, with an aggregate armament of 2464 guns, and steamers, mounting collectively 56 gun

That portion of the Russian fleet which is in the harbour of Helsing- s has commenced preparations for the winter season. The ships have ben their sails and struck their topmasts. In a month from the sent time they will be frozen in.

THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

few weeks ago we gave an account of the proceedings of the squadron the White Sea, including the bombardment of Solovetskoi, and the ning of Novitska. By the arrival of the *Miranda*, screw, 16 guns, Sheerness, on Saturday last, we have intelligence of certain subse- nt operations in that remote region. That vessel left Cross Island on e 4th September, leaving behind her the *Eurydice* and *Brisk*, together th one French frigate and brig.

Twelve days after the affair at Solovetskoi, the British forces destroyed public buildings on a place called Shayley Island; and about a onth afterwards, on the 23rd of August, having quitted the internal ters of the White Sea, they proceeded to attack the town of Kola, e chief place in Russian Lapland, situated in the highest latitude of rope, about 69 degrees, and a few miles to the east of the Norwegian ntier and the North Cape. Kola is described by the Gazetteers as a ce of about 1000 inhabitants; but it nevertheless possessed a d a depôt of Government stores. The officers of the *Miranda* trived, with uncommon skill and intredidity, to buoy a passage for a y considerable distance up an almost unknown river to Kola, and to the admiration of 260 yards of the battery. The Governor having re- sed to surrender the place, or to listen to terms, the *Miranda* opened a mendous fire, which speedily annihilated the enemy's batteries; and a ry, headed by the First Lieutenant, landed sword in hand, and car- d everything before them. The Government stores were all destroyed, d the whole town seems to have shared the same fate—a catastrophe ich the Governor might have avoided by surrendering to an enemy om he had not the power to resist.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEET AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Honolulu papers of the 29th July state that the combined fleets England and France, consisting of the *Virago*, frigate *President* aphelia), *Vaque la Forte*, and *D'Kartelina*, corvette *L'Artemise*, and g *L'Obligado*, had all reached Honolulu. The *Polynesian* says:— This fine squadron is from Callao, viâ Nukuhiva, one of the Mar- ese Islands, and was but fourteen days in making the passage from e latter port. They are, of course, looking for the enemy; but the ussians are somewhere else just now, and they must be hunted up if sible, when warm work will of course take place."

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 16th, arrived at verpool on Wednesday night.

The *New York Herald* supplies the following information, on the thority of its Washington correspondent:—"It is said that informa- tion has reached the Government from our Minister at Madrid, to the effect that the new *regime* of Spain has agreed upon terms for the sale of Cuba; and, also, that both France and England acquiesce in the transfer. If this be true, the particulars will doubtless soon be made public. The ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty with the British North American provinces were exchanged on Saturday last. The time for the sitting of the Mixed Commission, at London, for the settlement of claims of citizens of Great Britain and the United States upon those Governments, has been extended four months from the 15th inst."

The Supreme Court of Philadelphia, on the 7th instant, issued a decree which put an end to the late railroad war at Erie; in which the authorities and inhabitants of that city are sustained, and of course justified, in their proceedings, and the railroad company is required to take up the track in the streets of Erie and Harbour Creek township.

Mr. B. Sickles, of the United States Legation, in London, having, through a New York paper, charged Mr. Peabody, the American banker in London, with insulting the head of the United States, by drinking her Majesty's health before that of the President, on the occasion of a banquet given by

SISTERS OF CHARITY (ST. BENOIT), IN THE NEW HOSPITAL, AT PERA.

Dunnideer. The train swept rapidly on past the village of Insch, Dunnideer, the hill of Christ's Kirk (the latter regarded by some as the locale of King James's poem), Wardhouse, the grounds of Leith Hall, the house of which is well seen from the train; and stopped a short time at the station. In the surrounding district, Craig, Knockespock, Drumminor, and Craighall estates and mansion houses, the village of Rhynie, and "the "Tap o' North," are "objects of interest." Speeding along the valley of the Bogie, the Gartley Station was shortly reached, and passed without a pause.

After crossing the Bogie, which is spanned by a beautiful bridge of great height, the town of Huntly came in view. The Bat'-hill, Cairnhill, and the Battle-hill, Huntly lodge and grounds were prominent, and some of them attractive, objects in the scenery around Huntly, which we now approached. The journey from Aberdeen to Huntly occupied two hours, and the scenery along the line, though not entitled to be called striking is yet very pleasing. The district is fertile and remarkably well cultivated, its resources being very extensive. On this account high expectations are formed of a large traffic by the line.

A movement had been got up by leading men of the town and district to entertain the Directors to a banquet. The influential and willing presence of his Grace the Duke of Richmond had been secured as chairman.

Sir James Elphinstone proposed "the Health of the Duke of Richmond," and passed a high encomium on the liberality displayed by his Grace, to which the successful completion of the line owed so much. The toast was drunk with three times three, and all the honours. Several other toasts and speeches followed; and at five the company broke up, as the train was then about to return to Aberdeen.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY (ST. BENOIT), AT PERA.

AMONG the remedial arrangements for the war, at Pera, the suburb of Constantinople, is the arrival from France of twenty-four of the devoted Sisters of St. Benoit, to fill the places of those who have already sunk under their arduous duties. There is, in Galata, a convent inhabited by these "ministering angels;" and our Artist, in a recent visit to the French Hospital just erected here, met, in the wards, three of the Sisters, from whom he obtained some interesting particulars of their mode of life.

Except the house they live in, they possess absolutely nothing—they are as poor as beggars—have no sort of fixed revenue or endowment in any way; yet, by perseverance, almost miraculous resignation, and the help of a few charities from the Catholic population, they have founded two schools (one in their own house alone contains 100 girls—one of whom is a Turkish one, which they mentioned exultingly).

They are almost ubiquitous; in fact, except when employed on the business of their schools, they are always moving from house to house, visiting the poor of every sect. When they go to Stamboul, the people show them every mark of respect. The Turks call them *médécins*; they cannot understand their disinterestness, yet they highly praise them: they are sensible of the good they do. Rich people very often send for them, until the medical men at Pera grew jealous; and now the Sisters refuse attendance, when they know that the ladies who apply to them can pay, recommending some European doctor. The Sisters not only go, at any time, day or night, miles off, to attend the sick on the Turkish side, they also attend the prisons, &c., carrying to the prisoners money and clothes. So much are they known and cherished there, that when, in consequence of so much occupation, some time has elapsed without their being seen there, some poor sufferer, or some one on the eve of execution, would send for them. "I have been very often," said one of the Sisters, "called in the middle of the night, by a *cawass* or *gendarme*, who rang the bell of the convent, before sunrise, begging me to come to the gaol and attend to a dying prisoner."

In the hospital at Pera, there are four of the Sisters, who as soon as they heard that cholera had set in, offered their services. They have been distributed amongst the different corps of the army for the Crimea expedition, following the troops everywhere, sleeping under canvas: two died lately from the cholera, at Varna, and one at Gallipoli, where the malady has nearly disappeared. Now that there is no danger, they are afraid lest they should be turned out of the hospitals, and parted from their *chers malades*. The hospital in which the Sisters are thus engaged is a building erected near the Champ des Morts: it commands a magnificent view of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It was intended for a school of medicine. It is a quadrangular building, and the largest, and certainly the best situated, and the finest of its kind in Europe. It is not quite finished; but in the hands of French officers, this will soon be completed. Already 2000 men may be received in the magnificent wards, that have been, within four months, provided with everything necessary—bedding, woollen clothes, shirts, &c., having been contracted for and made in Pera. The corridors are so large, and so well lighted, that comfortable wards could be made of them, if required, and then 2000 more might be accommodated. Ground has been bought in Galata for the erection of an English hospital, on a very large scale—a permanent one, too!

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.—THE HUNTLY STATION.

THE CHANTREY MEMORIAL, NORTON, NEAR SHEFFIELD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Taunton on the 12th instant.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., was elected Chairman, and gave, on the morning of meeting, an eloquent address on the ancient glories of Somersetshire, referring prominently to the mystic names of Athelney and Glastonbury. The Rev. H. M. Scarth, of Bath, followed

HALSEY COURT, SOMERSET.

with a paper on Stone Coffins found in Combedon, in Bath. The Rev. W. Warre then read Mr. Strading's paper on a Young Turf-parer's find in the Turbaries. After which, the Rev. A. Jones, on the Application of Philology to Archæological Investigation. This paper was one of great interest, and the derivation of the many Celtic, Saxon, and Norman names in Somersetshire yet extant, were very cleverly elucidated.

Mr. Warre concluded the Morning Meeting by reading Mr. E. A. Freeman's excellent paper on an Analogy between the Churches of East Anglia and those of Somersetshire, and which was illustrated profusely by pen-and-ink sketches of all the examples cited, made by Mr. Freeman.

There was an Evening Meeting; and several papers, chiefly on Natural History, were read by Mr. Andrew Crosse, Mr. Payne, Mr. Moore, and the Rev. W. R. Crotch.

On Wednesday the Bailiffs of the borough of Taunton received their guests at the Castle Inn, and entertained them with a sumptuous breakfast; and, after brief appropriate addresses by the worthy Bailiffs and the President, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., the body of excursionists drove off for Kingston, which was originally appropriated to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Taunton. The tower of this church is one of the many beautiful Perpendicular edifices of Somerset; and the interior happily possesses, as in so many other instances, an abundance of richly-carved bench ends. Bicconfield Church was next reached. Here the same rich display of Mediæval carving, both in the benches, and in the simple, yet elegant roof, pleased all. Mr Andrew Crosse, of Fyne-court, received the members, and gave them one of his well-known scientific discourses, and an excellent luncheon. The journey lay over the breezy downs to Cotherstone Beacon, and on again to Willesnack—both prominent points of the Quantock range, where rose-coloured heather and emerald mosses flourish in profusion. Crowcombe was soon reached, in the churchyard of which a beautiful fragment of a cross yet remains, niched and figured. The Court-house was thrown open, and its valuable library and paintings exposed to view. On again to Halsey Court, originally the retreat of Cardinal Beaufort, and situated most charmingly at the foot of the Quantock range. The accompanying Sketch shows its beauty as a domestic building.

The return journey embraced Cotherstone Manor-house, the seat of the ancient Stawels, of the Norman Conqueror's time. Here gateways, monumental effigies, siege or harlocoopes, and an eminently picturesque well, formed objects of much interest.

Bickenhall and Ashill Churches were inspected on the second journey: the latter possesses much decaying Norman work, much mutilated. It would be well for this Society to act in the capacity of a warder of the fast-disappearing ancient work in ancient Somersetshire. It has done but little yet to effect so desirable an object.

We also engrave the Stone Coffins found at Bath in 1852, in excavating the road at the top of Russell-street. They were discovered with the heads lying to the N.E. One (the smallest) had no lid; the others were covered. They were disposed in pairs: the upper ones nearly parallel, side by side, about two feet apart; the lower pair about a yard distant. Lying immediately above these was a skeleton. In the first coffin was found a skeleton of large size; in the next, two skulls, with various bones; the small coffin contained no skull, but loose bones. One of the coffins was covered with a regularly adjusted lid, not with a plain slab (as was the case with the others), the coffin being bevelled off at the foot, to allow the cover to fit more closely; the upper end of the lid seemed to have been slightly lifted up. The cover was of superior workmanship. The coffin was full of a soft clayey earth, with two human vertebræ lying on it. The earth being removed, a perfect skeleton, supposed to be that of a female, was found. The remaining contents of the coffin were—part of an infant's jaw; a metal pin, nearly two inches in length, but much corroded, together with the head of a smaller one; portions of two small animals, and a considerable quantity of a peculiar bituminous substance. In the neighbourhood of the coffin were discovered some fragments of an earthen vessel, a coin of Constantine, several pieces of glass of a beautiful purple-green hue, with various bones of graminivorous animals. As far as could be made out by examination of the human bones, they form part of eight skeletons—three being those of children of about the ages of two, six, and ten or twelve; the remaining five skeletons are those of adults. A fifth coffin was discovered in a line with those already referred to. It contained the perfect skeleton of, apparently, a larger body than any of those found in the other coffins, and a small urn of dark pottery, which was placed on the right side of the skeleton, near the ribs. The contents of the urn were yellowish earth. In addition to the above-mentioned urn, some interesting fragments of Roman pottery were found at the excavations. A sixth stone coffin was discovered, containing the skeletons of two children, about eight or nine years of age.

STONE COFFINS, FOUND AT BATH

THE NEW WATER-WEED.

Although the obstructions caused in rivers by this remarkable plant have but of late attracted general notice, by their increased extent, they appear to have been first noticed two years since. In a letter to the *Cambridge Independent Press*, dated Ely, August 11, 1852, Mr. William Marshall states:—

A remarkable plant has recently made its appearance in the rivers Ouse and Cam; and already abounds to such a degree as not only to impede navigation, but, what is of far more importance in this fen country, threatens to injure our drainage.

It occurs in dense, tangled, submerged masses, of considerable extent, and is so heavy, that when cut, instead of rising to the surface, and floating down to the sea, like other weeds, it sinks to the bottom. It is this property which is likely to make it injurious to drainage. The intruder is so unlike any other water-plant, that it may be at once recognised by its leaves growing *in threes*, round a slender stringy stem. The watermen on the river have already named it "Water-thyme," from a faint general resemblance which it bears to that plant.

That it is new to our rivers here is certain; watermen and fishermen pronounce it to be (as I heard one of them call it the other day) "a furreigner."

In a second communication, Mr. Marshall describes the Weed as the *Anacharis alsinastrum* of Mr. C. C. Babington, who so named it in 1848. It was first found in this country in 1842, by Dr. George Johnston, of Berwick-on-Tweed, in the lake of Dunse Castle, which is situated upon a tributary of the White Adder River, which flows into the Tweed. The discovery was lost sight of, and the interest in it ceased, until the autumn of 1847, when it was again discovered by Miss Kirby, of Laubenham Lodge, in reservoirs adjoining the Foxton Locks, on the canal near Market Harborough, in Leicestershire. The plants were all females, and were found in considerable abundance, growing "closely matted

THE NEW WATER-WEED (ANACHARIS ALSINASTRUM).

together." Miss Kirby had not observed it there before, and the reservoirs had been cleaned out two years previously. Mr. Babington next described the plant in the *Annals of Natural History*, for February, 1848, when Dr. Johnston at once recognised it as the plant he had found in the loch at Dunse Castle, and in the following autumn found the plant in two stations in the White Adder River.

The same season, but later, it was found by Mr. James Mitchel, in Nottinghamshire, in the Lene (a tributary of the Trent) near Nottingham, "growing in great profusion for about a quarter of a mile in extent." In November, of the same year it was found in Northamptonshire, in the Watford Locks, by Mr. Kirk, "very abundant." The Watford Locks are on the same line of canal as the Foxton reservoirs. Mr. Kirk observed that when water was drawn from either of the locks, the force of the current detached small sprigs of the Anacharis, which were carried into the body of the canal. Mr. Kirk considered it to be an introduced plant. His plants were also all females. Subsequently, Mr. Kirk changed his views, and regarded the plant, "from its simultaneous discovery in so many other localities," as a true native. He also described it as growing in such dense masses, that it was with difficulty good-sized specimens could be detached, owing to its extreme brittleness.

In August, 1849, it was found in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, by Mr. Edwin Brown, growing "in profusion," in the Trent, near Burton-on-Trent, and also in the canal there. Mr. Brown was convinced that the plant was new to that locality. He describes it as forming "very large submerged masses, of a striking appearance." All the flowers were females. In Christmas, 1850, it was found by Mr. Kirk in Warwickshire, near Rugby, "in the greatest abundance;" and in July, 1851, by the same gentleman, in the Oxford Canal, near Wyken Colliery.

The Rev. W. M. Hind, writing from Burton-on-Trent, in July, 1851, describes the plant as occupying a much larger portion of the river than when first noticed, eighteen months before, and adds: "In fact, it bids fair in a short time to block up one of the two streams into which the Trent here divides.

In 1851 the Anacharis was noticed by Mr. Marshall and others in the river at Ely, but not in great quantities. Next year it had increased so much that the river might be said to be full of it.

The colour of the plant is deep green; the leaves are about half an inch long, by an eighth wide, egg-shaped at the point, and *beset with minute teeth, which cause them to cling*. The stems are *very brittle*, so that whenever the plant is disturbed fragments are broken off. Its powers of increase are prodigious, as every fragment is capable of becoming an independent plant, producing

rocts and stems, and extending itself indefinitely in every direction. Most of our water plants require, in order to their increase, to be rooted in the bottom or sides of the river or drain in which they are found; but *thus* is independent altogether of that condition, and *actually grows as it travels* slowly down the stream, *after being cut*. The specific gravity of it is so nearly that of water, that it is more disposed to sink than float, and the cut masses may be seen under water, either on or near the bottom, rolling over and over like woolpacks, clinging to everything they meet with, and collecting in great quantities at locks and bridges (hugging the piers of the latter), and grounding in shoal water. Its mode of growth may be seen in still and narrow waters (such as the streams above the mills at Cambridge), where it seems to spring first from the two sides and bottom, meeting at length in the middle, and completely filling up the watercourse, almost to the exclusion of the water. Except in very quiet places it is not likely to be found in flower. Mr. Marshall met with it at Boswell-hill Pits, below Ely. Mr. Marshall then enters into a statement of the localities in which this weed has been found, and therefrom deduces the opinion that it is an importation from North America. Mr. Marshall's Letters have been reprinted in a pamphlet published by Pamplin, 45, Frith street, Soho-square.

THE CHANTREY MEMORIAL.

Of the many sites in England which, from having given birth to eminent persons, have become charmed ground, the pleasant village of Norton, about four miles south of Sheffield, is not the least famous. Here Francis Legatt Chantrey was born, on the 7th of April, 1781. His parents' rank in life was humble; and that young Chantrey at one period carried milk from Newton to Sheffield is certain, though it has been added, he not only lingered on the road to form grotesque figures of the yellow clay, but moulded his mother's butter on churning-days into resemblances of various objects, to the great admiration of the dairymaid. John Raphael Smith, the mezzotinto-engraver and portrait-painter, was the first to perceive and appreciate Chantrey's devotion to the study and practice of drawing, and modelling, when he was an apprentice to a carver and gilder, at Sheffield. How Chantrey came to London in 1802, and then began to labour at sculpture, in which he never had an hour's instruction from any example now Chantrey laboured for eight years without making £5 in his profession; yet how he got £12 000 worth of commissions from his plaster model bus: of Horne Tooke, which he sent to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, but which neither he nor Horne Tooke could afford to make in marble, the sent ter himself has left on record. Commissions flowed in; Chantrey raised his price from eighty guineas to two hundred guineas for a bust; and his marble progeny of statues people our cathedrals and public institutions with the truthful works of his genius; ties long line closing with the statues of Bishop Bathurst and Bishop Ryder, for their respective Cathedrals of Norwich and Lichfield, the last he lived to adorn. Chantrey returned to London from erecting the statue at Norwich the day before his sudden death, November 26, 1841. The sculptor has willed that his mortal remains should be laid in his native village of Norton; and here he had built himself a vault at the south-west end of the church, in 1840. The influential persons of the neighbourhood came to do honour to his funeral; and in the funeral procession were the Master Cutler of Sheffield, and the members of the Company, the Town Trustees, and other authorities.

Years rolled on; and England was justly proud of Chantrey, who, in the expressive words of Allan Cunningham, "formed his taste on no style but that of nature, and no work of any age or country but his own can claim back any inspiration which they have lent him." It was fitting that such purely English genius should be commemorated, and where so appropriately as in this picturesque place of burial, the village churchyard of Norton? Accordingly, an Obelisk has been raised upon Norton-Green, a short distance from the church: the obelisk is twenty-two feet in height, consisting of one block, three feet square at its base; its weight is nine tons, exclusive of the foundation. The material is grey granite, "fine axed," from the quarries of Mr. G. Tregelles, Cheesewring, Cornwall. The design is by Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A., and is one of characteristic simplicity: the only inscription it bears is the name CHANTREY. The obelisk has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Smith, of the Sheffield Marble Works.

We need scarcely add that the object of this Memorial is to mark the place of Chantrey's birth; and it has been well observed by a contemporary, that "the inhabitants of Norton and the friends of Sir Francis Chantrey, consider that they could not do less than raise this modest memorial to a man who elevated himself from the condition of a milk-boy to wealth and fame, and who has left the whole of his large property as a legacy to his country." England possesses a greater number of memorials of this class than any other country in the world; and they are individual testimonies of the means by which England has attained her national greatness.

An interesting anecdote of Chantrey was related, at a recent meeting at the Architectural Museum, by Mr. A. B. Beresford Hope, who presided in the chair. His father, Mr. Thomas Hope, was distinguished by his munificence to artists, and he was the early patron of Chantrey and Thorwaldsen. Mr. Hope, moreover, delighted to receive at his artistic mansion in Duchess-street, sculptors, painters, architects, and men of letters. One evening, when Chantrey was present at one of these parties, he specially noticed a piece of carved furniture. On being asked the reason, he replied, "That was my first work."

CIVIC ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT BRISTOL.—The banquet will, it is understood, be on a scale of great magnificence. The entertainment will take place on the 27th or 28th of October; and as neither the council-chamber nor the banqueting-hall of the Society of Merchants is sufficiently capacious, the dinner will be held at the Victoria Rooms.

PROPOSED UNIFORM METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT SEA.—The Board of Trade, in addition to the inducements offered by other Governments to masters of merchant vessels to co-operate in the proposed attempt to make meteorological observations at sea, offer the necessary instruments to masters desiring to have them, on their giving sufficient proof of their attainments.

CIVIL PENSION-LIST FOR 1852-53.—The following were the new pensions granted:—To Mr. J. N. Hind (astronomy), £200; to Dr. Mantell (geology), £100; to Mary Boultby (literature), £50; to Colonel Taylor's widow, £100; to Mr. Ronalds (electricity), £75; to Miss Costello (literature), £75; to Dr. Richardson (literature), £75; to Mr. Pugin's widow (art), £100; to General Colby (engineering, trigonometrical survey), £100; to Mr. Jerdan (literature), £100; to Professor Dunbar's widow and daughters (literature), £75. That is to say, literature received £525; science, £275; art, £100; and a soldier's widow, £100.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN BOULOGNE.—The Empress, who is much improved in health, arrived at Boulogne on Monday evening, at five o'clock, accompanied by her ladies of honour and a suite of domestics. The road from the railway terminus to the Royal château, at Pont-de-Brique, was lined on both sides by the Imperial Guard, and all the brilliancy of a great military display was brought into action in order to give eclat to her Majesty's visit. On the arrival of the train, the Empress was greeted by a salute of twenty-one guns, and was received by the Emperor, who was in waiting at the station, surrounded by his staff of officers, and attended by that magnificent regiment the Cent-Gardes. The Boisardes, or fishwomen, of Boulogne were dressed out on the occasion in their best holiday clothes; and, having formed themselves into procession, walked to the railway station, and there awaited the arrival of her Majesty, to pay their respects to their Imperial mistress. Each of them carried a beautiful bouquet of flowers in her right hand; and the bright scarlet petticoats with which they were all clothed, lent the scene one of an extremely gay and picturesque character. The Empress having graciously acknowledged the favours tendered for her, was handed into an open carriage by her husband. The Emperor having then mounted his horse, the splendid cortège proceeded slowly to the château, amid the cheers which were given for the Royal party, and the cries of "Vivent l'Empereur et l'Impératrice!" Amongst the distinguished persons present on the occasion was Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who attracted considerable attention. He sat alone in an open carriage, and was attired in the splendid uniform of his high military rank. In the early part of the day the Emperor went to the Camp, and afterwards drove a small two-horse open carriage through the town.

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES BY CHEQUES.—Government has made arrangements which will in future enable merchants to pay all their Customs duties by their own cheques upon their bankers, and which, while it renders the public more directly responsible, will be equally available to all traders alike, will remove all the objections of the existing system, and effect a further very large economy in the circulation of the country. The new system will come into operation on the 31st of October. It is to be confined, in the first instance, to London. The sum annually collected in the port of London for Customs duties is about £13,000,000.

FOUR THOUSAND MILES IN SIXTEEN DAYS.—There is now in the London docks, just arrived from Canton, a splendid clipper ship, called the *Romance of the Sea*, 1761 tons register, which has made one of the quickest voyages on record. After leaving Java Head, on her way home from China, she made the passage to the Lizard, a distance of 13,172 miles, in sixteen days, average 823 miles per day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 1.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Pheasant shooting begins.
MONDAY, 2.—London University opened, 1828.
TUESDAY, 3.—King's College opened, 1831.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Sir John Rennie died, 1821.
THURSDAY, 5. Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, born, 1717.
FRIDAY, 6.—Louis Philippe, late King of the French, born, 1773.
SATURDAY, 7.—Christophe, Emperor of Hayti, died, 1820.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
0 25	0 49	1 15	1 41	2 10	2 43	3 19	4 0	4 45	5 36	6 32	7 45

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARK-LANE.—We are quite familiar with the practice in the United States, of distinguishing between the "Indian corn crop" and the "wheat crop:" the former usually exceeding the latter by about one-third. In quoting from the *Chicago Democratic Press*, we followed the American nomenclature; and stated the deficiency of one half in the six States referred to would be highly injurious, *because* they were the principal "grazing, stock-growing, and hog producing States of the Union;" and, as hogs are not fed on wheat, we could not anticipate that, in this part of our remark, wheat would be mistaken for Indian corn. Our extracts from the *Cincinnati Columbian*, of Aug. 21, related to wheat, not to Indian corn, and the term wheat is used in our article. That journal belongs to Ohio; and, in speaking of the deficiency which would lead to the necessity of importation, we expressly confined ourselves to the State of Ohio. If, then, our Correspondent will do us the favour to refer once more to our columns, he will perceive that we actually made the distinction between Indian corn and wheat, which he thinks we have confounded; we spoke of the former when quoting from Chicago, of the latter when referring to Ohio.

A CORRESPONDENT.—We have not room for the long extract on the propriety of placing Bewick's Cartoons of the Prophets and Sibyls of Michael Angelo, in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. We do not doubt it. ARMS.—Arms of Radcyffe, Earl of Derwentwater. Arg. a bend engr. Crest. A bull's head erased sa. ducally gorged and chained az. Motto "Cam. Cresce, Calais."

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—A married man would, on all occasions, bear his wife's arms impaled with his own, unless the wife be an heiress; and then he must carry them on an escutcheon of pretence.

S. P. Q.—The usage of arms does not constitute an Esquire. See the question, "Who is an Esq.?" fully discussed in "The Patrician."

We this Week, in a half-sheet Supplement, present to our readers Specimens of Drawings and Engravings by English Artists. In a spirit of friendly rivalry, the French Artists and Engravers are producing in Paris a similar Supplement for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; which they expect will favourably compare with the present Specimens of English Art.

The History of the First Campaign in the Russian War will be completed in a future Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with the Account of the ATTACK on SEBASTOPOL; on which occasion we shall give A SPLENDID LARGE PRINT, from the Best Authorities.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1854.

THE telegraphic despatch which arrived last week, and announced the debarkation of our troops, was somewhat premature and incorrect. They were neither all landed on the day stated, nor were they landed at Eupatoria. These little errors in a new instrument, which some individuals may have an interest in discrediting, are, however, easily forgiven when the real fact is at least as important and gratifying as the misstatement. Lord Raglan's official communication informs us "that the Allied armies arrived at the place of disembarkation, near the Old Fort (about thirty miles north of Sebastopol, and twenty south of Eupatoria), in latitude forty-five degrees, at the break of day on the 14th, and before night succeeded in landing nearly all their infantry, and part of their artillery. On the 15th the swell on the shore considerably impeded operations, and the exertions of the fleet, under the immediate command of Sir Edmund Lyons, excited admiration. The surf continued on the 16th; nevertheless, the disembarkation of the horses and baggage was proceeding with the utmost rapidity." On the 17th, according to another despatch, the whole of the army, the munitions of war, and the artillery were landed; and the troops, in the highest spirits, were moving on Sebastopol. The place where they have actually landed is nearer Sebastopol than the spot first announced; it is equally provided with a good road to the fortress; and we may, therefore, expect every hour to hear important intelligence. It has been stated that Sebastopol was likely to be attacked on the 20th; it has also been stated that Prince Menschikoff was to oppose the advance of the Allies. Neither of these statements has been confirmed; but it is said that the Russian Embassy at Vienna has information from the Crimea to the 22nd, which is unfavourable. We wait patiently for the correct and official information, trusting that it will be all that we can wish; and will hazard no conjecture, either as to what the Russians will do or what will be the exact date of our success. It is, however, very satisfactory to know that the Tartar population of the Crimea welcomes the Allied troops as deliverers, supplies them with provisions, and assists the undertaking. We last week reminded our readers that Russia could not confide in the population of the Crimea. In fact, the Government of the Czar,—being one altogether founded on coercion and restraint, domineering over serfs at home, and, by their instrumentality, conquering other people—is nowhere supported by voluntary zeal and exertion; and wherever the fear of its power is removed, it will find itself surrounded by enemies. Now that its territory is invaded, we may look, we believe, for a more complete assortment of the horrors of despotism than, at the beginning of the contest, was expected. Omer Pacha is to contribute to the success in the Crimea by pressing forward into Bessarabia.

In the Baltic, the Czar is to be alarmed for Revel, where is threatened with an attack; and the continued presence in that sea of our fleet will compel him to detain many of his forces in the neighbourhood of his capital. The rumour of Sir Charles Napier's return was premature; and at present there are hopes that something more will yet be achieved in the Baltic before the ice and the storms of that freshwater sea render it an unsafe place for our ships.

What we stated of Prussia a fortnight ago is now fully confirmed. A circular note, dated the 3rd inst., from that Power, though the meaning be wrapped up in more than the usual quantity of diplomatic verbiage—plainly announces his Prussian Majesty's intention not to support Austria in her opposition to Russia, and his intention to appeal to his German Confederates to take the same course as he has adopted. Austria, on her part, has also published a circular, dated the 14th inst., in which the differences with Prussia are distinctly avowed, though Austria shrinks from making them the subject of discussion before the Diet. She declares again that "she cannot depart from the conditions agreed to with the Allied Powers, to which hopes of peace and future security are now solely linked," and she expresses a "hope that the period may not be distant when Russia will not hold herself back from negotiations now rejected on the point." Austria may still, possibly, rely on Prussia to co-operate with her, should Russia attack Austria; though the emphatic manner in which she reminds Prussia of her engagement to do so, implies a suspicion to the contrary. But it is clear that she cannot, nor does any person, rely on Prussia, to aid her in inducing the Czar to negotiate, and establish such a peace as will secure the repose of Europe. To the Western Powers, however, the obvious disagreement between Austria and Prussia, mainly arising from the jealousy of the latter, can be of no importance. From Prussia they have expected no assistance; and Austria is too deeply pledged to them to depart from that course of *quasi* hostility to the Czar, of which they have already approved.

THE British Association is this year rather remarkable for the practical nature of its inquiries, and for their bearings on the condition of the people. We notice, for example, that the President, in his opening address, referred to such a homely but necessary subject of investigation as the number of crimes committed in different communities; and to the fact, equally strange and important when duly considered, that the civilised nations of Europe, having in the main one science, one religion, and one civilisation—for they all go forward in conjunction, if not exactly *pari passu*—have different classifications for crimes, and punish the same actions in very different manners. Hence immediately arises a question of almost infinite importance to national jurisprudence: "Which of all the nations of Europe takes just and correct views of crime, or are they all in error?" The noble President adverted to another extremely important but equally homely topic, viz., how to navigate ships swiftly and safely. So many of our relations now go across the ocean, that this is a subject deeply interesting to us all. Not now for the first time have seamen taken a note of the set of currents in the ocean, and of prevalent winds; but of late, Lieutenant Maury, of the United States, has paid great attention to the matter, and, by collecting observations from many quarters, as to the prevailing winds and currents, has improved navigation, and shortened voyages very considerably. He has organised a plan to collect observations of a similar character, and in a similar form, over every part of the ocean, and by every ship which goes to sea. Our Board of Trade has appointed a department to promote this good work; and the Chairman gave to the Association a good deal of information as to what has already been done, and is now doing. Pursuing similar useful objects, the Association has been studying and discussing the variations discovered of late in the compasses on board ship, which led, probably, to the melancholy loss of the *Tayleur*, and may have contributed to many other disastrous losses. It has also had under its consideration reports of the increase of crimes and of the best means of punishing and preventing them; a paper on the late strike at Preston, and in the manufacturing districts, and on the causes and cures of such sad aberrations from order and prudence; and a very elaborate paper on the progress of banking in England, on a remarkable diminution which has taken place in the bank-notes issued, and on the effects on our circulation of the Act of 1844, for regulating the currency. Then, papers have been read on the best form for ships; and on a variety of subjects of a similarly useful, social, and moral character, to those we have described. These pursuits of the Association are nothing new; they are things to which, more or less, it has at all times attended; but the great quantity of time it has now devoted to them, and the prominent place they have assumed in the investigations, demonstrate how absorbing these subjects, treated of day after day in almost all the journals, are now becoming for all scientific men. They engage too, the attention of novelists, who take them up with great zeal, and carry important social truths into minds to which newspapers and scientific deductions have no access. We are not disposed to say that the Association will much hasten the discovery of truth on these important questions. They have an interest for the bulk of the community; they are discussed, more or less, by every man in it; they form the staple of most of the discussions in the daily and weekly journals; to them, the members of the Association, who constitute but a small part of the multitude engaged in the inquiry, contribute their mites of information, and they will be promoted much more by the general discussion in the press than by what is brought forward by the Association. Nevertheless, as an index to the growing and absorbing interest of moral and social questions, the direction which the discussions of the Association are taking is worthy of notice. All great discoveries have been the consequence of many successive small discoveries, and of many minds having been engaged at the same time in similar pursuits. We infer, therefore, from the present concentration of the national intellect on moral and social questions, that some great improvements are coming into day. We have had of late great discoveries in chemistry, electricity, and in all the arts of creature wealth; the probability, therefore, seems to be that the next great discoveries will tend to raise the moral condition of man, now evidently depressed relatively to a level with his physical acquirements.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRIMEA.

We have received the following (by Submarine and European Telegraph), dated Constantinople, Sept. 20 —

The despatch-boat, the *Ajaccio*, which left the Crimea yesterday, reports that the army was to march on that day against a Russian force of 25,000 men, to anticipate the arrival of 15,000 more, who were expected.

The inhabitants, who knew nothing of the war, had not removed their crops from the fields. They voluntarily brought provisions to the army, and were to be furnished with arms, in order to act as auxiliaries.

During the disembarkation, a very serviceable and skilful diversion was made against Katcha by eight steamers.

At Eupatoria, 400 Russians surrendered at the first summons.

The weather was magnificent—almost hot.

BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA.

It was confidently stated in Paris on Thursday "that on the 19th the Allies and Russians met, and an engagement ensued. A French division were the first in action. The English soon came up, and the Russians fell back with much loss." These statements were received by telegraph through Vienna.

TURKEY.

Telegraphic despatches from Constantinople, of the 18th, bring the following important items relative to the intended reforms in Turkey:—Fuad Effendi has been elected a member of the commission for the reform of the Haratsch, or Poll-tax, which is to be abolished. A reform is also to take place in the jurisdiction of the Greek patriarchs. All rayahs are to be included in the general military conscription. The administrative system is to be re-organised. All non-Mahomedans, subjects of the Porte, are to enjoy equal political rights. Negotiations with Greece are prolonged for a month. The Sultan has reviewed 5000 troops.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Mavrocordato is still opposed to the proposal of quartering 2560 French troops at Athens this winter.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A telegraphic despatch from Queenstown, dated Thursday, announces the arrival of H.M.S. *Phœnix*, from the Arctic regions, with the crews of the *Resistance*, *Resolute*, and *Investigator*—the last-named being the vessel in which Cap. an M'Clure made the long-sought discovery of the existence of a North-West Passage.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind	Rain in Inches
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 22	30.172	61.2	40.6	50.3	— 5.0	72	N.E.	0.01
,, 23	30.015	62.1	48.7	55.3	— 0.3	87	N.W.	0.01
,, 24	30.052	69.5	54.0	61.0	+ 5.2	77	W.	0.01
,, 25	30.245	62.2	42.8	52.6	— 2.1	73	N.W.	0.00
,, 26	30.376	64.2	40.6	52.4	— 0.9	77	N.W.	0.00
,, 27	30.332	72.6	49.0	54.6	+ 0.4	76	S.E.	0.00
,, 28	30.112	73.0	41.4	57.5	+ 1.5	79	S.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The mean of the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the instruments are the air represented by 100

The reading of the barometer (corrected) decreased from 30.31 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.96 inches by the afternoon of the 24th; increased to 30.34 inches by the 26th, and decreased to 30.23 inches by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30.51 inches by the 27th; and decreased to 30.04 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week at the height of 82 feet was 30.205 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 54.8°, being 0.3° above the average of 25 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 33.4°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 26th, and the highest on the 28 h.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 22.2°. The least was 13.4°, on the 23rd, and the greatest 32.6°, on the 27th.

Rain fell slightly on three days during the week.

The weather during the week has been fine, particularly on the last two days, when the sky was almost cloudless.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Lewisham, September 29, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

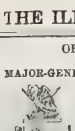
HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of births registered within the metropolitan districts, within the week ending September 23rd, was 1628, of which 833 were boys, and 795 girls. The number of deaths within the same period was 1204; of which 1104 were males and 1310 females. The deaths at three different periods of life were as follows:—Children under fifteen years of age, 1009, exceeding the corrected average by 462; at ages between fifteen and sixty, there were 1068 deaths, exceeding the corrected average by 467; and at ages exceeding 60 years there were 436 deaths, exceeding the corrected average by 280. The number of deaths caused by diarrhœa and dysentery was 195, being less than in the preceding week by 44, and less than in the week ending September 16th by 89; the disease is, therefore, upon the decline. The number of deaths caused by cholera was 1284, a number less than in the preceding week by 265, and less than in the week ending September 16th by 768; thus showing a further decrease of cholera. Out of a population of 376,427 in 1851, in the West Metropolitan districts, there were 380 deaths—of those 216 were caused by cholera; in the North districts, out of a population of 490,326 in 1851, the deaths were 262, and 70 were caused by cholera; in the Central districts (population in 1851 was 392,350), the deaths were 240, and cholera carried off 77; in the East districts (population in 1851 was 485,222), the number of deaths was 475, the number referred to cholera was 187; and, in the South districts, out of a population of 616,631 in 1851, there were 1306 deaths, and 724 were referred to cholera. The total number of deaths by cholera in these districts, up to September 23rd, is 8885. Of these, 1774 have occurred in the west; 646 in the north; 495 in the central; 1370 in the east; and 4869 in the south districts. In the west districts one death has taken place out of 216 inhabitants; in the north, 1 out of 760; in the central, 1 out of 800 nearly; in the east districts 1 out of 350; and in the south, the comparative large proportion of 1 out of 130 inhabitants.

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Thursday, at the Guildhall, for the purpose of the induction of the recently elected Sheriffs for the City of London and Middlesex, Henry Muggeridge, Esq., citizen and innholder, Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward, and Charles D. Crossley, Esq., citizen and poulterer, into the office of Sheriff of London and Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, and the administration of the oaths required to be taken by the statute, for the due performance of such office for the year ensuing. Previous to the holding of the Court, the Sheriffs elect were entertained at the Mansion House by the Assistants of the Innholders' Company, the Deputy and Common-council of the Ward of Castle Baynard, the Sheriffs (Alderman Wire and G. A. Wallis, Esq.), and a numerous circle of mutual friends, to a splendid breakfast at the Albion Tavern, Alder-gate-street. Shortly before two o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by several members of the Court of Aldermen, the Recorder, the Chamberlain (Alderman Wire and G. A. Wallis, Esq.), the Sheriffs elect (Alderman Muggeridge and Charles D. Crossley, Esq.), their Under Sheriffs (Alexander Crosley, Esq., and Fred Farrer, Esq.), and other Corporate officers, proceeded to the Inn in the Guildhall, to attend the Common Hall of the Livery. The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, and the usual preliminaries having been gone through, he oaths were administered by Mr. Sergeant Merewether, the Town Clerk, to, and subscribed by both the sheriffs-elect and also by Alex. Crosley, Esq., as Senior Under Sheriff. The chains of office having been placed over the shoulders of the Sheriffs, the ceremony closed. The Sheriffs briefly addressed the Livery, and the Lord Mayor Aldermen, and Sheriffs returned to the Court of Aldermen.

ST. MAGNUS CHURCH, London-bridge, has just been re-opened having been thoroughly repaired. It has one of Sir Christopher Wren's finest interiors; and the beautifully-carved altar-piece has been freed from its covering of paint, and brought out in its original oak.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, BART., K.C.H., D.C.L.



SIR GEORGE ARTHUR died on the 19th inst., after a lengthened illness. He was born 21st June, 1784, the fourth son of the late John Arthur, Esq., of Plymouth, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Cornish, Esq., of Portsmouth. He entered the army as Ensign, 91st Regiment, in 1804; and, in 1806, served in Sir James Craig's expedition to Italy. The next year he proceeded to Egypt, and was severely wounded at Rosetta. He went shortly after, on duty, to Sicily, under Sir James Kempt; and, in 1809, commanded the Light Company of his regiment in the Walcheren Expedition; being employed in the attack on Flushing, and being again wounded. For his gallantry he was thanked in General Orders, and appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General. When the Duke of Manchester was Governor of Jamaica, he selected Captain Arthur to be Lieutenant-Governor of Honduras. In 1823 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and remained twelve years in that Colony. In 1837 he was chosen to proceed to Upper Canada as Lieutenant-Governor, and remained there until the union of the Upper and Lower Provinces. In 1841 he was created a Baronet; and from 1842 to 1846 filled the important station of Governor of Bombay. In 1846 he attained the rank of Major-General; and in 1853 received the Colonelcy of the 50th Foot.

Sir George Arthur married, in 1814, Eliza-Ord-Ussher, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Frederick Sigismund Smith, R.A., K.C.B., and leaves a large family; of which the eldest surviving son is now Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, second Baronet; and the eldest daughter, Isabella Maria, is wife of Compton Domville, Esq., eldest son of Sir Compton Domville, Bart.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. ROBERT EDWARD BOYLE, M.P., OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

THE death of this gallant officer took place at Varna on the 3rd inst., when he was on the point of accompanying his regiment to the Crimea. By this much lamented event, the representation of Frome, the office of Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, and a company in the Coldstream Guards become vacant.

Colonel Boyle was born in March, 1809, the third son of the present venerable Earl of Cork, by Isabella Henrietta his wife, third daughter of William Poyntz, Esq., of Midgham, Berkshire. He married, 23rd October, 1844, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Abraham Wildey Roberts, Esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and leaves two sons and as many daughters. Colonel Boyle was formerly Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick, but resigned the appointment as incompatible with his election to Parliament. For some time he was State Steward to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He obtained the rank of Major in the Army in 1846, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards in 1847.

THOMAS, LORD DENMAN.

THIS distinguished and accomplished lawyer, who acted for many years so prominent a part on the political arena, and presided with such dignity and ability over the Court of Queen's Bench as Lord Chief Justice from 1832 to 1850, died at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, on the 22nd inst., from an attack of apoplexy.

Lord Denman, the descendant of a respectable family long settled in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, was born 23rd Feb., 1779, the only son of Thomas Denman, M.D., an eminent physician of London, by Elizabeth Brodie, his wife, aunt of the present Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. He received his education at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1806; became Solicitor-General to the Queen in 1820; was chosen Common Sergeant of the City of London in 1822; and in 1826 received a Patent of Precedence, as Queen's Counsel. From 1830 to 1832 he filled, under Lord Grey's Government, the office of Attorney-General; and in the latter year succeeded Lord Tenterden, as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. In 1841 his Lordship presided as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Cardigan. Previous to his elevation to the Bench and Peerage, he sat in the House of Commons for the town of Nottingham.

Lord Denman was distinguished by an undeviating rectitude of principle, a manly and simple eloquence, and a high independence of character. The most memorable epochs of his life were the periods of Queen Caroline's trial; of struggles for Reform; and the contests for religious liberty. Lord Denman married, 18th October, 1804, Theodosia-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Vevers, Rector of Saxby, county Leicester, by Theodosia-Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart., of Lea; and by her (who died 28th June, 1852) had five sons and six daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Thomas, now second Lord Denman, was born 20th July, 1805; and married, 12th August, 1829, Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Roe.

A Bust of Lord DENMAN, by Moore, an admirable likeness, is engraved in No. 605 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MR. W. H. BARTLETT.

MR. W. H. BARTLETT, whose premature death has just been announced, was favourably known by his historical and illustrated works. His "Forty Days in the Desert," "Nile Boat," "Walks about Jerusalem," and other works of Biblical and Classic interest, have passed through several editions, and acquired a steady popularity both in England and America. "The Pilgrim Fathers," his last published work, like its predecessors of the series, is beautifully illustrated.

Mr. Bartlett's last visit to the East was undertaken only a few months ago, in order to inspect some ancient remains of Biblical interest, to furnish a series of illustrations for a new pictorial work on the subject. On his passage home from Greece, he was taken suddenly ill on board the French steamer *Egyptus*, and died in the course of the following day in the prime of life. To the talents of an accomplished artist, a popular author, and traveller—whose graphic descriptions of society, as well as scenery, in every quarter of the world, are generally read and admired—Mr. Bartlett added those higher qualities of mind and heart, which, with all who knew him intimately, formed a bond of attachment which only strengthened with years, and is now cut asunder when most of the difficulties and dangers to which he had been often exposed, appeared to be overcome.

Upon his widow and young family, who were in hourly expectation of his safe return, the death has fallen with crushing severity; and the weight of their bereavement, we fear, will not be a little increased by the fact that Mr Bartlett was never able to retain any copyright in the works which bear his name.

THE LATE MR. ELIJAH WILLIAMS, THE CELEBRATED CHESS-PLAYER.—(From a Correspondent.)—This lamented gentleman was professionally a surgeon, but for many years had chiefly practised as a physician. When the cholera, to which he fell a victim, broke out, he benevolently posted a notice on the door of his house, inviting the poor to apply to him for preventive medicines, if attacked by premonitory symptoms, offering it to them gratuitously. On leaving his home for the last time, he asked his wife to give him some of the medicine, as he felt unwell. Unfortunately, the last bottle was exhausted. He walked to town, and was seized with violent pains near Northumberland House, in the Strand, and, by the advice of a friend, went to the Charing-cross Hospital for relief. He died on the 6th inst., on the 32nd day he expired in the hospital. Some of the medical men hoped that the crisis had passed. Mr. Williams pointed to the blue marks on his nail. He was convinced, from the discoloration, that he would not survive. He has left a wife and four young children, utterly unprovided for; but the Institution, by raising a subscription for her support. It is hoped that the generous, ever really worthy Christian charity, will excite the sympathy of chess-players in particular. We urge the claims of the widow in the more earnestly, because we are personally acquainted with her truly deplorable position. Her husband is only 52 years of age. She is an amiable lady, deserving of aid in her sad bereavement.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Legacies amounting to £60,000, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of Eaton-square:—To the London City Missionary Society, £5000; Consumption Hospital, £5000; Cancer Hospital, £5000; Religious Tract Society, £5000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belfast, £5000; and Blind Asylum, £5000. And a sum of £40,000, to be invested for deserving poor women of Belfast, who have [illegible] receive 7s. a week.—William Stone Lewis, [illegible] Inn and Hendon, [illegible] £500, has bequeathed [illegible] of his thirty [illegible] School, National Schools, and Female Penitentiary; £1 [illegible] Hospital, the Mendicity Society, and Nightly Shelter to the Destitute £100.

OMER PACHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

IT has been my fortune to meet this now celebrated man in many stages of his career. My first knowledge of him was in the Syrian campaign, and afterwards during a rebellion in the Lebanon, when he defeated the Druses in their native fastnesses, and took Deir El Khammu, the capital of the mountains. I followed with interest his Kurdish campaign, and admired the man who, with inferior forces, a defective commissariat, no roads, and a brave enemy, out-manœuvred, outwitted, and conquered. His advancement under every disadvantage must convince us that he is a really great man; one not the sport of circumstances, but who makes and masters them. From a poor refugee he has risen to be Commander-in-Chief, a post never before occupied by a renegade or a foreigner. I saw Omer Pacha last a few days back, and purpose, as well as I can, giving a description of his appearance, and such parts of his conversation as will interest the public. I had arrived that morning at Rustchuk, and sent him letters of importance: these he read, and begged me to call on him in the evening, when he would have leisure to talk with me. At the appointed hour, accompanied by the usual incumbrance of some dozen followers, I entered the outer gate of his serai, where two respectably-dressed soldiers kept guard; from this we passed on to an inner court, where was another sentry; still unquestioned, we entered the open door and mounted the stairs: here my servants paused and I went on alone. The stairs opened on a good-sized room; on either side were two other rooms, whose doors stood open: these composed the whole house. The Pacha had arrived but a few days previously, and had taken possession of the house as a mere temporary shelter. A servant at the door pointed out the room; and, entering through the folding doors, I found the man all Europe was talking of sitting on a divan, conversing with a Colonel, who was detailing the progress of the works then in course of erection on the other side of the Danube. I could not but wonder at the report, and noticed the entire want of mention of the gallant English officers who had planned, and even personally assisted at the works in question. Omer Pasha rose and greeted me kindly, saying a few civil things. I then, at his request, detailed some things he wished explained, gave in my report, and made several remarks—all of which he took, as I intended them, in a kindly way.

Omer Pacha is just the age for work and action. He has reached that time of life when the first fire and heat of the passions clothes the man—if left with matured strength and intellect, and will continue—unswayed by any of the more animal qualities of our nature. This period of a man's life is more dependant on constitution than on years; and Omer has reached it about fifty odd years of age. Blessed with good health, all his actions—nay, movements—are vigorous and energetic. Tall and spare, his frame is muscular and well knit. His eyes are good and quick; his closed lips bespeak a man of determined purpose—a man to dare and to do. The responsibility of his situation and past work seems to have told little on him; and there was an easy assured manner about him which seemed to say, I have done all I can, and await the result without any anxiety. He was dressed in a white coat, with plain coloured trousers, with broad straps covering the mash, or under-shoe; a waistcoat, and a collarless shirt; and, altogether, for a man on whom hung so much, looked exceedingly cool and comfortable. Our conversation was carried on in French, but the moment the Pacha warmed he ran off into Italian—a tongue he was much more at home in. During the hours he detained me, letters and despatches were constantly arriving, which he read, asking my leave to do so, "Widdin! ah," he said, "my sick get on well; and no enemy seen yet west of the Aluta." Having read them, a secretary was summoned, a few words given, and we talked again. And so it was a dozen times, at least. Nothing disconcerted him. A fresh secretary was called; fresh orders were given; and then, apparently, he laid the whole subject aside, and went on conversing about entirely different matters. One or two of the letters—for he had been found—contained information he would have I been in his place, have set me half frantic:—Here, food had failed: orders to remedy the want were issued. There, a General had disobeyed his most positive orders: a new combination to meet the emergency was drawn out—and so on. What a happy quality this is, this power of dismissing any harassing thoughts; how much of pain and trouble it saves us poor humble folk. It must be a whole day saved to the General. Happy those who possess it.

The Pacha inveighed greatly against the delay of the Allies, and almost laughed at their continued stay at Varna and its environs. "The Russians (he said) have allowed us three opportunities of crushing them. The first was before the Allies had declared war; the next on their first from the Dobrudschs and Silistria; the third is passing away now. We cannot expect a fourth; we do not deserve it." He explained how the campaign had been just as he planned it, and how the Russians had but done what he should have asked them to do. "Silistria (he said) I feared would fall. Its defence was more than I could expect; but then I had a right to look for more help from inundation of the Danube and the climate, not that the latter did not help me, for I hear 29,000 Russians were put *hors de combat* by it. I calculate (he said) upon passage of the river cost them 30,000 men, and me 4000; but then it made all my soldiers worth two of what they were before. I have gradually drawn them on from little to little; I have given them battle under favourable circumstances. I have led them from skirmish to victory till now they have a conviction of their own invincibility: they have gained confidence in themselves, and now despise the enemy almost as much as they feared him a year ago. My poor fellows began the war with a thorough conviction that they would be annihilated; now they are confident of success, and long for the day of action as the bright time of victory." In answer to a question of mine, he said "Yes, I believe the faith among them to be a most sincere conviction, that falling in battle they are martyrs, and enter into the joys of Paradise at once. This forms one of the great objections the Ba hi-bozouks have to entering the French service, and receiving French pay; by taking Christian money, they fear forfeiting their future reward; and consequently numbers of them have deserted." He said, "I studied the material of the Russians well during the time I was with them, for I was attached to their staff when their troops were at Unkier Skelessi; they are fine machines, but with individuality. They are sturdy, and ill-fed; so want energy and stamina. Many of their Generals I have known personally—Liders particularly. I grounded half my plans on my knowledge of him; hence my perpetual passages of the Danube. His indecision and my attacks kept him perpetually harassing his troops with orders and counter-orders—marches and retreats. Gortschakoff, I flatter myself I can always beat. He is a man of plans and rule; and no exigency will induce him to change his last drawn method. And of all things which admit of change, and which it is impossible to plan before, a battle is that thing. It is a glance, a decision, a rede cision, a *coup*, a rush, an instant thought acted upon at once. I believe no General ever planned a battle as he actually fought it." "Yes (he said), the patriotism of all classes has been wonderful; and nothing but it could have enabled us to sustain the war. All classes seem to consider giving up part preferable to losing the whole." And he went on in this strain. Whether he believed it himself, or wished me to do so, I do not know; if the latter, he certainly failed entirely. He then went on and described his own early career—how he had been disgusted at civil engineering, to which he was kept; and how——but the world knows the rest.

We talked a long while; he repeatedly requesting me not to go. He inveighed again and again against the delays of the Allies. "I cannot alone, destroy the foe. Our efforts have been great, but they have exhausted us; but I am ready, and my commissariat prepared. Let but [illegible] of horses, [illegible] of all nations, be appreciated [illegible] yet perfect management. "I had," he said, "to [illegible] with the spur, to escape the [illegible] by, friend, we may meet [illegible] for the Allies [illegible] has done his part, and will do it well [illegible] why do not they advance, and [illegible]

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of this great scientific body commenced in this town on Wednesday, September 20th, when St. George's Hall was delivered up to the officers of the Association, for their use until the 27th; and it was immediately portioned out to the various purposes of the meeting. The Crown Court was assigned to the Section of Geography and Ethnology; the Civil Court, to that of Mathematics and Physics; the Sheriff's Court, to Mechanical Science; the Duchy Court, to Chemistry and Mineralogy; the Grand Jury room, to Zoology, Botany, and Physiology; the Concert-room, to Geology; and the Library, to Statistics; while the Grand Hall was reserved for soirées; and the other smaller apartments for committee-rooms, and other purposes. Some few modifications in these arrangements were made in the course of the week; but these were easily effected, from the circumstance that (now for the first time) the whole Association has been accommodated in one building. In numbers, the present meeting has far exceeded all that have gone before; scarcely a name of any distinction in British science was absent; and there was a good sprinkling of eminent persons from abroad.

At the opening meeting on Wednesday evening last, which was held in the Philharmonic-hall, Mr. Hopkins, the President of last year, resigned the chair to his successor, the Earl of Harrowby, who, as usual, delivered an address of considerable length, in which he recorded the progress made in the various branches of science embraced by the Association during the last year. He ended by congratulating the Association on the very splendid reception which was now given to them at Liverpool. The Earl of Derby, in a playful speech, moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address; which was seconded by Sir Charles Lyell.

During the week of the meeting, the business of the sections has been carried on with the utmost activity, and a great number of interesting papers and reports on scientific subjects have been read and discussed. The three questions which seem to have produced most discussion, and to have excited the greatest interest, were that on the fate of Sir John Franklin, arising out of a very admirable paper by Mr. Findlay, "On Arctic and Antarctic Currents," read in the Section of Geography and Ethnology on Friday, in which the great oracles on this subject—Dr. Scoresby and Admiral Beechy, as well as Sir John Ross—spoke at great length (though but little light seems capable of being thrown on the fate of our gallant navigators); the discussion in the Zoological and Botanical Section, on the same day, on Dr. Redfern's paper on the Torbanehill Coal (when opinions appeared to be nearly equally divided as to whether this mineral is coal or not, though they seemed to lean rather to the side of its being coal); and on that by Mr. Rathbone, on the Decimal Coinage, read in the Statistical Section on Monday (when opinions were no less divided, and no satisfactory result was arrived at). Various practical questions in this latter section also gave rise to a very considerable discussion—such as the Laws of the Currency, as exemplified by the circulation of country bank notes, on Friday; on the Progress and Direction of British Exports, and the influence thereon of free-trade and gold, by Mr. Valpy, on Saturday; and on the Effects of Good or Bad Times on Committals to Prison, by the Rev John Clay, on the same day. A feature of the present meeting, also, was the introduction of pure Archæology into Section E, as a branch of Ethnology, by the exertions of Mr. Wright, who read a paper in that section on Tuesday (the 19th), in which he showed reasons for objecting entirely to the system of archæological periods (stone period, bronze period, and iron period) of the northern antiquaries; and pointed out the necessity of greater caution than had hitherto been shown in the study of crania.

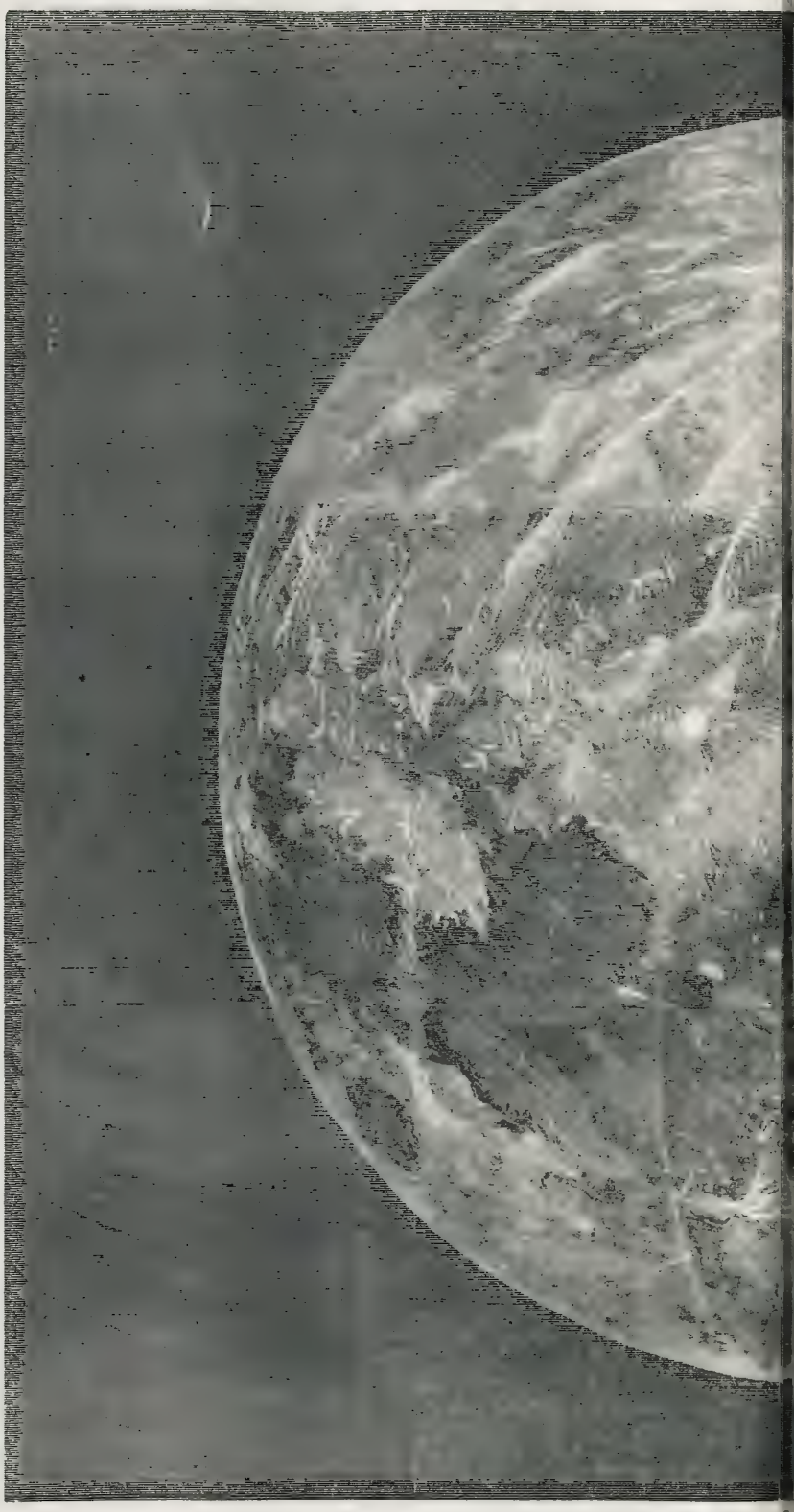
Among the other features of the week, the more prominent were the President's dinner, in the Philharmonic-hall, on Saturday, which exceeded almost everything that was known before of Liverpool hospitality, and at which six hundred guests sat down to table; and the Mayor's soirée, the same evening: at the latter was exhibited the very choice collection of pictures of Richard C. Naylor, Esq., of Hooton hall, which attracted the greatest attention from a very crowded company. The conversazioni of the Association were likewise largely attended, and were enlivened by practical experiments on light and photography. The lecture by Professor Owen on Anthropomorphous, or Man like, Apes in the Concert room, at St. George's-hall, was numerously attended. The lecturer gave a general and popular sketch of the comparative anatomy of this class of animals; describing especially a new species recently discovered on the western coast of Africa, measuring upwards of 4 ft. in height. The adults of the Gorilla species attained the height of 5 feet 5 inches, and when full grown measured 3 feet across the chest. Its head was double the size, and its extremities were enormously developed in comparison to the development of man, and its strength was most enormous. Those huge apes appeared to exist in some numbers in the interminable forests of the Gambia river. The negroes of this country were of a higher class than those of other districts, not being debased by the abominable slave traffic. In their excursions into the forests to look for ivory, their great danger was not from the lion or other wild animals, but from this huge and formidable gorilla. The lion sluuk away on the approach of man; but the gorilla, when he saw man advancing, came down out of the trees to the attack; and, unless wounded in the first instance, he either strangled the man or inflicted such wounds as left indelible marks. The strength of this animal's jaw was fully equal to that of the lion, and its canine teeth equally formidable.

Colonel Sabine's lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism, in St. George's Hall, on Monday, was likewise listened to by a most numerous audience.

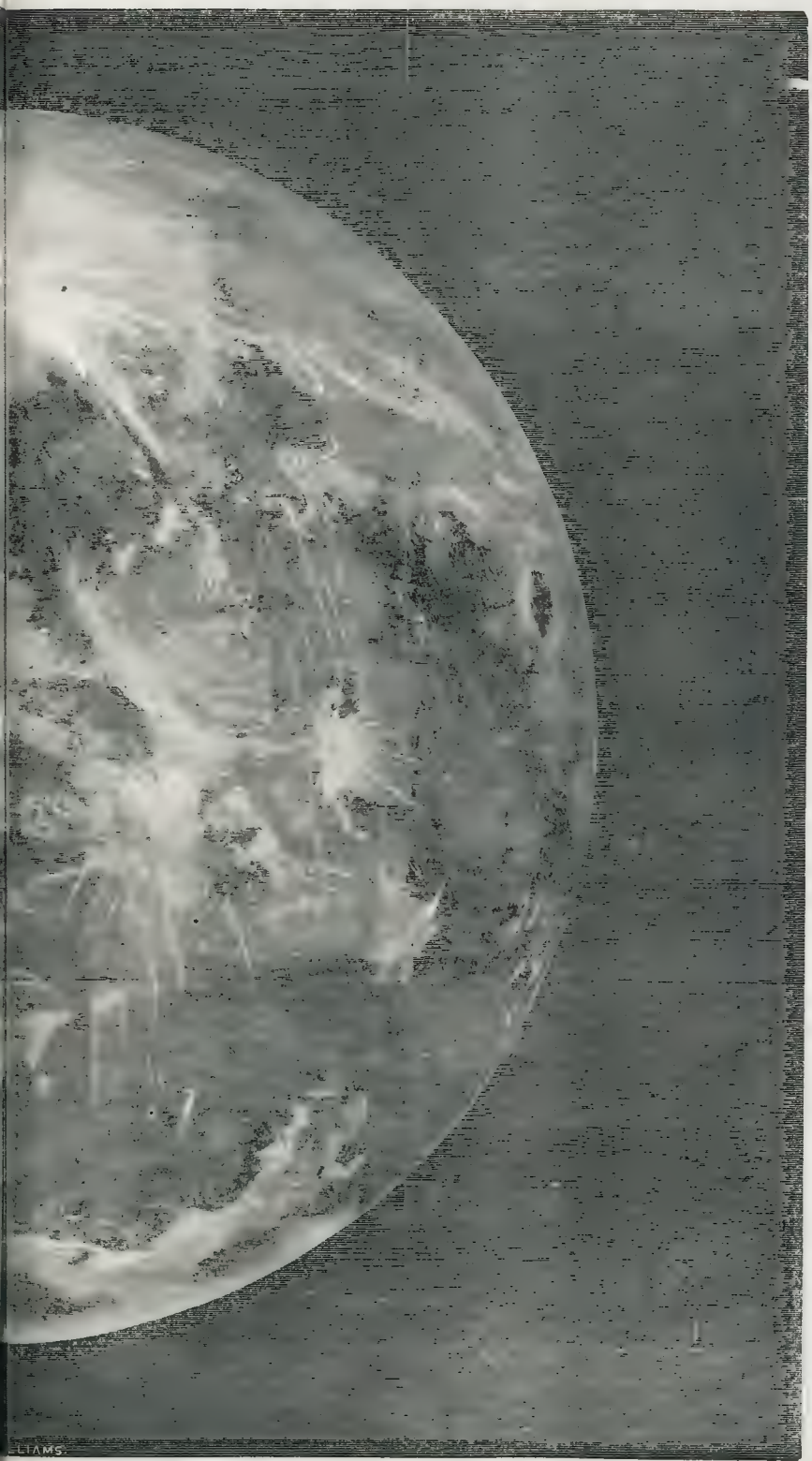
We subjoin abstracts of a few of the papers:—

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

At the meeting of the Geographical Section, on Thursday, an interesting discussion took place on Central Asia, India, and the designs of Russia in that part of the world. Mr. Danby Seymour read some lengthy extracts from the MS. notes of travels of General Ferrier, in Central Asia, from Teheran to Herat, Balkh, Candahar, and along the course of the Helmand, to and round the Lake Sistan. The paper contained a variety of information relating to the character of the people, soil, climate, government resources, &c., of the countries above named; also, some suggestions as to the feasibility of an invasion of India by the Russians, who, it was said, had for many years endeavoured by degrees to push their interests in that quarter of the globe. An interesting discussion, commenced by Sir Roderick Murchison, followed the conclusion of the paper. Sir R. I. Murchison, who occupied the chair, said, the statements made by Mr. Seymour were exceedingly valuable as regarded those portions of the continent of India which had been referred to; but with respect to any contemplated encroachment as suggested by the writer, on India, by Russia in the way described, he considered it so Quixotic that they would never attempt it. He could state that from his own



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOON, EXHIBITED TO THE



ASSOCIATION, AT LIVERPOOL, BY MR. HARTNUP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

experience of a residence in India. During five reigns the Russians had attempted to get possession of the little Principality of Khiva, and they had never been able to accomplish it. The invasion of India would require such a large army, that he had always looked upon it as a physical impossibility, and he knew what it was to expose an army to the chance of a total want of provisions. A Russian expedition was formed to cross between Aral and the Caspian Sea. It was found impossible to take 5000 men, and it was reduced to 1500, and even that small army had great difficulty in reaching the Sea of Aral. Mr. Seymour stated that, between Aral and the Caspian, Russia had formed lines of walls, which were in the hands of Cossacks. Colonel Sykes considered the thing perfectly visionary. With regard to an invasion of India by the Russians, nothing less than 100,000 troops would do, besides, they must carry provisions, and keep up a proper commissariat to be effective when they arrive in India. They could never march to the Indus without the risk of an army being altogether lost; and, in support of his opinion, he instanced what had been effected by Lord Keane in India, and the loss he sustained. Mr. Seymour said he had only stated that the Russians did not consider it so.

LUNAR VOLCANIC CRATERS.

On Friday Professor Nasmyth read a paper "On the Structure of Lunar Volcanic Craters." The learned Professor commenced by stating that he had for some time devoted considerable attention to the observation of volcanic craters existing upon the moon's surface, and, although this might appear a little foreign to the science of geology, it would be found that such science might be advanced by it. With the aid of a very powerful telescope, he had been enabled to pursue the subject with very great success; and although he did not consider that he had, as yet, made more than a first step, yet he hoped, in the end, to arrive at some important conclusions. With this hope he had taken the moon under his especial care. He directed the attention of the audience to a very elaborately-constructed model of a large and several minor craters, as shown on the moon's surface by a telescope and also to a large drawing, very carefully elaborated, which he assured them, were correct representations. When these objects were seen in the telescope, they invariably threw out a more luminous appearance than the rest of the moon's surface, and he could have shown them, had the building afforded him the aid of the sun's rays, that a similar radiancy was reflected from the model. The volcanic matter is thrown up with such force that it is spread for a considerable distance around, forming a ring, with occasional concentric circles within it, the centre being a plane surface. The point from which such matter has been thrown is generally surmounted by an apex of greater or smaller dimensions, according to the period occupied in the transition from an active to an exhausted state. To give an idea of the variableness of the volcanic power, he had found that the diameter of these craters varied in extent from a quarter of a mile to 120 miles. The sketch produced to the meeting represented a crater forty miles in diameter, and it was a remarkable fact that volcanoes in the moon were considerably larger than those in the earth. He attributed the highly volcanic character of the moon's surface, and the greater intensity of the volcanic power, to the shorter space of the time allowed for the crustation of the outer surface of that planet. A short conversation followed, in which Professor Phillips said he generally concurred with the observations of Professor Nasmyth. With respect to the absence of water in the moon, he was so convinced himself, that he considered it a sort of heresy to treat of water in connection with the moon at all. And there was evidence which satisfied him of the absence also of any perceptible atmosphere. He had frequently watched different planets passing behind the moon, or the moon passing them. There was a total obscuration the instant that the disk of the latter touched the planet. The same evidence was also to be derived by observing an eclipse of the moon.

COMPASSES IN IRON SHIPS.

On this very interesting question, Dr. Scoresby read a paper on Saturday, especially advancing the loss of the *Tayleur* as an illustration. In the case of the *Tayleur* when he first heard of the catastrophe, and read the evidence, he had stated to some friends at Torquay that he would venture to predict that she had been built with her head to the north. He had found, on inquiry, she had been built with her head nearly north east. Here, then, were the precise circumstances for expecting a change in the ship's magnetic distribution. Having been built with her head to the north east, she had a certain magnetic distribution, and when she began to strain, with her head to the south west that distribution was necessarily changed, and the first effect of it had been to alter the two compasses adjusted by fixed magnets. If the captain had been aware of the changes which might, and most probably would, take place, when the ship began to strain in a different position from that in which she had been built—if he had known that the compasses might vary as much as two, or three, or even four points, he would have known, of course, that he must place no reliance upon them. It did not follow, however that compasses were of no use, because, under circumstances, they were liable to change. They ought to be, and were, of great use for all that. But what he wished to impress upon the section was, that, by attempting to adjust a traveller by a permanent influence, they were only aggravating error, that captains ought always to bear in mind this liability of their compasses to mislead them two or three points, that they should be always looking after their correctors and verifications whenever the sun or a star was in sight, and that, by keeping a compass aloft as far as possible from the iron of the ship, they would always have a standard to which they would be able to refer, and which he, in his Arctic voyages, had always found to be correct.

The General Committee met on Monday evening, for the purpose of deciding, among other matters, upon the question of the next place of meeting. The first application received was from Glasgow. There were also applications from the Queen's University in Ireland, requesting the meeting to be held in Dublin for the year 1857. A request was also made from a committee of the inhabitants of Brighton, in favour of holding the next meeting in that town. An invitation was received from the Town council of Manchester, praying for an early visit of the association to that important city. The directors of Cheltenham College offered to place their buildings and grounds at the disposal of the Association, and also requested the favour of an early visit. Similar applications were made from Gloucester, Ryde (Isle of Wight) and Nottingham. An invitation was expected from Leeds, but, in consequence of the new hall in the town not being yet completed, the invitation had not been made for the ensuing year. After hearing the claims put forward by the invitators of the various towns charged to support the invitations, and maturely considering the subject, the Committee decided that their next meeting, for the year 1857, should be held in Glasgow. On the motion of Sir R. Murchison, seconded by Mr Smith, his Grace the Duke of Argyll was elected President of the Association for the next meeting.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOON.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, a conversazione was given in St George's-hall, and the numerous as well as distinguished assembly was entertained and instructed, first, by a series of demonstrations of the rotation of the earth, by means of the gyroscope, by M. Léon Foucault: next, by some most interesting experiments with electric light, explained by Professor Stokes; and, lastly, by the projection of the moon on a fifty-feet disc, from photographs taken by Mr. Hartnup, the astronomer of the Liverpool Observatory, and by the Photographic Society of Liverpool, and magnified by aid of Messrs. Abrahams' powerful oxy-hydrogen microscopic lantern.

Professor Phillips submitted to the section, "Notes on the Mountain Gassendi, and Further Trials of Photographs of the Moon." He observed that the duty which he had to perform would have been far better executed by either of the other members of the committee appointed by the Association to take measures for investigating, by accurate telescopic observation, the physical aspect of the moon. The other members of the committee were Lord Rosse and the Rev. Dr. Robinson; both of whom were far better acquainted with the aspect of the moon, by the employment of finer instruments and their greater astronomical knowledge, than he was. But nothing which they had to show, in the shape of the photographs of the moon, was at all to be compared with the results that had been obtained by the voluntary exertions of the photographers of Liverpool. The learned gentleman then proceeded to describe that tract of the moon which had been committed to him to survey, and which contained the crater of Plato. He illustrated his observations by a very beautiful drawing of this portion of the moon's surface by Mr Nasmyth, and observed that daily experience showed that the more their telescopic power was increased, the less circular appeared the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. All was sharp and irritated—a perfect representation of its past history, which was marvellous to see. Passing from this portion of his subject, the learned gentleman alluded to the much-mooted question as to there being traces of the action of water on the surface of the moon, as now presented to us. At one time, he believed that there was no trace of water to be seen; but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Rosse's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion.

On Wednesday morning, three only of the sections continued their labours, C (Geology), B (Geography and Ethnology), and G (Mechanical Science); and the labours of the Association ended with the General Meeting in the afternoon. Thursday was devoted to excursions, the party (the largest) going to the salt-mines at Northwich, which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; the others to St. Helen's, to visit the extensive manufactories of plate-glass, the coal-mines, &c.

SOIREE GIVEN BY THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

This soiree took place on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Philharmonic Hall, which was crowded with visitors, tickets having been issued to a great number of the respectable inhabitants of Liverpool and its neighbourhood, in addition to the members of the Association. At half-past eight, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Wright, "On the Antiquities of the Anglo Saxon Graves of the Pagan Period, illustrative of the celebrated Fausset Collection." This collection, with many other interesting antiquities, being exhibited in the room by the liberality of the Mayor (its present possessor), was examined by the company after the lecture. We shall engrave some of the choicest articles in the collection next week; and give the substance of Mr. Wright's paper.)

At ten o'clock the chair was again taken, and diplomas as honorary members of the Historic Society were delivered to twelve of the most distinguished members of the British Association. A memorial was afterwards presented to Mr. Mayer, for the great services he had rendered to the Historic Society, of which he was one of the three founders; and the proceedings were concluded by the presentation to the Earl of Harrowby of a massive bowl, formed of oak taken from the house at Everton, which was occupied by Prince Rupert, as his head-quarters, during the siege of Liverpool in 1645.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, are enjoying the prevailing beautiful weather at their Highland home. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness make frequent excursions amid the mountain and forest scenery, and have rarely before been afforded so favourable an opportunity of witnessing the varied beauties of the Balmoral district. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen.

The return of the Court is now stated to be fixed for Saturday next; and the route taken will, it is understood, be over the Caledonian, and thence by the London and North-Western Railway.

The Duke of Beaufort has arrived at Gopsall-hall, Leicestershire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess Howe, from his shooting quarters in Perthshire. The Duchess and family have been staying some weeks with the noble Earl and Countess.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, is expected to arrive in this country by the next mail steamer from Halifax. The noble Earl, it is said, will have the vacant Garter conferred upon him by her Majesty, in reward for his long and successful Government of Canada.

Lord John Russell is sojourning with his family at Scarborough.

Lady Londesborough gave birth to a daughter on Friday last, at Grimston, near Tadcaster. Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing favourably.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone left Audley-end, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, on Tuesday, to visit the Deanery, at Peterborough, from whence the noble host, gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone will proceed on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, at Worsley-hall, near Manchester.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.—We regret to have to announce the sudden death of the Marquis of Ormonde, which took place on Monday evening, at Loftus Hall, in the county of Wexford

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev W. Williams, to Bedwas, with Ruddry annexed, Monmouthshire; Rev. F. W. Cobb, to Nettlestead, near Maidstone; Rev. C. Harbin, to Teston, near Maidstone; Rev. E. L. Marrett, to Morborne, Huntingdonshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. Carpenter, to Stapleford, Wiltshire; Rev. J. Hooper, to Meopham, Kent; Rev. J. Stonehouse, to Ware, Herts; Rev. T. Paul, to St. Matthew's, Tewkesbury; Rev. H. M. J. Bowles, to St Paul's, Framilode, Gloucester; Rev. W. Melburne, to Redcar.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP-DESIGNATE OF BORNEO.—On Thursday a special service was held at the parish church of St. James's, Piccadilly, for the purpose of enabling those who take an interest in the missionary operations in Borneo to bid farewell to the Rev. Dr. M'Dougall, the Bishop elect, and the missionaries who are about to sail with him to that distant sphere of labour. Prayers were read by the Rev. J. G. Cowan, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, from the 20th verse of the 16th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. After the sermon, a liberal collection on behalf of a female education fund in Borneo was made, and the Holy Communion was administered. It is not yet known when Dr M'Dougall's consecration to the new bishopric will take place. The Bishop-designate was formerly a medical man connected with King's College, London.

On Wednesday Mr. Robert Wm. Howell, B.A., scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, was elected to the vacant fellowship on the South Wales foundation. Mr Howell obtained a second class "In Literis Humanioribus" in Michaelmas Term, 1852.

A NOVELTY FOR LADIES.—As a Postscript to our Illustrated Fashions, at page [illegible], we may mention the happy thought of a Parisian *modiste*, who has suggested a Chaperon, which obviates the inconvenience of wearing Bonnets, at *déjeuners*, and other occasions, within doors, by converting them into Caps. This is done by removing a portion of the Bonnet, as easily as a gentleman can take off his hat; when there remains on the head a *coiffure* of the most tasteful description. The novelty has been imported by Messrs. Jay, of Regent-street.

PANORAMA OF BOMARSUND (Madden, Leicester-square).—This is a clever inland view of the [illegible] of the recent bombardment, and the adjacent [illegible] just been in London, Stockholm, and merits notice as a memorial of the war.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE leading event of this week, as far as our column of talk is concerned, has been the publication of a correspondence between Lord Wrottesley and the Earl of Aberdeen, on the Earl's distribution of the £1200 a year, voted by Parliament from year to year, by way of pensions in aid of persons distinguished in literature, science, and the fine arts. Lord Wrottesley is of opinion—in common with many others—that the distribution is not made with that wisdom which should certainly direct the disposal of such a sum, and for such purposes. He is particularly of opinion that science is not adequately represented in the distribution; and that Lord Aberdeen, in refusing a proposed allowance from it, of £200 a year, to Professor Phillips, the great geologist, has evinced his want of sensibility with science, and his unfitness for this small part of his Ministerial duties. Lord Wrottesley writes thus, to Lord Aberdeen, on the subject he has so much at heart:—

Soon after the accession of the late Government to power, Sir Robert Inglis and myself solicited and obtained an interview with Lord Derby, in which we represented to him that considerable dissatisfaction prevailed among the cultivators of science generally at the bad success which had attended certain then recent applications for pensions to some eminent scientific individuals, which had been preferred by the President of the Royal Society; and, by subsequent investigations, it was ascertained (and I communicated the fact to Lord Derby, by letter dated in April, 1852), that since the accession of her Majesty about thirteen per cent only of the annual sum allowed by Parliament to be granted for pensions to deserving persons had fallen to the lot of science—a result which naturally contributed to increase that feeling of dissatisfaction to which I have already adverted. It appears that a recent application by Lord Rosse of a similar character has been unsuccessful, and that your Lordship, in declining to accede to it, expressed yourself as follows:—"In order to meet even a small portion of the claims preferred to me, I have been compelled to require that poverty should be the attendant of merit, and that the pension should be as much the relief of pecuniary distress as the acknowledgment of intellectual attainments." Whatever our individual opinions may be on the merits of the particular case to which I have alluded, I purposely abstain from stating them, in order that the object of the present address may not be misunderstood—that object being, to represent to your Lordship, with all that respect which is justly due both to yourself and to the high station which you occupy, that the views above expressed as to the disposal of the Pension Fund, would render absolutely nugatory, so far as science and its cultivators are concerned, all the benevolent intentions which Parliament and the country must be supposed to have entertained in their favour when the provision in question was created. That the grant of a pension would be an inappropriate method of recompensing scientific merit when possessed by those who may be properly termed *rich*, I am no disposed to deny; but, if it were hereafter to be understood that the receipt of a pension from the Crown was fully as much the indication of absolute poverty as an acknowledgment of high intellectual attainment, we apprehend that the object of the grant would be hereafter but ill attained. Had such a view of the intention of Parliament been formally announced, the honoured names of Airy and of Owen, of Hamilton and Adams, would never have appeared on the Pension List; and that small encouragement to abstract science which has hitherto been dispensed by the British Government would virtually have been withdrawn; the bounty of Parliament and the Crown would have been looked upon in the light of alms, and men of eminence would not have consented to be paraded before the public as its needy recipients. Considering your Lordship's known appreciation of the claims of literature, and we hope we may also add of science, upon a nation which depends so essentially for its prosperity, and even safety, upon the progress of improvement in every branch of intellectual exertion, I cannot but express on my own part, and on that of my colleagues, our earnest hope that your Lordship will reconsider your views of the object of pensions, and refrain from exacting conditions for their enjoyment which cannot be otherwise than painful to all who have a high sense of the dignity of their pursuit, and may possibly be considered as tending to degrade it.

To this sensible letter Lord Aberdeen thus replies:—

Downing-street, March 29, 1854.

My Lord,—The letter which I addressed to Lord Rosse in October last, in answer to an application from several distinguished scientific men for a pension of £200 a year to Professor Phillips, was intended rather as a public explanation of the motives which had practically regulated my construction of the Civil List Pensions, than as laying down any fixed principle on the subject. But, with the greatest respect for your Lordship's committee, and after fully considering the matter, I do not know that I can as naturally qualify the statement made by me to Lord Rosse. It has been my endeavour, as much as possible, to appropriate these pensions to persons more or less connected with science or literature, or to their families, but the vote of the House of Commons would include a much wider range. The general belief that these Civil List pensions were intended by Parliament exclusively for science and literature is altogether incorrect; and I think right that the matter should be understood. The following are the terms of the Act by which the Queen was enabled "to grant pensions not exceeding £1200, in any one year, to such persons only who shall by their useful knowledge in sciences or who, by their personal services to the Crown, by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and eminence in literature and the arts, have merited the royal munificence and consideration of their Sovereign and the gratitude of their country." It is obvious that the whole sum of £1200 might very easily be expended, according to the terms of the Act, without any portion of it being appropriated to science and literature. Indeed, this great latitude has occasionally led to the insertion of names in the List which we cannot help considering as related to there. Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to have the power of distributing a sum equal to the amount of all the Civil List pensions, as an acknowledgment of scientific merit. There are those whose persons whose names I should be most anxious to include in such a distribution; but, under present circumstances, I am prevented from doing so by want of means. On the whole, then, and without making any resolution which should preclude me from exercising a discretion on the subject according to the circumstances of the case, I am still disposed to think that, as a general rule, the practice which I followed would be considered on the whole decidedly beneficial. I have the honour to be, &c.,

The Lord Wrottesley. ABERDEEN.

The wording of the Act is sufficiently large to admit of all Lord Aberdeen's interpretation; but we must confess that the Prime Minister has, since his accession to office, been taking the mere wording of the Act in a way in which (with better judgment) his predecessors in office seldom interpreted it. It has been left to Lord Aberdeen's generous, in every grant, to make her Majesty—unintentionally, we are sure—affix her name to warrants, in which, for a very small sum, a parade is made of poverty that must be not only annoying to many a recipient, but which is really unpleasant to the readers of the warrants themselves. Thus, in 1853 and 1854, we read constantly of "straitened circumstances," "distressed situations," "limited circumstances," "destitute condition," and other painful expositions in Royal warrants, which never should have been inserted therein. We grant, readily enough, that the sum set apart by Parliament is much too small for the many deserving demands made upon it; but it is easy to see that Lord Aberdeen has the cure of the evil in his own hands. He has only to ask Parliament for a larger sum, and he would be sure to obtain it.

It may interest Lord Aberdeen to be informed that the man he admires so much—the late Sir Robert Peel—took a very different view of this part of the duties of a Prime Minister. "I have resolved" (says Sir Robert Peel, writing to Robert Southey) "to apply the miserable pittance at the disposal of the Crown, on the Civil List Pension Fund, altogether to the reward and encouragement of literary exertions. I do this on public grounds, and much more with the view of establishing a principle than in the hope, with such limited means, of being enabled to confer any benefit upon those whom I shall name to the Queen." On this paper principle the pension of £300 a year to Southey. Here was a grant worth having; and what says Southey to Peel in reply. "Now," says Southey (a name which has claims to respect and honour which literature alone can never confer), "Now that lay sinecures are in fact abolished, there is no other way in which a man can be served who has no profession wherein to be promoted, and whom any official situation would take from the only employment for which the study and habit of forty years have qualified him." And to what conclusion did Lord Brougham come on this subject in 1831, when, feeling strongly the Government of this country have long been exposed to [illegible] only too justly—to the charge of neglecting science and letters—he, "if the task of abuse were not great, that pecuniary assistance was of the most desirable means of helping genius; because many [illegible] men is forced out of the path of original inquiry and of refined [illegible] difficulties of his situation, and obliged to spend his time [illegible] accounts on labour little better than mechanical."

Death has just removed from among us Mrs. Warner, the excellent tragic actress, whose latter years had been years of intense bodily suffering; Mr. Peter Buchan, a collector or maker of old-new ballads—whose skill in that way imposed even on Sir Walter Scott; and Mr. Edward Wedlake Brayley, Mr. Britton's old and excellent associate in "The Beauties of England and Wales." Mrs. Warner was never seen to greater advantage than when she was playing to Macready. Mr. Buchan will live among book-buyers, by his two volumes published in 1828, of "Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland;" and Mr. Brayley will be remembered by his useful letterpress to Neale's two very handsome volumes on Westminster Abbey, and by his "History of Surrey," in five volumes octavo—of which, however, the opening chapter was really written by Mr. Timbs. Mr. Brayley was eighty four years of age at the time of his death. He began life as an apprentice to an enameller, and closed his useful and modest career as Librarian to the Russell Institution. His old associate in the "Beauties," Mr. Britton (they became friends more than sixty years since), is still alive, in his eighty-fourth year, and hale and well. May years of continued enjoyment pass over him before we say "Hail, and farewell!"

*** We were incorrectly informed as to Mr. J. H. Le Keux having "gone into railway engraving." We are gratified to learn that he continues to engrave in line, as heretofore.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—This theatre continues to prosper, and "Hard Times," with its new cast, maintains its old success. A new piece has been added to the *répertoire*; it is of the occasional kind—meant the affair of the 46th, and entitled "The New Ways of Windsor." It would be idle to attempt to describe a plot, where there is scarcely a plan, and no plot at all. Suffice it to say, that the officers and subalterns are engaged in various flirtations with a Windsor milliner's apprentices; that for their offences a mock jury, consisting of females, is impanelled; and that their cases are advocated by two ladies in forensic gowns and wigs. If the merits of this piece are to be judged by the laughter it excites, never was one more successful. It is, however, dependent on its excessive absurdity for its effect—and there the good acting of Mr. Tilbury, Miss Beaumont, and Miss Harding. The house was crowded nightly.

MRS. WARNER.—The lingering illness of this gifted lady terminated fatally, last Sunday. Mrs. Warner was one of the greatest ornaments of the modern stage, and owed her celebrity to her sterling merits. She was of Irish parentage; her father, Mr. Huddart, being a dentist in Dublin, of which city he was a Common-councilman; but subsequently embracing a theatrical life, Miss Huddart was introduced early to the stage. As fifteen, she was engaged for the Plymouth Theatre, and played *Lady Macbeth* to the noble Thane of Mr. Macready. In 1836 she was engaged at Drury-lane by Mr Bunn, and performed the same character, inclusive of others, with Mr. Forrest. But her great feat was in Mr. Knowles' "Wreker's Daughter;" after which she appeared at the Haymarket, and effected an enduring reputation in the part of *Evadne*, in the "Bridal." She divided, during Mr. Macready's management of the patent theatres, the Shakesperian drama with Miss Faucit, and generally undertook the parts that required the greatest power. On those theatres being found ineligible for dramatic management, Mrs. Warner took refuge, with Mr. Phelps, at Sadler's Wells; and, in conjunction with that gentleman, won a permanent triumph and home for the legitimate drama. This plan of management she afterwards continued at the Queen's theatre; where she had to create a theatrical audience, as well as a dramatic taste, and was removed from its conduct when only half her work was done. Her revivals of "The Scornful Lady" and "The Double Marriage" did her infinite credit. With her subsequent career, until her illness, we have not meddle, beyond mentioning that she sought fortune in America, but, owing to the state of her health, failed to find it. But friends, on her return, hastened to her rescue; and her Majesty was pleased to bestow on her case a consideration which sufficiently showed the honour and estimation in which the eminent artist was held. In tragedy Mrs. Warner excelled her competitors, and was, for a long period, the only actress capable of sustaining its severer characters.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.—The announcements of coming operations are abundant. On Monday night the ST. JAMES'S opens, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, with an original drama by Messrs. Taylor and Reade, and an original farce by Mr. Selby. The caste, comprising the names of Miss Glyn, Mrs Seymour, Mr. George Vandenhoff, Mr. Mead, and Mr. Toole, is full of promise.—The PRINCESS' is advertised for re opening on the 9th, with a new drama in which Mr. Ryder will enact, it is said, the hero.—Mr. Brooke's final appearances at DRURY-LANE are announced for Monday next.—At ASTLEY'S the "Siege of Silistria" is in preparation.—The MARYLEBONE reopens, under the direct management of Mr. Wallack, on the 7th. In an address to the public, the conductor states that "the proprietor has caused alterations and improvements to be made in the building, particularly in relation to the stage, which, by being extended to the depth of 115 feet, will now be the longest in Europe." The interior of the edifice is also described as being "magnificently ornamented in the manner of Louis and gold, upon a beautiful flake-white ground; the dome being repainted, and illustrated with figures and other devices of the finest French workmanship; and the chandeliers being throughout superbly decorated." The boxes also will be increased in number, a back circle having been added. The lessee promises moreover (to quote his own language) "to provide a home for the highest drama of England, and to encourage to the utmost the living proofs and witnesses of its indestructible genius. Not alone the plays of Shakespeare, and the purest dramatists of Britain will be illustrated, with all the resources of scenic and histrionic art within the power of the lessee to command, but entirely new and original dramas of the highest merit will, from time to time, be produced and placed on the boards with the same care and cost that it has lately been the wont to bestow exclusively upon revivals. Justice will be done to the living as to the dead, and no means left unattempted to raise the Victorian age, in its dramatic relations, to a level with the Elizabethan." These promises are in the true spirit.—At SADLER'S WELLS a gorgeous revival of Shakspeare's wildest of tragedies (if, indeed, it be Shakspeare's—touching which there are great doubts)—the tragedy of "Pericles, the Prince of Tyre," is in rehearsal. The appointments are expected to exceed all previous spectacular attempts at scenically illustrating the poetic drama, on the boards of this theatre, celebrated as it is for such enterprises. The character of the hero will be supported by Mr. Phelps; that of *Thaisa*, by Miss Cooper; and that of *Marina*, by Miss Edith Heraud.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Russell will close his Entertainment this evening, after great success; he will forthwith visit Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool.

AN IRON THEATRE GOING TO AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Edward T. Bellhouse and Co., of Eagle Foundry, are constructing a complete iron shell and framework of a spacious portable theatre, for Mr. George Coppin, who has engaged Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, to perform in the principal towns in Australia, for 200 nights, for which performances he pays Mr. Brooke the sum of £50 per night, or £10,000 for 200 nights! The portable theatre, with all fittings and appurtenances, will cost a sum exceeding £4000. The building contracted for by Messrs. Bellhouse, is eighty-eight feet in length, forty feet wide, and about twenty-four feet high from the ground level to the top of roof. As the floor level of the pit will be sunk about five or six feet below the ground level, there will be considerable altitude in the interior. The walls will be of cast-iron, supplied (Bellhouse's patent) and galvanised corrugated iron sheets, No. 18, wire gauge. The roof will consist of strong iron principals, having the galvanised sheets bolted thereupon. To the gable end of the building, which forms the front, will be attached an ornamental building, which will be arranged as box and pit offices, lobbies and entrances. The theatre will hold 2200. Messrs. Bellhouse have undertaken the complete shell of the building, the ornamental façade, and the principal framework of the interior; and have engaged to have the whole on board ship in London in about thirty days from the date of the contract.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART.—The Museum at Marlborough-house will be re-opened on Monday next. During the recess, the specimens have been re-arranged, and considerable additions have been made. The collection of arms from the Royal Armoury at Windsor will continue to be exhibited. An alteration has been made in the days of admission. [illegible] will be free [illegible] will be admissible with the [illegible] the schools in the metropolis to visit it subject to the Museum on the afternoons of Saturday

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Town-council of Edinburgh have agreed to confer the freedom of the city upon Sir William Molesworth, her Majesty's First Commissioner of Public Works.

Queen Christina arrived at Bagnères de Bigorre on the 19th inst., and slighted at Frascati, where her Majesty has engaged apartments for three months.

Mr. Macgregor, the Member for Glasgow, met a large number of his constituents on Thursday week, and addressed them, giving "an account of his stewardship."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia was to leave Berlin on Monday, for Weimar; and, after a short visit there, will return to the Rhine.

Mr. Hume has been obliged to decline the honour of receiving the freedom of the city of Aberdeen at present, on account of a severe cold and sprain.

Mrs. Chisholm and her party of emigrants landed at Port Phillip on the 14th of July.

The King of Naples has sent to Paris several general officers to compliment the Emperor Napoleon, and to assist at the grand manœuvres about to take place at Boulogne.

The French Emperor has sent the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to Admiral Parseval Deschênes, by the hands of the officer who brought home the despatches of the capture of Bomarsund.

Mr. Robert Chambers, has, in a letter to the Edinburgh newspapers, repudiated all literary connection with the new edition of the "Lives of Eminent Scotsmen," published in parts, and stated to be "Edited by Robert Chambers."

His Excellency Count Walewski has returned to the residence of the French Embassy, Albert-gate-house, after an absence of some weeks on leave.

M. Pierre Soulé, of "Lone Star" celebrity, has arrived in Paris from Madrid, after having stopped on his way at Toulouse, Marseilles, and Castillon.

The first scene of the monument to the late Mr. O'Connell was laid on Saturday, by Sir John Power, in Glasnevin Cemetery. There was no public display on the occasion.

The young King of Portugal, having finished his grand tour of the European Courts returned to Lisbon on the 15th inst., and was received by his subjects with every mark of enthusiastic loyalty.

The Hon. Charles Murray, C.B., the newly-appointed Minister to the Shah of Persia, vice Colonel Shiel, has arrived in town from Berne, where he lately filled the post of resident Minister. The hon. gentleman, who is on the eve of departure for Teheran, via Overland route, is to have a salary of £5000 per annum.

Prince Poniatowski, who lately resigned his post of Tuscan Minister at Paris, is about to receive letters of "grand naturalisation," and to be attached to the person of the French Emperor.

His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh is at present on a tour in Scotland.

Lablache, Mdlle. Tédesco, Ronconi, and De Bassini have taken their departure for St. Petersburg.

The Queen of Spain and her Royal offspring left the capital of Spain on the 17th for the Palace at Prado, change of air being recommended by the physicians for the infant Princess.

Professor Low has felt it necessary, from infirm health, to tender his resignation of the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, which he has held since 1831.

The King of Naples has conferred on the Cardinal Archbishop the Grand Cordon of St. Januarius, as a mark of distinction for his zeal and devotedness during the raging of the cholera.

The Elmton estate has been purchased by the Duke of Portland for £80,000.

The vacancy in the Rectorship of the Edinburgh Academy, occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hannah, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. James Stephen Hodson, M.A., of Balliol and Merton Colleges, Oxford, son of the Archdeacon of Stafford.

A Liverpool house is about to run a line of screw steamers between New York and Havre, and will be prepared to commence on the 15th of November

The Rev. Mr. Livingston has succeeded in accomplishing the arduous and dangerous task of crossing the Continent of Africa.

Miss Blanchard, a medical graduate of Cleveland College, Ohio, has been refused permission to visit the female wards of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

The Government of Electoral Hesse has forbidden roulette gambling at the baths of Reinndorf, where great numbers of persons, principally Hanoverians, collected, especially upon Sundays and holidays.

The Professorship of Natural History in the Queen's College, Cork, is vacant. Testimonials from candidates will be received at the Castle up to the 22nd of October.

The electric telegraph in India is to be carried through to Burmah; and a line run from Rangoon to Pegu and Tounsoo, and along the frontier to Meadey. The telegraph cable has already been carried across the Bras; another will shortly be ready for the Sutlej.

The Russians have established on the coasts of the Crimea telegraphic lines in communication with the principal telegraph of Sebastopol.

A Mr. C. De Vries has undertaken, for the Dutch Government, a monthly steam communication with the whole of the Dutch settlements in the Eastern Archipelago, for a period of five years.

The instalment of £300,000 paid on Friday, last week, on account of the Turkish loan, is already on its way in sovereigns to Constantinople.

The Pontifical Government has contracted a loan of about £950,000 with the house of Rothschild, for the withdrawal of paper money.

The Pope's "apostolic delegate" (Dr. Cullen), has appointed the first Sunday in October (to-morrow) for a general collection towards the fund now raising for the establishment of a "Catholic University" in Ireland.

Intemperance appears to be on the increase in Cork. It is stated that the number of public-houses in the city is not far short of 600, which is considerably over the average in comparison of its population.

The publication of books in the Hebrew language is forbidden throughout Russia, unless each volume be stamped by the Censors.

Kelso is now restored to its ordinary quiet state, and the whole of the Edinburgh police have returned to their proper sphere of duty.

The cultivation of opium in Bengal is still increasing. The produce of 1853-54 will, according to the Indian papers, amount to 58,000 chests.

A number of persons in Maine, chiefly females, in the vicinity of the burning forests, became insane, thinking that the final conflagration predicted by the Millerites, had begun.

The Museum at Marlborough House is to be opened on Monday. During the recess the specimens have been re-arranged, and considerable additions have been made. The collection of arms from the Royal armoury at Windsor, will continue to be exhibited.

The Spanish Government has published an order forbidding any other than electors to take part in election meetings, and limiting their discussions to electoral matters.

The Irish reapers are now returning from England, where there have been fewer of them than usual this year. They state that they have received better wages than heretofore in England—in many instances, equivalent to 5s. per day.

The *Catherine Augusta*, a vessel of about 400 tons, sailed from New York on a secret expedition. She was loaded with a large number of muskets and ammunition, and had rather a suspicious sort of crew.

During the past year the Bible Society has circulated, at home and abroad, 1,767,328 copies of the Scriptures; making the total issues since the formation of the society to amount to no less than 27,938,381 copies.

The town of Schastianberg, in Bohemia, was almost entirely burnt down on the 16th. The fire was caused by some children who had been playing with lucifer matches, near a quantity of straw.

The seamen of Shields and the northern ports have given notice to the owners that on and after the 1st of October, they will not sail unless the London coal trade will be raised to 5s a voyage.

The cholera has carried off at Barcelona 6000 persons, or nearly five per cent of the whole population, which is 123,000. In London the mortality has not been one-third per cent.

The town of Daroca, in Arragon, which contained 2300 inhabitants, has been destroyed by an inundation, caused by the bursting of a waterspout, formed in the neighbouring lake of Gallocanta.

The report which has appeared in one or two papers that the 46th Regiment intended to send forth a pamphlet in its own defence, is contradicted on authority.

Even the highest mountains are not refuges from the cholera; a German missionary has died of the disease in the Nellgherries, eight thousand feet above the sea level.

A Russian merchant has made a present of 8000 pictures of saints for the use of the blockaded Baltic fleet.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESSMEN-RUBIS.—The blank diagrams, sold by Messrs. Kent, Paternoster-row, are, we believe, 10s. a thousand, or 5s. a hundred.

W. H. H.—We have not space to answer questions about Draughts.

H. W. F.—They shall be inserted.

AGED ONE.—Your analysis of the Variations we gave last week is very imperfect. After your 16th move, 16—16. B takes Kt., you give White the terrible move of Q takes B, or K takes Q; overlooking the palpable one of—16. B to K 7th (ch), which wins easily.

M. P.; ESSEX, and Others. We shall probably continue the extracts from "Greco's" MS. next week, and, at the same time, commence a series of beautiful studies, which have been some time in preparation from Carlo Cecio's rare treatise.

*** Great press of matter obliges us to postpone the ends part of the Answers to Correspondents until next Number.

R. T. S., Leeds. The Correspondent at Exeter will take place, we are informed, on the 25th and 26th of October. For full particulars, applications should be made to the Honorary Secretary, A. H. Philpworth, Esq., Exeter-house, Exeter.

ALPHA.—You will find a list of British Chess clubs, with their times and places of meeting, on the wrapper of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 552, by Clerury-Rarls, Peasburn, A. K., Tyne, So. S., Mona R. W. F., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 553, by R. F., Royal Artillery; J. P., School, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 552.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R 6th	P moves	2. R takes P	Kt takes B or P
2. B to Q B 7th	P to Q 3rd (best)	4. R discovers mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 553.

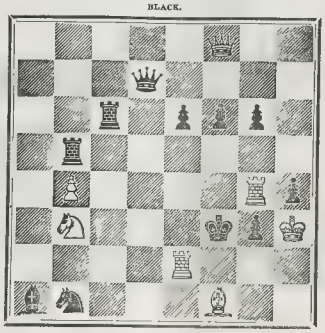
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 7th (ch)	B takes Kt	2. Q to K 4th	B takes Q, or anything.

And Mate follows obviously, in two more moves.

PROBLEM NO. 554.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

[This clever position was one of the competing Problems for the Tourney Prizes.]



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following very animated and interesting contest took place lately between Lord LYTTELTON and Mr. WILSON BIGLAND, two of the most promising amateurs of the day

(*Greco Piano*)

WHITE (Lord L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Lord L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Q to Q Kt 3rd(d)	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10 Q takes Kt	P takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	11. Castles	Q to Q 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	P Kt to K B 3rd(a)	12. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. K R to K sq (e)	Castles
6. P takes P (b)	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	14. Q Kt to Q B sq	Kt to Q 3rd
7. B to Q 2nd	Kt takes K P (c)	15. R to K 5th	Q to Q B 3rd
8. B takes B	Kt takes B	16. P to Q 5th (f)	B takes P
		17. Kt to Q 4th	Resigns.

(a) The move of Kt to K B 3rd, in the defence of the Giuoco Piano opening, accepted now as the best possible defence for the second player, has been frowned back as far as Damiano, whose treatise was published in 1512. Damiano, however is no more entitled to be honoured or framing the Giuoco Piano debut than to the invention of the Gambit which bears his name. In the rarer and older work of Lucena, which is supposed to have been printed about 1495, we find both these openings. That under consideration being shaped as follows:

1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	5. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	6. B to Q Kt 5th &c.	

(b) An opinion appears to be fast gaining ground among good players, that taking the Pawn here is preferable to moving Pawn to K 5th.

(c) Undivised. He should have taken the Bishop, giving check, and then have thrown forward the Queen's Pawn to Q 4th

(d) He might as we have taken the K P P with his Bishop, checking, and then have played Q to Q Kt 3rd, &c.

(e) Q. Kt to Kt 5th looks a more business-like move, though Rook to K sq has its merits.

(f) This is neat and conclusive, for Black must lose his Bishop at least.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(*Evans's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Lord L.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Lord L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q to K Kt 6th	K to R square (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th (a)	P to Q B 3rd	18. K Kt to R 4th	K Kt to R 3rd
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	19. P to R B 4th (d)	Q B to K Kt 6th
7. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	20. Q Kt to K B 2nd	B takes Kt (ch)
8. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. Kt takes B (ch)	Kt takes Kt
9. Q to Q 2nd	Castles (b)	22 Q to K Kt 4th(ch)	K to R square
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt takes P	23. K R to B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 2nd
11. P to Q R 4th	B to Q R 2nd (c)	24. K Kt to R 3rd (ch)	K to R square
12. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	25. Q to K t 6th, and wins.	
13. Q Kt to K R 3rd	K B to Q Kt sq		
14. Q B takes R P	P takes B		

(a) The best move. If White play P to Q Kt 5th instead, Black answers with Kt to Q R 4th, and if his K Pawn be then taken, he retorts with Q to K R 3rd, and is master of the position.

(b) The height of temerity! But why encounter such danger needlessly? Why not have pressed himself from a perilous attack, doubled his adversary's Pawns, and have had the superiority of force.

(c) From this moment to the end, Mr. Bigland plays with great intelligence and accuracy. Every move is planned and timed with judgment.

UNPUBLISHED GAMES FROM THE GRECO MS.

(*In Altro Gambetto bello, con bella difesa.*)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	6. Kt takes K Kt P	Q to K R 5th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	7. K Kt to K B 2nd	P to Q 4th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	8. B takes Q P (b)	Q B to K Kt 5th
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	9. R takes B	And wins the Queen.
5. Kt to K 5th	K Kt to K B 3rd (a)		

(a) This move is inferior to playing Q to K R 5th, giving check, but it was famously so much so when adopted by the old Italian masters. According to the rules of White's Castling, which gave rise to a modified system in Italy however, it may be preferred. For a player would be pained to Castle on the open side, he attacked and confronted Piece or Pawn of an enemy.

(b) Variation. White to move.

9. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	11. Kt to B sq	P takes P (ch)
10. K to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd	12. K to K 4th	P takes B (ch)
10 P takes P	Q to K 2nd (ch)	13. K to B sq	P takes P (ch)
	(a)	And wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 887.—By H. B. C. of HOBOKEN, U.S.

White. K at Black's, Rs at K R 2nd and Q's 2nd.

Black. K at his 5th, Rs at his 5th and Q 8th.

White to play and win.

No. 888. By the SAME.

White. K at K R 2nd, Q at K 8th, Bs at Q 7th, Pawn K 4th and 7th.

Black. K at K B 2nd, Q at K 6th, Rs at K Rsq and Q R sq, B at K 4th, but at K B sq, Pawns at Q 2nd and K Kt 2nd.

White to play and mate in five moves.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. VI.

PERTH.

THE simple details of the changes that have taken place in the names of towns and streets in the United Kingdom would form a curious history, and the research would be of considerable interest to the patient investigator. In London alone the changes are almost incredible, the process of corrupt ion having been gradual. The names of streets were not, as now, legibly painted at every corner, but subject to the vicissitudes arising from imperfect articulation or treacherous memories; so that, in time, some word of similar sound superseded the original name, and resulted in the establishment of titles bearing no analogy to the original. How St. Olive-street should become Tooley-street; King Athelstane-street, Addle-street; Boulogne-Mouth-street, Bull-and-Mouth-street, are questions the solution of which we need hardly attempt while sauntering though the northern city of Perth.

Perth has, however, undergone many changes, even in its name, and seems to have cast her several designations with as much facility as the Cobra serpent slips its skin. Originally called St. Johnstown, or Johnstone, from the fact of a church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, being founded here at a very early period; and it is supposed to have being one of the first, perhaps *the first*, stone church erected in the kingdom. Subsequently it l st this name, and was called Bertha, a supposed corruption of Bhar-tatha, signifying in Celtic the Height of Tay. As the letters B and P are pronounced nearly the same in Celtic, the change from Bertha to Berth, and then to Perth, was not only easy but almost natural; although, as it now stands, no distinct meaning can be attached to the name.

The situation chosen is about the worst that could be adopted for an extensive city: it is a flat meadow-land, raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, so that anything like a proper system of drainage is next to impossible. The penalty attending the choice of the locality has often been paid by the populations. On several occasions the plague was invited, and, in 1645, its ravages were so great that 3000 of the inhabitants fell victims to it. Should the cholera travel as far north as Perth, I will find a stronger atmosphere ready to receive it if there be any relation between insufficient sewage and the presence of that mysterious disease. To have chosen the flattest and worst locality in the neighbourhood, when so many sloping and undulating grounds are lying adjacent, is one of those evidences of mistaken judgment that cannot well be explained.

But for its historical associations, there is very little in Perth worthy the attention of the visitor. Being the capital of Scotland until the reign of James III., it almost necessarily became the scene of many bloody encounters. When might was the only recognised right, it need not surprise us to find that here sundry Kings and nobles were, by jealous friends or ambitious foes, barbarously butchered. The contiguity of many feudal castles clustering round the centre palace of Scone, and the animosities engendered by the favour of the Monarch being manifested to any one clan in particular, to the exclusion of the others, led to a condition of society by no means admirable, nor likely to cherish those devotional principles for which their ancient Church was originally founded and intended to communicate. Here, however, stands the fine old Church of St. John; and here John Knox thundered forth his anathemas against Popery. To the stirring eloquence of that wonderful man working on the poetical temperaments of the people of Perth, and exciting a number to unite and march on Edinburgh, it is said we are chiefly indebted to the bloodless settlement of the Reformed Faith in Scotland.

We visited with deep interest the North and South Inches, so celebrated in the works of Scott. The former so frequently the theatre of desperate deeds of daring, was now almost covered by a multitude of youths and children enjoying their various games; while nearer the Tay were the lasses busy folding the clothes, which earlier in the day we presume they had been washing in or near the river. Passing through the length of the city to the South Inch, we came upon the status of Sir Walter Scott, which possesses no great merit; and the only structure having any claim to architectural taste, is the group forming the County Buildings The North Inch is open, and well arranged for the purposes to which it is adapted the healthful recreation and enjoyment of the people. The South Inch has pleasant walks and shady avenues equally well adapted for the purposes to which it seems to be devoted. The North Inch may be the Court side or end of the town; the South is as evidently the courting end of the city. Here are no boisterous shouts of merriment, no loud laugh at the issue of a well-conceived and quite successful practical joke; but the scarcely audible whisper, requiring heads to come in close proximity before the sense can be clearly apprehended, if indeed that be possible, when we understand the general absence of mind described as peculiar to people in this tantalising condition of loving truly, and yet being ashamed to speak. Having no desire to disturb the meditations of the few couples, who, by the consent of the town seemed to have conferred upon them the beautiful meadow, we turned towards the river, and half expected to discover a notice to the effect, "that from seven until nine of the clock of the evening the South Inch of this ancient city is devoted to the development of the sacred duties of the heart;" and why not? If one Inch is devoted to play, why should not the other Inch be understood to be devoted to love? Much convenience might result from the adoption of such an arrangement. It would save many blushes to some, and a world of trouble to all. The desire to walk on the South Inch might be considered as approaching within one inch of the altar, and equivalent to asking the size of the third finger. We offer these hints to the citizens, with the full persuasion that we shall be unanimously supported by the fairest portion of the population of that fair city. Here, for the first time, we witnessed the plan of netting, or rather of attempting to net, salmon; but the water was too clear, and the fish were not to be caught. The result of the draught or haul was the source of much interest and some sporting speculation. Bonbons were betted with as much anxiety as if it had been a thousand pounds, and the issue the St. Leger Stakes, with all its accumulated honors.

Perth is said to have enjoyed at one time a considerable foreign trade, chiefly with the Baltic, the Netherlands, and the Mediterranean, but, the silting up of parts of the river and the consequent shallowness of the stream has greatly interfered with its success, and even led to retrograde. The parties interested hope to improve its condition as a port, by deepening the river. Looking at its situation and the much better position of Dundee as a port, we are of opinion that success in the attempt may be hoped for, but never can be fully realised. The genius of commerce will not allow it to be confined. It must be free and move down to expedient points, making at one part its depot, at another, merchants will seek the safer port, whatever may be the desire of interested parties. So long as Dundee marches on with the spirit of the times and enjoys the pressure of encumbering trade, she need fear no rivalry from Perth, and the people of Perth had better spend their money in draining their city than in the hopeless attempt of overmastering a position of certain and dangerous disadvantage. Of actual injury, perhaps, both towns may have spared enough to feed in one-tenth of the time by active operations, to send passengers in the direction in which their energies would be applied. The application of the "Perth City" had better bring their hopes on the proposed railways direct from railways on land, than on the futile and evasive one of reaching it by water.

Surely there are one hundred thousand here such as tanning, printing, shipbuilding, &c.—all of which are either vanished, or on the decline, or to be removed by the cause of trade; while Dundee, from its better position, remains to have great and progressive as Perth could, or could do: and should she succeed even in populating, as the town by the Census of 1851 gave reasonable corroborative evidence that she might, to support the opinions of a

RAMBLER.

LAUNCH OF THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP "PACIFIC," AT MILLWALL.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The autumnal season has arrived; and, during the day, whilst the sun shines, summer toilets are required; but in the evening they must be changed for the warmer dresses of winter. As yet there is not much novelty; and the fashions of last spring reappear in place of anything new. One garment only, which we mentioned in the spring, has become decidedly fashionable: it is a small round cloak, with a little collar, and trimmed only with a silk galloon to match. The colour is grey, of a dark or light shade, composed rather of black and white threads mixed, than of grey threads alone. The material employed for these cloaks is either *la peau d'agneau*, or *la petuche frisée*: they are lined with wadded silk. Scotch plaids are much worn; in different colours, mixed with white and black, with Scotch borders.

We have seen lately a new method of arranging the skirts of the dresses, which if adopted, would replace flounces; it consists of bands which reach from the waist to the bottom of the petticoat, at a short distance from each other, the whole of the petticoat being slightly puckered by these bands; they are of the same material as the dress, and are finished on each side with braid. The sleeves are trimmed to correspond, the bands being placed either lengthwise, and thus gathering the sleeves crosswise; or crosswise, and gathered in the opposite direction.

Braces are much worn as an ornament. They are narrow at the commencement, and widen towards the shoulder, descending on the back rather wider than in front, and finishing at the waist. When the body is made with basques, the braces continue to the edge.

The sleeves worn at present are nearly all formed of three puffings; in the gathers are placed little rows of ribbon, similar to those which ornament the bodies.

We have visited the shops, in order to find some great novelty for the winter; but we have only discovered some Scotch plaid satins, of vivid colours, similar to those worn last winter; also, some sarsenets of varied designs, and some new patterns evidently taken from eastern drawings.

For the under-sleeves we have noticed the *Manches Pompadour*. They are made either of muslin or net, and are composed of two large puffings, separated by a smaller one, through which a ribbon is run. they are trimmed with two flounces, either of lace or muslin embroidery; each flounce is headed by a small puffing, and two bows fasten the middle of the sleeve.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The *Manche Eugénie*, adopted by the Empress, is elegant and simple, thus uniting the two essential conditions for becoming fashionable. English embroidery for sleeves, collars, petticoats, &c., is now so common, that it is laid aside and replaced by satin-stitch by chain-stitch. The summer mantillas, for some time past, have been so made that they may suit the season which is advancing; the colour of the sarsenet is darker, and the open embroidery diminished.

White Crape and Blonde Bonnets, with pink feather flowers underneath, which are very becoming to the complexion. Grenadine shawl, with Scotch border and fringe. Dress with large plain dark stripes—a pattern woven in the light stripe of the same colour, and composed of detached bouquets, or of a long wreath. The dark colours most worn are chestnut, which is very fashionable, as are also violet, green, and black.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Sarcenet Bonnet, with a feather, the inside trimmed with flowers; collar embroidered in satin-stitch, with long points. There is a great tendency to exaggerate the size of the collars, which should be avoided. Dress of chestnut-colour sarcenet, with three flounces, ornamented with a velvet pattern, woven in the silk; it follows the points of the flounces; in each point there is a small velvet bouquet. We have seen another dress with this little bouquet in coloured silk as well as the pattern which borders the flounces; the sleeves, opened at the inside seam, are formed with points similar to the flounces, and have the same border under-sleeves, in muslin.

Bonnet of Rice-straw and Blonde; poplin dress, with wide stripes; sarcenet scarf-mantilla, ornamented with stamped rounds, and trimmed with guipure or net; the material of the mantilla being fastened together

LAUNCH OF THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP "PACIFIC."

A splendid paddle-wheel steam-ship, called the *Pacific*, was launched, on Saturday last, from the building-yard of Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., Millwall, under circumstances of great interest, from her being entirely owned by a Colonial company, and their expectation that she will prove one of the fastest vessels afloat. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 270 ft.; ditto between perpendiculars, 250 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 24 ft.; tonnage, 1300 tons. The engines are oscillating, of 450 horse power nominal, working up to more than 1000 effective horse power. There are four independent boilers, and the ship is propelled by feathering paddle-wheels of enormous strength. It is expected that she will realise a speed of at least sixteen miles an hour at sea, under steam, without the aid of her sails. She has two large decks for passengers, and a saloon more elegantly decorated and finished than any similar vessel in this country.

The *Pacific* has been built for a few enterprising individuals in Sydney

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE TURKISH MUSEUM.—"THE HAREEM."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and Melbourne, who, at the suggestion of Captain W. C Thompson, have formed themselves into a company, called the Sydney and Melbourne Steam-packet Company. This Company have already purchased four fine steamers to run between the above ports and Adelaide, and they empowered Captain Thompson to build for them this splendid steamer. It is a fact strongly characteristic of the energy and enterprise of this fast rising colony, that they require for their coasting trade vessels of a class equal, if not superior, in speed and appendour of equipment, to any of those employed on our own coasts. The *Pacific* will proceed to Australia under steam and sail. It is to be hoped that her prosperous trade may justify the enterprise of the Sydney and Melbourne Steam-packet Company. We understand she will have accommodation for one hundred first class passengers, and three hundred second-class, besides several hundred tons of cargo. The distance between Melbourne and Sydney is about six hundred miles, and it is calculated that the voyage will be accomplished in two days, and that the great speed of the *Pacific* will secure her a monopoly of the trade between these points.

The launch took place shortly before three o'clock, the company, a large number of whom were ladies, having been brought down from town a short time previously in two steamers, freighted by the builders for that purpose. The lines of this beautiful vessel, as she lay upon the stocks ready for launching, excited considerable surprise from their extreme sharpness, but it is understood that by this means very great speed can be attained, and her builders believe that she will prove one of the fastest vessels afloat. At about ten minutes past three the last shores were knocked away, and Miss Savage, the young lady by whom the ceremony of naming was performed, stepped up to the bows, from which a bottle of champagne was suspended, and dashed it against the vessel's side, naming her, at the same time, the *Pacific*. Straightway the vessel glided down the ways, gaining speed as she progressed, till she went crashing and surging, with her broken up cradle, into the water. The launch was a highly successful one, and, notwithstanding the crowded state of the river, not the slightest accident occurred; the *Pacific*'s paddle-box passing within a few feet of the bowsprit of one of the transports on the opposite shore, before she felt the influence of the tide. Her mould, and the light and graceful manner in which she sat upon the water, covered with the flags of various nations, were highly admired by the nautical gentlemen present; and it is worthy of remark that she was launched with the whole of her machinery, paddles, chimneys, &c., on board.

After the launch, the company sat down to an elegant luncheon. Mr. J. Scott Russell presided; and after "the Health of her Majesty," gave "the Navy and Army of England," with which the Chairman coupled "the health of Commodore Martin," observing that it was under the superintendence of that gallant officer that nearly all the provisions and *matériel* had been sent out with so much expedition and success to the Black Sea.

Commodore Martin having briefly responded to the toast, the Chairman then gave "Prosperity to the steam-ship *Pacific*," coupling with it the name of the young lady by whom she had been named, Miss Savage. The Company by whom the vessel had been built were all Australians, and were already carrying on a very successful trade between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, with four other steamers; and they had caused this vessel to be built with the intention of eclipsing, by her speed, all the vessels now out there. It was a very laudable ambition, but it yet remained to be seen whether her speed would be such as to enable her to accomplish this object. At present all they knew was that, whereas it was expected she would not draw more than eleven feet water when afloat, the result had shown that she did not draw more than nine feet eight inches at one end, and nine feet six inches at the other, so that their first anticipations had been more than realised. Her contract stipulated that she should have a minimum speed exceeding sixteen miles per hour, and from what he had seen that day he had not much fear upon that head.

Captain Thompson purposed taking the *Pacific* out to Australia, and he expected to make the shortest run out that had ever been made. He hoped, therefore, that as many as were anxious to visit the Colonies would avail themselves of this opportunity, as he would not be satisfied if he did not make the voyage in less than sixty days.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm; and Mr. Fairfax, one of the owners, returned thanks. The health of Captain Thompson followed; to which that gallant officer briefly responded.

Several other toasts were afterwards drunk; and, at the close of the festivity, the company were conveyed back to town in the steamers.

We understand that Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, will sail in the *Pacific* on the 30th of next month, for Melbourne.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT SHEFFIELD.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a portion of the Castle Mills, situate in Blonk-street, belonging to Messrs. Wm. Parker and Co., gave way and fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. The first warning of the approaching desolation was the fall of a huge stone forming part of the hulls, which were afterwards destroyed. A large trough immediately followed, and then a quantity of ground blades. The whole of one long story of workshops on the north-west side of the building was seen to bend in the middle, and then come down with a frightful crash. Those working in that part of the building were buried beneath the fallen roof. Shovels, pickaxes, and crowbars having been procured, men set to work amongst the *débris*, and in the course of an hour eight persons were got out, more or less injured. The men continued to work away with vigour for some time longer, when it was at length discovered that no other parties were missing, and they desisted from any further search. The fallen building had contained twenty troughs, eighteen of which were at work. Different opinions exist as to the cause of the accident. Some believe that the foundations near the boiler gave way, whilst others conjecture that the superincumbent weight of machinery, throwing too great stress upon the iron girders which supported the brick arches, had brought the whole to the ground. The damage is variously estimated at from £2000 to £3500. A dray-horse was killed by the falling building.

ACCIDENT AT THE CASTLE MILLS, SHEFFIELD.

MR. MORRIS BARNETT.

This ingenious dramatist and artistic actor, has, within the last fortnight, repeated his meritorious performance of *Monsieur Jacques*, at the Adelphi Theatre, previous to his professional visit to the United States. His enactment of the *rôles* of "old Frenchmen" is unrivalled upon our stage; and, with a full recollection of Charles Mathews the elder, and Gatti, in *Monsieur Morbleu*, Mr. Barnett's talent in this line is not lessened in the comparison.

The idea of devoting himself to the dramatic profession first occurred to Mr. Morris Barnett, whilst leader of the orchestra at the French Theatre. He accordingly studied various models in the persons of Perlet, Potier, and Bouffé. Mr. Frederick Yates being then at Manchester, Mr. Barnett proposed to join his *troupe* at the Adelphi in the chorus, that he might become accustomed to the sight of an audience. After one season, he went to Brighton, as a comedian, and thence to Bath. Mr. Barnett was next engaged by Mr. Bunn for Drury-lane Theatre. His first hit was in a piece by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, entitled "The Schoolmaster," in which the impersonation of the character of *Tom Drops* earned Mr. Barnett universal praise. From this essay his dramatic career may be dated; it was followed by various successes in foreign characters the greatest *coup* being made in the farce of "Capers and Coronets." Mr. Barnett next wrote and acted "Monsieur Jacques," which created a *furore* at the St. James's Theatre, and was performed throughout the provinces with equal success. Mr. Barnett next appeared at the Princess's, under the management of Mr. Maddox. Mr. Barnett's impersonation of the *Old Guard*, at that theatre, will be

MR. MORRIS BARNETT, AS "MONSIEUR JACQUES"

remembered by an Illustration in our Journal. Mr Barnett then devoted himself to a literary career, and joined the *Morning Post*, to which journal he was attached for seven years. Of late years, he has applied himself to dramatic composition; and has produced several pieces which have attained more than ordinary popularity; amongst them may be mentioned, the "Serious Family;" "Serve Him Right," and the "Married Unmarried"—the latter, one of the successes of the last season, at the Princess's Theatre.

Mr Barnett's vivid impersonations of character will doubtless be relished by the playgoing public of the United States; and he has our best wishes for his success in his new field of action.

THE ORIENTAL AND TURKISH MUSEUM, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

WE return to the Illustration of this beautiful Exhibition, for the purpose of Engraving one of its most characteristic scenes; namely, an Apartment of the Harem, or Saloon of Reception. It is a model, or, in theatrical phrase, a "set scene," and occupies the upper end of the gallery. It presents the interior arrangement of a Turkish apartment: the sofa is a general article of furniture; at the foot are placed mattresses, furnished with cushions, and these are called, by the Osmanlis, Erken-minderi, or seat of homage, where humbler visitors, or members of the family, are allowed to place themselves. The angles, or corners, of the sofas are regarded as the seats of honour; but the most honourable person in the company may, at his or her option, occupy any part of the couch—the most select place themselves on each side, according to their own rank. The servants are always present, and stand in a row, at the lower end of the room.

There are several windows on each of the three sides of the room, so as to permit a full view of the surrounding scenery while they are seated, for the Osmanlis are very fond of sunlight and the beauties of nature The windows of the harem are all furnished with close lattices, permitting those from within to see without being seen. The present saloon is in the more modernised style; the sofa is only on one side; European couches, chairs, tables, and mirrors being substituted for the other sofas; they also endeavour to imitate the Europeans in the style of the drapery, which are often of the most brilliant hues.

There is much social etiquette among the Osmanlis. A visitor is received according to her station in life, and after being announced is met by the lady of the house, with her suite, at the head of the staircase, or at the door of the saloon, or sometimes by merely stepping down from the sofa, as may be demanded by the rank of the guest.

The manner of salutation also varies, those of equal rank and age endeavour to kiss the hem of each other's garments, or to exchange temenahs. The temenah is a very graceful mode of saluting, and is made with the right hand, the fingers being first touched to the lips and then to the right temple. This temenah is used as frequently as "thank you" by the English, serving as an acknowledgment for all compliments and kind inquiries. After the visitor is seated, long chibouques with amber mouthpieces, set in diamonds, are offered by the slaves; after which, sweetmeats are served upon a silver tray, with goblets of water, and then coffee. Upon an intimation of departure, sherbet is served, after which the visit is terminated, and the guest reconducted in the same manner in which she was received.

The ceremony of a Turkish reception is here illustrated. A Kadun (wife of the Sultan) is supposed to pay a visit to Fatima Sultan, congratulating her upon her betrothal to the son of Redschid Pacha. The illustrious guest, having been duly welcomed, and conducted to the most honourable seat on the sofa, has been served with pipe and sweetmeats, and is about to partake of coffee.

Upon the right is Kuslar-lar-Aghasi (or Head Black Eunuch). This person was formerly so influential, that he ranked among the Ministers of State; but the eunuchs have now lost all their influence, and are merely the domestics of the palace. He is here represented in the ministerial robes of bygone dignity.

We should add that the costumes of the principal figures in this tableau are extremely elegant.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats, rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course, or more.
SIR FRANCIS DOYLE.

THERE never were fairer promises of a lovely autumn, and sportsmen of every kind and degree seem to be up and doing. Six racing fixtures are made for next week—to wit, Handsworth on Monday; Chester Autumn, Kelso, and Sherborne, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and the Yorkshire Union flunt and Wrexham, on Thursday and Friday. Chester is, as usual, paramount for the week, and is likely to continue likely to possess any extra attraction for a non-professional. Tramore (Ireland) has its steeplechase on Monday, and Warwick follows suit on the 18th. No meets have as yet been advertised; but cub-hunting has been remarkably successful everywhere, and foxes are said to be in lack of forced in the land. The Scotch coursers follow up the Ardrossan meeting, which begins this day, with the Biggar (Open), which is fixed for Tuesday, &c. The Border (Roxburchshire), and Aberdeenshire (Turriff) also stand for Tuesday; and it is said that the Scotch sportsmen, who would gladly course the year round if they could, are determined to have a good spell be ore any frost comes. Commemore (open), Cheshire, comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday; and the first of three great Huggate (open) meetings—at all of which Mr M'George is to judge—will gladden the Yorkshire lovers of long-tails on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The ground is beautifully situated, near the Pocklington Wolds, but is rather more flinty than some coursing like. If the two all-aged stakes are full, another 16-dog stake will open, on the same principle. The Aquatic list for the next week is at present very light; and merely consists of a rowing-match between M'Carthy and Sheen, for £10 a side, from Putney to Mortlake; and another for the same distance, but for £25 a side, between T Pocock and Styles. The veterans Newell and W. Pocock row the same distance, for the latter sum, in November.

No fresh feat or serials have appeared in the sporting world of late, with the exception of a new Paris paper, entitled *Le Sport*. Out of compliment to *la belle alliance*, it Anglicises its phrases. Boxing is headed *la Boxe*; and it speaks of a horse having fallen from its high estate, "*pourné les cannons en l'air*." A Doncaster paper has put forward a novel plan to resuscitate the falling fortunes of the r Cup race It proposes that it should be ran two miles, and made a *limited handicap*: i e., three-year-olds to be handicapped b tween 7st and 8st., four-year-olds between 8st. 9lb. and 9st. 10lb.; and five-year-olds between 9st. 9lb and 9st. 9lb. This system has never yet been tried, and it seems very well adapted to bring first-rate and good second-rate cup horses together. It is said that Lord Derby offered 1000 sovs. for Knight of St. George this season; and the *Sporting Magazine* has a story about a believer in coincidences, who backed the Knight of St. George to win him £200 simply because he was "9" on the card, and because it was also nine years since an Irish-bred horse had won the St. Leger Lord Derby has made no sign, but a sort of semi-official intimation has been given, that John Scott intends to publish an Acrobat statement. His friends in the press seem puzzled how to explain away the matter, and some of them state that Acrobat's running, like many other horses, is very uncertain, and that he does not like a distance Unfortunately, he has run so true on every occasion but the St Leger, when the stable did not care to win with him, that the first theory is valueless; and the second one is answered by the fact that, in spite of most wilfully bad riding, he ran over the two-and-a-quarter-miles cup course at Chester without showing any symptoms of being a jade. Oddly enough, if the time test has anything in it, the Doncaster Stakes and Chester Cup were run at the same pace—viz, a mile in 1 min. 52 secs The stable have always a speculation on hand, and even spoke of him as being "*a mere hack by the side of Dervish*," that they will find the public rather hard of belief when they come forward with excuses for his poisoning himself as good a horse as Voltaire Newman can throw over the St. Leger distance at Newmarket on the Second October, or Houghton Meeting, would settle the question better than any "statement." It seems that Sam Rogers had a slight touch of the gout, and was unable to attend the sale at the latter place. The running at the Newmarket meeting of the present week has been a successful one, and both The Trapper and Alembic were lucky in meeting most wretched fields. Dirk Hatteraick's "head" defeat by Rambling Katie proves that he is like the rest of the Van Tromps—not very fast; but that he requires a distance. What with this filly and Clotilde, Lord John Scott has more luck with a small stud than any man on the turf. The hitherto unbeaten Bonnie Morn has at last been shot down by Riffleman, who thus gallantly confirms Mrs. Osbaldestone in her resolution not to sell him. It is said that this lady won £3000 on him at Good wood. West Australian is shortly to leave Whitewall for Kirkby Farm, near Tadcaster. His stud price will be fifty guineas, and his subscription limited to thirty. Muscovite still continues in good force for the Cesarewitch, and the Stockbridge Derby for 1856 has proved a successful experiment, and closed with fifty entries.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each.—Nathan, 1. Falcon, 2.
Eastern Counties Handicap.—Old Rowley, 1. Antaverta, 2.
Match; 100, h. ft.—Weathercock, 1. Bluebeard, 2.
Second Year of the Black Triennial Produce Stakes.—Alembic, 1, Hesse Cassel, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Clotilde, 1. Claret, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. Duet, 1. Donald, 2.
Bucker ham Stakes.—Rambling Katie, 1. Dirk Hatteraick, 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—The Trapper, 1. Alembic, 2.
Match: 200, h. ft. Ferraria received from Farce.

WEDNESDAY.

Granby Stakes.—Benka, 1. Clove, 2.
Handicap 3 s sepsuakes 16 sovs each. Donald, 1. Refraction Colt, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Love's Young Dream, 1. Wild Mazyrelı, 1. Farx, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Sharavogne, 1. Adine, 2.
St. Leger Stakes.—The Trapper, 1. Hesse Cassel, 2.
Third Year of the Fifth Triennial Stakes.—Talfourd, 1. Vandercken, 2.

THURSDAY.

Rutland Stakes.—Nina colt, 1; Tynemouth, 2.
Seventh Triennial Stakes.—Rifleman, 1. Bonnie Morn, 2.
Queen's Guineas.—Sharavogne, 1. Hex, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Crown Pigeon, 1. Guy Mannering, 2.

CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—TUESDAY.

Revival Plate.—Moonbeam colt, 1. Venessa, 2.
Scarsdale Stakes.—Lord John, 1. Middlesborough, 2.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Mortimer, 1. Rabgill, 2.
Innkeepers' Stakes.—Chorus, 1. Middlesborough, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Chesterfield Stakes.—Mortimer, 1. The Deformed, 2.
Ladies' Stakes won by Middleborough.

NORTHALLERTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Jack Sheppard, 1. Rystone, 2.
North Riding Handicap.—Braxey, 1. La Belle, 2.

FRENCH COURTESY.—In return for the compliment lately paid by England to her ally, by christening a man-of war *France*, it is intended to prefix the word *Grande* to the *Bretagne*, now building at Brest, a warsteamer of 120-horse power, which will, when finished, be the finest ship in the whole French navy.

NARROW ESCAPE OF EARL FITZWILLIAM.—As this nobleman now on a visit at Marske Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Wharton, were bathing in a heavy sea, just below the marine residence of Mr. Pease, of Marske (York), on Monday, one of his Lordship's attendants, also in the sea, was carried out of his depth. The rev. gentleman hastened to the rescue—being a first-rate swimmer—but was soon overpowered in the death grasp of the drowning man. Earl Fitzwilliam soon joined in the fearful struggle, and now a common fate for all three seemed inevitable. Mr. Pease's family and servants were alarmed, and one of them, James Wilson, dashing on horseback into the water, by swimming the animal and the use of ropes landed all safely. The hot bath at Cliffe-house and medical aid were immediately available. The servant was gradually restored, and the noble Lord and Mr. Wharton are recovering from the effects of this alarming incident. Save for the prompt aid of the horse and his rider, the result could not have been doubtful.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the whole of the week the amount of business transacted in the Consol-market has been very limited; yet, in the absence of large purchases and sales, prices have been tolerably firm: indeed, the fluctuations have been only to a nominal extent. However, the supply of stock has certainly increased, without, however, leading to any desire on the part of the Bears to operate, as they are waiting for further details of the progress of the Allied armies in the Crimea. There has been a good demand for money, and the discount market has continued rather tight. The various failures have created caution on the part of the private bankers in making advances; and the lowest rate at which even the best bills have been discounted is 4½ per cent. Bill-brokers in general are, by no means, largely supplied with bills, but the discount houses which of late heavy imports of bullion have been taken for the Continent and India; and it is stated that the amounts subscribed for in the Turkish loan are being forwarded to Constantinople by the Oriental Bank.

The week's imports of bullion have amounted to £4c0,000 from America, £250,000 from Australia, and £80,000 from other quarters. Amongst them are about £400,000 in English gold.

The Consol Market on Monday was very inactive, and prices showed a tendency to decline. Three per Cents were done at 91¾ to 95 for Money, and 91¾ ⅜ for the Account. Bank Stock was done at 22½. India Stock, for the Account, 259. Exchequer-bills were 6s. to 9d. premium. Exchequer-bonds, 1858, 99¾; Ditto, 1859, 99¾. On Tuesday business was very restricted, and the Three per Cents touched 95¾ to 95. Consols for Account, were 95¾ ⅜; India Bonds, 7s premium; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9d. premium; and Exchequer-bonds, 1858, 99¾. On the following day the Three per Cent Consols marked 95⅝ to 95⅞ for Money, and 95¾ ⅜ for the Account. Long Annuities, 1860, reassed 4 9-16; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9d. premium; Exchequer-bonds, 1858, 99¾; Ditto, 1859, 99¾. On Thursday the Consol Market was very quiet. The Three per Cents were 95 to 95¼ ⅛ for Transfer, and 95¾ ⅜ for the Account. Exchequer-bonds were rather lower, they being quoted at 99, to-day's prices. Exchequer-bills were 9½.

Our accounts from the provinces state that trade generally is dull.

As regards the Foreign-house, we may observe that it has continued dull, and that prices have further declined. The following are the leading quotations: Mexican Three per Cents, 24¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 70¾ ex div.; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40¾. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 18¾; Turkish Scrip, 9½ prem. ex. new; Brazilian Five per Cents, 101; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Danish Five per Cents, 102; Granada Deferred, 6; Mexican Five per Cents, 88¾; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91¾.

There has been a steady, but by no means active, market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares. The following are the prices that have been supported:—Commercial of London have marked 31¾; London Chartered of Australia, 7⅞; London and Westminster, 40¾; Provincial of Ireland, 50; Union of London, 52⅞. Miscellaneous Securities have been dull; yet we have very little change to notice in the quotations:—Australian Agricultural, 49⅞; Canada, Six per Cent Bonds, 110¾; Crystal Palace, 2⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 61; South Australian Land, 2⅞. In Canal shares, very little has been doing, as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 156; Coventry, 209; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 57; Grand Surry, 48; Leicester, 68; Loughborough, 67⅝; Macclesfield, 51¾; Neath, 105; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 16; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 107; Stourbridge, 285; Severn and Wye, 24; Warwick and Birmingham, 27⅛; Worcester and Birmingham, 27⅝. Water-works Shares have realised full prices:—Berlin, 3; East London, New, 1¾ prem.; Grand Junction, 73; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; New River, 85; West Middlesex, 102; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 18¾; Turkish Scrip, 9½ prem. ex. new; Brazilian Five per Cents, 101; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Danish Five per Cents, 102; Granada Deferred, 6; Mexican Five per Cents, 88¾; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91¾.

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The returns of the circulation of the Private and Joint Stock Bank Shares in England and Wales for the four weeks ending on the 2nd inst., show an average weekly circulation of that period of £6,326,983, or a decrease on the month of £114,772. These banks are now below their fixed issues, at £1 264 949.

The settlement of the half-monthly Account in Shares has produced some heavy ness in the Market for Railway Stock, and prices have not been supported. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 85; East Anglian, 1⅝; Eastern Counties, 2¼; East Lancashire, 67; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 91¾; Great Western, 71⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70⅞; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and Brighton, 102¾; London and North-Western, 101; London and South-Western, 86; Midland, 69¾; North-Eastern, G. N. E. Purchase, 99; Ditto, York, 86; South Eastern, 62¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 98; Hull and Selby, 102.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 99; Chester and Holyhead 5¾ per Cent, 17¾; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, 106½; Ditto, 4¾ per Cent, 99¾; Great Western 4¾ per Cent, 97; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 73¾; South Eastern, 7½.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 22; Great Luxembourg, Obligations, 3
Mining Shares have been very dul. and drooping. On Thursday, St. John del Rey were 28¾; Bristol Iron, 8; Rhymney Iron, 22.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, September 25.—To-day's market was moderately supplied with English wheat. Select samples were in fair request, at full prices but other kinds met a slow sale, and late rates were only supported. About an average per cent was transacted in foreign wheat, at last week's currency. Floating cargoes were steady. Grinding barley moved off freely, and, in some instances, the quotations had an improved tendency. Other kinds of barley were dull Malt sold slowly at late rates. The demand for oats was inactive, yet prices were supported. Beans and peas moved off steadily, at extreme rates. No change in the value of flour.

September 27.—The amount of business doing in to-day's market was limited, to-day, at M. nday's currency.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s. to 53s; ditto, white, 57s to 72s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s. to 56s.; ditto, white, 54s. to 58s.; rye, 37s. to 39s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 26s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malting oats, 27s., brown ditto, 25s. to 26s.; Scotch and Waterford potato ditto, 24s. to 25s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 25s.; Yorkshire and Cork, black, 19s. to 20s. ditto, white, 23s. to 28s.; Irish beans, 41s. to 43s.; grey peas, 34s. to 37s.; maple 38s. to 40s.; white, 41s. to 45s.; boilers, 42s to 47s per quarter. Townmade flour, 50s. to 52s.; Suffolk, 45s. to 48s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 45s to 47s.; country marks, 40s to 43s.; American, —s. to —s. per 196 lbs.

Norfolk.—Fine new changed hands steadily, at 52s. per bushel. Hempseed is rather dearer. Other seeds are a slow sale.

Lincoln, English, sowing, 56s. to —s.; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 60s. to 62s.; linseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, —s. to —s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, —s. to —s.; white ditto, 7s to 8s. 6d.; and winter tares, 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £36 0s. to £39 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £9 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 50s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, —s. to —s.; red, —s. to —s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 24s. 7d.; rye, 34s. 11d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 9d.

The Seven Years' Average.—Wheat, 59s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 5d.; oats, 27s. 0d.; rye, 36s. 5d.; peas, 38s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 8d.

Liverpool Corn Market, Sept. 25.—Wheat, 58s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

Manchester Corn Market, Sept. 25.—Wheat, 58s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

Aylesbury Market, Sept. 25.—Wheat, 58s. to 64s.; barley, 31s. to 34s.; oats, 24s. to 26s.; beans, 38s. to 40s.; peas, 36s. to 38s.

Beef.—The demand for all kinds has fall n off, yet we have scarcely any change to report in the quotations. Coarse ordinary sound cattle 10½d per lb.

Mutton.—Our market has continued flat, but we have no further decline to notice in prices. Inferior sheep have changed hands at 4s. 8d. to 5s.; good, 5s. to 6s.; prime, 6s. to 6s 2d.; Scots, 5s. to 6s.; fine yellow specimens of Downers, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; and extra Cheviots, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lbs.

Veal.—Inferior, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; middling, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; and extra, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.

Pork.—Inferior, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; middling, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; and extra, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per 8 lbs.

Lard.—Prime, 6s. to 6s. 2d. per lb.

Coffee.—The general demand is inactive, yet good ord. ary Ceylon cannot be purchased under 47s. per cwt.

Tea.—There is less activity in the demand. Prices, however, are supported. Several large sales of Bohea have been withdrawn from auction, at from 10s. to 14s. per cwt.

Sugar.—The transactions in West Indian of Irish butter are limited, and the qualities are well supported. Foreign butter is dearer, and most kinds of English command rather more money. The bacon trade is quiet and mutton is inactive, and prices are rather drooping. Hams, lard, and cheese are very dull.

Tallow.—Our market has continued flat, but we have no further decline to notice in prices. Yellow candles have changed hands at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4½d.; good, 4s. 6d.; brown 4s. to 4s.; fine yellow rendered Dementara, 38s. 6d. to 39s.; low to good, 33s. to 38s.; low to mild, 36s. to 37s.; fine mild, 38s. to 39s.; yellow, 35s. to 36s.; white, 41s. to 42s.; mauritius, 35s to 36s.; grainy yellow, 34s. to 40s.; white, 40s. 6d. to 42s.; and brown Mauritius, 32s. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is 6d. per cwt. Rendered scraps are scarce, at from 4½ to 4¾ per cwt.

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AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN. This theatre will OPEN for the season on MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, with a New Play, a Farce, and a Ballet.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, and during the Week.—In consequence of their great attraction the SPANISH DANCERS will repeat during the week, being positively their last engagement in London as they leave for the provinces on Monday the 9th inst. Mr. MUDGE, the Irish Comedian, every Evening in Her to Good Luck, and How to Pay the Rent.

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM, 57, GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER, Piccadilly (two doors from ELEVEN till TWELVE (Saturdays excepted, when it closes at SIX). Admission, 2s. 6d; Children, 1s. 6d. Season Tickets, 5s.; Children, 3s. 6d. Family Tickets for Five, 10s. Schools admitted at Half-price. Her Excellency and his Bond are engaged.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—A VISIT to NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP "THE VICTORY," with Songs, Scenery, and Anecdote To conclude with a Glee by Purcell, to be sung by Mr. Lee Smith, Mr. Land and Francis. Open on MONDAY, OCT. 2, at the Pantechnicon Rooms, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES.—DAILY EVENING, from Eight till Twelve. Admire on Gal[illegible] Ladies' Evening. Admission, 1s. Refreshments [illegible] Lessee, Robert Caldwell, Esq. [illegible]

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain—Esperero—the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Sutherland—the Grand Turkey—the Emperor of Russia—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d

GRAND MILITARY GALLERY will OPEN on SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, at the Grand Hall of he Exhibition of the New Society of Water Colour Painters, No. 53, Pall Mall. Military Uniforms of the Army of the East, comprising Officers of the Army of Silistria, 1st Royal Regiment, Marvind St. Arnaud, Schamyl mounted on an Arabian barrer, an Spaniards of the Military Battalion of the Empe[illegible] French, Russian, Austrian, Turkish, Spanish, Italian Bashi-Bazouk, Italian and Turkish troops. Open daily from Nine to the Morning till Ten in the evening. Entrance, One Shilling.

THE MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL ART, 9, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, will be OPENED for the Season on Monday, the 2nd inst. Admission on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays (days [illegible] Spencer); and on Fridays the Museum is closed [illegible] Evening reading JOHN EDWARD PANTER, Secretary

INSTRUCTION IN ART, as afforded at the CENTRAL SCHOOL at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London [illegible] The School consists of I. A NORMAL SCHOOL OF TRAINING TEACHERS and GENERAL INSTRUCTION. II. [illegible] ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION [illegible] The Superintendent, RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A. [illegible] The Instruction for Male students only, under [illegible] Master, Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Class. [illegible] A Monthly Class for the [illegible] Female Students only, [illegible] Mistress, Miss [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

CARMARTHEN TESTIMONIAL.

ON Thursday week, the borough of Carmarthen was the scene of a very interesting demonstration, in testimony of the high esteem in which the inhabitants hold the private worth and public career of one of their fellow-citizens—Mr. William Morris. The Testimonial is a superb piece of plate, which has been purchased by the subscriptions of the inhabitants of Carmarthen; and the presentation took place at a splendid banquet at the Ivy-bush Hotel—presided over by Mr. Lewis Morris, the Mayor. About 140 guests were present; and, after the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, the health of their friend, Mr William Morris. The toast was received with three times three, after which the Testimonial was brought into the room, and placed in front of the chair, amidst loud applause. The cheering having subsided, the Chairman, addressing Mr Morris, said—"I am deputed by 200 of your fellow townsmen to present to you this silver Epergne, of which they beg your acceptance, as a slight proof of the esteem you are held in by them and a testimony of their approval of your conduct during the several years you have acted as chief magistrate of this borough. Now, as the last favour conferred is generally the best remembered, they beg me to express their warm and unfeigned thanks for the very generous conduct pursued by you upon the opening of the South Wales Railway. The arrangements upon that occasion were so admirable, and the comfort of all parties so kindly and liberally and impartially administered to, that it was the opinion of all that nothing had been omitted or overlooked; and that the credit of this ancient town had been most nobly represented by you. I have known you, man and boy, for thirty years, and have with pleasure watched your progress as a public character, and am happy to be the exponent of your fellow-townsmen, who desire me to assure you that your able and active co-operation in all matters connected with the welfare of your native town meets their entire approval. In presenting you with this Testimonial, I cannot more aptly express the feelings of your friends than by reading the inscription, and fervently hoping, for them as well as myself, that the Great Disposer of human events will long spare you to your friends and relatives." The Chairman added that, in connection with the presentation of this Testimonial, he held in his hand a list containing the names of all the parties who had subscribed, and he begged Mr. Morris to keep this document, which would be seen by his children and those that came after him, who he trusted, would emulate his good example.

The protracted cheering which followed this address having subsided,

Mr. William Morris thanked the company in an address, in which he adverted to his efforts as a member of the Town-council. He had assisted in promoting the erection of a Market-place, and the establishment of a monthly market for the sale of live stock, which was second to none in the Principality, and which formed the source of no inconsiderable revenue to the borough. As guardians of the public health, the Council had energetically exerted themselves in the removal of nuisances; and he trusted that, by perseverance in the prosecution of public works of a beneficial character, and by obtaining a plentiful supply of water, they would, in future, secure the best guarantee against the attacks of that fearful pestilence, which, not very long ago, made its appearance in their town. Viewing these improvements in the light of a duty to their own preservation, as well as a duty to their poorer fellow-citizens, it afforded him infinite satisfaction, that, having been commenced during his Mayoralty, they had received the approbation of his fellow-townsmen. By following in the same course, he hoped their town would become—what nature intended it to be—the cleanest and healthiest town in the country. He attributed these advantages, in a great measure, to the absence of that party spirit which formerly divided, not only the Town Council, but the community. Mr. Morris sat down amidst loud applause; when

The Rev. W. Read rose, and added that the character of their guest had been commented on as the friend of commerce, of manufacturing industry, and of agriculture; but little had been said of the aid and support he had given to the cause of education, without which neither of the three important branches in question could well thrive. No educational movement had taken place in that district without receiving that gentleman's aid.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO WILLIAM MORRIS, ESQ., BY THE INHABITANTS OF CARMARTHEN

The health of the Chairman, the Mayor, was drunk with vociferous cheering; a variety of other toasts followed; and the festival was a scene of high enjoyment throughout.

The Plate is an Epergne of beautiful design, modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, for the manufactory of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, for Messrs. White and Sons, jewellers, of Carmarthen. The triangular base bears the arms of the Corporation of Carmarthen: Mr. Morris's arms and crest; and the following inscription:—

Presented to Mr. William Morris, by his fellow-townsmen, as a mark of their sense of the efficiency and liberality with which he discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate during the period of his Mayoralty in the years 1851, 2, and 3, and as a testimonial of their estimation of his public services and private worth. Carmarthen, April, 1854."

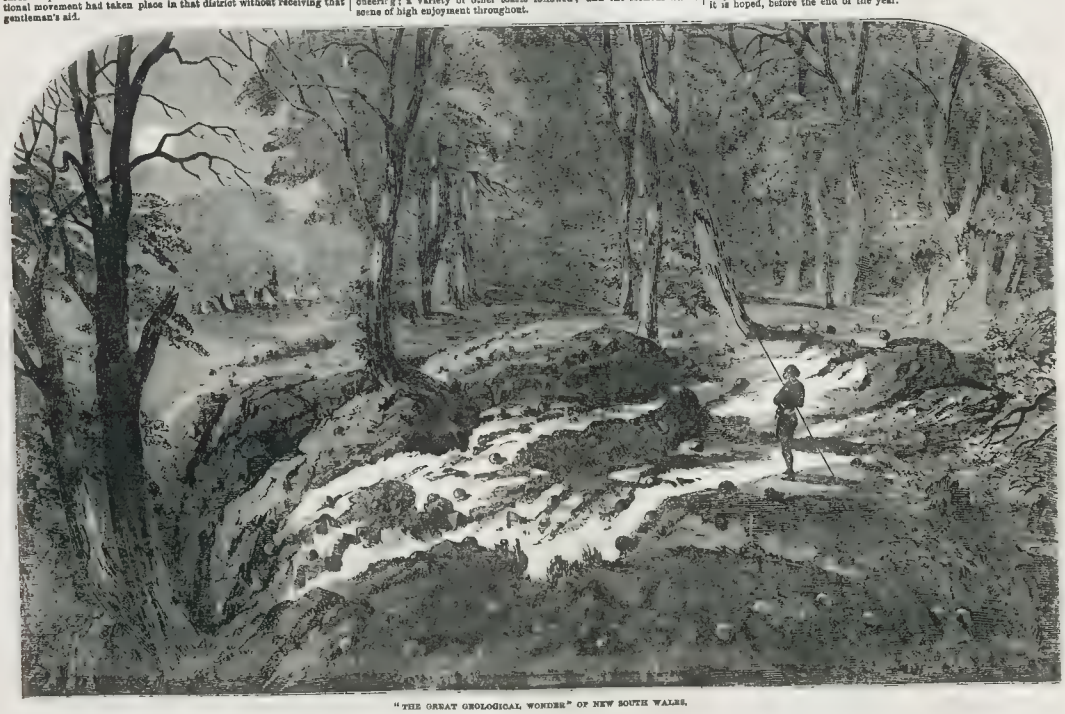
At the angles are emblematical devices of Justice, Commerce, and Agriculture. Standing on the base is a classically-designed figure of Minerva, with uplifted spear and extended shield, protecting Commerce and Agriculture; with accessories of a mural crown, the wand of Mercury, a reaping-hook, sheaves, cornucopiæ, &c. The three figures support a stem, which expands in arabesque scroll-work at top, supporting a cut-glass dish. The Testimonial weighs upwards of 200 ounces; and stands on a massive carved gnarled oak pedestal, designed and manufactured by Mr. John Davies; and the whole is inclosed in an elegant case of gnarled oak, made by Mr Isaac Davies; both of Carmarthen. It was placed for public inspection in the Council-chamber of the town-hall.

"GEOLOGICAL WONDER" IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEOLOGY has scattered over plains many a "wonder" for generations unborn; such as the scene here represented, which a Correspondent at Sydney (who has favoured us with the Sketch), describes as "one of the most remarkable and mysterious features in geology ever yet discovered." The moon has lent her mystic influence to the scene. The view is taken at the top of a cliff, where the rocks present all the appearance of having been shattered and battered by artillery. Here are globular pieces resembling the largest cannon balls; they are of grey granite with white centres. Some of them are half plunged into the mass of rock, and must have been thrown into their present position ages ago, when the granite mass, which is of a different colour and description, was in a soft state. Balls are to be found detached and scattered about, as well as fixed fast in the throats of fissures, and rent fragments, as if they had split them up. A clear fresh-water river runs past the bottom of the precipice, which is as high from the bed of the river as the highest part of the Tower of London. Altogether it reminds one of an impregnable natural fortress. On the opposite side of the river is an open valley of considerable extent, and the hills recede in beautiful perspectives until they fade away in blue lines on the horizon. An aboriginal guided our Correspondent, Mr. Robert Cook, to this extraordinary hill, and pointed out the granite balls to him; in return for which, Mr. Cook afterwards made this native a king, by presenting him with a brass breastplate having "King Jemie, Chief of Auchentorlie," tastefully engraved upon it.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S MILITARY BAND IN LONDON.—Arrangements are in course of completion for the conveyance of the Emperor's band, belonging to the Guides, to London, where it is intended to give a grand concert on behalf of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who may fall in the East. It is probable that the grand concert will be given at the Crystal Palace on an early day next month.

A TELEGRAPH IN TURKEY.—M. de La Rue, Guard-General of the Crown forests of France, being some time back on a mission in Turkey, the Sublime Porte requested him to prepare the draught of a proposal for the establishment of an electric telegraph from Constantinople to Belgrade by Adrianople, with a branch line to Rustchuk and other points of the Danube. M. de la Rue readily complied, and before long sent in a plan for the desired project. This plan, being submitted to the examination of a commission of competent persons, was approved of with some slight modifications; and the Sultan has since then given his sanction to the plan, by according the concession of the line to M. de La Rue and M. Edouard Blanque. The works are to be executed for a fixed sum, to be paid by the Turkish Government, and it is hoped, before the end of the year.



"THE GREAT GEOLOGICAL WONDER" OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. [GRATIS.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. XV.

THE UNINTELLIGIBLE SCHOOL OF POETRY.

WHEN the late Sir Robert Peel once flouted the Economic luminaries of a British House of Commons with "*Sir, what is a pound sterling?*" he was supposed to have asked a very difficult and profound question. Yet it admits of a scientific and satisfactory reply—a solution not forthcoming, it seems, or ready, when the problem was first thundered from the Treasury bench. But, puzzling as was that famous question, there is another equally noted, and far more perplexing, often asked, and hardly ever answered—a question, subtle, metaphysical, volatile, requiring for its solution a more nicely adjusted mental alembic—a question which has been the origin of a hundred controversies, and is the subject of numberless incompatible doctrines—fresh source every day of theories generally incomprehensible, and always insufficient, the truly irritating, and, perchance, to speak practically, needless or nugatory question, "*What is poetry?*" This question can be encountered, indeed, well enough by such replies as attempt no more than description; but a definition is an exploit of a different sort, not merely enabling you to recognise a thing by signs, but expressing all that its essence contains, and expressing it within distinct limits which exclude everything else. A description is the servant, not the substitute, of a definition, and often comes down to the door, with a more or less candid face, to tell you its master is "*not at home.*" Among the descriptions of what poetry is (without defining its constituent essence), perhaps Milton's is the best, where he says that it consists of noble

> Thoughts,
> Which voluntary move harmonious numbers.

We will not trouble Aristotle; we fear he would be rather astonished when he discovered why we speak of poetry at all at this moment. Whether Voltaire had one complete or orbicular idea of anything in heaven or on earth, we are really and truly at a loss to determine; but that he had most clear and trenchant ideas of parts and fragments of subjects is undeniable, and they were just as clear and trenchant when he was wrong as when he was right. His idea of poetry appears to have been that its vital energy consisted in the verse, and that the vital energy of the verse consisted in the rhyme!

M. Lamartine, though a whole world above Voltaire, has some views of poetry—not quite so good even as his poems themselves—(but entirely worthy of him, when in his dithyrambic vein of prose speculation)—they are strikingly unintelligible. It is lucky that his practice is rather better than his theory. Therefore, everything considered, we hardly know where to turn for an authority, in order to discover what is poetry. But, it is much easier to say what is *not* poetry! We should have but to remark, "You know, for instance, "——"? Well, *that's* not poetry. You know"—but we are by this reminded that we have scores of volumes of new "Poems" before us, of all sorts, we fear, except one. Well, are *they* poetry? Alas! they are but rhyme,—and we will not disturb the equanimity of their writers by naming them.

It is not an age unfavourable to poetry. We could name several poets who are appreciated and admired; but, that we may not come too near home—that we may avoid appearing to be either invidious, or something else equally bad, let us, as they say in the country, go a little afield, and look abroad. With other languages we need not meddle: they would, indeed, corroborate what we have to say, with multiplied illustrations; but we can leave the limits of this great empire, without emerging from the huge range of our noble mother-tongue. See the mere sale of the American Longfellow's poems; and then consider them in their finish. They will bear much examination. No, the age is not prejudiced against poetry, or deaf to song. Indeed, no age is really anti-poetical, for that would mean that it was anti-natural: but poets sometimes come not: their voice is silent, after, perhaps, the divine strains of a great bard have echoed in the hearts and imaginations of a whole generation; and if, at that moment, a crew of infatuated emulators or hoarse and discordant mimics, arise, which is often the case, the true poetical instinct which denounces and repels them is by them denounced as the literary deadness and degeneracy of the age. But this is not all for the real poet is thus struck mute many a time when he would have spoken. No Thom can appear without finding some who will believe him to be both Sir William Courtnay and a prophet. No; nor can a literary Tom of Coventry, or a literary Tom of Bedlam, arise, but he discovers some wild and lost stragglers of the reading community to whom he becomes the *τοῦμπ λαοῦ*; until men of taste, of feeling, and of spirit, are almost ashamed to own for real bards that sympathy and that admiration which they see numbers lavishing with so much noisy zeal on the most worthless and despicable claimants. The greatest enemy of the poet is the poetaster. The greatest enemy of poetry is pseudo-poetry. Near this flower of true song springs apace the succulent and blighting weed of pretended inspiration. The evil consequences are great at the least; and they are two at the fewest. What admirers the false production obtains—or, to borrow a phrase from commercial language, what customers the imitation article secures are but so many students debauched away from that which they really, though unconsciously, seek; and then, in addition, a general feeling of disgust, disappointment, and indignation, injuriously affects even the veritable "staple," which such spurious compounds tend to hide and blockade from the public attention. The first damage these do to poetry is that they rob it of *part* of its intended position, in which they supersede it; and the second is in the manner in which they fulfil the vicarious office which they have thus usurped; for they excite only contempt and vexation, where the ennobling, civilising, and delightful influence of true poetry ought to have made for itself a great and beneficial career. There is no thorough remedy for this save in the returns, as it were, of epochs, and in the hands of that Nemesis who uses time for her executioner; but, meanwhile, an imperious obligation rests upon critics—never to indulge in foolish and unjustifiable lenity towards this doubly mischievous class of literary productions.

The elder Disraeli refers with a good deal of felicitous fun to a real, actual school of writers who once made *the unintelligible* the purposed, the intentional basis of their style; there were even *professors of the obscure.*

"JOHN BROWN: OR, A PLAIN MAN'S PHILOSOPHY."—DRAWN BY J. ABSOLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

May common sense and right reason not depart from us! but professors of the obscure seem impossible. Nevertheless, that they lived and flourished is a historical truth—is recorded and proved fact. Yet the most successful of these would grow livid with envy on reading some of our modern English verse-makers, who rank as poets in the estimation of the fashionable and the feeble. Incomprehensibility, with them, is perfection. To study them as we would a problem in Euclid, for the first time, seems to be the only rule for reading them. But there is a great difference in the result; for Euclid you understand at last, and it is then worth your while; but these writers, we suspect, would never repay you if you could make them out, and you cannot. The worst of it is, too, that the writers to whom we refer possess just enough ability to perform the office (we speak of taste and genius, not morality) of corrupting and debasing, so far as they are successful, the literature of the country. Total darkness was never mistaken of misguiding anybody. It is false lights which lead astray. An entirely stupid author is harmless; *he* cannot bring the imperfectly educated to admire what deserves no admiration—for he is devoid even of that pinchbeck glitter which they mistake in those others of whom we speak for the intrinsic splendour of some precious and incorruptible metal.

And here another consideration occurs. These occasional sparkles and gleams, more or less genuine, which throw an illusory character over the general bleakness, entanglement, and sterility of some of the modern compositions styled poems on their own titlepages, constitute, no doubt, is so far an additional objection, that, without them, the crazy productions would find no readers at all, much less be taken as models and patterns for ulterior imitation. But there is another thought which these better passages suggest, that the writers themselves might, if they would only abandon their miserable affectation, produce works of real merit. Every great poet has his defects. It is not for these that he is admired, nor by these that he is great; but these are what it is easiest to copy. So, in all things. There is ever some weak side on which the noblest mind resembles, and must resemble, the mass of human strugglers; and to equal or surpass him in that point, they have not to be like him in his distinctive character, but merely to be like themselves in their own common infirmities or their most inconsiderable attributes. Pronounce some new poem, for instance, Byronic; and until you have explained your meaning, this is neither praise nor blame. It may mean much, and much either way, in application to a new writer, and it may mean nothing at all, or but very little. A general may resemble Napoleon in his manner of leading armies, and in his manner of taking snuff; but it is easier to emulate the great soldier in this last particular.

Mad with a passionate longing for fame, and more mad with the inter'or sense and secret instinct of incapacity, small men strain to do what great men have done. For, it is a most certain truth, that the desire of renown is not a proof of the power to achieve it, or of the qualities that deserve it. "The last infirmity of noble minds" is an infirmity of an immense number of other minds also; and he cannot be an observer who is not aware that the craving for immortality is just as strong and as ravenous in thousands of persons of exceedingly poor abilities, every generation, as in any one of those mighty spirits who occasionally, "shaking the strength of their unconquerable wings," disengage themselves, and soar upwards out of the vast swamp and morass of mediocrity.

There are two or three infallible signs of genius, to which we will just allude. It would be more correct to speak negatively; it is more correct to say that the absence of these signs is an infallible guide, than that the presence of them is always equally conclusive. But, first, we may take it as a principle better attested, and more easy to establish than any other in criticism, that true genius, whether in the severer or in everything else, is always strikingly marked by a certain simplicity, and by a general, self-sustaining, and pervading coherency. Master minds are intrinsically comprehensible and translucent. Homer is simple, Virgil is simple, Horace is simple; Dante, though gloomy, is severely—and Milton, though learned, is austerely simple. Only in the decadence and corruption of a nation's literature, ob-curity and affectation flourish. Lucan is not so simple as his Roman predecessors; but is he so great? The brocaded Statius was not so simple as his Emperor, nor Parmenio as Alexander.

Another mark, without which you never find exalted genius in any department of human life, is a certain valiant modesty not separated from, but intricately blended with conscious power and self-reliance. You never see a great poet, in the beginning of his work, foaming with arrogance, talking of tearing down immortality from the very stars of heaven, lashing his own conscious weakness into courage by frantic and spasmodic paroxysms of self-assertion. We need by shining example of the Pierian laurel, a beautiful evergreen, much resembling our mountain rhododendron: then there was the prickly, polished, dark-green holly, which I had never seen before, but which is certainly, one of the most perfect of shrubs. The turf was of that soft, dazzling green, and of that sunny and silk-like appearance, which seem characteristic of England. We stopped at last before the door of a cottage, whose porch was overgrown with ivy. From that moment I ceased to feel myself a stranger in England. Everything around me seemed to me, dizzy and weary as I was, was the first sight of the chamber of repose that had been prepared for us. No item of cozy comfort that one could desire was omitted. The soft and springy chairs—the delightful sofa—the bust of Pitt, a bright little tea-kettle steaming in front of the grate, a table with a beautiful vase of flowers, books, and writing apparatus, and neat friends with words full of affectionate welcome, and looks that seem characteristic of a moment. The hospitality of England has become famous in the world, and, I think, with reason. I doubt not there is just as much hospitable feeling in other countries, but there is a delicacy and fineness and some comfor' has been so studied, and matured, and reduced to system, that they really have it in their power to affect more, towards making their guests comfortable, than other people.

The satisfaction of the writer with those of whom she was the guest is ex'ressed in every sentence of her book. It is irridescent with delight, and glowing everywhere with unaffected thankfulness. Mrs. Stowe was pleased with her recognition and reception, and she has done wisely in preserving and acknowledging the kind feeling which grew around everything she witnessed, and that charm she has transferred to these pages. There is a spell in every line, there is magic in the web of every thought, that here finds utterance: that magic is true feeling, which can never be wrong, let critics carp as they will at the spontaneous impulse. It flows from Nature's fountains pure. it is as the life-blood of the heart, and is truly the genuine expression of the soul.

This ebullition of natural emotion does not prevent Mrs Stowe from discriminating the attributes of things, persons, and places. She perceives that England has some advantages not possessed by America, and *vice versâ*. Thus, she makes some judicious remarks on what she calls "the permanence of English homes":—

> The grounds of the Dingle embrace three cottages; those of the two Messrs. Cropper, and that of a son, who is married to a daughter of Dr. Arnold. I think this way of relatives living together is more common here in England than it is in America; and there is more idea of home permanence connected with the family residence than with us, where the country is so wide, and causes of change and removal so frequent. A man builds a house in England with the expectation of living in it and leaving it to his children; while we shed our nests in America as easily as a snail does his shell. We live awhile in Boston, and then awhile in New York, and then, perhaps, turn up at Cincinnati. Scarcely anybody with us is living where they expect to live and die. The man that dies in the house he was born in is a wonder. There is something pleasant in the permanence and repose of the English family estate, which we, in America, know little of.

This remark, properly considered, is of exceeding pregnancy; it hits at once the distinction of the two peoples. Here conservatism, there progress; two distinct manifestations which are the necessary growth of social circumstance, and not arbitrary institutions manufactured by paper constitutionalists. One may see in them natura. laws, which, though in apparent antagonism, are really correspondent opposites only, and different powers for good of one and the same principles.

We cannot proceed seratim through the various pregnant topics with which Mrs. Stowe was honoured. We must make selection. What we have cited relates to her visit to Liverpool. Scotland also has secured an unfortunate remembrance. All her letters are full to overflowing of Scott and Burns, every object suggesting something in their poetry—she felt that she was treading the land of song, and heard music in every breeze. There is much that is delightful in her reminiscences, and not seldom something that is worth noting as of critical value. Here is a passing reflection, which is well calculated to beget more:—

> I see ancient castles are standing romances, made to the author's hands. The castle started a talk upon Shakspeare, and how much of the tragedy he made up, and how much he found ready to his hand in tradition and history. It made the story all the more delightful to chronology; but his fertile mind has added so (e of the most thrilling touches, such as the sleep-walking of *Lady Macbeth*. It always seemed to me that this tragedy had more of the mechanism and power of the Greek, than anything modern. The striking difference is, that while fate was the radical element of those, free will is not less distinctly the basis of this. Strangely enough, while Shakspeare mingles with supernatural agency, he is not a trace of fatalism in it; but through all, a clear, distinct recognition of moral responsibility, of the power to resist evil, and the guilt of yielding to it. The theology of Shakspeare is as remarkable as his poetry. A strong and clear sense of man's moral responsibility and free agency, and of certain future retribution, runs through all his plays.

This is subtle criticism, and we shall remember it whenever we see or read "Macbeth." Verily, Scotland was for Mrs. Stowe a land of enchantment; but we cannot linger on the heather, charming as are her descriptions of Melrose, Hawthornden, and other places. We have some more criticism on Shakspeare, apropos of her visit to Stratford, which indicate in Mrs. Stowe a depth of mind for which probably all reasons are not prepared. She is particularly convinced of Shakspeare being religiously disposed, both by paternity and inclination.

> The common idea which had pervaded the world, of a joyous, roving, somewhat unsettled, and dissipated character, would seem, from many well-authenticated facts, to be incorrect. The galeties and dissipations of his life seem to have been confined to his very earliest days and to have been the exuberance of a most extraordinary vitality, bursting into existence with such force and vivacity that it had not had time to collect itself and so come under self-knowledge and control. By many accounts it would appear that the character he sustained in the last years of his life was that of a judicious, common sense sort of man; a discreet, reputable and religious householder.

The inscription on his tomb is worthy of remark, as indicating the reputation he bore at the time: "*Judico Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem*." (In judgment a Nestor, in genius a Socrates, in art a Virgil.) The comparison of him in the first place to Nestor, proverbially famous for practical judgment and virtue of life, next to Socrates, who was a kind of Greek combination of Dr. Faley and Dr. Franklin, indicates a very different impression of him from what would generally be expressed by a poet, certainly what would not have been placed on the grave of an eccentric, erratic, will-o'-the-wisp genius, however distinguished. Moreover, the pious author of good Mistress Hall's epitaph records the fact of her being "wise to salvation," as a more especial point of resemblance to her father than even her being "witty above her sex," and expresses most confident hope of her being with him in bliss. The Puritan tone of the epitaph, as well as the quality of the verse, gives reason to suppose that it was not written by one who was seduced into a tombstone ode by any superfluity of poetic sympathy.

At length, we get Mrs. Stowe in London, and find her in company of such metropolitan notabilities as Macaulay, Hallam, Milman, Sir R. Inglis, Sir F. Buxton, Lord Shaftesbury, the Rev. Mr. Gurney, Rossetti, Lord John Russell, and others. She seems to have been much annoyed at the modern custom of breakfast-parties in our aristocratic circles, which she tells us "was a novelty to her; that they never had them in America, but that she thought them the most pitiful form of social life."

There are, no doubt, many weaknesses and heresies in Mrs. Stowe's books. She confesses for instance to a melodramatic taste in art, and her opinions on pictures are not always according to authority;—but such shortcomings in knowledge and taste we can readily forgive in the candidate for our applause, when the feeling manifested is every where naturally produced and naturally expressed. These idiosyncrasies of opinion, so to call them, have indeed their own interest, and we should accept such peculiarities as constituent points of personal identity.

In our authoress's remarks concerning the exertions of Lord Shaftesbury on behalf of the London milliners and the progress made in regard to other modern associations for the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes—among which Model Lodging and Washing Houses and Ragged Schools hold a distinguished place—there is, of course, no information to the English reader; but they are full of novelty and suggestion to the American. And here we shall do well to direct attention to the fact that these volumes are designed for the latter; and that the holiday tone in which they are conceived is well calculated to promote a friendly feeling on the other side of the Atlantic. The task of the authoress has naturally been of a consolatory character. She had to reconcile her American readers to the details of a personal triumph in which America itself could not partake; and, connected with social abuses, not to be relieved in without a sense of national degradation. We doubt not that she has reconciled her duty with the national sentiment by the glow and the brilliancy of these "sunny memories."

Nor are her Continental experiences less pleasing. In them, also, she contemplates the other side of the sunny side. She had the same good word to say of the Parisian soirées and salons, as of London breakfasts and luncheons, and is guilty of the same heresies in art at Versailles as at Windsor; shrewdly observing, "there is nothing safely admirable, I find, about the old masters." Notwithstanding this, however, France was to her a dream-land! "the lotos-eater's paradise! a land where it is always afternoon." The Louvre was the palace of art—a school in which she sought to learn what art was. Claude and Rembrandt are among the favourites of Mr. Ruskin, and Mrs. Stowe speaks as follows:—

> There were Raphaels there, which still disappointed me, because from Raphael I asked and expected more. I wished to feel his hand on my soul with a stronger grasp; these were too passionless in their serenity, and almost effeminate in their delicacy.
>
> But Rubens, the great, joyous, full-souled, all-powerful Rubens! there he was, full as ever of trum, bant, abounding life; disgusting and revolting in painting me least pleasant; defying me to dismiss him; dragging me at his chariot wheels; in despite of my protests forcing me to confess that there was no other but he.
>
> The Medici Gallery is a series of gorgeous paintings, done at the instance of Mary of Medici, to celebrate the praise and glory of the family. I was predetermined not to like them for two reasons: first, that I disliked allegorical subjects; and, second, that I hate and despise the Medici family and all that belongs to them. So no sympat y with the gods blunded my eyes, and drew me gradually from all else in the room, and almost offended me by its power and fertility of invention. I was astonished, which seemed to express with nonchalance what other painters attain by laborious efforts. It occurred to me that other painters are hard and cramped heads, or hard and severe; defying me to dismiss them; dragging me at his chariot wheels; in despite of my protests forcing me to confess that there was no other but he.
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> The satisfaction of the writer with those of whom she was the guest is expressed in every sentence of her book. It is irridescent with delight, and glowing everywhere with unaffected thankfulness. Mrs. Stowe was pleased with her recognition and reception, and she has done wisely in preserving and acknowledging the kind feeling which grew around everything she witnessed, and that charm she has transferred to these pages. There is a spell in every line, there is magic in the web of every thought, that here finds utterance: that magic is true feeling, which can never be wrong, let critics carp as they will at the spontaneous impulse. It flows from Nature's fountains pure. it is as the life-blood of the heart, and is truly the genuine expression of the soul.
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JOHN BROWN; OR, A PLAIN MAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

(*From the forthcoming Second Series of "English Songs and Melodies": the Poetry by Charles Mackay; the Musical Accompaniments by Sir R. T. Bishop.*)

I.

I've a crown I can spend,
I've a wife and a friend,
And a troop of little children at my knee, John Brown;
I've a cottage of my own,
With the ivy overgrown,
And a garden with a view of the sea, John Brown;
I can sit at my door,
By no shady sycamore,
Large of heart, though of very small estate, John Brown:
So come and drain a glass
In my arbour as you pass,
And I'll tell you what I love and what I hate, John Brown.

II.

I love the song of birds,
And the children's artless words,
And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown;
And I hate a false pretence,
And the want of common sense,
And arrogance and fawning and deceit, John Brown;
I love the meadow flowers,
And the briar in the bowers,
And I love an open face without guile, John Brown;
And I hate the selfish knave,
And a proud, conceited slave,
And a lout who'd rather borrow than he'd toil, John Brown.

III.

I love a simple song
That awakes emotions strong,
And the word of hope that raises him who faints, John Brown;
And I hate the combiest whine
Of the foolish who repine,
And turn their good to evil by complaints, John Brown.
But ever when I hate,
If I seek my garden gate,
And survey the world around me and above, John Brown,
The hatred flies my mind,
And I sigh for human kind,
And excuse the faults of those I cannot love, John Brown.

IV.

So if you like my ways,
And the comfort of my days,
I can tell you how I live so unvexed, John Brown;
I never scorn my health,
Nor sell my soul for wealth,
Nor destroy one day the pleasures of the next, John Brown;
I've parted with my pride,
And I take the sunny side,
For I've found it worse than folly to be sad, John Brown;
I keep a conscience clear,
I've a hundred pounds a year,
And I manage to exist, and to be glad, John Brown.

LITERATURE.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. 2 vols. Low.

Never was the cause of the oppressed more powerfully advocated than by the feminine champion of the right in Uncle Tom, and the indignant denouncer of the wrongs suffered by the man of colour. The cordial reception experienced by Mrs. Stowe in this country, afforded the occasion for the volumes before us, consisting of letters written to her family during her sojourn here by the gifted authoress, and they contain her first and most vivid impressions of our manners and country, with some exceedingly valuable remarks on our literary celebrities and most renowned poets. Those on Shakspeare and Milton are singularly pleasing, judicious, and frequently profound.

In her descriptions and criticisms equally Mrs Stowe is disposed to write with a grateful enthusiasm which has as much in it that is national as individual. "An American," she feelingly states, "can never approach the old country without a kind of thrill and pulsation of kindred. Its history," she adds, "for two centuries, was our history: its literature, laws, and language, are our literature, laws, and language."

Spenser, Shakspeare, Bacon, Milton, were a glorious inheritance, which we share in common. Our very life-blood is English life-blood. It is Anglo-Saxon vigour that is spreading our country from Atlantic to Pacific, and leading on a new era in the world's development. America is a tall, sightly young scion, that springs from the old royal oak of England: divided from its parent root, it has shot up in new, rich soil, and under genial, brilliant skies, and therefore takes on a new type of growth and foliage; but the sap in it is the same. I had an early opportunity of making acquaintance with my English brethren; for, much to my astonishment, I found quite a crowd on the wharf, and we walked up to our carriage through a long file of people, bowing, and looking very glad to see us. When I came to get into the hack it was surrounded by more faces than I could count. They stood very quietly, and looked very kindly, though evidently very much determined to look. Something prevented the hack from moving on; so the interview was prolonged for some time. I, therefore, took occasion to remark the very fair, pure complexions, the ruddy cheeks, and general air of health and vigour, which seem to characterize our brethren and sisters of the island. There seemed to be no occasion to ask them how they did, as they were evidently quite well. Indeed, this air of health is one of the most striking things when one lands in England. They were not burly, red-faced, and stout, as I had sometimes conceived of the English people, but full enough to suggest the idea of vigour and health. The presence of so many healthy, rosy people looking at me, al reduced as I was, first by land and then by sea sickness, made me feel myself more withered and more than ever. But there was an earnestness and a depth of kind feeling in some of the faces, which I shall long remember. It seemed as if I had not only touched the English shore, but felt the English heart. Our marriage at last drove on, taking us through Liverpool; and a mil- or two out, and at length wound its way along the gravel paths of a beautiful little recreat, on the banks of the Mersey, called the "Dingle." It opened on me like a paradise, all wearied as I was with the tossing of the sea. I have since become familiar with these beautiful little spots, which are so common in England; but now all was entirely new to me. We rode by shining queens of the Pierian laurel, a beautiful evergreen, much resembling our mountain rhododendron: then there was the prickly, polished, dark-green holly, which I had never seen before, but which is certainly, one of the most perfect of shrubs. The turf was of that soft, dazzling green, and of that sunny and silk-like appearance, which seem characteristic of England. We stopped at last before the door of a cottage, whose porch was overgrown with ivy. From that moment I ceased to feel myself a stranger in England. Everything around me seemed to me, dizzy and weary as I was, was the first sight of the chamber of repose that had been prepared for us. No item of cozy comfort that one could desire was omitted. The soft and springy chairs—the delightful sofa—the bust of Pitt, a bright little teakett-e steaming in front of the grate, a table with a beautiful vase of flowers, books, and writing apparatus, and kind friends with words full of affectionate welcome, and looks that seem characteristic of a moment. The hospitality of England has become famous in the world, and, I think, with reason. I doubt not there is just as much hospitable feeling in other countries, but there is a delicacy and fineness and some comfor' has been so studied, and matured, and reduced to system, that they really have it in their power to affect more, towards making their guests comfortable, than other people.

The satisfaction of the writer with those of whom she was the guest is ex'ressed in every sentence of her book. It is irridescent with delight, and glowing everywhere with unaffected thankfulness. Mrs. Stowe was pleased with her recognition and reception, and she has done wisely in preserving and acknowledging the kind feeling which grew around everything she witnessed, and that charm she has transferred to these pages. There is a spell in every line, there is magic in the web of every thought, that here finds utterance: that magic is true feeling, which can never be wrong, let critics carp as they will at the spontaneous impulse. It flows from Nature's fountains pure. it is as the life-blood of the heart, and is truly the genuine expression of the soul.

This ebullition of natural emotion does not prevent Mrs Stowe from discriminating the attributes of things, persons, and places. She perceives that England has some advantages not possessed by America, and *vice versâ*. Thus, she makes some judicious remarks on what she calls "the permanence of English homes":—

> The grounds of the Dingle embrace three cottages; those of the two Messrs. Cropper, and that of a son, who is married to a daughter of Dr. Arnold. I think this way of relatives living together is more common here in England than it is in America; and there is more idea of home permanence connected with the family residence than with us, where the country is so wide, and causes of change and removal so frequent. A man builds a house in England with the expectation of living in it and leaving it to his children; while we shed our nests in America as easily as a snail does his shell. We live awhile in Boston, and then awhile in New York, and then, perhaps, turn up at Cincinnati. Scarcely anybody with us is living where they expect to live and die. The man that dies in the house he was born in is a wonder. There is something pleasant in the permanence and repose of the English family estate, which we, in America, know little of.

This remark, properly considered, is of exceeding pregnancy; it hits at once the distinction of the two peoples. Here conservatism, there progress; two distinct manifestations which are the necessary growth of social circumstance, and not arbitrary institutions manufactured by paper constitutionalists. One may see in them natura. laws, which, though in apparent antagonism, are really correspondent opposites only, and different powers for good of one and the same principles.

We cannot proceed seratim through the various pregnant topics with which Mrs. Stowe was honoured. We must make selection. What we have cited relates to her visit to Liverpool. Scotland also has secured an unfortunate remembrance. All her letters are full to overflowing of Scott and Burns, every object suggesting something in their poetry—she felt that she was treading the land of song, and heard music in every breeze. There is much that is delightful in her reminiscences, and not seldom something that is worth noting as of critical value. Here is a passing reflection, which is well calculated to beget more:—

> I see ancient castles are standing romances, made to the author's hands. The castle started a talk upon Shakspeare, and how much of the tragedy he made up, and how much he found ready to his hand in tradition and history. It made the story all the more delightful to chronology; but his fertile mind has added so (e of the most thrilling touches, such as the sleep-walking of *Lady Macbeth*. It always seemed to me that this tragedy had more of the mechanism and power of the Greek, than anything modern. The striking difference is, that while fate was the radical element of those, free will is not less distinctly the basis of this. Strangely enough, while Shakspeare mingles with supernatural agency, he is not a trace of fatalism in it; but through all, a clear, distinct recognition of moral responsibility, of the power to resist evil, and the guilt of yielding to it. The theology of Shakspeare is as remarkable as his poetry. A strong and clear sense of man's moral responsibility and free agency, and of certain future retribution, runs through all his plays.

This is subtle criticism, and we shall remember it whenever we see or read "Macbeth." Verily, Scotland was for Mrs. Stowe a land of enchantment; but we cannot linger on the heather, charming as are her descriptions of Melrose, Hawthornden, and other places. We have some more criticism on Shakspeare, apropos of her visit to Stratford,

> "But Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked;
> Thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick,
> Thou art covered with fatness."

Scornfully he is determined upon it; he will none of your scruples: his women shall be as fat as he pleases, and you shall like him nevertheless.

In the Medici Gallery the fat! appears less prominent than elsewhere. Many of the figures are perfect; and there are specimens among them of female beauty, so delicate as to demonstrate that it was not from any want of ability to represent the softer graces that he so often becomes hard and coarse. My friend, M. Bodin, made the remark that the genius of Rubens was somewhat restrained in these pictures, and chastened by the rigid rules of the French school, and hence in them he is more generally tame.

I should compare Rubens to Shakspeare for the wonderful variety and vita. force of his artistic power. I know no other mind he so nearly resembles. Like Shakspeare, he forces you to accept and to forgive a thousand excesses, and uses his own faults as musicians use discords, only to enhance the perfection of harmony. There certainly is some use even in defects. A faultless style sends you to sleep. Defects rouse and excite the sensibility to seek and appreciate excellences. Some of Shakspeare's finest passages explode all grammar and rhetoric like skyrockets—I do thought blows the language to atoms.

We deem it but fair to make the above extract, as Mrs. Stowe's æsthetics have been misrepresented by her critics, who could scarcely have read the remarks that they condemn. There is, indeed, a peculiar bluyonsracy and an originality in her art-criticism; but it is true, because the genuine expression of real feeling. We have to take her point of view, if we would appreciate her decision, and, having done so, we readily enough admire her judgment and taste, even when her verdict differs from our own. It is evident that she values more the genius of the painter than the finish of the execution. True thought, with massive expression, is with her of more worth than the most perfect art with an imperfect ideal. She looks beneath colour and form, and "sees, if soul be wanting there." Where she finds soul, she is willing to compound for execution and colouring. This is what might have been expected from the manifest character of Mrs. Stowe's intellect; and, therefore, we should welcome the corroboration, and admire it, too, as we would the likeness of a portrait to its original. There is something to us exquisitely beautiful in this acquaintance.

As we follow Mrs. Stowe from spot to spot—Chamouni, Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, St. Bernard, Strasbourg, Frankfort, Cologne, Dresden, Munich, Antwerp, and other places—we still continue to admire her more and more; all is so genial, so loving, so thoroughly happy in the enjoyment of the good, the true, and the beautiful. We look upon these volumes in other than an ordinary light, not as memorials of gossip and adventure, but as delineations of a free and cheerful spirit, rejoicing in its appreciation and revelling in the consciousness of a life well spent, and of a mind that, in the pursuit of instruction, had been providentially gifted with the power of performance, in a direction calculated to advance and elevate the race, while it relieved the suffering and the oppressed. The work is appropriately jubilant; it is the record of an ovation for a victory accomplished in the cause of humanity and justice.

MY CRUISE WITH THE "ECCENTRIC GENTLEMAN."

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SINGLETON FONTENOY, R.N."

CHAPTER I.

I HAD been three months paid off from the *Lotus*, and was down in the country, stopping with my old friend Mr. Hedger, of Ditcherton, and recruiting my strength, which had been somewhat impaired by a year's service on the coast of Africa. Very pleasantly the days were jogging on—shooting, seeing the country, dining out, and "all night in," being downright luxuries to a fellow who for many long days had been stewing in salt water in the tropics, like a piece of ship's beef. I began to have a very pretty steady trigger finger again; to be able to eat meat without its having been devilled, and to be moderate with cayenne. I was losing that loud voice which one involuntarily acquires by carrying on duty at sea; and I had begun to be glad that I was in a place where female beauty is not confined to two or three, white individuals among a black population (the very sight of a missionary's family being a Christianizing object in itself, irrespective of the missionary's sermons), but tolerably widely spread about. In fact, I was as jolly as it is the custom of Harry Reback Fitzurse Swillington to be, whenever that distinguished individual gets even tolerable encouragement to be so. Such, being the case, fancy my feelings when he following little phase in my career presented itself.

"Harry," said Mr. Hedger, one morning at breakfast, "I think, for a change, we might try some rabbit shooting. I have a cocker as lively as a compass needle, and there is a capital place not far off."

I acceded readily. Half-an-hour found us *en route*. The lapse of a reasonable time further found us entering on the edges of a glen or ravine, plentifully lined with furze, and adorned that broom, a sprig of which forms the symbol of my ancestor, the first Plantagenet.

The cocker disappeared in the hollow. In a couple of minutes we heard his voice. An instant, and a rabbit bolted out at full gallop: a flash, and he turned head over heels a few times, and was as quiet as a spent shot.

My friend Hedger smiled approvingly. Conscious of my skill, I was tranquilly proceeding to load. The ramrod was in my hand, when Hedger said —"Hollo! what the deuce is up?"

I turned to see what attracted his attention. A country lad, whom I had often seen about the stables, was running towards us with something white in his hand. I paused. The clown was out of breath when he reached us, and thrust into my hand a confounded long letter, "On Her Majesty's Service," marked "Immediate," address-ed to myself. I gave vent to an imprecation worthy of Benbow. Opening the fatal document, I found myself appointed to H. M. brig *Thumper*, Commander Woppy, serving on the Mediterranean station.

"It might have waited till we came in," said Hedger, laughing. I thought it might have waited till Doomsday; but good, kind Mrs. Hedger (one of the best and simplest of women) had been awed by its aspect, and forwarded it on, for fear I should incur, through any neglect of hers, some terrible penalties of military law. Confound it! My hand was put out: I did not touch the hair of a rabbit again that day.

The best friends must part, as Jigger of the *Bustard* and to his Maltese tailor when his ship was ordered home. Next day I was rolling along to London; and not long after I was steaming down Channel in a steamer, *en route* to Malta. Prog is excellent in the steamers in one of which I made this journey; the wine is ditto; and I for one did not join in the complaints of Ensign Thumbleston, who memorialised the Directors of the Company on the subject of the sherry—the truth being that the meagre cub was disabled by sea-sickness from judging of that or any other article of refreshment.

When we arrived in Malta—to which this was my first visit—I reported myself on board the flag-ship, and was ordered to wait in her till the *Thumper* arrived. The *Thumper* was just then at sea, but was expected in harbour very shortly. I went below, and made the acquaintance of the flag-ship fellows (by-the-by, I omitted to tell you that I was a mate at this time, i.e., a "passed midshipman," as the Yankees call it), and proceeded to inquire into the reputation of the *Thumper* in the squadron. No sooner had I mentioned her name than I perceived a sensation among my audience.

"The what? The *Thumper*, did you say?"

I said, "The *Thumper*."

The young gentleman who had spoken whistled a popular air.

"My dear sir," said I, with a touch of melancholy, "whatever be the peculiarities of the *Thumper*, I am doomed to experience them. I beg to be enlightened about the vessel. When I tell you that I have arrived with Moper in the *Porpoise*, you will be aware that I am not easily to be frightened by the prospect of service in any vessel. Possibly you have heard of my name; and, in that case, also, you will know that naval difficulties are familiar to Fitzurse Swillington."

"Oh, Swillington, of the *Porpoise*? You brought your first lieutenant to a court-martial, didn't you. Ha! you're to be served out!"

I do not intend to intrude on the public any part of my history not necessary to illustrate the special part of it which I have here undertaken to narrate. But, suffice it to say, I had a little adventure of the above-mentioned sort in the *Porpoise*: it began from the First Lieutenant calling me on deck, publicly, "a d——d son-of-a-gun;" and, my founding a complaint on that event; for the truth is, I am not the son-of-a-gun, but the offspring of a respectable country gentleman, and justice of the peace, the head of a branch of the Swillingtons of Swillington.

"To be served out, eh," said I, "Is the *Thumper* in bad odour, then?"

"The *Thumper*," said the young gentleman who had spoken, "is commanded by an *Eccentric Gentleman*."

The laugh which followed, convinced me that this phrase was a classic one in the squadron. My friend continued, tapping his fore head, "Woppy, the commander, is a strange fellow—a queer card, sir. Very *singular* fellow, Captain Woppy."

I looked hard at the speaker, and gathered somewhat more of his meaning from his face, than I had already from his words. I had in my time sailed with strange men; was, indeed, in South America, when that station was commanded by an old Admiral, who was a hypochondriac. Hypochondria of a decided character marked that old Admiral. He laboured under the hallucination that that part of his body which her Majesty's ships never show to an enemy, was made of glass. This made his conduct occasionally very singular; though, perhaps, you will think that if he had believed his head equally pellucid in substance, he would have been under a still more fatal delusion! But this is mere digression, and must be stopped.

I did not like to press men, whom I now saw for the first time, to talk on the subject of this new commander of mine. I knew I should see him in due time, and that, whatever had to be gone through, I should have to go through, whether I speculated on it or not. "Sufficient for the day," &c., was a maxim of which I had learnt to make the most on the coast of Africa. There, my principle was (knowing the uncertainty of life, and the uncertainty belonging to the occupations of life, in the squadron there), to make the most, and the best, of to-day. Often, by-the-by, the truest plan of preparing for to-morrow, also.

I was not, then, particularly startled, when I heard, in due time, that the brig *Thumper* had arrived. My chest—used to locomotion—swung over the flag-ship's side once more; I was soon shot across the harbour to the *Thumper*, by the brilliant cutter which conveyed me; and I found myself on the deck of the brig which was my destiny.

Nobody in the shape of an officer was there to receive me. I stood still, and looked about me. My first impression was of the dirt and littleness of the *Thumper*, and how much over-masted she was. Everything bore the aspect of neglect. The green paint was dim and dusty; the guns, seedy and brown; ropes, not half coiled down; deck, slovenly. One or two of the men were asleep about the waists, and those who were engaged on anything were doing it in a dawdling easy style. I shouted out for a quartermaster with an energy which I flatter myself made a few of the rapscallions open their eyes.

"Quartermaster," said I, as he made his appearance, "where's the officer of the watch?"

"Officer of the watch, sir? Mr. Mutton's on shore, sir. Mr. Piper's below, sir."

"Oh. And is Captain Woppy on board."

"He's asleep, sir."

Very satisfactory, thought I; whereupon I gave orders for my chest to be taken below. The quartermaster seemed to have had no idea that anybody was coming to join. After several efforts, he succeeded in persuading a few hands to interest themselves in my chest, and convey it down the main hatchway—which they did, as slowly and gingerly as a company of undertakers bringing a coffin down stairs.

"By Jove, you want a change here," said I. The quartermaster touched his hat, and moved off.

Seeing nobody to whom to report my arrival, and determined not to wake Woppy for the purpose, I made the best of my way to the berth to see what destiny had in store for me there. A temporary obstacle was presented to my entry, by Mr. Piper's legs, which stretched across the

door, from the lockers on which he was reposing. Piper growled and grunted, as I disturbed him; he looked up for a moment, staring at me, through half-open eyes.

"Brought the stores?" said he, sleepily. "They'll clear the boat. Somebody 'ill clear the boat—ask somebody—clear the boat."

During this speech he had looked at me, in the most owlish manner; but gradually he opened his eyes a little wider, and presently exclaimed —"Why, d—— it, it ain't Mutton!"

"No," I said. And Piper made no further remark, but relaxed into somnolency. There was nothing in the appearance of Piper (which was raffish and vulgar) to tempt me to break in on his slumbers. I had gathered so far, that Mutton was gone for stores—I supposed to the dockyard—and I employed myself in surveying the place in which it was my lot to reside in the *Thumper*. I never saw a more wretched hole. The buffet, miserably furnished with tumblers and such needful articles, was broken in many places. The table had been "whittled" and cut. The deck was far from clean. I saw that here, as in my other positions in the vessel, I must expiate with suffering my conduct in the *Porpoise*, which had resulted in a reprimand to the First Lieutenant above mentioned. Glancing at the berth, I formed the most dismal anticipations, and prepared myself for Woppy.

I saw that nobody would make the least effort to render my condition tolerable, so I immediately went to work for myself. I sternly ordered the sergeant of marines to provide me with a servant; I gave peremptory orders to the proper authorities to see about my hammock and hammock-man; and, finding that the mess was unprovided with wine, I sent on shore for a private stock of it, and also of provisions, for my own use. I then, ere the first evening set in, felt that I had done my duty to myself (always the first duty which I look after), and went on deck to take a turn quietly, and make the brig's acquaintance.

The first man I met was Mutton, the midshipman. He had been three times sent back in his examinations, and in every sort of examination. He had failed in seamanship, he had been plucked for gunnery, and he had been "spun" for navigation—three times in each. Piper, I learned, was a long, overgrown youngster, big enough for a dragoon. These gentlemen, with Mopp, the clerk, composed our berth. The gun-room mess comprised one lieutenant, Mr. Purl; the master, Shaggyton; the purser, Basket; and the surgeon.

I soon found what kind of man Purl was. He was very glad to make my acquaintance, he said. "Our object, my dear Mr. Swillington, should be to make things pass agreeably. Life isn't long enough for disturbances. Nerves wear. Nerves are the running rigging of the carcase, my dear sir—only, if we wear 'em out, where are we to send for fresh stores?" This nautical metaphor conveyed Purl's philosophy. His object was to get the *Thumper's* commission through as pleasantly as possible, and to make the *Thumper* a kind of yacht. The loose, happy-go-lucky way in which everything was done convinced me that the philosophy of Purl had been hitherto acted on rigidly. To my surprise, I found we were going to sea immediately.

"May I ask you, Mr. Swillington (said Purl gently), to take command forward while the hands are on deck? You take charge of a watch, also, of course. Shall I say that the middle watch devolves on you to-night? Perhaps that will be best."

Delivering himself of this polite speech, he ordered the boatswain to turn the hands up. We were off to sea directly. The men did everything merchant-ship fashion: one topsail dropped out after another, and they were hoisted one by one; a murmur of conversation buzzed about, aloft, while work was going on. By degrees, we left Malta behind; and I found myself leaning against the bulwarks, looking over the quarter at the island, at sunset. "Who the devil's this?" said a voice behind me.

I turned round instanter, and got my first glimpse of Commander Woppy. A little man, with well-formed features, but a most unquiet eye, was before me; with a face not destitute of humour, but well fitted to express rage. He stared at me with extreme curiosity, receded a step or two, and then advanced again. I immediately, of course, announced my name, and that I had that day joined the *Thumper*.

"Be very careful, sir—very careful in the *Thumper*," said he, shaking his fist.

"I shall, sir," replied I, immensely amused by this opening; for no sooner had he clenched his fist than his eyes sparkled, his mouth closed firmly, and he seemed struggling with suppressed rage.

Lieutenant Purl approached at this moment. Woppy turned sharp round on him. "Have you instructed this officer in the discipline of the *Thumper*, Mr. Purl?"

"Rigidly, sir," said Purl, with gravity. "The name of Woppy, Captain, is not unknown to him."

"Eh! he knows my name? Sharp discipline is my motto, Mr. Swillington; but though severe, we are generous. Everything about the *Thumper* is severely regulated, yet is nobody misused. No one calls me a tyrant, Purl?"

"No, indeed, Captain Woppy."

"No; and, by Jove, they have no provocation to do so. But, by all the devils in Orcus!" roared Woppy, suddenly. Again his face darkened with rage; he shook his fist—"Look there, sir! Boatswain's mate, turn the hands up. On deck, everybody."

He paced the deck to and fro: the pipe sounded. Lieutenant Purl seemed, I thought, to resign himself to an inevitable nuisance. I waited to see what the result of this fit would be. The men came rushing up.

In two minutes Woppy had cooled down. What object had shocked him I didn't see. But Purl, as soon as the men had come up, and were waiting orders, drew near the Commander, and immediately after topsails were reefed to make all snug for the night. Nobody but those who like myself had been near Woppy, knew that this was a happy plan of preventing the need of piping the men down, after calling them up for nothing at all.

What all was again quiet Woppy seemed satisfied, and disappeared down his cabin ladder. Purl moved alongside me, and rubbed his hands.

"Mr. Swillington, you observe that one requires a little *finesse* in the management of the *Thumper*. But when *does* life go altogether easily? Our Commander has his peculiarities; let us make the best of them. Mr. Swillington, make the gun-room your home, when you please. Let us live on those terms which become gentlemen. As officers, I am your superior—as gentlemen, we are equals.

(I don't know that I quite accepted this last proposition—but, no matter).

"Mr. Mutton, my dear Mr. Swillington, will take the first watch. Though a little obtuse, and ignorant of his profession, and apt to sleep on his watch, Mutton is yet a useful officer. What, if you kindly looked up occasionally, and—just saw how he got on, till your own middle watch begins?"

Purl looked at me in a most innocent manner. I bowed, and expressed my readiness to "make things comfortable"—which was Purl's favourite expression—though it amounted in practice to the making Purl comfortable only. I saw the nature of my man. This politeness was to cover his tactics, and these were to get the work done by anybody who would do it, with as little trouble to himself as possible. He plainly made the best he could of Woppy—most probably with the expectation of, by-and-by, making his own profit out of the task. On the whole, I resolved (meditating these matters on deck, after the late scene) to accept this chapter in my naval history as an inevitable and curious chapter, cheerfully, and to get away to some less extraordinary vessel as soon as it was in my power.

That night I relieved Mutton, at twelve o'clock, and found him quite ready for his hammock. I had compassion on this poor fellow, after hearing of his many failures in the examinations. He seemed a solid, very dull dog, quite familiar with all the tricks and slang of the service, though so incompetent to master its necessary acquirements. Finding me friendly, he opened himself out in talk, in his simple stupid, pathetic way—reminding me a good deal of a seal in his general character.

"Ah! thank you for coming up so quick, Swillington. I am glad there's somebody come to help us with the work. You can have my great coat if you like. I say, he's up, is Woppy, to the hammock-nettings. Don't you try 'caulking' (slang for scooping) there. And if he don't find you on deck, if he happens to come up, he'll run to the fore-ladder. Don't you trust to getting up by the fore-ladder."

"Oh! I must not trust to the fore-ladder, mustn't I?" I asked, much amused by my thick-skinned friend.

"No. I don't know you can do better than the stern gratings; giving a glass of grog to the quartermaster, you know. You can see when Woppy's light's out if you keep a bit of the tarpaulin off his skylight."

"I thank you very much, Mutton," I answered. "He is'nt a safe customer, Woppy, I suppose?"

"Lord bless you," said Mutton, "he's a rum card. 'Battle, and murder, and sudden death,' they used to call him in the West Indies."

This intelligent and zealous officer having gone below, which he did immediately after this speech, I was left alone with the *Thumper* in my charge, in the quiet midnight. The half-hours wore away in the dreary middle watch style. I walked on one side, then on another; then tried the forecastle; then mounted the stern gratings; glanced at the compass; watched the sails; mused on the sea; thought about my last ship, and about Ditcherton, and wondered what the deuce would come of my present cruise. Three parts of the weary time had worn itself away thus, when I heard something stirring below. I kept my eye on the companion-ladder; and presently I saw a nightcapped head, and soon a body veiled in white, slowly emerge from below. The

(*Continued on page 314.*)

"SHYLOCK AND JESSICA."—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.

"SHYLOCK AND JESSICA."

DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.

Mr. Gilbert has selected for Illustration a scene from Shakespeare's charming play of "The Merchant of Venice." It represents one of the milder incidents of the Jew's suspicions

VENICE.—BEFORE SHYLOCK'S HOUSE

Shylock, Jessica, and Launcelot

Jes. Call you? What is your wil
Shy. I am bid forth to supp
[illegible] id g
I a n not bid for love, they flatter n
But yet I'd go in hate, to feed upon
The prodigal Christian. Jessica, my girl,
[illegible] I am right loth to go
[illegible] nere is some ill a crowing towards my res
F[illegible] I did dream of money bags to-night

Laun. I beseech you, sir, go; my young master doth expect your
[illegible]
have conspired together. I will not say, you shall see
a masque; but, if you do, then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a
[illegible] falling out
that year on Ash-We
Shy. What! are there mas
[illegible]ck up my doors, and when
[illegible]s vile squeaking of the wry-
the casements then,
[illegible] the public street.
[illegible] fools with varnish'd
[illegible]ears—I mean my cas
[illegible] und of shallow foppery ente
My sober house. By Jacob's staff
I have no mind of
But I will go. Go
Say. I will come

Laun. I will go b
Mistress, look out
There [illegible]hristian by,
Will be worth a Jewess' eye. *exit Launcelot*

The scene presented the artist with an opportunity for the display of the striking costume of the drama, of which he has gracefully availed himself. The Jew wears "his Jewish gaberdine;" the maiden wears in her hair sequins; the impersonation realises Mr. Knight's characteristic of her—"young, agreeable, intelligent, formed for happiness, she is shut up by her father in a dreary
[illegible]
The Jew's clown, or servant, is alike characteristic:—

The patch is kind enough; but a huge feeder,
Snail-slow in profit, and he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat

The [illegible]ture is altogether a very successful Illustration of Shakspeare's highly finished comedy

"THE HAUNTED HOUSE"

DRAWN BY SAMUEL READ.

The subject of Mr. Read's picture is taken from the beautiful poem of "The Haunted House," by the late Thomas Hood. The picture is worthy of the poem; which is the highest praise we can give it.

Under the ragged half-pulling
Of the [illegible] from winders,
That from [illegible] lie lost, nailing
One mark'd gable-mossy timbers.

* * *

No human [illegible] I [illegible]
No [illegible] look [illegible]
No [illegible]
From [illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

The [illegible] grew wild in every [illegible]
Rose-bush, [illegible]
And [illegible]
Had overgrown the [illegible]

* * *

The wren had built within the porch, she found
[illegible]
And in the [illegible]
[illegible]

* * *

The coal was swimming [illegible] road,
[illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

(Continued from page 311.)

figure looked round briskly, and the voice of Woppy roared, "Officer of the Watch!"

"Here, sir!" shouted I instantly.

"Eh? Hem. Oh, you're there, Mr. What's-his-name. Very well. All right."

Commander Woppy (who must have felt it rather chilly, in his night gear) disappeared again; and I heard him thump, thumping away below, very probably in a rage. No, no, Woppy, I mused, you don't catch — Swillington, Esq., asleep so easily — no, no.

But, next afternoon, I had a good specimen of Woppy's best manner. Coming on deck, he found a swab lying about, where "no swab should be." It was his peculiar notion that the *Thumper* was in a high state of discipline; and it was the chief symptom of his strange frame

of mind, that (as naturalists say in writing of the rhinoceros) he was subject to "fits of ungovernable rage." After exploding on deck like a human cracker, he ran down into his cabin, and with the utmost violence rang the bell. The terrified steward, in obedience to orders, summoned the entire body of officers to his presence. Entering (with Mutton at my skirts, in the rear), I found Woppy on his sofa, in a paroxysm, drumming on the deck with his heels. "Do they think me a d—d tyrant! Do they think me a d—d tyrant!" he roared. He kept us all in, exhibiting himself in this position for some minutes; then with equal suddenness ordered us all out, crying "I'll stop your leave for a month!" We hustled away pretty smartly. "Two months!" we heard as we retreated. "Three months!!" resounded at our heels, as we fled. "All the time you're in the vessel!!!" followed from the distance; and as we gained our berth, the roaring died away.

"He's in good voice to-day," said Piper coolly. "Boy—dinner."

The unfortunate boy whose lot it was to be servant to the midship men's mess of the *Thumper*, began spreading the cloth: and everything, I need scarcely say, was in accordance with the general discipline of the brig.

"Why, hang it, no soft tack?" Piper cried.

"Commander made the boat with our bread shove off, sir," replied the boy. "The boatman did not come till we was getting under way."

Piper bestowed a curse on the boatman. "Nothing but salt junk and biscuit," he said; "it's shameful!"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "there's the preserved meat and the portable soup."

"I'm glad to hear it," said Mopp, the clerk, speaking for the first time.

"We'll do, then," added Piper. Mutton said nothing, but the soul of an ogre gluttered in his eye; and he mechanically fidgetted with his knife and fork.

An involuntary shudder ran through my frame, and a dark suspicion took possession of me.

"Oh, sir," said the boy, continuing his story, "there will be enough of both to do the mess a week."

"The devil!" said Piper. "Why, caterer," said he, turning to Mopp the clerk, "I didn't know the funds were so well off. You manage like a trump."

"The funds," Mopp said, "were just enough to pay the bread bill; and as for the preserved meat, I know nothing about it."

"Why!" exclaimed I, "confound me if you haven't been confiscating my private watch-stock."

The boy turned pale. "Please, sir, I found the——" and he was going on to explain; while my messmates seemed to be relapsing into the melancholy of a few minutes before.

"All right, boy!" I said, making the best of a bad bargain, "I'll stand till better times turn up!" a speech which established my popularity on a stable footing. The first instalment of my supply vanished without delay. The grog which followed brought Woppy's reputation on the *tapis*, and I heard an anecdote of him which I hardly think will make him a favourite with the public, in the "Uncle Tom" days in which I rummage up, among old journals and diaries, the notes for this story.—Woppy, it seems, received no little kindness and hospitality from a "coloured gentleman" in one of our West Indian islands, in the days when Woppy had the *Tartar*. The *Tartar* received orders for another region. Woppy was about to sail—must give a parting entertainment to his jovial coloured friend, and had him to dinner. All went well, the dishes were capital, talk was lively, and wine abundant; off went Woppy to sea, with his guest on board, and *sold him* in the Brazils.

The laugh which I had at this anecdote of our delightful skipper, was still fresh in my memory, when I went up for a mouthful of air, about six that evening. Woppy was on deck, and in one of those light and playful moods which alternated with the "rhinoceros" fits of rage, and constituted the opposite pole of his singular character. While in one of these, he would play and jest with anybody; but you could no more trust him than you could trust a hyæna. It was like playing with gunpowder, harmless enough till a spark fell in your way—and then! ——. Purl managed him marvellously, and used to be called his "keeper;" and this evening, he was never far from his elbow, while topsails were being reefed, or on any occasion when the hands were at work.

After several days, during which we had been running before a fresh breeze, I found the brig entering the bay, on which stands a fine Spanish sea-port. The wind chopped round, as it happened, and I heard from the steerage (where I was shaving, in fear of my life) the bracing sharp up, and other operations, which indicated that we had to "beat" in. I swallowed my breakfast as quickly as possible; and, by the time the hands were turned up, was all ready for work. I found the brig under plenty of sail, making a long "leg" over towards an old castle of the Moorish times, which stood on a hill on one side of the bay. Seldom have I seen a finer sight than that bay, that morning. Below, the light fell full on the white town, all along the boundaries of the sight there was a chain of blue hills; inside of which were visible, on the slopes, down to the sea, pleasant olive-groves and vineyards. The breeze brought a whiff of green country, which refreshed me.

Never have I seen Woppy in a higher state of animation than he was that morning. He had mounted a yellow summer waistcoat—which, by-the-by, seemed to excite no common admiration among the crew, who, with the usual discipline of the *Thumper*, passed sly remarks on it, which reached my ears, and caused me to roar "Silence!" in a professional, but ineffectual manner. Somehow I expected we should have a scene with Woppy that morning; and when I saw that he was going to "carry on"—going to give orders—and take the brig in himself, I prepared my spirits for the enjoyment of a "lark."

The master stood on the forecastle. Woppy, with a telescope under his arm, stood on a carronade slide, aft. The brig headed on towards the shore, which seemed to swell out and grow large as we approached, so that we saw the figures of men distinctly, and presently their faces.

"Time to go about!" shouted Old Shaggyton, the master.

The man in the chains kept probing old ocean at every throw, and singing out the soundings; at first in the regular sing-song style, and then, as the work grew hotter, in plain straightforward fashion.

"Time to go about," shouted Shaggyton, again. "And a half-three!" cried the man with the lead. Glancing over the side I could see the bottom.

"Put the helm down," cried Woppy. The brig came round very well. "D—d close shave," muttered the master. The brig quickly made way out again, on the other tack; deeper soundings were called out directly.

No sooner had the brig tacked than Woppy made a dive to his cabin; and re-appeared—or did I only fancy it?—wiping his lips. Shaggyton winked his eye at Purl, who had come forward for a minute, and who presently went aft, and hovered about Woppy in his peculiar way.

"Luff!" shouted Woppy; and the brig was brought up to the wind which slanted a little. "Ah!" says Woppy, "make a good leg up on this tack."

"Quarter less four," shouted the leadsman, after some time.

Once more the brig was put about, and once more Woppy dived to his cabin. His eye glittered more than ever at each of these dives; and as the town drew near, and a Spanish frigate was seen at the anchorage, as well as various merchant ships, it was plain that his spirits rose with the occasion, and that he felt it incumbent on the *Thumper* to make a display. And the *Thumper did* make a display.

Presently we were skirting along one side of the bay, keeping close-hauled, and edging into deuced close quarters with the shore.

"Three!" shouts the man in the chains.

No word from Woppy. A slight electric throb passed through the brig a few minutes after. She had just grazed!

"Keep her away!" said Woppy, waving his hand to the man at the wheel.

"And a half four," cried the man in the chains.

"Luff!" said Woppy. And so, enjoying an excitement, like billiards or liquor, or both together, he kept the brig running up to the verge of grounding, and then sheering off barely in time to save her bacon. At every tack he bolted below for a tumbler, and after every tumbler he put her about better. Finally, he slashed into the anchorage, passing so sharp ahead of an English brig that he knocked off her jibboom; having done which, he shook his fist at her raging skipper, and called him something or other, like the "eccentric gentleman" he was.

CHAPTER II.

We were for some time at anchor in the harbour of this pleasant Spanish town. I visited a good deal (among the nobility, of course) and had more than one convivial evening at our Consul's. Woppy kept up his reputation. The Spanish authorities happening to have a review, Woppy made his appearance on horseback—and a curious figure he was on horseback. Some manœuvres of the beast he was on proving too much for him, he gave vent to the national exclamation in tones so terrible, that the officer in command sent an aide-de-camp to see what was the matter with him; to which he replied, "All right, Pompeo!" But trifles like these were matters of every-day occurrence. I once expected that he would have precipitated Europe into a general war.

It happened that I was breakfasting with our Consul, who turned out to be from the same county as the Hedgers, and was not sorry to find a fellow who could talk to him about it. The Consul had married a Spanish woman, and his daughter united the languor of the South to the freshness of England. After breakfast, I was lounging about, talking to this young person, with the vivacious gallantry natural to the Swillingtons, when it chanced that I got a glimpse of the *Thumper* from a part of the house, which commanded a view of the bay. To my surprise, the *Blue Peter* was at the fore—the signal for sailing. I was obliged to make my *adieux*, and hurry on board. I found the brig in a state of extreme excitement. The men were at quarters, and the guns cast loose!

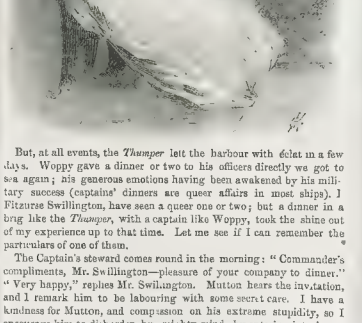
"Mr. Swillington, to your quarters, sir!" cried Woppy, when I appeared on deck.

What were my feelings, when I found that Woppy, having had a dispute with some local authorities, had announced his intention of *firing on the town*, if he did not get satisfaction by two p.m.? As there was a Spanish frigate of fifty guns in harbour, and as the harbour was very well fortified, Woppy could reasonably expect nothing but annihilation in five minutes. But Woppy (in one of his moods) would have attacked anything. He ran about, watch in hand, from one part of the deck to another. I resigned myself to destiny, and only prayed that Purl might be able to exercise the influence over Woppy for which I gave him often credit. Meanwhile, the men cast loose the guns, and stood by to begin proceedings, when they should get the word. And Woppy strode to and fro, watch in hand, waiting for the appointed hour.

"Well," thought I, "there's no use in grumbling at destiny;" and I quoted an old nautical proverb, which affirms, that a man who would "go to sea for pleasure, would go to the devil for pastime." I was stationed at quarters, at the fore part of the ship; and, from the forecastle, I saw boats passing to and fro, between the Spanish frigate, the shore, and the brig, which (as I learned) was the subject of the dispute. Far it be from me to pretend to know the question at issue with any accuracy. But certain rights were claimed in a brig in the harbour, and Woppy fairly gave notice to the authorities, that if the English flag was not hoisted in the brig, and the Spanish pulled down, by two p.m. he would open fire, as above-stated.

Woppy, during the day, kept up a kind of monologue in which he loved to indulge, when the hands were on deck. "Trifle with me will they? No, by —— they won't! As sure as my name's Woppy, I'll teach them better. By twenty thousand devils (vers came a paroxysm), what are you doing at that gun? Double shot it, sir—double shot it! See to it, Purl!"

Here he looked at his watch, and then jumped on the stern gratings and fixed his eyes on the brig. "Now for it," thought I, "has Purl not the pluck to confine him as a maniac, and take command himself?" At this instant, Woppy, taking off his straw hat, waved it round his head, and shouted "Three cheers!" The whole body of our *Thumper* fellows—some of the biggest blackguards, and likewise some of the best sailors in the Mediterranean fleet—burst into a tremendous cheer. I sprung to the forecastle ladder, and saw that the authorities had given in, at the last moment, and that the English flag floated from the brig in dispute. This triumph put Woppy into a state of excitement, which lasted for several days, though it was a victory which, perhaps, did not please the authorities at the Admiralty quite so well. For the Spanish authorities wrote to Madrid; Madrid complained to the English Minister; English Minister referred to English Consul in town; English Consul in town wrote back explanations; correspondence was sent to Admiralty; by Admiralty to Foreign-office, &c., &c.; and, for ought I know, the business is still negotiating itself somewhere to this hour, after Woppy, the father of it, has been for some time in his grave!



But, at all events, the *Thumper* left the harbour with éclat in a few days. Woppy gave a dinner or two to his officers directly we got to sea again; his generous emotions having been awakened by his military success (captains' dinners are queer affairs in most ships). I Fitzurse Swillington, have seen a queer one or two; but a dinner in a brig like the *Thumper*, with a captain like Woppy, took the shine out of my experience up to that time. Let me see if I can remember the particulars of one of them.

The Captain's steward comes round in the morning: "Commander's compliments, Mr. Swillington—pleasure of your company to dinner." "Very happy," replies Mr. Swillington. Mutton hears the invitation, and I remark him to be labouring with some secret care. I have a kindness for Mutton, and compassion on his extreme stupidity, so I encourage him to disburden his mighty mind, by entering into jocose talk, and making him laugh. Presently, he says—"That I am going to dine in the cabin—that wine is out in the berth (which I know too well)—that I wont want my share of the rum—that——The deduction

is obvious (as the newspapers say); and I offer my rum to Mutton who can carry any quantity, perfectly unharmed, as these solid, stupid fellows generally can. By half past four I am dressing myself in the midst of difficulties in the steerage; at five, the piper and drummer strike up the "Roast Beef of Old England"—I join in a procession at the tail of Purl and Shaggyton (giving a glance of admiration at Shaggyton's waistcoat, as big as a topgallant sail, and in his eyes the perfection of dress), and in we march to the cabin, where Commander Woppy awaits us, very fresh looking, and not a whit less eccentric than ever. "Ha! sharp five—take your places, gentlemen—Mr. Shaggyton, be good enough to say grace!"

There was an unjustifiable glimmer of mad humour in Woppy's eye; I never saw a man more puzzled than Shaggyton, who, I am certain had never been asked to do such a thing in his life; he stammered, and blurted out, however, such supplication as he could. The steward whisked the cover off the soup-tureen, and dinner began. I remarked that, rude as the cabin was, the plate was very fine, and some of it even old; for Woppy belonged to a considerable family (doubtless the reason why, with his peculiarities, he got commands); and I believe he made a point of dining every day (even when alone, and upon a chop) with all his plate on the table. "Soup?" he said. "Hem!—hot water and barley. Gentlemen, my cook's an idiot, but you must make the best of him; he's mad, but can be managed."

Really this hit his own case so exactly that I involuntarily glanced at Lieutenant Purl; but Purl preserved his gravity, and consumed his soup. Three times Woppy pronounced the soup execrable; but he took three plates of it. I remarked that Purl never acted on anything which our Commander said, but made the best dinner he could without attending to his advice. I followed his example, and found the soup really capital.

The great bore on these occasions is the difficulty attending conversation. The Captain must, of course, take the initiative; and, generally, the talk transacts itself as quietly and soberly as a game at whist. The Captain, by-the-by, also, being too often as slow as a "dummy." But with Woppy this was not the objection, for he was free-and-easy in the extreme. His tongue wagged away from the moment the cover was off the soup tureen.

"Well, steward, anything more to eat? There's Mr. Swillington there; he's got the appetite of a hunter! Mr. Swillington, a glass of wine? Sir, I drink to you. I look on any man's joining the *Thumper* as a personal compliment to myself."

I drank to our gallant Commander with my usual cordiality; and left him to enjoy his mistake of supposing me to have volunteered for the *Thumper* (if mistake it were, and he was not slyly sarcastic) undisturbed.

"Purl, will you partake of pillau?" said the alliterative Woppy. The Lieutenant assented. "Mr. Swillington, fowl?—what part do you prefer?—liver-wing? See you d—d first!" This jest (which, so applied by a captain to a sub, is of venerable professional antiquity) made the rugged Shaggyton roar with laughter, so that, as he was taking sherry at the time, he was thrown into a fit of coughing, which made him black in the face.

"Slap his back! slap his back!" Woppy shouted. Delighted at the opportunity, I gave the old fellow a slap, which resounded again.

"Why, Shaggyton, I thought you were going to choke,' the Commander said

"Wine went the wrong way," growled the master, scowling at your humble servant also.

"Gad, your wine don't often make any mistake," said Woppy, with some humour, and winking at Purl and me.

"I don't care, if it keeps clear of my 'tel," was Shaggyton's response.

I confess I expected Woppy to have gone off into one of his fits at this remark, which, I thought, conveyed a sarcasm. But he did not seem to hear it, and some fresh dishes made their appearance at the moment, and set him off about them. In due time came dessert, and the loyal toast which commences it in her Majesty's service; and which will be drunk in the Baltic, I hope, before this paper of mine appears. Woppy was liberal with his port, and encouraged drinking; but I (who guarded myself by the sagacious Purl) took care not to be led into jovi[illegible]ity. Whenever Woppy mischievous, as a hearth-fire warms up a [illegible]. I have heard that in the West Indies he has been known to make a fellow drunk, and then bring him to book for what was truly his own fault. Nay, I noticed that Purl became more reserved at every turn of the bottle, and before long he made a dead stop.

"What! no more wine? Mr. Swillington, won't you take some more?"

"No, thank you, Captain Woppy."

"Oh, you don't take anything! Steward, coffee."

The coffee was just entering, when I heard a running about overhead. Then came footsteps on the companion-ladder, and Mr. Piper entered and reported that there was a strange sail in sight, which looked like a man-of-war.

"I don't know what ship of our's can be knocking about now," Purl said, after the youngster had gone on deck again.

"Going to Gibraltar, most likely," the master observed.

"We'll have a look at her," said Woppy abruptly, rising and breaking up his dinner party with little ceremony. We followed him on deck. His lively and free-and-easy humour had disappeared. He was sulky with Purl. His face was red. The men, when they turned up to reef topsails, remarked that the skipper's face was red, and knew he had just had his dinner. Bless you, they see when the skipper's face is red as well as his officers do; they know when he's got his wind on board, as well as the satirical Primby does; they tattle over the private life of the potentates "aft," as on shore snobs tattle about the private lives of lords, and actors, and others, with whose proceedings they have no manner of concern. But you are mistaken if you fancy the good-natured gabble of a forecastle is not many, many degrees a superior sort of gossip to the gossip of drawing-rooms and taverns—in heart, at all events. Yes; I am not a British patriot of the brandy-and-water school; but I do maintain that the genuine old Conservative loyalty exists fresh and vital in our sailors. If you would know what that sentiment was which Sir Roger de Coverley's tenants had towards Sir Roger de Coverley; if you would know what that feeling was which was felt for a good Lord of the Manor in olden times—felt by the yeomen of Froissart's days towards the gentlemen who led them—that sentiment which the old ballad-writers had for the old ballad heroes—you may get a glimpse, I say, of the nature of that old-fashioned kind of relation between man and man still in the English navy. But I Swillington, my dear sir, you digress; and bagmen will sneer at you if you don't take care.

The man-of-war turned out to be the *Violet*, and she *was* on her way to Gibraltar, as the experienced Shaggyton had guessed. She hove to, some three cable's-lengths off to windward of us, and sent a boat with a midshipman, whom I recognised, the moment he reached the deck, as an old messmate in South America.

"Halo, Swillington! you here?"

"By Jove! Fred, is that *you*?"

We met, like two English brothers, in this romantic fashion. We had not seen each other for three years.

Duty first: so my friend reported himself to Purl before saying a word more to his ancient chum, thus blown up against him by a chance wave and wind. I saw Purl speak to him, and then Woppy, who indulged in a pleasant little solo of cursing and swearing on the receipt of the news, which, as I directly learned, was that we were ordered to return to Malta. The *Violet*, it seems, expected to find us at Gibraltar.

For Delormie joined me, after delivering his letters for the Captain. While his boat was alongside us, as we lay to, I enjoyed a few minutes' chat with him.

"So, you're with Woppy; he's a strange card, isn't he? You've heard, I suppose, of the loss of the *Firefly* on the coast?"

I had not. Fred Delormie then drew his arm inside mine, and moved out of hearing of everybody, and whispered something in my ear. I started back.

"Make sail! *Violet's* boat shove off, sir! Go on board your own ship, sir; go to the devil, sir!" shouted Woppy from behind us.

"Same thing in *some* cases," whispered Fred, with a hurried shake of the hand. Away went the *Violet's* boat; and the *Thumper* filled, and stood on again, altering her course.

Woppy was, indeed, in a mood. For myself, I had received a hint from my friend Delormie which had quite thrown me out of my usual semi-stoical calm. To be cooped up in a "slummy" brig, messing on ship's beef and dough, with three such messmates as I had—overworked, and exposed to the caprices of a gentleman of unsound mind—was in itself a wretched position; but, if what Delormie had hinted was founded on truth, I resolved to take steps to alter my condition *instanter*. That I would get anybody to exchange with me was, of course, in the last degree improbable; but, whether or not, I was determined to leave the *Thumper*.

I was musing on this resolution, in the first watch, when the ingenious Lieutenant Purl came up to me. In his fine oily way, he expressed his admiration of the night—the fineness of the night; upon which I hinted that he might keep the first watch. "Ah, ha!" laughed Purl. "This is quite brotherly, now, dear Mr. Swillington! Quite the friendly familiarity I like between officers." . . . . And so he took no further notice of the proposition, of course. But he said that he found our captain a *little* more unmanageable than usual. And then he drew my attention to his skylight, which was usually covered over at night, and showed me how it was possible to keep one's eye on Woppy, through a chink in it, while there was a light below—a measure which had been resorted to when Woppy was—was— out of sorts! Mutton had discovered this convenience, I remembered, too, and had used it for his own purposes—viz., in order to know whether the Captain was likely to come on deck, and so spoil that "caulking" in the watch which Mutton esteemed it the great triumph of his intellect to secure. It is among my laughable reminiscences of the *Thumper*, seeing Mutton kneel down and peep down into Woppy's cabin, with this object. He would poke his pug nose right into the glass; and then he would get on his legs again, and communicate with the faithful Piper, in this fashion:—"He's got his waistcoat off, Piper;" or, "He's in regular dish-a bil-now, P; there go his tr——." But we are scarcely at liberty to exhibit Commander Woppy to the public in his private night attire.

We were three days going to Malta, during which Woppy kept his cabin. "Quiet, sir—bowel complaint," the surgeon said. It is my private opinion that Woppy drank a good deal of brandy-and-water during this period. He occasionally rang the bell, and told you "not to take the mainsail off her," if he heard you piping the watch to shorten sail. But Mr. Purl used quietly to shorten sail, if needful, and provide for the safety of the brig in spite of her Commander. He had these fits of seclusion, they told me, and, indeed, I was not sorry for it.

When we had been in Malta for some days, a lieutenant from the flag-ship came on board one morning—a Mr Rose, a spic-and-span genteel sailor, who evidently thought the *Thumper* a very plebeian vessel. He was inclined to patronise us most contoundedly; and before long I involuntarily felt myself jerking my fingers, and gazing with much earnestness at his nose. Mutton and Piper gazed at a well dressed man with scorn. "I say, Swillington," Piper said, "let's ask him down to the berth, and give him some dough." They did not understand his apparition. They could not guess what was the matter, when they found that the *Thumper* weighed, and ran out of the harbour with the swell gentleman on board. For myself I felt certain suspicions of mine confirmed, and thought more earnestly than ever on the great question, how I should get clear of the brig, and that as soon as possible.

What a slashing breeze! The *Thumper* ran before it. The island waned away towards the horizon. Canvas fluttered from bulwarks to truck. Woppy, Mr. Rose (the swell), almost all of us, were on deck. I watched Woppy, and I saw a twinkle in his eye which foreboded something. He had a cynical, but very loud laugh, and he talked away to Rose in his most eccentric style. There was a sheen of humour about the cloudy and fiery insanity of Woppy. And really he played his part very well, in company of the swell—one of the most conceited specimens of a pet officer and dandy I have ever seen.

"Heave the log, Swillington," Woppy said. I did so. "Nine knots." "Oh! you'll get more than that out of her," Rose said, with a smile. "With this breeze she ought to do more than that."

The wind grew fresher and fresher. The log was hove again and again, and a note made of the return each time. Mr. Rose expressed himself more satisfied. Then we tried her on a wind, and in all kinds of ways; and Mr. Rose chuckled and rubbed his hands, and said, "Capital, my dear sir; I didn't think the *Thumper* had it in her. Capital!"

I went below to the berth, and found Mutton and Piper exulting in the brig's progress. "You geese, said I, "do you know what you're applauding?"

"Eh!" said Mutton, looking owlish and alarmed.

"Why," said I, "don't you know what this trial means, which seems to delight you so much?"

"No," Mutton said," I don't."

"*Only that the brig is going to be sent to the coast of Africa, that's all. She had better have sailed like a tub.*"

So saying, I left these young gentlemen to enjoy the reflection, and when I went on deck found the breeze swelling into a young gale. The island lay far to windward, with a black thunder-cloud hanging over it, under which it shone with a white gleam. I was in no humour to enjoy the breeze, or anything else; I knew what the "coast" was, and not pleasant under any circumstances, I knew that it would be intolerable under the command of Woppy. That officer was still aft with Mr. Rose, Purl, Shaggyton, and others.

Mr. Rose took out his watch, and said, "Won't it be time to make

for the harbour, Captain Woppy?" Then he added pleasantly, "We have a dinner to-day in the *Cleopatra*—entertain the Buffs."

"Oh, lord," says Woppy, "I was going to have asked you to take a bit of cowheel with me, in my quiet way." Mr. Rose looked surprised. "Or, there's Purl there, he has horse," added Woppy. "As for my midshipmen, I don't know how the devil they live," he added rather rally, having an innate disgust and contempt for anybody who dressed like a swell. "But, lord, we must not keep the Buffs waiting!" he roared suddenly, after his fashion. "Reef topsails!" And so we took in a couple of reefs, and made for the harbour of Valetta.

Picture, now, the brig lying close-hauled, as well up as she can—she behaves very well. Commander Woppy dives to the cabin, as we saw him do the other day—comes up, and puts her about. I watch Woppy. That wild eye glitters. Once or twice, when Mr. Rose congratulates him on the *Thumper's* performance, he gives a peculiar laugh. He jumps off the carronade slide with more than his usual energy, and his loose, thin hair blowing out from under his cap, as he cries "Ready, oh, ready!" and every time, that "Ready, oh, ready" sounds shriller and louder. The hands are turned up to "bring ship to an anchor;" the sky is darkening, and the wind freshening, as the dirty and rough-looking, but lively brig nears the stony shores of the fortified island. There is quite plenty of sail on, particularly as the *Thumper* is overmasted, and eyes are turned up, occasionally, at the strained topsail yards from the crew gathered together, fore and aft, at their stations.

She goes about. Woppy jumps from his carronade slide, and dives again to his cabin. She heels over on the other tack, and makes (like a weary bird for her nest) for a part of the shore near a stately fort, at the entrance of the harbour. The master is on the forecastle. Purl is near Woppy: I looked at them, and saw Purl speaking to him, and saw Woppy waive his hand, as if he was motioning him off.

Suddenly, the master made a signal to Woppy from the forecastle. The brig was again eagerly and fiercely making for the rocky shore. "Time to go about, sir," cries the master. Purl was running to the tiller to put the helm down, himself, when the Commander roared out "Wait." A pause followed of deadest silence. "Put the helm down," shouted Woppy, with a glaring gun, which I still vividly remember. As if conscious of her danger, the old *Thumper* came readily to the wind; but, in full swoop, she struck, with a shock which threw us all up against each other; the tiller snapped in half like a bit of sugar-stick, and the brig slowly reeled over, hard and fast.

The best "remedial measures" were, of course, taken, with the aid of the squadron in harbour. But, after this, there was no possibility of sending the *Thumper* to the coast of Africa. Her sailing was spoiled; she was got off, "hove down," and what not; but she never recovered her qualities. Commander Woppy was "invalided;" and the officers and crew dispersed to various ships. They say that Woppy did it "on purpose"—that his family were much annoyed, as it was expected the "Coast" would have finished him—and so forth. I say nothing—except that I hope next time I'm staying at Ditcherton I shall not be called away from my rabbit-shooting to take a Cruise with an Eccentric Gentleman.

WHEN THE KYE COME HAME.

(From the "Book of Scottish Songs"—National Illustrated Library.)

Come all ye jolly shepherds
That whistle through the glen,
I'll tell ye of a secret
That courtiers dinna ken.
What is the greatest bliss
That the tongue o' man can name?
'Tis to woo a bonnie lassie
When the kye come hame.

When the kye come hame,
When the kye come hame,
'Tween the gloamin' and the mirk,
When the kye come hame.

'Tis not beneath the burgonet,
Nor yet beneath the crown,
'Tis not on couch of velvet,
Nor yet on bed of down:
'Tis beneath the spreading birch,
In the cell without a name,
Wi' a bonnie, bonnie lassie,
When the kye come hame.

There the blackbird frae his nest
For fear maist he lose his mate,
And up upon the topmost bough,
Oh, a happy bird is he!
Then he pours his melting ditty,
And love 'tis a' the theme,
And he'll woo his bonnie lassie
When the kye come hame.

When the bluart hears a peerl,
And the dauk turns a pea,
And the bonnie lucken gowan
Has laidit up his ee,
Then the laverock frae the blue lift
Drops down, and thinks nae shame
To woo his bonnie lassie
When the kye come hame.

Then the eye shines sae bright,
The hail soul to beguile,
There's love in every whisper,
And joy in every smile.
Oh, no the world sae gay a crown,
Wi' its pearls and its fame,
And miss a bonnie lassie
When the kye come hame?

See yonder pawky shepherd
That lingers on the hill;
His yowes are in the fauld,
And his lambs are lying still;
Yet he downa rangs to rest
For his heart is in a flame
To meet his bonnie lassie
When the kye come hame.

Awa' wi' fame and fortune,
Wha' comfort can they gie?—
And a' the arts that prey
On man's life and life
Gie me the highest joy
That the heart o' man can frame,
My bonnie, bonnie lassie,
When the kye come hame.

JAMES HOGG.

"THE LOWESTOFT HERRING FISHERY."—DRAWN BY E. DUNLAP

WHO'LL buy herrings
Fresh and sound?
Who'll buy herrings
By the pound?

By the pound—
Or by the ton—
Fine fresh herrings
Every one!

Who'll buy herrings
Newly caught—
Half a hundred
For a groat?

Fresh, they're wholesome—
Salted, fine—
Good to breakfast,
Or to dine!

Who'll buy herrings?
Here's to spare—
Frugal dainties,
Poor men's fare—

Thanks to Heaven,
For bounties free,
Thanks for herrings
In the sea!

"WHEN THE KYE COME HAME."—DRAWN BY C. DODGSON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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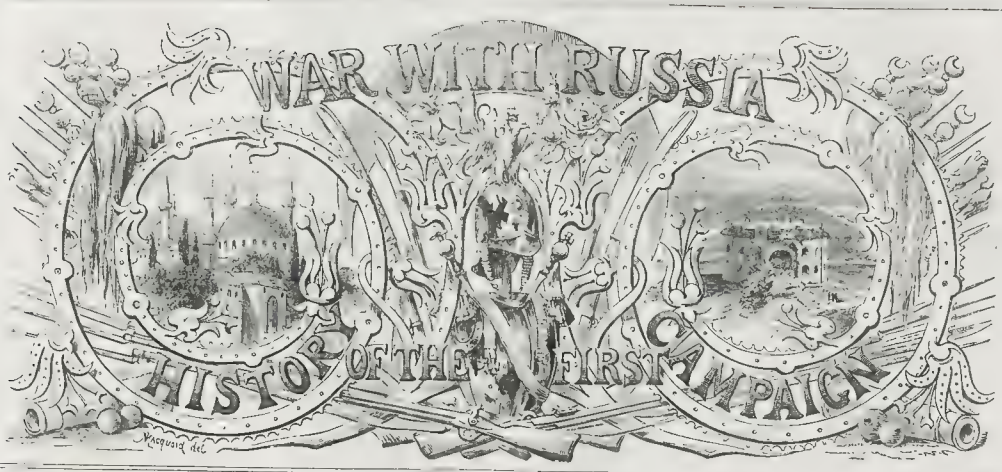


No. 705.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. [VOL. XXV.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR:

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

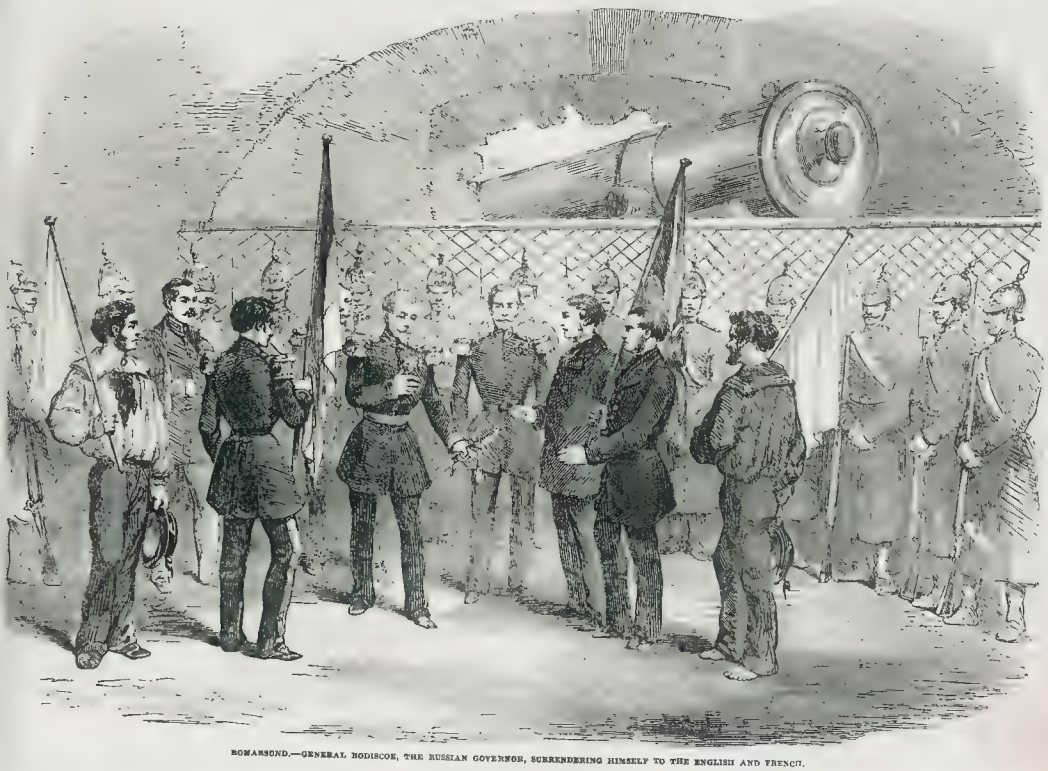
IF the most intelligent man moving in common English or French society were suddenly asked to give a brief, a clear, and a connected account of all the transactions of the Russian War—from the beginning of it to its present stage—he would first, perhaps, be surprised that anybody should need such information. But he would immediately be still more surprised to find how difficult it was for him to furnish it; that, instead of being able to state, offhand, in their real order and due arrangement, the facts required, he would be obliged to ask time for reflection; and then, even, time to make some references. He would discover that he had, indeed, in his mind an idea of all the events; but that his impressions, though very vivid respecting the principal particulars, were, after all, a mass of anachronous entanglement and historical confusion.

In some degree, this is always the case upon the occurrence of momentous and protracted international changes—until time has been given to the public to free itself from the first excitements, and from the multifarious, but transitory, delusions by which they are attended. Perhaps, indeed, the very facilities which now exist for publishing diurnally every premature version which may arrive of affairs interesting to the public, have contributed to heap upon the progressive reports of this great war a burden of crude messages and announcements, which confuse the true chronicle of facts; and, in short, *we have not so much to learn the story as to recall it succinctly, and to unlearn the many successive misstatements of it.* Already, the newspaper records of a single year of stimulating and, to our generation, novel and portentous intelligence—with second versions, and third versions, and corrections and alterations—exceed in bulk the immense history in which Gibbon chronicles the stupendous revolutions, the many memorable conflicts, and the countless European vicissitudes, of *fifteen centuries.*

It is time to weed this literary wilderness; to preserve only what is valuable; to put even that in its right place; and to supply a compendious, lucid, and reliable narrative of a conflict which might be said to have been long impending, and yet which virtually took Europe and the world by surprise.

FIRST PERIOD: INVASION OF MOLDO-WALLACHIA; AND STATE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

It was towards the end of August, 1853, that the first Vienna Note was declined by the Porte; and not very long afterwards, that the second was peremptorily rejected by the Czar. But nearly three months earlier, orders had been dispatched from St. Petersburg to carry the Russian divisions forcibly across the Pruth into the Turkish territory—thus making war, but not declaring it. On the 3rd of July the order was executed. Those rich corn countries were seized; taxes for the maintenance of eighty thousand troops were imposed by the Czar upon four millions of the subjects of Abdul-Medjid-Khan, and contracts for nine months were based on these new imposts; the Danube, the greatest inland highway of commerce in Europe, was brought under the invader's immediate and stringent control; the Hospodars were deposed; a Pro-



ROMARSOND.—GENERAL BODISCOE, THE RUSSIAN GOVERNOR, SURRENDERING HIMSELF TO THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

visional Administration, at the head of which Prince Michael Gortschakoff was nominated to represent with supreme powers the undefinable Protectorate of Nicholas, was established; and, in short, the Czar, carried into effect the very claims concerning the admissibility of which he was at the same time holding an illusory discussion with all Europe. The movement was made suddenly and rapidly. In the very first instance fifty thousand troops—of which, perhaps, a third was cavalry, and which were attended with proportionate parks of artillery (seventy-two guns, in fact, of large calibre)—were pushed into Moldavia; and these troops were virtually but the advanced guard of the intended army of occupation. Two immense lines of march—one from the centre of European Russia, and another, equally long, from the very confines of Asia, were all alive with armed men, succeeding each other, and pressing forward to a common destination. From Kherson and Kief moved those who were to replace the garrison of Bessarabia; and the vacant and remoter cantonments were, in their turn, supplied by the advancing columns of Taurida and the Don Cossacks of Pultowa and the Ukraine. They came—the children of ancient and barbarous races—various in costume, in stature, in complexion, in manners, in arms; but all gathered and drilled into the one huge system of military tyranny and religious fanaticism. The worst and cheapest troops came first. This method is essentially Asiatic. We picked our men to send the most efficient; and the French have included, in their expeditionary divisions, a part at least, and a large part, of their best soldiery; and if, when these had gone, the army of the Baltic consisted of very young soldiers, they were at least armed, provisioned, accoutred, and trained with even additional liberality and more scrupulous caution. Very different from such troops were the Russian soldiers who now poured into Moldavia. Perhaps there is no armed body in the service of the Czar which ever derives the full and fair measure of provisions, of clothing, and of equipment, represented on paper by their cost. If there be such a body, it is that of the 60,000 or 70,000 Guards. The chief particular in the annual expenses of the State is that of the support of its armaments; and, in theory, the country being considered, sufficient sums are, perhaps, apportioned to the purpose. But in practice these sums are misappropriated; a great part of the money is intercepted before it can reach the soldier. Corruption and venality corrode all departments of the military administration. The Guards being constantly under the eye of the Sovereign, escape most of the frauds, which, where they can be practised, injure alike the treasury of the State, and the comfort and efficiency of its defenders. In less favoured regiments, a gold imperial must be spent, in order to do badly, what a silver rouble ought to have done well. The Colonels grow rich, while the soldiers perish of cold and want.

But when it is the system to select for the first hardships of every enterprise, that part of the soldiery who are the most reduced and damaged by the effect of these practices, it may easily be conceived in what condition some of the half-starved Russian divisions, after a fatiguing march through difficult countries, appeared in the Principalities. We speak not of those who had but to cross the Pruth from the borders of Bessarabia, but of the great masses who were simultaneously hurried from distant points to support the advanced guard. The first *hardships*, in truth, were not for the first comers. These were naturally the nearest. Osten-Sacken's corps was in movement behind, when Gortschakoff and Lüders were entering the Turkish territory.

The Czar had long succeeded in raising a party in his favour in Moldo-Wallachia; but, be it observed, it was only a party; it was not the people, it was such a party as he has in Prussia, or in Baden. That such a party existed in the Principalities, is proved by the fact that, *before* the Russians had sent one soldier across the Pruth, the Divan of Moldavia assembled, on the 14th of June, at Jassy, and there voted an address of sympathy and homage to the Emperor Nicholas. Under the circumstances of the crisis, sympathy and homage amounted to an invitation, which he scarcely needed.

Five days after Prince Gortschakoff had passed the frontier stream (more fatal than the Rubicon), he assisted at a "Te Deum," which was intoned with solemnity at St. Spiridion, the great Greek Church of Jassy.

A week later—that is, on the 15th of July—instead of the seventy-two guns with which the Russians had entered the country, they possessed in Jassy alone 144 heavy pieces of artillery; and this great park and 40,000 men were instantly directed to advance upon the Danube. In another fortnight, having put this formidable column upon the march, Prince Gortschakoff was 160 miles away, at Bucharest, exchanging compliments with the Bishops, who had there assembled to give him welcome. Thus he was solemnly received in the respective chief cities of the two provinces. Between his stay in the first of these capitals and his arrival in the other, Ghika, the Hospodar, had sent to the Sultan a memorial of so equivocal a nature that it was considered a renunciation of the Ottoman allegiance. Under this impression, which was perhaps just, Abdul-Medjid deprived him at once of the title to that office, from the exercise of which he had already been practically excluded. First the Russians robbed him of the possession, and then the Divan deposed him from the dignity. The invaders, with whom he temporised, terminated his jurisdiction *de facto*; and the Suzerain, whom he betrayed, abrogated it *de jure*. Ghika shortly afterwards explained his conduct, and was re-admitted into partial confidence at Constantinople.

The Czar felt that he had now taken steps from which he could not recede without incurring humiliations abroad which might impair his authority at home, and, perchance, imperil his dynasty. The armaments of Russia, therefore—to use a favourite term of our diplomatists—proceeded with such activity, that they were apparent to the most casual observation; and, not content with the re across in his hands, the Autocrat decreed, on the 23rd of July, a new conscription of seven in the thousand. Meanwhile, a concentric despatch of troops was continued from all the southern provinces of the empire upon Bessarabia. They arrived, diseased, ill-provisioned, exhausted, after a desolating march of sometimes thousands of miles, over roadless countries.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE DIVAN; AND FIRST PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVADER.

On the other side, the Sultan was not inattentive to events, nor unequal to his dangerous and difficult position. He had to provide against attacks in Asia, as well as to guard the European seat of his Government. So early as the 23rd June, Selim Pacha was nominated Seraskier in Anatolia, and a large army was placed under his command. The choice of this officer was as unfortunate as that of Omer Pacha in Europe was judicious and happy. The first object was to provide against the advance of the Russians from Georgia along the southern shores of the Black Sea—an advance which, unopposed, would place Constantinople in a worse position than if the invaders, having forced the Balkans, lay encamped in the European province of Roumelia, which corresponds to the home counties of London. In this other position, the capital might still rescue the empire; and, with the Allied fleets in the Bosphorus, and off the Golden Horn, might await events with tranquil defiance. More than this, a Russian army in Roumelia might be said to have crossed the Balkans only to perish. A victory near Adrianople, over a fresh and vigorous Anglo-French army, would, to those wearied troops, be a moral impossibility; while retreat over the mountains would offer the alternative of certain annihilation. But, if a large force from the Transcaucasian provinces could succeed in pushing through Erzeroum and Trebizond, and occupying Anatolia, then both the Channel of Constantinople and the Straits of the Dardanelles would be effectually commanded by the enemy; the key of the entrance of the Black Sea would be in his hands; and he could imprison in those waters, or exclude from them, the maritime defenders of the Porte. A favourable moment would then allow the Russian legions to be thrown across into the very metropolis.

This Asiatic danger being averted, Omer Pacha was appointed the Turkish Generalissimo in Europe; and so soon as the news of Prince Gortschakoff's invasion had reached the Divan, Omer was ordered to break down all the bridges over the Danube, and immediately to adopt what strategic measures he deemed advisable for the defence of the State. This was on the 11th July. At that time the French were holding their camp at Helfaut, and we our camp at Chobham. There was a great and unaccustomed activity in all our dockyards and arsenals. The same noise of preparation resounded in France. *But the fleets were still in Besika Bay.* We feared not that we could be locked out from the future scenes of naval conflict; Woronzoff and his troops were a thousand miles inland to the East, the Turkish levies of the new Seraskier lay between, and the castles of the Dardanelles were in the proper custody. All this was true, and we knew it; but not one great General was in the service of Russia, a fact on which we could not then presume; and one great General, aided by fortune, and commanding in Armenia, might have reversed the conditions we have enumerated and made a speedy and disastrous change in all the circumstances of the situation. It was still a time of political suspense; and while Omer Pacha was proceeding to the Danube and Prince Gortschakoff was exercising all the despotic powers of a conqueror in the Turkish territory beyond that river, actually pressing into his service *by forced enlistment the very Boyards* whom he could not induce by persuasion to join the cause of the invaders; while the Grand Duke Constantine was at Odessa, urging forward with vehemence the concentration of troops, the outfit of vessels, and the accumulation of all the means of an immediate and desperate struggle; while Italy and Hungary and Poland displayed new signs of disquietude; while Austria was repairing her financial resources and silently collecting her military strength; while Servia and Bosnia were breaking into insurrection; while the Ottoman Empire was convulsed with its prodigious exertions to use and yet to control the explosive passions which now raged and ravened for a vent—while, for example, *at Aleppo, on the 9th of August, a conspiracy to murder all the Christians* was with difficulty assuaged (rather than suppressed); while already the clash of arms began to be heard, and blood to flow, on the banks of the Danube;—while this was the state of Europe, war was yet nowhere declared, *not even by Turkey.* And to show the wonderful delusion of men's minds, we may mention that so late as the 17th of August the Austrian Consul-General at Bucharest announced in a letter which was at once published, that he had received positive news of the establishment of peace.

Trade was not yet quite suspended, and corn was shipped from Odessa in very considerable quantities, just twelve days before the Austrian Consul's very Austrian announcement. But great storms began now to sweep the Black Sea, while the presence and the proceedings of the Russians in Greater Wallachia imposed new difficulties on the export of grain from that important cereal outlet and emporium. On the 25th, it was known that one thousand vessels would be required at the Sulineh Mouth to ship the arrears. It is, therefore, not surprising, if we take this as but a sample of the difficulties arising, that something very nearly approaching to a dearth was felt at the close of 1853. That year, which had begun, with so fair a promise, ended in gloom and alarm. A scarcity prevailed; a pestilence impended; after forty years of peace, improvement, and civilisation, a vast war, to be waged with new and more terrible implements of destruction, was at hand; and none could promise themselves that they should witness its termination.

Darker and darker, by swift gradations, became the colour of events. The cholera and the hosts of General Lüders were heard of together in Bessarabia, and together they entered Brailow. On the 1st of September the Sultan ordered an immediate additional levy of 80,000 men, which was answered on the 24th by a ukase of the Czar, calling out a new conscription, though he had, *only two months and a day before*, by a similar measure, torn so many thousands of his wretched serfs (the only wealth of the Muscovite Boyards) from their agricultural labours.

Four days after the Sultan's Hatti Sherif, Prince Gortschakoff, who was at Bucharest, about twenty-five miles from the great river which he had orders to pass, issued a proclamation, concluding with these extraordinary words:—"Russia is called to annihilate Paganism, and those who would oppose her in that sacred mission shall be annihilated with the Pagans! *Long life to the Czar! Long life to the Deity of the Russians!*" So the expressions have been, and, no doubt, with literal exactitude, translated. But it is quite evident that the virtual meaning, in Russ, of the words rendered by "long life to," is "*hurrah for*," and that the mention of the Supreme Being, by a brutal and illiterate soldier, unused to composition, was intended as merely symbolical of the particular religious cause for which he was come to do battle. But, even, with this palliation, a more barbarous manifesto could scarcely be cited; and the precedence given to the cheer for the Czar over the cheer for the Czar's Maker (unless a climax was intended by the accomplished author), indicates the very peculiar nature of Russian fanaticism. In truth, fanatics have always fought well; and these poor slaves fight badly. Therefore they are not real fanatics. We shall find, in addition to this, that they are badly led by their generals; and it is a very curious fact, which the history of the present war seems likely to corroborate, that Russia never yet produced a leader of troops who was of the *highest order*. Every other great military nation can, in its own annals, point to scores of such commanders—except, indeed, Prussia; and Prussia has not, perhaps, been long enough a Power of Europe to have yet produced another Frederick.

Two days after Prince Gortschakoff's proclamation, the sentiments of the Wallachians might be conjectured from the proceedings to which the Russian General was obliged to resort. Several Boyards were arrested *on the charge of corresponding with Omer Pacha.* And what if this were true? War was not declared; Russia herself was at pains to represent the invasion of the Principalities as no invasion at all; but, emphatically, a peaceful occupation, executed without the least breach of amity between the Czar and that Potentate, who, besides, was certainly the Sovereign of these Boyards. Yet they are cast into prison, for being but suspected of writing to a high officer in the service of their own Monarch, the Czar's good friend.

On the 10th, the French Ambassador to the Porte, became so uneasy that, on his own responsibility, he ordered three French frigates; and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, yielding to his persuasions, ordered, in like manner, three English frigates, to ascend the Sea of Marmora, and to moor at the entrance of the Bosphorus. This was but a slight and scrupulous demonstration. Far more decisive advances of the enemy were progressively occurring; and Giurgevo, on the north bank of the Danube, facing Rustchuk, was selected, instead of Fokschani, at the base of the Crapack hills, to be the scene of the chief Russ an camp. The mouths of the river were now filled with corn, which could not be exported. These accumulations, on the 17th of September, amounted to 40,000 kilogrammes of white wheat, 9000 of red, 16,700 of maize, and 25,000 of rye.

The last fruitless diplomatic effort before Turkey declared war—an effort on the one side to come to an understanding, and on the other to overreach, Europe—was the conference at Olmütz, where the Czar tried his personal influence over the young Emperor Francis Joseph. Nicholas arrived at Warsaw on the 20th of September, and thence reached Olmütz on the 23rd. Seven days later, he was again at Warsaw, disappointed and baffled, as it was commonly imagined, in all the objects of his late visit—a visit which had not been undertaken until Envoy after Envoy (each of higher reputation than his predecessor) had failde at Vienna. We know not, for our part, with what understanding the two Monarchs separated. The subsequent conduct of Austria is, perhaps, the best light by which we can guide our conjectures; and, whatever praise may be due to Francis Joseph, this reflection will occur to every body, that he might have earned a still higher praise, *for he might have prevented the European conflict altogether.*

As if to alarm England, the exaggerated statements of Russia's power, and of her means of war, were accompanied by the announcement of occasional victories, menacing India in their results. Thus, we now heard how General Perewski, Governor of Orenburg, had stormed Ahmetzi, *and had laid open the road to Khiva.*

SECOND PERIOD: HOSILITIES AFTER TURKEY, BUT BEFORE ENGLAND AND FRANCE, HAD DECLARED WAR

It was not till the beginning of October that the Sultan, who could wait no longer for the Allies, and, indeed, no longer restrain the eagerness of his own people, formally declared war against Russia, and decreed that 150,000 fresh troops should be raised and organised at once, for the defence of Islam. The Czar, when this heroic act of the "sick man" was announced to him, declared that, "from that moment forth, *he retracted all his concessions.*" What his concessions had recently been to Turkey, or what concessions he meant, it would have been perplexing to determine.

The declaration of war could not have been further delayed. Even before it was possible for the news to have reached the Danube, about 1800 Redifs suddenly passed the river, and made a foray on the Russian side. They met part of Lüders' division, fought their way successfully back to the water's edge, and recrossed in safety with their spoils.

Omer Pacha had been diligently employed in organising his wild troops since the early part of July; and, with the aid of some European officers (chiefly French), belonging to the Artillery, Engineers, and other military classes and denominations, he soon saw himself at the head of an army in which he could place confidence, and which proved itself equal to all the exigences of the war. The Turks are patient and hardy in the field; their courage—where they have not reason either to distrust or to despise their own commander—is proverbial, and has been proverbial for more than four hundred years. But since they first broke into Europe, many improvements in the material instruments of war have necessitated corresponding changes in the tactics of an army. Mahmoud, the late Sultan, perceived this; and he determined to revolutionise his military establishment, and to substitute the "Frank" weapons and the "Frank" discipline for the arms and system of his people. *After* he had destroyed the Janissaries, and *before* he could supply their place with his new troops, came the last Russian invasion. How absurd it would be to draw any conclusion respecting the comparative efficiency of Turkish and Russian soldiers, from the events of that war may be perceived at a glance. A regular Russian army encountering, not a regular Turkish army, but a rabble of armed Turks, *who had just abandoned their national mode of battle and had not acquired familiarity with even the rudiments o the new system*, cannot, by its exploits, give us any criterion whatever by which to judge whether such an army of Russians ought, or ought not, to defeat a proportionately numerous Turkish force, well disciplined, well equipped, and well commanded.

The problem was soon to be solved in a manner which astonished all Europe. Omer Pacha, having duly received notification that war was declared, granted yet three weeks to all neutral flags to pass to and fro on the Danube, and proclaimed that this licence would terminate on the 25th of the month then current, October. All Russian subjects resident in Turkey were placed under Austrian protection. The election of the monk Anthinos to the Patriarchate of Constantinople—although he had two competitors of the Russian party, who would have given 60,000 piasters for the post—shows the feeling which at this date, prevailed in the capital. There was no necessity for our fleets to remain where they unhappily did remain all that year. The Russians were diligently using the Black Sea as a highway for the movement of troops, the re-arrangement of strategic posts, and the transit of provisions, arms, and ammunition. For example, 5,000 Russian soldiers, whom the fleets might have intercepted, were landed in October at Redout Kaleh to succour the army of the Caucasus, and to attack Batoum; and many operations which have since entailed severe fighting and great bloodshed, in Asia as well as in Europe, were by our supineness and hesitation (for we could have paralysed in a moment all those movements) allowed to be quietly accomplished. On the 1st November M. de la Cour was recalled, and General (now Marshal) Baraguay d'Hilliers appointed Ambassador at Constantinople on the part of the French Emperor.

BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

It was the next day (November 2nd) that Omer Pacha began to cross the Danube. He had been ordered by the Turkish Government to break down all the bridges. That this alone would have been a very inadequate precaution, the finished soldier who was charged with the protection of Turkey, perfectly well knew. But it is very frequently possible to do more towards defending a river on the enemy's side of it than on your own—on the farther, in fact, than on the hither bank. A long line of river cannot, with equal forces, be so guarded as to hinder the enemy from somewhere crossing it in strength; but, firstly, such a position may be taken as to place him at a disadvantage when he does cross; and, secondly, the defender of the river may himself cross, and strike a heavy blow against the enemy in some unguarded and vulnerable point, and then return, to watch for another chance. Omer Pacha adopted both these plans. Establishing securely his communications with the sea through Varna, and rendering Schumla, at the distance of thirty miles inland, impregnable, he collected such a force of infantry and artillery around and within easy reach of that powerful basis that by always refusing, as military men say, the right wing of his position, and throwing the left forward, which it will be seen he did throughout, he was sure, *at the very least*, of fulfilling his trust, and of defending the remainder of Turkey effectually. For of two things, one—either the troops thus thrown diagonally forward and outward from his left hand would succeed in defeating the Russians, in which case all was well; or the more advanced wing would have to retire. In this case it was diagonally drawn back as it had been thrown forward, gaining more and more strength as th

Russians retained less and less, and as it approached the powerful basis of the position, viz., the right flank resting on Schumla, Varna, and the sea. Now either the Russians would, in that position, fight a general battle (and Omer Pacha could not be better pleased than by such a proceeding on their part), or they would retreat to secure their supplies. To turn Omer Pacha's position by their right, which would be the furthest removed from their magazines and supports, and then, while his army lay unharmed and complete in their rear, to venture by a large circuit, first towards the west, and subsequently southwards, would be to allow him to destroy them at his leisure—which would probably be before they had arrived, starving, at the foot of the Balkans

Having taken these defensive precautions and having collected a disposable body sufficient for his purpose, he determined to divert the Russians from passing the Danube, by passing it himself. His sudden presence would compel the enemy to much marching and countermarching, perhaps even to a great concentration of troops—operations not performed without serious fatigue, or without disturbing the combinations, and arresting the more general designs of the hostile commander. Besides all this, he might inflict some direct and severe loss on the enemy. But the great object was, by a bold movement, to animate and cheer his own troops, and to dispel the delusion of Russian superiority.

The arrogance of Prince Gortschakoff, favoured Omer Pacha's project, in two ways; first, to defeat him after he had assumed so high a tone, and after he had spoken of "annihilating the Pagans," would produce only the greater moral effect, if it could be done; and secondly, that very arrogance and over-security of the Prince and his Lieutenants, made it more easy to be done. Omer Pacha's first movements perplexed the Russians; and this effect, which was certainly obtained, may excuse a rather too bold extension and projection of that elastic left wing which we have described. The extremity of that wing stretched westward far beyond the junction of the Aluta, and hovered menacingly around Lesser Wallachia; and, if Prince Gortschakoff's commissariat had allowed him to collect the mass of his troops against the centre of so long a line (upwards of 200 miles), he might at once have split it into two, and forced the Danube. But, in war, time is of as much importance as space; and Omer Pacha was perfectly well informed of the state of the Russian preparations. Add to this that the enemy's position was itself so straggling as to make it less unsafe and less strategically incorrect to diffuse and scatter his own, in pursuance of any objects then in view. Accordingly, he proceeded to seize an island far up the Danube, between Widdin and Kalafat, where a strong body belonging to his left wing intrenched themselves firmly. Prince Gortschakoff could not conceive what was intended. He adjourned for the moment his own passage of the Danube, and even took measures to protect his right from being turned, and a disaster incurred in Lesser Wallachia. Taking some troops, he, on the 1st November, hurried to Slatina on the Aluta, and suspended or altered all the plans of his campaign. Omer Pacha, tranquil and firm, saw that amongst other things, the effects of a diversion were produced. Since the 19th of October he had busily but secretly collected 200 gun-boats at Rutschuk, and with these he flung two or three thousand men across, who intrenched themselves near Giurgevo. While the Russians were assembling to storm this position, which was certain to cost them a greater loss than they could inflict, the sword of Omer had but dazzled their eyes. Every push told indeed, but the first few passes were only the bewildering play of a good weapon in a firm and skilful hand, and were intended to secure the opening for a more fatal thrust driven home with greater vigour.

On the 2nd of November, and on the 3rd and 4th, he forced his passage fifteen miles lower down from Turtukai to Oltenitza, with 13,000 men. The Russians were numerically much stronger. But they had been, in part, perplexed respecting the designs, and even respecting the presence of the Turkish Generalissimo; in part, they were outmanœuvred during the actual operations, and in part they were beaten fairly on the field. The Turks forced the passage with artillery, held it manfully by the bayonet, and then secured it with spade and pickaxe. The conflict lasted, omitting the intervals which interrupted it, for three-and-twenty hours; and will ever be memorable under the name of the Battle of Oltenitza. It was at the very time during which it was contested that Nicholas was exclaiming in his distant capital, "*non confiteor in æternum.*"

The combat, and the manner of it, deserve a special description. At Turtukai, or just below it, the Danube is about 1200 yards across; but there is an island between the two shores, which island is 600 yards distant from the south, and 200 yards distant from the north bank. Now, as the Russian margin of the river descends almost to the water's edge, whereas the Turkish shore rises to the immense height of 600 feet, it is quite evident that the Russians, had they even occupied that island, could not have kept it for half an hour against the Turkish artillery from the opposite eminence. But they attempted not to occupy it; and Omer Pacha, taking it with perfect security and sensible advantage, planted thereon a strong battery; for the island, though commanded by the south shore, commands the north, and commands it irresistibly. All these operations of Omer were managed with the calmness and precision of an able game of chess, and the step we have just described was the first important move. As it was of decisive value to put in use this battery on the island, so it was equally desirable that it should not play *over* the disembarking Turks—an aim which, if it can be avoided, is too nice and critical for a chance-medley and hand-to-hand encounter, such as was certain to ensue. For this reason, the landing point was chosen not directly in front of the island, but lower down, and to the right, so that the battery mentioned should effectually protect the Turkish left, by enfilading its assailants. To protect the Turkish right the largest guns which Omer possessed were placed by him in battery on the south shore still lower down. They had to clear a range of 1200 yards. The Turks thus protected, and at first only 3000 strong, crossed one river, but landed from the waters of two. A little stream, called the Argish, flowing from the north, seems to refuse the Danube just as it is about to fall into that great river, and, taking a short parallel sweep to the east, then turns again to the south for a few yards, and effects its confluence. Here the Turks landed, and spreading somewhat to the left, had, of course, on that flank and in their rear the bending stream of the Argish. In front of their left and of their centre, the ground was full of copsewood—in front of their right it was open. They had intrenched themselves by ten o'clock in the morning of November 2nd.

At eleven o'clock a cloud of Cossack skirmishers attacked them, and were followed by four columns of infantry and twenty cannon. Large masses of cavalry immediately afterwards appeared against the right of the Turks, the only part of the field where horse could manœuvre. We need say no more; the nature of the position speaks for itself. The Russians could on that day collect but 8000 men, and these were with ease repulsed; for, though the occupants of the intrenchments were but 3000, that number was sufficient, with the advantage of their field works; and there was the protection of the river batteries besides. Next day the Russians were in greater number, but the Turks had also been reinforced incessantly, and, moreover the intrenchments were stronger. Omer Pacha gained a second victory, precisely like the first. On the 4th of November, [illegible] made. The Russians were [illegible] into this ventrenchments, and forward outpost all the men he could spare, amounting to 15,000.

A very protracted and desperate engagement ensued. There was, what even Frenchmen and Russian men would call, real fighting. The Turkish left was impregnable as far as it was both very unyielding, and had in front of it covered ground and brushwood, where the enemy lay, the ground was [illegible]. But on the Turkish right, which was assailed over an open and level space, a fearful slaughter ensued. The Russian infantry tried to storm this side. When first advancing, they were mowed down in whole companies by the Turkish artillery from the south bank; on their nearer approach, the fire of the Turkish musketry, and even pistol shots, discharged from behind a cover which hid the [illegible] effective retaliation, continued to shake their army and thin their ranks. But "they would not be refused." They reached (in some disorder, it is true, and much weakened, but still they reached) the foot of the earth-works. At this time the Osmanlis had hardly lost a man since morning. A sudden shout arose [illegible] down, they leaped over their own intrenchments, and charged the [illegible] decimated, and already half-broken assailants with the bayonet, routing them completely. The movement could not [illegible] account of the Russian cavalry, which prohibited all pursuit. In many respects, it was a very peculiar contest; and we can account for the smallness of the number slain, on the side of the Turks. It is stated to have been under twenty. The Russians lost a thousand men. Omer Pacha, all this time, showed the temperament of a Turk, instead of that of a German, which he is. He is an Austrian of the name of *Lattas*, a soldier of fortune, who has become a great General, and has secured to himself, already, a considerable place in history. During the engagement, he remained on his own side of the river. He had taken every measure in his power. He had done what he could do to ensure victory; and he now watched the varying phases of the action while smoking his pipe. He was quietly seated on the high ground with a celebrated stranger, who was present through motives of professional curiosity—General Prim, the Spaniard. They gazed on the scene through telescopes, seated, with their feet comfortably stretched towards a large wood fire. They saw the test-fight of an army hitherto untried, and they saw its victory.

Our endeavour has been so to describe the operations of this memorable day that a civilian might understand them. We wish our readers also to appreciate with discrimination the abilities of Omer Pacha. His military genius is solid, rather than dazzling.

After this event, the Turkish position seemed to be, for some time, that of assailants, much more than of men acting on the defensive. They occupied both sides of the Danube, in the most important places. We have seen how they stood at Turtukai and Oltenitza. These Turks were but part of the same division which held Rustchuk and Giurgevo, and were led by Omer in person. Sistova, Nicopolis, and Rahova were also in their hands. They had, under the command of Ismail Pacha, crossed the river at Widdin, and not only had seized Kalafat, but had entered Kalarasch with 4000 men. They had placed two thousand men on an island, as though they would hold both the banks, and likewise what lay between.

Nine days elapsed before the Russians ventured again to attack the Turkish redoubt between Oltenitza and the river. They were waiting for reinforcements. The season was now growing late; but as rapidly as its rigours would allow, large reinforcements were poured from Bessarabia into the Principalities These were not the reinforcements to which we allude, and which the Russians at Oltenitza were awaiting; they expected strategic succours rather, which they could command by the recall of their scattered divisions, and the reparation of Prince Gortschakoff's mistakes. On the 11th, they again attacked the stubborn intrenchments. General Engelhardt had arrived with the reserves. They were repulsed with loss. They then endeavoured to mask the position; and, by getting possession of the island for even an hour, to force this out-garrison, on their own bank, to lay down its arms. All these attempts were unsuccessful; and, on the 14th of November, they were even forced to look more to defence and less to attack; for, on that day, the Turks had the spirit and strength to make an outburst; and, having fallen upon Oltenitza itself, and ravaged its suburbs, retired without loss. On the 26th Omer Pacha established a bridge between the south shore and the island of Mokan or Mokanson, higher up the Danube, not far from Giurgevo; and, about the same time, he withdrew the troops which were in position on the farther bank in front of Turtukai, and under Oltenitza; and though retaining also the island of Ramadan, he was obliged to concentrate his soldiers rather more, in the face of the ever-increasing numbers of the enemy.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

This was the true situation of affairs when an absurd rumour, which arrived on the 17th of November, threw London and all England into commotion, after having terrified Vienna and excited the Continent. It was reported that, by a series of most brilliant victories—the details of which were at present wanting, but likely to come by the next mail—the Turks had driven the Russians with great carnage *beyond* Bucharest, which was on fire "in three places." The circumstantial appearance of this statement reflects credit on the judgment of its inventors—who had doubtless their motives for paltering so shamefully with the public anxiety. Similar fabrications, such as that the Turks had advanced towards Krajova, offering a battle which General Fishback declined, sustained the wonder of distant cities, while the Turks were very prudently drawing more together, and evacuating Oltenitza, Giurgevo, and Kalarasch. In reality, Omer Pacha was reducing the length of his line; but he took care both to conceal the movement, and to strike whatever blows fortune permitted. He still held Kalafat, while, at a distance of nearly three hundred miles from that position by the convex road which he was obliged to use (though at a much shorter distance through Wallachia), he gave the Russians a severe check at Matchin, in the north of the Dobrudscha, facing Brailow. The enemy began to respect a man to whom they ascribed the endowment of ubiquity. Ubiquity, however, is not true generalship; and the quasi-ubiquity of rendering it impossible to the Russians to guess where they should meet him next,—this, with what might result from rapidity of movement, was the only ubiquity to which Omer Pacha aspired.

The Russians imagined that they had built a house, where they indeed had but pitched a tent; and, as if they were permanently fixed in the Principalities, General Budberg was now nominated by the Czar President of the Civil Administration of Moldavia. The appointment was worth one year's purchase.

A little incident occurred on the 17th, in which we think we recognise Russian agency; we allude to the reconciliation, at Frohsdorf, between "Henry the Fifth" on the one part, and (in the name of the whole Orleans family), the Duc de Nemours, on the other. The reconciliation took place seven years too late. We doubt if it could ever have prevented the reign of Napoleon III.; but certainly it has not shaken his throne.

For a fortnight nothing of importance happened; though it is worth while to mention that the same Russian war-sap, *Vladimir*, whose daring and skilful sally afterwards from Sebastopol (when we suppose that port to be securely blockaded by the Anglo-French squadrons) excited the admiration of Europe; that same ship *Vladimir* on the 23rd of November, 1853, spread terror along the Bulgarian coast, where she captured and carried away a Turkish pepper vessel and an Egyptian war steamer of ten guns.

MASSACRE AT SINOPE.

We need not pause long upon the infructuous, if not apocryphal exploits, in Asia, of Selim Pacha, who was reported about the same date to have stormed Kars, and to have won a battle at Gumri, or Alexandropol, on the 13th. Five days later, Ali Pacha was beaten at Akhalzick by General Andronikoff. A more decisive event now arrests our attention. The terrible 30th of November arrived. Six Russian ships of the line, with several smaller vessels of war, suddenly filled the aperture of the harbour of Sinope. There were in port thirteen Turkish sail, unprepared for action, and not expecting it But had they even received warning, their whole fleet was no match for the six Russian first-rates, without counting the powerful frigates and other war craft by which they were supported. We must here observe that, when the Sultan had declared that he was at war, he, in one sense, merely announced a fact; but, with a feeling not usually shown on such occasions, he added that his was purely and essentially a defensive struggle; that he wished but to deliver his territories from the armed stranger and the invader, and that he would nowhere either violate the Russian frontiers, or seek to retaliate the aggression which he had suffered.

Admiral Nachimoff commanded the Russian fleet at Sinope, and Osman Pacha the Turkish naval detachment. This last was, in a short time, burnt and destroyed. Seven frigates, one steam frigate, two schooners, and three transports were, all except two, reduced to a shapeless heap of floating timbers, blackened with gunpowder, stained with blood, and covered with mutilated human limbs, and the corpses of 5000 brave and unfortunate Turks who, taken at fatal disadvantage, had fought to the last with unshaken heroism. In a few minutes after the action began, the outer vessels of the Turkish detachment were blown "into one long port hole." The feeble battery of Sinope, overhead, brought no succour. When its untimely guns were at length fired, some of their shot fell among the friends whom they were destined to protect. Admiral Nachimoff's squadron sustained comparatively little injury, though some of the vessels showed how strenuous had been the unavailing resistance. A few Turks swam to land, and, clambering over the heights, escaped. Osman Pacha, before he could set fire to his own flag-ship, was taken prisoner, desperately wounded. The chief prizes which the Russians thought it still possible to remove, foundered while towed behind them in the Black Sea. Osman Pacha, whom they carried half dead to Sebastopol, expired there within six weeks from his arrival. The news of this event electrified all Europe. When it was known at St. Petersburg, the Czar distributed naval decorations, ordered a solemn "Te Deum" in the churches, and published an exulting manifesto.

WAR IN ASIA IN 1853 AND 1854.

We have alluded to the unsatisfactory vicissitudes of the war in Asia. The Turkish forces destined to operate in Anatolia, Abasia, and Armenia were in a state of demoralization, which a consummate General, armed with unlimited authority, could not have at once repaired. General Guyon, our countrymen, who had assumed the Ottoman name and style of Kouschid Bey, is an instructive soldier and an able man; but he was, during all this time and for long afterwards, in a subordinate position. He was compelled to witness disasters which he knew how, but which he was not permitted, to avert. The river Arpatchy forms the frontier between the Russian conquests and the Turkish possessions in Asia. In this neighbourhood the doubtful struggle reeled to and fro, with much slaughter but small results, from July to December. At the battle of Akhalzick, on the 18th of November, and, indeed, at the previous combat near Kars, one important military observation was made, and has been preserved. The Russians owed those victories in part to the weight of the metal in their field artillery. It is usual to constitute such batteries of 12-pounder guns. The Russian field batteries, however, consisted of 16-pounder guns; and yet they were moved, mounted, and managed with all the requisite ease and rapidity. We could not interrupt the sequence of the serious events which marked a more vigorous and decisive campaign in Europe, to recount the contemporary struggles in Asia. This necessitates both a retrospect and an anticipation; but they shall be brief. In August, Mustapha Zarif Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Batoum, advanced from Kars, and attacked General Prince Bebutoff without success. That officer, who appears to be a man of no mean ability, assumed the offensive himself on the next day, which was the 5th of August, and defeated him, at Kurukdar, near Gumri. General Bebutoff had worsted Selim, at Bayazid, in July. Bayazid stands between the sources of the Euphrates and those of the Araxes, communicating directly with Trebisond. General Bebutoff, therefore, by this last exploit, opened the high road from Persia to Anatolia, by the south of Mount Ararat. At this time, such were the difficulties interposed by Schamyl in the Caucasus, that almost all the provisions and supplies of the Russians at Tiflis, and in advance of it, were conveyed to them by the precarious communications of the Caspian Sea; and, had a competent officer commanded the Turks in Kars, it is hard to say to what extremities the enemy might have been reduced. But, nothing could exceed Selim Pacha's unfitness for his situation. This Selim (for there are two in the war of Asia) displayed from the first not even the courage of a common soldier. But let us describe the chief combat in this Asiatic war. While Bebutoff lay in front of the main body of the Turks, some of Andronikoff's division, greatly to the Turkish right, had defeated the outposts, and were truly reported to be stealing round by the rear of that flank towards Erzeroum. General Guyon, being asked his opinion, at a Council of War summoned in haste and terror, advised an instantaneous advance, on the 4th of August, of the whole army upon Bebutoff, and then a rapid return against the column behind, near Erzeroum. By this means the Pacha could use all his force in succession against each of his divided enemies; but, by hesitation, he would soon allow them to press him, as it were, in a vice. Unfortunately, the 4th and 5th of August were esteemed unlucky days in the Turkish calendar, and the movement was delayed till the 6th. Between the Turks—who had been forced back from their former positions—and Kars, lay the enemy. Behind him rose the white towers of Gumri; and, beyond these, and on each side of them, shone the snow-crowned hills of Georgia. Thirty-five thousand Turks advanced at midnight, by the glimmer of torches, to surprise the Russian position; but treachery had preceded them, and they found that they were expected. It was a disgraceful day. Zarif Pacha lost heart and head at the first shot, and galloped about the field pale with terror himself, and terrifying his followers. Kesul Pacha fled at once, on the right flank. Vely Pacha, through jealousy of Guyon, neglected to take that brave and collected

ENCAMPMENT OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—FROM A DAGUERRÉOTYPE BY J. ROBERTSON.

soldier's advice, which would have retrieved the day. The superior officers deserted their men. Half an hour after the troops were engaged, none of the Bunbashis or Murallais (the colonels and the majors) were to be seen. The mountain battery which had seized the heights, commanding the Russian right, never fired a gun—never acted at all. Major Tevey, an American, who was there, expostulated in vain. Of the forty infantry battalions, the 5th Anatolian and the 4th Desardet regiments alone resisted cavalry. One man, and one only, may be said to have behaved with real distinction—this was Tahir Pacha, in command of the Turkish Artillery, which was admirably worked from first to last. Such was the fight beyond the hills of Hadji Velecy, where 35,000 Turks were ignobly defeated by 18,000 Russians, whom they had thought to take by surprise. No reliance can be, or ought to be, placed on the conduct in the field of men who are pusillanimously, as well as unskilfully officered and led.

General Bebutoff had blown up the forts of Bayazid, as he wanted to use the garrisons in the field: such a measure would have saved Napoleon in 1813, and Charles I. in the Great Rebellion.

We may here mention that, at the first outbreak of hostilities, the Russians had evacuated their forts in another scene of this widely-scattered conflict—we mean along the eastern shore of the Black Sea, among the Tcherkessians of Circassia. These forts protected their most direct communications through the Caucasus with the Georgian provinces.

On the 20th of August, however, General Bebutoff's combinations were disconcerted by the hero Schamyl—but for whom, indeed, Russia would, long since, have securely appropriated all the Turkish provinces on the south of the Black Sea. That indomitable man, with 20,000 Lesghian Circassians, broke into Georgia, and carried away hostages from Tiflis itself. This sort of excursion seems to be with him a regular annual operation. When most forgotten he is surest to be near. We return to Europe.

WINTER CAMPAIGN ON THE DANUBE.

On the 20th of December, the Turks who had recently struck a sharp blow at Matchin in the Northern Dobrudscha, at the extreme right of their line, were equally active and successful on its extreme left. They advanced from Kalarasch and stormed, though they meant not to keep it, the post of Karakal on the Aluta. We have explained the motives of this merely ostensible and misleading ubiquity on the part of Omer Pacha. The Turks retired from Karakal, and even from Kalarasch, but fortified themselves with unwearied assiduity in Widdin in Rahova, and in Nicopolis, on their own side of the Danube. With respect to Matchin, Omer Pacha had still less desire to retain it. He never intended to occupy the Dobrudscha during the sickly months which were impending. On the contrary, he wished the Russians to lose themselves in that fatal position, and they did. Where he could strike he struck; and, if the irritation of defeat, combined with the real facility of the occupation, should induce the enemy

ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—FROM A DAGUERRÉOTYPE BY J. ROBERTSON.

HORSE BAZAAR, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

to advance, it was what he wished. He fixed his own head-quarters at Rustchuk, and awaited events.

The severity of the weather, from the 22nd of December, rendered operations for some days impossible. It was the armistice of nature. About this time, Constantinople was racked with ministerial changes and political struggles. The Capudan Pacha was superseded by Halil Pacha, and some popular outbreak had seemed not improbable. The French Ambassador offered the Sultan the protection of the French fleet, but Abdul Medjid replied magnaminously that "he would rather abdicate than accept foreign assistance *against his own people*." On Christmas-day, the Allied squadrons were still in Beicos Bay; and, though more decisive counsels were known to have animated (since the catastrophe of Sinope), the counsels of the Maritime Powers, the state of the Black Sea delayed till the 4th of January the entrance of the fleets. The Union Jack and the Eagle were still reflected in the waters of the Bosphorus from the masts of a mighty but inactive armada.

The Russians had sustained many checks in the field. The spell of their arms was departing. But they announced how inadequate their preparations had been, how every day their position was strengthened, and in what irresistible force they would soon establish themselves throughout the scene of action. Two hundred thousand soldiers were to be poured into the Principalities, and were in fact fast arriving at their destination, in spite of the horrors of long winter marches through a thousand obstacles.

Osten Sacken's corps was marked and proclaimed with formidable regularity in all the stages of its approach. A sublime diary diversified the journals of Europe, describing the nearer and nearer progress of those invincible legions through ice and snow and storm, and amidst difficulties hardly to be conceived. For weeks the attention o the world tracked in suspense the awful advance. The troops, meantime, which were already in Wallachia, spread themselves (with very poor strategy, in our humble opinion, not to speak of the impolicy of the demonstration) along the *Austrian* frontier, from Orsova nearly to Kronstadt, in Transylvania. Any one who but glances at a map will see the uselessness, the waste of men, the insanity of this disposition. Not such the conduct of Omer Pacha. Ever warily withdrawing, in reality, his right wing, he abandoned northern Dobrudscha, and fixed upon Trajan's Wall as the limits of his first stand in that direction. This memorable barrier against the cognate barbarians of ancient times, extends, eastwards, from a little below Czernavoda, on the Danube, to Kustendjeh, on the coast. Just about that point, the Danube, which has been flowing from east to west, tak a

BRITISH INFANTRY IN BARRACKS, AT GALLIPOLI.

a bend at right angles to the north, and encloses the Dobrudscha between its waters and the sea. At Galatz, some eighty miles further, it resumes, at another right angle, its former eastward course, and thus furnishes the western and northern boundaries of that vast morass called the Dobrudscha, of which the Euxine and Trajan's Wall, respectively, form the eastern and southern limitation. Behind Trajan's Wall Omer Pacha stationed a force sufficient to impose quarantine upon the advancing and pestilence-bearing invaders. It was a front of twenty miles to defend, or less; for it was not passable or practicable for more than two-thirds of its extent; and this was under thirty miles. It was General Liiders who was to conduct the invasion on this side.

The Russians, having raised intrenchments at Bucharest, began a serious triple advance. One corps, 22,000 strong, was to attack Kalafat; a second was to occupy Karakal; and the third was to move down the Aluta towards Turna. With these operations (and the withdrawal of the Russian fleet into Sebastopol) ended the year 1853. And in the opening days of the next year (though on the "Old Christmas-day" of '53, according to the Russian style, which still reckons by the Julian Calendar), one of the most brilliant feats of arms in modern Turkish history astonished the world, and proved what vigour still was left in *the sick man*.

BATTLE OF CITATE.

Of the three Russian corps, whose orders to execute a simultaneous advance we have mentioned, the westernmost was that which was ready to enter first into action. "The Pagans," stationed at Kalafat, were those whom it was the special business of this column "to annihilate." It was commanded by General Fishback, under whom acted Generals Engelhardt and Beliegarde; while Prince Vassilitchkoff led the cavalry. Their whole corps consisted of but 22,000 men, of whom 7000 moved more slowly to act as a reserve, loitering near Karaul, on the left of the line of march. The operations, in our humble opinion, continue still to evince the incapacity of the Russian Generals. There was a neighbouring column, only a few miles to the left, as strong as their own. Had both been rapidly united, and flung together either upon Kalarasch, and so across to Rahova, or hurled in combination against Kalafat, resistance would have been clearly impossible. But they moved in parallel lines, each with a different, each its own distinct, destination. But, doubtless, the operation which we have hinted, and which would have been very easy to French troops, and even to our own, required great celerity of movement. Otherwise, the dispersed Osmanlis would themselves have had time to make a corresponding concentration. Now in celerity of movement, the Russians are not only inferior to the French (whose forces in this excel all other modern nations, and indeed excel all the *regular* armies that ever existed), but inferior even to the Turks, and strikingly inferior to them. For commissariat reasons (and several others), it is extremely inconvenient and unadvisable to concentrate a very large body of men except *just before fighting*; and the time allowed by this last expression ought not to be longer for an army of fifty, or even seventy thousand men (previously distributed at proper strategetic points, or, in other words, well led), than twenty-four hours. All great generals have recognised this principle, and have tried so to arrange that they could, in the presence of the enemy, reduce it to practice. But what the French habitually do in twenty-four hours, the Russians, during this war, have frequently taken six and even fourteen days to accomplish. Let us attend General Fishback in his present proceedings. Not being joined by the column on his left, nor by any of the idle garrisons to the rear of his right, and having disposed of seven thousand of his own men as a reserve, he found, when he arrived at Citate, that he had with him only fifteen thousand. Now, the Turks at Kalafat, whom he was going to attack, were intrenched; and no soldiers defend intrenchments better. Moreover, their force was numerically equal to his own; and, finally, they were in immediate communication with Widdin, across the Danube, and probably from Widdin would be largely supported. He began to doubt whether he was strong enough for his undertaking; the only wonder is that he had not entertained this doubt a week earlier. Accordingly, this intending assailant suddenly halted at Citate, and began to throw up intrenchments, not between the village and the Turks, but behind the village. In this deliberate manner he was occupied during the 4th and 5th of January, new style, and the assault upon Kalafat was postponed to the 13th, the Russian New-year's Day. Fishback would open the Julian year brilliantly; large reinforcements were demanded; the inactive columns on his right were summoned to join him from Radowa, Orsova, and the Transylvanian frontier; and then a grand combined onslaught would drive the Turks into the Danube, or at the worst compel them to cross it, and seek refuge in Widdin. These proceedings clearly prove the justice of our criticism on the original plan,—which they stultify. A strategy which is always correcting itself, must be bad; nor is even, in general, the correction good; for a wise measure, in war, is a wise measure only at the precise moment for it. Next day it is often as foolish as the blunder which it is meant to repair. The Russian Generals are always busy each week with the measures which belong to the preceding week, for it is only a week afterwards that they discover what ought to have been done a week before; and then, with equal folly, they do it, though it has become in its turn as unsuitable as their former measures. They are aware of an opening when they see the enemy cover it; and though it is no longer an opening (for the ward of the fencer is up), they thrust. On the other hand, they are themselves exposed; they know it not, but they suddenly feel the point, and then they parry in that guard to avert a lunge which is not coming—it has come already, and pierced home. Can these men be called Generals?

The Pachas, Achmet and Ismail, who commanded at Kalafat, were informed of all General Fishback's movements, and well knew that the intended attack of the 13th of January would be very serious. Resolute leaders of resolute troops, they yet looked forward with anxiety to an encounter with forty-five thousand Russians, exactly three times the number of their own force. They determined not to await the leisure of the Russians, or the ultimate danger of such an assault, but to sally forth at once, and to fight General Fishback at Citate, on more equal terms. At daybreak therefore, on the 6th of January (Christmas-day in Russia), they marched from Kalafat. They had fifteen field guns, ten thousand regular infantry, whom Ismail and Achmet Pachas themselves led in person; four thousand cavalry, commanded by Mustapha Bey; and a thousand Bashi-bozouks, under the colonel of the gallant and adventurous Skender-Beg, of historic name. The road to Citate led through Roman, Galuntza, Funtina, and Moglovitz. To prevent any surprise of Kalafat in their absence, Ismail had ordered over 3000 of the garrison of Widdin, as a temporary guard. He took the further precaution of leaving about an equal number of troops at Moglovitz, on the road, in order to maintain his communications, and at need, protect his retreat, if he was beaten. By their help he would, at the worst, rally his force at Moglovitz. It was nine o'clock the assailants entered Citate, in the streets of which were posted 3000 Russians and four guns. By a cross street, the Turks brought some of their own pieces to play upon the defenders, and then Achmet charged them in front with his infantry. After the first onset, the Turks disdained the restraints of rank and file—restraints not suited to street-fighting. The battle resembled a meeting of innumerable pairs of duellists; and for this species of close and personal action the Turks had the advantage in arms, in bodily vigour, and in courage. The Russian soldier possessed now no weapon but his bayonet, and was cumbrously accoutred. The agile Turk had the bayonet also, and if, in the crush, or the turns of the dense and wild struggle, a blade and its shorter thrust, or its cut, were more desirable, he instantly had the ready and national weapon in his hands. From house to house—storming every place out of the window of which a shot had been fired—from crossing to crossing—indoors and out of doors—the assailants pressed back the Russians; and, in three hours, had driven them into their intrenchments. Against these the Turks forthwith brought up their field-pieces, which, we believe, were as many as fifteen; and here they suffered their principal loss that day. The cannonade was briskly sustained on both sides, and several bold assaults upon the works were repulsed. In the midst of this conflict, the Russian reinforcements from Karaul appeared. Had they arrived while the Turks were entering the village, they would, perhaps, have finished the action almost as soon as it had been begun. But now the position taken by those who were beleaguering the Russian trenches, and a part of whom faced about to meet the new enemy, must be reached through some suburban orchards and gardens; and as the reserves ventured upon these, they were used as a natural intrenchment by the Turks—with this difference, that the defenders were prompt to sally from them. It was a curious position; the Turks were, at the same moment, assailants in front, and on their defence in the rear; and, while their original attack was repulsed, they were victorious over the attack against themselves. The hedges, the walls, every tree, every bush, served them as so many fortresses. Meantime Ismail Pacha, when he had driven the Russians out of the streets of Citate, had recollected the force he had left at Moglovitz, and bethought him with what object. His circumstances were now altered. He no longer contended for safety; he contended for victory; and he wanted to make victory as complete as possible; he therefore sent for these reserves. They arrived, just as the Russian column from Karaul had been entirely repulsed, with the loss of 250 men, and were dispersing in a disorderly flight, pursued by a sufficient body of horse to prevent them from rallying. The Turkish ranks were now re-formed; and, with new vigour, and augmented numbers, they returned to the assault of the intrenchment, out of which the Russians had never been able successfully to sally. This last effort was triumphant. The Turks burst through the defences, and routed the disheartened troops behind them. About 2400 Russians were slain in the village, among the gardens, and in the field works. A proportionate number were wounded, and, amongst these, two Generals, who are stated to have been Aurep and Tuinont. We believe that the Turks took not a dozen prisoners—so ferocious was the engagement. They, on their side, had 200 men killed, and 700 wounded. They captured four guns, and all the ammunition and stores in the intrenchments; besides, of course, obtaining the arms of the slain. The village of Citate remained in their hands; and on the next day, and the next again, they held it by force against the vehement efforts of the enemy to retake it. They ranged about the neighbourhood as masters for a few days longer, and, by several brilliant raids and forays, drove the Russians all the way back to Krajova. This division of the invading army now established its head-quarters at Slatina—a more distant and more modest situation than they had recently intended to select; and Europe thenceforward heard no more of the great deed appointed for the 13th of January, viz., the storming of Kalafat. All the Russian combinations were, in fact, arrested and dislocated by this prompt, this brilliant, rush of the Turks upon Citate—a dictate of genius. They saved their post, in the only way in which it could have been saved—by assailing that of the enemy. Such was the remarkable combat of Citate—an action which proves that the Turks know how to attack and to storm intrenchments, as well as how to defend them. We have been the more minute in our account of this event, because some people, at this time, called it *"a waste of bravery."* No deep insight into the mysteries of strategy is needed to perceive that this exploit, on the contrary, displayed the greatest prudence, that it economised the Turkish means and chances, dispersed and disordered the plans of the invader, and tended powerfully to render his final discomfiture more practicable and more certain. After a short time, still guided by the same steady and circumspect moderation, the Turks retired to their intrenchments at Kalafat, where they had by this time mounted 250 heavy guns. There, and at Widdin, immediately behind it, on the other side of the Danube, they had increased their force to 25,000 men.

SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS; AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

On the day before the battle of Citate (the 5th), Omer Pacha had again alarmed the Russians at Giurgevo, where there was a sharp skirmish, in which the Turks had rather the advantage. They then recrossed the river. Omer was teaching them to forget 1829—to know their own prowess, and to place a due confidence in him, and in themselves.

Still, it is not to be denied that the Russians were very far indeed from having any reason to dread being expelled from the Principalities by Omer Pacha. He skillfully led forces who gallantly served him. But that is all. His means were inadequate to recover Wallachia; and barely able, if ably used, to protect the Empire. He could not really assume the offensive; and he scarcely succeeded, by the exercise of very great ability, in pretending to assume it. The Russians were incessantly reinforced. Their siege-trains had begun to arrive, and they had parked a hundred and twenty large guns at Galatz, opposite the Bessarabian frontier, and a hundred at Giurgevo.

In the Crimea, the Czar, prescient of coming dangers, had ordered the erection of coast batteries, which were now rising in every favourable spot upon the cliffs. At such a time, and after such occurrences, the order reached our fleet *to salute* the Russian ships. There was a better use, than that, for our guns. At Constantinople, news arrived that Kars was taken, and that, on the other hand, all Abasia had pronounced for Schamyl, and that a great attack upon Sueffketil had been repulsed. The Allied squadrons patrolled the Euxine; there was no danger of another Sinope; and Turkish reinforcements, therefore, were dispatched by sea to Armenia. In the following March, the Sultan, it was announced, would join the army of Bulgaria; and great and truly Asiatic preparations resounded in Adrianople to entertain him when he should pass. A palace was newly equipped in that ancient city, where eight hundred domestics and five hundred horses, belonging to Abdul-Medjid, had already arrived. Less depressing intelligence was brought from Asia; the Turks were again the assailants, and were operating at Akhaltzik, and against Gumri.

On the 19th of January, Lieutenant-General Schilders, who, in 1829, had taken Silistria, and who was at the head of the engineering department in the Russian army, left Warsaw, in pursuance of a command of the Emperor Nicholas, and, on the 26th, reached Krajova, to assume the supreme direction of the siege operations of the ensuing campaign. Omer Pacha had then been ill for three weeks, in fact, since the date of the last combat at Giurgevo and he was reported to be dying. About the 14th of the month the news reached the Sultan and on the 20th, or the 21st, two of his own household physicians were in attendance upon the able warrior who had retrieved the fortunes and restored the fame of the Osmanlis. This was at Schumla whither he had retired. In ten days more he was again well, and he resumed his duties. General (now Marshal) Baraguay D'Hilliers, the French Ambassador, a good diplomatist, but a better soldier—the last surviving pupil of Napoleon, made—about this time, that tour of inspection for which he was well qualified; and we will note, in passing, that, at the same date, the Russo-Greek conspiracy broke out Europe was alarmed more by what could not then be known than by what was ascertained; and when Arta was seized, some people supposed that the Ottoman Empire, filled with explosive materials, was now at its end, and that it would be at once burnt out in a huge civil conflagration. The limits of the insurrection, however, were soon as well known as its nature and its origin.

General Schilders made his first report before the end of January—it was not the loose and cursory conjecture of a hostile witness, but the official return of an experienced Russian General to his Sovereign, respecting the losses of a Russian army. We cannot read it without a shudder. He states that, in January, 1853, *thirty-five thousand Russian soldiers* had already perished in the Principalities. This is not only a Russian statement, we repeat, but the statement of one of the ablest and most distinguished Generals in the service of the Czar. And yet, at that date, there had been only two months, or, at most, ten weeks of actual fighting; nor was it, in truth, chiefly by the sword that this stupendous loss had been inflicted. Fatigue, hunger, want, cold, the marsh fever, and the cholera, had swept away five-sixths of these wretched victims to the military ambition of one bad man.

For about a month, dating from the battle of Citate, both armies on the Danube were occupied chiefly in preparations for fighting; and it is fortunate that the illness of Omer Pacha—which lasted three weeks—occurred after such exploits as secured his troops for a while from the chance of any serious molestation. But, further, he had made already his principal arrangements; and his part now was to wait. During this lull in the war, Count Orloff was endeavouring, at Vienna and Berlin, to detach the two great German Courts from England and France, and to induce them to espouse the cause of the Emperor Nicholas. What were exactly the offers which Count Orloff was instructed to make, or by the proposal of what iniquitous equivalents he hoped to succeed, we are not able to say. One day, doubtless, the details of that secret negotiation, like those of many in former times, will be made public. Of the minor German Courts, and of the degree to which they were swayed by the feelings of marriage, kindred, or by the spell of his political influence, the Czar was sure. But on Denmark and Sweden he was very anxious to make an immediate impression. These two States, backed by his own maritime power—with their coast batteries, island-fortresses, and fleets—skilled in the marine topography of the shallow, winding, and entangled waters which form the entrance to the Baltic,—those Powers, thus defended and armed with all the peculiar vessels that suit the scene, might have offered, in the ensuing spring, a formidable barrier to a hostile expedition. The Czar, however, made no progress in the favour or the fears of the two Scandinavian Monarchies—the janitors of his northern dominions; and, in his rage, he at length sent to King Oscar what we may call "a last word, which amounted to this, *"Look, then, well to your own interests."* We think he has looked to them well, and would have looked to them even better, if, instead of refusing to act with Russia, he had resolved to act against her.

The reader perceives how vast were the necessary dimensions of a war with Russia. Our brave countrymen would have to fight, at the moment, in scenes which were thousands of miles asunder, yet everywhere against the same enemy. Comrades, well known to each other were to help in a common work, while one part of them were in the frozen north, and the other amid the pestilential heats of Bulgaria, and off the rose-fields and vineyards of the Crimean coast, with all the continent between. Nor was the large battle-space which Europe afforded, sufficient for such a conflict. It was to rage in Asia, and to threaten even a part of North America, Russian America, with its presence. Its range embraces—we do not say many very different countries merely—but even many distinct and dissimilar climates—those vaster territories and divisions of nature herself.

It was on the 8th of February that, at length, Baron Brunnow, the Ambassador of the Emperor Nicholas at the Court of St. James, took his reluctant and memorable departure from London. M. Kisselef, at the same moment, said the same significant farewell at Paris, to our powerful and faithful Ally, Napoleon the Third. Thus England and France, confederates for the first time in a great military struggle, were left face to face with the most important war which had occurred for many centuries, and, beyond comparison, the most awful (in the means of destruction) ever known since the foundation of the world. Count Orloff's mission having failed to preserve peace, war became the only road to its restoration; and in the hope that that war might be short, all good men wished it should be vigorous. Still the Allies were unwilling to make the rupture irrevocable. They framed a statement of the terms on which they could yet treat with Russia, and, having obtained the assent of Austria to the principles of their proposal, sent it to St. Petersburg. They then redoubled their preparations for the conflict. The Baltic fleet was fitted out, and Sir Charles Napier selected for its command. The French contributed their contingent to this fleet; but, while in the Black Sea, they maintained a magnificent naval force and even a greater number of first-class ships than we ourselves, their proportion of the Baltic fleet was considerably smaller. Therefore, Admiral Parseval Deschênes here gave precedence to Admiral Napier, just as Lord Raglan, in the united army of the East, yielded the highest post to the Maréchal de St. Arnaud, who brought a larger force into the field. It was agreed that the expedition of the Western Powers to Turkey should, in the first instance, consist of about seventy-five thousand men, of whom the French should furnish about fifty or forty-five thousand, and the English rather more than half that number. But the Emperor Napoleon openly announced that, in case of necessity, he could spare, and would send, a hundred thousand troops to that particular scene of conflict; that he would maintain, in addition, a great army in camp and ready for the march, on the northern frontier of France; and that this host he would, if compelled, lead in person to a part of Europe where no operations were originally contemplated, and where, he hoped, there would be no occasion finally to act—a part of Europe where he should resort to renew the memorable lessons of 1806 and 1807. Nor was this all: besides the splendid army which he would at once dispatch to Turkey; besides the mighty fleet which would act in the East conjointly with ours, besides the camp at Toulon, in the south of France, and the military centres to be formed at Brest and Lorient in the north; besides the vast, effective, and independent army, which would be soon collected in the Pas de Calais; besides the second, and necessarily smaller, fleet of twenty-five ships of war, which were to support and share our own Baltic expedition;—he determined further to send—what would be very much needed in the latter seas, but what

England could not sufficiently spoon supply—or, indeed, well spare at all—a strong body of land troops to operate in connection with the naval force. All these engagements he fulfilled—and so fulfilled that, in every instance, his deeds outstripped his words. Such facts convey a splendid, indeed, but a just idea of the resources and the vitality of France, and show (when we consider the commercial troubles and civil dissensions which lately racked and enfeebled that noble country) how much may be accomplished, and in how very short a time, by the wisdom, the public spirit, the undaunted and unrelaxing energy, the high trust highly fulfilled, of a great man at the head of a great nation. We must remember, moreover, that all these efforts prodigious as they were, by no means laid upon the powerful and gallant people, now joined with us in a hearty brotherhood of arms, a load too heavy for their strength; but were accompanied by a public prosperity long unknown, and never known to the same degree—a prosperity not interrupted by these measures, and still, in truth, daily and hourly increasing. Yet all this is but little; nor could we adequately describe the magnificent place which the empire of our confederate occupies in the destinies of the Continent, without taking into the picture many particulars foreign from our present task. The feats of power mentioned, which would seem, in their magnitude, to have resulted from the efforts of many nations, not of one, have in no respect interfered with the general service of France. They have not altered the posture of her domestic authority; they have not diverted the action of her foreign influence; they have not even disturbed her outlying garrisons of occupation or protection. One French force effectually guards from violence the nascent arts and rising commerce of Algeria, along hundreds of leagues of an important coast; another, in the capital of Italy, reminds the wavering Councils of Vienna that Russia is not the only Power which has access to the dominions of the House of Hapsburg, or at whose call, and under whose banners, oppressed nations might shake off the sway of that House, and make an end of its empire.

Early in February, on the other hand, our own military arrangements were far advanced. The Militia had, in great part, been actually levied, and were fast acquiring that discipline which alone they wanted, to render them a perfectly sufficient defence of the country in the absence of our soldiers. On the 22nd of the month, the first British detachment, destined for the East, the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, left London by railway, for Southampton, and there embarked amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude, who had flocked from neighbouring, and even from distant counties, to bid good speed to their defenders. After this date regiment followed regiment in quick succession. The cavalry went last; and the horses were so long delayed, that loud complaints arose on the part of the public, who, in their impatience, could not understand the great difficulties attending the enterprise. A part of the provisions, and especially one shipment of provender, were in a state which proved that some base contractors could seek a fraudulent profit at the cost of a great, a momentous enterprise, upon which were bent the just solicitude, and yet the highest hopes, of millions; and that men lived who could be content to swindle a few pounds, though the unhallowed gain must diminish the efficiency of a national expedition, and perhaps waste the lives, or tend ingloriously to spill the blood, which our soldiers had devoted to the interest, the service, and the honour of our common country. All this time the French were also in full activity. Great forces of cavalry and infantry and field-guns were directed towards the south; and, passing through Lyons and Grenoble, reached the sea-ports of the Mediterranean. There, a sufficient fleet was fast assembling for their transport; and they were rapidly embarked at Marseilles and Toulon. The heavier artillery required for siege operations was not so soon prepared. Even with us this was destined to be the last munition furnished; but, late as we were in sending that material, it is, nevertheless, the only particular in which we outstripped the celerity of our emulous Allies.

DESULTORY CONFLICT ON THE DANUBE.

Such were the occurrences in the West while the long-suffering world awaited the answer of Nicholas to the last offers of the Western Powers, sent through the hands of Austria. It was wisely agreed to prepare for war, though it was modestly determined to defer declaring it until the superb Autocrat should, by his next message, in whatever sense, deliver the nations from further uncertainty. The news that the Russian Envoys had quitted London and Paris reached Constantinople in about twelve days (that is, on the 20th of February, 1854), and excited the wildest joy. The delight of the Osmanlis overcame their habitual gravity. The ancient capital of the East broke into a frenzy of exultation. Intelligence of the great event was dispatched to the army of the Danube; but, before the messengers arrived, that army already knew it from the wild Syrian recruits and the Bashi-bozouks of Asia, who tried the mettle of their Arabian coursers in a race against the Government couriers, which should be the first to report the awful and final rupture between the Giaours of the East and the Giaours of the West. Hostilities had been actively resumed. After their late repulses and humiliations at Matchin, at Giurgevo, and at Citate, the Russians, as though retreat were their next business, began to fortify Fokshani, a place far to the rear, seated at the foot of the Carpathians, and about half-way between Bucharest, the chief town of Wallachia, and Jassy, the distant capital of Moldavia. In Fokshani they laid up large military stores; and then, finding that there was no advance of the Turks, and that their own reinforcements were constantly, if slowly, arriving, they resumed the offensive.

About the 18th of February they collected a considerable strength against Giurgevo, and attacked it, with much loss indeed, but, in this sense, with success, that the Turks, after two or three days' resistance, evacuated the place in perfect order, and took boat to Rustchuk. This was on the 19th of February. The enemy immediately seized the town. Guns were then directed against Rustchuk. Day and night the Russians sought, by force and by guile, to cross at that point. The resistance was desperate. Nevertheless, by the increasing weight of the pressure, Omer Pacha felt that the enemy in some place must attain the right bank of the Danube. The melancholy certainty justified his original plan and dispositions. He took an extraordinary resolution, however, which was in some respects a change (unless it was a corollary) of that plan. He determined not to recall his outlying and far-extended left wing; but, in case of any intermediate advance and irruption of the enemy, to leave it to act like an independent army, and to give it a roving commission—predatory, adventurous, dangerous—on the right flank of the whole Russian occupation. It should have its base upon Servia, and, in case of mishap, its retreat upon Bosnia. Semendria on the north, Ustiza on the south, Zvornick straight behind, in the west, should be to its rear, what Schumla was to have been. Schumla, he hoped, would take care of itself, and he of Schumla. Perhaps the noble combat of Citate inclined his doubtful thoughts to this decision. The consequences of that victory were long felt; and on the 24th of February the Russians were still on their defence, and rather timidly commanded, in front of Kalafat—a town which according to their own plans, ought to have been stormed on the 13th of the previous month.

March opened with a change. The Russians had completed their dilatory preparations; and they now had, for attack, all the means which they were likely to have. Still, on the very eve of their grand and irresistible advance into Bulgaria, Wallachia was the scene of another warning blow. The Turkish column at Rahova crossed the Danube on the 4th of March, and drove back the Russian outposts of Kalarasch with perfect success, and no small slaughter. Then, while the whole force of the enemy was assembling to punish this inroad, the Turks returned in safety to Rahova. On the 5th of March martial law was proclaimed through all the Russias and in Poland; and orders came to the Russian Generals in the Principalities to press the war more vigorously. On the 11th of the same month there was a violent struggle around Kalafat; but the Turks remained masters of the place. It was their last stronghold on the northern bank of the Danube. But they continued to keep the south bank, as well as some islands in the stream. That island, especially, opposite Turtukai (the Turkish batteries on which helped to gain the Battle of Oltenitza), will be remembered by the reader. Prince Gortschakoff attacked it on the 15th March, and would have gained it very dearly at the cost of 2000 men; for that island, as we have shown, was as much commanded from the south shore as it commanded the north. But Prince Gortschakoff lost 2000 men in this attack, and, at the same time, failed to take the island. It would have been a victory of very uncertain value; but it was a bloody defeat instead. About this time, between the 12th and 16th, two frigates, one English and one French, were dispatched from Beicos Bay, to open by force the Sulinsh Mouth (which is the middle mouth) of the Danube. It may seem to posterity wonderful that Beicos should still have been the station from which to summon even *any* of the Allied vessels. But many untoward circumstances—some natural, and others, perhaps, conventional and deceptive—the delays of diplomacy, and the dreadful storms which had so long swept the Black Sea—combined to render it as advisable in appearance, as it was fortunate in results, that the fleets should return frequently to their old moorings.

MEASURES TAKEN BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

On the 12th of March, 1854, the Emperor Nicholas vouchsafed to the terms proposed by the Western Powers this memorable reply, "*that those terms required not five minutes' consideration.*" He, in fact, rejected them with contempt; and announced to his own Ministers and great officers that, before he submitted to such conditions, he would sacrifice his last soldier, and spend his last rouble. While this haughty decision—the general purport of which the electric wires sent flashing at once through all Europe—was borne to London and Paris by the overland couriers, the French and English troops began, though very gradually, to muster in force at Gallipoli. It was a considerable time before they had assembled on the little peninsula to the west of the Dardanelles about 14,000 French and about 7,000 English troops. The French had a shorter voyage to make; but then they had more soldiers, more materials of war, and more provisions, to transport. They arrived the first; and they disembarked and encamped with greater ease, promptitude, and order, than our soldiers. They had, moreover, come so much better furnished, that, in several instances, after their own debarkation, they helped, and greatly expedited, with the boats of their men-of-war, the landing of a much smaller body of English troops. Once on shore, the same almost imp-like agility of our gallant friends—their tact, readiness, self-possessed assurance, and good-humoured audacity, gave them still the advantage. The services which we could scarcely induce the Turks to render, after days, and sometimes weeks, of discussion, the French very cleverly, and very properly, extorted on the spot. They were, moreover, accompanied by the whole of their tools; while at least a portion of ours was sent by a different conveyance from that of its owners. The French camp speedily resembled a colonial settlement; while Gallipoli and all the neighbourhood were Gallicised as if by magic, both in name and in deed. "Office of the French Quarter-master-General," "Office of the French Commissary-General," "French Hospital," "Youssouf-street," "Street of the Posts and Mails," "French Light Infantry-street," "Head-quarters-street," "General Engineer Office-street," "Army Police-office Quarter"—such, or similar and equivalent designations, couched in the French language, and inscribed on conspicuous sign-boards, routed away and replaced the old Mahometan styles and indications, and introduced European method, and a luminous, simple, and convenient clue into the intricate obscurity of the place. French names were established everywhere; and, what is more instructive, *French prices*. A market tariff for every article of necessity was immediately fixed, and it was rigidly enforced. It was impossible not to be struck, at every step, by the characteristic proceedings of our vivid-minded and active allies; by their adaptability to circumstances—their resolute and instantaneous effort to master these—their great faculty of acting together without confusion,—and their really wonderful idea of military self-administration. The rapid measures we have enumerated are merely a part of those which both amused and instructed our own troops, down to the very privates. For instance, the landing had hardly been forty-eight hours effected when, not only all that we have detailed was accomplished, but a perfect system of French police was in as full action among themselves (and occasionally among the Turks) as if they had been in Marseilles or Algiers; and, at the same time, it was stated that our regimental surgeons had to borrow what they at first happened to want from the medicine-chests of these alert confederates; though we are bound to add that, if this necessity existed, it lasted but for a very few days.

That so close an association, and so intimate an intercourse between the armies of the two great Powers of the West were certain to lead to much enlightenment on *both* sides, anybody can see. There are many points in which we excel those gallant troops; and they have studied us with attention, and doubtless not without profit. On our parts, perchance, there was also something to learn. But, independently of this reciprocal advantage, and far above it in value, is the amity which has thus been established. This expedition has been a greater destroyer of prejudices than centuries of passive friendliness in less contiguous intercourse could possibly have been. The two nations have literally shaken hands and embraced; and their love is on both sides the warmer for former conflicts, in which they witnessed each in his antagonist personal qualities of heroic valour and boundless generosity, which have excited a reciprocal and eternal admiration—a reciprocal and indestructible esteem. It was their warriors who represented the two countries in the quarrels of other days; and it is their warriors who now represent them in their enthusiastic and profound reconciliation. The chiefs and officers of the English expedition had, in Paris, met the chiefs and officers of the French expedition, and had been received with transports of joy, and the most prodigal hospitality; the common soldiers, and the common sailors also, wherever their ships approached each other on their way to a mutual war against the enemy of both, testified their feelings, and exchanged a cordial greeting, in rapturous cheers and shouts, which awoke to their martial noise the echoes of many a strange and classic shore. And, at last, when, on the strand of Gallipoli, they met to conquer or to die, side by side—to share their hardships, their battles, and their glory together—the French and English troops—sailors and soldiers alike—almost threw themselves into each other's arms. Indeed, their reciprocal good-will was often testified in a ludicrous manner; nor was it always strictly observant of the proper bounds of discipline. The poor fellows, not content with contriving, out of the little they possessed, to exchange presents, would sometimes, when these failed, exchange, in moments which were only too convivial, their very dresses; and, one morning at parade, a French Colonel of Zouaves was exceedingly perplexed to see among his men a soldier, whose corps he knew not; but who resembled, he thought, by his cap and feather, a Highlander of the British army. At precisely the same moment, the Colonel of the Highland regiment was astonished to behold on one of his gallant men the yellow leggings and some of the other accoutrements of the Zouaves. The respective commanding officers soon found that the apparent Highlander spoke French, and the apparent Frenchman English. In their fraternal computations the night before, each soldier, vexed that he could not speak a word that was understood by his comrade, had resorted to this extraordinary method of demonstrating their sentiments.

This incident in itself, doubtless, is trivial; but, historically, nothing ought to be considered trivial which both illustrates and proves far more authentically than could whole pages of dissertation—and, of course, with much livelier effect—some vast revolution of national sentiment, or the passions prevailing at a great crisis, and not slightly influencing great events. At home, the popularity of the war and the public enthusiasm in its favour, were sometimes illustrated by incidents quite as amusing as those which marked the brotherly cordiality subsisting between the French and English soldiers at Gallipoli. The remembrance of our readers will bear us out in this observation; but we will put one little occurrence of the kind on record. A gallant private, under orders for the war, spent his last night in a farewell feast with some dear friends, who induced him to drink more than was advisable. He parted from them so late that he had to march fast if he would re-enter his barracks in time, and he thought he could give himself fresh strength and add wings to his speed, if, near London, bridge, he took a pint of porter on the way. Entering a public-house he demanded this refreshment, placing the price on the counter. The publican saw that he had already drunk too much, and refused to serve him; whereupon the soldier seized a pint belonging to some one else, and, holding the owner away at arm's length, drank it, saying that this was "Russian treatment," and that he would have his money's worth by force, if not by favour. A scuffle ensued, the gallant soldier slept that night in a police-cell; next morning he was brought before a magistrate, and fined five shillings. He declared he had not such a sum in the whole world. He was told he must go to prison till it was forthcoming. But he simply rejoined, looking round the court, that he was under immediate orders for the East—a fact confirmed by his sergeant, who, besides, praised the man's general character. Immediately, a good-humoured contest arose among the spectators, who should be the first to pay the fine. The soldier, with many thanks to his deliverers, "whom he did not know," said they might rely upon his doing his humble duty; and he hoped that, with the help of his comrades, he should "thrash the Russians." Our readers will pardon these short anecdotes, for the sake of what they serve to commemorate so graphically.

In France, the same feelings everywhere prevailed; and the unanimity of the people strengthened and expedited the measures of the Government. The recruits for the new "conscription" came, of their own accord, to be enrolled; and the public sentiments were even more strikingly evinced, in connection with perhaps the most wonderful and original of the many wonderful and original measures of State by which Napoleon III. has signalised his reign. We allude to the French Loan, issued to the community at large, on the 10th of March, 1854. He addressed himself not to speculators, bankers, and capitalists, but to his people themselves. He was convinced he could thus obtain a larger sum, raise it in a shorter time, and receive it on better terms for the State; but, above all, he saw an opportunity of forwarding, by this bold appeal, one of his most cherished designs. He would give to France what England long possessed, a new class directly interested in the general stability: he would have thousands of *public fund-holders* all over the country; and when he had thus led his people to yield hostages to order, he would have made one step more towards the accomplishment of his great mission, "the mission (we quote his own words) of closing for ever the era of revolutions in his native land."

In a single week 310,000,000 francs were subscribed to this novel loan, and in an extraordinarily short time, it was all at the disposal of the French Government.

It was in the same week, on the 11th March, that our Baltic Fleet sailed from Spithead, in the presence of the Queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the *Fairy*, offering the most heart-stirring spectacle, which the present generation had ever beheld. The *Royal George* moved the first, followed rapidly by the *St. Jean d'Acre* and *Tribune*, under single-reefed topsails. Then in quick succession, obeying the signal "to weigh" of the Admiral—who stood, glass in hand, on the quarter-deck of the *Duke of Wellington*—came the *Impérieuse*, *Blenheim*, *Amphion*, *Princess Royal*, *Edinburgh*, *Ajax*, *Arrogant*, and *Hogue*. The paddle-ships, *Leopard*, *Valorous*, and *Dragon*, were the next; and these completed the first division of England's Baltic Fleet. The Admiral himself led it, or rather followed it, in that stupendous floating fortress of 131 guns of the largest calibre, the *Duke of Wellington*, which throws a ton of metal at every broadside, to a distance unparalleled by any batteries on land or sea. Another great division was preparing to follow this noble fleet of sixteen war-steamers, of which eight were line-of-battle—two being three-deckers, and three carrying Admirals' flags: Admiral Chads, in the *Edinburgh*, and Admiral Plumridge in the *Leopard*, acting under Sir Charles Napier. Of these sixteen war-steamers, all but four were built on the screw principle. The only fault to be found with the fleet, is that it was *too* fine, and that the vessels were too large and massy, and of a draught too deep for the seas in which they were to act. About the time of these operations of the allies in widely separated scenes, the sympathies manifested towards Russia by a large part of the population in the kingdom of Greece, began to excite uneasiness and indignation. Indeed, it was found necessary, not very long afterwards to drop, while on their way to a worthier scene of action, a portion of the French contingents; and some six thousand of these troops landed accordingly near Athens, in order to bring a petty but troublesome kingdom to its senses. They landed the greater part of that number at the Piræus on the 16th of May. We mention this to save or abridge future digression from the more important events which will occupy the reader's notice. It was on the 27th of March that the formal rupture between Turkey and Greece occurred. The Greek Envoy, General Metaxas, receiving on that day, his passports at Constantinople. The Sultan had sent whatever troops he could spare to the frontier of Thessaly, under Achmet Pacha, to oppose the inroads of the Greeks who were endeavouring to organise a general insurrection of their co-religionists all over the Turkish Empire;

THE TRANSPORT FLEET EMBARKING THE TROOPS, AT VARNA.

SEBASTOPOL.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

the *foreign* Greeks thus abetting against the Divan its Greek *subjects*, to the profit of Russia; and no doubt, suborned by Russian gold, and urged on by Russian instigations. On the 1st of April, the Turkish troops, near Janina, in Albania, obtained a small advantage over these marauding enemies, who, according to the laws of war and of nations, were little better than freebooters. A step taken by our Ambassador, about the time when the intelligence of this victory reached Constantinople, combined with that intelligence to elate the spirits of the Divan. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe issued a circular to all our Consuls on the 6th of April, denouncing the Greek insurrection, and calling on them to disown its abettors, wherever they were found. The immense expenses to which Turkey was subjected by all these emergencies had induced the Sultan to adopt a very violent, and we believe, in Moslem countries, an unprecedented expedient, which equalled in audacity, though not in bloodiness, his predecessor Mahmoud's massacre of the Janissaries. The Sheikhul Islam, or High Pontiff of the Mussulmans, was deposed, and all the revenues of the mosques were appropriated to the State. It was—to compare Christians with Pagans—not merely like a suppression of monasteries and a seizure of all their effects, but it was a confiscation of ecclesiastical property in general throughout the Empire. This also effected, be it observed, an immense amount of lay property, assigned, for the sake of stability, in turbulent but fanatical lands, to the ecclesiastical protection of titular owners, sacred in the eyes of State and people. It was not, therefore, a time for the Porte to make needless domestic enemies. But, transported by the rapture of his high struggle, and encouraged by Lord Stratford's recent circular, the Sultan struck on both sides, and with both hands. He decreed that all Greeks, within a brief delay named, should quit Constantinople, under liability of the seizure and escheat to the Crown of their possessions, with the penalty of personal arrest added. But here the veteran soldier, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, Ambassador of France, interposed. He besought the Grand Signor to make a distinction. There were disaffected Greeks, and there were faithful Greeks. The tie between the disaffected Greeks and Russia was exclusively a religious tie; it never had been *national*, and it never could, in any one respect, be so regarded. Now, the religious tie was impossible between the Latinist or Roman Catholic Greeks and Russia, the religion of which was known to be disavowed and detested by such Greeks. Their loyalty to the Sultan was, besides, both proverbial of old, and manifest now. If these were expelled from their homes and occupations, and in so undiscriminating, unmerited, and arbitrary a manner confounded—innocent with the guilty, patriotic with the traitors—and thus driven suddenly from Constantinople, he must reluctantly take his own departure also from that city. No more was required; and the Sultan observed the distinction which had been thus laid before his attention.

We have seen that, as our soldiers went to the East, so our fleet went to the Baltic, before either this country or France had yet formally declared war. The marvellous stand made by Omer Pacha upon the Danube was not, and could not be, foreseen. This will account for the choice at first of Gallipoli as a great landing-point. It was the shortest way to interpose at Adrianople between the capital and the Russians, should these force Mount Hæmus, and burst into Roumelia. Powerful works were even constructed from the Gulf of Saro to the Sea of Marmora, to render, in case of necessity, the Isthmus of Gallipoli a safe retreat behind a new Torres Vedras of the East; and this was the first serious occupation which the English and French soldiers undertook in companionship. But affairs changed in their aspect; and many of the regiments were sent up to Scutari; and some even beyond this, to Buyukdéré, on the European shore, above Constantinople. After it was known that war had been actually declared by France and England, the troops were gradually collected in still more advanced positions—at Bourgas, and then at Varna. When the insolent remark upon the last offers made to Russia (rather than answer to them) was known in Paris and London, all the forbearance of the Western Powers was fairly exhausted; and, on the 28th of March, war was officially proclaimed. Russia followed up the rejection of our conditions by some untenable proposals of her own, based on the same wild claims with which she had started originally. These last proposals were pronounced, on the 7th of the ensuing month, quite inadmissible by England and France.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

We think it must be evident to all readers, from the complicated and wide-spread transactions of arms and negotiation which we have now related, that Russia was, from the very outset, bent upon war—bent upon some desperate effort to achieve a new and predominant position in the comity of nations. She had been, in truth, for a considerable time husbanding her resources and preparing her means for some unusual exertion. In 1853 she had freed herself from the annual interest of certain old loans, by paying up the principal. She then withdrew the sums placed in the public Stock of France and England; issued Treasury Bills to meet the current expenses; and prohibited the export of the precious metals from her own territory. Still, her financial situation in a general war, such as that which she has so wantonly provoked, can never be sound. The ordinary revenue of Russia would perhaps be £32,000,000; but, allowing for the inevitable abatement caused by war in the proceeds of the Customs and Excise, it can scarcely amount to £24,000,000 at present; while the expenditure is enormously and concurrently increased. No doubt the sums obtained just after the Hungarian war, under the plea of finishing the Moscow Railway, were not yet exhausted when this vast conflict commenced. But the stress of it is evident, from the financial expedients to which the Czar presently resorted. He appropriated at once five millions sterling of the bullion which forms the basis of the paper money; and, at the same time, he issued four millions sterling of Treasury Bills. He also invited loans and *accepted gifts* (praising the patriotism of the latter) from various public funds, from the Clergy, and from the Charitable Trusts of the empire; and when "the Dutch Loan" failed, he levied a forced loan, amounting to eight millions sterling, from his own subjects indiscriminately, and called it a voluntary contribution. By these means he realised, in a year and a half, nearly thirty millions sterling. But all the resources on which he drew feel the pressure of the war, which renders much of the agricultural produce unsaleable, while it impoverishes the Boyard or landowning class by the inordinate and unpaid drain of the most valuable part of their live stock, the poor serfs—swept off in conscriptions. Before the war, the metallic reserve of the Russian Government was worth twenty-one millions sterling; but the notes in circulation amounted to £50,000,000; and while the bullion has since incessantly diminished, the issues of paper have incessantly augmented. If we add to these grave facts three others—1st, that there is an immense Land and Banking Company guaranteed by the State, which company (it is called "the Lombards") holds five millions of the serfs in pawn; 2ndly, that the deposits of money lent by all classes to Government, *and renmable on demand*, were, on the 1st of January, 1853, according to the official return of the Russian Minister of Finance, not under £128,960,000; and 3dly, that the funded debt of Russia amounts to £60,000,000 more, we shall be able to form some idea of the solidity of Russia's financial condition under the weight of a vast struggle like the present. The financial data which we have used in this sketch will be found in M. Léon Faucher's lately-published calculations of the monetary resources on which the Russian State can depend.

Very different was the financial situation of the two Maritime Powers. England required neither a loan nor any very crushing addition to the weight of her taxes; and the loan of the French Emperor was not only a brilliantly successful fiscal expedient, but a vast political measure which is likely to form an epoch in the social history of France. Nor was the French Government forced to resort to oppressive taxation to meet the interest which the new stock, thus created, was to bear. Many old imposts, on the contrary, from which the country has been lately relieved by the Imperial Government, in its tentative, cautious, and gradual approaches towards the economical principle of Free-trade, will probably never be revived. In England, the continuance and duplication of the Income-tax, and certain new dues on foreign bills of exchange drawn abroad (dues to be levied in a superior method; which was suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are informed, by a Mr. Pace, of the City) constitute the chief fiscal peculiarities of our great war budget.

ACTIVE ENTRANCE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE INTO THE WAR.

With this brief but necessary glance at the general condition of the respective belligerents, we may continue our record of the actual events. And here we are obliged to say that, having landed the English and French expeditionary forces in Turkey, and, as it were, set them down within reach of the enemy, we shall find little to justify any minute journal of their proceedings for the next few months. The war proceeded; and, indeed, one very remarkable part of the struggle—a truly memorable transaction—soon engaged the attention of all Europe; but we miss, in the story of it, the action or presence of the Allied forces. They were near, and took no part. In short, though ghdispatched in spring, they were not destined to engage the foe till autumn. During that long delay, sufferings formed a greater part of their history than actions, and these sufferings were of the saddest kind in the soldiers' estimation—the visitation of a dreadful pestilence, not the hardships or catastrophes of a glorious campaign. With the exception of one vigorous blow struck by the fleet, our remarks apply to the general attitude of both services. On the other side of Europe, however, something was to be achieved (though even there not much at first), and the reader will perceive that many of the adventures of the Baltic expeditionary force were contemporaneous with the occurrences which we now proceed to mention in their order.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

Trustworthy information having come that between Sebastopol and the various Russian stations, from Anapa to Odessa, there was a constant and active passage to and fro of troops and stores, the Allied fleets issued forth and patrolled the whole Euxine, forcing the Russian ships to take refuge in Sebastopol; after which, Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin, with their squadrons, approached Odessa on the 22nd of March. There, the squadrons shortening sail about three miles out to sea, sent a small vessel with a flag of truce, to summon General Osten-Sacken to deliver up to them all the ships, &c., in the harbour, failing which, chastisement should forthwith be inflicted for the massacre of Sinope.

Before anything was attempted against Odessa, some shots from the batteries had been aimed at an English flag of truce (borne by the *Fury*); and it was indispensable to teach our barbarous enemies, by a severe lesson, to respect the laws of nations. Next day, the 23rd, twelve war steamers of both nations were detached from the fleet, and sent within range of shot; the order being to spare the town, if possible, but to destroy the batteries, the magazines, and the vessels in the harbour. The order was scrupulously obeyed in the first particular, and executed with brilliant effect in the second. The detachment of steamers approached, accompanied by rocket-boats; these ventured further in, being a smaller mark for the land artillery, which dared not besides waste its fire *short* of the covering frigates and steamers. The boats having taken their station, the attacking detachment began a most singular and beautiful movement in file, tracking one the other's wake with exquisite precision, along an ever-repeated circle; and as each vessel touched those points of her orbit which were nearest to the Russian batteries, she delivered her broadside, passing onwards, and made way for her successors in the revolving chain, until her own turn should come again. To borrow a most graphic and striking expression used by an eye-witness, the ever-returning evolution of these graceful minsters of a memorable act of vengeance seemed, in the distance, to be performing a sort of wild waltz together, as they laid low the fortifications of the proud Russian seaport. In the midst of the action, one of the French steamers, struck by a red-hot shot through the hull, caught fire, and returned for a brief space to the fleet, to have assistance in extinguishing the flames. This was very soon effected; and the wounded falcon hastened to take again her destructive place in what may be said to have resembled also the wheeling flight of some beautiful birds of prey swooping at intervals, each in its turn, upon the quarry.

The defence from the shore was at first very spirited, and the Russians are described as having stood well to their guns; but in range these were inferior to the artillery of the ships; and, by sensible degrees, the fire of the garrison became slower. At length two great powder magazines of the Russians blew up in quick succession, while most of the batteries were dismounted, the forts knocked to pieces, and the ruins strewn with the bodies of the artillerymen. When the defences were shattered into a shapeless ruin, and the resistance of the Russians had evidently ceased in despair, and when thirteen of the enemy's ships, laden with munitions of war had been captured, the Allied detachment drew slowly off, and rejoined the fleets. Their comrades who had, from the yards of the distant men-of-war, witnessed the action, descended now and welcomed them, with shouts that might have been heard on shore. What the Russian loss was in slain and wounded we have not, of course, the means of ascertaining with exactitude. The officers engaged have estimated the number of the enemy killed at about eight hundred or a thousand soldiers. The Allies had ten sailors wounded and five killed. Such was the bombardment of Odessa on the 23rd of March.

Shortly afterwards the loss of the *Tiger* (16 guns) occurred. She grounded at the Campagna Costazzi, near Odessa, in such a position that she could not use her batteries against the field artillery on shore. After a short fight she surrendered, and her crew (250) were all made prisoners, and carried to Odessa, where they were well treated. The Captain's (Giffard's) wounds proved mortal; and he told the officers and sailors around with his last breath, that to his death they owed their own lives; for he was going to fire the powder magazine when he was struck down. The Russians blew up the *Tiger*.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE BY LUDERS AND GORTSCHAKOFF.

It was about this epoch that Prince Dolgorouki, sent to Teheran to involve Persia in the Czar's quarrel, struck the Sedr Azim, or Prime Minister of the Shah, with a cane to punish his reluctance. The most imperative instructions had now come from St. Petersburg to the Russian Generals in the Principalities, to effect some great exploit *at whatever cost*. The frightful significance of this order delivered Prince Gortschakoff and his coadjutors from certain natural scruples and hesitations. Long since, the Czar must have perused the report of General Schilders, announcing, so early as the month of January, a loss of thirty-five thousand Russian soldiers, although active hostilities had then lasted only about ten weeks. There could be no illusion in the Imperial mind, and yet this order is sent to the Generals, enforced by the awful addition, "*at whatever cost*." To hear was to obey.

We have seen how, on the 15th of March, Prince Gortschakoff had been frustrated in a bloody attempt to seize the island between Oltenitza and Turtukai, losing 2000 men, and yet failing to storm the place. Lüders had five days before this crossed the Danube at Galatz. He was in force, having 24½ battalions, 8 squadrons, 6 sotnias, and 64 guns. Gortschakoff, learning the fact of the passage so far down the river to the rear of his own left, determined to abandon for the present his disheartening operations against Turtukai and Rustchuk, and to fly to the support of Lüders; thus imparting, he hoped, a decisive character to the advance of that enterprising General. By a retrograde circuit, he passed even beyond the rear of Lüders' left flank, and threw himself across the river a little above Tultscha, with 14 battalions, 16 squadrons, 6 sotnias, and 44 guns. He brought with him more cavalry than Lüders, though a smaller general force; and their united columns amounted to nearly 50,000 men. The reader is aware that Omer Pacha had decided not to dispute possession of the Upper Dobrudscha; and it is, therefore, nearly incomprehensible, though stated in all the contemporary accounts of these operations, that Prince Gortschakoff should have there taken eleven guns and 150 prisoners. His capture of the guns is more unintelligible than his capture of the prisoners, who might have been the unarmed or half-armed ordinary inhabitants—for the guns must have belonged to Tultscha, which the Turks still held as an outpost, and which was the only place they retained in all that region. This event took place about the 23rd of March, the day of the bombardment of Odessa, and five days before the Emperor Napoleon, who, on the 2nd had, in person, opened at Paris the Legislative Session of 1854—joined Queen Victoria, in a common declaration, purporting that the rupture between them and Russia, and that their alliance with Turkey for the purpose of active and direct operations of war, were now *accepted facts*. Redschid Pacha, General Baraguay D'Hilliers, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, soon afterwards signed the tripartite treaty to this effect, at Constantinople; and, still later, it was solemnly ratified at Paris.

On the same 23rd of March, as we have seen, the Danube was forced by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army of occupation; the fortifications of Odessa were laid in ashes, and the Governments of England and France agreed that they would at last publish in all form their acceptance of the Russian challenge. These are among the amusements, and this is but the mysticism of history; we will therefore add, at present, only one more such coincidence, or as the French term it, "*rapprochement*." It is not, indeed, in private life alone that these strange juxtapositions of events may be observed which have suggested throughout all countries a number of well-known wonder-breathing proverbs. The very day on which the long-prepared Greek conspiracy exploded, was the day when, at the other extremity of Europe, by an equally striking and curious *obvium fit*, the declaration of war, in pursuance of the tripartite understanding just mentioned, was issued by the Maritime Powers. Dates are the chords and the discords in the great music of human annals.

The perilous success of the Russian divisions, who had now burst into the Northern Dobrudscha, was soon counterbalanced by a misfortune, the news of which reached the ill-starred commanders in the midst of their exultation. Fokshani, where they had piled up the richest part of their laboriously-accumulated munitions of war and general stores, was burnt. The loss to a struggling military treasury must have been extremely serious; though we cannot specify its amount.

The divisions which had crossed the Danube continued their advance, taking Babadagh on the sea, and Hirsova on the river. All the Upper Dobrudscha, except Tultscha, was now occupied by the invaders; and by April the 3rd their Cossacks patrolled as far as Kustendjeh, which the Turks kept, and which was their grasp upon the sea, at the east of Trajan's Wall. On the north shore of the Danube, the Turks retained nothing except Kalafat, two hundred miles to the west.

Before we pursue the Russian enterprises of April, and their results, in the Danubian war, it may be interesting to our readers to cast a glance over the general circumstances of that period. The first object which strikes us is another of those curious historical coincidences already remarked. On the 7th of that month the alliance defensive and offensive between Austria and Prussia was concluded, the overtures (made too late) of Russia were rejected by the indignation of the Maritime Powers; and our Baltic fleet had left Kioge Bay, and was patrolling every creek and inlet, not still frozen, of the Scandinavian seas. The two Princes of the Blood Royal, who belonged respectively to the English and French expedition to the East, were among the latest who set forth. On the 9th of April Prince Napoleon left Paris, with Vely Pacha, the Ottoman Ambassador; and the Duke of Cambridge, still more dilatory, was on his road from that capital nine days later—and then, not by so direct a line to their common destination, but viâ Strasbourg; and, indeed, when the Danubian campaign had reached its very crisis, he was at Vienna. But it was destined that the Allied powers of the West should be excluded from the triumphs, as they were excluded from the heat and the labours, of the Danubian campaign. The troops, both eight thousand men cannot be expected to withstand for ever an army of 60,000." "Silistria still holds out." "It is rumoured that Omer Pacha, on the —, was advancing, at the head of 70,000 men, from Schumla, to the relief of Silistria. The rumour wants confirmation. The Allied troops were still busy encamping round Varna." "The telegraphic report about the advance of Omer Pacha, at the head of 70,000 men, turns out to be a *canard* of the Viennese Stock Exchange. It is doubted whether Omer Pacha could bring quite that number into the field at present. He remains quietly intrenched at Schumla, where he is supposed to have only about 55,000 troops of all arms. The besieging force scattered around Silistria in the necessarily dispersed array of an investing army, numbers now at least 60,000 men, who are very much harassed by the repeated and desperate sallies of the garrison." "The reported surrender of Silistria is not true. The place still keeps the Turkish ensign flying, though the valiant garrison is nearly exhausted. It is a pity something could not be done to succour them. Theirs is a waste of heroism." A curious story is told about an interview, under flags of truce, demanded by the Russians. The Muscovite Commander wished to spare, he said, the needless effusion of blood, by merely informing Mussa Pacha of a fact, viz., the Czar had sent *conclusive* directions that Silistria "*must be taken*;" therefore it might as well be given up at

ance; to which Mussa, stroking his beard, replied that he also had a fact to communicate, viz., "that Abdul-Medjid-Khan had honoured him, Mussa originally (and he was not aware that the mind of his sacred Highness had changed) with conclusive instructions to defend the place, nor would he surrender it if he had but a thousand men, and all Russia was at its gates, with the Czar in person." Thereupon, a sort of Masonic sign is said to have been made by the hand of the Russian Commander, which sign implied an enormous sum in gold "imperials." Mussa's only answer was: "Let us now separate—the interview under white flags is over."

All this, in substance, was true; and our allusion to the incidents here will save us the necessity of recurring to them hereafter. Let us quote a few words more from the electric messages of the time. They are at present both interesting and elucidatory. "The wonderful garrison of Silistria is said to be now reduced nearly one-half. On the — they made another amazing sally, and routed the Russians at the south front. This cannot last much longer. The next mail will probably record the surrender of the fortress. The terms will be mild, it is thought; the garrison, at least, are certain to have the honours of war." (They were, indeed. Of those honours the heroes made sure.) "On the 24th, the Maréchal de St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, and Omer Pacha reviewed together the Turkish army at Schumla." (This was true.) "The troops were found to be in splendid condition." (True—an exact and just description.) "Next day, the 25th, the Russians succeeded at length *in imposing between Varna and Silistria*." (True again—both the facts and the dates.) "The fortress must now hoist the white flag; the continuous bombardment is terrific; a combined assault by storming columns *thirty thousand strong* is to take place immediately. Of course, it will prove successful. The brave defenders are worn to skeletons. Nothing can exceed the efficiency of both the Anglo-French and the Turkish troops now lying respectively at Varna and at Schumla. Among them they muster, perhaps, 80,000, or even 90,000. The half of such a host would soon give an account of the Russian forces who are storming Silistria. Postscript. *A most incomprehensible rumour prevails that the grand assault has failed.* N.B. This must naturally be received with caution." We think that our readers will feel obliged to us for this rapid retrospective sketch; and now we can finish the historical reasoning to which facts drove us, and drove us reluctantly. In three short sentences the whole case can be stated. Firstly, the conviction prevalent (and, at that time, a most rational conviction) was this, that Silistria would fall unless a movement of the troops collected in Bulgaria was made for its relief; secondly, the conviction was prevalent (and it was equally just, equally rational) that if such a movement was made, it would most certainly raise the siege; thirdly, *no such movement was made.* Silistria could be saved by a given measure, which was perfectly practicable. Without that measure Silistria would be lost. That measure was avoided. Therefore, may we not fairly ask—was it the intention, was it the wish, that Silistria should in fact be lost? We fear that, if the reply was honestly given, it would be affirmative. But what motives could exist? They could not be strategical. No; but they might be political, or, rather, they might be diplomatic. The Emperor of Russia saw by this time that his calculations, based upon expected dissensions between England and France, and on the weakness of "the sick man"—in short, that *all* his calculations were quite illusory. He was willing to accept the terms then offered. But his honour must be saved—he must not be degraded in the eyes of Europe, or desecrated in those of his own people. His pride must be humoured. Some great success must be achieved, and then he would proclaim that he was satisfied; and that, not from the stress of defeat, or compulsion, but under the influence of his "habitual moderation," he wanted to terminate this quarrel, and relieve the anxieties of the world. *Peace, it was thought, would immediately follow the capture of Silistria.*

If this vile deference to the vainglory and selfishness of the man who had inflicted so many injuries upon the community of nations was indulged at the cost of that community, if the feelings of the tyrant and the despoiler were honoured above the interests of his victims, above the interests, indeed, of the world at large, above the claims of the most righteous of causes, and (let us not forget it) above the blood of the faithful and valiant garrison of Silistria, doomed thus to destruction and to abandonment, we may at least console ourselves with two facts—first, the conduct of Omer Pacha; and, secondly, the conduct and the fate (combined) of the troops in Silistria. Whatever restraints may have been imposed upon Omer Pacha's movements by instructions, originating in some foreign Embassy at Constantinople, endorsed or adopted by the Divan, and then sent in authoritative form to Schumla, they but weakened and relaxed, they could not wholly prevent, the Turkish Generalissimo's operations. A grand and decisive movement ending in the annihilation of the whole Russian army, was, perhaps, averted; but the disgrace and the discomfiture which might have been deemed so impolitic, supervened all the same, in spite of the subtle precautions of an ignoble and ignominious diplomacy. Mussa Pacha's dull valour, and Omer's obstinate activity, defeated all these suppositious combinations of the closet—if they ever existed. Without suspecting them to have existed, the page we have now to write will remain one of the most mysterious in military history.

The operations which we have already described will have shown to a discerning reader that the Russians had virtually evacuated Lesser Wallachia, in order to collect an irresistible force for the crowning exploit of the campaign. Political and warlike considerations coalesced in pronouncing this exploit the most important of all. The withdrawal of the right wing of their Army of Occupation, the massing of troops between Bucharest and Slobodzie, the advance of Liders, with the Danube on his right, and their own main advance towards that river in front (as the river flows due east before it turns northwards),—all betokened that the enemy was now making a great and last endeavour, in the most elaborate form of combination. But here we must note a curious circumstance, which soldiers will easily appreciate. Omer Pacha, in the face of this grand advance, did not recall his left wing. We have sufficiently explained his probable motives. He felt, so far as he himself was concerned, that he could deal with the Russians, and yet not bring another man to Schumla. Now, when such a large proportion of the invading force retired across the Aluta, this left wing of the Turks became at once an independent army, and, like Hal-of-the-Wynd, could "fight on its own hand." All that Omer asked of them was to operate on the right flank of the enemy, to make as many diversions as possible, and perhaps, ultimately, to harass, or even to intercept, his retreat. We want this to be borne in mind.

General Liders was rather more forward, and rather readier, than the comrades whose movement he was destined to protect. It was not their fault; six days before his own check at Czernavoda they had broken through the Danube, between Rassova and Silistria. On a misty day (the 19th of April), Omer Pacha encountered this enemy. It is related that, in the midst of the action, a body of Turks, whom he had ordered to make a considerable circuit to the east, and then to assail the left flank of the Russians, appeared as if marching straight from the coast, guided by the noise of cannon, and the uproar of combat. The English were known to have recently landed at Varna; perhaps some had landed at Baltschik; perhaps, even some not much below Kustendjed. Who could these be, these columns from the east, except the English? While the doubt arose, and prevailed, a portentous sign seemed to afford the answer. A flag, French and English, were all this time incessantly forwarded; and, *on the 12th of the month* only three battalions of our Guards remained at Malta, awaiting their conveyance. The pride of the Czar amidst this clash of arms, was still unbending; and, dating from the 19th of April, six weeks were by him proclaimed free for English and French vessels to clear out of the Russian ports. On the 26th of this memorable month the Queen in Council ordered *a National "Day of Humiliation;"* and, to complete our present digressive and discursive glance at the more general, and sometimes very distant, occurrences to which we should not wish to turn aside in the narration of the ensuing Danubian campaign—it was in the midst of this warlike incandescence of all Europe, that Mr. Pease and the other members of the "Peace Conference" proceeded to St. Petersburg, and (almost literally) requested the infuriated Autocrat—to be a good boy. Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Martimprey, who had arrived on the 3rd at Gallipoli, began, by their presence, and even by the noise of their very names, amid an Eastern population, to impart a new gravity to the whole Western movement—the character of a great Crusade *inverted.*

We may mention here—for fear of omitting it—a circumstance which exemplifies the truth of the inspired intimation that the utmost wisdom of man is only fully before Him who knows and foresees everything. Of all the measures adopted by the two leading Powers of Europe in the beginning of this contest, that which united the most suffrages in praise of its wisdom, was the Emperor Napoleon's expedient of sending to the scene of action some of his Algerian army; not only as starting from a nearer point of departure, but, still more, as having been tried in a similar climate and in a not dissimilar warfare. And again, of all the troops in his African dependency, *the Zouaves* were, in every sense, considered to be the most eligible for such a service—European in discipline, and to a great extent in blood, Mahometan in experience—the very men, in short, to reach the rest of the mixed expedition how to avoid the imprudences incidental to such an enterprise, and how to secure its success. Now, of all the corps brought together by this great adventure, the Zouaves have suffered, beyond comparison, the most, in sporadic sickness and in general ill-fortune. Moralists or physiologists may speculate on the doubtful lesson: we have only to note the certain fact.

It was on the 16th that Admiral Plumridge sent home the *premices* of the war, the first Russian prizes, five vessels of commerce; and on the 17th four more such vessels followed. They were laden chiefly with salt. The first division of our Baltic fleet—consisting wholly of steamers, 17 in number, carrying nearly 10,000 men and 1017 guns—was speedily followed by the second; this last brought 25 ships of war, of which twelve were line-of-battle. The united divisions constituted a noble fleet of forty-two vessels, 2200 guns, 16,000-horse power, and 22,000 sailors and marines. The only additions desirable to this splendid armament were a military force (which arrived too late for any but a partial and disproportionate exploit), and a sufficient flotilla of steam gun-boats drawing but little water, which were equipped too late altogether to be of service during the year 1854.

We return to the war on the Danube. The Russians, having seized Hirsova, spent some time in preparing for a great attempt to pass Trajan's Wall; but, though their Cossacks scoured the country down to the very ramparts of Kustendjeh, they found that they had selected a most difficult part of the Turkish line to force; and at Czernavcda, on the 25th of April, more than five weeks after General Liders crossed the Danube at Galatz and, nearly a month after the second Russian column had followed near Tultscha to his support, their united divisions were taught a severe lesson. The Turks, at that place—which is some five miles to the south of Trajan's Wall—once more checked the Russian advance; and, in a sharp action, repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. On the whole, the avenues by which the Russians endeavoured to penetrate from the Dobrudscha were defended for about seven weeks; during which time, the invaders —being locked up amid the marshes of the worst district of the whole Turkish territory in Europe—suffered incomparably more from ague, fever, cholera, and privations, than they suffered in the field. It must not be supposed that this advance along the coast against Omer Pacha's right wing was an isolated movement. On the contrary, it was part of a very large combination, which Marshal Paskiewitch, Prince of Erivan, was, on the 8th of April, summoned from Poland to superintend in person, and in which the famous General of Engineers, Schilders, was to take an eminent part. Marshal Paskiewitch had long since expressed an opinion, that Prince Gortschakoff was conducting the campaign indudiciously; and, just about the time of which we speak, there was an immense change in all the Russian dispositions. Their right was drawn back; their left, as we have related, occupied the Dobrudscha, and was thundering vehemently, at the north-east gates, so to say, of Bulgaria; while, now, the various columns which had been countermarched from beyond the Aluta, were massed in apparently irresistible strength all around Bucharest and Slobodzie, and in front of those towns, bearing fast upon the Danube, between Oltenitza and Czernavoda. With General Liders' army, these concentrated troops maintained their communications through Hirsova; and his instructions were to press forward at whatever cost *and to interpose between Varna and Silistria.* It was evident that the recent peremptory and dreadful orders from St. Petersburg were impelling the Russians to their last and truly desperate exertions.

SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

We approach the siege of Silistria. In the history of that great operation there is one mysterious and sombre particular, which the reader will notice. The subject is more than delicate; and we will not, in our present uncertainty, say anything beyond what the duties of a historic narrative imperiously require. How is it that from the 1st of May to the 15th of June the besiegers were allowed to press forward their scientific approaches, and their sanguinary assaults, *unmolested by any serious or regular attack from without?* A very great Anglo-French force was by this time mustered at Varna; and, allowing for all the windings of the road, not more than seventy miles interposed between that maritime station and the very walls of Silistria, while a much shorter march would have precipitated the irresistible soldiers of the West upon that army of many sufferings which beleaguered the gallant fortress. But several replies may be given, even if unsatisfactory ones, on behalf of our own and the French troops. We accordingly repeat the question, with more direct reference to the Turkish host which Omer Pacha held at Schumla. He had, at the least, seventy thousand men accumulated around that impregnable position, or within easy summons; and *his* march for the relief of Silistria would have been still shorter than that of the Allies. It was the general opinion in Europe, it was the impression among our officers in Bulgaria, and, *we have reason and warranty for adding, that it was, for about three weeks, Omer Pacha's own conviction* that Silistria, unassisted, must fall; and when we say "unassisted," we mean without some strong and combined effort to assist it. It was, also, not for a moment denied, that the beleaguering army would have to abandon their enterprise if that effort were made and they were thus attacked. It was, in the end, found that, although not externally assailed in the manner we have described, they were yet obliged to raise the siege; can there, then, be any doubt what the result would have been, if a powerful force had disturbed their operations?

We speak not of any wild advance, or attempt to advance, up the Dobrudscha; nor do we refer in any manner to a general effort to carry the war across the Danube; what we say is specific; it relates to one and only to one, manifestly practicable movement, which, it is acknowledged, would, if made, have delivered the most important river fortress in Turkey; and without which, it was supposed, that fortress must surrender; and this movement *was not made.* We wish the reader to fix the true case in his mind; it is well worthy of his attention. This, then, it is: The general expectation was that Silistria would fall, if the forces in Bulgaria did not move—Omer Pacha, like the rest, entertaining that expectation; on the other hand it was the unanimous conviction of all concerned, that, by a move of the troops in Bulgaria, Silistria could most certainly be saved. And with this expectation on the one hand, and this conviction on the other, the troops in Bulgaria remained quiescent during the whole time of the danger. The very style in which the progress of the siege was adverted to by the journals of Europe is most remarkable, *ex. gr.*:—"Silistria had not fallen at the departure of the last advices." "It is rumoured that the besieged made a great sally on the —, and destroyed the Russian works opposite the west front, slaying a thousand men." "The marvellous resistance of Silistria still continued at the date of our despatch; though, of course, a garrison o not clearly distinguishable, but strikingly similar to the colours of England, waved at the head of the advancing body. Panic seized the columns of Russia. They wavered, they broke their ranks, a considerable loss was incurred, and the field remained in possession of the Turks.

But yet, the main movement threve. So early as the 14th, great batteries had been erected on the north bank of the Danube, opposite Silistria; and the town was bombarded from morning till night; and, undoubtedly, the Russians now began to show themselves in force on both banks of the Danube, near and around that fatal fortress. On the 28th of April the Russians, being completely established on the south bank, attacked the outworks of Silistria. On the same day, one hundred miles to the west, at Nicopolis, Sali Pacha had a battle with the Russians, who had neglected all the country lying to their right, because they were endeavouring to envelope Silistria in every direction, and they thought they had excluded the western or left wing of the Turkish army from the real business then in hand Sali Pacha defeated the enemy, killing nearly 2000 of them. In conformity with their usual strategy, straggling and indecisive, the Russians at the same time that they were thus endeavouring to force the Danube from Turna, tried also to exhibit themselves in apparent strength at Radowan, nearly sixty miles to the right. Suleiman Bey, whose rank was that of a Colonel, stormed Radowan, and had the glory of beating the invaders with almost as much slaughter in this place as Sali Pacha had inflicted on them at Nicopolis and Turna. But these reverses o the Russian right might have been expected, when the men were weakening it in order to strengthen the divisions destined by them to take Silistria. The assault on the outworks was so hotly received, that full three weeks elapsed before General Schilders had completed the investment. On the adverse shore he piled up batteries of heavy guns, which maintained a continual bombardment; and with those guns he left his portable hospitals (or ambulances) and his reserves. The forces which he transported over the Danube to form the actual leaguer were not less than 58,000 men, while the garrison mustered 8000 only. His artillery, which was numerous and heavy, has been variously computed. Probably the most effective batteries were those which he directed against the south-west fronts; and here, indeed, the fire was severe and terrible. On this side the ground rises in a series of platforms, which could not be surrendered to the enemy with safety to the town. They are occupied, therefore, by outworks which are all-important; for, on the day when they are taken, Silistria is virtually taken. The outworks are called respectively Arab Tabia and Ilamli. They are of earth. The Turkish artillery protecting them was repeatedly silenced; the walls behind them were repeatedly breached; but, burrowing in the cavities of that redoubt, the indomitable defenders waited only till the thunder of the guns had ceased, and till the tramp of the storming columns made the ground about them tremble, when they appeared swarming out of the bowels of the earth, and—dagger in hand, rather than sword in hand—flung themselves upon the assailants. The Russians in these great assaults—which, as the siege progressed, were conducted in larger and larger force, committed one of the most incredible military blunders on record. They advanced in heavy costume, and even with their knapsacks on their shoulders. They met those, therefore, who soon neutralised and reversed the effects of General Schilders' artillery. The slaughter on these occasions (and from May the 11th to June the 29th they were numerous) is hardly to be believed. Always bearing in mind this species of inter-act, we may describe in one sentence nearly a month's operations before Silistria: to wit, it was alternately bombarded and assaulted. Armed only with their temperance and their fanaticism, the small Turkish garrison flinched not for a moment. As the earthworks were damaged, it was necessary to repair them; and as the Russians mined (a last resource), it was indispensable to countermine. Enormous hardships and evident risks were to be encountered in these duties. For the most part, the patient Osmanli displayed the spirit of a true soldier. As he smoked, or rather sucked, a pipe in which there was no longer any tobacco (the facts have been witnessed), he lay at the bottom of a trench watching, with envy the better-supplied comrade whose tarboosh rose above the level of the margin—because that comrade worked with the spade, and was therefore on his legs. A cannon-ball sweeps away the red cap and the head within it. The recumbent spectator arises, saying that "Allah is great!" He takes the spade from the yet warm hand, disengages the nargilly from the clenched teeth, and fills the brief vacancy—his own tarboosh now surmounting the clay embankment. Soon, the place is again vacant, and a successor equally intrepid and equally serene, continues the excavation; and in ten minutes, it has thus taken, as it were three generations of valiant Osmanlis to fortify one soldier's post in a bombarded intrenchment, and, while doing so, to smoke one pipeful of Latakia tobacco. But when we say that these noble soldiers flinched not, we would confine our observation to that one month whi h we have mentioned. At length, they showed signs of flagging. The odds were great; the work was incessant; the fatigue was overpowering; the enemy was near, and seemed every day to increase in power; their friends were distant, and had apparently forgotten them. Four men met this natural depression with, in war, that priceless resource, that resource above all treasures in value—intellectual bravery and thoroughbred resistance. Of these four men one was a German, two were British officers (Lieutenants Nasmyth and Butler), and the law was the heroic Mussa Pacha. This man was destined to save Silistria, but not to know it; to triumph conclusively, completely

GHELENDJIK BAY, COAST OF CIRCASSIA.

gloriously, and not to witness his own success; to win imperishable praise, and die without hearing the first cheer. Butler, Nasmyth, and the Prussian engineer told the Turks that they must not despond because the besiegers were laying powder under the surrounding works. Against those mines other mines could be wrought, and all the enemy's labour would be more than lost; for before they approached near enough to do damage, they would themselves be blown into the air. The Turks took heart again, saying that Allah was indeed great.

On the 11th of May, Silistria itself was assaulted. The assailants were beaten, and lost more than two thousand men. Meanwhile, however, the works were incessantly advanced; and, so convergent were the movements with a view to storm or reduce this great fortress, that the right wing of the general Russian army of occupation was consigned to every mischance; whereas the Turkish left wing, as we have said, was transformed, virtually, into a powerful and dangerous army. On the 21st of May another general assault was repulsed. On the 26th of May the left wing, being now an isolated division of Omer Pacha's force felt its way eastwards, to Turna, Semnitza, and Giurgevo—in all which places it found, and severely defeated, the enemy. Some such results Omer Pacha had foreseen, when (if we may use the phrase) he had abandoned this part of his forces to themselves. We must not confound these Turks with the Turks defending, originally, that part of the Danube which on the other shore, corresponded with the present position of the advancing victors. Quite otherwise; the conquerors had come from the west, not straight across the river; and their "*vivat*" was, properly speaking, Widdin. The Russians persisted in disregarding such casualties; and, on the 29th of May, only three days afterwards—a very fatal date to choose for a contest with the Musulman—Prince Gortschakoff and General Schilders ordered a combined assault upon the south-east, the south, and the west fronts of Silistria. Hurled from the breaches, the enemy himself acknowledged that he lost that day, between one thousand and two thousand Grenadiers. We are convinced that the loss amounted to near five thousand men. They had *used* thirty thousand in the attack. It was the anniversary of the Turkish conquest of Constantinople. On the 29th of May, 1453, Mahomet II. took forcible possession of that European territory which his descendants were now defending with so much heroism. Two days after the assault just mentioned, the last day in the month (May 31st), the outflanking left wing of the Ottoman army had pushed to Slatina, and there had won another victory; and, indeed, on the previous day, which was the day immediately following the great assault upon Silistria, they had fought a battle at Karakal (through which Slatina is reached in that direction), had taken six field-pieces, and had slain *three thousand* Russians. Truly, the position was growing serious, but Silistria "must be taken."

At the beginning of June, when this unfair, this most cruel contest had lasted more than a month, Omer Pacha, whatever diplomatic arrangements might, or might not, have been made, could resist his own feelings no longer. He would have been no soldier—he would have had for his comrades no bowels of compassion, had he remained still impassive, while beholding so much suffering, so much patience, and so much valour. He was moved; and he moved. On the 4th of June he put 30,000 men in action, and ordered them, with his best wishes, to do something for Silistria. On that same day he commanded his garrison at Rustchuk to try their fortune against the Russian works on the island of Mokan; and the works were completely destroyed. A detachment of the column dispatched to the relief of Silistria, entered it on the 5th, partly stealing, partly breaking, through the Russian lines. Mehemet Pacha led this reinforcement. Some of the succouring force were repulsed, and shut out; but they remained near, watching for the next sally. It took place exactly three days afterwards, on the 8th of June. It was by night; and then, over a thousand Russian corpses, about a thousand more of the Turkish reinforcement entered Silistria. On the 13th, five days afterwards, a still more tremendous sortie was effected. Three Russian mines were sprung during the conflict: all their works were destroyed, and the carnage was enormous. At last an end was put to this desolating enterprise. A grand assault (through breaches rendered practicable by the artillery of General Schilders) was ordered for the 28th of June. The Russian soldiers had now been eleven months in the provinces of Turkey, and had never yet seen a Turk's back. They had known nothing but disaster, unvaried even by an episode of success; and, when ordered, on the 28th, to the breaches, stood doggedly in their ranks. Prince Gortschakoff, in alarm, adjourned the attack till the next day. He occupied his evening in the composition of a

CAMP OF TCHOUROUK-SOU, ON THE BLACK SEA.

EMBARKATION OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH TROOPS, IN VARNA BAY.

ENCAMPMENT OF TROOPS, AT VARNA.

manifesto or proclamation which deserves to live for ever. The principal argument in it was that, if the troops of his Majesty the Czar did not take Silistria on the next day, *their rations should be stopped*. Next day came. It is very rare for general officers to be wounded in number. It is foolish, unmilitary, perhaps unmerciful, in them to expose themselves to personal danger, except where an army requires extraordinary encouragement. The Russians were thoroughly discouraged and demoralised. This fact is best shown by the number of general officers killed the next day. Silistria "must be taken;" and when the storming columns on the 29th were mustered for the assault, the gloom in the countenances of the men gave a bad augury of the result. Repulsed twice from the defences, they hesitated to obey when ordered once more to advance. Upon this Count Orloff, jun., General Schilders, General Gortschakoff, and General Lüders placed themselves at the head of the men, crying to these to follow; while Prince Paskiewitch rode up to the spot and addressed them partly with reproaches and partly with encouragements. The assault was unsuccessfully renewed, and a murderous carnage took place. General Schilders, to whom destined to take a fortress, the capture of which twenty-five years before had been the commencement of his reputation, was struck by a cannon ball, which carried off his thighs. General Lüders had his jaw struck away, Count Orloff was killed, General Gortschakoff was severely, and Prince Paskiewitch desperately, wounded. The Turks had not only repelled the assault, but had pursued the assailants up to their very batteries. Some of the relieving column outside had meanwhile alarmed and disordered the Russians in the rear. This practically terminated the siege; for the garrison was again succoured during the confusion of the engagement; and the Russian works were so damaged, that they would have all to be recommenced. Mussa Pacha, struck by a spent ball, died of the hurt in a few hours. Such was this memorable siege of Silistria, which might be compared with that of Saragossa for the bravery of the defence. We believe we shall not be guilty of exaggeration in saying that, from first to last, the Russians lost, under or near the walls of Silistria, 30,000 men.

They now recrossed the river, so thoroughly demoralised, that, had there been a sufficient force to pursue them, they must have either laid down their arms, or been annihilated. They retreated from every point towards Fokshani and Brilat; evacuating not only Lesser, but Greater Wallachia. Skender Beg and some of the other Turkish chiefs who commanded in the south west of the Principalities, pursued the enemy at leisure beyond the Aluta. It was only in the Upper Dobrudscha that the Czar now held any portion of the further bank of the Danube.

The Allies had meantime assembled, to the number of about 50,000, in Varna and the neighbouring camps; and, as the campaign was finished upon the Danube, they began to meditate some other expedition; and, after many councils of war, it was secretly decided to invade the Crimea, and to attack Sebastopol. Siege-trains were ordered from England and France, transports were prepared, and everything gradually provided. But the cholera attacked both the armies and the fleets, which for two months lay prostrate under this dreadful scourge. It cost the English at least 700 men—the French, including those who perished in the fatal excursion through the marshes of the Dobrudscha, must have lost *more than* 4000. It was in July that the greatest mortality occurred; and the corps which suffered most, was that of Generals Canrobert and Espinasse, at the bivouac of Kavarlik, near Kustendjeh—the Zouaves being more than decimated. When Khan Mirza, on the 23rd July, allowed himself to be surprised at Karassu, by the retiring Russians, General Youssouf took his fine corps forwards—and in that one long march 1500 dropped down and died, without counting the regular daily losses. The Austrians who had seemed constantly on the point of joining the Allies, but without ever really joining them, and who were expected to aid the Turks, but never did, now began to muster in large numbers along the confines of Transylvania. During the next month the discomfited columns of the Czar were all behind the Sereth; and Prince Gortschakoff sent them in lines to Jassy. General Dannenberg assumed the chief command of the routed forces; Numerous vacancies had rendered his promotion rapid; and Prince Dolgorouki, who had returned from Persia, was dispatched by Nicholas from St. Petersburg, to investigate the causes of so many and such huge calamities. On the 22nd of August, Omer Pacha, seated in an open carriage, with Cantacuzene (a name recalling old Byzantine recollections), made his triumphal entry into Bucharest. He published a conciliatory proclamation, and the Sultan decreed an amnesty for all treasons committed during a time of terror and military coercion. In the beginning of the following month the Russian head-quarters were removed from Jassy, an l withdrawn behind the Pruth. The expulsion of the invaders was complete; the campaign was finished; and then, and not till then, Count Coronini and his Austrians entered the Principalities, "*to protect*," they said, a territory which had been effectually protected by its own lawful owners, and which these obliging strangers had, in no one particular, assisted in defending.

Such was the glorious Danubian campaign, from its commencement to its close.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

Meantime, the Allied fleets had been active in the Baltic; the French division having passed through the Channel to join Admiral Napier, so early as the 23rd of April. It consisted of twenty-five sail, nine being ships of the line, and, with the English squadrons, made the whole a fl-et of about sixty-seven vessels of war. The navigation of the northern waters was not universally practicable till the middle or end of May; and, even when it was, not much was effected, beyond the blockade of the Russian navy, which shrank behind granite fortresses, and the reconnoissance and study of the various maritime strongholds of the Czar along those seas. On the 20th a gallant exploit was performed at Hango, two Russian ships being cut out from under the very guns. On the 30th Bomarsund was bombarded, and the next day Ulcaborg was destroyed. Prizes of not much importance continued to be sent home. But on the 20th of next month a check was sustained in attempting to land at Gamba Karleby, where we were repulsed with the loss of 54 men, killed or missing. Shortly afterwards the greater part of the fleet—fifty-one sail, in fact—were assembled in Baro Sound; and the French and English Admirals pressed their respective Governments to send them a military force. This was made ready with great energy by the Emperor Napoleon; and 25 000 French troops, under the command of Baraguay d'Hilliers, sailed in the beginning of August, on board English ships, for the Isles of Aland, which lie across the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, half-way between Stockholm and Wirmo, in Finland. The soldiers were landed in company with a body of our Marines, and under the protestion of the united fleets. The nature of the soil obliged them to use earth-bags for their batteries; and in one battery alone there were 15,000 such bags. The conoidal rifle balls of the French sharpshooters soon drove the Russian artillerymen from their casemates, while the walls were breached both by sea and land. The *Leopard* threw 120-pound shot from a distance of 2000 yards; and it was afterwards ascertained that 40 lb. or 40 lb. shot will, at a distance of 500 yards, breach granite works. The roof of the principal fort was of iron, and underneath the there were six feet deep of sand; then granite. This roof was torn to pieces in a few hours. On the 15th of August General Bodisco, having lost his two subsidiary forts, surrendered with 2000 prisoners, who were sent at once to England and to France. The forts were then destroyed; and such was the new and sudden mistrust which the Russians conceived of their boasted defences, that they themselves blew up, a few days afterwards, the fortifications of Hango.

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

In the Black Sea, meantime, the preparations for the Crimean expedition were pressed forward with greater energy in proportion as the cholera abated. But so vast was the scale of the enterprise, that successive delays occurred. Originally the invading force was to have sailed on the 15th of August; then the 20th was the day; then the 22nd; then the 26th; then the 1st of September (by which time the French siege-train would have arrived at Varna); then the 2nd of September. At length all was ready; and 58,000, out of 70,000 men—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—with an ample supply of all needful munitions, were embarked at Baltschik on the 7th. The French numbered 25,000, the English the same; and there was a picked corps of about 8,000 Turks. In a flotilla of between two and three hundred vessels, this first and much larger part of the united army were transported up the coast to Fidonisi, or the Island of Serpents, from which point to Cape Tarkan, in the Crimea, they would make both the shortest and the most sheltered passage. Being reviewed and found all ready at Fidonisi, the monster armada took its second departure on the 11th, and reached, without accident, the destined shore on the 14th. On that day the troops were landed prosperously at "*Old Fort*," some twenty miles beyond Eupatoria, or Kheleff, within four or five easy days' march from Sebastopol. Upon this great fortress the columns were at once directed; while the transports returned in haste to fetch the reserves, amounting to about 15,000 men.

We cannot do better, in order to conclude this Historic Sketch, than to quote Lord Raglan's late despatch from Old Fort:—

> It states that the Allied armies arrived at the place of disembarkation near the Old Fort, in lat. 45, at break of day upon the 14th, and before night they had succeeded in landing nearly all their infantry and part of the artillery.
>
> On the 15th the swell upon the shore considerably impeded operations, but some progress was made; and the exertions of the fleet, under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, excited the admiration of the army, and were in fact above all praise.
>
> The surf continued on the 16th (the date of the despatch); nevertheless the disembarkation of the horses and baggage was proceeding with the utmost rapidity.

In our accompanying Number, all further and more recent intelligence will be found.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE SURRENDER OF BOMARSUND.—(*Page* 317.)

THE scene portrayed upon the front page has been engraved from a Sketch by Mr. E. T. Dolby, accompanied by the following details:—

> Down went stones, iron chimneys, sand-bags, &c., and the Russians made a poor reply; the shot falling lamentably short, and the aim being negligent, as if they had lost all heart. About the middle of the day, the man at the top mast, on the look-out, roared with all his might to the Admiral: "They are showing a flag of truce, Sir!" Every telescope was bent upon the fort (the long-fort—our biggest enemy); and there, sure enough, was a white cloth, fastened to a pole, and waved in the most energetic manner from one of the shattered embrasures. "Cease firing. Signal flag of truce!" bawled the Admiral. Ours, you know, is the flag-ship; so every other ship keeps a look out towards the *Bulldog*, for signals. A large white tablecloth was fastened to the signal halyards, and run up to the foremast, where it fluttered against the clear blue sky. Every ship answered it except the *Edinburgh*, which did not observe it at first, and fired the *last shot* at the forts *from the ships*. However, the Admiral seized a speaking-trumpet, and soon set them right. A boat was lowered, and Capt. Hall (of the *Bulldog*) jumped into it with three or four of his men, and pulled straight for the shore. Some moments of suspense succeeded, as our Captain, with the little white flag in hand, approached the Russian fort.
>
> The land batteries not having seen the flag of truce from the forts which was held out to the ships, continued to fire, when the flag was suddenly withdrawn from the embrasure, and we feared some treachery; but in a few minutes it was planted on the top of the roof, where the batteries could see it, and another held out to the ships. Captain Hall landed, and jumped on shore flag in hand. I saw him hold the flag above his head, and wave it; but no one came out to him. We were now in a dreadful state of excitement; officers and men were crowding to the best points of the ships to command a view. There stood Captain Hall alone on the shore. All was silent as death. Presently we saw him walk deliberately up to the fort, followed by his little boat's crew, and disappear behind the western angle. Sir Charles Napier now ordered a boat out, and our three Admirals—Napier, Chads, and Plumridge—went off, landed, and also disappeared where Captain Hall did.
>
> At this moment my attention was attracted to an unusual movement among the low brushwood upon the hill to the westward of the forts, when suddenly I perceived hundreds of French soldiers rushing down the rocks. I suppose at least two or three thousand line coats, and of course twice the number of red legs were chasing each other at one time down in the direction of the forts. The first runners soon reached the gates, and there drew up in one dense column about twelve deep. This settled the question at once. Resistance on the part of the Russians, with three thousand of the enemy at their gates, and many more within call, would have been sheer madness. Inside the fort, the Governor, an old man with white hair and moustache, laid his hand upon his heart, and said to the English and French officers: "Gentlemen, I surrender myself into your hands, together with the soldiers of this fortress. I believe I have done my best to hold the place for my country and Emperor; but, finding further resistance on our part useless, I place myself at your disposal, as the representatives of the Allied Powers—England and France." Such was the surrender of Bomarsund.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—(*Page* 320.)

THE Artist has here represented a detachment of the Rifle Brigade waiting "the assembly" after falling in on their respective parade. Dressed of their knapsacks, they are about to go through the customary morning inspection; after which they are dismissed to their tents. The easy, listless attitudes of the figures offer sufficient guarantee that no order had, at that period, been issued for the rifles to quit the peaceful encampment for a more stirring existence. The men patiently await the bugle-call, when they go through a routine of duty which is daily attended to as a matter of course. Both battalions of this splendid corps are now serving with the expeditionary force in the East. It has ever highly distinguished itself, when England has assumed a hostile attitude, in the front of an enemy. It was at Copenhagen, under Lord Cathcart, in 1807; at Monte Video, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, in 1808; at Corunna, with Sir John Moore; at Busaco, in 1810; at Barossa, under Lord Lynedoch, in 1811; at Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos; at Salamanca, in 1812; Vittoria, 1813; Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. It was present in nearly every general action during the Peninsular War; and served under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, in 1815.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

(*Page* 320.)

THE Sketch portrays some officers of the Grenadiers Guards listening to one of those interminable tales, related by a professional story-teller, who has managed to find his way within the boundaries of the camp. The presence of these gentlemen is more to be attributed to a laudable desire of benefiting themselves by their recitations, than from hope of affording any extraordinary amount of gratification to their listeners. The scene is taken in the vicinity of Constantinople, and the rows of dark cypress trees rising in the background, announce their proximity to the final resting-places of the "true believers."

HORSE BAZAAR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(*Page* 321.)

ONE of the busy scenes in the Turkish capital during the encampment of the British troops in the suburbs, was the Horse Bazaar, sketched by our Artist. It is, certainly, a much more picturesque affair than our large horse-mart in Baker-street. The scene represented is a small square, with groups of Turks, smoking; in the foreground are British officers bargaining for and trying horses, mules, &c. About the square are houses which serve for stables; and at the doors are Turks smoking, &c.

BRITISH INFANTRY AT GALLIPOLI.

(*Page* 321.)

THE life of a soldier on service is one of unvarying excitement. Whether under canvas, in quarters, or bivouacking in the open country, he contrives to make himself at home as far as capabilities will allow. The changes inseparable from war brings him acquainted with strange scenes; and the necessity of providing for immediate wants fertilises an inventive ingenuity which, until urged by pressing need, he was unconscious of possessing. Occasionally he may find himself admirably housed, and blessed with an ample supply of provisions. At another time he must make his "shake-down" as best he can, under the blue canopy of heaven. Tired and foot sore, after a harassing march, he is frequently obliged to satisfy the cravings of hunger with anticipation of rations, until the commissariat, unavoidably delayed, brings up the ever welcome stores. Under all circumstances, he philosophically makes the best of the position in which he is placed, conscious that the leisure of his locality is held on a precarious lease subjecting him to ejectment at a moment's notice. An order to advance is invariably received with joyous acclamation; and to those unaccustomed to such scenes, the alacrity and willingness evinced by all command towards facilitating the move must create considerable amazement. Our Illustration depicts a portion of the British Infantry in barracks at Gallipoli. The order to march has just been received, and no enchanter's wand could more effectually convert inactivity and sluggishness into energy and action than a few words read from the orderly-book has instantaneously achieved. As if by magic dull inertness starts into bustling energy. Knapsacks are repacked, arms carefully examined, accoutrements inspected; and in brief space all that denoted inextricable confusion is moulded down into perfect order and regularity. Each man takes his place in the ranks fully equipped, and prepared to move off at the word of command. Such is the effect of discipline.

THE TRANSPORT FLEET AT VARNA.—(*Page* 324.)

(*From a Correspondent.*)

I SEND you a Sketch of the Transport Fleet, embarking the Army at Varna. The whole arrangements appear to have been carried on well, on our side of the Bay. The French are hard at work on the Varna side of the bay. They have a number of small brigs and schooners. The crowd of vessels, the constant movement of troops—regiment after regiment—embarking guns, gabions, fascines, and horses, passing every five minutes in rafts, steamers, and boats, is exciting beyond measure. I feel confident we shall do our work; though sickness has pulled us down very much: the men look very hollow in the cheeks, and pale.

This Panorama ought to come out at once, to be of interest. If I live, I will send one of Sebastopol.

SEBASTOPOL.—(*Page* 325.)

THE town of Sebastopol is situate on the point of land between the commercial and military harbours, which rises gradually from the water's edge to an elevation of 200 feet. It was partly defended on the west, towards the land, by a loopholed wall, which had been pronounced by one of the first engineers of Russia to be perfectly useless; and plans for completely fortifying the place in that direction were said to have been made; but whether the work has since been fully carried out we know not, though we have a deep conviction that a long defences will be found to exist there:—

None of the sea batteries or forts are of the slightest service for defence on the land side. Indeed, the great fort, St. Nicholas, has not a gun pointed in that direction, and such an armament would be perfectly useless if it existed, as that part of the hill on which the town stands rises behind it to a height of 200 feet. In fact, all the fortresses and batteries, both to the north and south of the great bay, are commanded by higher ground in the rear.

The port of Sebastopol consists of a bay running in a south-easterly direction, about four miles long, and a mile wide at the entrance, diminishing to 400 yards at the end, where the "Tchernaia Retchka," or Black River, empties itself. The average depth is about eight fathoms; the bottom being composed of mud in the centre, and gravel at the sides. On the southern coast of this bay are the commercial, military, and causing harbours, the quarantine harbour being outside the entrance in a direction, and having deep water.

The Military Harbour is the largest, being about a mile and a half long, by 400 yards wide, and is completely land-locked on every side. Here at is that the Black Sea fleet is moored in the winter, the largest ships being able to lie, with all their stores on board, close to the quays. The small harbour, which contains the naval arsenal and docks is on the eastern side of the military harbour, near the entrance.

The port is defended, to the south, by six principal batteries and fortresses, each mounting from 60 to 120 guns; and the north by four, having from 18 to 120 pieces each; and, besides these, there are many smaller batteries.

The fortresses are built on the casemate principle, three of them having three tiers of guns, and a fourth two tiers. Fort St. Nicholas is the largest, and mounts about 150 guns. It is built of white limestone—which is very durable: the same material being used for all the other forts. Between every two casemates are furnaces for heating shot red-hot, the calibre of the guns is eight inches, capable of throwing shells or 68-pound solid shot. That point where the greatest number of pieces of artillery can be concentrated is probably about the centre of a line drawn from Cape Constantine to the eastern promontory of the Quarantine Harbour, on which part of the guns of Fort Constantine, the Quarantine Battery, Fort Alexander, and Fort St. Nicholas, with some other batteries, may be brought to bear; but these cannot, at the utmost, amount to more than 250 pieces, even allowing that spot to be commanded by 100 guns of Fort St. Nicholas.

GHELENDIK BAY.—TCHOUROUK-SOU.

(*Page* 328.)

THE accompanying Illustration is from a Sketch by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, H.M.S. *Retribution*. It shows the Bay of Ghelendik, with the town and distant mountains, on the coast of Circassia. This place was evacuated by the Russians—destroyed and blown up by them—on the 28th of May last.

Tchouronk-Sou, on the Black Sea, was, at the period the Sketch was taken, the encampment of Selim Pacha. He lost the battle of the 29th July, and recently arrived at Constantinople, in great disgrace. He harangued the passengers in the Trebezond boat in extenuation of his failure. He said, "the Russians attacked my army; but it was not my fault, for I was asleep in the village twenty miles off, and of course could not prevent them. I came up with a reinforcement, but could do nothing, for we had forgotten our cartridges. The Russians took all our tents, but they were so rotten that they threw of no use; and as for the fifteen pieces of cannon that were lost, I will pay for them out of my own pocket."

VARNA.—(*Page* 329.)

WE have so recently described Varna and its military life, that we shall here merely say a few words as to the localities of the Sketch, taken by Lieut. Brodin (Royal Artillier,) shortly before the recent embarkation of the troops. In the upper Sketch, the Horse Artillery are encamped upon the hills to the left; in the valley are the Guards; to the right of the centre is Lord Lucan's camp; and, further right, are the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 1st Royal Dragoons; and in the right hand foreground is the road to Varna. In the second, or lower, Sketch, are the Lake of Varna, is the English Camp; opposite are the French Cavalry. On the right is the Cove of Varna; and in the bay are French transports. Opposite is Captain Woodhouse's battery for transport.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENIZA, FROM TURTUKAI.

(*Page* 332.)

THIS very spirited scene is well described in the narrative. The accompanying Illustration is from a coloured drawing made by Major Dixon, from whom it was obligingly brought by the Earl of Carlisle, as a present to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P.; who has kindly placed this interesting picture at our disposal. In the foreground is Omer Pa ha.

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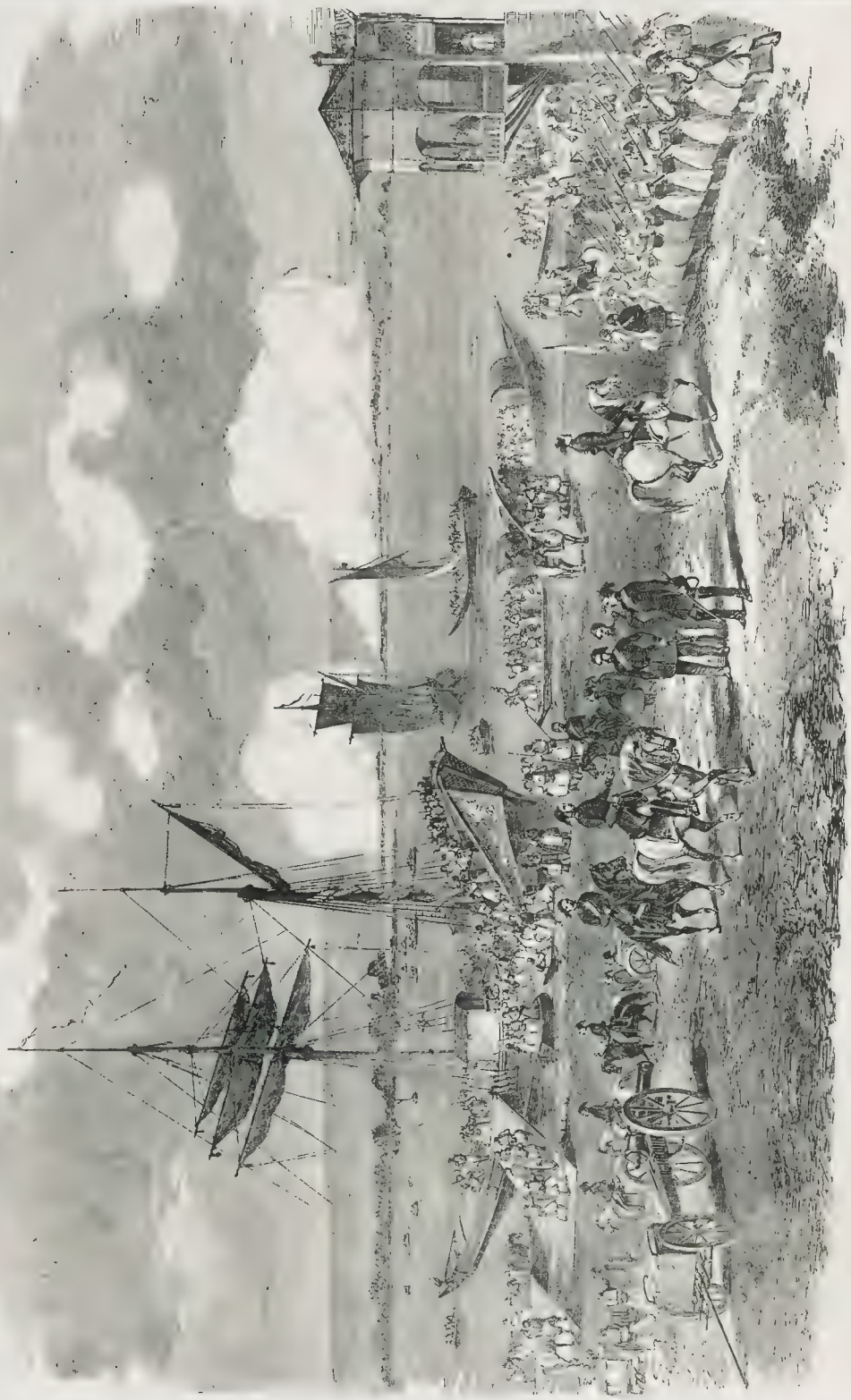


OLTENITZA, FROM TURTUKAI—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

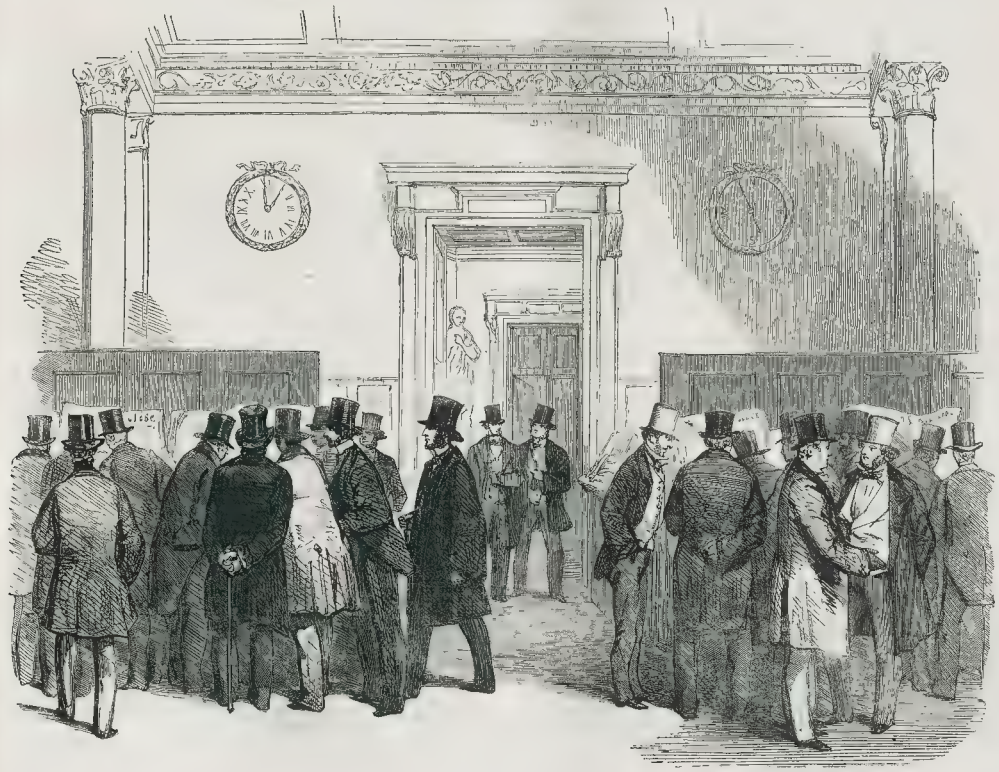
No. 706.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE VICTORY IN THE CRIMEA.

BRITISH impatience is satisfied at last. The people have had their hearts in their work since the first commencement of hostilities against Russia. The glorious victory of the Alma, and those which have in all probability succeeded it, will convince them that the Government, and everyone embarked in the cause—from the Generalissimo, to the meanest soldier in the ranks—have been quite as much in earnest as themselves. Captious critics—with a licence which proves that we are a free, and with an ardour which shows that we are a bold and high-spirited nation—may have found fault with delays and preparations that were necessary to render failure impossible and success magnificent; but all the while the responsible Governments of Great Britain and France were steadily pursuing their great object, and equipping the most splendid armament that the world has ever seen. The result has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. Instead of a tedious siege—protracted late into the winter, and trying the health as well as the temper of the besiegers—a series of pitched battles has done the work in a few days. Never before was a position stormed and carried with such gallantry and devotion. Never did Allies combine in a juster cause; never did nations associate for objects so utterly untainted with selfish and unworthy policy. It is a fitting conclusion to say that never did success so rapidly and so completely reward them. In the records of all time, the 14th of September—the day when the Allied armies landed in the Bay of Kalamita—will be memorable, not only for the actual achievements of which it was the precursor, but for its large and beneficial influence upon the future history of civilisation. France and England may exclaim with Cæsar, but with a grander justification—"We came—we saw—we conquered!" They have vindicated the public law of Europe; they have signally punished a gigantic aggressor; they have read a useful lesson to foul ambition; and, with the conquest of the Crimea, and the restriction of Russia within her proper limits, which we may expect as the inevitable consequence, they have inaugurated a new era of peace and progress, not only for themselves, but for the nations of Central and Eastern Europe; all of which have too long been exposed to decay and ruin in the dark and deadly shadow of the Russian Empire.

At the time at which we write, full details of the events in the Crimea are still wanting. We trust to be able to supply them before our journal goes to press. We shall not in this place attempt to recapitulate them, even in so far as they are known. It is sufficient to refer to them as deeds of arms unsurpassed by any of the gallant achievements of either Frenchmen or Englishmen in the days now happily gone by, when they were foemen worthy of the prowess of each other. The recital of those events will call a glow of honest pride into the cheek of every man in both nations to whom the fame of his country is dear, and will make millions of hearts throb with generous enthusiasm. There is no longer any jealousy between France and England; emulation has succeeded in the minds of both. The talismanic syllables of "Alma" and "Sebastopol," that will be inscribed hereafter on the banners of both armies, will strengthen their great alliance, and will be words of good omen in every household. France and her magnanimous ruler have even more reason to be satisfied than Great Britain. It is not only the remembrance of Waterloo that has been deprived of the sting that it once had to wound the susceptibility of France; but "Moscow" is a name that will no longer grate harshly upon the ears of a high-minded people. Nobly has France effaced the remembrance of both. In the bloody fields of the Crimea she has signally avenged herself of her former opponents: of Great Britain, by forgetting the unhappy feuds of less enlightened times, and by fighting and conquering with her in the purest of causes; and of Russia, by showing the Russian people that though frost and snow, and the rigour of the elements may, perhaps, conquer the armies of France, all the might of all the armies of Russia which have the courage to face her, is powerless against the courage, the discipline, and the patriotism of Frenchmen.

Satisfactory as the progress of events must be considered with reference to the future progress of the war, the public will not be in the least degree surprised to learn that a similar blow has been simultaneously struck in the Baltic. The Czar has been too long guided by the blind impulses of his revenge and ambition to be



LLOYD'S MERCHANTS' ROOM—READING THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY ON THE ALMA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

coerced into peace even by such deadly thrusts as have been given in the Crimea. One grand blow has been struck; but it requires another to finish him. Sebastopol, it appears, is not yet taken; but awaiting that event, which we look upon as certain to occur ere the lapse of many days, we trust that the Allies are simultaneously preparing to "strike home" in the Baltic. If not at Cronstadt itself—which is by no means impossible, after the easy demolition of Bomarsund, and with the impetus which our brave sailors will derive from the shouts of victory that are now ringing into their joyous ears from the Black Sea—it should be aimed at the forts and arsenals of Sveaborg and Helsingfors. The naval power of the Czar must be utterly destroyed. Not only must he be taught that Russia is not and will not be permitted to become a great naval power, but he must be taught to tremble for his capital and for his throne. The loss of a province will not be enough to punish so mighty and so obstinate an offender. He cannot himself believe that the Allies will stop short in the work of victory. Their path is clear before them. The blood of the brave soldiers and sailors of Great Britain and France which has been shed in consequence of his rapacity cries aloud for vengeance. Individual men may refrain from punishing a fallen foe; but in the case of an empire like Russia, the Allies must keep on punishing until they are assured that the enemy and disturber has actually fallen, and that he has not resources in men, or money, or opportunities, to re-assume the offensive position which it has cost so much trouble and blood to destroy. Mercy, for the mere sake of being, or appearing to be, merciful, would, in such a case as that of Nicholas, be cruelty in disguise. The tears and groans of widows and orphans—to say nothing of the apparently meaner considerations involved in all the personal hardships and calamities, and the pecuniary costs of the struggle—demand that the Czar shall not only be defeated in his present attempt to subjugate his neighbours, but that he shall be so effectually humbled and punished as to render it both physically and morally impossible that he or his immediate successors (for we anticipate that his own reign will not be a very long one) shall attempt a similar infraction of public right for half a century at the least. As one of the means to the attainment of this end, the Crimea must not only be conquered, but must be declared independent of his rule. Whether it shall be erected into a semi independent State, under the joint protectorate of Great Britain, France, and the Ottoman Porte, is a question for future consideration; but it may be taken for granted that it never, under any circumstances, will be allowed to remain in the possession, or under the control of, Russia. The Crimea—if not Bessarabia and Georgia also—is a "material guarantee" for the pacific behaviour of the Czars that all Europe is interested in exacting, and which Great Britain and France will assuredly not fail to insist upon.

In the meantime, while waiting for the capture of Cronstadt, or, if that be impracticable, for the demolition of Sveaborg and Helsingfors—without attempting which, we think the gallant Baltic fleet would be ashamed to come home—the people of Great Britain and France, in the midst of their rejoicings, will render heartfelt thanks to Him in whose hands are the issues of battle, that the evil-doer has received a signal discomfiture, and that the prospects of a speedy and permanent peace have been so greatly increased by the victory which their arms have achieved. They will remember in their thanksgivings that Peace was their object in going to war—that their interests are not those of a sect, or a party, or a dynasty, or one particular corner of Europe, but of the whole human race, and that they advocate the principles of right and justice which are the original elements of all religions, whether Christian or Mahomedan, and upon which human society is founded. In this cause they will look for still greater victories; and will not, with the blessing of Heaven, relax in their efforts, until they are enabled to "turn their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks," by such a re-adjustment of the European Commonwealth as shall not permit the weak to be at the mercy of the strong; but which shall consolidate the whole, by justice and equity, by mutual forbearance, and by the recognition of the great fact, that the very diversity of nations and races may be made their best bond of union, by the interchange of ideas, the complications of a civilising commerce, and the teachings of the Gospel of Peace.

LLOYD'S.—NEWS OF THE WAR.

Lloyd's Rooms, in the Royal Exchange, are, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, the resort of merchants, shipowners, shipbrokers, and underwriters. Here, all intelligence of things political, as well as maritime, is early known; and the excitement to see the second edition of the morning papers, or to scan the evening journals, is most amusing. In the Merchants'-room at Lloyd's all the daily newspapers, the foreign journals, and most of our provincial papers, are to be found; and to the ladies the subscribers to the Rooms flock to sit and read the news; and, as the time approaches for the "second editions" of the leading daily papers to be posted in the Rooms, the number of readers is generally considerable; and, when the attendants affix the slips, cut from the aforesaid papers, on small boards, and place them on desks, the crowding to catch a glimpse at the "latest intelligence" is very exciting: everyone being eager to see, there is an unusual amount of endeavours of tall men to peep over little ones, of pushing to obtain glimpses between heads and hats, or sidelong glances at the newspapers. About four o'clock in the afternoon is the scene of the greatest excitement: the evening journals are then posted up; there are several copies of each displayed, and great is the struggle to get the first of the "Special Intelligence," or the very last from "Our own Correspondent." This scene we have depicted in the Engraving upon the preceding page.

The Russian Prisoners.—Persons who have had charge of the Russian prisoners in this country state that the officers amongst them are a very different class of persons from military or naval officers who have been sent to this country by the Czar. The latter are highly educated, and make a favourable impression of the civilisation of Russia. The former are very inferior as respects education.

The Czar's Paternal System.—There are great complaints from Poland of the scarcity of labourers for the harvest. Among others, a German, who has purchased land in the vicinity of Wloczawk, states that he and all his neighbours have had splendid crops; of which, however, the greater part have been left to rot in the fields, in consequence of the universal want of labourers in Poland. This gentleman went into Prussia lately to hire workmen; but none would engage except on condition that he would procure exemption for them from the annoyance of the Russian passport system, and pay them a silver rouble (between three and four shillings) per diem. This inability of the agriculturists in Poland to house their crops, and the consequent destruction of grain, may have led to the Czar's prohibition of the export of corn to Austria. The want of labourers is attributable to the forced levies for the recruiting of the army. That measure tells in two ways: it takes some labourers from the harvest-field to carry muskets, and it frightens others out of the country.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

(*Continued from Supplement, page* 334.)

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Duke of Newcastle's caution to the public, in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of September 30, "against expecting any details for several days," respecting the proceedings in the Crimea, was evidently much wanted. After all the instances they had witnessed, from time to time, of the unserious manner in which stock jobbers use the telegraph on such occasions, the people of England and of France allowed themselves to be deluded into a "fool's paradise" for several days, by certain mysterious despatches from Lord Raglan, stating that Sebastopol had fallen, which were always to come to hand, but never arrived. The first announcement of the important victory was on last Saturday afternoon, when the following circumstantial account of the great event was given in a despatch from Vienna:—

Vienna, Saturday, September 30.

Authentic advices from Bucharest state that a great battle has been fought, which ended in the victory of the Allies, and the taking of Sebastopol.

The steamer which carried this news from the Crimea to Constantinople communicated it to another steamer bound from Constantinople to Varna, whence the glorious tidings were forwarded to Omer Pacha.

The latest authentic advices from Constantinople, dated the 23rd of September, received this morning, confirm the battle and victory of the Allies near Sebastopol. Further details are still wanting.

Vienna, Saturday, September 30.

The evening *Lloyd's* says that the Turkish Embassy has just received the intelligence that the garrison of Sebastopol, with all its *matériel* and the whole fleet have surrendered. Permission was afterwards given for the garrison to withdraw, but was declined, the Russians begging to remain prisoners of war.

The evening *Wanderer* publishes a despatch, dated Odessa, 27th Sept. It says:—

"The battle before Sebastopol commenced on the 22nd. A decision was expected on the 23rd. The Russian losses are already very considerable. One General and two Colonels are killed. General Chumatoff is wounded."

Another despatch apparently confirms another private despatch, to the effect that Fort Constantine was taken upon the 24th; whereupon the garrison of Sebastopol surrendered on the 25th.

In France the false news arrived also on Saturday, but no one entertained the slightest doubt of its truth. The stock-jobbing device was greedily swallowed by all classes. A courier was dispatched with the news to the Emperor, at Boulogne, and he told the French Army that Sebastopol was taken.

For several days the hoax was kept up. On Sunday the Turkish Minister in London received a despatch from Omer Pacha, in which it is stated "Sebastopol has been taken," and a despatch was received in Paris with the same news from the Turkish commander.

Paris, Sunday Evening.

A Turkish despatch from Omer Pacha announces that Sebastopol has been taken, with all its war *materiel* and fleet.

The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but preferred remaining prisoners of war.

The English Ambassador at Vienna confirms the capture.

The French Three per Cents have risen to 70f. 60c.

On Monday the *Moniteur* gave the following despatch from Vienna, which was copied into all the London papers, no one doubting the authenticity of the information. The *Moniteur* said, the French Government had not then received direct and official news of the taking of Sebastopol; but that the French Minister at Vienna had addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following despatch:—

Vienna, October 2nd, 11.30.

Count Buol communicates to me this instant the following despatch, addressed by the Imperial agency at Bucharest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, dated Bucharest, Sept. 30, at six o'clock p.m.

"This day, at noon, there arrived from Constantinople a Tartar, the bearer of despatches for Omer Pacha.

"As the latter is at Silistria, the despatches had to be forwarded to him.

"This Tartar announces the taking of Sebastopol. According to his account 18,000 Russians were killed, and 24,000 made prisoners. Fort Constantine was destroyed, and the other forts, with 200 guns taken. Six Russian vessels had been sunk.

"Prince Menschikoff had retired with the remaining vessels into the interior of the port, and had announced to the Commanders of the Allied forces that he would blow them up if the attack continued. Six hours had been given him for reflection, inviting him to surrender in the name of humanity.

"A French General and three Russian Generals, all wounded, had arrived at Constantinople. That city will be illuminated for ten consecutive days.

"Neither Count Coronini nor Dervish Pacha, nor the other Consulates, have received despatches from Constantinople. These despatches are probably in the packet addressed to Omer Pacha, and cannot, consequently, reach Silistria before to-morrow at noon."

The *Moniteur* went on to say that Baron Hübner had been charged by Count Buol to address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the most sincere congratulations of the Cabinet of Vienna on the brilliant successes obtained by our troops in the Crimea.

As the accounts from all quarters, though differing in points of detail, agreed most remarkably in the main facts, the universal belief was that Sebastopol had fallen. In Paris the artillerymen were stationed at the guns in front of the Invalides, with lighted matches, ready to fire as soon as the official news arrived. The compositors in the Imperial printing-office were not allowed to go home lest they might be wanted to assist in publishing the despatches from Marshal St. Arnaud.

On Wednesday people began to doubt. The story about the Tartar who had arrived with despatches for Omer Pacha was not found to hang well together. No official news had arrived, and it was, therefore, concluded by many that the whole of the circumstantial narrative was a stock-jobbing invention.

The following despatch from Berlin, which was received on Tuesday afternoon, threw some doubt on the previous reports, but it was soon discovered to be incorrect as to date:—

Berlin, Tuesday, October 3.

A telegraphic despatch, received here direct from St. Petersburg, says that Prince Menschikoff telegraphed on the 26th September, that he had withdrawn his troops, unmolested, from before Sebastopol, towards Baglicheserai, to await reinforcements from Perecsh and Perekop.

The Prince added, that up to the 26th, Sebastopol had not been attacked.

A moment's reflection showed that reports sent from the extremity of the Crimea on the 26th September, by the way of St. Petersburg could not have been received at Berlin on Oct. 2. The movement of the Russian army announced in the despatch alluded to, could, therefore, only refer to the movement of Prince Menschikoff to meet the Allied armies; and, from the tone of the despatch, it is evident that, at the moment the report was drawn up by the Russian Commander-in-Chief, no encounter had taken place between the armies. Supposing the report to be correct as to facts, the most probable cause of the error was in making the 26th appear to be the day on which the despatch was sent off, whereas it must have been the day on which it arrived at St. Petersburg; the news it contained coming down no further probably than the 18th or 19th, up to which time no attack had taken place.

A despatch dated Odessa, of the 26th ult., states that "several battles had taken place in the Crimea, in some of which the artillery of the fleets shared;" that "Prince Menschikoff had left the Alma, and fallen back towards the heights of the Katcha;" that "he had been joined by General Chomatoff coming from Kertch, with 6000 foot and a regiment of Cossacks;" and that "on the 22nd there had been a battle, the decision of which was expected on the 23rd, and in which the Russian loss had been considerable; one General and two Colonels having been killed, and General Chomatoff wounded."

The following despatches from Bucharest, of the 28th ult., confirm the Russian report:—

Bucharest, September 28.

Perfectly authentic intelligence has been received that Prince Menschikoff was attacked on the 22nd by the Allied forces in the plain of Kanjantsi, on the Katcha. After a sanguinary battle, which lasted some hours, the Russians, being totally defeated, fled, and were pursued to the intrenchments before Sebastopol.

Bucharest, September 28.

On the 23rd of September the Allies took all the forts lying on the right bank (Fort Constantine side) of the port of Sebastopol, and the rumour was spread that Sebastopol itself had surrendered.

On Wednesday the *Times* published the following despatch, but it will be noted that no new or official authority is given for what is called—

DECISIVE INTELLIGENCE.

We have received from our Correspondent at Vienna (by Submarine and European Telegraph) the following despatch:—

"On the 23rd Fort Constantine was destroyed by the Allies, and Fort Alexander taken. On the 24th, all the redoubts and forts around Sebastopol, all the batteries, and the Arsenal, were in the hands of the Allies. The flags of the Allies were hoisted on the tower of the Church of St. Vladimir. It is believed that the day on which Prince Menschikoff surrendered at discretion was the 26th. It is said that the remainder of the Russian fleet is safe in the hands of the Allies. The Turkish army will at once cross the Danube into Bessarabia."

This glorious intelligence is thus confirmed by way of Paris:—

"A private telegraphic despatch states that, at the end of a second battle gained by the Allies, they bombarded Fort Constantine, the Citadel, and the fleet, all of which surrendered. The Russians have lost 18,000 men in killed and wounded, and 2000 prisoners. Six ships of the line and Fort Constantine have been destroyed."

On Thursday all doubt was set at rest as to the true character of the Tartar despatch. From official information received on that day it was ascertained that up to the 28th ult. Sebastopol was not in the hands of the Allies, and that, consequently, all the previous circumstantial announcements of the fall of that fortress which had appeared for the four days were mere inventions. The substance of that intelligence was that on the 28th the Allies were in position at Balaklava, about eight or ten miles south of Sebastopol, and a favourable point for landing the siege-train, &c.; that the Russians had destroyed their own fortress of Kamiesch, on the point of the Circassian coast nearest to the Crimea, and that its garrison were proceeding to reinforce Prince Menschikoff's army; and that Prince Menschikoff was in the field with 20,000 men. Although this news is not such as the previous accounts would warrant us in anticipating, yet it may be considered as certain that it was not the consequence of any reverse suffered by the Allies, who were about to march immediately on Sebastopol.

FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 5th.

A despatch from the French Minister at Vienna has been posted up at the Bourse denying the fall of Sebastopol.

The Austrian Consul at Odessa writes, under date of Sept. 29th, as follows:—

"The Allies renewed fighting on the 25th and 27th. They were on the Belbeck, ten versts from Sebastopol.

"English vessels had brought 300 Russian wounded to Odessa.

"Under date of 30th September, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe writes from Constantinople that the Allied armies had established a basis of operations at Balaclava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march on Sebastopol.

"The *Agamemnon* and other English vessels were in the port of Balaclava, where there was every facility for landing siege artillery.

"Prince Menschikoff held the field with 20,000 men, awaiting reinforcements."

On Thursday afternoon an extraordinary edition of the *London Gazette* was published, the contents of which we subjoin:—

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary.)

Thursday, October 5, 1854.

War Department, October 5.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a letter of which the following is a copy, enclosing, by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.—

Foreign-Office, October 5, 1854, 10½ a.m.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated September 30, 9½ p.m., and purporting to have been forwarded from Bucharest by her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on September 30, 8½ p.m., and containing accounts from the Crimea.

I am, &c., E. Hammond.

Translation of the Exact Copy of a Telegraphic Despatch, received October 5, 9 a.m., and transmitted by the Agent of England in Wallachia, at Bucharest, the 30th of September, 1854, 3½ p.m.

Lord Stratford, Constantinople, to Lord Clarendon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, London.

September 30, 1854, at 9½ p.m.

The Allied armies established their basis of operations at Balaclava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol. The *Agamemnon* and other vessels of war of the Allies were in the port of Balaclava. There were facilities there for disembarking the battering train.

It is stated that Prince Menschikoff was in the field at the head of 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements; that the fortified place of Anapa has been burnt by the Russians; that its garrison was marching to the scene of action; and that a convoy of ammunition, escorted by Cossacks, had been taken and destroyed by an English detachment.

The *Banshee*, bearer of this news, left the Crimea on the evening of the day before yesterday.

Stratford de Redcliffe.

Along with the above the Government received a despatch communicated to them by the Austrian Minister, from a Russian source, dated Odessa the 28th, containing intelligence from the Crimea to the 27th. It states that a series of sanguinary conflicts were taking place on the Belbek from the 25th to the 27th, when the steamer left, with what result was not known up to the latest date. If, however, as is stated by Lord Stratford, the Allies were at Balaclava on the 28th, they could not have been fighting on the Belbek on the previous day, unless the invading force had been previously divided. A straight line drawn between these two places (which are about twelve or thirteen English miles apart) would fall close to Sebastopol, and the armies would have to traverse a greater distance than could be accomplished in a day's march. If, however, the Russian account be true, it would almost necessarily follow that the Allies must have forced the Russians to retreat into Sebastopol, or at all events, forced their position on the Belbek. Nothing is said as to the arrival of the 20,000 reserve troops, which were to reach the Crimea about the 22nd. They may possibly have formed the nucleus of the army at Balaclava.

It may perhaps be well to add that Sebastopol is believed to be almost unfortified on the south side, and that it is from that side that it is supplied with water.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

As no account has yet been received of the arrival at Marseilles of a steamer from Constantinople with the details of the battle of the heights of the Alma, the Duke of Newcastle thinks it right to make known that he fears the account of the casualties on that occasion cannot be published before Monday, at the earliest.

War Department, Eight p.m., Oct 5 1854.

THE DIVERSION IN BESSARABIA.

The news from Rustchuk of the 24th ult. confirms the statements already given regarding the proposed diversion in Bessarabia. At the above date all the roads of Bulgaria running towards the Black Sea were covered by marching troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Many thousands of waggons were required to convey the provisions, munitions, and *matériel*. The troops were supplied with double rations; but, as a counter-balance, were required to double their marches. Omer Pacha gave orders that the march should be sufficiently rapid to ensure the arrival of the troops on the coast by the time of the return of the transport ships from the Crimea, in order that the embarkation should commence immediately, and the transport be effected at a favourable season.

A letter from Galatz of Sept. 21, in the *Lloyd* of Vienna, says:—

There appears not to be any doubt that Omer Pacha intends to strike a blow at the Russians concentrated at Ismail. He will not, however, commence his march on Bessarabia until he hears of the capture of Sebastopol.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

At present, while the public attention is concentrated upon the Crimea, few persons trouble themselves about what is going on in Asia. The news from that quarter is not encouraging. The latest despatch from Trebizond, viâ Constantinople, of the 16th ult., is as follows:—

General Andronikoff, with a superior force, had fortified himself at Urughieh. The condition of the Ottoman army on the Tschuruksu was unsatisfactory. The Governor of Kars remains active. The Russian outposts had advanced to Untschikilissar again, interrupting the communications with Persia. A second caravan, with 3000 horses, had been intercepted. Schamyl has abandoned the attack upon Tiflis, appearing resolved to co-operate with the Allies on the Circassian coast.

The following extract from the *Lithographic News Sheet* of Vienna gives a more favourable view of affairs:—

According to the last accounts which have been received from the theatre of war in Asia, and which come down to the 17th, the Russians are concentrating themselves at Tiflis. The question is whether all the efforts they are making will succeed in preventing the followers of Schamyl from leaving the mountains, as the operations of that chief are vigorously supported by the Turkish army, which has been re-organised.

OMINOUS SYMPTOMS ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

While Turkish and Russian armies are confronting each other on the frontier of Bessarabia, Austrian and Russian armies are confronting each other on the frontier of Gallicia. On the side of Austria Krakow (Cracow), at the western extremity of this frontier has been converted into an intrenched camp, and its old fortifications have been encircled by redoubts. Towards the centre of the line Zaleschtschykit, on the Dniester, has also been converted into an intrenched camp. The position of this little town is naturally strong; the river covers it on three sides. Sutchowan, in the Bukowina, close to the Moldavian frontier, is also fortified. In a line behind these advanced posts, a number of towns, villages, and castles have had their defences strengthened. A citadel was built in Lemberg last year, and now the town is being surrounded by outworks. At Pilzno, where the road to Lemberg diverges from the road that leads to the Dukla pass and along the Carpathians, intrenchments have been begun to be thrown up. The works of the long-neglected railway which was to connect Gallicia with Vienna are being eagerly pushed on: between Lemberg and Dembitza 24 000 soldiers of the *corps d'armée* are kept at work upon it; and between Krakow and Dochnia 7000. Long trains of artillery follow each other day by day along the roads to various points; and there is no end of the convoys of warlike stores. On the part of Russia there has been a simultaneous movement of troops from various parts of the empire into positions which threaten Krakow. The regiments in and around Warsaw have had the camp of Kielce assigned them for winter quarters; and their advanced guard is stationed, part at Pintschoff and part at Olkusch, in the direction of the old capital of Poland and latest acquisition of Russia. Regiments drawn from other provinces have been marched into various towns along the line of the Vistula. The arrival of one of the Orlofls at Warsaw is held to be a sure presage of the speedy arrival of his Imperial master there; and the Czar's railways in that part of his dominions are not so far behind as the railway of the Austrian Emperor to Gallicia. The railway communication from St. Petersburg to Warsaw is now open, and from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier. Whether Russia and Austria really intend to fight is, notwithstanding all this note of preparation, still matter of doubt. The preparations of Austria are as yet all of a purely defensive character. Russia appears to be a little more disposed to give cause of quarrel. The Czar's recent prohibition of the export of grain to Austria may have been prompted by fear of dearth at home; but it may also be meant to injure his former ally.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT.

A general belief has prevailed within the last few days that an attack upon Cronstadt is seriously contemplated almost immediately. General Niel, the General of Engineers, who distinguished himself in the Baltic by the prominent part he took in the direction of the siege of Bomarsund, is said to have reported personally to the French Emperor that he believed the attack was practicable this year. This report has been communicated to the English Admiralty, and there is good reason to believe that the movement of Admiral Parseval Deschênes portends a more serious enterprise than an attack upon Revel. A despatch from Hamburg, on Sunday, says:—

Admiral Parseval Deschênes, who has arrived at Kiel, has ordered the scattered ships of his fleet to join him there. The officers assume that the French squadron is going again to join Admiral Napier in the Baltic.

The following extract of a letter, dated "Her Majesty's Ship *Edinburgh*, Sept. 26, 1854," shows what the general expectation was on board the fleet:

We are now lying at Nassau Island, it is fourteen miles from Revel, and can see that place as plain as the chipping in my coat. We are to weigh at eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night—whether for sea or at anchor. I don't think that it is intended to touch Revel; but, as soon as the fleet can be assembled, we will let the Russians feel us in their strongholds.

THE CAMPS AT BOULOGNE.

On Saturday last the French Emperor held a grand review of the troops encamped round Boulogne. He was accompanied by the Empress, whose presence, added to the extreme beauty of the weather, the magnificent display of 40,000 men under arms, and other circumstances of a remarkable character, all combined to form an occasion of high interest and a spectacle of great attractiveness.

While the Emperor was on his way to the spot where the review was to be held, a courier, galloping up, conveyed to him the despatches announcing the victory on the Alma. The Generals cheered when the messenger rushed among them with the joyful tidings, and the crowds of English spectators present joined in sending up hurrah. The Emperor, after reading the despatches, is stated to have said, "Sebastopol est pris!"

The army, now diminishing the line of its square, drew as close as possible, and at once saluted. Then, with so large a body of men, had a wonderfully fine effect, and, though all the bands played "Partant pour la Syrie," without reference to time, the volume of sound, the rolling of the drums, the elevation of the standards in front of the different regiments, and the flashing of the sunlight upon so many thousand bayonets when the order to present arms was given, were things not readily to be forgotten. Having passed along the front, the Emperor returned, and, advancing some into the midst of the square, delivered in a firm, full, manly voice, an address, which was distinctly heard by all the soldiers.

Discipline kept the troops silent until after the Emperor had addressed them, but the moment he ceased a grand expression in the prolonged shout from 40,000 voices of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The Emperor and Empress left Boulogne for Paris immediately after the review. They arrived at half-past five o'clock, and were received with deafening cheers on the Boulevards.

THE CRISIS IN DENMARK.

Matters are evidently coming to a crisis in Denmark. A number of meetings have been held in the capital and all over Zealand, and an Address to the King has been widely circulated and signed, expressing the warmest attachment to the Constitution, and demanding a new Ministry. Representatives of the petitioners were appointed by each county, often by each parish, to meet in Copenhagen and present the Address to his Majesty, and explain to him the feelings of those by whom it was signed. Accordingly, upwards of seventy Addresses arrived in Copenhagen last week. Arrangements were making to present the Address—even a day was named; when the Ministry took the alarm, and persuaded the King to refuse to see the deputation. The deputation determined on remaining in town till the commencement of Parliament, when they will present to the national representatives the petition which his Majesty has refused to accept. On Thursday night, the 28th ult., a great banquet was given in their honour, by the citizens, in the Casino theatre.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, dated Monday, says:—

The new Danish Parliament has just been opened, amidst a large concourse of spectators. The Speech from the Throne was read by Oersted. It breathes defiance against the Danish Parliament and people. A few hisses, mingled with cheers, for the King and constitution, were followed by enthusiastic cheers for the constitution of the Danish kingdom.

The *German Journal of Frankfort*, under date of Vienna, 26th, says:—

We are enabled to announce, that the English Cabinet has made overtures on the subject of a revision of the protocol of London relative to the Danish succession, and that this question will form an important part in the future negotiations for peace. It is positively stated that the Cabinet of Vienna will not offer any opposition to the revision of this protocol, which was drawn up completely in the interest of Russia.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid, dated October 1st, states that serious disturbances had broken out at Malaga, Logrono, and Jaen. It was reported that a Republican conspiracy had been discovered, and that the Infante Don Henrique had been sent to the Balearic Islands.

Queen Christina has sent a manifesto to Madrid, for publication in the *Espana*, in which she endeavours to clear herself by throwing blame upon her daughter, and by declaring that she was always opposed to a *coup d'état*.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning. Letters from Washington state that information had reached the Government from the American Minister at Madrid, to the effect that the new *régime* of Spain has agreed upon terms for the sale of Cuba. The ratifications of the Reciprocity Treaty with the British North American provinces were exchanged on the 16th. The time for the sitting of the three commissioners at London, for the settlement of claims of citizens of Great Britain and the United States upon those Governments, has been extended four months from the 16th instant.

The reports from the western provinces state that the cholera is raging to a fearful extent, and the yellow fever alarmingly in the southern districts. At New Orleans serious riots have occurred between the Irish and Americans.

The steam-ship *St. Louis*, Captain Eldridge, has arrived at Southampton, with news from New York of the 23rd ult., and 470 000 dollars. The only political news of interest brought by this vessel is the announcement that the Canadian Parliament had voted the paragraph relative to the clergy reserves by 80 against 33; and that his Excellency Lord Elgin would give the Royal Assent to the Bill before his departure from that colony.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA AND CHINA.

The letters and papers received from India, *viâ* Trieste, are, to a large extent, occupied with news from Western Asia, where it is alleged that very suspicious movements are still going on. The Chief of Herat is said to have received a friendly letter from the Khan of Khiva, stating that the Persian force at Merw is daily increasing, and that if the Shah once gains firm footing there, whether with or without the aid of Russia, he will be master of all Khorassan. He (the Khan of Khiva) has been assured by the Sirdar-General, who with his troops is encamped near Khiva, that if the Persians make any attempt on Khiva, they shall be driven back by the Russians.

Accounts from Cabul (dated 27th of July) state, "that it has been resolved by the Ameer that a considerable force shall at once march from here and take post at Kalat. After placing the Cabul force in this menacing position in the neighbourhood of Candahar, a message will be forwarded to the chiefs there to give up the Herat territory immediately, and, in case of refusal, the army will march and besiege the city without loss of time."

Mr. B. Frere (Commissioner of Scinde) has forwarded to the Bombay Government intelligence that the Persian flag is flying at Candahar and Persian money being coined there. The Indian Government has decided on not interfering under any circumstances in the affairs of Afghanistan or Persia, beyond preventing the Persians from joining the Russians. It is confidently asserted in the highest official quarters, that the Persians would, on our solicitation, be ready to declare war against Russia; but that such a step would be undesirable, as we do not require their assistance, and their active alliance would entail obligations for the future which might prove inconvenient.

The Persian force at Merw has being strongly reinforced, and from this position threatened Western Afghanistan, as well as Khiva.

Accounts from Hong-Kong to the 6th August, states that the insurrection near Canton has been extending by constant successes of the insurgents, the Government no being reinforced and not strong enough to put it down. Fa-han was in complete possession of the insurrectionary party, and the Imperial forces had withdrawn for the protection of Canton. The rebel camp was within three miles of the city, and as the Tartar garrison must have been reduced in numbers by the constant fighting close to the walls, it was thought that the city would soon be in possession of the Triad and rebel force, which was reported to be numerous. The natives continue to leave the city for places of greater security.

The import trade was suspended, and the export of the tea remaining on the market was made with difficulty, from the numerous hordes of pirates in the river. Several had been no late arrivals of new teas.

The dates from Shanghai are to the 24th ult. The Imperialists were continuing their efforts to retake the city, and the present feeling is they will succeed. There was nothing of moment of the northern army.

DISMISSAL OF THE PAPER COMMITTEE AND EDITOR OF THE "MORNING ADVERTISER."

An important meeting of the licensed victuallers of the metropolis took place on Thursday afternoon, at the Quarterly Court of the Incorporated Society, in the School-house, Kennington-lane, for the purpose of transacting the usual business; and also to take into consideration the following motion, of which Mr. R. Foster (the President of the Mutual Defence Association) had given no ce

[illegible] ment of the *Morning Ad* [illegible] is discreditable to the present high character of journalism, that in moral courage [illegible] inferior to contemporary journals, and its offensive polemical and sectarian tendencies [illegible] excited general disapprobation; that the gross and unwarrantable libels published [illegible] levelled against the Prince Consort, have tended to alienate the favourable feelin[illegible] which its benevolent institutions were universally regarded; that it does not represent the views and requirements, and has neglected to defend the best interests of the licensed victuallers: therefore, this Court does suggest the propriety of forthwith changing its constitution of management, and placing its editorial cont[illegible]

The attendance of members was unusually large (there being between 400 and 500 present) in consequence of the dissatisfaction felt by the trade in general at the conduct of the paper and other communities, and also at the course pursued by the editor of the *Advertiser*, and the apathy displayed by that journal with regard to the interests of the trade

The regular business of the Society having been gone through, the Secretary proceeded to read the Report, which stated the position and prospects of the *Morning Advertiser*, adverting to the increased circulation to a large extent, and its enlargement; and characterising the present publication as likely to cause a diminution in its sale. The Report concluded by calling upon the trade to unite, and give their undivided support to the journal.

The adoption of the Report having been moved and seconded,

Mr. Foster moved as an amendment the resolution given above, and reviewed the character and tone of the *Morning Advertiser* for some time past, insisting that the interests of the licensed victuallers had been neglected by that journal, and especially instanced the apathy of the paper during the progress of the New Beer Act.

The amendment having been seconded, Mr. Grant, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, made a long speech in vindication of his character, and in general terms defended that journal and justified the articles which had appeared in its columns; declaring that this agitation was nothing more nor less than a Romish conspiracy.

After addresses *pro* and *con* had been delivered, the question was put and the meeting divided, when there appeared:—

For Mr. Foster's amendment	176
For the original motion	149
Majority against the Editor and Committee of Management of the *Advertiser*	27

The result was received with loud applause.

BANQUET IN LEEDS TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The magnificent hospitality of Lord Mayor Sidney, on the occasion of his entertainment by the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds, at the Mansion-house, in May last, is about being reciprocated. A committee has been formed for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements for giving in Leeds a grand entertainment to the Lord Mayor of London by the members of the borough, the justices, and the Corporation of Leeds. An invitation has been addressed to his Lordship, which he has accepted it; and Friday, the 27th of October, is appointed for the banquet. The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines will preside.

REJOICINGS AT RAGLAN.—At daybreak, on Tuesday morning, the British ensign was seen floating from the castle keep, convincing all within sight of some good news from General Lord Raglan, and which was confirmed on the arrival of the mail, at eight o'clock. Mr. May, the agent of the castle, went round the village, and soon obtained funds from some of the loyal inhabitants to set the bells ringing: the whole of the artillery at Mr. Pritchard's an thy firing, together with some large guns from the Oldhenthy Hill. The inhabitants of the village were invited to the castle in the evening, when the gates were thrown open, and every tower and window illuminated. The company, from the richest to the poorest, danced on the lawn to the inspiring music of the minstrel's harp, whilst rockets from the summit of the lofty keep rushed high in air, telling of victory in showers of brilliant stars. The company afterwards assembled in the grand banqueting hall; and there, round a fire of blazing tar-barrels, sung "God Save the Queen," followed by enthusiastic cheering for the Queen and Lord Raglan. Long is it since the hall of Raglan reverberated to such a mighty sound.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 29	30.079	72·4	57·2	54·9	+ 1·2	79	Calm	0·00
„ 30	30 131	72·2	39·8	55 3	+ 1·6	78	Calm.	0·00
Oct. 1	30 197	67 2	40 2	54·5	+ 1·2	83	Calm.	0·01
„ 2	30 047	72 2	39 0	55 9	+ 2 8	73	Calm.	0·00
„ 3	29 700	65 1	44 8	53 1	+ 2·3	72	Light airs	0·00
„ 4	29 820	63·0	38 6	51·0	+ 1·6	81	S.W.	0·00
„ 5	29 663	70 6	49·4	60 2'	+ 7·8	76	S.W.	0·24

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the humidity column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer (corrected) decreased from 30·08 in. at the beginning of the week to 30·04 inches by the afternoon of Sept. 29th; increased to 30·13 inches by the 30th; and decreased to 30·09 inches by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30·20 inches by Oct. 1st; decreased to 29·70 inches by the 3rd; increased to 29·82 inches by the 4th; and decreased to 29·44 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, as the height of 28 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.898 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 55·49, being 2·4° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 50·2°; being the difference between the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer on Sept. 29.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 27·7°. The greatest range was 35·2° on Sept. 29th, and the least 9° on October 2nd.

The weather on Sept. 29th and October 3rd was very fine, and the sky free from cloud; on Sept. 30th and October 4th the sky was completely overcast. The rest of the week was fine; but the sky was cloudy and fog prevalent more or less each day

For the month of September, the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea was 30.197 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 82 2°, on the 4 h; and the lowest was 37·2° on the 20th the range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 45°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 71·1°, and of all the lowest by night was 46·2°; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 25.0° The mean temperature of the month was 58·6°, being 0·8° below the average of the corresponding month during thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 54·6°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 51.8°. The mean degree of humidity was 77 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 0·8 inch (eight-tenths of an inch).

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, October 6th, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending September 30, the births of 907 boys, and of 862 girls were registered in the metropolitan districts; these numbers exceed their average by 53 and 167 respectively. The number of deaths in the week, were 1161 males and 1075 females; or, together, 2216. At ages less than 15 there were 946 deaths; between 15 and 60, 839; and above 60 there were 361 deaths. The number of deaths from cholera was 754: it is rapidly declining. Its progress weekly is shown by the following numbers:—In the week ending Sept. 9, 1854, the deaths by cholera were 2, 20, 183, 618, 1,000, 847, July 8, there was 1; and in the following weeks 2, 20, 183, 618, 1,000, 847, 1267, 1000, 1540, 1288, and 754 respectively. The deaths from diarrhœa are also decreasing. This disease, in the week ending September 9, caused 284 deaths, next week 289, then 316, and last week 189. The improvement in the public health is better than the 2216 deaths from all causes indicate; and in the last week of the quarter many coroners' cases, spread over the quarter, is returned, and included in the total number. The present epidemic began later than in 1849, and it has latterly been more fatal; but the aggregate mortality will yet, probably, be less than in the year 1849, for the deaths by cholera in that year, to September 29, were 13,098; while the deaths in the present epidemic, to September 30, have been 9707. Yet the loss of more than 10,000, or, including the deaths by diarrhœa, of 12 000 lives, within a few weeks, in the chief city of the empire, is an appalling fact, demanding the strict investigation into all its details, which the Board of Health has directed to be instituted. Is London to continue every five years to be attacked by pestilence, and to lose so many thousands of its inhabitants? Cannot the conditions in which disease is fatal be determined, and causes they be removed?

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a special general meeting of this institution was held, to consider the propriety of altering the title of the Institution. Captain Eyre, R.N., in the chair. Resolutions having been carried that the title of the society be hereafter "Royal National Life Boat Institution," founded in 1824, for the preservation of life from shipwreck," it was stated that the original objects of the institution would not by the change be in any way altered. The Board of Trade had promised the institution some assistance from the Mercantile Marine Fund, to pay the fees of its life-boats, on condition that the Society provided life-boats and boat-houses satisfactory to the Board. The cost of a good life-boat and carriage, with boat-house, is about £300, so that £3000 per annum, said the Board, the assistance of the benevolent is much needed in this great work. From the Admiralty Register of Shipwrecks for 1853, just published, it appeared that 832 wrecks took place on the shores and in the seas of the United Kingdom during that year, with the frightful loss of 989 lives! Several places applied to the institution for new life-boats, but were deferred till its resources were to a more flourishing state. Life boats for various places having been reported ready to be sent to their stations, the proceedings closed.

THANKSGIVING-DAY IN LONDON.—The scene presented at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, was one which those who had the gratification of witnessing it will never forget. Thousands of people thronged the church for the double purpose of offering up their thanks for an abundant harvest, and for victories already gained. The grand and solemn service was held in the same manner the dome; and many who were present were not unmindful of the fact that, while rendering their praises and thanksgivings, they were standing immediately above the remains of England's greatest warrior. When Mr. Dale, the Canon in residence, ascended the pulpit, the National Anthem was poured forth from the magnificent organ, and the whole of the vast assemblage simultaneously rose and stood while it proceeded. The preacher eloquently pointed out the horrors of war, which he said must ever be considered a judgment, although victory was doubtless a mercy in answer to our solemn prayers. He observed how terrible would have been the result if a deficient harvest had been added to the burthens of a gigantic war; for, if such had been the case, while thousands fell by the sword abroad, thousands more would have been slain by pestilence and famine at home. Not for our righteousness (as reverend gentlemen remarked) had the scenes blessings been conferred upon us, for when we looked at the social state of the country at the present time, there was much that would fill us with the deepest regret. He proceeded to point out that in the metropolis, notwithstanding its abundant wealth, there were many special objects to which the sympathy and liberality of his auditors might with propriety be directed. He pleaded not only for the widows and orphans of those who had fallen by the pestilence, but also for those of the brave defenders of their country, the avengers of a despot's pride, who had shed their heart's best blood in a victory which left nothing to regret but the price which had been paid for it. No collection was made at the Metropolitan Cathedral, a circumstance which is such to be regretted, for the vast congregation was so deeply impressed with the solemnity of the work in which they were engaged, and by Mr. Dale's touching appeal, that a collection on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen by the pestilence or perished by the sword, would doubtless have been very considerable. Major Fawcett's custom," which has so long stood in the way of cathedral reform, was the excuse for the neglect of an obvious duty. At Westminster Abbey a better course was taken. Lord John Tynne made an earnest appeal to his congregation, and while his Lordship afterwards read from his place at the communion-table the offertory sentences, the willing people gave their liberal alms towards the assistance of those who have suffered the saddest of all human bereavements—the loss of their husbands and fathers. It is also gratifying to be able to state that in most of the metropolitan churches similar collections were made; and that a large fund will, in all probability, find an important addition to his resources in the course of the current week

TURKISH EXHIBITION.—On Saturday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, with her Royal Highness the Princess Mary honoured the Turkish Exhibition, Hyde-park-corner, with their presence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Pepper, the managing director of this institution, is about to set a laudable example to the charitably disposed by devoting the receipts of Thursday evening, the 12th inst., to the assistance of the widows and orphans of the brave men who have left their lives in the present campaign in the East. The subject of the war derives additional interest at this establishment from the fact that several objects are now daily exhibited which have especial reference to it, amongst these is a model of Sebastopol, very ingeniously and skilfully executed by Sergeant Fairland and Corporal Thomas, and a picture of the same place in the Dioramic View. In addition to these attractions, it should be stated that Mr. Pepper is now lecturing on the "Munitions of War"

MR. WOODIN has, during the past week, given his popular "Carpet-bag and Sketch book" entertainment at the Music Hall, Liverpool, to crowded audiences.

H.M.S. "MIRANDA" DESTROYING THE CITY OF KOLA, THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIAN LAPLAND.

THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly recorded the recent operations of her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, in the White Sea. We have since received from a Correspondent the two accompanying Sketches. One represents the commencement of an action, which ended in the entire destruction of Kola, an important city, the capital of Russian Lapland. The other Sketch shows the capture of two Russian schooners and four luggers—the latter destroyed by us, as being unnavigable to England; but the schooners, together with a third, captured by the *Miranda* some time previously, are now on their passage to England. The Bay is picturesque and snug, about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the river Kola.

The *Miranda* has had three months of unremitting work within the Arctic Circle in the White Sea. The Russian coast in that sea is completely at our mercy, except Archangel, for the present, that being protected by a bar which the *Miranda* could not pass. Some of the places she called at had the temerity to fire on the English flag, and, of course, paid the penalty. This ship, during the eighty days she was in the White Sea, anchored forty-eight times; and while under way and at anchor has boarded 375 ships and vessels, showing the immense trade that will be lost to Russia in consequence of the war with England. Only three were captured, and those fell to the *Miranda*, and are on their way home, laden with flour, fish, and oil, as above-mentioned. Russia has sustained a severe loss by the destruction of Kola, described by the Russian Admiral Sukes as the celebrated capital of Russian Lapland, which, under Peter the Great, became a fortified city, and which in 1809 was visited by the English, who sent in two gun-boats to destroy two vessels, but who made no direct attack on the town. Captain Lyons has visited it in 1854, made a direct attack upon the town, and expunged it from the list of capitals; having had thirty miles of a difficult river to navigate, five miles of which are laid down in the chart as unnavigable. The river in some places is so narrow as scarcely to admit of the ship swinging, with a current running of seven knots an hour. The uncertain knowledge of the strength of the enemy offered no check to his determination to place his ship alongside the battery. Success attended his daring. The *Miranda* lay within point blank range of the battery. The Governor of the city would not come to terms; the guns were manned, and every tower and building loopholed, and filled with men; but they could not stand the shot and shell and redhot shot within musket range. In less than an hour their guns were dismounted, their batteries in ruins, and their city in flames. One tower of the fortified cathedral alone now stands to mark the spot where Kola once had been. Another account states:—

On the 23rd of August, at 6.30 a.m. we anchored off Kola, in five fathoms water. We shortly after observed a flag of truce coming off from the fort. We hoisted a flag of truce in return. Our Third Lieutenant, Mr. C. W. Buckle, went away in the gig to meet the flag of truce with a letter, in which we understood from the quarter deck officers an immediate surrender of the fort, garrison, and Government property was demanded. We could see the different forts, with the men at their guns. We were kept at quarters during that night. No answer being returned in the morning, we hauled down flag of truce, and opened fire with grape and canister to dislodge musketry from the batteries and stockades. Our ship was got up within 250 yards of the battery. Our First Lieutenant, Mr. John F. C. Mackenzie, and Charles W. Manthorpe, Mate, accompanied us in command of the shore party. On landing, our gallant First Lieutenant headed our party of blue-jackets and marines, who rushed up, sword in hand, to dislodge the enemy from the ruins of the batteries and to seize their guns. Upon our pulling in shore the enemy opened a sharp fire upon us from the different parts of the towers and the monastery. Our ship continued fire to cover us. It was about 2.30 when we landed, headed by Lieutenant Mackenzie, who was the first into the battery, which we found completely destroyed by the ship's fire. The enemy was going off beyond double quick time. We took on board one of the battery guns, which had been broken by a shot from our ship; all the other guns were completely buried in the ruins. All the Government stores were destroyed. By 7.30 a.m. on the 24th we had destroyed the whole of the town. It was a tremendous scene of destruction; the buildings, stores, and monastery all in flames, and each bell, as their stupendous beams burnt through, fell to the bottom of the tower, tolling its last knell. There were seven bells.

One of these has been brought home by the *Miranda*. It is a very ancient bell; it measures in extreme circumference 6 feet four inches, and the internal depth is 2 feet 1 inch. It has a magnificent tone. The date on it is Anno 1686. Around the upper rim, in beautiful relief, is a hunting party, with flags, horsemen, and dogs; and around the outer base is a splendid raised wreath of grapes and pine-apples; which is only broken by the figure of a priest holding a cross in his left hand, with a book in his right hand laid over his left breast. The following letters are raised in old Roman character:—"K. O. R. D. T. ✠ — K. I. E. M.—A. N.—M. E. F. E. C. I. T.—."

From the following notification, which has appeared in the *London Gazette*, it would seem that Government had resolved to carry out the blockade of Russia in the far north, next year, in a rather different manner from what it has hitherto done:—

Foreign Office, Downing-street, Sept. 28, 1854.

It is hereby notified that, on and from the 12th day of August last, all Russian ports, roads, havens, and creeks from Cape Swiatoi Nos, in long. 39 deg. 47 min. east, lat. 68 deg. 10 min. north, to Cape Kanin, in long. 43 deg. 32 min. east, lat. 68 deg. 39 min. 12 sec. north, including especially the ports of Arkangel and Onega, were placed in a state of strict blockade by a competent force of the allied British and French fleets.

And it is hereby further notified, that all measures authorised by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between her Majesty and the different neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

NORWEGIAN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

This short but important line, which promises results momentous to the material interests of a large portion of our Scandinavian brethren, has recently been opened under circumstances most auspicious in themselves and suggestive of beneficial results within a period more brief than could have been hoped for by the the most sanguine. The line is forty-two miles in extreme length, connecting the capital Christiania with the Mjosen Lake, which, again by means of steamers, at present belonging to the contractors, has brought the most populous and favoured districts in connection with the coast; from which they have hitherto, in consequence of the difficulty of internal communication, been in a measure excluded. The country through which it passes is exceedingly picturesque. What first strikes the traveller on viewing the mountainous character of the ground, is the impracticability of constructing a railway; and the utmost skill has been required to overcome the difficulties, while the curves and gradients that had to be adopted, prove that these were not few. Indeed, the engines—which were not only designed by Mr. Robert Stephenson, who planned the line (executed under Mr. Bidder), but also built by his firm at Newcastle-on-Tyne—had to be specially adapted to those heavy gradients; and they exhibit great ingenuity and peculiarity.

After leaving the main station at Christiania, and crossing the Agers River, by a wrought-iron girder-bridge, the rise to a distance of 12 miles is one in forty; and the descent at Strommeir, the first chief station, is one in sixty. Here we cross the Nid River by a similar bridge, and shortly begin to rise to the picturesque station under Frogner Church. The next station is at Dahl, in the sequestered valley of Ris. Between this and Christiania the road passes extensive rock cuttings of granite and primitive slate, and over some of the most extraordinary timber viaducts ever applied to railway construction—from 60 to 70 feet in height, and from 400 to 800 feet in length: they look light and elegant, though of immense strength.

Leaving the Dahl station, the line enters a series of narrow winding valleys, with barely breadth enough for the streams which traverse their base to worm their way through: within seven English miles there are, besides eighteen bridges, two short tunnels. On emerging from the second, the Wormen river (outlet of Mjosen Lake) is seen, and immediately beyond is the Eidsvold station, the northern terminus, which stands on the quay, so that the steamers lie alongside. There are seven intermediate stations, all in the Swiss-cottage style, remarkable for neatness.

At the opening all the ministers and high officials, &c., to the number of 300, assembled at the station at Christiania, which is of the old Hanseatic style (decorated for the occasion), to witness the departure of the train, containing the contractors and a select party. At Eidsvold the company partook of a cold collation; and, after walking about the beautiful environs, returned to Christiania, and were again greeted by crowds. At the Freemasons'-hall about 300 sat down to a dinner provided by the contractors. S. M. Peto, Esq., presided; supported by the Councillor of State, Mr. Vogt; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Berg; the President of the Lagthing; the Ministers of Marine, Interior, and War; Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hesselberg; her Majesty's Consul General; the members of the Storthing; as well as several English gentlemen, who had come over for the occasion. The gallery was crowded with ladies. The chairman, in proposing "his Majesty," alluded to the great interest King Oscar had evinced, and the support afforded to this great national undertaking.

The Minister of Justice proposed "Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria," and paid the most eulogistic encomiums to England and the British; which was received with immense plaudits.

The President of the Storthing, in an encomiastic speech, proposed

H.M.S. "MIRANDA," AND HER PRIZES, IN LITSCHA BAY, RUSSIAN LAPLAND.

THE NORWEGIAN TRUNK RAILWAY.—EIDSVOLD STATION.

Mr. Stephenson, whose counsel and skilful direction had been most instrumental in forming the first railway in that country.

Mr. Stephenson responded by proposing "Success to the Norwegian Trunk Railway;" and, in the course of his remarks said, that, as umpire between the English and Norwegian interests, he had carefully examined and considered the state of the works throughout, and he now expressed his decided opinion that the contract had been complied with. There were, doubtless, many minor works, especially some connected with the different stations, which could not strictly be said to be complete, but he publicly and emphatically declared that the Government ought to have no hesitation in accepting the railway and works as fit and safe for public use.

Mr Peto, in reply to the toast of "The Contractors, Messrs. Peto, Ricardo, and Brassey," proposed by the Minister of Marine, spoke at considerable length; and, having detailed some matters in reference to the works, said the traffic had [been] only opened to Eidsvold but a month, yet 19,000 passengers had been conveyed, and a gross return made of £3000. It was very naturally supposed that considerable prejudices would have been encountered from a class who for ages had possessed almost a vested right in the transit power of the district through which the line traversed. What was the result? Why, that very class had used the railway more than any other; and, instead of competing with the line, at no time had the prices been higher, or had merchants experienced greater difficulties in procuring horses, than since the railway had been opened for traffic. These were facts that strikingly proved the utility of railway communication, and which made the merchant and the public independent of those climatic casualties they were so frequently exposed to. He felt sure that if he lived he should see Norway soon become an exporting country. Its soil was fruitful, and, when cultivated, not only would each property supply the wants of its possessor, but leave a surplus for sale to foreign States. Though the winter of Norway was cold, yet that very severity gave the soil a preparedness unknown to southern climes; and, when its lakes became connected by railways, those products could be shipped with facility and profit. Look at Canada—equally cold—and yet what products were brought from it? Look at Denmark exporting annually 1,000,000 quarters of corn, and 40,000 head of cattle. And why not Norway? He had seen, since he had been in that country, root crops equal to any he had seen in England, and crops of potatoes more abundant than any he had ever seen. Then why should not Norway export largely? He felt sure she would eventually, and when it was calculated that the cost of locomotive traction did not exceed, for the supply of power, more than 9d. to each train per English mile, they would appreciate how large an agent in projects and development railways were.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Bretteville, said—It was their good

COLLATION, AT THE OPENING OF THE NORWEGIAN TRUNK RAILWAY.

fortune that the man who was chosen to manage the execution of this great enterprise possessed extraordinary ability and acknowledged experience—namely, Mr. Bidder; in proposing whose health he had to thank him, on the part of himself and countrymen, for the interest he had evinced in bringing the enterprise to so successful an issue.

Mr. Bidder, in returning thanks, took the opportunity to remark that it had been said the railway was not yet complete; he granted it, inasmuch as a railway can never be complete, unless we can disregard the improvements which time and experience would suggest. In that sense, therefore, he could not wish anything better than that the railway could never be said to be complete.

The meeting, shortly after, separated; and thus terminated the festive inauguration of a system destined to assimilate the means of social intercourse in Norway to those of the most favoured and highest states of Central and Western Europe. All the works of the line were executed with the most hearty goodwill, activity, and intelligence, by the Norwegian labourers—there being no Englich, except Mr. Bidder and his staff of superintendents.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8.—17th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—St. Denys. Dutch fleet defeated, 1797.
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 11. Old Michaelmas-day.
THURSDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed, 1381.
FRIDAY, 13.—Fire Insurance due.
SATURDAY, 14.—William Penn born, 1644. Battle of Hastings, 1066.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 35	9 25	10 15	11 0	11 48	Title	0 18	0 45	1 5	1 30	1 50	2 10	2 30	2 45

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE W. C. YOUNG will despatch the following fast-sailing A 1 Clipper SHIPS, at the dates named as under:—

Ships	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	Docks.	For sail
Leonidas	697	J. Smith	Calcutta	London ..	Oct. 4
Omar Pasha ..	1279	J. Thomson	Bombay and China	West India	Oct. 10
Fancy	337	J. T. Salmon	Mauritius	West India	Oct. 4
Faithful	433	J. Manning	Hong-Kong and Canton	St. Katharine	Oct 15
John Taylor ..	787	J. N. Cawdell	Sydney	London ..	Oct. 10
Meroe	705	A. Shewan ..	Sydney	London ..	Oct. 12
Canaan	978	J. Seafield	Port Phillip	London ..	Oct. 10
Excelsior	839	J. J. Hogg	Port Phillip	London ..	Oct. 7.
Donnebrog	291	M. Simesen ..	Port Adelaide	St. Katharine	Oct. 15
St. Louis	338	C. P. Davis	Geelong	St. Katharine	Oct. 3
Mercer	268	H. Davies	Cape of Good Hope ..	London ..	Oct. 23

These Ships have been selected specially for their high class and fast-sailing qualities, and will be found well worthy the attention of Shippers and Passengers.—W. C. YOUNG, 84, Cross-street, Manchester; 19, Duke street, Liverpool; and Sun-court, Cornhill, London.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor M. TENNANT begs with commence a course of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the applica ion of mineral substances to the Arts. The course will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on FRIDAY October 6th at nine o'clock a.m. There will be another on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour R. W JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE (under the Management of Mrs Seymour) OPENS for the SEASON with an Original Play, by Messrs Tom Taylor and C. Reade, THE RIVAL, and an Original Farce, by Charles Selby, MY FRIEND TLE MAJOR. The Box-office open from Eleven to Five

TURKISH EXHIBITION, HYDE-PARK-CORNER, PICCADILLY. Open daily from 10 to 7, and on Saturdays only from 10 to 1, when it closes at 6d. Admission, 2s 6d. Children, 1s 6d Saturdays, 5s.; Children, 2s. 6d. Family Tickets for five, 10s. Schools admitted at Half price

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday, the Comedy of PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr Wright (formerly of the Adelphi theatre) After which, Sons of the Soil Lucky Farmer, Mr. Hudson. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the White Horse of the Peppers: Grand Pepper, Mr. Hudson. With Sweetmeats and Wives Billy Lackaday, Mr. Wright

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. NEW SERIES.—No. XII. OCTOBER, 1854.

CONTENTS.

I. The Celtic Religion.
II. The Character, Condition, and Prospects of the Greek People.
III. Rajah Brooke
IV. History: Its Use and Meaning.
V. Woman in France: Madame de Sévigné.
VI. The Sphinx and Duties of Government.
VII. The Rise and Progress of Diplomacy.
VIII. The Crystal Palace.

Contemporary Literature § 1 Theology, Philosophy, &c.—§ 2. Science.—§ 3. Classics and Philology § 4 History, Biography, Voyages, and Travels § 5 Belles Lettres.—§ 6. Art. London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. L., Wanesford.—We cannot inform you as to the "market value" of your painting, by Opie, especially as you do not state the subject. You had better apply to a picture-dealer, whose profession it is, for a stated fee, to give opinions upon the value of a painting. Opie's historical pictures are chiefly remarkable for energy of style, and truth of colouring.

C. G. F.—It is the practice of Insurance Offices, generally, to advance money upon Life Insurances.

S. O. J., Dunstable.—The charge is correct; all single back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, beyond one month, are charged double price.

T. H., Green Hammerton.—Declined.

A WELL-WISHER AND SUBSCRIBER, York.—The subject has already been illustrated in our Journal.

A. B.—The poems in question are copyright.

W. L., Edinburgh.—Mill's "Essay on Government" is published by Longman and Co.

W. R., Dublin, is right. According to the List of Lord Mayors, in "Stow's London," the date 1420, upon the new Whittington Stone, is incorrect. Stow states Whittington's last mayoralty to have been in 1419. The small volume referred to by our Correspondent, "Anglic Metropolis," is generally correct.

B. W.—Your quotation is incorrect. The lines are—

Stretch with the seat that gave Elias birth,
We kneel and kiss the consecrated earth—

from Dr. Johnson's "London, in imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal." The locality referred to is the palace of Evanonia, at Greenwich. This satire had been previously imitated and applied to London, by Oldham, in 1682; and before that to Paris, by Holleau. Boswell states there to be scarcely any resemblance between Oldham's and Johnson's performances; but Mr. Bell, in his "Annotated Edition of Oldham," says:—"The parallel passages are numerous; and generally there is more strength, though less finish, in Oldham;" whose poem in contemporary characteristics is more curious than the "London" of Johnson.

A CORRESPONDENT should apply, with the copy of the Bible in question, to a dealer in second-hand books. At the second sale of Mr. Pickering's books, the first edition of the Bible in Welsh, 1588, sold for £22 10s; the English version, known as that of Matthews (imported), 1537, £13 18s.; the reprint of the same version in 1549, £21; and Day's reprint, 1551, £19; Cranmer's Bible, Whitchurch, 1553, £27 10s.; and a fine copy of a rare edition of the same version, Rouen, 1566, £64; the Bishops', or Parker's Bible, 1568, £50 10s.; Tyndale's Testament, 1548, £16 15s.; 1552, £12 5s.; New Testament, Barker, 1611, first edition of the present version, presumed to be unique, £32 15s. All the above, except the first, were bought for America.

A. A., Great Grimsby.—London is the corporate town; which, not having been reformed in 1835, and still remaining a corporate town in 1851, reconciles the inequalities you refer to. In the reports of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Municipal Corporations, which were published in 1835 or 1834, at the period the inquiries were made, you will find the information you seek.

NOTES OF ANOTHER FAMILIAR.—Inadmissible.

A. D. B.—The volume has been compiled with the title-page and list.

G. I. GUNTHORPE.—A Consular denarius of the Julia family. From the impression sent it appears genuine; but is very common.

R. H.—The coins described are of no value.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

THE public mind, after having been kept in a state of feverish anxiety for the greater part of the week, was, to some extent, calmed on the afternoon of Thursday, by the publication of a *Gazette Extraordinary*, with official news from Sebastopol up to the 28 h ultimo. At that date the great Crimean fortress was still in the possession of the Russians. This intelligence destroyed a whole fabric of magnificent but baseless reports which had previously been in circulation;—of the utter discomfiture of Prince Menschikoff, on the 25th, after a series of brilliant, but sanguinary, battles, on the 22nd and 23rd September;—of the destruction or capture of the Russian fleet;—of the slaughter of 10,000 Russians in Fort Constantine;—and of the ultimate surrender of as many of the Russian garrison as had escaped the fearful slaughter. The tale was certainly an extraordinary one; and although it mainly rested upon the authority of a nameless, and imaginative, if not altogether imaginary "Tartar," it found ready credence in every circle of society. The splendid victory of the Alma, of which we have official and perfectly authentic intelligence, was, however, sufficient to justify the belief that the fall of Sebastopol was certain to occur within a short time afterwards, and the "wish being father to the thought," the marvellous tale of the "Tartar" was very generally believed, not only in London and Paris, but in Berlin and Vienna. A spirit of rejoicing immediately took possession of the public mind of all Europe; and it will, we expect, teach the Czar a lesson of humility—if not of shame—to know that the news of his utter ruin—though unfortunately unfounded, or only premature—excited almost, if not quite, as much satisfaction in Berlin and Vienna as it did in London. The Emperor of Austria was as well pleased to hear of it as the Emperor of the French; and the coffee-houses of Berlin were quite as delighted as the Clubs of London. The Czar will, it is to be hoped, discover, from the reception of this unhappily false report, how few friends he has in the world, and in what a state of complete isolation he stands from all human sympathy.

It will no doubt strike most readers as singular, that the British, and, as far as we know, the French, Government has received no official intelligence of any of the events that must have occurred between the 20th of September, when the glorious battle of the Alma was fought and won by the Allied armies, and the 28th; when, according to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, they established their base of operations at Balaclava, about twelve or fourteen miles to the south of Sebastopol. Under such circumstances the public can scarcely feel justified in accepting as facts the vague rumours of a second battle and victory on the banks of the Katcha, at a point still nearer to Sebastopol. It is possible that such a victory may have been gained, although Lord Stratford de Redcliffe makes no mention of it; but, in the meantime, it must take its place among the unfounded stories of the too notorious "Tartar," and the other reports that have in so extraordinary a manner been forced into circulation throughout Europe. The despatch of Lord Stratford is, unfortunately, too vague to satisfy the natural anxiety of the public. It does not inform us whether the Allied forces, that have established themselves at Balaclava to prepare for a grand attack of Sebastopol from the south, are the same troops that so signally defeated the Russians at Alma on the 20th. If so, they must have made a long *détour*, and either beaten the Russians again, or found no enemy to oppose them in the prosecution of their march. If the army at Balaclava consist of reinforcements—which we know, from previous intelligence, to have been sent from Varna—the fortress and town of Sebastopol must be beleaguered by our land forces, both from the north and from the south, and by the British and French fleets from the west. That it must very speedily surrender, under such circumstances, is obvious. If it be the victorious armies that landed on the 14th, in the Bay of Kalamita, which, on the 28th, were, in the words of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, "preparing to march, without delay, on Sebastopol," we must suppose them to be more than a match for the Russians, or they would not have been able to effect such a movement in face of an enemy. In this case the position of Sebastopol would appear to be equally perilous. Even in the absence of those official details of the events which must have occurred between the 20th and the 28th of September, there is every justification for the confident hope and belief that, long ere the present hour, Sebastopol has fallen. The aid that Prince Menschikoff is reported by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to have sought from Anapa, on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, will, if it ever reach him at all, arrive too late to be of service. Prince Menschikoff may have given orders for the destruction of that fortress, and have thereby saved the Allies the trouble of battering it about the ears of its garrison; and the 16,000 men reported to have been sheltered within its walls may have duly marched to the relief of Sebastopol. But as the distance between Anapa and Sebastopol is considerably upwards of 250 English miles, as the crow flies; and as such a force, even with good roads and plenty of provision on the way, could not march and transport their guns and ammunition at a greater rate of speed than fifteen or twenty miles a day, it would take them about three weeks to reach the scene of action. Long before that time British and French valour will, it is to be presumed, have followed up the first successes of the Alma, and made an end of Sebastopol. Upon the whole, we see no reason for discouragement in the absence of details, or in the meagreness of those which have reached this country. Europe knows that the Crimea was virtually lost to Russia on the very day that the splendid armaments of the French and English landed in the Bay of Kalamita. If people eagerly—and, perhaps, unconsciously—invent the tale of its downfall, before the event has actually occurred, we can but look upon the extraordinary prevalence of the belief, and upon its universal reception amid the plaudits of millions of people in every country in Europe, as omens and forerunners of a truth about to be realised. The tale was this week an invention. Next week, or the week after, we have no doubt that we shall be able to announce the fall of Sebastopol on the authority of Lord Raglan and Marshal de St. Arnaud. Awaiting that time, the British people will put up prayers for the success of the brave men, who are fighting so arduous but so glorious a battle in behalf of the liberty of Europe. They will confide in Heaven—in the justice of their cause—and in the heroism of their brave fleets and armies—and will not fear for the result.

AT the recent meeting of the British Association, some discussion took place, as our readers are aware, on the subject of the Civil List Pensions which are annually bestowed by the Government on persons eminent in Literature, Science, or Art, or upon their destitute families. The correspondence between Lord Wrottesley and the Earl of Aberdeen, on which comment was made in our weekly column of "Town and Table Talk," elicited from the Earl of Aberdeen a statement of his Lordship's views on the proper distribution of the fund. The Prime Minister is of opinion that the whole of the miser. ble sum of £1200 per annum might very easily be expended, according to the terms of the Act in which it is granted, "without any portion of it being appropriated to Science and Literature." The Act sets forth that pensions, not exceeding £1200 in any one year, may be granted to such persons "as have just claims on the Royal beneficence; or who, by their personal services to the Crown, or by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature, have merited the gracious consideration of their Sovereign and the gratitude of their country." Lord Aberdeen put an accurate though a narrow interpretation on the Act, and vindicated its letter without remembering its spirit. But since his Lordship's correspondence with Lord Wrottesley was given to the world, it has come to light that Lord Aberdeen has himself departed even from his own interpretation, and given a pension on the Civil List to the widow of a person who had no claims during his lifetime on the charity or gratitude of his country, and can, consequently, have transmitted none to his relict. The late Lord Fullarton was not eminent in Art, Science, or Literature; and we are not aware that he rendered any peculiar services either to the Crown or to the country. He was, no doubt, a very fair Judge, and administered justice in Scotland with as much dignity and discretion as any other Judge who ever sat on the judgment seat in that portion of the empire. But, as he was very handsomely paid for his office—receiving, we believe, a salary of £2500—or, perhaps, £3000 per annum—we cannot imagine on what grounds his widow has been thought entitled to a pension of £200 per annum out of the fund which should have been sacredly reserved for more appropriate recipients. If a Judge, in the receipt of a handsome income, is improvident enough to leave his widow in a state of destitution, it is, doubtless, a hard case upon his survivor; but we do not see on what grounds of justice or expediency the country ought to be called upon to provide for her. The clergy of the Church of Scotland—a most estimable body of men, who do not on the average receive a stipend of £250 per annum, about a tenth of that received by a Scottish Judge—never leave their widows to be supported by the public. By a system of insurance, and annual payment amongst themselves, they raise a fund for the maintenance of their widows and orphans; and never scandalize the Church of which they are the ornaments, by appealing to the public for eleemosynary aid to support their families. The condition of Mrs. Fullarton is, no doubt, one that should excite commiseration—or Lord Aberdeen would not have deprived Science, Art, Literature, and unpaid public services, of the small chance of £200 per annum, which has just been snatched up for a Judge's widow. We do not object that Mrs. Fullarton should be provided for—say by the Scottish Judges, who were the colleagues of her late husband, and who are most interested in preventing a lady in her position from becoming an object of public charity; but we do, on the behalf of Literature and Science, and also on behalf of the other claimants included in the very comprehensive list to which Lord Aberdeen would extend the objects of national gratitude, object to the case of Mrs. Fullarton being turned into a precedent. The whole subject requires reconsideration. Not only is the fund itself unworthy of the country, but the manner in which it is distributed is at variance with justice and right feeling. As we remarked last week, the remedy is in Lord Aberdeen's hands. He has only to ask Parliament for more money, to obtain it. If there be a fund for Charity, there should also be a fund for Merit. If Poverty has a right to urge its claim, why should not Genius—too often engaged in unmercenary and unworldly, though ennobling pursuits—urge its still higher claims on the gratitude of a great nation? But it is too bad that the improvidence of a well-paid Judge should be allowed to make an inroad upon a fund already too scanty, and which ought to have been reserved for more legitimate and equally pressing objects.

THE COURT.

The extremely fine weather has induced her Majesty and the Prince Consort to prolong their sojourn in the Highlands until the 12th inst., on which day the Court will leave Balmoral for the south. During the past week her Majesty, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and the Royal family, have taken their accustomed walks and drives; and have visited Ballochbhuie, Loch Calater, and the Shiel of Alt-na-Guisach.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary leave Cambridge Cottage, Kew, this day (Saturday), for Knowsley, to honour the Earl and Countess of Derby with their company for several days. The noble Earl and Countess have invited a distinguished circle to meet the Royal Duchess and Princess.

The Duchess of Wellington has arrived in Belgrave-street from Balmoral Castle, having been succeeded as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen by the Countess of Desart.

The Earl and Countess Granville have arrived in Bruton-street from Germany.

Lady Peel and Miss Peel have arrived in Whitehall-gardens from a tour in Germany.

Lady Molesworth has arrived at Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, from Inveraray Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll. Sir William Molesworth has returned to town to resume his official duties.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING.

BELSTON RECTORY, Sept. 29, 1854.

Seeing in your paper of the 16th inst., the question respecting the Queen Anne's Farthings again mooted, allow me to make a few remarks, and state a fact which is not generally known. There were only three struck, when it was perceived that a flaw existed in the dye. This was immediately destroyed, and another ordered to be made, bearing the same date; and from this latter dye are those many farthings that have since been in circulation.

The traditional history of the former three is, that the Queen kept one, afterwards presented to the British Museum by George III.; another was in the possession of one of the Derby family for years, and sold to the British Museum. The third was given by the Queen herself to the [illegible] of Honour, who transmitted it to her daughter [illegible] given to her god-daughter, a relation of mine, [illegible] thirty years since, that she had [illegible] collector at the British Museum, [illegible] it is now in the possession of her son Mr [illegible]

[illegible] of your readers [illegible] this statement, [illegible] examine the two coins above-mentioned, [illegible] across or near the bridge of the Queen's nose [illegible] marked mark between the two coins. I am, &c.,

H. G. ATTHILL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM SEBASTOPOL.

By a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, we learn that the *Fury*, which left Constantinople on the 27th ult., arrived at Marseilles on Friday (yesterday) morning. Up to the 24th there had been no further fighting in the Crimea. The 23rd Regiment lost all its officers but three, of whom Captain Bell was the senior. Colonel Ainslie was killed in planting a standard on the heights of Alma. General Brown had a horse killed under him. Sebastopol is invested. A Russian naval division of fourteen sail had made an unsuccessful endeavour to push out. In the battle of the Alma the Russians defended the heights with 100 guns; yet the Allies carried the summit. The want of cavalry was much felt in the pursuit.

The *Moniteur* of Friday (yesterday) morning announces the occupation of Balaclava, of which the Allies have already made a considerable place. The Allied armies were in communication with the fleets. A safe and practicable road leads to Sebastopol. The Allies are now firmly established in the Crimea. The various columns of the army had to cross several rivers in succession, in order to turn the Gulf of Sebastopol, and enter the mountain country, before they could arrive at Balaclava. Menschikoff had been driven to a distance with the wreck of his army.

The greatest imaginable sensation was caused on Friday in Paris by the appearance on the Bourse of two despatches, similar in substance to the one we have elsewhere given, communicating the rumours on which the public have been feasting for some days, about Sebastopol having fallen. The people rushed in crowds to the spot where the paper was posted, to get at which was something like attacking the intrenched post of Alma. They who were so fortunate as to approach close enough to the paper read as follows:—

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

THE MINISTER OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Oct. 4, 1854.

The news brought by the Tartar is contradicted at Bucharest itself. It is the battle of the Alma amplified. The Russians without doubt received news from Constantinople beyond the 24th ult. The Austrian Consul at Odessa sends word, by telegraph of the 29th, to the effect that the fighting had recommenced from the 26th to the 27th. It is said that the Allies were on the Balbec, at ten versts' distance (about 2½ leagues) from Sebastopol. An English steamer, with a flag of truce, had just taken to Odessa three hundred Russians badly wounded. (Signed) DE BOURQUENAY.

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

Lord Burgherash, senior Aide-de-Camp to Lord Raglan, who arrived at Marseilles on Friday morning, in the *Fury*, brings home the detailed despatches relating to the battle of Alma, with the list of casualties. His Lordship cannot be expected to arrive in town before Sunday (to-morrow) morning.

It appears from the accounts which have reached the French Government that the battle was fought within a very short distance of the sea coast. The French army, consisting of either three or four divisions, occupied the right, and was, consequently, nearest the sea. The English occupied the centre and the Turks the left. The French army being nearest the sea, fully one-half of it was protected by the fire from the steamers, so that the extreme right and centre of the French line could not suffer much. The French division which suffered most was on the left of the French line, and next to the English. It was commanded by General Thomaseon, who, as you are aware, was desperately wounded, and who it is said to have since died of his wounds.

The brunt of the battle fell upon our countrymen, who have not only had the post of honour, but, it is feared, have been the greatest sufferers. At the French Ministry of War it is stated that, from the information which has arrived, there is reason to believe that the loss of the English far exceeded that of their army. The main charge must have been a tremendous one. It seems that, although the Russians were posted on the opposite side of a deep ravine, and on the top of a steep and difficult bank, where they had deliberately taken up their position, and where they were protected by their artillery, the whole of the English army and the left division of the army stormed this formidable po-ition in front and carried it. Every military man knows what a desperate affair such an attack is, and that the very moment of the storming of the heights of the Alma leaves no doubt that it will be recorded in our annals as one of the most glorious exploits of our brave countrymen.

LORD STRATFORD'S DESPATCH.—The telegraphic despatch received from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on Tuesday, which we find in our second page, appeared, curiously enough, to have been sent from Constantinople at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 30th ult., and to have been received at Bucharest at half-past three on the same day, thus not only annihilating time and space, but distancing them by six hours. The mistake was, doubtless, that of the Consul-General at Bucharest, who probably forwarded the despatch on the 3rd, and not the 30th.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE system of hutting troops encamped, which is at present carried into effect by the French forces about Boulogne, has attracted the attention of our military authorities; and Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers, has left for the French camps, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the applicability of the system to our Army.

Sir Baldwin Walker, Sir Thomas Hastings, and Mr. Watts, visited Woolwich dockyard on Saturday to inspect the *Pelter* gun boat. The Lancaster oval guns which have been cast for the light draught gunboats are one ton and a half lighter than those fitted in the *Arrow*, &c.; the guns mounted on traversing platforms on board the *Pelter* being 6 cwt., while those on board the *Arrow* class of screw steam despatch gunboats are 9 cwt. each.

THE *Sarah Sands*, steamer, with three companies Royal Artillery and invalids from other regiments in Canada, sailed from Quebec for Liverpool on the 15th September.

THE *Adder* steam-vessel came up the river at an early hour on Tuesday morning from Sheerness, and towed the *Prince*, screw steamtransport, to Greenhithe, where she is to complete taking on board the powder, shot, and shell she is to convey to the seat of war in the East; and, after she has her compasses adjusted, and embarked the 46th Regiment of Foot, now ordered to go on board at Greenhithe, she will proceed to her destination.

AN order has arrived at Sheerness for the removal of the Russian prisoners and their officers to Millbay Prison, at Stonehouse, Devonport. They were to leave by the steam-vessel *Precursor Adder*, at eleven o'clock on Thursday. The following officers on parole leave with them: Captain Esanloff, Captain Shoetoff, Sub-Lieutenants Agafonoff and Pitchilin, also Pomitoffski, Hankelstech, Lauer and wife, and Lubinoff and wife—eight in number. Part of them will leave by the English steam-vessel *Nile*, with the following officers:—Lieutenant Sverroff and wife, Captain Perbinsky, Lieutenant Ribston, and Commissary Iversray—four in number.

FOUR line-of-battle-ships, on their return to Sheerness from the Baltic, are ordered to be taken into the fitting basin, when their crews will have six weeks' leave of absence, and be paid the wages due to them. On their return they will be at liberty to volunteer for any ship in active service requiring hands. This is a boon the blue-jackets have long desired.

THE *Royal Albert*, 121, screw steam-ship, Captain Sir Thomas Pasley, was ordered to take her coals on board on Wednesday at Sheerness, and prepare for proceeding round to Spithead.

IT is expected that the regiments of the Irish militia are to be enrolled, and the numbers for each county will be published immediately

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES MURRAY HAY, late of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Mauritius, in succession to Lieutenant General Sutherland, who resigns on promotion.

ON Wednesday 2000 stand of arms, taken from the Russians at the capture of Bomarsund, were landed at the Tower-wharf and deposited in the Armoury stores of that fortress.

AT the early parade of the Guards, on Wednesday, orders were read out for the men to hold themselves ready to proceed to reinforce the service companies of their respective regiments in the Crimea. It is confidently stated that the last battalion of Grenadiers will have its strength increased to 1000 by volunteers from the 2nd battalion, and proceed forthwith to the Crimea.

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE TIGER.—The *Palmyra* transport, with the remaining portion of the officers and crew of the *Tiger* released from Odessa, and invalids from the Black Sea, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday night and will come on to Portsmouth; when the officers, with Lieut. Hoyer and others, will assemble, to be tried by Court-martial for loss of their vessel.

THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BUCHAREST, 18th September, 1854.

THE Wallachians were overjoyed at the entrance of the Turks into Bucharest. They hoped that, after the uncertainty which had marked their political existence under Russian protection, would follow a more natural and secure state of things. Their situation under the Russian Governor Budberg, and Halchinsky his satellite, had indeed been unenviable. Freedom of action and liberty of speech they were alike debarred from; and discontent, though strong, was reduced to vent itself in whispers. But even these exhibitions of feeling were not without danger in a place where spies and agents of the Russian Government swarmed within the offices of the Wallachian administration. Argyropoulos, a Greek; Isandes, a valet—raised to place by peculation and subserviency—such were the men who held the reins of Government. It was but natural, in consequence, that the Wallachians should have hoped for change when Russia retired and made way at Bucharest for the victorious Turks. The Ministers who, during the occupation, had been the servile tools of Russia, had departed; a Philipesco had remained behind, and filled the department of Finance; a Cantacuzene still held the Ministry of the Interior. The rest had gone, and left their office vacant. Omer Pacha made a triumphal entry into Bucharest; proclamations were issued to assure the inhabitants that no political vengeance was intended; that, although the old treaties under which the suzerainty of the Porte was established had virtually been abrogated by a state of war, it was not the intention of the Porte to make any changes, and everything would remain as before until a quieter time should succeed to one of military trouble. Such measures were as wise as they were well meant; but they were admirably calculated to favour the indolence of Turkish officials. No attempt was made to reform the Government by filling up vacancies, and weeding out such men as had shown partiality to the enemy—men who were known to retain Russian sentiments, remained in place; whilst numerous posts, which might have been filled by friends of Turkey, remained vacant. The consequences of this indolence on the part of the Turks was instantly felt; and at the very time when Bucharest was full of Turkish soldiers, the authorities were foolish enough to send back to certain death as many Russian deserters as they could find. At the same time, there were no men more assiduous in courting Omer Pacha than those who had thus shown their partiality to his enemy. The mass of the Wallachians, however, were animated with the friendliest sentiments towards Turkey. They saw the difficulties under which the Turks were struggling: they were inclined to be patient until more favourable circumstances should enable them to reconstitute the Government, and give the Porte more leisure to attend to their wants and desires. The Russians, by their conduct in their retreat, were increasing the animosity of those who already looked upon them with no favourable eye. They seized and carried away with them the regiments of Wallachian and Moldavian militia, and deprived of their arms and clothing such of the men as expressed a resolution to remain in their own country. Fortunately, Mushar Pacha (Sir Stephen Lakeman) succeeded in a raid at Buzeo—led by Major O'Reilly, of the 2nd Guards—and carried off the equipments of a whole regiment of infantry, which the enemy had placed upon bullock-cart ready for departure. Six hundred Cossacks on this occasion fled ignominiously before a Turkish force of eighty-five men; but the artillery of the Wallachians and the whole of the militia of Moldavia was moved behind the Pruth without hindrance. Before their departure, the Russian Generals had emptied the treasures of the Principalities, so that when Omer Pacha arrived there was no money left to make the necessary repairs to the palace which he was to inhabit. Quantities of bonds on the Imperial treasury at St. Petersburg were left in payment of the vast amounts of grain and provisions which the Russian army took away; and the proclamations of the Generals thundered out against the Principalities, expressing dissatisfaction and disgust, are a sufficient proof that these bonds will never be liquidated. Everything, therefore, combined to raise a friendly feeling for Turkey throughout the Principalities, when it was whispered that the Austrian army on the Transylvanian frontier was about to move. The vague rumours which were heard for many days respecting the movements of the Austrians, the orders and counter-orders which followed the inflections of politics at Vienna gave time for public opinion to express itself relative to the threatened entrance. It was looked upon alike by all parties as unnecessary. The very pretexts under which the Cabinet of Vienna covered its proposed movement, were suspicious. Austria had not declared war against Russia; she was to march in, not for the purpose of moving onwards and invading the territory of Russia, but to restore order in Wallachia, or at best to preserve order from being disturbed. The futility of this avowed purpose was evident to all who had visited the country. If the Austrians feared lest the scenes of 1848 should be renewed in the Wallachian capital—if she suspected that the partisans of reform in the Principalities would take the opportunity to rise when the Russians departed, they reasoned as if the Turkish army of 80,000 men had not occupied the country. The movement of 1848 was repressed by Turkish soldiers; and a new one of the same kind would have been suppressed again had it been attempted. But there was no excuse for such fears—no pretext for such suppositions. There must have been some other reasons—some other aims in the Austrian occupation. The Wallachians were therefore in the utmost anxiety, and not a little annoyed at the probability of having to perform the same part for the Austrians that they had in 1848, when the passage of their army was marked by extortion and plunder. They recollected that they had on one occasion fed several thousand men for months, without receiving a farthing in return; and they feared a recurrence of the same evil. But they also reasoned very justly on another vastly important point. They asked, if it was not equally necessary to preserve Wallachia and Moldavia from Austrian as well as Russian encroachment. If Russia, in the lapse of years, had taken possession of Bessarabia and the mouths of the Danube, Austria on her part had walked into Transylvania and kept it. I firmly believe that the Cabinets of the West have been somewhat blind to this danger; and the conduct of Austria hitherto has not been of so open and frank a nature as to drown all suspicion of her motives. It is very easy to understand that Austria is desirous as long as possible to remain in her position, which gives her numerous advantages. The Western Powers, by their preparations, have shown that their desire is to strike speedy and decisive blows. If the capture of Sebastopol were to decide the question of peace, and Austria were to have taken a resolute step against Russia but a moment before, what can save Austria from the speedy effects of Russian revenge. The Czar, humiliated by England and France, might repent but would he ever have for Austria any other sentiments than those of revenge? Would he keep over the affront offered to him by one who he has assisted and cherished, and whom he would see so vulnerable if a speedy peace with the Western Powers enabled him to concentrate his forces in that direction? Austria, therefore, will be slow to declare against Russia, and will only do so in the end, if she sees that the war is likely to last, and Russia to be seriously weakened.

The movements of the Austrians into the Principalities had, therefore, no hostile character as against Russia. The Wallachians were the first to perceive it; and, if they had not done so before it commenced, they might have been convinced of it immediately after, for Baron Hess marked the moment of his entrance into the Principalities by an arrogance which showed itself in the proclamations issued to the people. The only supreme power in the country was then declared to be the Emperor, and the authorities were ordered to address themselves *in all matters* to the Austrian General Coronini. Equally clearly and logically did Austria proceed with the Russians. Daily were, and are, to be seen Austrian officers, in full uniform, crossing the Turkish outposts, and going into the Russian camp. The commi-sariat of the Austrian army is replenished with supplies purchased at Jassy; and the Czar, in a proclamation, says that the Principalities are occupied on his retirement by his old Allies the Austrians. The movement of the Austrians, in truth, has been more that of an ally than that of an enemy of Russia. Entering, as they did, without any avowed intention commensurate with the immensity of their preparations, their movements were so far a matter of supposition, that Omer Pacha, like a good General, thought it prudent to place his troops in such a position as to be safe from a sudden and well-directed blow. His army, placed in front of the Russians, might be taken in the rear by that of the Austrians; and, to avoid all chance of a mishap, it was prudent to withdraw nearer the Danube, and further from all chance of surprise. But what was the result of this movement? The Austrians, by their ambiguous conduct, have so acted as to render the Russians safe upon the Pruth. Whilst the Allies are attacking Sebastopol, the Austrians have annulled the Turkish army of 80,000 men. That army is in such a position at this moment that it can do nothing. To all intents and purposes, Russia has no enemy on this side the Pruth, and this is what we have gained by endeavouring to obtain the alliance of the Cabinet of Vienna.

It might have been expected that Austria would be in no very friendly mood from the first moment of her intention to move. Her pertinacity in the attainment of small ends, the virulence with which she pursues her smallest enemies, wherever she can find them, is well known. She spared none of her usual efforts on entering Wallachia. There were numerous refugees in the Turkish army. Some of them were officers, some soldiers; most of them were aides-de-camp of Omer Pacha. These men, I may say without contradiction, were like the most useful of all those at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. If he wanted a trusty officer to take despatches to Constantinople or Belgrade—if he required a redoubt to be made, a reconnoissance to discover where the enemy lay, no better officers were at hand than the aides-de-camp of Omer Pacha. Austria laid her veto on these men; and, to please that power, Omer Pacha was forced to send all his officers to Moustir. Prince Leiningen, in his celebrated mission—or, if not he, some more successful diplomatist—had obtained the signature of a convention by the Porte, according to the terms of which no refugee could serve nearer the Austrian frontier than seventy miles. Skender Bey, who was looked upon with most suspicion, was debarred from serving within a distance of 200 miles. Forcing the interpretation of this convention, the Austrians obtained the dismissal of the refugees, who have all taken their departure, with the exception of Skender Bey, who persists in remaining. If he also departs, there is no reason why Omer Pacha himself should not be dispatched to the army of Asia; and, in truth, his presence there is much wanted. In one instance, the complaisance of the Turks has gone still further; and a refugee officer, named Radomir, may be seen daily at the Austrian Consulate, in chains, taking the air in a courtyard, like a bear in the Zoological Society's Gardens. The only difference between him and the animal is, that the bear is likely to die naturally; whereas Radomir will probably be subjected to an ignominious death. I do not know for what supposed crime this unfortunate man has been given up; but was the present a moment for the exercise of a cruel right; and is not his imprisonment a strange comment on the alliance of Austria and Turkey?

Coronini was expected with dread; but, consequently, not received with enthusiasm. A question of etiquette on the day of his entrance showed the slight cordiality which existed between him and the Turks. The troops of Omer Pacha having occupied a position on the left of the promenade called the Chaussée, the Austrians marched past, and took the right, which the Turks considered themselves entitled to hold. The relative places of the two forces would have made the Turks march past the Austrians, instead of the Austrians defiling before the Turks. Omer Pacha sent to ask for half an hour's delay, that he might change the position of his men. General Allemand, to whom the message was brought, gruffly refused a moment's delay. Count Coronini, however—a better diplomatist—granted the request. The Turks moved to a place outside the road; and the Austrians—all adorned with sprigs of oak—marched past into the town, with all the pomp and circumstance of war. A regiment of Lancers, several battalions of infantry (mostly Croats and Italians), and a battery of artillery, paraded through the town. Count Coronini delivered a speech, containing such vigorous nonsense about his coming to restore peace and order, which had never for a moment been disturbed. With the exception of a few of the Boyards who appeared on the ground, none took Germain's address on the occasion; and they made a tolerable show, as Bucharest contains about 80,000 of them. The Austrian General did not conceal his discontent at the coolness of his reception. The troops were quartered at once, to the number of 17,000, upon the inhabitants—a measure which was felt the more, as the Turks had all been placed in camp outside the town.

The arrival of the Austrians, thus marked by haughtiness and displeasure towards the Turks and Wallachians was a prelude to still stronger annoyances and disgusts. Rumours had been afloat that they intended to restore Stirbey to the position which he had forfeited by flight; and although the rumour was at first disbelieved, it was soon confirmed by the arrival of a firman from Constantinople, which was read in council by Dervish Pacha, the Turkish Commissary-General, and by a declaration of the same purport from Count Coronini. Stirbey, you may recollect, was placed at the head of the Wallachians by a special clause of the treaty of Baltalimani, and was deposed by all his predecessors, he enriched himself by illegal means, and he carried favouritism further than most of them. Placed in the awkward predicament of obeying two contradictory orders—the first from the Czar, forbidding him to pay the usual tribute to Turkey; the second from the Sultan, ordering him to bring the tribute to Constantinople—Stirbey, in the autumn of last year, went to Vienna. The tribute, of course, remained in the hands of Russia; and Turkey was *loud* to a certain extent by his treachery. Forgetting all this, and ordering at once his disobedience and the loss which followed it; Turkey has yielded to Austrian pressure, and submits to his return. But by doing this, she has given the lie to her own expressed opinion. In all the discussions which have been carried on between the Porte, and the Western Powers, the declarations of the treaties by which the rights of Wallachia were affirmed to be abrogated by the state of war. The treaty of Baltalimani is one of these. Stirbey's reinstatement is therefore illegal, and founded on no right; but, on the contrary, tends to demolish the basis on which the present state of things rests. Can a more curious picture be witnessed than that of Turkey declaring that she will make no changes in the Principalities, notwithstanding the abolition of treaties, and yet asserting Stirbey's right, which only reposes on a treaty of which the terms are, according to them, virtually abrogated? But Stirbey's presence is necessary to the Austrians, their policy is triumphant at Constantinople, and the Wallachians must submit. What then have the latter to suppose, unless it be that Turkey is too weak to make head against the Cabinet of Vienna, and that their best policy in the end must be to make friends of the Austrians. This opinion cannot but be confirmed by other circumstances still more serious in their consequences than that already pointed out. In the early part of this letter I showed the necessity under which the Turkish General found himself—that, namely, of retiring from certain portions of the Principalities for motives of strategy. There seemed to be no reason, however, to prevent the Turks from occupying Ibrail and Galatz, where they might be rear their victualling places; but the Austrians have, it seems, put their veto upon that, also. In a letter addressed by Count Coronini to Omer Pacha, that General protests against any such occupation, on the ground that it might be calculated to injure the prospects of a future peace; that Austria intends to occupy those points herself; and that the Turkish army must return to the other side of the Danube. In consequence of this letter, it is decided that only twelve battalions of Turkish infantry and two regiments of cavalry shall remain in Bucharest, and the rest of the Ottoman force will retire behind the Danube This last success in Austrian policy completes what has already been said regarding the results of the Austrian occupation. Omer Pacha, in deep disgust, leaves this to-morrow; and though it is said that he will return for a short time, he must ultimately fall back to Rustchuk.

It is not difficult to say in what spirit the Turkish population will withdraw. Fear and retreat, before a power which is accused of connivance with Russia. The Turkish soldiers feel strongly the degrading character of the movement; they ask themselves why they fought? why they imperilled their lives at the passage of the Danube? and they discouragement has taken possession of their ranks. Will this sentiment last, or will it be followed by others? Discontent is passive, at present; but, if the Turkish population feel as the army does, I should be sorry to answer for the consequences, and the Wallachians, the Porte will have to look sharply to their places—nay, perhaps to their heads.

I conclude my letter by narrating an incident which occurred yesterday, in Bucharest. A Sardinian officer, named Gardino, was spoken to by an Austrian cavalry officer, in the coffee-room of an hotel. Gardino—unfortunately, a man who does not conceal his hatred for Austria—asked the officer if his regiment still had its colours. The other made no reply, but turned on his heel and left the room. Gardino knew that the Cathedral of Turin [illegible] of the scene, the man [illegible] returned, followed by [illegible]rs, and informed Gardino that he wished to fight him. [illegible] he thought he came somewhat overaccompanied to tell [illegible] swords were instantly drawn. Gardino, in a twinkling, [illegible] inded his immediate antagonist, by running him through the body; cut another across the forehead, and laid him senseless. [illegible] a third, by a terrible blow across the arm. The rest of the Austrians went away. Such is the account of this story that I [illegible] heard. In the evening, Gardino was safe at Rahcrach.

FIRING THE TOWER GUNS FOR THE GREAT VICTORY IN THE CRIMEA.

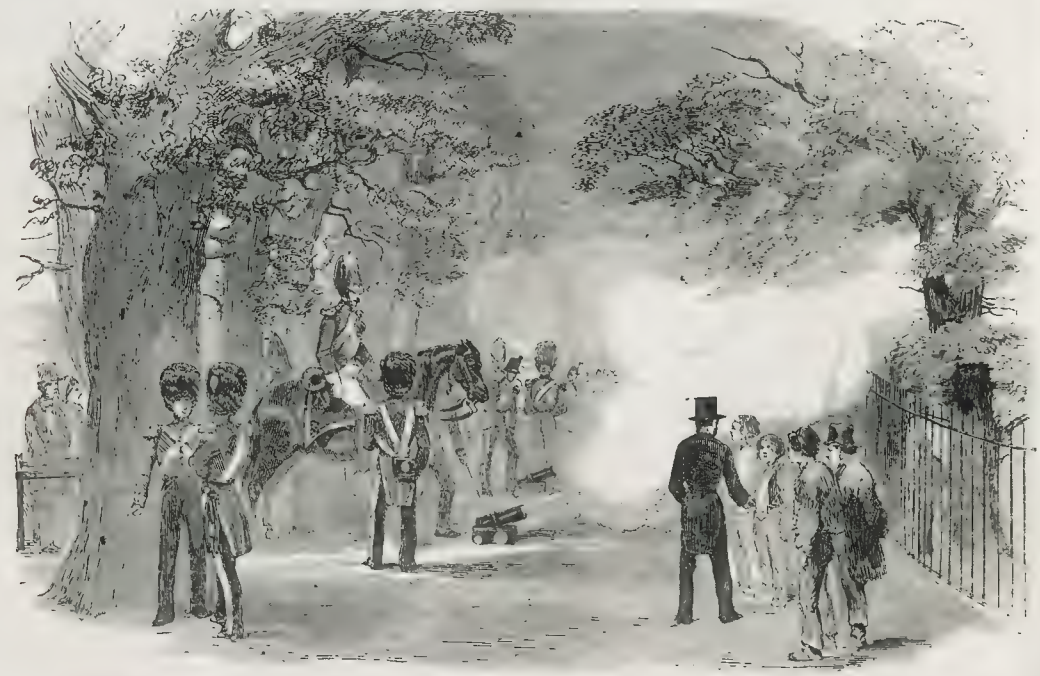
FIRING OF CANNON IN THE PARK AND AT THE TOWER.

It would be impossible to use any language which would exaggerate the high state of excitement which the metropolis exhibited on Monday morning. At the corner of every street were to be seen eager groups of men and women literally devouring the copious reports of the war which the newspapers had provided for them, and discussing (with a solemnity and anxiety which would impress any casual observer with an idea that the national fate depended upon the result of the conclusions at which they might arrive) the details of the conflict from which the Allied forces had just come out victorious.

At six o'clock on Monday morning the inhabitants of London were aroused from their slumbers to find that the happy news of victory was not all a dream. From the Tower at the east end, and from St. James's-park at the west, the cannons' roar announced the joyful fact that success had attended our arms. By direction of Lord Hardinge, twenty-five guns were fired in St. James's-park; and, as the Horse Guards clock commenced striking the hour of six, the first report was heard over the metropolis. Dark, foggy, and cold as London was at that hour, hundreds of people left their comfortable homes and wended their way to the Park; some in the expectation of hearing fresh news, others to communicate what they knew, to comment on the past, and speculate on the future. The precise reason why the guns were fired in the Park was to acknowledge the official communications received by the Commander-in-Chief from the Government. The subjects to be discussed were of too exciting a nature to allow the people to disperse, and the crowd increased during the whole of the morning. At twelve o'clock the guns were again fired, and the ceremony was repeated at intervals during the day.

When the news of the war reached the theatres on Saturday evening the excitement which prevailed was beyond description. At the Haymarket Mr. Chippendale read the official despatch; but, so eager were the people for correct information, that they had an encore. He read it again, therefore, amidst renewed applause. At the Adelphi Mr. Leigh Murray read the *Gazette*, amidst tremendous cheering. At Sadler's Wells the same important intelligence was communicated. At first the audience expressed disapprobation, supposing that the announcement about to be made was an excuse for non-attendance on the part of one of the actors; but when the real character of the information became known, the disapprobation gave way to unbounded exultation, and cheer broke upon cheer until actual exhaustion rendered any further demonstration physically impossible. At the Surrey side theatres similar manifestations were made.

"*The Tower Guns*" were fired from the new Saluting Battery, between the Chapel and the Waterloo Barracks. "*The Park Guns*" were fired from the Parade-ground, in St. James's-park.



FIRING THE PARK GUNS FOR THE GREAT VICTORY IN THE CRIMEA.

THE LORD MAYOR PROCLAIMING AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE THE VICTORY ON THE ALMA.

THE PROCLAMATION AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on receiving from the Duke of Newcastle, on Saturday night, the important intelligence of the victory of the Allied armies over the Russians on the Alma, at once proceeded to make known the glorious news to his fellow-citizens. The letter accompanying the copy of the *Extraordinary Gazette* was dated "Eight p m., Downing-street," but the intelligence did not reach the Mansion-house until after nine o'clock. The Lord Mayor, hastily summoning two or three members of his household, immediately left the Mansion-house. His Lordship first proceeded to the London Tavern, where the leading members of the Corporation were partaking the hospitalities of the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and here his Lordship, amid the cheers of the company, announced the gratifying intelligence to the assembled guests. The Lord Mayor then, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Wire, Mr. Millard, and several other influential gentlemen, proceeded to the Royal Exchange for the purpose of more publicly proclaiming the news. The civic trumpeter having sounded several times, a crowd of eager spectators soon surrounded the group, upon whose identity a flickering light was thrown by the bull's-eyes of half a dozen policemen's lanterns.

The Lord Mayor, speaking from an elevated position under the portico, said —

Fellow-citizens and Gentlemen—I have to announce to you the intelligence of a splendid victory obtained by the Allied forces over the Russians in the Crimea (Loud cheers). Before I commence reading to you the despatches which I have received upon the subject, and in order to give a little more time for our fellow-citizens to assemble, I beg to propose that we give, on this memorable occasion, three good and hearty cheers for the Queen.

This appeal caught the spirit of all present admirably, and her Majesty's name was greeted with three times three good and hearty cheers, which might have been heard in St. Paul's Churchyard. A call for a similar compliment to the Emperor Napoleon, by a person in the crowd, was readily responded to; and his Imperial Majesty's name, in the heart of the City of London, elicited manifestations as cordial and enthusiastic as could have greeted it in the centre of his own capital.

The crowd in front of the Exchange had by this time increased to some 400 or 500 persons, and the Lord Mayor again proceeded to address them. He said—

Fellow-Citizens,—I have this night received a most important despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's Minister of War, conveying intelligence of a great victory obtained by the Allied forces over the Russians in the Crimea (Loud cheers). Permit me to say that I feel my present a most delightful duty. Some few months since it fell to my lot, as the chief magistrate of this city, to announce to you that war had been proclaimed between this country and Russia. I have now the great satisfaction of making known to you that the Allied forces have taken the first step towards reducing that barbaric power against which they are engaged within reasonable limits (Cheers). I cannot help adding that I feel the interests of humanity and the happiness of the whole human race are all deeply concerned in this victory (Renewed cheering, and cries of "Bravo, Sidney!") I will now read to you the letter with which I have been honoured by the Duke of Newcastle.

The Lord Mayor here read the letter, which will be found in another column, and the accompanying telegraphic message, as it appeared in the *Extraordinary Gazette* published on Saturday night. The important

THE LORD MAYOR READING THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY ON THE ALMA, AT THE SHERIFFS' INAUGURATION DINNER, AT THE LONDON TAVERN. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

passages in both documents were received with immense cheering by the crowd, amongst whom great excitement prevailed. Having gone through both communications, the Lord Mayor said:—

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance. I cannot but feel proud of this opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens—the representatives of the freest city in the world—upon an occasion of such vast interest (Cheers). I believe this victory will do more to promote the civilisation and happiness of the world than anything which has occurred in Europe during the last fifty years (Loud cheers). I retire from office, I must tell you, with three times three good cheers for those brave, bold, and patriotic men who have left our shore to fight their country's battles.

This sentiment was received with a deafening burst of acclamations, and was followed by three good cheers for "The French—our Allies." The Lord Mayor now retired amid the applause of the crowd, having previously announced his intention of publishing immediately the glorious intelligence throughout every quarter of the metropolis.

THE LORD MAYOR AT THE SHERIFFS' DINNER.

The Inauguration Dinner of Mr. Alderman Muggeridge and Mr. C. D. Crossley, the recently-elected Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, took place on Saturday evening, at the London Tavern. An entertainment which in ordinary times is merely a convivial *réunion*, at which the civic officers receive their friends and their friends' friends, was rendered memorable on this occasion by the announcement to the assembled guests of the glorious victory obtained by the Allied armies in the Crimea. This joyful intelligence elicited demonstrations of enthusiasm, indicated by loud, general, and repeated cheering on the part of the company. More than 260 gentlemen were present, including the following:—The Cursitor Baron, the Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Alderman Moon), Aldermen Farnoomb, Sir John Musgrove, Bart., Salomons, Sir R. W. Carden, Wire, Carter, Kennedy, and Rose; the Recorder, the Town Clerk, Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Swift, M.P., Messrs. Frederick Ferrar and Alexander Crossley, Under-Sheriffs, &c. The hosts of the evening of course presided. Grace having been said, Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge proposed "The Health of the Queen," which was received with loud cheers. "The Healths of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were also drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge said that, in Proposing "The British Army and Navy" he had a double duty to perform; he had the honour of coupling with them "The Army and Navy of France" (Loud cheers) And he had the still further satisfaction of including in the toast, "The Army and Navy of Turkey" (Renewed cheers). He felt that he was indeed most fortunate in being able to propose that toast under most auspicious circumstances, it having been intimated to him by a high authority that evening that the Allied troops had obtained a glorious victory in the Crimea (Loud cheers).

At this stage of the proceedings, the Lord Mayor entered the apartment

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge was glad to observe that their excellent Lord Mayor had come in, as he was about to communicate to them the intelligence that had reached him (Cheers). His Lordship had done them the honour of bringing to them some despatches received by him in reference to this joyful event (Cheers). Before he sat down, he would ask his excellent and right honourable friend to read the despatches to them (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor: I beg to apologise for thus trespassing upon your kind attention, but I wish to intimate that I have received an important communication from the Duke of Newcastle (Cheers), written by himself to me as Chief Magistrate of the City of London, and my business to this house is to ask for the assistance of some of the public servants who are being regaled here, in order that I may proclaim the intelligence at the Royal Exchange without further loss of time (Cheers).

My Lord,—I have the honour and high gratification of sending your Lordship a proof copy of an Extraordinary *Gazette* containing a telegraphic message from my colleague, Ambassador at Constantinople, by which the glorious intelligence of the success of the Allied armies in a great battle in the Crimea has been received this morning.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

Lord and general cheering followed the reading of his Grace's note. The Lord Mayor then read the communication published in the *Gazette*, which will be found in another column.

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge thanked the Lord Mayor for having come in on opportunity to confirm the intelligence he had received; and begged to give "The Armies and Navies of England, France, and Turkey" (Loud cheers). Song, "Rule Britannia."

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge: I now beg to propose "The health of the Lord Mayor" (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and expressed his satisfaction at being able to communicate, beyond all possible doubt, a circumstance so gratifying to them, and so honourable to the brave men who left their shores to defend a cause (Cheers). He could conceive no event more important than the fall of the Crimea at the present time, because he believed it would be fraught with blessings and advantages to the whole of the civilised world (Cheers). By that event not only would the prosperity of their country and the other nations be advanced, but by it the civilisation of the whole human race would be materially assisted (Cheers). He had then another duty to perform, and that was to impart to his fellow-citizens within the limits that had reached him (Cheers). He was truly glad that news so glorious should have reached the city of London during the year in which he had the honour to be Lord Mayor (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by some of the City officials, then withdrew.

Several other toasts were given in the course of the evening, and speeches made, in which congratulatory allusions were made to the important news from the Crimea. The Right Hon. Mr. Baukes, Cursitor Baron, in returning thanks, after his health had been proposed, expressed a hope that, before the close of their year of office, it would be the good fortune of their hosts to preside over a meeting at which thanks would be given for the achievement of a glorious, happy, and lasting peace.

Mr. Sheriff Crossley's gold chain and badge of office are very superb: the badge, which is of highly characteristic design, has its centre emblazoned with the arms of the city of London, surmounted by the Goldsmiths' Company, and the Sheriffs' arms; and around are the emblems of Power; figures of Plenty and Justice; and Shipping, with London Bridge and the Tower of London. The whole is beautifully executed at the establishment of Mr. Alderman Carter, Cornhill.

An Emigrants' Home.—A company, with a capital of £25,000 in £5 shares, is proposed for the purpose of establishing an Emigrants' Home at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, at the terminus of the railway. It is stated that an establishment, affording every needful accommodation and comfort for 664 individuals, can be erected for £20,000, and that respectable persons have offered to lease such an institution at seven per cent on the outlay. Similar projects are referred to as having been carried out with great success at Hamburg and Bremen. By this means emigrants can be protected from the chief troubles and expenses as well as the serious deceptions to which they are at present exposed. The undertaking was suggested by Mrs. Chisholm to Mr. Samuel Sidney, by whom it will be managed.

Royal Panopticon of Science and Art.—This institution was reopened on Monday, having during the recess, undergone considerable revision and rearrangement, under the management of Dr. Biber. The most interesting addition to the attractions of the Panopticon is a series of panoramic and choramic views of Verona painted on glass, and displayed by means of a large lens on a gigantic canvas. The subjects comprise a general view of the city and environs, the interior of the Cathedral, the Piazza della Erbe, the Tomb of the Scaligers, and the exterior and interior of the Church of San Zenone. After these views a series of chromotropic effects was exhibited, in which an almost endless variety of singularly beautiful figures was produced. As a termination to this exhibition, during which the hall is darkened, the fountain in the centre was set in action, and the stream of water rendered luminous by means of optical apparatus. Some extraordinary and beautiful effects were thus produced, the fluid appearing now like a liquid stream of fire, and again resembling a sparkling shower of silver. Loud and prolonged applause greeted this, as well as the whole series of optical displays. Music forms an important feature in the programme; the gigantic organ (one of the finest in the country) being exhibited at frequent intervals during the day by Mr. Best, the organist to the institution. Other musical attractions are offered in the performances of the Messrs. Distin on the flügel horns, and some glees and madrigals by a vocal quartet. Amusement and instruction are so blended in this exhibition that no visitor can fail to find a source of great delight and improvement; and we hail the re-opening of the Panopticon as an addition to the sources of rational enjoyment and mental improvement for the people.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c

We can confirm a paragraph of our gossip of some few weeks, on the subject of the last survivor of the very many persons mentioned by name in Boswell's delightful biography. Lady Keith Hester Thrale, the *Queeny* of Dr. Johnson, is still happily among us. Lady Keith travelled in Wales with Dr. Johnson, in the year 1774—now more than eighty years ago. Lady Keith is the mother of the Baroness Nairne. Sylvanus Urban, in chronicling the recent death of Dr. Johnson's god-daughter, supplies a pleasant picture connected with the existing memorials of our great moralist. Miss Langton, we are told, always wore, as a brooch, a beautiful miniature of her illustrious godfather, and was fond of giving away specimens of her needlework on which she had interwoven the words "Worked by Dr. Johnson's god-daughter." On a bracket, near the mantelpiece, in her best sitting-room, stood the chinamug in which he used to mix his favourite lemonade; and on another bracket stood the small china tea-cup and saucer which blind Miss Williams used to fill and refill so frequently for him. Memorials of this kind should not be lost sight of. Where are they now?

One of our winter exhibitions—and one that will prove attractive—is to be, we observe, an Exhibition (in Pall-mall) of by very far the best collection of Mexican Antiquities that has yet been brought into this country. The collection has been formed with great care, and at a great cost, by Mr. Young. We have seen a portion of the collection, and were much pleased with some choice examples, revealing traces of an Etruscan origin, that will afford matter for discussion among antiquaries and artists.

Lord Brougham, better known as Mr. Hobhouse, and the friend of Lord Byron, is making his appearance once more as an author. He is revising and correcting his once popular "Journey through Albania during the Years 1809 and 1810." Another great traveller is also on the eve of re-appearing as an author. Mr. Borrow is to give us a sequel to "Lavengro," under the title of "Romany Rye," with this motto, "Fear God, and take your own part."

A correspondent who signs himself "An Author of several Volumes of Poems," has requested to be informed of the name of the famous trunk-maker, of the last century, to whose care so many volumes of poetry were finally entrusted, and whose pretty daughter is still commemorated in the celebrated toast, "All round St. Paul's, not forgetting the trunk-maker's daughter at the corner." We, it so happens, can satisfy our correspondent. His name was Henry Nickless, and his death is recorded under the 18th November, 1750, as "Mr. Henry Nickless, master of the famous trunk-maker's shop at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, worth twenty thousand pounds." Of the daughter we can tell him nothing. The trunk-maker himself is additionally commemorated in Hogarth's "Beer."

A house in London often looked up to with interest by all who care for Sir Walter Scott, is on the eve of demolition—it has probably gone by this time. We allude to the St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street, where the great novelist lay so long insensible, on his way from Italy to Abbotsford. We remember to have seen this carried from out this house to the carriage—surrounded by his children and grandchildren—his vacant eye is before us while we write. We still see his silvery hair, and his long upper lip. This was Scott's last day in London. He has gone—his children have gone too; and only one grandchild remains, and she childless, of the family of the Scotts, of Abbotsford.

Another London alteration (now in hand), which our American brethren will regret as much as ourselves, deserves to find a place in our column of Talk. The iron blinds, bullet proof, and with which the great Duke of Wellington fortified Apsley-house during the ferment of the Reform Bill, have all but disappeared. The great Duke has ordered their removal, and all that will remain, before this week is over, of the fortifications of Apsley-house, as the great Captain fortified it, will be the stonework in which the iron cramps were set. We must regret their removal; but, we confess, that the present Duke having to live in the house, has studied his own comfort in ordering the alteration.

A new monthly publication, started to represent "publishers and booksellers," and styled "The Intelligencer," has a clever paper on the lottery of a sale of books. "A knock-out" is a *something* which few people understand; but here it is described with an air of truth, which we can in some measure confirm, from our own experience. The sacrifices of property at country sales are only too common:—

Nearly all the old booksellers in London some time since received a catalogue, from a country auctioneer, of a library sold at a house (lately in the occupation of a gentleman) a few miles from London. Now, though it was a large and valuable collection, they had only made one day's sale of it; for the books were much damaged together in lots. Very many of the booksellers went on the morning of the day, and all saw each other at the train, and knew each other's errand. As soon as we got to the country station, an obscure one, where nobody got out but this lot of booksellers, we seemed by mutual consent to keep together. After a little signalling and whispering it was made known that a *knock-out* was destined. By-the-by, ought I not to explain the word? Some may not know its meaning. A knock-out is a combination of bidders at a sale, who, deputing one to bid, save the increase of price which further competition causes, and subsequently have a private sale among themselves, where all the money got on the sale of the books over the price they gave at the public sale is divided among every member as a dividend. This is the best explanation I can give. I am no hand at it. Well, sir, to go on. We walked up a green lane from the station; and then arranged the knock-out, who was to buy, where the books were to be brought, and where we were to meet after the sale, and have our dinner. The sale went on; some of the neighbouring gentry were there, wishing to buy; but what with the prices we could give, and a little cleverly-administered "chaff" (don't admit the word, sir, if you don't like it, it means banter)—we drove them from the room, or made them pretty quiet. (Allow me here to say that I disapprove now of the whole proceeding.) We bought very nearly all the books—a nice lot they were—and had them carried in a harvest-waggon to the village inn, or Public, and there, when we were all assembled, placed on a side table in a large square room. How the rustics stared at us through the windows! What shall we have? was now a question very generally raised. Tea—suggested some one. Immense laughter followed the mild suggestion. It was agreed at last everybody was to order what he liked, and then the business began. As satisfied hunger succeeded the orders, in which brandy formed a considerable item, and with the drink in no mean quantities before us, and the tobacco-smoke round us, we proceeded to select a person to act as auctioneer. This done, the sale went on in comparative quiet for some time. The dark came on, the lights were brought in, and we were fast getting to the end of our job. Now, sir, began our troubles. Those persons who had already traded, and bought to the extent of their capital, and who had little to do but to drink, could not be restrained from interrupting. The room was cloudy, very thick with smoke; we, some of us, were cloudier than the room. The selling went on slowly. An occasional song disturbed business. As the night came on the confusion increased. The horses in the van which we had ordered to come set to, to take the books to London, while we went by rail, were stamping with impatience, cold in the dark and damp. It was ten minutes to twelve. In answer to a summons for more brandy-and-water, we were answered that they were out of the chief ingredient, and could get none in the village. What, the water? Oh no! that would have been inconsequence the brandy. Well, not at the Parson's irreverently bawled out a small and dirty trader. The greater part of them, excited by previous drink, rose in great wrath, at this reception sought to be made of an immense noise over the house, to the annoyance and irritation of the landlord. The man with the van at the door began to curse and swear, and it was evident something must be done with the books and the men. Some of the more sober among us (there was only one entirely in that blessed state, you know who) consulted with the landlord, and arranged for the summary transport the night of *Books and Buyers*. Some went into the van without any trouble. Some were persuaded in, and some had to be carried in, like the books. First of all, two sturdy agents sought out the auctioneer, he was under his own chair, they lifted him into the waggon and so with the books and all else that was necessary. The books were safely covered and packed at one end of the large vehicle, and the buyers at the other. One by one, even the more sober, fell asleep, and after a short and pithy conversation with the driver, who fully enjoyed the circumstances of the party, I fell into the same state. After a long nap I woke, we were passing market gardens and dewy fields. It was very early in spring, half-past three. I was soon asleep again, but when I was next time I found, on looking round [illegible] hour and half since I last woke. And, [illegible] awake. I found our waggon was stock still in the side of the road, the horses quietly feeding by the hedge, the driver in a loud snore, and all my associates asleep. I was not long waking John, the waggon rattled on, the unhappy buyers began to wake, to crawl from the heap they lay in, and rub their eyes; and if you had been in the Old Kent-road at six o'clock that morning, you would have seen us, sir, sleepy and seedy, and slow, coming to business. It was my last knock-out.

Moveable property, such as books, if of any value, will sell better in London than in any other place in Great Britain. We recommend this description of "a knock-out" to executors and guardians—to all, indeed, interested in obtaining the best market price for what they have to sell.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN BUTLER, SECOND MARQUIS OF ORMONDE, K.P.

The sudden death of this much-respected and deeply-lamented nobleman, which occurred from a stroke of apoplexy, on the 25th ult., is universally deplored. His Lordship had only recently completed his forty-sixth year, having been born 24th August, 1808. He was the eldest son of James, tenth Earl of Ormonde, K.P. (on whom a Marquisate was conferred, 5th October, 1825), and grandson of John Butler, of Garryricken, to whom the family honours of the illustrious house of Ormonde were restored in 1791. By his mother, Grace Louisa, Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, who is still alive, the deceased nobleman was grandson of the Right Hon. John Staples; and through his grandmother, Lady Anne Wanderford, was representative of the Earls of Wanderford.

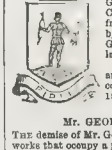
The Lord Ormonde married, 15th September, 1845, Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., brother of the late Marquis of Anglesey, and leaves four sons and one daughter; of whom the eldest son, James Edward William Theobald, Earl of Ossory, born 4th October, 1844, succeeds as third Marquis of Ormonde.

Few families in the Empire are so illustrious or so historic as that of which the Marquis was the heir. Deriving their surname from the office of Chief Butler of Ireland, conferred by Henry II. upon Theobald Walter, one of his companions in the Conquest of Ireland; the Butlers have ever since maintained the first position on the roll of Ireland's aristocracy. James, fifth Earl of Ormonde, was created Earl of Wiltshire, in England, in 1449. James, the second and great Duke of Ormonde, K.G., commanded, in chief, the forces of Queen Anne.

Lord Ormonde, whose death we record, was Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia, a Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and a Knight of St. Patrick. He was also Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, was well known as an archæologist, and had gained distinction in literature by his "Autumn in Sicily."

The munificent room at his Lordship's splendid seat of Kilkenny Castle, is the richest in Ireland, in national and family records.

GEORGE LEITH ROUPELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S., PHYSICIAN TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.



This eminent physician died on the 29th ult., in Welbeck-street, London, after a few hours' illness. He was the elder brother of Mr. R. P. Roupell, the well known Queen's Counsel, and son of the late George Boone Roupell, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery. The family of Roupell came originally from Hesse Cassel, and was first settled in England by Captain Roupell, an officer in William III.'s Guards, who accompanied that monarch from Holland in 1688.

Dr. Roupell was born 18th September, 1797, and succeeded to the estate of Chart Ham Park, co Sussex, at the death of his father, 19th January, 1838.

Mr. GEORGE FIELD, OF SION-HILL PARK.

The demise of Mr. George Field, the author of "Chromatics," and other works that occupy a prominent place in our artists' libraries, took place on the 28th ult., at his residence, Sion-hill Park, near Brentford. Mr. Field has succeeded in imparting to painters in elegant language, with opposite illustrations, a variety of important information upon various points of their art—especially on doubtful questions of science connected with optics, pigments, and chemical effects; and it is hoped that he has bequeathed to the world his unrivalled mode of preparing colouring substances; so that artists may still obtain Field's madders, Field's lemon yellows, Field's ultramarine, &c. One beautiful process he made known many years ago—his percolator by atmospheric pressure; for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts; an instrument which has been subsequently applied to the clearing of sugar, and, at our breakfast-table, to our improved cup of coffee. He was also the inventor of the Metrochrome, which enabled him so completely to explain the combinations, harmonies, and neutralising influences of the three primitive colours; also of the luminous cone or conical prism, which exhibits and explains so beautifully the phenomenon of the rainbow, and the principle of refraction producing colours. In all his works there was an exquisite admixture of science and of elegant taste; in all his writings, of knowledge and refinement.

Mr. Field was born of an old family, at Berkhampstead, in 1777. He died in his library, surrounded by his beautiful selection of literary, scientific, and artistic gems. He has desired to be buried beside his wife, at Isleworth, with a copy of his works in his coffin.—*From a Correspondent.*

Death of Mr. John Moore, the Publisher.—The well-known publisher of prints, illustrative of the turf and of our national sports, for the last thirty years, Mr. John Moore, of St. Martin's-lane, has fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic. He died on Monday last, after an illness of ten days, of choleraic diarrhœa, at the age of fifty-nine years. Mr. Moore was born in Colchester in 1795, and was the architect of his own fortune. For some time he was a timber merchant, having a wharf on the Thames; but his chief business was in the publication of engravings of race celebrities, particularly the winners of the St. Leger, Oaks, and Derby. One of Mr. Moore's celebrated prints was the "Racing Creeks," which was engraved in the Illustrated London News. The late Mr. Moore was much respected; he was gifted with natural taste, and had great tact and energy.

The Cholera at Trinidad.—We regret to learn, by letters from Trinidad, that—after destroying Barbadoes, and greatly afflicting other islands—the cholera has at last visited Trinidad. On the 8th of September there were fifty deaths registered, and the panic among the inhabitants was at its height. The weather had been very dry and sultry; but the medical aid called in had been successful when administered in time.

"What a Falling Off!"—The fortifications of Bomarsund are now in the possession of a Swedish sailor, named Claes Berggren, who acted as an interpreter to the French Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who made him a present of the ruins in acknowledgment of his services. He is now in treaty with some builders at Stockholm, for the purchase of the huge blocks of granite not destroyed by the British and French artillery.

An extraordinarily large field of white wheat has been grown this year in the parish of Sessay, near Thirsk, in the North Riding of the county of York. Some of the straws, when standing, exceeded six feet in length; the average length of the straws in the field would far exceed the average height of man; many of the ears were upwards of half a foot in length, and well filled, yielding betwixt five and six score full-grown corns. This field of wheat belongs to Mr. Smithson, of the Church Farm, Sessay, and upon the estate of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Downe.

Crystal Palace.—On Thursday week an elegant testimonial was presented to Mr. Henry Schallehn, the Director of the Crystal Palace Band, by the gentlemen who have been under his guidance, contributed so much to the gratification of the visitors. This testimonial, consisting of a baton of silver, richly chased and gilt, was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street.

London and Staines Bridges.—These bridges cross the same river, and in the same counties, Middlesex and Surrey. They stand within the jurisdiction of the same city, the Corporation of London; they were designed by the same architect, Rennie. The [illegible] Sir Edward Lees, and [illegible] by Messrs. King and Queen, their late Majesties William and Mary.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A meeting of the Orange lodges of four counties was held in Belfast, on Tuesday, to express an opinion with reference to the recent outrage on the railway at Trelick.

M. de Kisseleff, ex-Ambassador of Russia at Paris, has just taken for a year an hotel in the Rue Ducale, at Brussels.

A "Sailors' Home" was opened at Leith, on Tuesday, by a public meeting of the influential merchants and shipowners of the place.

Cardinal Angelo Mai's library is likely to be brought to the hammer. It is valued at £16,000.

Mr. Rowland Hill has selected Mr. John Lowther Du Plat Taylor, of the General Post-office, to be his private secretary.

The King Regent of Portugal has sent the insignia of the Order of Isabella to the Duchess of Brabant.

By the demise of the 1st Marquis of Ormonde, a blue riband of the Garter of St. Patrick falls to the disposal of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ire and, also the Colonelcy of the Kilkenny Militia.

The late Mr. George Barron, of Drewton Manor, South Cave, near Hull, has bequeathed his valuable collection of coins and medals, worth above £2,000, to the Leeds Philosophical Society. The coins include Greek, Roman, Saxon, British, and Indian.

Mr. Edland, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Upsal, has just taken out a patent for an invention, by which messages can be sent by the electric wire simultaneously in opposite directions.

Lord Aberdeen has accepted an invitation from the Lord Provost and Town-council of Aberdeen to be present on the 9th instant at the public entertainment of his portrait recently painted by subscriptions from many of the citizens and the Town-council. An address is to be presented to the Premier, expressing approval of his policy with respect to the war.

The French Emperor has given 50,000f. from his privy purse for the establishment of lines of omnibuses between the camps and Boulogne-sur-Mer for the use of the soldiers. The omnibuses are to be gratis for the men, and are to leave each camp four times a day, and to return four times.

Archdeacon Denison has protested against the inquiry instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury into the doctrines published by the Archdeacon respecting the real presence in the Eucharist, on the ground that he was formerly acquitted of the same charge by the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The King of the Belgians is expected at Vienna. It is not known whether he will visit any other spot of the Austrian dominions His journey excites great attention at Berlin.

The statistics of the Police Court of Newcastle-on-Tyne show incontestably an increase of drunken cases on the Sunday since the new Beer Act came into operation.

Great alterations will shortly be made in the subordinate members attached to the Russian Embassy in Vienna. It is said that the new Secretary and Attachés will be selected at St. Petersburg from the Old Russian party.

Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and family have arrived at Constantinople, and are at present residing at the British Embassy, at Therapia.

Dr. Cullen's ukase for contributions towards the new Roman Catholic University Fund was responded to on Sunday, in the Dublin chapels, to the amount of, nearly £1200.

The total yield of cotton in America during the season 1853-4 appears to have been about 2,930,000 bales; being a decrease over those of the two preceding years of—say about 392,882 bales less than it was in 1852-3, and 86,626 bales less than in 1851-2.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to about £850,000. The exports included £300,000 on account of the Turkish loan, but were not otherwise considerable.

A proposed Cotton Spinning Company, at Bombay—the shares of which have risen from £100 to £250—has given an impetus to similar speculations there.

The Board of Guardians of the Barrow Union, Leicestershire, have resolved not to assist in obtaining the information necessary for forming agricultural statistics.

M. S. Lambert, who represents at Brussels the house of Rothschild Brothers in Paris, has been appointed Consul-General for Greece in Belgium.

In 1853, from May 15 to August 15, nearly 500,000 bottles of sparkling champagne were sent to Russia. This year, in the corresponding period, the number has not been 36,000.

The great composer, Rossini, has of late declined so much that there is no hope whatever of his recovery. A violent attack was lately near carrying him off, but he partially recovered, and was able to return to Paris. Even if he should live, it is said that he will never recover his clearness of ideas.

The average weight of the mails dispatched from London every evening is between 14 and 15 tons. The newspapers and bags weigh 12 tons 5 cwts.

Another claimant for the Earldom of Perth has emerged in the person of a pitman's son, who styles himself Thomas Drummond of Biddick, county of Durham, grandson and heir-male of James Drummond, sixth Earl of Perth.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has just published an edict, in which, after attributing the cholera to the sins of the Romans, he directs that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Rocco, the heart of St. Charles, and other relics, shall be exposed to the adoration of the faithful, in order to avert the wrath of the Almighty.

The new Prussian Minister has withdrawn the Royal Arms of Prussia from the front of the mansion of the Legation, on Carlton-house-terrace.

Lord Cowley, who has returned to his villa at Chantilly, from Boulogne, has entered into a treaty for the Royal Château of Chantilly—late the property of the Duke d'Aumale.

The first section of the Bengal Railway was opened for traffic on the 15th of August.

Chevalier Bonelli has started the idea of having a Universal Exhibition at Turin, in 1857. It meets with great favour there.

The proposal of the Austrian Government to connect Wallachia with Austria by a telegraphic line from Cronstadt to Bucharest, has been accepted by the Wallachian Administrative Council, which has voted 7000 ducats to cover the first outlay

A few days ago, as the wife of a butcher, of Crossley, Wilts, was whitewashing their cottage, she pulled away an old board from the ceiling, when, to her astonishment and joy, a bag containing £370 in gold fell to the floor.

The Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Byam Martin, is now lying dangerously ill at his son's residence, Portsea. Admiral Giffard, the father of the late unfortunate Captain of the *Tiger*, is also lying dangerously ill at his residence in Southampton.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince of Lahore—at present the guest of the Right Hon. Sir G. Wood, at Hickleton-hall, Yorkshire—paid a visit to Doncaster, in company with the President of the Board of Control.

The Solicitors of Nottingham have agreed to allow their clerks a half-day holiday every week. The offices are to be in future closed at one o'clock on Thursday.

A Western American paper says that a short time previously a train, composed of nine waggons and fifty—Mormons—crossed the Missouri eastwardly in search of a new home. They had left the Salt Lake City on account of the oppression and immorality of their church.

A small number of bottle-nose whales made their appearance off the Priory Haven, Tynemouth, early on Saturday morning last. They appeared to be from twenty to twenty-five feet long, and spouted about, throwing up water for nearly half an hour; but were at length driven off the coast by a steam-vessel and other boats.

The Congregation of the Index at Rome has just prohibited a number of works, among which we find:—The "Civil History of Tuscany, from 1737 to 1848," by Zobi; the "History of the Despotism of the Popes, Emperors, and Kings," &c., by Delahiche and G. Latty; the "Most Celebrated Prisons of Europe, and especially of Italy," by Alhaize and Maquet; and "Visions and Inspirations, verified by various Priests," as having occurred to a Nun called Maria Gertrude; printed at Florence in 1853, with the approbation of the authorities.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Stuttgart on the 22nd, for the purpose of being present at the high festivities held on the birthday of his Majesty the King of Wurtemburg. Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands had also arrived to be present on the anniversary of her Royal father's birthday, and was received with all the honours due to her station.

The silver produced from the mines of Great Britain and Ireland in 1853, is estimated at 200,000 ounces, worth, at 5s. 6d. the ounce, £109,660.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* publishes a decree forbidding the export of corn to Austria. The decree is to take effect from the moment a copy of it reaches the custom-houses.

A public park was opened at Macclesfield last week. A portion of the land necessary for the purpose was provided by private subscriptions. The Marquis of Westminster, as Lord-Lieutenant of Cheshire, and the Earl of Derby, the owner of Gawsworth, a neighbouring village, presided at the proceedings, which were attended by a vast body of the manufacturing population.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M., Richmond, Virginia.—Thanks for your attention. A copy, however, may be procured from Germany or France, for about one sixth of the sum you mentioned.

CHEMORGAN, In England, when the King Castles on his own side he goes to the K. Kt sq.; when on the Queen's side, he goes to the Q. B sq., and to no other squares.

CHESTER.—You should purchase one of Jaques' "Instructive" Chess-boards, in which the object you desire can be easily and economically effected. In these boards, by the aid of twelve small ivory knobs on the *external* edge, the Chessmen are instantaneously fixed in their respective squares, so that the game may be discontinued without any disturbance of the position being disturbed. Upon resuming play, you have simply to remove the knobs on the internal edge, and the men are all free again. This is a very ingenious contrivance.

F. STEVENS.—If the moves made subsequent to the Check are known, they should be printed.

B. W. D.—Such crude productions only give trouble. No. 1 can be solved in *three* moves.

No. 2 can by no form of words

J. P. N. The proposed move shall be examined

J. P. N. Right. Have attended.

JOSEPH.—In a week or two we have not room at present.

A Subscriber, Lancaster.—In the problem which forms the subject of dispute, we are of opinion with Mr. Kidd—with proper play, can win the game.

SPECTATOR.—Upon the terminus of Dr. Forbes's curious and learned dissertation on the Hyperborean Question.

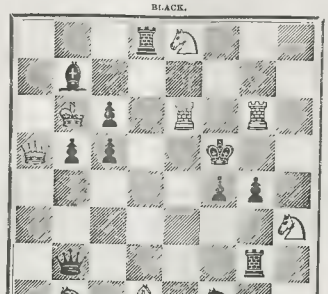
T. W., Hull.—We mentioned, last week, that the proposed Chess assemblage at Calstor was postponed to the 25th. Full particulars as to the distinguished players invited, the matches arranged, &c., may be obtained by applying to the Hon. Secretary, A. B. Skipworth, Esq., Calstor, Lincolnshire.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 553, by Orestes, Albert, Pickaxeguy, N. B., T. J. of Hexworth, Philip, Subaltern, Tooshetoon, Dr. Du Bourcon, A. Ko, R. St. Cosby, C. F. Q., Vernon, Major S., Curate are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 554 by Dereven, F. H., Norwich, J. P., Dalston; T. A., Gerrans, J. L., Leith, R. F., Royal Artillery, H. M., G. P., Rev. T. M., Madras, D.D., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Dereven, R. F., M. P., Sub, Ersesi, J. L., York, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 555
By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

MUSIC.

THE CONCENTORES SOCIETY.—To those who are acquainted with the various musical institutions of the metropolis, the Concentores Society is well known. But we may inform the more general reader, that it is an association of long standing and great distinction, formed, as its title indicates, for the cultivation of vocal harmony. All its members are composers; and the most eminent among our English musicians of the last thirty years stand on its rolls. At its meetings the members preside in rotation; and it is expected that the President of the evening shall bring forward a certain number of new vocal pieces—glees, madrigals, canons, &c., of his own composition. These are sung, and then criticised by the company in a good-humoured colloquial way, but with freedom and acuteness; and, as every person who takes a share in the conversation is himself an artist, many remarks are often struck out in these off-hand discussions which are of real value to the art. Some of our finest and most popular glees have been first produced and discussed in this way at meetings of the Concentores Society. But the entertainment of the evening is not confined to the performance of new pieces; they are intermixed with older compositions by the greatest masters. Hence an evening at the Concentores is one of the most intellectual, as well as agreeable, that the genuine lover of music can possibly spend. The Society held its first meeting of the season on Tuesday evening, at Gresham College. Mr. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac., was the President, and Prof. Taylor was Vice-President. Several new M.S. Glees and Canons, by the President, were sung with great effect, and received with great and well-merited applause; and many other compositions, by past and present members, performed alternately with those of the President, contributed to form a varied and most interesting entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—"The King's Rival" is the name of the new drama by Messrs. Taylor and Reade, produced on Monday, as the opening-piece for commending Mrs. Seymour's highly laudable experiment to the public. It is in five acts, and concerns the marriage of the *Duke of Richmond* (Mr. Mead) with the *Miss Stewart* (Miss Glyn), a base portrait served for the Britannia on the English halfpence, and who was one of the flames of *Charles II.* (Mr. G. Vandenhoff). The authors have been ambitious to show their reading, and to exhibit the manners of that profligate reign in their scenes and situations; and to such an extent, that the immediate story is sometimes lost in the crowd of accessories. This sort of *drame* is frequent on the French stage; but the English public have yet to learn its proper limits, and, in the present instance, the difficulty was increased by the grossness of some of the incidents in which *Nell Gwynne* (Mrs. Seymour) is introduced as a participator. We have a further objection to this character as a second and worse edition of *Peg Woffington*. Authors seldom benefit by repeating themselves; and the inferiority of the new portrait is obvious. The exhibition of Court vices is not pleasing; and the satire, in these times, not needed. The historical references and colourings are, however, skilfully introduced; but, in their selection, the same judgment is hardly displayed. *Major Wildman* (Mr. Stuart), who excites the *Duke of Richmond* to conspiracy, is brought into Springgarden merely for the influence of the plague, and apparently dies on the stage, with the documents of the conspiracy about his person. Whatever may be the historical propriety of such an incident, the audience resented its introduction as esthetically revolting, and the curtain fell on the third act to no little sibilation. The play was indebted for its recovery almost entirely to Miss Glyn, who performed the latter scenes with a force and eloquence that literally "commanded success." Her part, indeed, culminates artistically to a climax; the earlier situations being scarcely more than preparations for the last. They are however, written with subtlety of intention; and were performed with a mixture of dignity and pathos, which proved the accomplished actress. But though in this manner saved, we fear that we are not justified in asserting that the new drama will become attractive; and we, therefore, cannot but regret that the authors have not chosen a subject more popular in its theme, and that they were not more happy in its treatment. The drama was succeeded by a farce from the pen of Mr. Charles Selby, under the title of "My Friend the Major;" in which Mr. Toole enacts a bailiff, who accompanies his captive, under the *soubriquet* of "Major," to the appellation of the piece, to a ball, and there astonishes the company with his eccentricities, somewhat after the fashion of "the dancing barber." Mr. Toole was much applauded, and provoked excessive laughter. His dancing, indeed, was encored. The house was full, and the performances lasted to a late hour. Abridgment would be beneficial to both productions.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Brooke commenced his parting performances on Monday, with the character of *Virginius*. On Tuesday he performed the *Hunchback*; and on Wednesday, *Richard III.* It is not needful to analyze the performer's merits in these or the other parts (a new one every night) set down for this brief an l farewell engagement. Mr. Brooke's style—whatever its merits or its faults—is now generally appreciated; and certainly no means have been omitted to ensure his popularity and success.

MARYLEBONE.—This theatre re-opens this evening with Shakespeare's "As You Like it," pictorially illustrated. We are requested to state that Mr Edward Murray has returned to the establishment, as acting manager. A new and original tragedy, by Joan A. Herand, Esq., is underlined as an active preparation, the subject being in British lore, derived from the chronicles of Geoffrey Monmouth. Its full title, as advertised, is "Vidina; or, the Mother's Tragedy—a Legend of Early Britain." Some extraordinary scenery and costumes are promised by way of appropriate illustration to this ambitious production; in which it is expected that Mr. and Mrs. William Wallack, in their respective characters, will both eve decided success.

PRINCESS'.—A new play, in three acts, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, entitled the "Heart of Gold," will be produced on Monday.—The OLYMPIC also re-opens on the same evening.

THE LOWER CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the morning of the 13th September, Quebec and its environs presented a very gay appearance, reminding one of the industrial fêtes which are so popular in the agricultural counties of the Mother Country. Flags were flying from every available elevation; crowds of pedestrians and long strings of carriages blocked up the narrow approaches to the fortifications of Quebec, as they wended their way to the Plains of Abraham, on which the Annual Exhibition of the Lower Canadian Agricultural Society was held.

His Excellency the Governor-General arrived on the ground at two o'clock, attended by his staff. He was received by the President of the Lower Canadian Agricultural Association, the President of the Board of Agriculture, and the members of the Local Committee, who presented him with an address. Lord Elgin (who was enthusiastically received) replied, congratulating the Society on the success which had attended their exertions in promoting improved agriculture in Canada.

About 5000 persons received admission during the day, and it was impossible to walk among the assembly and hear its conversation carried on in English and French indifferently, and not be struck by the complete fusion of races which it has been the constant aim of Lord Elgin to effect, and in which he has so signally succeeded. In 1776 Wolfe and Montcalm fought and died on this very plain, which, in 1854, has become the scene of the friendly competition of a cattle-show!

The band of the 26th Regiment—the only corps which recent arrangements will leave in Canada—was in attendance.

The stock exhibited showed a marked improvement over former years; the horses especially were much and deservedly admired; but the Society have still much to effect in the improvement of other descriptions of cattle.

The various Fire Companies of Quebec, Montreal, and one from the neighbouring State of Maine, were present. Their friendly competition for a prize was not the least amusing feature in the day's entertainment; and their gay dresses added greatly to the picturesque character of the scene.

THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

AT the recent Meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, Mr. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., read an important and interesting paper upon the Faussett Antiquities. As this Collection has been of late the subject of so much discussion, and as it is, in fact, an object of national interest, we will quote some extracts from Mr. Wright's lecture, with Engravings of a few articles from the Collection, which is described as the finest assemblage of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities of the pre-Christian age ever yet made. After an account of the researches of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, near Canterbury, who formed this Collection, and of Douglas, the author of the "Nenia Britannica," and of their conclusions and opinions on the subject, Mr. Wright proceeded to inform the meeting that they had now before them in the Faussett Collection alone, the contents of between seven and eight hundred graves, which had furnished an almost indefinite variety of articles; and this variety would no doubt have been increased but for the perishable materials of which many of those placed in the graves were composed. In these interments the body was usually laid on its back in the middle of the floor of the grave. In the case of a man, we almost always find close by the right shoulder the iron head of a spear, and in general we may trace by the colour of the earth the decayed wood of the shaft, until near the foot of the skeleton lies the iron-spiked ferule which terminated it at the other end. We sometimes also meet with one or more smaller heads of javelins, or arrows. Closer to the side of the skeleton lies usually a long iron broadsword, not much unlike the claymore of the Scottish Highlander, of which it is probably the prototype. Another article, peculiarly characteristic of the Saxon interments, is the knife, the length of which is generally about five or six inches, although at times it extends to from ten to eleven inches; and then from its shape it must have been a very formidable weapon, independent of its utility for other purposes. It has been pretended that it was from the use of this instrument, called in their language a *seax*, that our forefathers derived their name of Saxons. Over the breast of the Saxon warrior is generally found the iron umbo or boss of his shield. Such are the more common arms found, without much variation, in the graves of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. The miscellaneous articles are much more varied. Of personal ornaments, the first that attract our attention are the fibulæ, or brooches, and the buckles. The latter are usually of bronze gilt, and are often very elaborately ornamented; and many of the fibulæ which are found upon male skeletons, as well as females, are extremely rich and beautiful. In the Kentish tumuli the prevailing form is circular, and they are often of gold, profusely ornamented with filigree work, and with garnets, or other stones, or sometimes glass or paste, set usually upon chequered foils of gold. The use of this fibula appears to have been to fasten the mantle over the breast, where it is most commonly found. Some of the finest examples of the Saxon gold fibulæ occur in the Faussett Collection. Their general size is from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter; but the Faussett collection possesses one of considerably larger dimensions, which was found in the grave of an Anglo-Saxon lady, on Kingston Down. This magnificent ornament is no less than three inches and a half in diameter, a quarter of an inch thick at the edges, and three-quarters of an inch thick at the centre, all of gold, and weighing between six and seven ounces. It is covered over with ornaments of filigree work, in concentric circles, and is set with garnets and with pale-blue stones. The sole use or pin on the back is also ornamented and set with garnets. It was found high on the breast, near the right shoulder. Other jewellery is found in abundance, and in a great variety of form. The most common material of beads is glass or variegated clay; the latter made with great skill, and often pleasing patterns. It may be observed that we sometimes find a string of beads round the neck of a man; and other circumstances show that there were Saxon *exquisites* who were vain enough of their personal adornments.

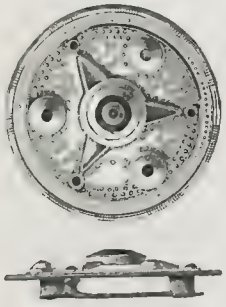
The interments of the Anglo-Saxon ladies are generally accompanied with a number of articles of utility as well as of ornament. By a lady's side, we usually find the remains of a bunch of domestic implements, somewhat resembling the article brought into fashion a few months ago, under the name of a "châtelaine."

A great variety of household utensils, of different kinds, are also found in the Anglo-Saxon graves. The pottery, when not Roman, is of a rude construction; and, in fact, it is not very abundant; for our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, for several ages after their settlement in this island, seem to have used principally pottery of Roman manufacture. But if the Anglo-Saxon earthenware was rude and coarse in its character, the case was quite different with the Anglo-Saxon glass, which is rather common in the graves of Kent. The glass of the Anglo-Saxons is fine and delicately thin. It is found chiefly in drinking-cups, though a few small basins and bottle shaped vessels of glass have been found. The form of the drinking cups will be best understood by a diagram. It will be observed that they are either pointed at the bottom or rounded in such a manner that they could not stand upright.—a form which it is supposed was given them to force each drinker to empty his glass at a draught. This practice is understood to have existed down to a much later period, and it is said to have given rise to the name *tumbler*, applied originally to a drinking-glass which was never intended to stand upright.

After describing various other articles found in the Anglo-Saxon graves, Mr. Wright went on to remark that a careful comparison of them showed how little we have hitherto really understood of the degree of civilisation existing among the Anglo-Saxons before their conversion

THE LOWER CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

to Christianity: that with one interment has been found a pair of compasses; and in several instances, scales and weights have occurred. Mr. Rolfe obtained from the interesting cemetery at Osengell a pair of delicately-formed bronze scales, with a complete set of weights, all formed from Roman coins. It is remarkable, also, that some of those graves contain cowrie shells—articles which are only found on the shores of the Pacific. Several of these are in the Faussett Collection.



ANGLO-SAXON FIBULA.

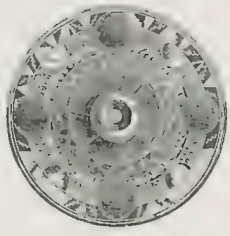
Mr. Wright proceeded next to dilate on the ethnological importance of these researches. It becomes interesting to us to know if there are peculiarities in the remains found in the Anglo-Saxon graves which correspond with the ethnological division given us by the historian; for it is in this manner that the science of archæology becomes serviceable to ethnology and to history. The lecturer enumerated certain articles which did present such peculiarities, according to the district in which they were found. Thus, the fibulæ of the people of Kent were almost all round; but, when we turn to the collections made from the graves of East Anglia, we find the fibulæ assuming a totally different form, which has been termed cross-shaped, because the general outline is that of a single or double cross. As far as observation has yet gone, these cross-shaped fibulæ prevail wherever the Anglo race settled.

Mr. Wright next pointed out the light thrown on the subject by discoveries made in the Teutonic cemeteries on the Continent; and deduced from this and other circumstances, some interesting views on the condition of our pagan Anglo-Saxon forefathers.

LARGE ANGLO-SAXON FIBULA.

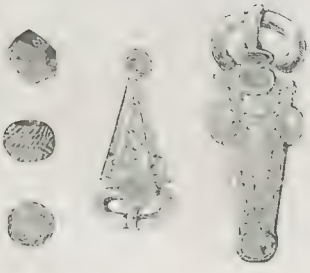
I need not say (Mr. Wright concluded), after these considerations, that the study of the interesting objects now exhibited to you is one of national importance, and that the collection made by Bryan Faussett, ought to be considered as, in the highest sense of the term, a national monument.

I cannot therefore help sharing largely in the regret felt by I believe every Englishman who has reflected on the subject, at the manner in which this Collection has been rejected by the Trustees of our great National Museum, and for the sort of an excuse which was made for that rejection, when its propriety was questioned in the House of Commons. It was not only from being transferred to the Continent, or from passing into the hands of some other collector, that this Collection was saved by the intelligent zeal of Mr. Mayer; for I have reasons to believe that Mr. Mayer actually stepped in between the British Museum and the public auction room, and that if he had not purchased them, the whole Collection might now have been scattered



ANGLO-SAXON FIBULA.

in small lots all over the world. I must add, that we are about to receive from that gentleman a benefit, for which we might probably have looked in vain but for the chance which threw the Collection into his hands. Mr. Mayer is already proceeding with the publication of the whole of the Faussett manuscripts, to be illustrated by engravings of the articles forming this Collection; and he has wisely placed it under the editorial care of an antiquary whom I consider the most capable of all our scholars to perform such a task efficiently—Mr. Roach Smith. Whatever Bryan Faussett's antiquarian knowledge may have been, he was a most careful observer and faithful recorder.



ANGLO-SAXON BUCKLES AND BEADS.

ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY.

ANGLO-SAXON GLASS.

ANTIQUITIES, FROM THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION, AT LIVERPOOL.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE MILITIA, AT ELY.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

STONEY MIDDLETON, DERBYSHIRE.

THIS picturesque and truly rural retreat was the paternal home of the late Lord Denman. His Lordship was residing at Stoke Albany, in Northamptonshire, at the period of his death; but his family seat was at Stoney Middleton, in the valley of the Derwent. Here lived his Lordship's father, the celebrated Dr. Denman, one of the Court physicians of George III., and the author of several important medical works: he was the son of a farmer or tradesman at Bakewell, in which place for many generations the family had resided. Dr. Denman had three children—Thomas, the late Lord; and two daughters: one of whom married Sir Richard Croft, who attended the unfortunate Princess Charlotte during her accouchement; the other was married to Dr. Baillie. Dr. Denman usually resided at Stoney Middleton—then a farm-house of the better description, but greatly improved, and converted into a charming residence by Lord Denman, who generally passed here his legal vacations, and principally resided here subsequent to his retirement from the Bench. As the seat of the distinguished physician and lawyer, therefore, Stoney Middleton possesses a twofold interest. It is one of the most picturesque valleys of Derbyshire, its beauty being greatly increased by the precipitous character of the hills or rocks by which it is bounded. Here the Castle Rock rises to a vast height, and obtains its name from the singular and turret-like form which its craggy projections and points assume. Here are warm springs, from which the Romans are supposed to have established a bath: the temperature of the Middleton waters is two degrees higher than that of the warmest springs at Matlock.

In the *Derby Telegraph*, we find the delightful locality thus described:—

On entering the village, after leaving the quiet and secluded seat of Lord Denman on the right, we soon come into the opening into the dale, along which the high road to Buxton and Castleton passes. The village itself is irregularly built along the valley and up the sides of the steep rocky hill: the houses are built of the rough limestone in which the place abounds. In the valley, or dale, several good substantial houses, replete with comfort and convenience, and some good inns, are situated. The church is at the east end of the village, near the seat of Lord Denman, is an octagonal Grecian building, with a square tower on its west side. Near it are the Baths. But the glory of Middleton is its dale, at the opening of which the rocks gradually rise in all their nakedness on the right, towering above the houses; while, on the left, the rugged slopes are thickly wooded between the habitations.

STONEY MIDDLETON, THE SEAT OF THE LATE LORD DENMAN.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE MILITIA.

NEVER since the year 1847, when Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, passed through Ely, and a public breakfast celebrated his return to his native Isle, has that ancient city presented so bustling and animated a scene as it did on the 26th ult., on the occasion of the Countess of Hardwicke presenting Colours to the Cambridgeshire Militia, previous to their leaving for Ireland. The villages within many miles of the city nearly emptied themselves; trains brought their living cargoes; the streets were alive with pleasure-seekers. The Earl of Hardwicke, the Countess, and family arrived at the Bishop's Palace on the previous day, when the officers of the Militia were invited to a sumptuous banquet.

On entering the Cathedral a novel sight presented itself. On a platform in the octagon were exhibited, resting on piled arms, the flags of the Cambridgeshire Volunteers of 1798, now to be superseded by their brighter-looking successors. About half-past ten o'clock, the new Colours were brought into the Cathedral, in the custody of an escort of a Grenadier company. They were then uncased, and mounted on the platform with the others. Passing and re-passing, with slow and measured tramp, were the military guard; thousands of both sexes were hurrying in. As the clock struck eleven, the Countess of Hardwicke walked up the aisle with the Bishop of Ely, followed by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Royston, and the Ladies Elizabeth, Mary, and Agnes Yorke; then came the Canons in residence, the Minor Canons, Lay Clerks, &c. The choir was filled.

At the conclusion of the service, the Lord Bishop ascended the pulpit for the purpose of consecrating the Colours. Time was given for the soldiers to march in, and for the vast assemblage to arrange themselves, and then his Lordship delivered an impressive prayer, concluding as follows:—

Grant, O Lord, that we may acknowledge Thine Almighty power, and Thy Sovereign will in all the events of that warfare in which we are engaged, and if Thou art pleased to bless us with victory, give us grace to use it with moderation, justice, and charity.

Grant, O Lord, that wherever these Banners are unfurled, they that guard them may put their trust in Thee, and remember that Thou art King, be the Earth never so unquiet. Shield them from all harm; inspire them with valour and patience; and teach them, amidst all their perils and hardships, to show forth in their lives the united graces and duties of Christian soldiers.

Grant, O Lord, to these Thy servants Thy gracious favour and protection; crown them, if it be Thy good pleasure, with success in their enterprise, that, together with us, they may enjoy the quietness and the plentcousness of peace; and with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercies, may unite in rendering praise and glory to Thy Holy Name through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

At the conclusion of the prayer a hymn was sung. After which the Bishop pronounced the concluding blessing.

The Ladies Elizabeth and Mary then each took one of the Colours, the Countess being in the middle. His Lordship, Lord Royston, and the Bishop followed; then came the Clergy and the crowd. The procession, headed by the two lovely young ladies, then moved down the nave between the troops at present arms—the organ playing "God Save the Queen"—to the west entrance; from thence proceeding to the Palace-green just opposite, where a platform was erected, covered with crimson cloth, from which the presentation of the Colours was to be made. A very fine effect was produced by the organ playing "God Save the Queen."

The regiment being drawn up with arms presented, Colonel Duncombe being on horseback fronting the dais, the Countess rose from her seat, and, advancing towards the edge, supported by the Earl on one side, and her daughters on the other, read an eloquent address, concluding thus:—

Colonel Duncombe, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers—I present you with these Colours—I call upon you to follow them—for, doubtless, in the hands of such officers, they will lead you to the path of glory! To respect them—because, in this favoured land, they represent honour, order, and freedom! And to die for them, if necessary

THE LATE MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER, THE PATENTEE OF THE PAPER-MAKING MACHINE.—(SEE MEMOIR, AT PAGE 356.)

In defence of your most beloved Queen and country. I now wish you a heartfelt farewell. And may God bless, direct, and prosper the Cambridgeshire Militia.

Colonel Duncombe replied, thanking her Ladyship in the name and on behalf of the regiment.

The band then struck up "God Save the Queen." The regiment then defiled in front of her Ladyship; and, as the colour-sergeants passed, the Colours were received by them from her Ladyship, and were borne to their proper position. The regiment then marched to their practice field, "The Oakery," on the Lynn-road; and the Earl and his family, and numerous guests, proceeded to the palace to lunch. The Earl, Countess, and family afterwards went to the field to witness the evolutions.

The 3rd company was put through the company's drill by Captain Bendyshe, with which his Lordship expressed his entire approbation.

The review being completed, Lord Hardwicke addressed the regiment, surrounded by from eight to ten thousand spectators. His Lordship spoke in high terms of both officers and men, their state of discipline, and efficiency, considering their training altogether of only eighteen or twenty weeks. The high praise of his Lordship, advice, and encouragement were forcibly given; and, no doubt, will make a lasting impression upon the mind of every soldier present. The address was received by the regiment with marked attention, and loud cheers from the civilians, echoed by the soldiers.

Lord Hardwicke dined with the officers. Colonel Duncombe gave a dinner and ball to the sergeants, about thirty in number—to whom the greatest praise is due for the manner in which they have trained the men; and every soldier had double rations of meat, a pound of plum-pudding, and a supply of beer.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course of victory.
SIR FRANCIS DOYLE.

A LITTLE meeting at Ruthin, on Tuesday, and the Caledonian Hunt at Stirling (which hardly delights the Scottish chieftains as it was want to do in the General Chase-6 and Inheritor times), on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are the only country fixtures of the racing world during the ensuing week—which will, however be a very great one at Newmarket. There are eleven matches here, during the five days, but none of them possess interest. Tuesday will be a very exciting day, as, although the Royal Stakes seem booked for Scythian, there are the Cesarewitch, the Whip, and the Clearwell in addition. Grecoules Esarient, Polydora colt, Strood, and Oulston are all in the last-named; and Stockwell will most likely meet Kingston for the Whip. Mr. Morris's horse must be very stale, but still we should doubt whether Stockwell can have done work enough this dry weather, to carry him over the beacon course successfully. Lords Derby and Glasgow never seem tired of watching with each other, and they have now arranged that the annual produce of their mares, Clarissa and Tour de Force, shall run at two years old against each other, at Liverpool, for 200 h. f. in 1856-57.

It seems a peculiarity of the Aviemore Coursing Meetings, that they begin on a Saturday, and the two fixed for this year are no exception to the rule. The second one of them, which begins on the day after the Caledonian Hunt, and the North Union (Antrim), are only public meetings advertised for any week. The Englishmen are to work in earnest the week after, at Market-Weighton, and then Wiltshire and Lancashire, put their dogs in the couples at Amesbury and Southport. The former of these meetings is at present a week in consequence of the very hard ground. Seventeen animals are entered for the Warwick Steeplechase, Bourton and British Yeoman being among the number.

Apropos of fishing, we may state that the past was the worst season ever known in the Nene, but that the Pitfour salmon fishing on the river Tay have just been let for the ensuing one, at an advance of £300, or nearly two-fifths. The Cheltenham people expect great things from Captain Weir and his stag-hounds; but, as yet, very few packs have advertised their meets. Much may be said to be over; but there are two rowing matches on the Thames next Monday.

On Thursday Lord Exeter's horses will be sold at Newmarket. Stockwell is not among them; but they include Natchell, seventeen animals in training, and sixteen yearlings. Strood, half-brother to Stockwell, is the only lot at all likely to create any great competition among the two-year-olds, as he is "warranted untried." While Lord Exeter thus virtually retires, Lord Anglesey is coming forward; and two of his colts, Astrologer and Red Fern Fum—purchased at Mr. Jacques's sale, and under W. Day's care—are entered in the Stockbridge Derby. The Duke of Beaufort is also taking a few nominations; and we hear no more whispers than the Duke of Bedford is likely to retire. The Turf could very ill spare him.

Mr. Greville and Mr. E James, Q.C., have, it is said, arranged the "Rous *v.* John Scott" affair; but it is not known for certain whether the charge and the withdrawal will be sent on the Jockey Club roll, or appear in the sporting journals. A Derby explanation, apparen ly on authority, has already been put forward by "Argus" in the *Morning Post*.

The defeat of Bonnie Morn by Rifleman gave the Ring a double chance of venting their feelings on the matter; and their cheers for "The Squire" were twice as lusty in consequence. The racing world is promised another work, on the plan of "Holcroft's Memoirs," as G. Boast, an ex jockey and trainer, is anxious to write his experiences, when a sufficient number of subscribers can be found. The *Sporting Magazine* has just commenced the "Recollections of the Late Sam Chifney," which extend over a period of sixty years, when George IV. was the light of Ascot and Newmarket. The first chapter treats of his pranks at "the little town in Suffolk" (A.D. 1790), as follows

Five harvest-moons had waned since the merry heart and splendid presence of "George Guelph" had ceased to enliven these revels. The Newmarket breakfast-tables were no longer on the *qui vive* for the news of some fresh practical joke, which had been played off by him at the club overnight. The French Princes had now to be coaxed vigorously for twelve hours, before he would forgive the Royal thrust which sent him suddenly overheard into the pond before its windows, as he bent over to examine *de beautiful fish of gold*; and even Bow-street Townsend had ceased to look grim and discomforted, when the wags would persist in asking him, if "*he had found that door key.*" The Royal stem; of twenty-five was no longer to be seen issuing out of the palace stables, with their lads in scarlet liveries, and streaming across the Flat or up the Bury-hill, in Indian file; and a massive but finely-formed outline in an overcoat with a fur collar, was no longer dimly descried at the ending post by samuel Chifney, as he rode the trials at five o'clock on a grey September morning.

CHESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—Tuesday.

Shorts Handicap.—Amy, 1 Horatia, 2.
Mostyn Stakes.—Orcon, 1. Mrs. Bigby 2.
Tradesmen's Welter Cup.—Bonhance, 1. Milkboy, 2.
Chester Nursery Stakes.—Maid of Cadiz, 1. Evangeline, 2.
Innkeeper's Plate.—Verulam, 1. Eulogist, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—General Victor, 1. Shoreham, 2.
Wynnstay Handicap.—Lady Palmerston, 1. Sister of Mercy, 2.
Chester Handicap Stakes.—Jetty Pretty, 1. Medal, 2.
Plate.—Sir Agravaine.—Young Hack, 1. Pope Joan, 2.
Selling Race.—Louise, 1. Lady in Waiting, 2.

YORK RACES.—Thursday.

Juvenile Handicap. Connore filly, 1. Barods, 2.
York and Ainsty Handicap.—King of Trumps, 1. Snowdon Dunhill, 2

WREXHAM RACES. Thursday.

Wynnstay Handicap. Maid of Team Valley, 1. Spinner, 2.

FRIDAY.

Gold Cup.—Whalebone, 1. Maid of Team Valley, 2.

TATTERSALL'S THURSDAY.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—7 to 4 agst Scythian; 5 to 1 agst B. O. (t); 9 to 1 agst Rattle (t); 25 to 1 agst Indian Warrior (t). 25 to 1 agst Redo-mell (t). 30 to 1 agst Radcliffe Hero (t); 30 to 1 agst La Belle (t); 33 to 1 agst Jack Spaniard (t); 40 to 1 agst Stampedo (t); 50 to 1 agst Blubelwolf (t). Ptolemy is struck out.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—5 to 1 agst Rattle (t). Alembic is reported "dead"

DERBY.—8 to 1 agst Gravesend Sentence; 14 to 1 agst St. Hubert (t); 15 to 1 agst Lord of the Isles (t); 16 to 1 agst Rifleman (t); 16 to 1 agst Oulston (t).

CALIGRAPHY.—We have lately seen a most laborious specimen of writing, executed by Mr. Robert Leech, of North-street, Leeds, during the leisure of many years. It consists of four volumes, of thirteen folios, each twenty-eight inches by forty-one inches, containing figure illustrations of Scripture history, the outlines being filled in with quotations from the sacred text, descriptive of the subjects illustrated. The whole has been drawn or written with the pen, and is vigorous as well as minute.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. F. A. Dawson, B.A., to Buscot, Berkshire; Rev H. Ashington, M.A., to Brancewell, with Dunsby and Alnwick annexed, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Barrow, M.A., to Gateshead, near Newcastle, Isle of Wight. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. T. Fenton, B.A., to Hugil, or Ings, Westmoreland; Rev. W. Prince to Plehil.

MR. J. B. KINGDON, B.A., of Trinity College, and Mr. W. O. Cleave, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, have been appointed Assistant-Masters at Bromsgrove Grammar School.

HEADSHIP OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD.—The Headship of this society having been declined by the Senior Fellow of Queen's the Rev. W. F. Audland, D.D., and by the Second Fellow on the list, the Rev. W. Monkhouse, B.D., was offered to the Fellow next in rotation, the Rev. John Barrow, B.D., Junior Bursar and Librarian of Queen's. Mr. Barrow immediately expressed his willingness to accept the office, and will undertake its duties at the commencement of the ensuing term.

CLAYGATE, NEAR ESHER.—On Sunday last, two sermons, appropriate to the occasion of the national "Thanksgiving for the late abundant Harvest," were preached by the Incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Sedger, M.A., in the village church of Claygate, Surrey; and a collection, after each service, was made. The total amount was £2 7s. 6d., which has been equally apportioned to three Church Missionary Societies, viz., the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Missionary Society, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

ON Monday the first stone of St. John's Church, Deptford, was laid by the Archdeacon of Middlesex. The church is to be a large handsome Gothic structure, beautifully situated on a hill adjoining the Lewisham-road. A number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood were assembled. Archdeacon Sinclair stated that a munificent individual had placed £2,000 in the hands of trustees to build a church, parsonage, and schools in the parish of Deptford; and that, to meet this contribution, another liberal friend of the Church (James Lucas, Esq.) had presented him with an eligible site and garden for a parsonage, and also with commodious sites for the church and for schools.

SIR W. MOLESWORTH IN EDINBURGH.—The Council met at eleven o'clock on Saturday, for the purpose of presenting the freedom of the city to Sir W. Molesworth, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, in testimony of their admiration of his distinguished abilities as a statesman, and their recognition of his connection with the City and University of Edinburgh.

MR. JOSEPH HUME AT ABERDEEN.—Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., and his daughter, Miss Hume, left Thurso on Thursday, and arrived at Aberdeen on Friday morning. The presentation of the freedom of the city to Mr. Hume took place on Saturday, in the Town-hall, at two o'clock; and the honourable gentleman received an address from the working men in the Mechanics' Hall, the same evening.

REPRESENTATION OF FORFARSHIRE.—Wednesday the 11th of October has been fixed for the nomination of a representative for the county of Forfar, when, to all appearance, Viscount Duncan will be elected without opposition. The 11th of October is the anniversary of the Battle of Camperdown, when Lord Duncan's grandfather, Admiral Duncan, so nobly distinguished himself.

WIGAN ELECTION.—The close of the poll on Tuesday at four o'clock, was as follows—Acton (Liberal), 339; Powell (Conservative), 334: majority for Acton, 5.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news at hand in the early part of the week, to the effect that Sebastopol had fallen into the hands of the Allies, produced a slight advance in the value of most public securities; but as the intelligence has not been confirmed, the Market has since become inactive, and the improvement has not been supported. There has been a steady, though not to say brisk, demand for money and most of the discount houses have been well supplied with cash. Tue numerous failures in the provinces have, of course, induced great caution on the part of the bankers in making advances; hence, the discount accommodation has not been large.

There have been rather heavy imports of bullion—£2,93,000 having arrived from Mexico, Chili, New York, and £54,000 from other quarters. The shipments have been extensive, and amongst them is an export of £50,000 in gold and silver to India and China. It is supposed that, as about £200,000 in gold dust has been sent to the Bank this week, that the next returns of the stock of bullion will be more favourable than for some week's past.

Notwithstanding the peace with Russia, our export trade is in a very satisfactory state. The aggregate value of our shipments, during the first eight months of the present year, was £58,653,150, against £58,154,725 in the corresponding period of 1853. Compared with the same time in 1852 the increase is £12,134,601.

It is stated that the quantity of gold now on passage from Australia is 86,661 ounces; that is, a fair proportion of that metal is large, and that further heavy supplies will follow.

On Monday Consols were firm and higher. The Three per Cents, for Transfer, marked 95¾ to 96¾; and for the Account, 96 to 96⅝. India Bonds were 10s. ; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem. Exchequer Bonds being 99¾. The market on Tuesday was very flat. The Three per Cents realised 96⅛ for Money; and 96⅛ for the Account. India Stock, 260; India Bonds, 10s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8 prem. Bank Stock, for Account, 215 to 213. Exchequer Bonds sold at 100 to 99⅞. There were very few dealings reported on the following day. The Three per Cents marked 95⅝ ⅛ for Transfer; and 96⅜ for the Account. Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 5s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 100. Considerable inactivity prevailed in the Market on Thursday. Consols were 95⅜ to 95⅝ for Transfer; and 95⅝ for Account. Exchequer Bills were done at 5s. to 8s. prem.

As regards the Foreign House, we may observe that it has been devoid of animation. Prices, however, have not varied to any extent. About 27 000 dollars have come to hand on account of the Mexican dividends. Brazil Six New Five per Cents have realised 93; Danish Three per Cents, 70¾; Ditto, Five per Cents, 101; Mexican Three per Cents, 23¾; Peruvian Three per Cents, 68; Portuguese Four per Cents, 41; Spanish Three per Cents, 28; Ditto, New Deferred, 17¾; Ditto, New Scrip, 14 prem.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62; Dutch Four per Cents, 92 ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been firm, and prices, almost general, have had an upward tendency. Australasia have marked 83¾; Chartered of Australia, 22¼; London Joint-Stock, 17¾; Provincial of Ireland, 10; Union of Australia, 39; Miscellaneous Scrips have been very inactive, but there was a steady demand for Crystal Palace, which realised 28; Great Central, 1; Imperial Ottoman, 2½ ex div.; Realeiff, 70; United General, 20; Watchmaker Chartered, 3½; Ditto, New, 2½; Australian Agricultural, 11; Banks of Egypt, 2½ ex div.; Crystal Palace Parks have been firm. Arlington, 22 ex div.; County, 125; Crown, 15; European, 19½ ex div.; Gore, 17½; Grosvenor, 5; Hyde, 6; Gardens, 15; Imperial Park, 12; Lea, 18½; London, 27½; Phœnix, 3½ ex div.; Portman, 3½ ex div.; Railcliff, 70; Royal Exchange, 2·8; Sun Fire, 252; United Kingdom, 14 ex div.

There has been a fair demand for Railway Shares, yet as very few forced sales have been made, prices have varied but little. The following are the prices paid on Thursday,

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 82½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 7; Eastern Counties, 11⅝; Great Northern, 83; Great Western, 72; Lancashire and Yorkhire, 7-8; London and Brighton, 103; London and North-Western, 103; Ditto, Fifths, 11⅛; Ditto, Eighths, 18. London and South Western, 89⅛; Midland, 70⅛; Norfolk, 50. North Eastern, Berwick, 77; Ditto, Leeds, 149; North Staffordshire, 16⅝; Shrop. hire Union, 6⅛; South Western, 64; South Wales, 32⅞.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 101½; South Staffordshire, 73; Wilts and Somerset, 84.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, 1 prem.; Ditto, New Six per Cent, 15⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £20, 6; North British, Four per Cent, 3; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent, 112.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, Obligations, 8; Northern of France, 34½

Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday, Agua Fria marked 1; Australian Consolidated, 3; Bolanos, 8; Cobre Copper, 58; Coconut Gold, 3; Fortima, 1½; New Granada, ½; Rhymney Iron, 23; United Mexican, 3.

Friday Evening.

Very little change has taken place in Consols to day; but the market has been in a very inactive state. The Three per Cents for money, have been 96⅛ to 96⅜; and for the Account, 96⅜ ⅜. All Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been dull.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wh at fresh up to our market today were very moderate and the show of samples was small Good heavy qualities were in fair request, at fully Monday's prices; but all other kinds moved off slowly, at late rates. The middling quality of the supply was good. Foreign wheat—the show of which was up no means large—was in fair request, but we have no change to notice in its value. Floating cargoes were held at extreme rates. Barley was in good request, and quite as dear as on Monday. The best samples of malt were firm and there was rather more doing in other kinds. We had a moderate supply for oats, at Monday's quotations. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, —qr; barley, 870; malt, 480; oats, —; flour, 1760. Irish: oats, 200. Foreign: wheat, 1040; oats, 8412; flour, —sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s. to 55s.; ditto, white, 57s. to 59s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s. to 55s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; grinding, barley, —s. to —s.; malting, ditto, —s. to —s.; malting, ditto, 33s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 75s. to 77s.; brewing, 58s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 63s. to 66s.; Chevalier, —s. to —s.; Hertford, Ware, and Londonthorpe feed oats, 24s. to 29s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 26s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s. to 28s.; Irish white, 24s. to 28s.; Irish grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 36s. to 40s.; white, 41s. to 46s.; boilers, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 53s.; Suffolk, 48s. to 49s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s. to 47s.; country marks, —s. to —s.; American, —s. to —s. per 280 lbs.

Irish.—Oats, new, 21d. to 23d. per 45 lbs.

Foreign.—The principal seeds our markets rather inactive. In the general quotations no material change can be noticed.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 56s. to —s.; Baltic, crushing, 52s. to 56s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s. to 53s.; bumpseed, 49s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, —s. to —s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, —s. to —s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s. 6d.; and tares, new, 10s. per bushel. Rapeseed, £36 10s. to £39 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10s. 5d. to £12 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 15s. to £10 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s. to £12 5s. ditto, foreign, £9 15s. to £10 10s. per ton. Rapeseed oil, £34 per tun. Coarse ditto, Canary, 40s. to 50s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, —s. to —s.; ditto, red, —s. to —s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Average Prices of Corn.—Wheat, 55s. 9d.; barley, 32s. 9d.; oats, 21s. 1d.; rye, 35s. 3d.; beans, 34s. 1d.; peas, 37s. 1d.

Seven Years' Average.—Wheat, 57s. 0d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; oats, 21s. 7d.; rye, 37s. 1d.; beans 42s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 6.

The late deficient state of Calcutta has had considerable influence upon our market this week. A full average business has been transacted in all kinds of tea, the prices of which have had an upward tendency. Common congou was realised 10d. per lb.

Sugar.—Abscs an average business has been transacted in most kinds of raw sugar, on former rates. Barbadoes has realised 30s. to 37s.; Mauritius, 32s. to 40s. 6d.; and Bengal, 32s. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods have been in steady request, at fully former rates. Grocery lots have been sold at from 41s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt. Lumps, 44s. to 46s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Good and ordinary native Ceylon has been sold at from 41s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. In the value of low kinds of coffee, very little change has taken place.

Rice.—The market has been firm, and rather an extensive business is doing in it at various rates.

Provisions.—There is a steady inquiry for most kinds of Irish butter, the prices of which are on the advance. Foreign qualities are firm, and rather dearer than last week. English qualities are in moderate request, at full currencies. There is less activity in the sale of bacon, the prices of which are not supported. In other kinds of provisions, very little is doing.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. is firm at 52s. on the spot, but with little variety. All P.S. fat to 6's 9d. per cwt. For forward delivery, very few transactions have taken place. Town tallow, 62s., rat cash. Rough fat, 3s. 3d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm at 32s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. In other oils about an average business is going, at lower rates. Turpentine moves off slowly, at late quotations.

Hops.—The new markets is very sparingly supplied, and sales of price. Lowestoft have been made at from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per gallon. Bandy quality is dear as last week. British spirits have advanced to 2s. 1d. per gallon. Rum under proof, 2s. 3d.; and 17 Ditto, 2s. 8d. per gallon

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 43 10s. to 74 10s.; clover, 53 10s. to 56; and straw, £1 2s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade dull.

Wool.—Owing to the near approach of the public sales, the demand for nearly all kinds of wool is quiet, at late rates. In one state, yet we have no alteration to notice.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue large, and in excellent condition. A steady business is doing, at from 70s. to 90s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Our markets is very firm, but the business doing in new hops is limited, owing to the high rates now demanded. Very few sales are reported, and East Kent realised from 8 10s. to 9 10s. per cwt. Weald of Kent, 6 12s. to 7 10s.; Sussex, 6 8s. to 6 10s. per cwt. Yaw Duty is called £45,000.

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Potatoes.—The supplies continue

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION in AID of the WIVES and FAMILIES, WIDOWS, and ORPHANS of SOLDIERS ORDERED on ACTIVE SERVICE

UNDER THE JOINT PATRONAGE OF
Her Majesty THE QUEEN,
Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.
and her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT

PRESIDENT.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Rhalmont the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF GENERAL COMMITTEE
General the Earl of Beauchamp
TREASURER.
Viscount Ingestre, 1st Life Guards. | Lord Lifford
HONORARY SECRETARY.
Sir John Kirkland, Lord Emery Chobmondeley, M.P., and Major the Hon. H. L. Powys.

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The Lord Mayor of London.	Sir Robert Gerard, Bart.
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The Earl of Devon	Hon. Capt. William Stuart Knox, M.P.
The Earl of Effingham	Captain Ladlay, M.P.
The Earl of Shaftesbury.	Lieut.-Co. [illegible] M.P.
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HONORARY SECRETARY.
Major the Hon. Henry Leslie Powys, 3rd Regt. Light Dragoons.

ASSISTANT.
Frederick Hayley [illegible]

The following Report was unanimously passed at the GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING, on the 3rd of SEPTEMBER, 1854. The Right Hon. the Earl of BEAUCHAMP in the Chair.

FIRST HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association originated at the National Club on the 26th of February, 1854, and was formed on the 8th of February by a Deputation from the Army and Navy Club. It was first formally instituted at a public meeting held in Willis's Rooms on the 7th of March, 1854 (the Right Hon. the Earl of BEAUCHAMP in the Chair, and Sir JOHN KIRKLAND in the chair), and has now completed the first half-year of its operations. The vast amount of unlooked-for misery that the war has created has been the means of alviating during the past six months, but the Central Committee to make a full-yearly report of their proceed ings, and this, not before they know that the noble effort made by the country on behalf of the gallant sufferers has not been a fruitless one but also to direct attention to the necessity of adopting some such measure for the establishment of some permanent National Provision for the Wives and Families, Widows, and Orphans of our Soldiers and Sailors, during a war that has been said and written on the subject, to be fat all regardless of the sufferings that for the most part, fall on the widow and orphan, or our best-hearted soldiers, whether non-commissioned officers or private, in the event of their decease whatever it may be under. Nothing has been done to keep them from paupe rism when their husbands and fathers are taken away. The vast ranges of the Union Workhouses are filled by military pauperism; it is even gained as a reward for good conduct, and you should they be ordered to the seat of war, or die in the service of their country, their families are cast on the parish to obtain subsistence. To prove that this is no over-set ement the Committee have selected a few cases from the many thousands to which the terms of wives of non-commissioned officers and privates, who have left their homes with their regiments and died upon the field, have placed in the strength of the regiment.

Case 1.—Wife of a private in the 38th Regt.—Married with leave. Left destitute with six children after she had spent the amount she had received, which left her four, age of every child, and was signed by the Duke of Cambridge, the colonel of the regiment, it may very fairly be considered that the Association has been the means of saving the country from the necessity of maintaining this family.

Case 2.—Wife of a private in the 38th Regt.—Married with leave. Left destitute with five children. A weekly allowance of seven shillings was granted. A weekly allowance of seven shillings.

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Case 4.—Wife of a private in the 38th Regt.—Married with leave. Left destitute with five children. A weekly allowance of seven shillings.

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Case

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On Thursday morning week the *Phœnix*, screw, one of the last expeditions fitted out by the British Government for the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, dropped anchor at Queenstown, having on board Captain M'Clure, the hero of Arctic navigation, and several of the crew of his vessel. It will be remembered that in the May of 1850 an expedition was sent, for the double purpose of ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin, and of continuing the exploration of the long-sought North-West Passage. This expedition consisted of two vessels—the *Investigator*, commanded by Captain M'Clure, and the *Enterprise*, under the command of Captain Collinson: the first of which succeeded in proving the existence of a sea passage along the northern coast of America. Up to the year 1852 no account had arrived of the fate of those vessels, and, accordingly, an expedition was fitted out under the command of Sir Edward Belcher—consisting of his own ship, the *Assistance*; the *Resolute*, Captain Kellett; the *Intrepid*, Captain M'Clintock; and the *Pioneer*, Captain Osborne—to go to their assistance. Thus, there were then altogether six ships engaged in prosecuting the investigation, in which alone Captain M'Clure has been successful. In the May of this year the *Phœnix*, screw, and the *North Star* and *Talbot*, store-ships, were sent out to the relief of those vessels; and on their arrival they found the whole of the two former expeditions, with one exception, the *Enterprise*, completely blocked up in the ice in the district embracing Lancaster Sound, Beechey Island, and Wellington Strait. In Melville Bay the ice was found to be worse than it had been for forty-seven years before, and everything gave promise of a winter unprecedentedly rigorous, while there was no prospect whatever of getting the ships free this summer. Under these circumstances, Sir Edward Belcher, on his own responsibility, ordered the abandonment of the entire five vessels, which were accordingly left to their fate, and the crews distributed among the store-ships. It was at Beechey Island the latter landed, and the crews of the abandoned vessels had to proceed a distance of 200 miles overland to reach them. The *Phœnix* has brought home the greater part of the crew of the *Resolute*, a few of that of the *Assistance*, and one officer and one man, besides Capt. M'Clure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels sailed together until they met with adverse winds, off the Orkney Islands, when they parted company: the *Phœnix* steaming for Queenstown, where she could coal; and the others obliged to beat up as well as they could for London. The *Phœnix* has, unfortunately, brought no decided intelligence of the only ship of the late expedition now missing, the *Enterprise*; but Captain M'Clure stated that he feels confident of her safety. It is conjectured that the ship had got into one of the numerous creeks or bays on the western coast of the North American continent; that she had been abandoned by the crew, and that the latter were making their way over the land.

Of the proceedings of the search we have as yet only gathered that the division under Captain Kellett effected all that was anticipated; Commander M'Clintock having completed a very extended sledge journey to the westward from Melville Island, occupying about 100 days, during which he found abundance of musk oxen and reindeer; the movements of Sir E. Belcher appear to have been limited, since the date of his despatches received last year, to his retreat upon Beechey Island; and the promising lands to the north and north-east of Wellington Channel remain, therefore, unvisited.

CAPTAIN M'CLURE, IN HIS ARCTIC DRESS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD.

But amidst all the gloom which hangs over the search for Franklin and his unfortunate companions, we may heartily congratulate the friends of Captain Collinson upon his presumed safety, notwithstanding the detention to which Sir Edward Belcher's return has probably consigned him. It appears that his course was precisely that of Captain M'Clure's, whose first winter resting-place was attained in the following year by the *Enterprise*, four days only after it had been vacated by M'Clure. Failing, as his predecessor had done, to accomplish the North-West Passage through Investigator Strait, Captain Collinson ultimately found his first winter harbour, in 1851-2, in Walker Bay, on the south side of Prince Albert Land; and he is known to have pursued in the following summer an easterly course along the North American shore, through Dolphin and Union Strait. He may thus possibly be able to carry his ship through Victoria Strait and Peel Sound into Barrow Strait; which would be effecting the North-West Passage, though not by the channel that has been sighted, and so nearly accomplished, by Captain M'Clure. Our knowledge of these circumstances is derived from the records deposited by Captain Collinson, and discovered by Lieutenant Meecham. They further develop the singular facts that the same places were visited the same season by parties from the *Investigator* and from the *Enterprise*, starting from widely different positions, and that the same point was actually seen by both within a few miles of each other; the spot where these records were deposited having been repeatedly, yet unconsciously, traversed by parties from all the searching ships. Such facts as these cannot but shake any inferences drawn from the absence of records.

The following are copies of the documents found:—

RECORD FOUND ON PRINCESS ROYAL ISLAND.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise* reached the east end of Prince of Wales Straits on the 30th of August, 1851, and found the sea closely packed off the mouth of the Strait; and, not finding a suitable winter quarters, she will be found near the south-west end of baring's Island; or, if there is no harbour there, in the bight of Prince Albert's Land, 70 miles south of this island. All well on board. R. Collinson.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Winter Quarters, lat. 71° 05′ north long. 117° 28′ west, 1851-52.

We wintered here, arriving on September 14, and were finally frozen in October 24. In the interval several natives visited the ship, eventually leaving us on the 9th of November. They are a quiet people, but have little to spare. Needles, knives, and saws are the articles principally in requisition.

Almost throughout the whole of the winter we obtained hares, ptarmigan, &c. The weather has been exceedingly mild; the monthly average never below 20°. Little or no sickness has occurred, and we are in fit condition for hard work. Travelling parties will start early in April—one following the coast southerly, the others will pass through Prince of Wales Strait, and then part—one for Melville Island, if possible; and the other along the north side of Prince Albert's Land, in search of the missing Expedition.

Intelligence respecting the movements of the *Enterprise* will be deposited on an islet (10 feet magnetic north of a mark) in lat. 71° 49′ north, long. 119 west, subsequent to the return of the travelling parties.

April 15, 1852. R. Collinson.

RECORD FOUND ON RAMSAY ISLAND.

The provisions on *Princess Royal* Island were safe on the 22th of May, except what our travelling parties consumed. The *Resolution* sledge ported company May 4th for Melville Island, and has not yet returned. All well, and no traces of missing Expedition. I shall proceed southerly, along Prince Albert's Land, immediately I am extricated.

FOUND ON RAMSAY ISLAND.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Aug. 27, 1852, lat. 71° 25′, long. 119° 0′.

We left our winter quarters at the eastern end of this bay on the 5th inst., and have been prevented by the ice from any progress until this day. It is my intention to pursue the channel separation, Wollaston, from Prince Albert's Land, the entrance to which is in lat. 70° 25′ close in with the shore, nor have we by pursuing a westerly route along the south end of Baring Island. All well. R. Collinson.

RECORD FOUND ON PRINCESS ROYAL ISLETS.

This post was erected by her Majesty's ship *Investigator*; wintered in the pack off it in 1850-51, and then pursued her way to the westward.

The Strait was visited on the 30th of August, 1851, by the *Enterprise*, who pursued the same course.

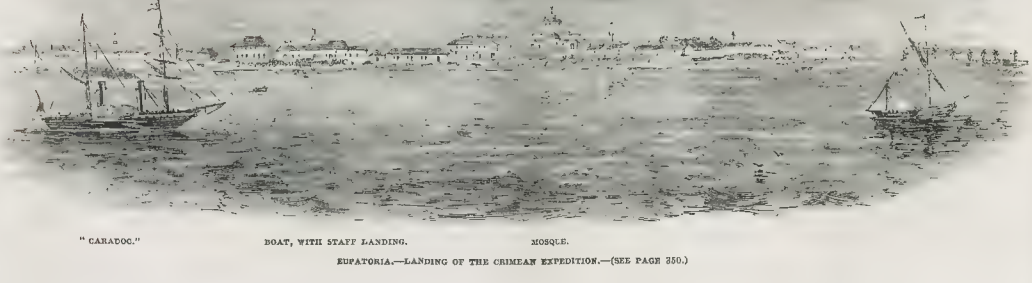
This post was visited by travelling parties from her Majesty's ship *Enterprise* and another; traced the north coast of Prince Albert's Land, and found a deep inlet or strait, eighty miles to the south-east of the mark erected by the *Investigator*.

At the north end of the Strait another party, which has not yet returned, went across with orders to reach Melville Island if possible. We have taken 30 lb. of preserved meats, a case and a half of potatoes, half a cask of sugar, half a cask of cocoa, and seven gills of rum.

May 29, 1852. R. Collinson.

The *Phœnix* arrived at Woolwich on Monday evening. Captain Inglefield was telegraphed to attend at the Admiralty on Tuesday morning, and immediately proceeded to town.

The accompanying portrait of Captain M'Clure, in the costume which he wore when he discovered the North-West Passage, is from a photograph taken on board H.M.S. *Phœnix*, by Capt. E. A. Inglefield, commanding the Relief Arctic Expedition; and in which ship Capt. M'Clure came home a passenger. In the costume, the "nose-bag" is worn to prevent frost-bites; and the spectacles to prevent snow-blindness.



"CARADOC." BOAT, WITH STAFF LANDING. MOSQUE.

EUPATORIA.—LANDING OF THE CRIMEAN EXPEDITION.—(SEE PAGE 350.)

VARNA BAY.—THE ALLIED EXPEDITION FLEET GETTING UNDER WAY FOR THE CRIMEA

THE CRIMEAN EXPEDITION.

The narrative of the voyage and landing of the Crimean Armada will form one of the most remarkable chapters in military history. That so formidable an expedition should have been allowed to assemble and embark at Varna, sail 200 or 300 miles across an open sea and land quietly on a hostile coast, is what not even the most sanguine friend of Turkey could have anticipated. As the correspondence received by the mail which arrived on Saturday last contains full particulars of the proceedings of the Allies up to the 16th, we have given such portions of it as seemed most interesting.

THE VOYAGE.

From the Island of Serpents, where the English, French, and Turkish fleets rendezvoused, the passage to Kalamita Bay was performed without a single accident to any of the ships. With a fleet of 700 vessels altogether, this was certainly surprising. All accounts represent the men as eager for action and in the highest spirits. Every manœuvre that was performed—weighing anchor, making sail, &c.—was done with a degree of alacrity and enthusiasm utterly indescribable. The French convoy was ready on the 5th, and it was not till the 8th that the English fleet joined her. When all were assembled, a conference took place on board the *Caradoc* between the Admirals and Generals of the Allied forces. The result of this conference was that, before determining in a definite manner the point of landing, a commission, composed of general officers (sea and land) should proceed to the shore of the Crimea, from Cape Chersonesus to Eupatoria, to ascertain what preparations for defence the enemy might have made there.

THE CARADOC.—RECONNOITRING THE COAST.

Accordingly the vessels had no sooner taken up their moorings on the evening of the 9th, than Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Edmund Lyons, and Sir George Brown joined Lord Raglan on board the *Caradoc*; and, after a short consultation, signal was made to the flag-ship of Sir Edmund Lyons, the *Agamemnon*, off Cape Chersonesus to Eupatoria, to attend upon the *Caradoc* during her expedition. They were accompanied by the *Primaquet* steamer, having on board General Canrobert, General Martimprey, General Thierry, General Bizot, Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, and Colonels Trochu and Lebœuf. The *Caradoc* leading, steered straight for Kalamita Bay, and ran slowly along shore at about a mile distance. All the Generals had thus an admirable opportunity of surveying, not only the coast, but the general capabilities of the country farther inland. They could also form a good idea of the preparations which had been made to resist them, from the fact that before they had well run five miles along the shore, large parties of horse artillery made their appearance, and kept abreast of them at full speed while they remained inland.

On the morning of the 10th, these four vessels got in close to land on the peninsula of Chersonesus, where they found a pretty extensive Russian camp. They ran along the whole of the shore, at a little distance from the land, from Cape Chersonesus to Cape Lookout. Nothing was changed in the anterior situation of the port of Sebastopol and of the Russian fleet; but since the preceding reconnoissance, new camps and some artillery had been established on the principal positions of the Chersonesus and of the river Katcha and Alma. The officers estimated at not less than 30,000 the troops encamped on all this part of the coast, which was explored very attentively, and at a short distance from the land, by the commission.

The four vessels continuing to go up the coast from the Alma to Eupatoria, perceived towards the middle of the coast which separates these two points, a beach situated in 45° of latitude, and exceedingly favourable for the landing of troops. In addition, after having gone round the bay of Eupatoria, the exploring officers perceived that the occupation of the place would be very useful as a point d'appui for the armies and fleets, and that a large and well-enclosed lazaretto which existed there could, if necessary, serve as a shelter for the troops when landed. In consequence, Lord Raglan having assembled the general officers (sea and land) mentioned above, the following decisions were come to, subject to the approbation of the Marshal, who had remained on board the *Ville de Paris*, and of the two Admirals-in-Chief:—

1. That the landing, in place of being effected under the fire of the enemy, in the bays of Katcha and Alma, should take place on the beach between these rivers and Eupatoria, at the point marked on the map, viâ Fort.

2 That on the same day the occupation of Eupatoria should take place with the aid of 3000 Turks, a French battalion, an English one, two Turkish ships of the line, and a French one. If the town has no kind of defence, and it is not even certain that a garison is to be found there.

That in three or four days after its landing, the army should march towards the south, with the right flanked by the sea and by a numerous support of fifteen steam-ships of the line or frigates, which should follow the troops along the shore to protect them with their artillery, and ensure their food and supplies.

On the 12th preparations were made for landing; but, owing to some mi-understanding, the fleets did not unite, and the day was lost.

RECONNOITRING OFF EUPATORIA.

At [illegible] on the 13th all the fleet weighed anchor, and stood along the [illegible] of Kalamita Bay towards Eupatoria; yet it was near ten o'clock [illegible] all the vessels were in motion, as many of them had [illegible] to their fathoms water, and were consequently a long time in getting [illegible] their cables. All the shipping was collected into one dense mass [illegible] the English line-of battle ships leading, and the French and Turkish fleets on the off shore side, with a flying squadron of sailing and steam frigates in advance of all. In this order the whole fleet advanced for some hours, passing along a shore which seemed flat, marshy, and unhealthy. It seemed literally covered with cattle, and stack upon stack of hay and barley.

About noon several English vessels approached Eupatoria Point, a long, low, sandy spit of land, which runs out far into the sea, and the *Spitfire* was signalled to go ahead and sound. She did so, and reported the water "shoally and dangerous, bottom rocky, with soundings varying from three to nine fathoms." All vessels were accordingly ordered to give a wide berth to the point, while the *Agamemnon*, *Samson*, and *Caradoc* went forward round the cape to reconnoitre the town of Eupatoria. By three o'clock the whole fleet was well in the bay, though anchored about five miles from the shore, until the *Spitfire* had reconnoitred and ascertained the depth of water. As the fleet took up its moorings a small coasting vessel, of about fifty tons, very coolly run up the Russian flag—a piece of impertinence of which our men took no notice. The *Spitfire* was [illegible] and as soon as she had completed her task the fleet [illegible] these its movements were watched with intense interest by the good citizens of Eupatoria. The town itself is situated in a little nook of land under the point to which it gives its name. The whole place is low and marshy, apparently not rising more than four or five feet above the level of the sea. To the south the whole coast is covered with multitudes of windmills, between which and the shore are also immense stacks of what appear to be wheat and hay. To the north of the stacks comes the town, like all other little seaports, it has its dirty and its clean parts. The former belong to the Turks, though the houses appear far cleaner than any belonging to the same class in Turkey Proper. The more northerly and fashionable quarter of the town was a consolation to see.

All this part of the town was like the best neighbourhoods of Milton and Gravesend—one locale, indeed, bears a strong resemblance to the Marine Parade at Brighton. As the *Spitfire* went close in, the people flocked out by thousands. Even the Turkish population seemed to have shaken off their hereditary *nonchalance*, and manifested the lively interest they took in the proceedings by looking out of windows, and in one or two instances [illegible] the doors of their houses. Four or five hundred Russian soldiers, in their long grey coats and caps, also sauntered [illegible] on shore, laughing and talking to one another, and throwing [illegible] in the water. These fellows occasionally stopped to gaze [illegible] at the fleet—and well they might, for by this time the [illegible] with them. The *Spitfire* continued surveying, sounding, [illegible] the shore, keeping a sharp look-out for batteries at [illegible] but was entirely unsupported the rest of the vessels [illegible] four miles off. As it went closer in, those on board had [illegible] ty of seeing the superiority, and in a manner the opulence [illegible] the third in the Crimea. The houses were large and [illegible] ed with or built of stone—had many windows in their [illegible] each opening to the door led into balconies overlooking the sea. One building, which evidently belonged to the governor of the town, or some other influential personage, was in truth a fine palace, with a stately portico, like that of Covent-garden theatre. There were many others of less pretensions to beauty, but all large and spacious. Further in shore, the houses of the [illegible] quarter appeared equally good; but the shore was too level to permit our seeing the whole extent of the town. On Eupatoria point, at the end close to the town, is a fine pier, of timber, strongly and handsomely built. Near to this are the quarantine buildings and barracks, with a large old fort. The latter mounts no guns, nor did its small garrison of soldiers evince anything but curiosity as we approached it. Satisfied on this head, the *Spitfire* returned, and moved past the town, within a quarter of a mile of the beach, so that, drifting very slowly, and sounding every minute, there was ample time and opportunity to admire the handsome gardens and houses which are near the sea. The balconies of the latter were crowded with ladies and gentlemen—Russians of course—who, sitting in chairs, were laughing, chatting, and talking, with the most marvellous *sang froid* and good humour. Some of the gentlemen were in uniform, but the majority were in the plain morning dress of London or Parisian society. The ladies were handsomely dressed; nearly all of them, however, in that peculiar *négligé* which in private balls so much at this time of the year at Southend, Boulogne, or Margate. Some of them were eating cakes or fruit, pointing out the colossal line-of-battle ships (37 of which were now in the bay), and occasionally laughing immoderately. They evidently were at a loss to understand the movements of the *Spitfire*, though in no dread of her—the singular little instruments in the officers' hands for surveying; the eccentric runs which the vessel took, for the sake more of getting angles; the number of men in the chains sounding every minute, and singing out each time their monotonous cry, "half seven, shell," surprised and amused the worthy Eupatorians. As the vessel was passing under the Governor's house, five or six ladies and gentlemen on horseback were talking to a party in the balcony, and all seemed in the best of spirits, and wrapped in astonishment at the enormous extent of the fleet. At this part of the town also were carts, precisely like English butchers' carts, driving up and down the streets, one or two private carriages, and about a dozen bathing machines upon the beach.

SURRENDER OF EUPATORIA.

After reconnoitring the whole shore, the *Spitfire* signalled the result of her observations to the flag-ship; and, in a few minutes after, the *Caradoc* hoisted a flag of truce, and stood in towards the town. To enforce upon the enemy the value of the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valour," the steam-frigates *Retribution*, *Sidon*, *Samson*, and *Tribune*, accompanied the *Caradoc*. As the latter vessel approached the shore, with a white gun-room tablecloth flying at the masthead, the Eupatorians flocked down to the pier in thousands. Turks, Greeks, and Russians made as indiscriminate rush, and swarmed about the pier and landing-place like bees. After a delay of five minutes the *Caradoc* returned, and all our vessels proceeded to anchor for the night off the enemy's coast. And thus Eupatoria was taken; not only without firing a cartridge or losing a man, but as if we were conferring a positive obligation upon the inhabitants in condescending to summons their town first in the ever-to-be-remembered invasion of the Crimea in 1854. The town having surrendered at discretion, and placed all its stores of flour, corn, cattle, &c., at the disposal of the Allies, two thousand Turks, 1000 Zouaves, and the 20th Regiment, disembarked and took possession next morning at daybreak.

PREPARATIONS FOR LANDING.

In the evening of the 13th all the vessels were drawn up in immense lines, with a front extending over nine miles, and with an unknown depth—for the rigging and sails of the distant transports belonging to the expedition were lost far below the horizon, and straggliers arrived every hour for two or three days. All were in expectation of a gun from the *Agamemnon*, and signals for landing. No such signals were made; but a short conversation by signal took place between Generals and Admirals, and towards eight o'clock the *Agamemnon* sent off boats to the transports with the following order to the Quartermasters-General of the divisions:—

ORDERS FOR SAILING. Wednesday Night.

The Light Division to be actually under way at one a.m. to-morrow morning.
The 4th division to sail at two a.m.
The 1st division to sail at three a.m.
The 3rd division and the 2d division to sail at four a.m.
Steer S.S.E. for eight miles. Rendezvous in lat. 45 deg. Do not go nearer to shore than eight fathoms.

The place thus selected for landing was a low strip of beach and shingle, cast up by the violence of the surf, and forming a sort of causeway between the sea and a stagnant salt-water lake—one of those remarkable deposits of brackish water so frequent along this shore of the Crimea. The lake is about one mile long and half a mile broad, and when the fleets first arrived, its borders and surface were frequented by vast flocks of wild fowl. The causeway is not more than 200 yards broad, and it leads, at the right or southern extremity of the lake, by a gentle ascent, to an irregular table-land, or plateau of trifling elevation, dotted with kurnuli, or barrows, such as are seen in several parts of England, and extending to the base of the very remarkable chain called, from their shape, the Tent Mountains. Towards the sea this plateau presents a precipitous face of red clay and sandstone, varying in height from 200 to 300 feet; and it terminates by a descent almost to the sea, level, at the distance of nearly two miles from the shores of the lake. Thence towards the south there is a low sandy beach, with a fringe of shingle raised by the action of the waves above the level of the sea, and from inundation. This low coast runs as far as the eye can reach, till it is lost beneath the base of the mountain ranges over Sebastopol. The country inland, visible from the decks of the ships, was covered with cattle, with grain in stack, with farm-houses, and seems capable of producing enormous quantities of live stock and fodder. The stubble fields were covered with wild lavender, southernwood, and other fragrant shrubs, which the troops collected for fuel, and which filled the air with an aromatic perfume.

Now and then some Cossacks were visible, scouring along the roads to the city of Simferopol, the capital, and down south towards the menaced stronghold of the Czar, but they were not numerous. The daybreak of Thursday (the 14th) gave promise of a lovely morning, but the pledge was not fully fulfilled. The sun rose from a cloudless sky. Towards noon the heat of his midday beams was tempered by a gentle breeze, and by some floating fleecy vapours, which turned speedily into showers of rain, and the afternoon was dark and gloomy. The vast armada, which had moved on during night in perfect order, now studded the horizon with a second heaven of stars, and covering the face of the sea with innumerable lights, advanced parallel with the coast till it gradually closed towards the shore near Lake Saki.

At seven a.m. most of the fleet were in shore near their prescribed positions; but it was found necessary to send the *Firebrand* and some other steamers to sea, in order to tow up the slower transports and men-of-war. The *Emperor*, which was the guiding star, did not keep exactly in her position, or the places taken by the leading steamers of the rest of the fleet were wrong, and some doubt and a little confusion arose in consequence, but the absence of an enemy rendered any slight deviations from order of comparatively trifling importance. The only offender against the prescribed order of disembarkation was the Admiral himself, who, instead of filling the place assigned to him in the centre of his fleet, anchored four miles from the shore.

DISEMBARKATION OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

On Thursday the 14th, at half-past two in the morning the French Admiral sent up rockets to intimate to Admiral Dundas that he was about to move. This signal, agreed on before hand, was immediately followed by the order to move, given to the whole squadron, and shortly after ships of the line and frigates, united together by hawsers, set out in the greatest order for the beach where the landing was to be effected, and leaving in the meadows of *Primaquet* the all the vessels of the convoy, which were not to join until later in the day. The *Ville-de-Paris*, towed by the *Napoleon*, took the lead, followed by the other line-of-battle ships, and attended by the *Ajaccio*, the *Berthollet*, and the *Dauphin*, ready to carry to every part of the line the orders of the Admiral. The *Primaquet*, the *Caton*, and the *Mouette* were ordered to go forward for the purpose of laying down at a short distance from the beach buoys of different colours designed to point out the position to be taken up by each of the three columns, as fixed by the *Primaquet* the day before. When daylight broke, these long flies of vessels of all sizes, ploughing their way in silence, offered a most imposing spectacle—officers, soldiers, and sailors had their eyes turned towards the shore. At seven in the morning Admiral Hamelin gave the signal that the squadron would anchor according to the plan agreed on, and at ten minutes past seven the *Ville-de-Paris* dropped her anchor. The boats of all sizes of the various vessels were at once lowered, and at forty minutes past seven the 1st division began to enter from all the vessels on which the troops belonging to that division were on board. Although no movement was made on the land, and although no forces of the enemy appeared on the beach, the long boats of the four French three-deckers, fully armed and provided with Congreve rockets, were sent forward to the shore the moment the anchor touched the bottom. Two of them took up a position at the northern angle of the beach, and two others at the southern angle, so that their fire should cross with that of the *Descartes*, of the *Primaquet*, and of the *Caton*, to whom orders were given to go in as close to land as they could, so as to sweep with their shells the beach to the south, where the enemy, it was thought, might appear. The position of the vessels thus permitted them to completely command any artillery of the enemy, which might attempt to oppose our operation. The landing was then assured, particularly as the men on the look-out from the top of the masts gave no signal of an enemy making his appearance.

It was a little after seven o'clock when the first French boat put off from one of the men-of-war; not more than 15 or 16 men were on board her. She was beached quietly on shore at the southern extremity of the Red Cliff. The crew leaped out; they formed into a knot on the strand, and seemed busily engaged for a few moments over one spot of ground, as though they were digging a grave. Presently a flag-staff was visible above their heads, and in a moment the tricolour was run up to the top, and fluttered out gaily in the wind. The French were thus the first to take possession and seizin of the Crimea. There was no enemy in sight. The most scrutinising gaze at this moment could not have detected a hostile uniform along the coast. The French Admiral fired a gun shortly after eight o'clock, and the disembarkation of their troops commenced. In twenty-two minutes they had got 6000 men on shore. The instant the French had landed a regiment a company was pushed on to reconnoitre, skirmishers or piquets were sent on in front. As each regiment followed in column, its predecessors deployed, extended front, and advanced in light marching order, *en tirailleur*, spreading out like a fan over the plains. It was most curious and interesting to observe their progress, and to note the rapid manner in which they were appropriating the soil. In about an hour after their first detachment had landed nearly 20,000 troops were on shore, and their advanced posts were faintly discernible between three and four miles from the beach. like little black specks, moving over the corn-fields, and darkening the highways and meadow paths.

The French army were on board line-of-battle ships, and were at once carried from their decks to the land by the men-of-war's boats. The *Montebello* carried upwards of 1400 men, in addition to her crew. The *Valmy* had in all 3000. The *Ville de Paris* and *Henri Quatre* were laden in proportion; and all the line-of-battle ships and steamers had full cargoes of troops. In fact it was found that their small brigs and schooners were neither safe nor comfortable, and that they were better suited for carrying stores and horses than men. The fleet of French men-of-war carried more than 20,000 men. Their whole force to be landed consisted of 23,600 men. Our army amounted to 27,000 men, and were embarked in a vast number of transports, covering a great extent of water. But they were carried in comfort and safety; and, though there was still much sickness on board, it was nothing compared to the mortality among the closely-packed French. Perhaps no army ever was conveyed with such luxury and security from shore to shore as ours in the whole history of war.

About half-past twelve the Chief of the staff announced that, with the exception of a very few men, all the three divisions of the French army had landed, as well as eighteen pieces of artillery and all their *matériel*. The Marshal, on the quarter-deck of the *Ville-de-Paris*, watched the progress of the operations; saw his army increase in form, and put itself in movement, and then prepared to land, in order to place himself at its head. The unloading of the steam frigates continued without interruption; and the remainder of the artillery, the horses of the officers, and those of a squadron of spahis, were soon landed.

DISEMBARKATION OF THE ENGLISH INFANTRY.

About nine o'clock a.m., one black ball was run up to the fore of the *Agamemnon*, and a gun was fired to enforce attention. This meant divisions of boats to assemble round those ships, for which they were told off, to disembark the troops. The Light Division got on shore very speedily, and were all landed, with the exception of a few companies, in an hour. The First Division landed simultaneously with a portion of their friends of the leading division, the Duke of Cambridge and his staff being early on the beach with their men, and the Brigadiers Sir C. Campbell and Major-General Bentinck preceding their respective brigades. As soon as the light division was formed in contiguous columns at quarter distance. The Light Division on the left, the First Division the next, and so on in order towards the right. The Second Division was under way ere the whole of the Light or of the First Division had landed. Sir de Lacy Evans got on shore with his staff about half-past ten. By eleven the Rifles and Fusiliers had been inspected, and were marching from the left of the line, along the front of the other regiments, towards the right. They ascended the slope of the hill, under the cliffs, passed by the pickets and sentries which had been placed on outpost duty by Sir George Brown, and marching straight on over the plain inland. By twelve o'clock on the plateau that bares and desolate beach, inhabited but a short time before only by the seagull and wildfowl, was covered with life. From one extremity to another bayonets glistened, and red coats and brass-mounted shakos gleamed in solid masses.

The air was filled with English speech, and the hum of voices, mingled with loud notes of command, cries of comrades to each other, the familiar address of "Bill" to "Tom," or of "Pat" to "Sandy," and an occasional shout of laughter. Very amusing was it to watch the landing and unloading of the boats. A gig or cutter, pulled by eight or twelve soldiers, with a paddle-box boat, fish, or Turkish pinnace in tow (the latter purchased for the service), would come up alongside the steamer or transport in which troops were ready for disembarkation. The officers of each company had descended, each man in full dress. Over his shoulder was slung his haversack, containing what had been, ere it underwent the process of cooking, ½ lbs of salt meat, and a hunky mass of biscuit of the same weight. This was his ration for three days. Besides this each officer carried his great coat rolled up, and fastened in a hoop round his body, a wooden canteen to hold water, a small ration of spirits, whatever change of underclothing he could manage to stow away, his forage cap, and, in most instances, a revolver. Each private carried his blanket and great coat strapped up into a kind of knapsack; inside which was a pair of boots, a pair of socks, a shirt, and, at the request of the men themselves, a forage cap; he also carried his water canteen and the same rations as the officer; a portion of the mess-cooking apparatus, a firelock and bayonet, of course, cartouche box and fifty round of ball cartridge for Minié, skirt with smooth bore arms. As each man came creeping down the ladder Jack helped him along tenderly from rung to rung till he was safe in the boat, took the firelock and fixed it, and received his knapsack and packed it snugly under the seat, patted him on the back, and told him "not to be afeered on the water;" treated "the sojer," in fact, in a very kind and tender way, as though he were a large but not very ingenious "pet," who was in danger of drowning or lost sight of on any account—and did it all so quickly, that the large paddle-box boats, containing 100 men, were filled in five minutes. Then the latter took the paddle-box in tow, leaving her, however, in charge of a careful coxswain. And the same kind of scene was said to greet the "sojer" on shore that was evinced in getting him into the boat, the sailors (half or wholly naked in the surf) standing by at the bows, and handing each man and his encumbrances down the plank to the shingle, for fear "he'd fall off and hurt himself." Never did men work better than our blue-jackets—especially valuable were they with horses and artillery, and their delight at having a horse to hold and to pat and to chastise was extreme. When the gun carriage stuck fast in the shingle, half a dozen herculean seamen rushed at the wheels, and with a "Give way, my lads—all together," soon spoked it out with a run, and landed it on the hard sand. No praise can do justice to the willing labour of these fine fellows. They never relaxed their efforts as long as man or horse of the expedition remained to be landed; and many of them, officers as well as men, were twenty-four hours in their boats.

THE SCENE AT OLD FORT.

To any quiet inhabitant of that remote region, the change produced in the course of a few hours, on that memorable Thursday, must have seemed like a piece of magic. Hundreds of launches, pinnaces, and cutters from the men of war were coming in every moment laden deep with bags of biscuit and beef, or hay, and buckets of fresh water. As two came in, sailors with life-belts on jumped overboard, and, with a hawser, struggled through the surf to land as they best could. Threefourths of the men near the shore were as naked as they were born, having stripped off all their clothes, and left them on the sand to dry. Some were bathing in the sea, others, who seemed to like the excitement of the scene and the freedom of "undress," were galloping up and down the shore like savages. Many were ill from cold and exposure, and lay about with a quiet listless indifference, pitiable to behold. A large crowd was gathered round the great water tub, clamouring fiercely for a drink, while others wandered up and down eagerly searching among the stones and sand for sufficient rubbish of any sort with which to make a fire. Every now and then men would arrive from other divisions farther inland, with alarming accounts of the approach of Russians, or their defeat and capture, and such news would for a time absorb all interest,

and lead to discussion regarding the length of time necessary to take Sebastopol, for none of us then had the faintest doubt but that it would be taken, and that speedily. The Duke—the very idol of the soldiers and officers, rather thinner than formerly, but all sunburnt and hearty—was busy as a bee, cheering up the men, and toiling knee deep through mud and sand, trying to make all comfortable. Commissaries were looking after the landing of supplies; artillery officers, the guns and ammunition; and officers—English and French, naval and military, of all ranks and varieties—were galloping, shouting, and gesticulating for working parties, amid a ceaseless roar from the sea, which alone was enough to deafen every one. Yet, amid all this, guns, waggons, artillery, horses, cows, casks of rum and cartridges, cases of shell and bags of biscuit, trusses of hay and sacks of flour, buckets of water and hogsheads of beef, officers' luggage, ropy, trenching tools, ambulances, light carts, tents, hospital stretchers, bags of rice and coffee, boxes of spare ammunition, saddles and harness, medicine-chests and oats, spars and camp kettles, bales of clothes, and, in fact, all the indispensable necessaries for a large force, were being deposited every minute all along the shore for a distance of nearly three miles.

Some of the soldiers endeavoured to open a conversation with the natives, soon this unexpected invasion had surprised; and although the conversations in themselves were limited, they were successful in making both parties laugh and shake hands. The Native Tartar—of course not one Russian, the dominant race, dare show himself here—much resemblance with the Turk. His religion, language, and mental development are the same—his costume alone is different. The Russians have done their utmost to transform him into a Russian peasant. The Turban and flowing garment have been proscribed in favour of the brimless lambskin hat and shapeless gown; but through this disguise the Tartar face is recognisable. The arrival of the Allies has given them much satisfaction, which they openly express. One man came from his village to say that two Russian families of great wealth were preparing to leave, and demanded a few soldiers to be sent to arrest them. The soldiers and sailors were soon on the best of terms with them. Probably, from ignorance of their family names, and fearful that this trifling circumstance might interrupt their cordiality, the inhabitants have been indiscriminately christened by the soldiers by the name of "Joey." Consequently, if a slow, native Tartar lies in danger of being ridden over by a hasty dragoon, he is requested to "Look out for your eye, Joey;" and should another hesitate to take British coin in payment for an unripe melon, he meets the reproach of "You are an ass, Joey." Joey Tartar has, therefore, become as historical a character as Johnny Frenchman, or John Turk.

SHELLING A RUSSIAN CAMP.

At one o'clock most of the regiments of the Light Division had moved off the beach over the hill, and across the country towards a village, near which the advance of the French left had already approached. The second battalion of the Rifle Brigade led the way, covering the advance with a cloud of skirmishers; and the other regiments followed in order of their seniority; the artillery, under Captain Anderson, bringing up the rear. By this time the rain began to fall pretty heavily, and the wind rose so as to send a little surf on the beach. The Duke of Cambridge, followed by Major Macdonald, led off his division next in order; and many of the staff officers, who ought to have been mounted, marched on foot, as their horses were not yet landed.

While the troops were disembarking, the report of cannon was heard in the Bay of Katcha, three leagues to the southward of the landing-place. It was a feigned attack made in concert on that point by five French steamers, having the Fourth Division on board, and three English frigates, the *Samson*, *Fury*, and *Vesuvius*. They found a camp of about 6000 men formed at a mile's distance from the sea. The steamers opened fire with shell at 3000 yards. The French shells burst in the air, or fell short. The *Fury* and *Vesuvius* were little more successful: but the *Samson* pitched shell after shell right in among the tents, knocking them over right and left, and driving the soldiery in swarms out of the camp, which was destroyed after less than an hour's firing.

THE BIVOUAC.

No tents were sent on shore the first night, partly because there had been no time to land them, partly because there was no certainty of being able to find carriage for them. Towards night the sky looked very black and lowering; the wind rose, and the rain fell. The showers increased in violence about midnight; and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through the blankets and great coats of the houseless and tentless soldiers. It was their first bivouac—a hard trial enough in all conscience—worse than all their experiences of Bulgaria or Gallipoli, for there they had their tents, and now they learned to value their canvas coverings at their true worth. Old Generals, and young Lords and gentlemen, were exposed hour after hour to the violence of pitiless storms, with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blanket or bits of useless waterproof wrappers; and the twenty odd thousand of poor fellows, who could not get "dry bits" of ground, had to sleep, or try to sleep, in little looks and water-courses—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and the prospect of no breakfast. Sir George Brown slept under a cart tilted over. The Duke of Cambridge had some similar contrivance. Sir De Lacy Evans was the only General whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service—it gave them a temporary supply of water; but then it put an end to the question, even if the men could have scraped up the wood to make it, which was no easy task, as the country is nearly destitute of timber. Sir George Brown was very nearly paying dearly for the luxury of sleeping under an araba. The bottom of the cart not being in very good condition, two or three pickaxes, belonging to the Engineer department, protruded; and, as the prince of Generals raised his head, the point of an axe struck, happily not the eye itself, but just above it. The blow even there was a severe one, and left a speaking mark.

On the following day the signal was made for all ships "to land tents"—an order which was most gratefully received. The miseries of the night before were indeed too great to be lightly honnred. Our French allies, close at hand, deficient as they best in means of accommodation and stowage and transport, had yet managed to land their little scraps of tents the day they disembarked. Whilst our poor fellows were soaked through and through—their blankets and great-coats saturated with wet, and without any chance of raiment—the French, close at hand, and the Turks (whose tents are much more bulky than our own) were lying snugly under cover. The most serious result of the wetting was, however, a great increase in illness among the troops on the 16th. Several cases of cholera occurred; and one officer of the 23rd died, after a few hours' illness. As the order was not given to land the tents till the afternoon, the men appeared to have made up their minds to another night without cover, and various were the contrivances they had hit upon. A hole dug in the sand, and covered with a great-coat, was contemplated with looks indicative of great approval by many a man who, a few months ago, was bored with invitations in town.

CAPTURE OF STORES.

A fine capture was made of 84 carts of flour (Government property), on their way to Sebastopol, on Thursday; these were taken by some of the 7th and a party of Rifleman, but more than the number captured escaped, owing to a want of cavalry. Some cartloads of plums were also intercepted, and 160 oxen; but the capture that excited the greatest admiration was that of several dromedaries—fine, strong, aristocratic-looking brutes, which, treating the weight attached to them as nothing, appeared as though they would say, "We are the fellows to drag your siege train for you."

On Thursday evening a lengthened dark line was seen approaching along the sea-coast. As it came nearer it was resolved by the telescope into a train of Spahis under the command of some cavalry officers, driving in immense flocks of sheep and cattle for the use of their troops in the camp situate on the extreme right of our lines. First came a drove of some hundreds of sheep, captured natives, drivers and all, guarded on the rear by some Spahis, flourishing their long lances in high delight. Then came a mighty herd of cattle tossing their horns and bellowing, and circled like drovers' dogs around them. Next came the French officers in command of the party. They were followed by a string of country carts driven by sea-looking Cimmerians, who seemed very anxious to be out of the hands of their Gallic captors. Lastly followed, with all the gravity of their race, a few camels, which the Spahis had laden heavily with grain.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Sir George Brown had a near escape of being taken prisoner. He was the first to land, and pushed on without sending videttes or men in front, though he took the precaution, very fortunately, to bring up a few soldiers with him. Long before the French had landed their first boat's cargo the figure of a mounted officer, followed by three Cossacks, had fallen within the scope of many a glass. The Russian was within about 1100 yards. He rode slowly along by the edge of the cliff, apparently noting the number and disposition of the fleet, and taking notes with great calmness in a memorandum-book. He wore a dark green frock-coat, with a little silver lace, a cap of the same colour, a sash round his waist, and long leathern boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy rough little steeds of his followers, "the Cossacks"—stout, compact-looking fellows, with sheep-skin caps, uncouth clothing of indiscriminate cut, and high saddles. Each of these Cossacks carried a thin lance of some fifteen feet in length, and a heavy-looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the edge of the cliff in front of us—now to the left, now to the rear, of their officer, and occasionally they dipped out of sight, over the hill, all together. Then they came back, flourishing their lances, and pointing to the accumulating masses of the French, on their right, not more than half a mile from them, on the shore, or scampering over the hill to report progress as to the lines of English boats advancing to the beach. Their officer remained for an hour within range of a Minié rifle, and when the *Highflyer* stood in close to shore, he was coolly making a sketch in his portfolio. Suddenly a Cossack crouched down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. A cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with a similar head-dress, came also in view. The first was Sir George Brown, on foot; the second was Quartermaster-General Airey. It was evident that the Russian and the Cossacks saw Sir George, but that he did not see them. A picket of Fusiliers and Riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances, towards the Englishmen. Sir George was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing towards the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out various spots to the Quartermaster-General. Suddenly they turned, and slowly descended the hill. Cossacks and officers then dismounted, and stole along by the side of their horses. In about five minutes two or three tiny puffs of smoke rose over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of rifles were heard. In a few minutes more the Cossacks were visible, flying like the wind on the road towards Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French lines of skirmishers.

A Allied Troops in Possession.
B Bank or Patna Lake.
C Tasli Salt Water Lake.
D Karnushka Field Lake.
E English Fleet on Convoy Disembarking the Army, Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17.
F and G French Fleet on Convoy and Turkish Fleet Disembarking the Army, 14, 15, 16, 17.
H First Forming of English Camp.
I First Forming of Turkish Camp.
J First Forming of French Camp.
K Sept. 17. Russians appear to be collecting the whole of their Forces here, and Deserting the Camps formed near Sebastopol.
L The Encampment Shelled by Steamers, Sept. 14, and Retreated further Inland.
M Russian Camps.

PLAN OF THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE RUSSIANS AND OF THE ALLIES (ON THEIR LANDING IN THE CRIMEA).

DISEMBARKATION OF THE ENGLISH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

On the 15th, at daybreak, preparations were made to land the cavalry and artillery, but had to be delayed in consequence of the violence of the surf. Towards mid-day the impediment diminished, and the bay soon became a scene of great activity. Barges, laden with horses and artillery, lined the whole beach, lazily waiting to be conveyed by the surf on shore. Similar boats were hovering around them, guiding their progress, lest they should be washed beam ends on the beach. This caution was necessary, for two or three battered hulks testified on the shore to the violence of the surf. Smart men-of-war boats crossing to and from the flag-ship added to the gaiety of the scene; while the forest of transport-ships and steamers carried the spectator in imagination far from the Euxine to smoky London and the East India Docks. The *Britannia* was anchored at a considerable distance from the beach, surrounded by the *Retribution*, the *Vesuvius*, and other steamers. The *Agamemnon*, bearing the flag of Sir Edmund Lyons, lay, on the contrary, close to the shore.

Some three hours elapsed before a fortunate lull permitted the men to land. Each barge, towed by a man-of-war's boat, on approaching the shore, dropped anchor, and allowed itself to be washed forward by the surf. The anchor's rope was but very gradually let out, in order that the barge might approach stern forward. At the moment she appeared about to strike, a dozen sailors—chiefly, if not all, crews of merchantmen—dashed into the water, and, seizing her ropes, dragged her high up on the beach, with all the strange cries and noisy energy peculiar to sailors on shore. A flap hanging on to the stern then formed a platform, over which the cannon were landed, and where the horses were coaxed to pass. To land the latter was rather a difficult task; for the poor animals, notwithstanding their long imprisonment on board ship, one and all declined to walk the plank, although *terra firma* was the reward. By dint of pushing and pulling, the sailors managed to land the horses, and this part of the programme seemed to afford them immense delight. It certainly enabled them to display that equestrian science and profound knowledge of horseflesh, which, as everybody well knows, is a characteristic of the naval profession. If now and then a horse missed his foot on the plank into the water it was unfortunate, but this certainly did not occur more than three times out of six. The only result was a ducking for man and horse, which did neither any harm: the horse would have a comfortable roll on the dry sand, and join his place in the rank. But if, as sometimes would occur, a stiff artilleryman, with a straggling moustache, missed his footing and fell plump into the water, then matters became tragic. The surrounding sailors and his very comrades would burst out into that delicate and pleasant laugh peculiar to Englishmen; whilst the sympathising crowd on the beach, composed of English, French, and native Tartars, would re-echo the jeer, and welcome the poor wight to Russian ground.

Lord Cardigan and his staff landed from the *Himalaya* at six o'clock in the evening. Lord Lucan also disembarked the same evening. Lord Cardigan started on a reconnoissance next morning, with a portion of the 8th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, 250 Rifles of 1st battalion, and two Horse Artillery guns. They went twenty-five miles—saw no Cossacks, returned very much fatigued, and suffered severely from want of water. The horses had nothing to drink from the time they left the ship till Sunday morning—more than thirty hours.

PLAN OF LANDING.

A sketch drawn on the spot, from which the plan we have given has been taken, gives a pretty fair notion of the position occupied by the Allied armies on the 14th, after their disembarkation in the Crimea. The English first was on the left, towards Eupatoria: then came the French fleet forming the centre; and then the Turkish fleet, placed on the right. The English army and the French army were disposed in such a fashion as to form a triangle, of which the base was the sea, and the point Vieux Fort, which is situated across the road from Eupatoria to Sebastopol. The English army formed the side of the triangle looking towards Eupatoria, the French army that looking towards Sebastopol.

Behind Vieux Fort, and near the great headquarters, was the Turkish corps, a little behind the French park of Artillery. The English park of artillery was a little on the left; and, still further to the left, the English cavalry. The French army had its 1st division supported on Vieux Fort, then the 2nd division, and then the 3rd. The 4th division was behind all the others. The 3rd division, commanded by Prince Napoleon, was thus the nearest to the sea, and was consequently the advanced guard on the march to Sebastopol. The French park of artillery was to the left of the 4th division. No French cavalry is marked on the Sketch; it was to form part of the 2nd division.

THE TARTAR POPULATION.

From the first moment a good impression—which has constantly increased—was made by the British army on the inhabitants of the surrounding villages and districts. Sir George Brown, the moment he landed, very properly detached small parties of the Rifles in every direction to protect the natives from being ill-used or imposed on. This had an excellent effect. The people were invited to bring in supplies to the army, and were assured that they would be paid punctually for whatever the troops might require. They evinced the most friendly and trustful disposition, and willingly afforded every accommodation in their power. According to all accounts, they are rather an amiable and kindly-disposed race. They gladly gave some of our officers lodgings in their cottages and farmhouses. The Countess of Erroll, who went on shore amid the plaudits of the army, was provided with comparatively cleanly and comfortable quarters in one of their houses; and their pecuniary charges are on a scale so moderate as to form an agreeable surprise after the systematic extortion of the Turks.

It may be that the Crim-Tartars have yet to learn a secret in this particular, and that when they learn it, they will prove equally dexterous in putting it to use. They were found very serviceable in procuring water, which was about the scarcest commodity—wood being probably next to it in point of non-come-at-ability. Provisions were, at soon as they were convinced of the fairness of our mode of dealing, brought forward and offered at reasonable rates, and their relations with our troops assumed quite a friendly and confidential tone. Eggs were twenty-five for 6d.; a good fowl cost 5d. or 6d.; a turkey could be had for 18d.; a sheep was readily exchanged for a Turkish piece of six piasters, or 1s. Such was the account brought from the officers of a foraging party, who ventured a few miles into the interior, to one of the native villages. The inhabitants brought plentiful supplies, and parted with them readily.

On the 16th "the mayor and corporation" (the principal inhabitants and head men of a village near Eupatoria) waited on Lord Raglan

TRANSPORT. TRANSPORT. ENGLISH STEAMERS. ENGLISH LANDING-PLACE.

"RODNEY." FRENCH LINERS AND TRANSPORTS.

"THE CARADOC," WITH LORD RAGLAN ON BOARD.

LLIED EXPEDITION IN KALAMITA BAY.

"AGAMEMNON," FLAG-SHIP OF ADMIRAL LYONS. "THE TERRIBLE." FRENCH LANDING-FLAG

"BRITANNIA," FLAG-SHIP OF ADMIRAL DUNDAS. "LONDON."

, AND DETACHMENTS OF TROOPS.

with an Address expressive of their gratification at his arrival among them.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1854.

The *London Gazette* Extraordinary of Saturday, September 30, 1854, publishes the following despatch:—

Downing-street, Sept. 30, 1854.

Two despatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, have been received by the Duke of Newcastle from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Extract of a despatch from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to the Duke of Newcastle.

The embarkation is proceeding rapidly and successfully, thanks to the able arrangements of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the unceasing exertions of the officers and men under his orders. It is impossible for me to express in adequate terms my sense of the value of the assistance the army under my command derives from the Royal navy.

The same feeling prevails from the highest to the lowest—from Vice-Admiral Dundas to the youngest sailor an ardent desire to co-operate by every possible means is manifest throughout; and I am proud of being associated with men who are animated by such a spirit, and are so entirely devoted to the service of their country.

Camp above Old Fort Bay, Sept. 18, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I do myself the honour to acquaint your Grace that the combined fleets and their convoys appeared in the Bay of Eupatoria on the 13th inst., and in the course of the following night proceeded some miles to the southward, where the Allied armies commenced disembarking early in the morning of the 14th—the French in the bay below Old Fort, the English in the next bay nearer to Eupatoria; and before dark the whole of the British infantry, and some artillery, and most of the French troops were on shore.

Shortly before dark, the weather unfortunately changed, and it became hazardous to attempt to continue landing either troops or guns.

The surf on the beach impeded the operation on the following morning; and since, on more than one occasion it has been found necessary to put to sea, in consequence of the heavy swell, and to prevent accidents to the boats. But, thanks to the great exertions of the navy, under the able and active superintendence of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, who was charged with the whole arrangement, every obstacle has been overcome, and I am now enabled to report to your Grace that the disembarkations have been completed.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of the troops I have the honour to command, if I did not bring prominently to the knowledge of your Grace the deep sense which I entertain of the invaluable services rendered by her Majesty's navy.

The spirit by which both officers and men were animated made them regardless of danger, of fatigue, and, indeed, of every consideration but that of performing an arduous and important duty; and that duty they discharged to the admiration of all who had the good fortune to witness their unceasing efforts to land horses and carriages, with the utmost expedition and safety, under frequently the most trying circumstances.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c

War Department, October 1, 1854.

GENERAL ORDERS BY LORD RAGLAN.

Old Fort Bay, Sept. 15

The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissary-General will furnish rations of food and forage to the men and animals of the army as had been practised before the army left Turkey. Officers commanding divisions, and others under whose command any of the natives may happen to be placed, will look well to their punctual provisioning and payment. It is of great consequence that this should be punctually and liberally done.

The Commander of the Forces calls upon the soldiers of this army to give all possible protection to the inhabitants of the country, as well as to their property of every sort. The people must be taught to understand that they have nothing to fear from the presence of this army; and that, if they will come in and furnish the different supplies required, they will be able to establish for themselves a profitable market. The Commissary-General will purchase the spare forage and provisions in the villages where he can, taking care to pay at once for whatever he requires.

DESPATCHES FROM MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

The Minister of War has received from the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the Army of the East, the following report on the disembarkation of the Allied troops in the Crimea:—

From the Bivouac at Old Fort, Sept. 16.

Monsieur le Mareschal, I have the honour of confirming to you my telegraphic despatch, dated this day.

Our disembarkation was performed on the 14th, in the happiest circumstances, and without the enemy being perceived. The moral impression which the troops have received is excellent, and it is to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" that they stepped ashore and took possession of their bivouacs.

We are ere camped upon steppes, where water and wood are deficient. The necessity of effecting a difficult disembarkation, and one which was accomplished beyond all that I can tell you on the subject, thwarted by the sea wind, which rendered the sea-board often unapproachable, has retained us to this day in the land bivouacs.

I had in the first instance, wished to occupy Eupatoria, of which the narrow road is the only refuge open to us on this difficult coast. But I found the disposition of the troops unfavourable to marching, in that I contented myself to establish a naval station and some agents there, who will be employed to collect the resources which they will meet with.

The Tartars commence to arrive at the town. They are very quiet, very inoffensive, and appear very sympathetic towards our enterprise. I hope we shall obtain from them cattle and means of transport. I take care to pay for all the resources which they offer us, and I neglect nothing to render them favourable to us. It is a very important point.

On the whole, our situation is good, and the future presents itself with fresh guarantees of success which seem very solid. The troops are full of confidence. The passage and the disembarkation were assuredly two of the most redoubtable eventualities, offered by an enterprise which is almost without precedent as respects distances, season, and the innumerable uncertainties which surrounded them. I judge that the enemy which allows such a storm to collect at the distance of a few leagues without doing anything to disclose it in its origin, is placing himself in a disgraceful position, of which the least inconvenience is that of appearing in presence of the inhabitants as of struck with impotency.

I have the honour of addressing you, subjoined, the order of the day that I ordered to be read to the troops at the moment of disembarkation.

A. DE ST. ARNAUD,
Deign to accept, &c.,
Marshal and Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDER.

14th September, during the disembarkation on the Coast of the Crimea.

Soldiers,—You have been seeking the enemy for the last five months. He is at length before you, and we are about to show him our eagles. Prepare yourselves to undergo the fatigues and privations of a campaign which will be difficult, but during which will rise the presence of Europe the reputation of the army of the East to the level of the highest military glories of history.

You will not permit that the soldiers of the Allied armies, your companions in arms, shall surpass you in vigour and in solidity before the enemy, or in constancy in the trials which await you.

You will recollect that we are not in a country of the peaceful inhabitants of the Crimea, whose dispositions are favourable to us, and who, reassured by our excellent discipline, by the respect which we will show for their religion, their manners, and their persons, will not delay coming to us.

Soldiers, at this moment, when you plant your standards on the soil of the Crimea, you are the hope of France—in some days you will be her pride. "Vive l'Empereur!"

A. DE ST. ARNAUD,
Marshal and Commander-in-Chief.

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

The despatch from Lord Raglan, relating to the landing of the army, is dated September 18, at which time the English troops were still encamped at Old Fort Bay. From that place the Allied army must have marched in the direction of Sebastopol on the following day. This was all that was known at Constantinople when the mail was made up. One Correspondent, writing from there, says:—

The Russians, 50,000 strong, are intrenched on the southern bank of the Kalaetch (Alma) for six miles, following. The precipitous bank is said to be crowned with their cannon, and their flanks are well defended by redoubts. This seems the spot where they are determined to make their grand stand, and no doubt a victory will be followed by the retirement of the enemy within the lines which encircle Sebastopol itself, and the operations against the place will begin.

Other accounts, including telegraphic despatches from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Lord Raglan, speak of the Russian army as only 45,000 to 50,000 strong. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt as to the fact that the intrenched camp of the Russians was attacked on the 20th by the Allied troops under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, and carried with a loss of above 3000 men killed and wounded, according to the latest intelligence.

Private letters received in Paris state that the Russians kept their ground for several hours, and that they had even obtained an advantage over the English in a charge of cavalry, when the latter, seconded by their dragoons, recovered their advantage. During that time the Russian intrenchments were carried at the bayonet, and the overthrow of the Russians had become a *sauve qui peut*. Such a victory could not have been gained without the Allies suffering great loss. The French General of Brigade, Thomasson, who has been recently promoted to that rank, is spoken of as being dangerously wounded. It is also said that Canrobert has received a slight wound, and that Prince Napoleon had a horse killed under him.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople of the 25th September, received on Thursday morning, says:—

At the battle of the Alma, on the 20th of September, the Russians numbered 45,000 men, and 100 cannon. The Prince had 1600 rank and file, 66 officers, 114 sergeants, and 23 drummers killed and wounded. The loss of the French was 1400 men and 60 officers.

The strongly intrenched position of the Russian army, on the precipitous bank of the river Alma, which was crowned with their cannon, well account for the great slaughter of the Allied troops. The loss of the Russians is variously stated at from 3000 to 6000.

The *Vulcan* and the *Andes* had arrived at Constantinople with 620 of the wounded men belonging to our army. The 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments are said to have suffered most.

The following copy of a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade (not dated, but evidently written from the Crimea, on the 21st of September), is from a Supplement to the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, of Saturday, September 30.—(Sunday, October 1):—

The Allies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle, about one hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could exceed the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable; but no General Officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners—amongst whom are two General Officers—and two guns have been taken by the English army.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received before the 4th of October.

Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately.

War Department, September 30, 1854.

The following important intelligence was published in the *London Gazette* Extraordinary on Saturday night and on Sunday last:—

War Department, September 30, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a letter from the Earl of Clarendon, accompanied by the following telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:

Copy of a telegraphic Despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Constantinople, September 23, 1854, and transmitted by her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date September 30, 6 o'clock a.m.

"The intrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at one p.m., by the Allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past three; with a loss, on our side, of about 1400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat."

The *Moniteur* of Monday morning contained the following despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud, relating to the battle of Alma:—

Bivouac on the Alma, Sept. 20

We encountered to-day the enemy on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, passable only at three points, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes were strongly intrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The attack presented considerable difficulties, which were unparalleled vigour. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and carried all that was before them. The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1400 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In order, as early as possible, to relieve the minds of the relatives of soldiers now serving in the expedition to the Crimea, the *London Gazette*, the numbers of such non-commissioned officers and soldiers, as well as of officers, who may fall in action, as soon as the returns shall have been received at the War Office. Until these returns have been received no information can be given.

War-office, October 2, 1854. By order of the Secretary-at-War.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

An *Extraordinary Gazette* will be published as soon as the names of those who have fallen in action or have been wounded in the Crimea shall have been received; and the Royal Commission, authorising the collection and control of a "Patriotic Fund," for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines killed or dying in active service in the present war, will also be published at the same time, if not previously promulgated.

War Department, October 3, 1854.

[The remainder of the narrative of the invasion of the Crimea, including the proceedings at Katcha and Sebastopol, will be found in page 334.]

THE LATE MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER.

PATENTEE OF THE PAPER MACHINE.

(*See the Portrait at page 345.*)

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 9th, the death of this ingenious gentleman was announced in a single line—a brevity disproportionate to the memory of the man by whose means a machine has been given to the world, which, in the simplicity and ingenuity of its contrivances, is not surpassed by any other in the whole range of British machinery. This eminent service to so important an art as that of Paper-making, has been ill requited by the age which it has so largely benefited; and, although to be honoured after death is poor recompense for being treated with neglect whilst living, it will be an act of justice to individual merit, as well as a useful addition to the memorials of ingenuity, to present our readers with some account of the patentee and perfector of the Paper-making Machine—of the attention which it has received, and materially to the diffusion of knowledge and the progress of civilisation, and without which the art of printing could hardly have arrived at that perfection which it has now attained.*

Henry Fourdrinier was descended from an ancient family in one of the northern provinces of France—whence, by the storm of religious persecution, they were driven into Holland. The subject of this sketch was born in Lombard-street on the 11th of February 1766; and succeeded his father as a paper-maker and wholesale stationer. In conjunction with his brother, he patented the invention of the Paper-making Machine, in the perfecting of which he expended a considerable fortune. It may suffice here to state that the Paper-making Machine is constructed in such a manner as to imitate, and in some respects to improve, the processes used in making paper by hand; but its chief advantages are, that paper can be made of any size which can practically be required, and with a degree of rapidity which leaves the other mode of making it at an immeasurable distance. The invention was perfected at the patentee's paper-mill at Two Waters, a village in Hertfordshire, situated at the union of the river Gade with Bulborne Brook. Here, nearly half a century since, the machine might be seen working. We have a schoolboy recollection of the place, with its crystal stream, its wealth of paper, and the neighbourhood endeared to memory as biding-places of the poet Cowper.

The process, with the improvements now conducted, of Paper-making by Machinery, may be thus briefly described:—The pulp is first made to flow from the vat upon a wire frame, or sifter, which moves rapidly up and down. Having passed through the sifter, the pulp flows over a ledge in a regular and even stream, and is received upon an endless web of wire gauze, which moves forward with a shaking motion from side to side, assisting to spread the pulp evenly, and allow the water to pass through the wire, by which means the pulp solidifies as it advances. Before the pulp quits the plane of wire, it is pressed by a roller covered with felt; and is then taken up by an endless web of felt, which, gradually movin forward, absorbs a further portion of the moisture. It is again presse. tween rollers, and, being passed over cylinders heated by steam, it is then cut by machinery into sheets of the required length. Thus, in two or three minutes, the pulp, which is introduced upon the wire web, at one extremity of the machine, is delivered at the other in the state of perfect paper.

A working model of this self-acting machine, constructed by Mr. Bryan Donkin, for the patentees, Messrs. Fourdrinier, was erected at Frogmore, in Hertfordshire, in 1803; in 1804 he put up the second machine at Two Waters, which was completely successful; and the manufacture of continuous paper became one of the most useful discoveries of the age. The exertions of Messrs. Fourdrinier to render perfect this invention had, however, commenced in the year 1800, between which year and 1807 they expended upwards of £60,000 on account of the machine. In the latter year the terms of their letters patent were extended by Parliament fourteen years; but the losses incurred by the patentees in their business as stationers, through the withdrawal of capital for completing the machine, and defending the patent, which had been grossly pirated, led to the exhaustion of the patentees' funds before they could establish their rights; in 1810 they became bankrupt; by which means all the fruits of the invention, on which they had expended their capital, were lost to them; and but little accrued to their assignees.

Another act of injustice to the patentee soon followed. In 1814, on the visit to England of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, hearing of Mr. Fourdrinier's machine, he commissioned a person to purchase the right of using it in the Imperial Paper Exhibit at Peterhoff. A property attested agreement was, accordingly, concluded with Mr. Fourdrinier for the use of two of his machines for ten years, at £700 a year; and they were erected at Peterhoff, under the superintendence of Mr. Fourdrinier's agent, who went to Russia for that purpose. The workmen employed were paid directly from the Imperial Treasury; but, Mr. Fourdrinier himself never received any portion of his stipulated reward. From 1816 to 1824 he repeatedly asserted his claims; and, in the latter year, a promise was made to his son in Russia that the debt should be speedily liquidated. Seven years later, Mr. Fourdrinier presented a memorial through the Russian Consul, but with no result. In 1839 the patentee addressed a letter to the Emperor Nicholas, who repudiated the transaction as a private transaction with M. Wistinghausen (the Emperor's agent). At the age of seventy-five, Mr. Fourdrinier, attended by his daughter, set out for St. Petersburg; and, on his arrival there, placed his petition in the hands of Count Benkendorf, by whom it was passed it over to Prince Wolkonski, who referred him to Wistinghausen for payment. Fourdrinier was not, however, to be thus defeated: and he applied to Lord Stuart de Rothsay, the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who laid before the Russian Government full proof of their agreement with the patentee in 1814: but Lord Stuart de Rothsay was informed, through Count Nesselrode, that he "considered the affair settled." The sufferer, however, was of a different opinion. He next placed his petition, with his own hands, to those of the Emperor, as his Majesty was walking into the Imperial Gardens of Peterhoff, in the month of June, 1843; the result was not more fortunate than his previous efforts, and, after some weeks' further suspense, the enfeebled patentee and his daughter turned their backs upon the city of the Czar. But the will that, through years of patient toil, had battled against mechanical difficulties, and finally overcome them, was not to be arrested by any obstacle. Returned to England, Mr. Fourdrinier renewed his application to the Russian Government; and once, success seemed probable. The Emperor of Russia came to England, where his princely liberality suggested to Mr. Fourdrinier another application, through some influential person, but he was put off with excuses and broken promises. the Emperor heard nothing of the matter, and the debt remains to this day unpaid.

Meanwhile, Mr. Fourdrinier and his brother, had again petitioned Parliament upon their patent, fully proved by evidence to be their property. The Report on the Petition being recommitted to a Select Committee, was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 16th June, 1837. This Report concludes as follows:—

It is only by this great sacrifice of property on the part of the patentees that the public are now in possession of this extraordinary invention, by which the community obtains paper of a better quality at a lower price, whilst the manufacturer is enabled to supply whatever demand is made for paper of any size, quality or description, at a very short notice. This invention has enabled the earthenware manufacturers to increase the beauty and accuracy of their patterns by the aid of a superior kind of tissue paper; it has enabled lithographers and other engravers, paper-stainers and publishers greatly to improve their respective arts, and has led the way to many new inventions of the greatest importance, which could never have been contemplated or rendered useful, had not the art of paper-making by this machine been brought to perfection by the patentees. Independently of these benefits this conferred on the public, it appears that a very considerable sum in the revenue has taken place in consequence of this invention. The evidence adduced before your Committee, which proves the almost universal application of this machine to the making of paper at the present time, induces them to hesitate in recommending any extension of the patent, even if it were practicable; but in consequence of the losses incurred by the patentees, as stated in their petition, and proved in evidence before your Committee, and of their being reduced to comparative poverty in the evening of a long life spent in the execution of a great national object, without having derived from it the slightest personal benefit to themselves, your Committee beg to call the attentive consideration of Parliament to the hardship of the case of the Messrs. Fourdrinier, who, by the introduction of this valuable machine, have conferred such great benefits on the public, and on various branches of trade, have effected such savings in the Stationery Department of Government, and have occasioned an increase in the public revenue, with a serious loss to themselves.

On the 25th of April, 1839, some very interesting details of this case of unprotected and unrequited ingenuity were elicited during a debate in the House of Commons; when the evidence of Mr. Brunel and of Mr. Lawson, the printer of the *Times* newspaper, was read to prove that the machine of the Fourdriniers was one of the most splendid discoveries of the present age. Mr. Lawson stated that the conductors of the metropolitan press could never have presented to the world such an immense mass of news and advertisements as we now contained in them, did not this invention enable them to make use of any size required. One of its chief advantages was the prevention of all risk of combination among the workmen: the machine being so easily managed that the least skilful person can attend to it. The increase to the revenue was then stated to have been £500,000 a year; and the positive saving to the country effected by it, £8,000,000. At length the patentees' claim was recognised: and in May, 1840, the sum of £7000 was voted by Parliament to Messrs. Fourdrinier, as some compensation for their loss by the defective state of the Law of Patents.

This "compensation" was, however, considered so disproportionate to the benefits which have accrued to science, literature, civilisation, and religion, by the introduction and perfecting of the Paper-machine, as to be inadequate to the hopes held out to the patentees during their arduous and expensive struggle to obtain their rights, that in November last, some influential firms of the Paper trade proposed to raise a subscription to purchase annuities for Mr. Henry Fourdrinier (the surviving patentee) and his two daughters (both unmarried), or to invest (under trustees) the amount subscribed, so as to produce a comfortable income for each individual during their respective lives. The result of this good work had been accomplished, Mr. Fourdrinier died, in his 89th year, at Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugeley, Staffordshire; where he had retired, in the possession of the cheerful, hopeful, pious, and benevolent spirit of his former years, and contented in his humble cottage as he was formerly in his spacious home. His personal appearance and habits two years since are thus affectionately described, in a volume of graceful feeling and happy thought,* written by his daughter, Harriet E. Fourdrinier, and dedicated to her "beloved father," as a tribute of grateful veneration on the completion of his eighty-sixth year":—

His form is spare, his hair is white, he has passed that age of "four-score years" which the Royal Psalmist so touchingly describes; but at present, we rejoice to say, the strength is not "labour and sorrow." His walk is firm, his eye is bright, his health is good, his spirits buoyant, and his piety firm. He is the delight of his children, and his "children's children," the latter of whom, to the number of some twenty-four, make his cheerful home their companion. He will talk with the elders, or romp with the young ones; drive his daughters out in the carriage, or take long walks with his sons; play at cricket with the boys, and dance with the grace and more than hospitality to his friends, does his duty as a master, is a loyal and devoted subject, and makes a capital churchwarden! Many worldly troubles still oppress him, but he bears the yoke as knowing by Whom it is laid on.

Now that the venerable octogenarian has been gathered to his fathers, let us hope that the generous spirit in which it was proposed to mark the sense of the vast benefit he insured to his art will not be withheld from his surviving daughters. We hear much of inventors' claims and of the wrongs inflicted upon merit, which form a dark chapter in the history of civilisation; but if ever solid recompense was rightfully asserted for individual exertion, it is surely due to the perfector of a process by which the full benefits of printing have been realised to the civilised world.

* Our New Parish: its Privileges and Progress. Pickering, 1852.

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Extract from a Letter from the Black Sea written by a Sergeant of Artillery to another Sergeant at Woolwich.

"Balaclava, August 18, 1854.

"We had lost two of our men from cholera; and, on the 15th August, we received orders (being on board ship) to order the other ships in the Black Sea. We left Varna on the 15th, all well. During the day we came up to some of the fleet; and, that the pestilence had reached them, and immediately laid hold of us. Then commenced scenes [illegible] of the most awful description. The cries arising from the agony; the morning light saw with haggard and anxious looks, each one splasher told the awful tale that six or one fellows, gunners, had gone to the bourne from which no traveller returns. I was one that was not long exempted the Sacred Word of God anxiously reading. May God grant, poor fellows, that they may find the consolation they and all mankind want. Lieutenant William Scott, our worthy driver, was acting in pilot sergeant, kindly and anxiously fulfilling his duties, and pouring comfort into their ears, as far as he was capable of, in dying circumstances. A sergeant and [illegible] were in the hospital, and [illegible] the cholera. The sergeant was dying in the morning, and then sat down; ten hours of agony, and he was numbered with the dead. Then, in two short days, two sergeants, two bombardiers, [illegible] and [illegible] were

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Last week the victory o. Alma was, to some extent, overshadowed

THE LATE MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED ARMIES. (SEE NEXT PAGE)

by the vague but splendid fiction of still greater victories at Sebastopol. This week, though the fiction is destroyed, a marvellous fact remains, which predicts, prepares, and more than half accomplishes the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea. France and England have proved themselves worthy of the cause they have undertaken. Their gallant armies have made manifest that the ancient glory is not dead; and that an unflinching sense of duty, an invincible love of right, and a courage that fears no human obstacle, animate the two foremost nations of the world. The calm, precise, and soldierly pen of Lord Raglan, and the more vivid and curt, but not less soldierly, pen of the lamented St. Arnaud, have told how the battle was fought and won; while the vigorous and beautiful narratives of the Correspondents of the principal London journals have filled in the colour and given the proper light and shade to these broad and striking outlines. The details are none too ample. The fuller the information that we receive from day to day, the greater is the admiration excited by the devoted gallantry of the brave men, who sacrificed their lives to achieve a victory, so great in itself, and the precourser of others so much greater. History records no battle that excels or can compete with it, either for rapidity or for daring. Prince Menschikoff was so sure of his position, that he declared he could hold it against two hundred thousand men, and drive them into the sea. Nothing could be more admirably chosen. The heights of the Alma were strong by nature, and made still more strong by art. They were defended by a vast force of infantry, of cavalry, and of artillery—the very pick of the Muscovite army. Overlooking the Alma (henceforth a classic and illustrious river) from an apparently impregnable height of four hundred feet, concealed in brushwood, and behind walls and intrenchments, the Russians were enabled to sweep the plain beneath them with unerring precision and deadly effect. They literally mowed down their assailants like grass or standing corn. But the gallant French and English knew their work. If they gave way for a moment under a murderous fire, it was only to rally again, and renew the assault with fresh energy. Though there was not a tree to shelter a man, though everything that could have afforded the least cover had been burned and swept away; though they were dazzled by the glare, and blinded by the smoke, of a burning village, that, in accordance with Muscovite tactics, had been sacrificed to prevent its falling into their hands; though they had to ford a river full of pits and holes; and though they had to climb a breast work of rock and earth as high as the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Allies—nine-tenths of whom had never before found themselves face to face with the stern realities of actual warfare—marched full of hope and energy to the encounter. Men of inferior pluck would have considered the attempt a desperate one; but these men—true heroes of more than antique valor—carried the position in the short space of three hours and a half. The loud British cheer that rung from those well-won heights struck terror into the hearts of the retreating Russians. Homer never sung of a more brilliant exploit, and painter or sculptor never devoted the resources of his art to illustrate a grander achievement. The Russian soldiers proved themselves to be no contemptible foes, and their Generals, both before and during the conflict, showed that they possessed military skill in the highest degree. But the bravery of the soldiers, and the skill of the Generals, was met by bravery still greater, and by military genius superior, to their own. It cost the Allies the very flower and chivalry of their youth to defeat the foe in the first encounter that he had courage enough to risk; but, great as was the loss, and deeply as it is to be deplored, history will hold it cheap, when it considers the immense advantage which it secured. The result filled the armies of the Allies with renewed hope, and gave them faith in their own invincibility; with to the Russians it communicated a fatal discouragement, if not despair.

Although the Allies, in consequence of the deficiency of cavalry, were not able to follow up their victory—a fact which is dwelt upon with much natural regret by the brave St. Arnaud, in almost the last words he ever wrote—the discomfiture of the Russians was signal enough to prevent them from contesting another inch of ground. On the Katscha and the Belbec—strong positions, almost as formidable as that of the Alma, if they had been held by a foe determined to make an obstinate resistance—they were either unable, or unwilling to offer battle; and the British troops—flushed with their victory, marched unimpeded to the east and south; and, after forcing fifteen thousand Russians to take flight, and capturing a large quantity of ammunition and baggage, established themselves in the commanding position of Balaclava. The French army followed them after the interval of a day; and the Russians in Sebastopol, foreseeing from this manœuvre the downfall of the fortress, and the consequent capture of the fleet, scuttled at the mouth of the harbour no less than five of their line-of-battle ships, and two frigates. By this desperate act they doubtless prevented Admirals Dundas and Hamelin from executing summary vengeance upon that arm of their service; but, by the same means, they prevented their own egress; and, without saving their fleet from destruction, merely rendered it necessary for the Allies to annihilate or capture it from the land side. That the object will be accomplished—unless the Russians sink the whole fleet to prevent a more humiliating catastrophe—we cannot permit ourselves to doubt.

All France and England—all the civilised world—look upon the fall of Sebastopol as virtually included in the victory of the Alma. If the Russians can recover from such a reverse, they will not only be far braver than they have yet proved themselves, but far more fortunate than they have any right to expect. They have more to contend with than ever. The blood that has been shed has effectually roused the spirit of two great nations. The British and French not only fight for Turkey, but for themselves. The personal element has got into the quarrel, and will nerve the arms of every surviving soldier of both armies. The brave men who lost the lives on the blood-stained heights of the Alma will be avenged by their comrades. They know what they have to do, and they will do it. They have a thousand incentives, while the Czar has but one. They have not only to vindicate the justice of Europe and the rights of humanity, but they have to prove that their valour is equal to their disinterestedness and their virtue, and that they can maintain by their arms the high position which they have assumed as the arbiters of the destiny of Europe, against whose command no Potentate, however absolute and mighty, can make the least aggression upon his neighbour, without being called to account and punishment. Their happy alliance has been hallowed by a just cause, cemented by blood, and crowned by victory. Sebastopol will, in due time, yield to their valour; or the world will retrograde, and Cossackism will tread out freedom and civilisation under its relentless hoofs. But of such a result, is there a man in France or Great Britain who has the least fear? If there be, let him turn to the history of the great and glorious Battle of Alma, and take comfort from the perusal.

THE LATE MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

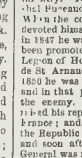
The distinguished position of the late Marshal St. Arnaud in the Allied expedition to the East, and in the victory on the Alma, will be found detailed in the Supplement published with the present Number

Of the deceased Marshal we gave a memoir in the Illustrated London News for April 15, 1854. We now append a few additional biographical details.

The Marshal was born in Paris, on the 20th of August, 1801. At the age of fifteen he entered the *Gardes du Corps*, and was soon a sub-Lieutenant in the infantry of the Line; but he quitted the Army, and did not return to the service until 1831, when he entered the 64th Regiment of the Line as sub-Lieutenant; and, a month afterwards, was raised to the grade of Lieutenant. He took an active part in the war of La Vendée; and, on the pacification of that province, was attached as Orderly Officer to Marshal Bugeaud. At a time he was charged with a mission to the Duchess de Berri, which he executed in such a way as to acquire her esteem. M de St Arnaud was rapidly promoted at Algiers, to the rank of Captain. At the siege of Constantine he distinguished himself greatly, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1840, after having displayed great courage in a series of battles, he was raised to the rank of Commandant in the 18th Regiment of infantry, which he quitted for the Zouaves. In 1842 M de St. Arnaud attained the grade of Lieut.-Colonel, and as such joined the 15th Regiment of infantry. His services obtained for him the warm approbation of Marshal Bugeaud, and in 1844 he was made Colonel of the 32nd department. When the country had become more tranquil, Colonel de St. Arnaud devoted himself to the task of colonisation, and succeeded so well that in 1847 he was raised to the rank of Major-General. He had previously been promoted successively to the rank of Officer and Commander in the Legion of Honour. The country becoming again the theatre of war, M. de St Arnaud acquired a high reputation by his bravery and talent. In 1850 he was appointed to the command of the province of Constantine, and in that post obtained great distinction by his proceedings against the enemy. Having, by a brilliant campaign against the Kabyles, added his reputation to the highest point, M. de St. Arnaud returned to France; and, as General of Division, was appointed by the President of the Republic to the command of the 2nd Division of the Army of Paris, and soon afterwards was appointed Minister of War. In 1852 the General was made a Marshal of France, named Senator, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Marshal left the Ministry of War to command the Army of the East, and died, *en gâte patriotic*, on the 29 h ult.

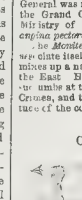
The *Moniteur* in announcing the sad event, says:—"All France will sympathise itself to the deep regret felt by the Emperor. This cruel loss mixes up a national mourning with the joy caused by the last news from the East. Having rendered such great services, Marshal St. Arnaud succumbs at the very moment he had assigned, by the expedition of the Crimea, and the signal victory of the Alma, glorious claims to the gratitude of the country."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART.

This young Baronet, one of the gallant 23rd Regiment, who met so glorious a death on the heights of the Alma, was the eldest son of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart., by Caroline, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Norris, Esq., of Hughenden House, Bucks. He was born 15th January, 1833, and had, consequently, only recently completed his majority. The Baronetcy, to which he succeeded in 1842, was conferred in 1769, on his great-great-grandfather, Sir William Young, Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, whose wife Elizabeth Taylor, of Bifrons, was cousin of the late distinguished Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.

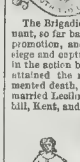


BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYLDEN.

The death of this eminently-distinguished officer, the Commanding Royal Engineer at the battle of the Alma, is thus referred to in Lord Raglan's Despatch:—"Brigadier-General Tylden was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake. I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera."

William Burton Tylden, the gallant subject of this brief notice, was younger brother of the present Major-General Sir John Maxwell Tylden, Kt., of Milsted Manor, Kent, and younger son of the late Richard Tylden, Esq., of Milsted, by Jane Auchmuty, his second wife, sister of Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B. His ancestors, the Tyldens of Milsted, are a family of great antiquity.

The Brigadier-General entered the Royal Engineers as 2nd Lieutenant, so far back as 19th Nov., 1806. The following year he obtained promotion, and in 1812 became Captain. In 1814 he served at the siege and capture of Fort Santa Maria, and was commanding Engineer in the action before Genoa, under Lord William Bentinck. In 1837, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and at the time of his lamented death, was full Colonel and Brigadier-General. Colonel Tylden married Leolina, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Steedhill, Kent, and leaves issue.



LOUISA, COUNTESS OF HOPETOUN.

Louisa, Countess of Hopetoun, died on the 1st instant, at Edinburgh. Her Ladyship was born September 16, 1802, the daughter of the late Lord Macdonald, and married, June 4, 1826, John, fifth Earl of Hopetoun, by whom, who died April 8, 1843, she had an only surviving son, John Alexander, present Earl.

Died, on the 5th inst., Mr. George Garrett, many years connected with the parish of St. James's, Piccadilly, where he had four years filled with zeal and integrity the office of Churchwarden: during this time and previously, he had been presented, on more than one occasion, with a handsome testimonial, by his brother parishioners. Mr. Garrett and his colleague, Mr. Crane, superintended the restoration of the handsome St. James's Church Organ, of which we gave an Engraving in the Illustrated London News for Oct. 16, 1852.

Wills.—The will of the most noble the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort has been proved under £12,000 personalty, Francis George Coleridge, £16,000; Archibald Trotter Buchanan, Esq., £17,000, with the province of Canterbury; Peter Bellinger Brodie, Esq., £13,000; William Stroud, Esq., Banker, Swansea, £12,000; Stephen Brunskill, Esq., Polesiow-park, Devon, £140,000.

Marshal St. Arnaud's Successor.—General Canrobert, who succeeds the Marsha, is forty-four years of age. He is a man of great judgment as well as bravery, and of undoubted probity. He entered the army as a private soldier, but is of an excellent family in Brittany, where he has a small estate of about 5000 francs a year. With this small patrimony Canrobert, when receiving only the pay of a commandant, lived honourably, never incurring debts, and from time to time opening his purse to relieve comrades in distress.

THE WAR.

INVESTMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

We have given, in this week's Supplement, an account of the march of the Allied Army to the heights on the south side of Sebastopol, where they arrived on the 27th. On the morning of that day, the transport steamers, taking in tow the vessels containing siege implements, began to go down in the direction of Balaclava. On the following day several of the transports were towed into the harbour, and commenced discharging. As the transports lay quite close to the shore, the guns, lowered on barges provided with a kind of drawbridge, had only a few yards to go. A dozen sailors and artillerymen put their shoulders to it, and the huge machine was landed. A dozen horses then took the place of the sailors, and the cannon was moved towards Sebastopol. The greatest difficulty was to get the transports into the bay, on account of the narrowness of the entrance; but this obstacle was soon overcome by the use of steamers, which towed them in one by one. In the course of a few days between 120 and 130 large guns were landed.

On the 28th an enormous fire appeared to be raging in the heart of Sebastopol; and as the Allied armies were in sight, and were to summon them on that day, it was thought that possibly the Russians were pursuing the usual Russian plan of burning, blowing up, and destroying everything, rather than surrender. All the Polish and other deserters agree that they were prepared to do so. The ships which they have sunk at the entrance of the harbour are the *Holy Trinity*, 120 guns; *Rostislaff*, 84; *Sisepoli*, 40-gun frigate; *Zapodiesh*, 84; *Oorial*, 80; *Silistria*, 80; *Koskevche*, 60. These ships, with one exception, had all their rigging standing, all their guns and stores of every description on board. Parts of their hulls are still visible, but the masts and rigging have now been cut away. Quantities of their ornamental and other gear have been picked up outside the harbour, washed out of them by the waves.

It has since been ascertained that the flames were caused by the burning of a quantity of stores; from which it is inferred that the Russians have made up their minds to the worst.

From the encampment of the Fourth Division, in front of Sebastopol, the whole town and forts can be perceived. The latter are most formidable, but are dominated by the position occupied by the Allies. The town is small, and apparently deserted by the greater part of its inhabitants. It has a dreary appearance, unrelieved by shade or trees, owing to the white stone of which the forts and houses are constructed. Figures can be distinguished by the naked eye on the other forts. On the 28th a Russian column issued from the town, and the Fourth Division, under Sir George Cathcart, advanced to meet it. The Russians instantly withdrew, with an evident view to entice the English under the range of their heavy cannon. This ruse had, however, no effect; for Sir George retired on the enemy's having declined to accept battle. In consequence of this step of the Russians, the three other British divisions, which had previously been at some distance, were ordered to advance.

Telegraphic reports, which must be received with caution, as they are not from official authorities, state that on the 2nd of October Sebastopol was completely invested on the south, and that the aqueduct was in the hands of the Allies. The bombardment of the forts was said to have begun on the 4th, and was to be continued till the 8th, on which day it was expected that an assault would be made. The Russians, who had been working night and day, had formed sand batteries, and armed them with ships' guns, but the range of the Allies' artillery was greater than that of the enemy.

Eight thousand cavalry, belonging to the reserve, are stated to have been safely landed in the Crimea. Omer Pacha is said also to have sent 8000 Turks to Varna, as additional reserves, in case of necessity.

From Kaffa, Kertch, and Perecop, Prince Menschikoff is reported to have received a reinforcement of 15,000 infantry, 8000 cavalry, and thirty guns.

THE THREATENED DIVERSION IN BESSARABIA.

Reports from Bucharest state that skirmishes have already commenced on the Bessarabian frontier. A Russian brigade occupies the passes of the Danube in the Dobrudja, and patrols of Cossacks are regularly sent across the fords on short foraging incursions, and to plunder the wretched defenceless villages. In order to put a stop to the system, Achmet Pacha, the Commandant of Silistria, has sent a body of 800 horse and some field-pieces to Matschin. This force patrols in smaller detachments the Dobrudja in quest of the Cossack marauders. Since the 16th of September slighten counters have been of almost daily occurrence

It is said that Omer Pacha immediately after the receipt of the brilliant news from the Crimea, sent orders to the Turkish troops concentrated near Matschin to advance towards the mouth of the Pruth. The Marshal will, it is said, conduct in person the operations against Bessarabia, and enter the Russian territory at the head of 50,000 men. This intention of Omer Pacha has been merely quickened by the victories of the Crimea.

The regiments of Russian cavalry and artillery stationed on the Russo Gallician frontier have received orders to proceed by forced marches to the Moldo-Wallachian frontier It is supposed that these troops have been ordered up to prevent the Turks from crossing the Sereth.

THE FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

No news of any interest has been received from the Baltic during the last few days. The mail-steamer *Buldog*, which arrived at Dantzic on the 5th, reported that the greater portion of the fleet (all steamers), under the orders of Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Martin, were at anchor near Revel. A part was cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and a number of ships were to sail to Ledsund. No attack had been made; but the ships of the fleet on the way to England were under orders to wait at Kiel, &c., for further instructions.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following were received at the Admiralty on Tuesday, Oct. 3:—

(No. 493.)

Britannia, off the Katscha, Sept. 28.

Sir,—I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, by the request of his Excellency General Lord Raglan, I have ordered 1000 Marines of the fleet to be lent to the *Agamemnon* in the harbour of Balaclava, to relieve a similar number of the British forces now employed in guarding the heights overlooking that port.

The *Albion* and *Vesuvius* returned last night from off the Alma river, having brought down from the coast Army and embarked on board the *Avon*, transport, about 340 wounded Russians, whom I immediately sent on in charge of Commander Rogers of the *Albion*, with a letter to the Governor of Odessa, of which the enclosure No. 1 is a copy.

From the state of the country Captain Lushington was obliged to use every precaution in protecting his people employed on this service; and yesterday afternoon he was forced to embark all his men under the guns of the *Vesuvius*, as a body of about 6000 Russians had advanced rapidly upon him.

The Allied armies are in position to the south of Sebastopol, and the English cavalry and French reinforcements are expected hourly, but a strong N.E. wind is now against them.

Marshal St. Arnaud has been obliged by ill-health to resign the command of the French army to General Canrobert, and the Marshal has left for France.

The cholera is still showing itself occasionally among the ships of the fleet, but the crews generally are healthy.

The army is still suffering considerably, but the change of temperature this morning will, I hope, prove beneficial: fortunately the rains have not yet set in. I have, &c., J. W. D. Dundas, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

(Enclosure to 493.)

Britannia, off the Katscha, Sept. 26.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, in consequence of the advance on Sebastopol of the Allied armies after the battle of the Alma, on the 20th inst., a number of wounded Russian officers and soldiers were left in the rear, in the small villages near the places where they had fallen, and by the request of his Excellency General Lord Raglan, I have collected as many as I could (about 340).

In order to shorten the sufferings of these gallant soldiers, which a long sea voyage must necessarily increase, I have sent them to Odessa, rather than to Constantinople, the distance to the former being so much less.

Commander Rogers, of the Royal Navy, has charge of them, under a flag of truce; and I trust your Excellency will, in the same feeling of humanity, receive and consider them as non-combatants until regularly exchanged, granting to the officers in charge an acknowledgment of the numbers and grades of the prisoners delivered over by him to your Excellency. I have, &c., J. W. D Dundas

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Aide-de-Camp, General Annenkoff.

(No. 77.)

GENERAL LETTER.

Canterbury, Constantinople, Sept. 20.

Sir,—Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Beagle* arrived yesterday morning from England and Malta, and went on in the evening to join the fleet off Sebastopol, completes with coals and water.

The *Vulcan* sailed last evening for the Crimea; and the *Industry*, *Cambria*, *Andes*, *Colombo*, and *Kangaroo* steam-transports are ready. Some of these vessels take up colliers, with about 1700 tons of fuel for the fleet, besides several coal-ships sent on to Varna.

The *Industry* will be employed as a steam-collier, and carries between 700 and 800 tons.

The *Cadmus* transport arrived on the 28th from the Crimea, with 270 sick from the army, having lost a great number on the passage down. The *Courier* transport, also with sick, came down yesterday, but got ashore some miles up the Bosphorus, but I have removed all the sick to Scutari by steam-tenders.

The Turkish Government having kindly given every assistance in their power in complying with our wants, I have also applied to them for more bedsteads for the hospital, and am myself contracting for 300 wooden trestles, they being much required.

I have pleasure in co-operating with the military authorities, with a view to the care of the sick and wounded, and, from the unremitting attention of the staff, they are made as comfortable as possible under existing circumstances.

A Russian Brigadier-General died of his wounds last night at Scutari, and will be buried to-day with military honours. Another General has also arrived from the Crimea, who will be sent on to Malta, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, by the first opportunity.

I beg to enclose a statement of the sick and wounded soldiers, made out as correctly as can be ascertained during the present press of duty.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD BOXER Rear-Admiral, Superintendent.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

A party from the British fleet have established themselves in the lighthouse of Cape Chersonese, which forms the extreme eastern corner of the promontory to the south of Sebastopol; and have relit the light which the Russians had extinguished.

No. 487.

Britannia, off the Katscha, Sept. 23, 1854.

Sir,—I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter to you of the 21st instant (No. 485), the men of the boats of the fleet have been employed in bringing from the field (about four miles distant), and carrying on board the transports, the English and Russian officers and men wounded in the battle of the Alma, as well as the sick of the army.

2. All the medical officers of the different ships have been zealously and usefully occupied in attending them, and I have been obliged to send several assistant-surgeons in the vessels with the wounded to Constantinople.

3. The *Vulcan* and *Andes*, with 800 wounded and sick, sailed for Constantinople yesterday; and to-day the *Orbisco* and *Colombo*, with 900, including some sixty or seventy Russians, will follow. Another vessel (by the request of Lord Raglan) with about 500 wounded Russians, will also proceed, under charge of the *Fury*, to land them at Odessa.

4. On the night of the 21st inst., the Russians made a very great alteration in the position of their fleet in Sebastopol. I enclose a report made by Captain Jones, of the *Samson*; and I propose attacking the outer line the first favourable opportunity.

5. Captain Jones also reports that great exertions appear to be making to strengthen the land defences, as well as those by sea. New batteries on both sides of the port have been erected, defending the entrances and line of coast. One, to the north, has heavy guns, of a range of 4000 yards, two shots having passed over the *Samson* when nearly at that distance.

6. Provisions for the army have been landed, and the forces move on to-day towards Sebastopol, accompanied by the fleets, which have anchored off the Katscha.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FLEET IN SEBASTOPOL, MADE ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1854, BY CAPTAIN L. T. JONES, C.B., R.M.S. "SAMSON."

MOORED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOUR.

From north to south, are the following vessels:—

1st—A frigate, at northern extreme.
2nd—A two-decker.
3rd—A three-decker, with round stern.
4th—A two-decker.
5th—A two-decker
6th—A two-decker, without masts, quite light, and appears to be newly coppered.
7th—A large frigate.

ARTILLERY CREEK.

The top-gallant masts of these are on deck and sails unbent.

The ship without masts is lying across Artillery Creek; inside is a two-decker ready for sea, and bearing an Admiral's flag at the mizen.

HEAD OF HARBOUR.

The ships at the head of the harbour, which had hitherto been lying with their broadsides to the entrance, are now lying with their heads on:—

No. 1—On the north a two-decker
2—A two-decker.
3—A two-decker.
4—A two decker
5—A two-decker.
6—A three-decker at the entrance of the Dockyard Creek.
7—A three-decker bearing an Admiral's flag at the fore.

Above these are two ships; one appears to be a line-of-battle ship, and the other a frigate.

STEAMERS.

Five steamers under the northern shore. Three small steamers at the head of the harbour, and four in Careening Bay.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Dockyard Creek shuts in with Northern Fort, bearing S.E. ½ E. Observed about 500 infantry marching toward the town, from the direction of Balac ava.

Noticed about 60 men employed on brow of signal hill, carrying mould from brink of cliff to Square Fort.

2.45 P.M.—Cape Constantine and ships in one bearing S. ¾ W.

SINKING OF THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL.

No. 489.

Britannia, off the Katscha, Sept. 24, 1854.

Sir,—In my letter of yesterday (No. 487) I regret to the extraordinary change that had taken place in the position hitherto maintained by the enemy's fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol, and I now beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the same afternoon, on the appearance of the Allied fleets in sight of Sebastopol, the whole of the vessels moored across the harbour were sunk by the Russians leaving their masts more or less above water, and I went last evening to the north of the harbour to examine myself of this singular event. Captain Drummond has examined the harbour this morning, and reports that the lower mast heads of the ships are generally above water, that the passage is closed, except, perhaps, a small channel, near the wharf off the North Battery, and the double booms inside are thus rendered more secure. Eight sail of the line are moored east and west, inside of the booms, and three of the ships are known to have their guns more elevation to the steep over the land to the northward.

2. An intelligent seaman, a deserter who escaped from Sebastopol on the 22nd, the night previous to the scene extraordinary mentioned. He had informed me that the crews of the ships moored across the harbour (to one of which he had been attached) had been landed, with the exception of a very few in each ship; that the vessels were plugged ready for sinking, that the guns and stores were all on board; and that the other ships were moored under the south side to defend the harbour from attack from the northward. He reported that the battle of Alma had greatly dispirited the Russians, that the troops had retreated on Sebastopol without a halt; that he believes the whole Russian force not to exceed 40,000. The man's statements were clear, and on points that came under my own observation were mostly corroborated, and I consider reliance may be placed on his information generally, considering the means his station in life afforded of enabling him to obtain it. At the request of Lord Raglan I have sent him on shore to act as a guide to the army on their approach to the environs of Sebastopol.

3. The Allied armies moved this afternoon to take up a position to the south of the port of Sebastopol, and the fleet will move so as to meet their arrival there.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Therapia, Sept. 27.

Demoralised by the courage of the Allied troops, the Russians, who have had 8000 men killed on the Alma, neither stopped on the Katscha nor on the Belbeck, which were formidable positions. They have entered Sebastopol, the entrance of which they have blocked up by sinking three of their line-of-battle ships and two frigates. On the 24th the Allied armies were in march to take up a position before the town. The English had 1600 men put *hors de combat* at Alma. An Aide-de-Camp of Lord Raglan proceeds to Paris and London, the bearer of despatches from the Commanders-in-Chief.

* Not at sea.

(From the *London Gazette*, Tuesday, Oct. 10.)

War Department, Oct. 10, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received two despatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

THE ENGLISH FORCES AT BALACLAVA.

Balaclava, September 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your Grace that the army under my command obtained possession on this important place on the 26th inst., and thus establ shed a new and secure base for our future operations.

The Allied armies quitted their position above the Alma on the morning of the 23rd, and moved across the Katcha, where they halted for the night, and on the following day passed the Belbec.

It then appeared that the enemy had established a work which commanded the entrance of the river, and debarred its use for the disembarkation of troops, provisions, and material; and it became expedient to consider whether the line of attack upon the north side should not be abandoned, and another course of operation adopted.

It having, after due deliberation, been determined by Marshal St. Arnaud and myself that we should relinquish our communication with the Katscha, and the hope of establishing it by the Belbec, and endeavour, by a flank march to the left, to go round Sebastopol and seize Balaclava, the movement was commenced on the 25th, and completed on the following day by the junction of this place by her Majesty's troops, which led the advance. The march was attended with great difficulties. On leaving the high road from the Belbec to Sebastopol, the army had to traverse a dense wood, in which there was but one road that led in the direction it was necessary to take. That road was left, in the first instance, to the cavalry and artillery; and the divisions were ordered to march by compass, and make a way for themselves as well as they could; and, indeed, the artillery of the Light Division pursued the same course as long as it was found possible; but, as the wood became more impracticable, the batteries could only proceed otherwise than by getting into the road above-mentioned.

The head-quarters of the army, followed by several batteries of artillery, were the first to clear the forest, near what is called, in Major Jarvis's map, Mackenzie's Farm, and at once found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division, on the march to Bagtcheserai.

This was attacked as soon as the cavalry, which had diverged a little into a bye and intricate path, could be brought up. A vast quantity of ammunition, and much valuable baggage fell into our hands, and the pursuit was discontinued after about a mile and a half, it being a great object to reach the Tschernaya that evening.

The Russians lost a few men, and some prisoners were taken, amongst whom was a pair of artillery.

The march was then resumed by the descent of a steep and difficult defile into the plains, through which runs the Tschernaya, and this the cavalry succeeded in pas-ing shortly before dark; followed in the course of the night by the Light, First, Second, and Third Divisions: the Fourth Division having been left on the heights above the Belbec till the following day, to maintain our communication with the Katcha.

This march, which took the enemy quite by surprise, was a very long and tedious one, and, except at Mackenzie's Farm—where the wells, yielding a scanty supply, were found—the troops were without water; but they supported their fatigues and privations with the utmost cheerfulness, and resumed their march to this place on the morning of the 26th.

As they approached Balaclava, nothing indicated that it was held in force; but a resistance was offered to the advance of the Rifle Brigade, and guns were opened from an old castle as the head of the column showed itself on the road leading to the town, I deemed it prudent to occupy the two flanking heights by the Light Division and a portion of Captain Brandling's troop of Horse Artillery on the left; movements terminated by the surrender of the place, which had been occupied by very inconsiderable numbers of the enemy.

Shortly after we had taken possession we were greeted by Captain Mende, of the *Agamemnon*, and soon after by Sir Edmund Lyons him-elf.

His co-operation was secured to us by the activity and energy of Lieutenant Maxse, of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, who reached my camp on the Tschernaya, on the night of the 25th, with despatches, and who volunteered immediately to retrace his steps through the fleet, and to communicate to Sir Edmund the importance I attached to his presence at the mouth of the harbour of Balaclava the next morning, which officer (from the intricacy of the country, intended by the Russians) he accomplished so effectually, that the Admiral was enabled to appear off this harbour at the very moment that our troops showed themselves upon the heights.

Nothing could be more opportune than his arrival; and yesterday the magnificent ship that bears his flag cast red this beautiful harbour; and the Admiral, as has been his invariable practice, co-operated with the army in every way possible.

We are busily engaged in disembarking our siege train and provisions, and we are most desirous of undertaking the attack of Sebastopol without the loss of a day. I moved up two divisions yesterday to its immediate neighbourhood, where I was enabled to have a good view of the place; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Burgoyne and Gen. Bizot, the French Chef de Génie, are occupied in reconnoitring it closely to-day.

The march of the French army on the 26th was still more fatiguing and prolonged than ours. Being behind our columns, they could not reach Tschernaya till the next day, and I fear must have suffered sadly from want of water.

I regret to have to acquaint your Grace that Marshal St. Arnaud has been compelled, by severe illness, to relinquish the command of the army. I saw him on the 25th, and, finding myself unable to act in concert with me, he felt his duty to resign the next morning. I view his retirement with deep concern, having always found in him every disposition to act in concert with me. He has since become much worse, and is, I fear, in a very precarious state.

Fortunately he is succeeded by an officer of high reputation, General Canrobert, with whom I am satisfied I shall have great pleasure in acting, and who is equally desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

Balaclava, Sept. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—In continuation of my despatch of the 23rd inst., I beg leave to lay before your Grace the name of the officers whose names have been brought to my notice by the Generals of Divisions and the Heads of Departments.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown speaks in the highest terms of Lieut.-Col. Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers; Lieut.-Col. Chester, of the 23rd, who was unfortunately killed, and of Capt. Bell, who succeeded to the command, and brought the regiment out of action; and Lieut.-Col. Blake, of the 23rd; Lieut. Col. Saunders, of the 19th, who was severely wounded; Lieut.-Col. Egerton, of the 33th, and Lieut.-Col. Shirley, of the 88th; also of Lieut. Col. Lawrence and Major Norcott, of the Rifle Brigade, each commanding a wing of that corps; Lieut.-Col Lake, commanding the Artillery; of Capt. Brandling, commanding a portion of General's Department; and Capt. Hallowell, of the latter; and Capt. Whitmore and the other officers of his personal staff; and Capts. Glyn and Mackenzie, the Brigade Majors serving with the Division.

Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge recommends Colonel the Hon. F. Hood, of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel the Hon. George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards; and Colonel Sir Colquhoun Hamilton, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, of the 42nd; Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, of the 79th; and Lieut.-Colonel Amelie, of the 93rd; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon Alexander Gordon and Lieut.-Colonel Cunyngham, the Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain Butler and the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Division; and Major the Hon. James Macdonald, and the other officers of his personal staff; also Lieut.-Col. Dacres, commanding; and Captains Paynter and Wynyard, of the Royal Artillery; and Capt. Chapman, of the Royal Engineers; and Lieut.-Col. Stirling and Capt. the Hon. Percy Fielding, the Brigade-Major of the Division.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans eulogizes the conduct of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. Herbert, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who was wounded, I hope not severely; Major Lysons, of the 23rd, acting as Assistant-Adjutant-General, in the absence, from sickness, of Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham; Capt. Lane Fox, and Capt. Thompson, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and Capt. Aitkin and the other officers of his personal staff. He also praises the exertions of Lieut.-Col. Hoey, of the 30th; Lieut.-Col. Warren, of the 55th; and Lieut.-Col. Webber Smith, of the 95th, who was severely wounded; Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, of the 41st; Lieut.-Col. Daly, of the 47th; and Major Dalton, of the 49th; Lieut.-Cols. Fitzmayer and Dupuis; and Capts. Turner and Swinton, of the Royal Artillery; and to these I may add Capt. Lovell, of the Royal Engineers. Brevet-Majors Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade-Majors of the Division.

I consider it my duty especially to recommend Captain Adye, of the Royal Artillery, the principal staff officer of that branch of the service, and Captain the Hon. Edward Gage, Brigade Major of Artillery, and Major Tylden, Brigade Major of the Royal Engineers, and Major the Hon. Edward Talbot, and Captain Weare, who was wounded, of the Adjutant-General's; and of Captains Wetherall, Woodford, Sankey, and Hamilton, of the Quartermaster General's Department.

Mr. Commissary-General Filder and Dr. Hall, the principal medical officer, were in the field the whole time, and merit my approbation for their exertions in discharging their onerous duties.

I have, &c. (Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE HEROES OF THE ALMA.

[FOR MUSIC.]

I.

RING the joy-bells—chime on chime!
England conquers as of yore!
Ring for Alma's heights sublime,
Union Jack and Tricolor!
And let the people's voice
O'er all the land rejoice,
That in the great, immortal fight,
The glorious living and the dead,
For Freedom armed, for Justice bled,
And conquered in the Right!

II.

Sound the requiem—deep and clear!
England weeps her children slain,
Mourns with sympathy sincere
Heroes lost, but not in vain.
And let the solemn peal
A nation's grief reveal.
Yet—be the tears of sorrow dried!
We owe their babes a glorious debt;
And grief is vain if it forget
The claims of those who died.

III.

Ring the joy-bells! light the blaze!
And let the deep-voiced cannon roar;
Join all hands in pray'r and praise;—
England conquers as of yore.
Our England and our France
In Freedom's advance,
And fight for truth and humankind!—
Their ancient glories are surpassed;—
Long may their generous friendship last—
To brave a world combined! C. M.

EARL GRANVILLE ON THE WAR.—At the dinner succeeding the review of the Staffordsh re Yeomanry on Friday (last week), Earl Granville, in replying to the toast, "Her Majesty's Ministers," de ended the pacific policy which Government had pursued in the negotiations with Russia. When they found, however, that peace was no longer possible, they resolved that the war should be carried on with vigour. "I believe I may say that the finest army has gone to the East which was ever sent to a foreign country. Lord Raglan has under his command 10,000 guns of very heavy calibre. When you compare these with the six guns which Wellington was able to collect in battle array, it does show that, as all events, we have not in fen into that great error which characterised the Government of that day when the greatest Commander which this country ever knew was in command. I am almost afraid to state the great amount of ammunition which has been sent out. If I were to state it to you it would almost sound like the tales of Baron Munchausen. I may, however, say that, little as I used, it will astonish you were one those 102 guns to which I have referred. Government did not conceal from themselves the great responsibility of their urging on the commanders of both services an attack on Sebastopol. They were not ignorant of the opinion entertained by many distinguished officers of every country in Europe that, if not impracticable, the attempt was of a most difficult nature; but they did feel that the integrity and independence of Turkey was a mere joke so long as that fortress was deemed impregnable—situated, as it is, in the very centre of the Black Sea, as the only port from which we can come in or go out with safety they felt that that was the very key of the position; and they did think that, with the assistance of the French (of whose straightforward and loyal conduct it is impossible to speak in too high terms), these two forces, acting in general operation, could achieve all that it was possible for men to accomplish."

COMTE BUOL has charged the Minister of Austria, in London, to express to the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, the sincere joy which the Austrian Cabinet feels at the success obtained in the Crimea.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT LEWES.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the 23rd ult., we engraved a set of characteristic illustrations of the Russian Prisoners at War, at Sheerness—a portion of whom (150 captured at Bomarsund) were removed from thence, last week, to Lewes. Here the building, hitherto used as the county gaol, had been purchased and altered, to receive the new tenants. The prison is under the charge of a staff of officials—viz., Lieut, Mann, the Governor; Mr. Patch, the Purser; Mr. Burton, R.N., Surgeon; and Mr. Routenfield, who acts as interpreter. The whole place bears an altered aspect. The external wall has been considerably lowered, and the entrance-yard has been cleared and laid with turf. The front entrance to the building, which also serves for that of the Governor's house, has its prison-like appearance modified: the chapel has been converted into a dining-hall, capable of seating about 600 persons; while that which was the Debtor's side of the prison has been fitted up as an infirmary, with warm baths, nurses' and other dormitories, dispensary, &c. The doors have been removed from the cells of the interior of the building, and appliances for washing, &c., put up at convenient points. It is intended that each cell shall serve as a bed-room for three prisoners. At the rear of the prison-house is a tennis-court, with a covered yard, for recreation during wet weather: together with sheds, beneath which the prisoners can work, in making toys or other articles for sale to the public. A spot is also to be appropriated as a market-place for the sale of vegetables, and other trifling comforts, which the prisoners may have the means of purchasing. "Our Own Correspondent at Aberdeen," even in the present unfinished state of the building, ample has been done to render the domicile of these poor victims to the ambition and criminality of the Emperor of Russia, as comfortable as is possible under the circumstances." Let us hope that similar consideration may be extended to such persons as, by the fortune of war, may chance to fall into the hands of the Russians.

The removal of the prisoners to Lewes from Sheerness, on Thursday week, excited considerable interest in the ordinarily quiet county town, which, however, has a castle of its own. The prisoners were expected to arrive by railway, by three o'clock; and a large number of visitors from Brighton and the surrounding district, flocked to the station, to get a glimpse of the captives of Bomarsund. They arrived at two o'clock, owing to some change in the railway arrangements: the train was first stopped at the Newhaven platform, to which only the railway officials and the officers of the prison were admitted. The prisoners, about 170 in number, comprised fifteen officers, and the wives of two of them; three other women, and one child. Their appearance was anything but imposing, and, if such be the staple of the Russian army, they are but sorry figures. The men were dressed in long, loose, dirty, drab over-coats, reaching almost to the ankles. Upon one shoulder was sewn a piece of dark green or blue cloth, bearing the initials "T. C.," denoting the wearers to be of the Finnish Infantry; for these men are not Russians, but Finns. They were small flattish cloth caps, and loose leather boots. They are mostly young fellows, and some mere lads; low in stature, with light hair and complexions. There appeared to be scarcely a fine man amongst them. The description generally agrees with the appearance of the Russian prisoners represented in the second sketch upon the next page, taken by our own Correspondent at Sohamis, early in the war.

On leaving the Lewes station, Lieut. Mann gave the word of command, and the prisoners, having been formed into detachments, four abreast, proceeded through School-hill, Albion-street, and East-street, to the prison. Lieut. Mann offered one of the officer's ladies his arm, which she accepted, her husband accompanying her on the other side. The officers followed the men. The pensioners acted as a kind of formal guard, walking with fixed bayonets, and a body of the East Sussex constabulary were in attendance. A large crowd of persons followed the captives to the prison; but there was no expression of any feeling on the occasion. The officers are intelligent-looking persons; and their ladies of attractive appearance.

The "prisoners at-war" already appear reconciled to their new

GAOL AT LEWES, IN WHICH THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS ARE CONFINED.

abode. They eat well, and sleep well: their diet—of good beef, bread, soup, and tea—suits them well They are very orderly in their conduct, and before their meals sing a short hymn as grace. On Saturday, we understand, a young Finn was born somewhat unexpectedly. The mother and child are progressing well, under the care of the surgeon of the prison.

GIGANTIC WATER-WHEEL.

The starting of a stupendous Water-wheel, recently added to the works of the Laxey Glen Mines, in the Isle of Man, was attended with an interesting ceremony, on the 27th ult. The mines, we understand, are held under lease from the Crown, at 1-12th Royalty. They produce about 90 tons of silver-lead ore per month, yielding 50 ounces of silver to the ton; and also about 200 tons of zinc ores monthly. The works include eight large water-wheels, and one steam-engine; and the company are about to erect three additional water-wheels: one 16 feet in diameter, and two 50 feet. The starting of the gigantic Wheel recently added was commemorated by an industrial fête by between 3000 and 4000 persons, from all parts of the island, to witness so great an achievement as (according to the *Manx Sun*) the completion of the "largest wheel in Europe." We have only space to describe the naming ceremony.

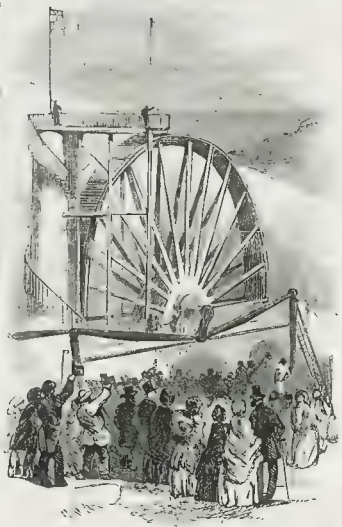
The workpeople—between 500 and 600 in number—dressed in holiday clothes, accompanied by two bands of music, walked from the washing-floors to the large Wheel, headed by the Chairman of the Directors, George W. Dumbell, Esq; and the Agent of the Mines, Captain Rowe; who, on their arrival at the Wheel, conducted the Governor and his lady, the Lord Bishop and his lady, and Mrs. Dumbell, to the first platform, where his Excellency, by means of a small handle, let on the water to the Wheel, which immediately commenced moving. Simultaneously with the first motion of the Wheel Mr. Dumbell, gracefully threw the bottle, ornamented with lace and filled with champagne, and named the Wheel "Lady Isabella," in honour of the Governor's lady. At the same moment a flag at the top of the wheel was unfurled, and made known the title to the assembled crowds, who greeted it with loud cheers, while the shouts from the strong lungs of the workpeople vied with the booming of the cannon in proclaiming the satisfactory accomplishment of a great undertaking.

The workpeople were then regaled upon a neighbouring green with substantial fare; after which they enjoyed themselves in various games. The guests of the Mining Company were entertained in a building which had been erected upon the green for the occasion. A variety of toasts were drunk, not forgetting "The Miners," proposed by his Excellency the Governor of the Island.

The day's rejoicing concluded with a display of fireworks from the viaduct near the new washings.

The new Wheel forms a conspicuous object in the picturesque glen of Laxey. Its vast dimensions are first noticed by the visitor, when descending the new road from Douglas. A host of little white cottages now stud the slopes on each side of the glen, many encircled by a clump of trees; at the bottom of the glen is a neat little church recently erected, and the new washings, where some hundred men and boys are busily employed attending to the machinery which crushes and washes the ore; further up, the mine is entered by a level, where all the ore passes out; towering above is the large Wheel sitting on its handsome case, on the end of which the Manx Arms figure in gigantic proportions; several other wheels and engine houses are seen still higher up the glen, and forming a background to all stands Snaefell, the monarch of the Manx mountains. On coming to a closer inspection of the Wheel, next to surprise at its great dimensions and majestic motion, an apparent want strikes the eye of the unscientific visitor, viz, the absence of any aqueduct to the top, or even in a line with the centre of the Wheel; a long row of white arches are certainly seen approaching it, but they are found merely to bear the long connecting rod which moves backwards and forwards applying the power of the Wheel to work the pump at the mine shaft, which is distant some two hundred yards from the Wheel. If, however, the visitor will go to the top of a neighbouring elevation, a large reservoir will be found, filled by a small stream of water; from the reservoir an iron tube about two feet in diameter passes under the surface to the foot of the Wheel, whence it rises perpendicularly in the centre of a slender white tower to the level of the reservoir, then passes under the platform over the Wheel, and pouring on to it, returns in the opposite direction; for the Wheel is what is termed a "breast-shot," and the water does not pass right over the top as an "over-shot." The axle of the Wheel rests on the top of a substantial oblong erection in which the lower half revolves; this casing is not merely an enormous stone building, but shows great taste of design, the lower part being pierced by arched openings, which give it a light appearance, and allow the Wheel to be seen.

The Wheel is 72 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 6 feet broad clear in the water way. The burthen is moved from the centre, giving 10 feet stroke at the crank, and 8 feet in the engine shaft. The axle of the Wheel, from the Mersey Iron Works, is made of malleable or hammered iron 17 feet long and 21 inches diameter, and weighing 10 tons. The arms are of wood with cast-iron rim, supplied by Galloway's Foundry, Douglas. The line of rods extending from the wheel to the top of the pit is 600 feet in length. They are made of solid oak, strapped with plates of wrought iron. The mine is 200 fathoms deep, which depth is being constantly increased. It was this that rendered so large a wheel necessary to keep the mines clear of water. The Wheel, if required, would pump 250 gallons of water per minute from a depth of 260 fathoms.



THE STARTING OF THE GREAT WATER-WHEEL, AT LAXEY GLEN, ISLE OF MAN.

We should add that, beside the new church lately built for the miners, there are schools for their children, superintended by a competent master from Battersea; all which has been mainly accomplished through Mr. Dumbell, Chairman of the Directors, and supported by the Mining Company.

RE-OPENING OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, AT WALLINGFORD.

The ancient parish church of St. Mary, at Wallingford, having been taken down, and entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, was re-opened for the purposes of Divine worship on Tuesday, the 26th ult., when the Lord Bishop of the Diocese preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

The old Church consisted of a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, and a large square tower, which had been rebuilt in the year 1653. The structure has been taken down and rebuilt, except a portion of the chancel and the tower. The east window has been re-arranged so as to provide additional accommodation for 150 persons. The two aisles have been widened considerably, and the south one extended eastward, so as to afford the required amount of accommodation. The interior presents an open roof of high pitch, and well proportioned to the general area of the building. The floor is laid with black and red Staffordshire tiles. The seats are low and open; those appropriated to the Corporation being distinguished by stall ends, having carved finials bearing the Corporation Arms. The east window has been filled with stained-glass, by Wailes, of Newcastle; the figure in the centre compartment being appropriated from a previously-existing window. The Communion-table is covered with a handsome crimson velvet cloth, with a monogram presented by some of the ladies of the town. The chancel-stalls are of oak, with admirably-carved finials. On each side of the east window are tablets—one bearing the Creed, and the other the Decalogue—presented by I. E. Payne, Esq., of Wallingford. The building is warmed with hot air by Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge. The walls are built of flint, with Bath-stone windows, quoins, and mouldings. The whole of the work has been successfully

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WALLINGFORD, RESTORED.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT SCHUMLA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.—THE PROCESSION LEAVING KILKENNY CASTLE.

carried out by Mr. Castle, builder, of Oxford, from the designs of Mr. D. Brandon, the architect.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the exertions of the Rector, Curate, Churchwardens, and others interested in this excellent work, for the indefatigable attention they have paid to it. The restoration has been most economically carried out; but, notwithstanding, there is a deficit of about £400, which it is hoped will soon be collected.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

THE removal of the remains of this much-lamented nobleman, from Lofter's-hall to Kilkenny Castle, took place on the 20th ult.; and on Monday morning they were deposited in their last resting-place.

From an early hour, the tenantry from the Kilcash, the Garryricken, the Dunmore, and Kilmacshane estates began to pour into Kilkenny, to pay the last melancholy tribute. The concourse of the gentry of the county was also immense; and as eleven o'clock, the hour fixed upon for forming the funeral procession, drew nigh, the citizens might be seen approaching the Castle *en masse*. The coffin was laid out in the hall, with pall and coronet; the suite of apartments adjoining was appropriated, for the occasion, for the purpose of robing rooms. The military officers and clergy intending to take part in the procession were received in the library; the members of the Corporation, the Masonic bodies of Kilkenny, and the gentry of the county and city waited in the picture gallery; and the tenantry, in their white scarfs and hatbands, were marshalled in the court-yard. At half-past eleven o'clock the procession began to move.

In the advance was a body of tenantry, wearing the insignia of mourning.

These were succeeded by the officers of the garrison in uniform, and wearing crape upon the arm.

Next came the County Inspector, and other local officers; and after these, the clergy, in a large body—those of the county wearing scarfs and hat-bands, the city clergy also having on their gowns and bands.

After the clergy came the coronet of the deceased Marquis, borne on a crimson velvet cushion, by Mr King, his Lordship's butler.

The Coffin followed, borne on the shoulders of a picked body of stalwart young men, selected from the tenantry. The lid showed a large electro-plated breast-plate, engraved with the Ormonde arms impaling those of Paget, and beneath, the inscription:—

JOHN BUTLER, the Most Honourable Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Thurles and Baron Arklow, K.P., Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia, and Lord-in-Waiting on the Queen. Obiit. 24th September, 1854; Ætat 46 years.

On each side of the coffin was a row of noblemen and gentlemen, acting as pall-bearers; on one side, these were led by the Earl of Desart, on the other by the Earl of Besborough. The coffin was followed by the relatives of the deceased, as mourners.

The household servants and dependants of the noble Marquis came next, arrayed in the livery of mourning. These were succeeded by the Corporation of Kilkenny, before whom the civic sword and massive silver mace—a present to the Municipal Council from the Duke of Ormonde in the latter end of the seventeenth century—draped in crape, were borne reversed. The members of the Council walked two and two; led by the Mayor, Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P. for the city; and the city High Sheriff, Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P. They were attended by the Corporation officials.

Then followed, in a long double line, the members of the Masonic Lodges of Kilkenny; mustering nearly a hundred in number, and wearing crape weepers and the usual emblematic blue-ribbon badge in the button-hole.

Next were marshalled the pupils of Kilkenny College, an endowment of the Ormonde family.

The gentry of the county of Kilkenny succeeded, comprising the Ponsonbys, the Butlers, the Langrishes, the Connellans, the De Montmorencys, the Floods, the Cuffes, the Powers, the Blundens, the Wemysses, the Rookeys, the Izods, the Greenes, the Stannards, the Milwards, the Wheelers, the Aylwards, the Warrens, the Lanes, the Hamiltons, the Cookes, and all the names and lineages that are identified with the property and respectability of Kilkenny, in a vast multitude.

The citizens of Kilkenny followed in equally large numbers, and the procession was closed by another body of the Ormonde tenantry.

As the procession wended through the streets to the Cathedral, the bells tolled from the belfries of all the churches. The shops were shut up; even the banks were closed for the occasion; and business was totally suspended. Immense crowds lined the streets.

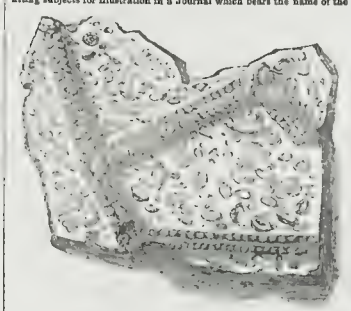
Arriving at the Cathedral precinct, the procession was met by the Lord Bishop of Ossory, and the members of the Chapter, in full canonicals. As the procession entered the Cathedral the organ played the Dead March in "Saul." The Cathedral was hung with mourning. It was densely crowded with spectators. The choir chanted the service, and the Bishop preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, from St. Mark, c. xiii., v. 33, 37.

At the conclusion of the sermon the procession again formed, and proceeded from the chancel towards the south transept, where the grave had been prepared, and the Bishop concluded the ceremony; when the sorrowing tenantry, and sympathising spectators retired from the sacred edifice and separated.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch taken from the Victoria Hotel, by E. Fitz Patrick.

VAULTED CHAMBER IN THE CITY.

STRANGE are the mutations which the hand of improvement from time to time effects in the aspect of large towns—in the vista of ages, draining the moor, and covering it with palatial houses; and widening the narrow and tortuous street of crazy old buildings into spacious thoroughfares, flanked with edifices which may be termed so many temples of industrial art, wonderfully exemplifying "the potentiality of growing rich." The latter change is now in progress from St. Paul's Cathedral to Eastcheap, along the ancient line of Watling-street, which dates from a period before the Roman conquest and civilisation of Great Britain. In this great work of improvement memorials of twenty centuries since have been turned up; and it is in such periodical *rummagings* (we borrow the word from Sir Christopher Wren) that "the age of great cities" is to be read, and the indices of their antiquity are to be successfully sought. Graphic records of such discoveries are fitting subjects for illustration in a Journal which bears the name of the capital itself; and the interest which they possess affords a welcome relief to the more stirring scenes with which they may sometimes be seen in juxtaposition in our pages.



PORTION OF CHILING, OLD FISH-STREET.

The addition to this collection of olden art we are about to describe has been brought to light in a principal thoroughfare nearly parallel to Wasling-street, namely—in Old Fish-street, described a century and a half since, as "a considerable and pleasant street between Bread-street and Old Change West." In Roman Catholic times, this was the great London Fish-market. Henry III., in order to increase the Queen's Customs at Queenhithe, prohibited any fish being landed from fishing-vessels, except at that port; which caused the great Fish-market to be established in Bread-street-ward, between the Thames and West Cheap, or on the spot now called Old Fish-street and Old Fish-street-hill. Stow describes the fishmongers' houses of his time as at first but moveable boards our talis, set out on market-days with fish; "but, procuring licenses to set up sheds, they grew to shops, and by little and little to tall houses of three or four stories in height, and now are called Fish-street." Sir William Davenant has left us a lively picture of the place: "Oh! the goodly landscape of Old Fish-street! which, if it had not the ill luck to be crooked, was narrow enough to have been your founder's perspective; and where the garrets, perhaps not for want of architecture, but through abundance of amity, are so narrow, that opposite neighbours may shake hands without stirring from home." This passage has lasted to our day as the most expressive illustration of a narrow-built city; indeed, these few descriptive lines have outlived many a more pretentious page by their author—the first to adulterate the English drama with the French heroic play.

SEAT IN CHAMBER, OLD FISH-STREET.

SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER OLD FISH-STREET, ST. PAUL'S.

The precise boundaries of this old fish-market are given in an Inquisition in Latin, among the records of the Fishmongers' Company, 13 Henry V., when certain citizens deposed on oath that fish had been from ancient time sold "in the way of Old Fysshe-street, that is to say, from the north part, lengthwise, direct to the western corner of the same street, where the shop is seen that John Trige, late citizen and fishmonger of London, held and occupied, adjoining the shop which Richard Dykes, dock-fishmonger, now holds, towards the east, and from the southern part of the same, direct to the western corner of the same,

way," &c. * * * "They moreover say, that all, and all manner of fish, called *shell-fish*, and taken in the Thames, were sold, from ancient time, and ought to be sold, from the way of London-bridge towards the west, unto the corner of the wall of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen." Stow also tells us that Knightrider-street, which, as above expained, became the Fish market, was "famous for fish and fish dinners;" so that the "Fish Ordinary," has precedent of centuries since. We should, by the way, explain that Old Fish-street had formerly a sort of *Middle row* of shops and tenements; the removal of which after the Great Fire explains the present width of the street. We have been thus minute in reference to the *fishful* allocation of the district, from its having to do with the strange place we are about to describe.

It appears that during some recent alterations in the house at the corner of Lambeth-hill, at the west end of Old Fish-street, the rubbish of many years accumulated in the cellar was cleared out, and a quantity of the soil removed, when some vaults were discovered. Their existence had been known for some time: the former tenant of the house termed them "the chapel," although he used them for the ordinary purposes of a cellar; and here it should be remarked that the trade of the old fishmongers in this part of the town was often carried on in *cellar-shops*. The place thus discovered consists of a suite of vaulted chambers, communicating with each other. First, we have a large chamber, partitioned into two compartments of unequal size. The inner chamber, which is the smaller of the two, contains a raised seat, canopied in, and in part perfect. In the side recesses are stone slabs, which a writer in the *Literary Gazette* of last Saturday considers "to have formed cupboards or lockers, being firmly fixed with strong iron clamps. In one of these recesses a marble trough was discovered, which, from its peculiar shape, suggests the notion that it was used for the total immersion of the infant in baptism. It is without ornament, by which its age might be judged."

The roof is curiously groined, and with the walls, and the canopied seat or "throne," is richly decorated with polished marine shells, fragments of antique glass, pieces of quartz crystal and calcareous spar, formed into patterns or devices, of which we have engraved specimens. The employment of shells was, in all probability, suggested by the trade of a former tenant of the dwelling-house. The place resembles a grotto, in the rococo taste of the last century; but tradition points to the appropriation of the vaults at a much earlier period. Bishop Bonner is said to have lived in the house, but we think there is no any authority for such a supposition, unless it be the suspicion that these vaults were a secret chapel of the bigoted prelate. The house was originally of the better class, and had a large staircase, which has been removed.

A Correspondent has suggested some elucidation from the following passage in a volume entitled "The Antiquities of London and Westminster:"—"Upon Paul's wharf-hill, within a great gate, and belonging to that gate next to Doctors' Commons, are many fair tenements, that in the leases went by the name of 'Camera Diane,' or Diana's Chamber—so denominated from a spacious building, that in the time of Henry II. stood in Ship-place. In the camera, or arched and vaulted structure, full of intricate ways and windings, Henry II., as sometimes he did at Woodstock, kept (or was supposed to have kept) that jewel of his heart, Fair Rosamond—she whom there he called 'Rosa mundi and here Diana, and hence had this house that title. To the day are remains and some evident (notable) tokens of tedious turnings and windings; as also a passage underground to Castle Baynard, which was, no doubt, the King's way to his Camera Dianæ." Now, a passage has been traced into an adjoining vault, in the direction where Baynard Castle formerly stood. The walls of this adjoining portion are of great thickness and strength. We are compelled to add that "Fair Rosamond" is even a more speculative guess than "Bishop Bonner," as the tenant of this fantastic place; but the above quotation is not without its value. We rather incline to the opinion expressed in the *Literary Gazette*—that these vaults were the scene of the Roman Catholic rites, when the priests of the old religion were proscribed, and were forbidden to harbour them under heavy penalties. The decoration of the roof and walls may be of later date; or, probably, some devoutly-disposed fishmonger of the Roman Catholic times may have executed the shell-work design, the material for which lay at hand, of its had ready means of procuring. Be this as it may, the place is curious and suggestive, especially when we recollect that there scarcely exists in the metropolis a more interesting locality than the above spot. The house is No. 1, Old Fish street. No. 26, built in 1668, immediately after the Great Fire, has a boldly-sculptured sign-stone of a bell on the exterior.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Murat shot, 1815.
MONDAY, 16.—Parliament Houses destroyed by fire, 1834.
TUESDAY, 17. Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—St. Luke, the Evangelist.
THURSDAY, 19 Tyan fever died, 1716. Henry Kirke White died, 1816.
FRIDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino 1827
SATURDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson killed, 1805.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m
9 0 | 9 30 | 10 5 | 10 35 | 11 10 | day | Mid- | 0 20 | 0 45 | 1 0 | 1 29 | 1 55 | 2 30
						night |					

SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

WE continue to receive from the Seat of War Sketches of the various points of the

BATTLE ON THE ALMA,

which we shall Engrave next week. These Illustrations will include a Large Engraving of the BATTLE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

GLORIOUS and memorable as was the victory of the Alma, the subsequent march of the Allied armies upon Balaclava was an achievement worthy to rank with it for daring and success. Finding, after the hard-won battle of the 20th, that Sebastopol was weaker on the southern than on the northern side, and aware that Menschikoff and the remnant of his host had fled northwards, Lord Raglan held a brief consultation with Marshal St. Arnaud, and decided upon a manœuvre, which showed him to be a man of genius, and a hero worthy to command heroes. Successively relinquishing their positions on the Katscha and the Belbec—positions which, if the Russians had not been cowed, and utterly bewildered by the headlong impetuosity and triumphant success of our armies on the first encounter, they might have effectively contested—Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud commanded a flank march around Sebastopol, with the object of seizing upon Balaclava. The march of the armies was through a thick jungle, which had only one practicable and narrow road. This was left to the artillery and the cavalry, while the infantry—forming the main body of the Expedition—had to find their way through the dense brushwood, and direct their course by the compass. As soon as they had cleared the forest, near a place called Khutor Makenzia, they found themselves upon the flank and rear of a Russian division of 15,000, on the march to Bagtcheserai. A company of cavalry, amounting to scarcely twenty men, first caught sight of the foe, and, with characteristic energy, dashed upon them and commenced the attack. The Russians were fairly puzzled. Their bewilderment might be considered ludicrous, were it possible, in so terrible a war, to look with derision upon the distresses even of an enemy. Evidently they did not expect to find the British and French in such a place. They no sooner beheld the advancing columns of our men than they fled precipitately, and were heard of no more, leaving a few prisoners, and a large and most welcome supply of ammunition and baggage to reward the victors. This was upon the 25th of September. The way to Balaclava was now open; and though the troops suffered severely from want of water, they held on their way, not only without a murmur, but with a cheerfulness and courage "above all Greek, above all Roman, fame." It was necessary to the complete success of the movement that a communication should be opened with the British fleet in the Bay of Kalamita. A volunteer was at hand in this emergency to undertake the perilous service. Lieutenant Maxse, of H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, who had arrived, with despatches, at the camp on the 25th, immediately started with a verbal message to the gallant Sir Edmund Lyons, through the thick jungle to Belbec, from Belbec to the Katscha, and from the Katscha to the Alma, heedless of the difficulties and dangers of a forest infested by Cossacks, and likely to be overrun by some remnants of the exasperated Russian forces, who had fled the day before. He arrived safely, and delivered his message at his destination, so that Lord Raglan, after seizing Balaclava, on the 26th, had the satisfaction of finding the *Agamemnon* in the mouth of the harbour and of shaking hands with the gallant Sir Edmund Lyons. This officer, who has made himself "the idol of the fleet," and who has endeared himself to the army by his zealous and indefatigable co-operation, beheld from his ship—as did the whole fleet—the heroic achievements of the Allies at the Alma. It has since transpired that the spectacle so stirred the blood, and excited the spirits of the crew of the *Agamemnon*, that they sent a deputation to the Admiral, requesting, as a particular act of kindness and favour, that they might be allowed to participate in the dangers and glories of the next battle. Let us hope that the gallant fellows will be indulged in the wish, and that the army will not monopolise all the glory of routing the Russians. Having possession of the commodious harbour and commanding position of Balaclava, the landing of the heavy guns and of the reinforcements of cavalry, and infantry, from Varna and elsewhere, was immediately commenced, and carried on with such uninterrupted energy, that in seven days afterwards—as we are informed, and no doubt truly, by the electric telegraph—everything was ready for the bombardment of Sebastopol. Accordingly, at five o'clock on the 4th of October the operations began; and it is probable that ere this sheet reaches the eyes of our readers the great Crimean fortress will have surrendered to the irresistible arms of France and Great Britain.

Little reliance is, in general, to be placed on the reports of spies and deserters, or even of prisoners of war; but we think there is reason to believe in the accuracy of some of the statements which have been made, on such authority, of the discouragement that prevails in Sebastopol; and of the number of Poles who form part of the garrison, and whose loyalty to the Czar is not to be depended upon. In addition to these grounds of surmise, that the garrison is not able to make a prolonged resistance, we know that the invaders have it in their power to deprive them of their supplies of water; and we also know that our ships can fire red-hot shot into the place, from a range where the Russians guns cannot touch them. We also know that, *coute qui coute*, Sebastopol must be taken, and hope that at the present moment the British Union Jack and the French Tricolor float in triumph over the Russian fortress.

From the Baltic there is no news. It has been already reported more than once that Sir Charles Napier was on his way home; and that there was no probability, or even possibility, of further operations in that quarter. It may be that these reports were mere dust thrown into the eyes of the Czar, to blind him as to the real intentions of the Allies. It may also happen that they are quite true. We shall offer no opinion upon the subject further than to say that we shall resolutely disbelieve the return of the Baltic expedition until we see it stated on official authority, or until we see its arrival reported from Spithead. The winter has not yet set in in those regions; but, if the season be too far advanced for further operations, it will be of no use for the public to quarrel with a bygone and irreversible fact. It will find consolation in reflecting that if the nation have no greater warlike achievement to boast of than the capture of Bomarsund to reward it for all the expense of that gallant and formidable fleet; it was not altogether idle, or even uselessly employed, in forcing the Russian fleets to skulk behind the walls of Cronstadt, and in utterly destroying the maritime commerce of the Russian Empire.

In reviewing the whole progress of the war, up to the present day, we find that the achievements of Russia amount to three only: the seizure of a small naval detachment of the British at Gamba-Karleby; the brutal and treacherous massacre of the Turks at Sinope; and the capture of a British ship, lying hopelessly stranded before Odessa. They have nothing else for which to chant "Te Deums." On the other side, we have to place the annihilation of their commerce; their defeat by the Turks at Oltenitza, Citate, and Silistria; their forced retreat beyond the Prath; the capture of Bomarsund and the Aland Archipelago; and, last of all, the crowning victory of Alma, and the gallant seizure of Balaclava. The next blow, we fervently hope, and as confidently believe, will be more memorable and more effective than all which have preceded it.

It is be a splendid thing to read of great victories achieved by our armies, it is a highly satisfactory thing to know that we are able to pay the cost. The Revenue Accounts for the Quarter, which have just been published, prove that the great war in which we are engaged has not as yet overtaxed our resources, and that we have a pecuniary as well as a moral and physical advantage over our foes. The present balance-sheet of the nation is the first that has been prepared under a new system, which the country owes to Mr. Gladstone. Formerly it was not the custom to include the revenue for Ireland in the Quarterly Returns, by which the accounts were incomplete to the amount of £4,000,000 of net annual revenue. This anomaly has been removed. The second improvement has been, to institute not only a quarterly, but a half-yearly comparison of Income and Expenditure; and the third is, to give a complete debtor and creditor statement of the net revenue and other receipts for the quarter, the application of the same, the charge of the Consolidated Fund, together with the surplus or deficiency upon such charge." These are all set forth in as plain, systematic, and complete a form as any mercantile establishment would employ in the transaction of its business. Thus the nation is enabled to see exactly how it stands in money matters; and the same information is patent to all whom it may concern—an immense advantage, when we are as prosperous as we are at present; and when we have an enemy that dreads the power of our wealth and solvency as much as he dreads the force of our arms. The total Income of the Quarter ending on the 10th of October, is £15,870,096; and of the financial Year ending on the same day, £56,723,415. Owing to the excellent harvest, there has been an almost total cessation of the importation of corn; so that the non-receipt of the merely nominal duty of one shilling per quarter has diminished the Revenue by £95,000. There is also a diminution in the revenue derived from tea to the extent of £190,000—caused by the reduction of duty now in progress. The decrease of Tobacco-duty to the extent of £10,000, and of the Wine-duties to the extent of £55.000, are, perhaps, to be accounted for by the pressure of the doubled Income-tax, which has led to a diminished consumption of these articles of luxury. Upon the Customs, the decrease for the year from these causes, but mainly from the fiscal reductions which have operated so beneficially upon the trade of the empire, amounts to £839,255. To counterbalance this, and some less important items of decrease, there is an increase for the year of £128,163 on the Excise; of £1,351,241 on the Property and Income-tax; and of £299,000 on the Post-office—making a net increase on the quarter of £550,188, and on the year of £16,580.

It should be stated that the augmented Income-tax has, up to the present time, only been collected on dividends and public salaries, and counts for only £267,000 in the above return—a fact which may be recommended to the especial attention of the Czar Nicholas, that he may see that we have scarcely drawn as yet upon our war resources.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Year and Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1854, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Year ended 10th Oct., 1854.	Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1854	Year ended Oct. 10, 1854		Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	30,193,641	5,513,006	..	839,255	..	150,107
Excise	15,626,894	5,164,995	128,163	..	356,912	..
Stamps	6,268,467	1,748,269	..	68,148	12,926	..
Taxes	3,156,866	1,116,640	..	16,435	..	1,339
Property-tax ..	6,972,093	2,517,046	1,351,241	..	569,838	..
Post-office ..	1,349,000	349,000	299,000	..	108,000	..
Crown Lands ..	271,572	61,572	..	121,216	11,572	..
Miscellaneous..	155,727	36,947	..	39,145	..	20,741
Total Ordinary Revenue	64,612,168	15,502 529	1,778,404	1,093,207	1,059,248	183,287
Imprest and other Moneys..	783,775	92,216	25,423	..	..	15,543
Repayments of Advances ..	1,941,472	275.371	..	625,949	..	307,148
Total ..	66,723,415	15,870,096	1,803,827	1,787,247	1,059,248	506,078
			1,787,247	Deduct Decrease	506,078	Deduct Decrease
			16.58.	Increase on the Year.	553 188	Increase on the Quarter

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful branches of the Royal family, left Balmoral on Thursday last, on their return to the South. Her Majesty and the Royal party rested on Friday night at Holyrood Palace, and came on yesterday (Friday) to Hull, where the Royal yacht had been prepared for the reception of the Sovereign. This day (Saturday) her Majesty is to visit Grimsby Docks, in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, returning by the Great Northern Railway to London this evening. The concluding week of the Court's sojourn at Balmoral has been marked by the usual routine of annual events. On the 4th instant her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Desart, arrived at Balmoral from Aitnagulach. The Prince Consort returned through the deer-forest.

On the evening of the 5th instant, the annual ball given to the tenants, gamekeepers, and gillies upon the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall, and the Royal servants, took place in the Iron Hall-room. At about a quarter past nine o'clock, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena, and attended by Sir James Graham, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, entered the ball-room. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Royal children, remained until eleven o'clock, whilst dancing was gaily carried on.

The Queen and the Royal Family reached Edinburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock on their return from Balmoral; and left at half-past ten on Friday (yesterday) morning, for Hull.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has taken her daily carriage airings, since her arrival at Frogmore.

The Earl Craven experienced a slight attack of paralysis, while out shooting, a few days since, on his estate at Combe-wood.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. H. F. Radford to Broughton Astley, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire; the Rev. G. L. Maltby to Newton Wold, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. G. B. Yeoman to Marholme, near Peterborough. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. F. Sanders to Watford, near Daventry; the Rev. W. Bey to St. Helen, Stonegate, in the city of York; the Rev. E. Dawkins to Weston Zoyland, near Bridgewater; the Rev. A. G. Moore to Romsey, Hampshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. S. N. Smith to Thurlston-end, near Huddersfield; the Rev. B. Hurst to Colliery, near Lancaster; the Rev. M. Thompson to Lucker.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—As soon as the Bishopric of the Mauritius is duly formed, and the Rev. Mr. Ryan, the Bishop designate, consecrated thereto, arrangements will be set on foot for the division of the diocese of Toronto, out of which two new sees will be formed, the seat of one of which will be at Kingston, for the seven eastern districts; and the other at Toronto or Woodstock, for the seven western districts. The fund locally raised for this purpose already amounts to upwards of £3000, and it is expected that the two sees will require for their endowment a capital sum of £10,000 in addition to what may be derived from local resources, or spec ally contributed by persons interested in the particular dioceses. It is also intended to extend the episcopacy in India by a subdivision of the present enormous diocese of Calcutta. This, however, will be left in a great measure to the wisdom and liberality of the Indian Government. The erection of a new see at Perth, for Western Australia, is under consideration. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has appropriated out of its Jubilee Fund £3000 towards the endowment of a see at Perth, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has also made a liberal grant for the same purpose. The Bishop of New Zealand, who is at present in England, is taking steps for the subdivision of his diocese, by the erection of a see at Lyttleton or Christchurch. When all these arrangements are completed, there will be thirty-four bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

THE IRISH MILITIA ENROLLED.—At a Privy Council held in Dublin Castle, on Thursday, the Lords Justices made the order for enrolling the Irish Militia.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

BERLIN, Friday.—The following Russian official despatch was published in St. Petersburg on the 11th:—"Nothing fresh had occurred before Sebastopol up to the 6th. Prince Menschikoff still retained his for poe tion on the north side."

The following telegraphic despatch is from the Vienna Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, dated Vienna, Thursday :—

"A private despatch from the Black Sea, dated the 5th inst., states that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th inst. Two breaches were made at the Quarantine Fort on the 6th.

"Advices from Odessa, of the 7th, state that Prince Menschikoff's right wing was at Baktchi Serai, his left wing at Aivpis, his centre at Simferopol, where reinforcements from Perekop will concentrate.

"Report says that the Russians have sunks 22 ships in the Temkaki Straits."

PRUSSIA GIVING WAY.

The *Berlin Correspondance* of the 9 h, states that the Austrian Note compelled the Prussian Government to dee ire its intentions as to the maintenance of the defensive and defensive alliance with Austria. The propositions of M. v. Manteuffel, intended to preserve a good understanding, not having been favourably received, he tendered his resignation, and left town on Friday week. He was recalled, and returned on the evening of the 8th The King arrived next morning, and presided at a Council. All that has transpired respecting the deliberations is, that M. v Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; that 'conciliatory declarations are to be addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna; and that eventually Prussia is to adopt a policy perfectly in accord with that of Austria."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 12.—The following is an extract from a despatch received from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, dated from H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, Nargen, October 1 :—

The *Stallion* joined yesterday from Ledsund, bringing seven of the *Vulture's* men (J. Dunstan, leading stoker; J. Litton, stoker; J. Dart, private, R.M.; J. Dowling, ditto; W. Billing, ditto; W. Herring, stoker; J. Amery, ditto), who had been prisoners in the vicinity of Abo. Orders have been given to forward to the squadron the ten men belonging to the *Vulture* who are in the interior of Russia, and that the remaining two men, who are near Abo, will be sent as soon as convenient.

The *Vulture's* men speak in high terms of the very kind treatment they have received during their imprisonment.

THE LOSS OF THE "ARCTIC."

PROBABLE LOSS OF THREE HUNDRED LIVES.

The United States mail steamer *Arctic*, Captain Luce, was lost on Wednesday, the 27th ult., on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, about sixty five miles from Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland. The terrible event was the consequence of a collision with the *Vesta* steamer, from St. Peter's, bound to Granville, in a dense fog. There were from three to four hundred persons on board the *Arctic*, including passengers, officers, and crew; of whom only fourteen passengers, three officers of the ship, and twenty-eight seamen, are known to have been saved, having arrived at Newfoundland; but it is possible that some others may have been picked up.

List of the *Arctic's* Passengers.—H. Arbuckle, W. Adams, G. F. Allen and lady, A. Benedict and lady, Mr. Bedford and friend, E. Burch, Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Brady, Mrs. Bridge and friend, Miss Brun, W. Barber, Mr. Barry, Mr. Barnes, P. Bush and son, Miss Benjamin, J. L. Bazill, Mr. Bauche, Mr Beverley, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Babcock and lady, Mr. Babcock, jun., G. Brown, Miss Brown, W. B. Brown and lady, Mr. Brown and family, E. Collier, Mr. Collins, Mrs. Child and daughter, Mrs. Craigie, Mr. Culman, W. Coop, H. Christian and friend, Mrs. E. A. Collier and daughter, J. B. Cook, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Comstock, T. Catchwood, S. Culner, Miss A. Carter, Mr. Dunsen and lady, Dunsenur and friend, Mrs. Drew, P. Durant, lady, and child, W. Day and family, Mr. Delgrat, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Douriss, G. Dodds, Mr. Eggers, Mrs. Edgecombe and child, C. Fashbrath, Miss Ford, John Fryer, Mr. Frank, Gaulian, W. Gilmore, E. Gardner, Mr. Guinets and family, Mr. Green and lady, P. T. Graer, D. Gemmat and family, E. Guynett and family, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hollub, Mr. Hindi and friend, Mr. Ernest and family, Mr. Herbert and lady, J. Holtrick, J. B Hogg, Mr. Hilger and friend, Mr. Hillbrown, Mrs. M. Hudson and infant, F. Heuney, W. J. Hennessey, Mr. Harrison, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Hollerds, H. Jenkins and lady, C. F. Jackson, T. C. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. Kean, Mr. Kelly, F. Kiane, Mr. Lenorre and family, John Lindsay, Thomas Ladimand, Miss Lewis, Mr. Morris, Mr. Mayer, Mr Mayer, R. Madison, H. Moon, G. C. M'Cracken, Mr. M'Glynn, D. Madder, Dr. Mayoer, F. C. Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell and friend, J. Maitland, James Maith, Mr. Major and friend, Miss Maunders, Miss Major, friend, and child, Mrs. Mainger, Mrs. Mainger, Mr. Millett e, Mr. Niven, W. Nicolas, S. L. Nookes, T. Newman, Mr North, Mrs. Ferth, Mr. Pascoe and four children, J. F. Pearson, W. Perkins, Captain D. Pratt and lady, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Petrie and lady, Mr. Pue and friend, Mr. Paterson, Mrs. Hopes and son, Mr. Ravensnorth, Mr. Robinson, Miss Revell, Mr. H. R. Roon, W. F. Robbins, Mr. H. Read, Mr. T. Robson, Mr. Sheburn, Mr. C. Springer, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. Scherbler, E. Sandford, C. St. John, Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Stone and family, Miss Smith, James Smith, Lady J. Smith, J. G. Smith, Baring Ferguson, Mr. Schmidt, F. Thompson, James Thomson, Mr. Theodore, H. Thomas, J. M. Woodruff, Mr. Woodruff and lady, Mr. Watteman, B. C. Ward, Mr. Walace, Mr. Waring, S. C. Williams, lady, and son, Mr. Winterburne, Mr. Webory and friends, J. Young.

PASSENGERS SAVED.—Messrs. C. de Passier, W. A. Young, W. W. Gilbert, J. Bonnet, E. F. Mitchell, S. M. Tees, W. Rathbone, J. Heuney, H. More. De Meyer, W. Gibon, jun., J. M'Math, G. Dobbs, and servant to the Duke de Grammont.

Crew Saved.—Mr. Gelb, purser; Mr. Bushlam, second officer; Mark Graham, fourth officer, and twenty-eight seamen.

THE PREMIER AT ABERDEEN.

THE Earl of Aberdeen, according to invitation of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town-council of Aberdeen, attended at the Town-hall there on Monday last. There was a large and respectable company assembled, who gave his Lordship a hearty reception. The Provost, having read an address to his Lordship, approving most heartily of the home and foreign policy pursued by Government,

The Earl of Aberdeen, in returning thanks, defended the course which he had pursued throughout the negotiations on the Eastern question. The policy of the Government had been a policy of peace, and to that policy they endeavoured firmly to adhere as long as possible—

But could his Lordship, when war was declared, stand at the moment when it became necessary to declare it, then—although I can truly say for myself that I clung to the hope of peace with almost a desperate tenacity—yet, when war became inevitable, I declared that, so far as I was concerned, it should be carried on with the utmost vigour and energy of which the country was capable. Gentlemen, perhaps the moment is not inopportune to ask whether that pledge has now been fulfilled? (Loud and prolonged cheering). If, gentlemen, you will only consider what has been done in the course of six short months, I think you will admit that this country never was in a position at all comparable with that which she has just made. An army has been collected and transported from the shores of this country such as never left them in preceding history—an army such as the Duke of Wellington never commanded—and appointed in all its parts in a manner which—humanly speaking—is calculated to ensure its success (Cheers). Gentlemen, conceive what the extent of preparation must have been, when you are told that not less than seven hundred vessels are engaged in the same operation. The difficulties connected with it, and the time required indispensably for such an undertaking, must strike every man of common candour; and yet we hear delay talked of, as if there had been delay (Cheers). I will venture to say that such an effort was never, in the history of the world, made in so short a time as this has been made. This army has gone forth, and has achieved its first great victory, in conjunction with our gallant allies—the strict union and concert with whom has been fully established from the very first moment, and holds out the most encouraging prospect to all Europe (Cheers). We know not the details of this event; but they appear to me to be most important, and, I trust, deceive; for after all, by the general impression of the public, in which I myself partook, we were led to believe the reports from different quarters of the consequences—the immediate consequences—of this victory which are now said to have been exaggerated, and I hope that what had been reported without foundation may in a short time become realty (Loud cheers). At the very moment I am addressing you there is no reason not to hope that that event which in the course of last week was erroneously reported has now become a fact (Cheers). I have said that the war would be continued with the utmost vigour and energy of which the country was capable, but in this I am speaking in pacific policy. I believe that to carry on the war in this manner affords the best prospect of arriving at an early and a satisfactory peace. I believe that peace, although sought by different means, is sought as effectually, under present circumstances, by the course, as it would be by written negotiations or diplomatic discussions (Cheers).

At the conclusion of the noble Earl's address, the Provost proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were followed by the like compliment to the noble Premier; three cheers were also given for the Army and Navy, and three cheers for the Provost. The meeting was an enthusiastic one.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

The death of the Maréchal St. Arnaud, the fact of which was held in doubt here, after being stated and credited in England as positive, has created a marked and painful impression, though the state of his health, both before and since the commencement of the campaign, rendered the event but too probable. The news of the victory of Alma has been received with comparatively little interest, and hardly any enthusiasm. The whole of the circumstances in the recent events of the war have been strongly illustrative of the French character. On the discovery that the intelligence of the taking of Sebastopol was a fiction, the public disappointment was such as might have been caused by the news of a defeat; the subsequent successes at Alma were treated as a matter of small interest and importance; and are already almost passed over in the breathless anxiety that awaits the announcement of the final victory of Sebastopol itself. It is true, also, that the number of the dead and wounded, though less than those of the British, and infinitely smaller than those of the enemy throws a gloom over the whole affair, and awakes feelings of dread and anxiety for the future that seemed never to have arisen till the grave realities of war were brought home to the hearths and hearts of so many hundreds of families. As may be supposed, this subject is one of such engrossing interest as to swallow up all others, and to leave us hardly anything worth chronicling.

The release of Barbès has in general excited much satisfaction, and has, among all parties, aroused more attention and comment than any matter unconnected with the engrossing one of the day, though, of course, less than a measure of such importance and signification would at another period have done.

To return to the subject of Sebastopol, we may cite the existence of an absurd rumour which, in the face of the facts, gained some credit—namely, that the report was entirely a *coup de Bourse*, concerted in various parts of Europe at once! One of the results of the contradiction of the news has been the speedy withdrawal of a *pièce de circonstance*, got up with all due speed and splendour, at one of the Boulevard theatres; and which now remains shut up in its shell, anxiously awaiting the real announcement of the fact to make its appearance. A *marchand de nouveautés* of the Boulevard du Temple has been less cautious, and broadly displays on his shop-board the device and title "A la prise de Sébastopol!"

The removal of the site of the Turkish Embassy from the Rue des Champs Elysées to the Rue de Grenelle, St. Germain, has not been caused, as was stated, by the intention of employing the former for the sittings of the Commission of the Industrial Exhibition, but for the use of the new club, the Circle Impérial. This club, formed some time since, under the special patronage of the Chef de l'Etat, finding great difficulties in the way of establishing an *emplacement*, applied to the Emperor in person to aid them in the matter, and then received a promise that, should the difficulty not be satisfactorily resolved, the hotel in question should be given them for the purpose—a promise which is about to be carried into effect.

The light rains of the last few days, though wholly insufficient for the necessities of agriculture, are welcomed as the precursors of more abundant ones. In many of the provinces, the southern ones more especially, the long-continued droughts are being painfully felt, and the price of grain and flour, which had fallen, is again rising. With regard to the vintage, the general reports state that the quantity will be smaller than has been known within the century, but the quality of the wine will be unusually excellent.

The grandson of the Prince Jérôme, by his marriage with Miss Patterson, has been honoured with the title of Prince Jérôme Napoléon Bonaparte, and is gone to the East to join his regiment, the 7th Dragoons, in which he has entered as *Sous-Lieutenant*.

The great literary interest of the day is in the "Memoires of Madame George Sand," which are appearing in the *feuilleton* of the *Presse*. This remarkable work, as far as it has yet appeared, in no way disappoints the expectations that were formed of it. The style is simple, and elevated; there is a marked absence of littleness, of prejudice, of self-conceit; an honesty of purpose, a soundness of judgment, and a tone of amenity running throughout, that give the reader a no less exalted idea of the heart than of the head of this gifted woman. If we had a criticism to make, we should say that the style was somewhat too digressive, rendering it frequently difficult to follow the course of the narrative, and to identify the personages: but the digressions themselves are, in all instances, so full of interest, that it is difficult to find fault with them.

AMERICA.

The *Pacific* steam-ship, which left New York on the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. Great excitement prevailed regarding the elections.

A religious disturbance had taken place at Cincinnatti between the Protestants and German Roman Catholics, in which several persons were wounded.

One hundred and nine deaths from cholera had occurred at Pittsburgh on a day which had been set apart for fasting and prayer, being a great increase on previous days; subsequently it was declining.

The bark *Mary Morris* had reported having passed the hull of a large iron vessel, apparently Clyde-built, painted black, with a bright red bottom; had three or four compartments in her hull, and all the woodwork was entirely destroyed by fire. She also had some machinery in her. From various circumstances it was conjectured that she was the unfortunate *City of Glasgow*.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta*, which arrived at Trieste on Thursday morning from Alexandria, announces the arrival of the *Indus* at the latter port, with dates from Calcutta, Sept. 6; Madras, Sept. 10; Shanghai, August 7; Amoy, August 18; Canton, August 21; Hong-Kong, August 22; Bombay, Sept. 11. India was perfectly tranquil. At Calcutta trade was depressed. Shanghai was still in the hands of the rebels. Canton continued in a state of siege. Ningpo, Fulchan, and Amoy were quiet. No tea had arrived at Canton, and business was quite suspended there.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The formal commencement of the construction of the Inverness and Nairn Railway took place in a field contiguous to the town of Inverness on the 21st ult., under the auspices of the Countess of Seafield, who performed the ceremony of turning the first turf. This is the first step toward connecting the northern counties of Scotland in railway communication with the south. The line will be nine miles in length; and when completed, the little seaport of Nairn will become the port of embarkation for all steam-passenger traffic, by which nearly twelve hours will be saved in the passage south, and the tedious navigation of the Firth avoided. An extension of this line from Nairn to Elgin is already projected, which will leave but thirty miles between that town and Huntly—to which latter place the Great North of Scotland will, we particularly opened their line. In the evening a dinner took place at the Town-hall in honour of the occasion; the Provost of Inverness presiding. The contractors of the line are Messrs. Brassey and Falshaw. The country through which the line is to pass presents scarcely a difficulty, and it is estimated that the cost of the line will not exceed £6000 a mile, and that it will be opened for traffic in little more than twelve months.

PEWS IN CHURCHES.—The Bishop of Manchester intends to take steps for doing away with the system of letting pews. Mr. Peel, of Knowlesmere Manor, possesses, or claims to possess, a number of pews in the church of Church Kirk, near Blackburn. The churchwardens, under the direction of the Bishop, have taken possession of one of these pews and let it. Mr. Peel, in a correspondence which he has published, denounces this as an act of "lawless spoliation," and threatens to resist it at law.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ENGLISH authors of reputation have been prominent in the glorious triumph of the Allied armies on the banks of the Alma. Mr. Kinglake, the author of "Eöthen," has been a welcome volunteer on the staff of Lord Raglan; and, we are happy to add, has escaped, like his Lordship, the shower of Minié balls which, on more than one occasion, were heard to whistle and shoot by him. Mr. Layard, the discoverer of Nineveh, witnessed the battle from the mast-head of the *Agamemnon*, and is the able Correspondent of the *Times*, who has given so graphic an account of what he saw from his giddy position. Mr. Russell, the able Correspondent of the same paper, is said to have had his horse shot under him in the fight—and is looked upon with as much wonderment from the narrowness of his escape as Sir George Brown himself. Gibbon found his Hampshire militia service of great account, when he came to describe the movements and triumphs of the Roman legions; and Mr. Kinglake, when he commences his history of the Crimea, will find, like Gibbon, that his presence on the Alma has been of essential service to the due understanding of the great victory he will have to describe.

Critics at clubs are divided about the excellence of the despatches of Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas. They are looked at (we suspect) with too literary a turn, and are contrasted unfavourably with the Duke's Despatches and Sir Harry Smith's admirable Aliwal Despatch. This is unfair. But is not the best despatch ever written that of Admiral Sir George Walton, who died in 1739? The brave George Walton was knighted for his skill and valour in capturing the Spanish fleet in the expedition to Sicily, in August, 1718. His ship was the *Canterbury*, and he had five other ships with him. He served under Admiral Byng, and the service on which he was ordered was of no light kind. Like an English seaman of the Blake and Raleigh school, he did his work, and did it unostentatiously. Of course (he was indeed a sea captain) he took the fleet.

His despatch announcing his conquest was in good mercantile language :—

Taken.—Admiral Mari and four men-of-war; 60, 54, 40, and 36 guns; a ship laden with arms, and a bomb-vessel.

Burnt.—Four men-of war, 54, 44, 40, and 36 guns; a flu-ship, a bomb-vessel.

Sir,—We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coast. The number as per margin.

I am, &c.,
G. WALTON.

Canterbury, off Syracuse, Aug. 16, 1718.

Cæsar's "Veni, Vidi, Vici," must fade before this. How English it is in spirit, and what more can be said of it? Old Lord St. Vincent called it a model despatch.

In our last week's column we fell into a slight error, which we are glad to correct. Mary Monica Hope, born last year, is still living. She is the daughter of Mr. Lockhart's sole surviving child—Charlotte; and the sole surviving grandchild of the author of Waverley.

There is a passage in one of Dean Swift's letters which curiously illustrates the present state of the copyright law between England and America :—

The cruel oppressions of this kingdom by England are not to be borne. You see what books you please hither, and the booksellers here can send nothing to you that is written here. As this is absolute oppression, if I were a bookseller in this town I would use all the safe means to reprint London books, and run them to any part of England I could, because whoever offends not the laws of God, or the country he lives in, commits no sin.

But I am too incensed against the oppression from England, and have so little regard to the laws they make, that I do, as a clergyman, encourage the merchants both to export wool and woollen manufactures to any country I please, or anywhere else, and conceal it from the Custom-house officers, as I would hide my purse from a highwayman if he came to rob me on my road, although England had made it a law to the contrary; and as I would encourage any other bookseller here, and send them to sell the town in England, if I could do it with safety and profit; because (I repeat it) it is no offence against God, or the laws of the country I live in. Mr. Faulkner hath dealt so fairly with me, that I have a great opinion of his honesty, although I never dealt with him as a printer or a bookseller; but, since my friends told me that those things called mine would certainly be printed by some hedge bookseller, I was forced to be passive in the matter.

"FIX your day," writes a Dublin bookseller to a London bookseller, of the year 1745, "and I will wait until you are ready, that we may both come out on the same day." Letters of a like nature, from the booksellers of London have been sent to Boston and New York, to some effect last year;—to what effect now?

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Oct. 6	29.490	59·0	51·9	54·0	+ 1·8	98	N.E.	0.17
,, 7	29.876	59·9	49·7	53·1	+ 0·9	86	N.	0·40
,, 8	30.008	62·8	47·5	54·5	+ 2·3	81	S.S.E.	0.01
,, 9	29.641	63·0	52·1	59·2	+ 7·8	93	CALM.	0.01
,, 10	30.000	65·1	47·8	55·2	+ 3·9	89	...	0·00
,, 11	30.016	60·5	52·1	56·5	+ 4·3	74	W.	0·07
,, 12	30 462	60 0	35 5	48 6	— 2·2	75	N.	0 00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer (corrected) decreased from 29.49 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.46 inches by the afternoon of the 8th; increased to 30.01 inches by the 8th, decreased to 29 64 inches by the 9th, and increased to 30.46 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 8 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.890 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 7½° above to 2½° below their average daily values. The mean daily temperature of the 9th was 59·2°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1839, when it was 59·7°.

The mean temperature of the week was 54·2°, being 2·7° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 24°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 9th, and the lowest on the 12th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 14½°. The least was 7½°, on the 6th; and the greatest 23 4°, on the 12th.

Rain fell, during the week, to the depth of nearly 7-10ths of an inch.

The weather, on the 8th, 11th, and 12th, was fine, and the sky generally free from cloud; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky overcast.

Lewisham, October 13, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1409 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 711 were boys, being 10 above the average of the nine corresponding week of the nine preceding years; and 691 were girls, being 4 below the average number. The deaths during the week were 1235; the numbers in the three preceding weeks being 2386, 2504, and 2216 respectively. This improvement in the public health is generally visible in the metropolis, the Eastern and Southern districts being slower in showing it than other parts. The returns of cholera for the last two weeks give, respectively, 113 and 59 for the Western districts, 50 and 26 for the Northern, 63 and 31 for the Central, 146 and 86 for the Eastern, and 383 and 200 for the Southern districts. The number of deaths from cholera alone, this week, were 411; of which 116 occurred below the age of 15; 226 between 15 and 60 years; and 97 above 60 years of age. The deaths from diarrhœa were 36, of which 67 occurred below the age of 15. To zymotic diseases, 42 deaths are referred. To tubercular diseases, 193—being 28 above the average. To diseases of the brain, &c., 95—being 23 below the average. To diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 42. To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 114. To diseases of the stomach, &c., 61. And to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 15 deaths are attributed—being 56 below the average number.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening the eighth annual conference of this association was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street; Mr John Corderoy in the chair. The association was described to be in a prosperous condition. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Gawtille, J. R. Rule, J. Whitty, W. Brock, and Mr. Racine Brand, secretary of the French branch of the Alliance; and the doxology having been sung, the proceedings terminated.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND GATESHEA

THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION.—(SEE PAGE 368.)

MUSIC.

THE TONIC SOL FA ASSOCIATION.—This time twelve months we gave a full account of the nature and objects of this society; it having at that time given its First Public Chapel, several performances of choral music, in illustration of the system of vocal instruct on introduced by the Reverend Mr. Curwen, of Finsbury, and adopted by the society. It is now giving a course of subscription choral meet ngs at the same place; two of which have already been held, and the remaining four are to take place in the course of the next four months. We again recommend the proceedings of the society to the attention of those who take an interest in the cultivation of vocal harmony, and the general diffusion of its knowledge and practice as a popular art. In addition to the ample details which we have already given, it is only necessary for us at present to mention the progress of the Association during the past year. In this period, it has had under the instruction of its teachers at least three thou-and persons in London alone. In Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, and other places, it has been, in proportion to the population, still more useful. It has introduced the art of sight-singing into many congregations, public and private schools, so tal circles, and families; and it has given numerous "People's Concerts," both in the metropolis and in other places. During the year, too, ten central meetings have been held in Finsbury Chapel, and the double design of raising the standard of good singing among the people, and of heightening their interest in the object of the Society's lessons. The preparation of these great central meetings is necessarily attended with some expenses, such as the charges of rooms hired for rehearsals, advertisements, &c. These have hitherto been borne by the members of the association; and it is for the purpose of defraying them in future that the subscription meetings are being opened as above intended. This being their only peculiar object, the rate of subscription is so low that the performances are very easily accessible; and the consequence is, that they attract large as well as most respectable assemblages. At these meetings the choir generally consists of about two hundred voices, all the singers being persons taught entirely on the Society's system. It being the object of the performances to test the efficacy of the system, many friendly offers from skilled amateurs to give their assistance have been courteously declined. We have in each of the three most recent of these performances with the greatest satisfaction. They have given evidence of progressive improvement, and have convinced us more and more of the great efficiency of Mr. Curwen's new system of "Tonic Sol-fa" Notation, from which the Association has taken its name. We must add that, since last year, the Association has engaged M. de Lucien, a German musician of great intelligence and skill, and especially conversant with the vocal institutions of the north of Germany, to train the singers, and conduct the performances—a measure which has been attended with the most beneficial results.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.—This theatre re-opened on Saturday, according to announcement, enlarged, embellished, and improved, to the satisfaction of a numerous audience. A new act-drop has been painted by Mr. Shalders, with the image of Shakespeare in the midst of classic ruins, the sunlight pouring its full rays on him, as the one immortal, surviving the wreck of cities. The play was "As You like It," profusely illustrated with pictorial scenery, beautifully painted. The performance was preceded by a new overture, composed by Mr. J. F. Duggan, illustrative of the comedy; and *entr'actes* also are being provided, to carry on the spirit of the drama, while the curtain was drawn. All this is in good taste, and indicative of a management disposed to be liberal and alive to elegance. Mrs. Wallack performed *Rosalind* with wonderful vivacity and point. Evidently "more than common tall," she became "the doublet and hose" to admiration. Mr. Wallack's *Jaques* was in that elaborate style of excellence which might have been expected from his traditional training and well cultivated powers. Musical, as well as melancholy, were the philosophical utterances which the poet had confided to the representative of his sententious sage; and Mr. Wallack may be truly said to approach the ideal of the character more nearly than any other modern performer of the part, while those of *Audrey* and *Touchstone*, are Shakspeare's own creation. He has not been indebted to Lodge or Euphues for either The latter found a fitting exponent in Mr. Shalders, whose comic humour is exceedingly rich. Mr. Cooke also deserved much praise for his *Adam*, which was a finished portrait of the old and faithful servitor Miss Cleveland (a young and rising actress) impersonated *Celia* very charmingly; and the whole performance was terminated by an Arcadian dance, prettily executed by some well-favoured mythologists, whose faces were as commendable as their ancles—which is not always the case with the votaries of Terpsichore. The inauguration of this laudable experiment was perfectly successful.

PRINCESS'.—Two new pieces were produced on Monday, when the theatre re-opened for the winter season. The first was by Mr. Troughton—a comedietta, in one act, entitled "Living too Fast,' which was perfectly successful, and deserved to be so. The dialogue was lively, pointed, rapid, full of verve; and the action intelligible, moral, and comical. *Mr. and Mrs. Peter White* (Mr. W. Lovell and Miss Murray) have passed, what is aptly called in the sub-title, "a twelve-month's honeymoon," regardless of expense; making, all the while, a Manchester uncle believe they are putting by money. Old *Cotton*, however, sees through the thin disguise; and makes a sudden visit, pretending first that he wishes to borrow seven hundred of their savings, and next that he is ruined, and thus discovers that not only are they not to help him, but are deeply in debt, and the lady herself in danger from the addresses of a money-lending acquaintance. Of course, the generous manufacturer soon puts all things to rights. The next new drama was a three act production, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, entitled "The Heart of Gold," written in the author's best style, full of fine things, but rather too recondite in its plan and meaning for a mixed audience. The purpose of the play was, apparently, to show that wealth and happiness are not necessarily connected; and that an undue reliance on money, in fact, must be followed by misery. The leading character, *John Dymond* (Mr Ryder), is an Essex yeoman, cursed with a thousand guineas and a passion for *Maude Nutbrown* (Miss Heath), who loves another—*Pierce Thanet* (Mr. J. F. Cathcart). The man of gold now works himself up to such a pitch of excitement, that a trance supervenes—the approaches of which he mistakes for those of death; and, in that belief, gives over, in the presence of witnesses, the box of a thousand guineas to *Pierce Thanet*, with some good counsel on the power of gold, and its many money-power, which the young man cannot forget when his benefactor returns to life. *Thanet* naturally wishes to keep the money, and incurs for his dishonesty the temporary loss of *Maude*, who promises to become the wife of *Dymond*; but fortunately she is not bound by her word, and, at length *Thanet* restores the bequest to the living testator, she is enabled to return with a good conscience to her first love. The acting of the piece was throughout indisputably good; and when the sum of the author began to be perceived by the audience, the displeasure which was at first manifested was converted into applause. The drama will be better appreciated on a second visit; and, as a literary production, may be accepted as one of the best of Mr. Jerrold's works.

DRURY-LANE.—On Monday, Mr. Brooke terminated his engagement with his benefit: the character of *Macbeth*, being the part in which his originality is most apparent, was selected for the occasion. The house was excessively crowded. The tragedian has since, however, acted for the benefit of Mr. Bowyer, of Chatham; and was also consulted to a requisition, signed by some hundreds of merchants and bankers, soliciting his performance for several nights at the City of London Theatre, previous to his departure.

A VISIT TO THE "VICTORY."—A monologue entertainment, with this title, has been produced by Mr. Charles Cotton, in Benjamin West's Gallery, in Newman street: one end of which has been *set* as a resemblance of Nelson's flag-ship the *Victory*. The capstan in the foreground serves Mr. Cotton for a rostrum, upon which he recites Nelson's spirit-stirring career, interspersed with thirteen sea-songs, composed by Dibdin, Braham, Loder, and others; while a series of effective pictures of incidents in Nelson's life passes in the background, terminating with the quarter-deck flying to pieces, and discovering a pair of huge vessels, English and French, symbolising the Western Alliance. Mr. Cotton sings with characteristic vigour, the tone of the entertainment is well-timed, and the visit to the *Victory* has already become very popular, and deservedly so.

There is a rumour in Paris in the Court circles, that the Emperor has resolved to confer the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour on Lord Raglan.

It is contemplated by the Liverpool Town-council to open St. George's Hall for people's concerts; the admission to be as low as three pence.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VON HAUD L., Brussels.—The additional Variations certainly go far to confirm your opinion that the Kt may be taken. We have ourselves, too, discovered a mode of play by which black may prevent the White queen's capture.

WELL-WISHER.—It is quite true that there will be a great assemblage of Chess-players of all nations in Paris next year, on the occasion of the GREAT EXHIBITION and probably we may join in some steps taken towards a general revision of the Chess Code.

C. L. F.—Your "first attempt" is a very pretty one. The very same position may be found in a little work by Lieutenant-Colonel "Der Schachkünstler," published at Berlin in 1847.

HASTINGS JOURNAL.—R. L. J. M., of Sherburn, and Others.—Mr. Grimshaw's excellent Problem (No. 555) cannot be solved in the way you propose.

ROSWORTH.—Many thanks; a copy has been placed at our disposal. If any reader has a "Sarvis" (Edition 1614) to dispose of, we shall be glad to communicate with him.

M. R. A. M.—There is a translation of "Deutsch" (omitting the "Feist-auch") and the "Ghost-ballad-parody" to, as to say, all the Problems by MM. Cerlin and Dr. Giovaschini, with Notes by Kieseritzky, which appeared in *La Régence* for 1843. This French version is much superior to the English one by Sarratt.

H. O., Queenstown, is thanked for the Problems which are in the examiner's hands.

J. B., of Bridport.—They are both very pretty, and deserve insertion.

ALPHA.—Solver is quite up to the standard though both have some merit.

J. J. N. S. Ashgrove.—The amended version is under consideration, and shall be reported on shortly.

CHESSICK.—The finest player in India (native or foreign), beyond all question, is our correspondent, Mr. John Cochrane. Next to him we should place the Brahmin Monochander Bhimsen.

CHAMPION.—The President of the Liverpool Chess-club is Mr. George Sorocklay.

W. C. C., of Streatham.—The request is a very unusual one. Any communications you have to make, if addressed to the Editor, will meet with due attention.

A. K. Lambeth.—In your last problem, suppose Black for his second move play P take K Kt P, how is your mate to be effected?

ORIENTAL.—1. You should join the St. George's Club, 38, St. James-street. 2. The *Bombay Gazette*.

E. B. C., Hoboken.—Safely received, and since acknowledged by letter

M. de J., Havre.—More problems than we can find room for. The last we have surely seen in print. 2. La Bourdonnais was not more than forty three years of age when he died.

J. W. M.—The blank diagrams in question we find are from No. 1 to No. 60, per hundred, according to their size.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 554, by Patrick, O. P. Q., Phiz-Barney, S. N., Cantab, Schmul, Etonian, Anna, Orlando, F. A. S., T. R. R., Stuttgardt, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 555, by Perseus, Schmul, R. F. F., Caniab, R. F., Royal Archer, T. J., Hanworth; Admiral, O. P. Q., Rhodian, Will-o'-the-Wisp, Mercator, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 554.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 6th	R to Q 4th (best)	3. R from Kt 4th to K 4th	Anything
2. Q takes R	B or P takes Q		

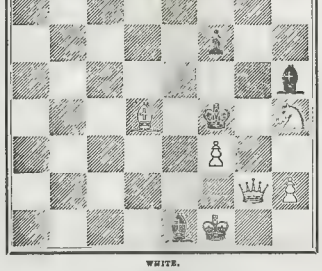
4. B mates.

N.B.—If Q takes Q at the 1st move, White moves R from Kt 4th to K 4th, and mates next move. If R takes Q at the 1st move, White plays his Kt to Q B 8q, and mates with the Bishop next move.

PROBLEM NO. 556.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

So much interest has lately been awakened for the works of the Chess authors of Spain and Italy, that it will probably be an acceptable service to the amateurs of the game, if we occasionally diversify and enrich our column with selections from the many beautiful and hitherto untranslated studies which are to be found in those treatises. The three following positions are taken from the huge collection in Cozio's second vo ume. This collection comprises about 200 End-games; but, from the scarcity of the book, it is doubtful if more than twenty of them have ever been seen in this country.

No. 889.

White: K at his R 5th, Kt at K B 3rd, Ps at K R 7th and K B 5th.
Black: K at his B 8q, B at K 2nd, Kt at K B 3rd, P at K Kt 2nd.
White now played Kt to K 6th. How did Black proceed to draw the game

No 890.

White: K at Q B 2nd, B at Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at K B 7th, B at K 8 6th, P at K 6th.
B. ack to move, and win the game.

No. 891.

White: K at Q B 4th, R at K R 6th, P at Q 5th.
Black: K at Q 2nd, B at K Kt 8th.
White had the move (for, be it observed, Conte Cozio gives these as the terminations of actual games) but Black made a drawn game.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN G. BRYAN MILMAN, 5th Fusiliers, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major-General Hay, Commander of the Forces in Mauritius. It will be remembered that this gallant young officer performed an extraordinary exploit in saving the lives of five brother officers in Mauritius. General Hay has been appointed to succeed General Sutherland in that island.

COURT MARTIAL ON SIR EDWARD BELCHER.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a series of full investigations to take place into the manner in which Sir Edward Belcher has failed to carry out the instructions under which he proceeded to the Arctic Seas. A Court-martial will be held on Sir Edward, for the loss of her Majesty's ships abandoned in the ice.

ALREADY active preparations are being made at the dockyards with a view to place our naval forces in the most efficient condition for undertaking any operations that may be thought advisable in the spring. The *Centurion*, 70; *Cornwallis*, 70; *Hastings*, 72; *Pembroke*, 72; the *Hawke*, and *Dauntless*, are all ordered to be raised and fitted with screw propellers for service as block ships. Four other 70-gun vessels are ordered to be brought forward in like manner.

LAUNCH OF GUN-BOATS AT DEPTFORD.—On Saturday the *Ruby* and *Gleaner*, light draught gun-boats, were launched at Deptford. They have been three months in building, and are similar to those already built by Mr. Pitcher, of Northfleet.

A LARGE HOWITZER.—One of the finest howitzers ever cast, weighing 6½ tons, is now in progress of being mounted at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on a solid bed, for service on board a war steamer, where, from its appearance, it will be fitted in the same manner as bombs are. The howitzer has a bore of ten inches, and an elevation which will give it a very long range. Howitzers of the above powerful na ure, it is stationed on float on batteries, with attendant steamers, or fitted with steam means of propulsion, would soon destroy the strongest fortifications they might be brought against the spherical solid shot fired from that description of ordnance being upwards of 100 lb. weight.

UPWARDS of 700 tons of fleecy hosiery, consisting of underwaistcoats, drawers, &c., have been shipped on board the screw steamer *Prince*, for conveyance to the troops in the Crimea. A complete telegraphic apparatus, with several hundred miles of wire to be laid down in the Crimea; and also several sets of diving apparatus, to remove underwater obstructions, will be taken out by the *Prince*.

PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.—At the suggestion of the Sec etary of Arts, the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury "have decided that it will be desirable to establish a Permanent Educational Museum. The nucleus of such a museum has been already contributed by a large proportion of the exhibitors at the recent Educational Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course, or more.
SIR FRANCIS DOYLE.

A FORTNIGHT more will bring us to the end of the "legitimate racing season;" but there is still some heavy work to be done before the thoroughbreds are put by for the winter. Warrick Autumn comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday; and, on the latter of the two days, the steeplechase season of 1854-5 will be inaugurated. Boarton has been kept hard at work for these ten months past, that we can hardly fancy him appearing with 12 st. 10 lb. till he has had a few weeks of quiet for his infirm-looking legs. Richmond is fixed for Wednesday and Thursday; and Lord Zetland's stable, whose cracks are in waiting for the Newmarket Houghton, is not likely to be so omnipotent as it was last year. The lucky Grapeshot (8 st. 7 lb) is top weight for the Handicap; and Sarabaud and Ellermire are names of dread to Fandango. Brighton Club have a day's sport on Friday, and then racing in toat quarter will give way for three quiet weeks to the "currant-jelly dogs." Six coun-ing-meetings are also appointed for next week: to wit, Market Weighton, on Tuesday, &c.; Blackpool, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Belsay, on Wednesday; Baron-hill (Beaumaris), and Bramley (open), on Wednesday and Thursday; and the Caledonian (open), on Thursday, &c. The sale of Mr. Arnold's stud—which comprises one three-year-old, four two-year-olds, and two yearlings—is fixed for Monday, at Tattersalls; as well as that of Mr. Knowles's seven mares, among which are the dams of Talmor and Kingston. Lord Exeter's sixteen yearlings will not be sold till the Houghton meeting.

Two rowing-matches come off, early in the week, on the Thames; but the crack Athenian one will be on November 20, when T. Cole (the Thames champion) rows Messenger, from Putney to Mortlake, for £200 a side.

The racing at Newmarket has been rather more abundant than brilliant during the week, but still it has had some very interesting points. Just three weeks from the day on which the wooden stand, "*closely resembling*" (as a private's letter remarks), "*what I have seen at Epsom*," was erected on the heights of Lake Alma, to enable the Scha-topol fashionables to witness the triumph (?) of the *Muscovite*, Mr. Greville's stable representative of h m achieved one, in verity, for the Cesarewh tch Stakes, almost without an effort. Rattle, who was tried to give 21 lbs. to Catsman, gave away a year, and had not a chance with him, but his runn ng was sufficiently good to make him a strong Cambridgeshire favourite. Muscovite is a remarkably fine animal, and always runs very true to his trials. Mr. Payne's Polydora colt has plenty of size, and was purchased at Lord Spencer's sale, for 365 guineas; while Sarabaud—who is, perhaps, a higher-class horse, fetched considerably under 100 guineas. Stilton was also one of the Althorp yearlings; and the three do no small credit to his Lordship's especial favourite—Cotherstone. Of late the Whip Race has resumed the place it held a mong racing events, when Cadland and Mameluke respectively beat Zingaree and Lamplighter for it, and when the Ascot Cup winner was invariably a challenger. After being placed *hors de combat* for th last year, from fever in the feet, Stockwell appeared for the first time since the Ascot Cup day of 1852, and dealt out poetic justice unto Kingston, who, it will be remembered, broke down Teddington and Weathergage by the pace in which he brought them over this 4 miles 1 fur. 173 yards course, under 10 stone, last year. Kingston's break-down is pretty certain to prevent his ever racing again; and in him and Various Messrs. Morris and Stebbings will posse-s two of Voltaire's very finest stock-descendants. Although he was never very speedy, there has seldom been a handsomer horse seen on the English turf, but ever since his heart-breaking finish with Teddington, for the Doncaster Cup of 1852, he has been rather an uncertain runner. This last race, the Good-wood Cup 1855, the Northumberland Plate 1853, and the Epsom Cup of the present year—when he defeated Ratap'an by a head—are his best performances. He was bred by Col. Peel, who sold him to Lord Ribblesdale, out of whose hands he suddenly passed into those of Mr. Morris, at, as the Newmarket gossips had it, a £2500 valuation. He has only walked over for one stake, and won fifteen out of his thirty-nine other races, besides dividing one, after two dead heats, with Chief Baron Nicholson. Taking no account of "second money," his winnings amount to £5490, besides a Goodwood Cup. We trust that this triumph with his favour-te horse may tend to keep Lord Exeter on the Turf, and that Stockwell may be able to give Virago the challenge which West Australian failed to do. The Duke of Bedford, too, has every inducement to stay on, as his luck this week has been very great

Lord Clifden has lost Alembic; but he may think himself lucky to have won £2600 with such a very fourth-rate horse; and The Hermit, who won Sir Gully and Queen's Vase, last year, has passed into Lord W. Powlett's hands, for £1200, or £300 below his advertised price. Talfourd and Marble Hill will be sold on Monday next, and Newminster is either for sale or hire.

Doncaster Spring Meeting has secured an entry of sixty-two for its five sovs. Hopeful Stakes; and we are glad, not only to see that one of them is in John Scott's name, but that there are several new nominators on the list. *Apropos* of names, Lord Anglesea (who won a race this week in the Emperor of Russia's livery) is among titles, Alma; and defaulters are duly warned that if they do not pay up stakes, their names will be published, after the Houghton week, in the *Racing Calendar*.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match: 200, h. ft.—Huinboldt, 1. Domino, 2.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Delia, 1. Apropos, 1.
Match: 100, b. ft.—Dionedia, 1. Exact, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Nicholas, 1. Merry Monk, 2.
Second Class, £50.—Pyrrhic, 1. Berezina, 2.
First Class, £50.—Para, 1. Kingston, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Thessaly, 1. The Duke of Lancaster, 2.
Match 100, h. ft.—Pugnator, 1. Parchment, 2.
Match: 200, h. ft.—The Trapper, 1. Filbert, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Knight of St. George, 1. Domino, 2.
Match 500, h. ft.—Invasion, 1. Barbatus, 2.
Match: 200, b. ft.—Pantaloon received forfeit from Alembic.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Liar, 1. Woodle, 2.
Selling Hand cap Sweepstakes.—Lizzie, 1. Ruby, 2.
Clearwell Stakes.—Polydora c., 1. Almond, 2.
Produce Match: 200, h.—Sea Kawed over.
Cesarewitch Stakes.—Muscovite, 1. Rattle, 2. D.D., 3.
Match: 200, b. ft.—Kaffir, 1. Physalis c., 2.
Sweepstakes, of 10 sovs.—Bobby, 1. Cable, 2.
Koya. Stakes.—Soy hian, 1. Quince, 2.
Challenge for the Whip.—Stockwell, 1. Kingston, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Swordsman, 1. Gay Mannering, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Oatlands Plate.—Roebuck, 1. Economy, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Chalice, 1. Redemption, 2.
Town Plate.—Knight of St. George, 1. Domino, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Shoreham, 1. Orson, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Bobby, 1. John o' Bruges, 2
Bedford Stakes.—Para, 1. Beatka, 2.

THURSDAY.

Match.—Invasion beat Fact.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Kennyside Hero, 1. Falcon, 2.
Sweepstakes for Two-Year-Olds.—Brother to Twinkle, 1. Donald, 2.
Sweepstakes for Two and Three-Year-Olds.—Filly by Eglaru, 1. Henrietta, 2.
Bristby Stakes.—Hebens, 1. Antoinette, 2.
£100 Plate.—Hangerford, 1. Scarecrow, 2.
Match.—Nathan beat Old Rowley.

FRIDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Ephesus, 1. Nicotine, 2.
Ferdeyne-st Stakes.—Claret 1. Kingstown, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cimicina, 1. Vulcan, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Antonia, 1. Palmerston, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Donald, 1. Zeltes, 2.
Handicap Two and Three-Year-olds.—Orphrey, 1. Duke of Lancaster, 2.

FORFARSHIRE ELECTION.—Lord Duncan was elected member for the county of Forfar, without opposition, on Wednesday last.

FACTORY TURN-OUT.—About one hundred of the self-acting winders at the mill of Kennedy and Sons, cotton-spinners, Manchester, turned out, on Monday last, in consequence of a slight dispute between one of the men and the firm. One of the operatives, either by carelessness or accident, spoiled a quantity of work, and Messrs. Kennedy deducted 2s from his wages. This was considered by the men as an infraction of some agreement entered into with their employers some time since, and upwards of one hundred have turned out. This is the sole case of the strike.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. VII.

PERTH TO DUNKELD.

We had scarcely time to get placed comfortably on the seat behind the coachman, when we were addressed by a gentleman seated beside him on the box; and knowing the offence we had unwittingly committed, by keeping the restless horses of the good coach Wellington impatiently champing the bit for twenty minutes beyond their time, we were prepared to receive with equanimity any amount of censure that might be uttered. To our surprise, however, instead of any sentence of complaint, he mildly complimented us on our good luck, as well as our good management, in catching the coach, and quietly inquired how far we were going, and very politely offered us a cigar. While declining the latter civility, we replied that the distance was immaterial, so long as the company was agreeable, and the coachman willing to be our guide. We then recounted our adventures at Dundee, and our misfortune on the journey, with which our friend on the box-seat was deeply interested. We found he was a member of the Town-council of Dundee, and a leader in what is known as the Party of Progress. He was well acquainted with the scenery we passed through, and saved us the trouble of referring to our "Anderson's Guide to the Highlands"—one of the best books of the sort ever compiled. Without solicitation, he quietly and politely pointed out all objects of interest on the journey; and what we now write must be considered more as the information of a stranger than the result of our own observation.

"There, sir," said he, "is the ancient Palace of Scone, so prominent in Scottish history, and so dear to every Scottish heart. They sail it the ancient, but, in truth, there is little of the old palace left, and it now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield. The mansion, you observe, is nearly a square, with a great court-yard in the centre. From this palace was secretly conveyed the stone which, for centuries, had been the coronation seat of the Kings of Scotland, and still forms part of the official throne of England, which partly satisfies our national pride, and reconciles us to the loss of that relic of antiquity. If you are loyal, sir, here you will find enough of historical incident to satisfy your appetite. If you are excited by the relation of deeds of arms, and the heroic prowess of men struggling for the right, you will find writers on every field, engraved on every rock, and flowing in every stream of this district, facts and circumstances sufficient to excite your wonder and secure your approbation. On the other hand, if you have a touch of the romantic in your constitution, and are fond of the pastoral, here is the river Almond, on whose banks you may find the graves of

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
Who were twa bonnie lasses;

and whose history, as given in one of the sweetest of the ballads of Scotland, forms one of the most charming episodes of which any country can boast. There, sir, on your right is a stone pillar, showing where the battle of Lunearty was fought, and where the Hays won their laurels and their nobility. No great occasion ever occurs, sir, without there being also prepared a man equal to the emergency; and often, sir, it is found where men never thought of looking for it. There is a Providence in all this. The event was prepared; the spark fell; and the peasant Hay, supported by his brave sons—though their weapons were but the rakes from the hay-ground—rushed to the rescue, and turned the tide of battle in favour of Kenneth III. of Scotland—whose reward to Hay was all the lands his falcon should fly over before resting. The width of the district so flown over is not related; but the ready-witted Hay procured a falcon from the nest in Kinnoul Hill, carried it to a distance, and set it free. The consequence was, its rapid flight to its native rock; and all the land between became the property of the Hays for ever. If you look to the right, sir, you will observe the summit of Kinnoul Hill rising above the eastern shoulder of that barren one, which, seen from this point, seems to form a part of a range united with the Hill of Kinnoul. The distant hill, sir, is the Hill of Dunsinane, celebrated by your English poet, Shakspeare. Some people say in his mad humour, and, I dare say he never was. Be that as it may, it is wonderful how accurately he describes the peculiar features of the landscape. The hill straight before us, and running nearly due east and west by-and-by, is Birnam Hill; and the celebrated wood being cut down by *Macduff's* army and carried to Dunsinane, accounts for the barrenness of the hill on this, its southern side. And, sir, it is said—although I cannot vouch for the fact—that, going at the usual pace, a horse and rider could not ride round the hill to that of Dunsinane, by way of Glammis, you will find, detached or in clusters, numerous trees peculiar to that locality; and the belief is (perhaps it is a superstitious and erroneous opinion), that *Macduff's* army, in its progress, when it rested, stuck the branches in the ground; and some being left, grew, flourished, and have continued until this day. Certain it is that a similar legend attaches to this great Linden-tree at Fribourg, in Switzerland, which is guarded so well, and said to have been planted by the youngest of the three, self-running herald, as a token of victory, who, on reaching the market-place, fell and expired; but, as he fell, the branch was struck in the ground, took root, and there it stands—propped up, and annually decorated—almost an object of reverence. You seem to doubt me, sir? I dinna say it's true as to the Birnam tree—I ken it's true as to the Linden-tree; but, true or false, it's a wholesome principle to encourage faith; it does nobody any harm, and may do many much good."

The great attention of our loquacious and communicative friend induced a similar disposition on the part of his travelling companion, who inquired what hotel we proposed to stop at in Dunkeld. Having informed him, he replied, "If is, I believe, a very good hotel; but it is in the town; and if you will take my advice you will stay at the Birnam Hotel." "The Birnam Hotel," we rejoined, turning to our "Anderson," "is not mentioned here; "and I have understood that it is very preskie and scarcely on these points." "That may be, sir; but the hotel may not have been worth naming when that book was first written, and in later editions the omission may not have been supplied. All I can tell you is that you will find it one of the best-conducted hotels you ever entered. Besides, you have two chances of getting a good dinner, for you will proceed to the village; if they have rooms disengaged, you have, when you start on Monday, the first chances of seats on, or in the coach. The last argument settled the question; and in a few minutes we were quietly reclining on a sofa in Birnam Hotel, our apartments on the Birnam Hill, and our ears refreshed by the gentle murmurs of the Tay as it swept past the end of the garden, and lost itself in the shady groves and pleasure grounds of Murthly Castle, the property of Sir William Drummond Stewart.

After our refreshment, we learnt that all visitors staying at the hotel have the privilege of enjoying the walks connected with the Castle, which, by a new arrangement, are made to communicate with those of the hotel; so that from the garden at Birnam Hotel, all the way to the fine terrace on which Murthly Castle stands, you have a broad walk of green sward regularly mown and kept in excellent order. Few drives in Scotland are more varied or agreeable than that through the plantations of this beautiful estate, which, although the property of Sir William Drummond Stewart, can hardly be said to be occupied by him. When he is in the neighbourhood, we were informed that he takes apartments in the house of his steward; and he always does so, together with the shooting, &c., was understood to be let for a period of years to the celebrated railway contractor, Mr. S. M. Peto. The old house has nothing in its appearance of a castellated character; while the new house, or rather the new walls, covered in, and with windows of paper, remains, and has remained, we believe, for years, in that unfinished condition. There seems to be a fashion in such matters, forsooth. The late Duke of Athol commenced a grand structure, to supersede the mere shooting-lodge which constituted his residence in Dunkeld. The Castle was unfinished at his death, and the works suspended, and now the walls are being torn down, and a part of the stone is being used in the construction of a school in the neighbouring village of Dunkeld. Of this, we shall have more to say by-and-by. Meantime our attention is devoted to Murthley, whose owner seems to be a hero of romance—in hunting, love, and goodness: he follows the chases and promptings of real sentiment without consulting the rules and regulations which are supposed to fetter the independence of the British aristocracy. He has enjoyed the prairies of the Western world; he wooed and married the lady of his heart, without reference to birth; and to his dependants, his conduct seems such that he lives in the core of their hearts.

We drove through these lovely grounds, and, as we drove, learnt—without asking—the popular position of the owner of the property. Wandering through the gardens, we longed to gather a few of the roses, whose falling leaves covered the ground at least an inch thick; but felt deeply the injunction given by way of notice at Hampton-court-gardens:—"The public would protect what is intended for the public enjoyment;" and so we, flowerless, left the garden, regretting that the new house had ever been begun, if the property was insufficient to complete it. The drive through the lanes, enclosed by hedges of sweetbriar and blackberry, down to the water's edge, over the river in a ferry-boat, and through the woods, to our present temporary abode at Birnam Hotel, we felt more than surprised and annoyed, that its name was not even mentioned in Anderson's "Guide to the Highlands."

Dunkeld is placed so exquisitely in regard to local ty, that the visitor cannot fail being gratified: but none have seen the neighbourhood properly, or enjoyed it thoroughly, unless they have had the good-fortune to stay at Birnam Hotel: the worst we can say of which being that the comfort within is equal to the beauty without—at least, so found

A RAMBLER.

FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.—Two further instalments of free-trade were announced in the *Moniteur* of Saturday last. Salt meat, which hitherto paid ten francs the 100 kilogrammes in French bottoms, and eleven francs in foreign, is now to be admitted until further orders at the nominal duty of fifty centimes; and *vins de liqueur* (imperfectly translated "sweet wines") are to pay only twenty five centimes the hectolitre, instead of 100 francs. Paris is in a way to become a perfect paradise to English residents. They have already written to London for a stock of English gin and whisky for the winter, and now they have a chance of getting better sherry and madeira than that made at the universal wine manufactory of Cette.

CANADIAN COMMERCE.—It appears from the trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1853, recently submitted to the Canadian Parliament, that the exports for the last year amounted to 21,931,000 dollars; and the imports, to 31,981,486 dollars. The exports to Great Britain were 11,465,408 dollars: and the imports therefrom, 18,488,121 dollars: exports to the United States, 10,729,485 dollars: imports from ditto, 12,781,744 dollars. The increase of the aggregate imports and exports since the preceding year was 37 per cent.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MEMEL.—A fire broke out at Memel on the 6th inst., which destroyed nearly the entire town, and the churches, and property valued at about £2,000,000. Of the fire-engines used on the occasion, three were burned. The flames, which in some places set fire to the shipping in the harbour, extended from the river and sea fire to the buildings on the other side. It is in this way that the fire spread to the Altstadt. In order to diminish the great scarcity of house-room, in connection with the great demand for accommodation, the authorities have called upon all persons now staying at Memel, and not occupied in urgent business there, to leave the place.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money business transacted this week in the Consol-market has been very moderate. Prices, however, have ruled steady, and the fluctuations in them have not exceeded one quarter per cent: no change, consequently, has been in request, and we have no change to notice in the rates of discount. The leading feature may be considered the commencement of the Dividend payments, and the falling due of the last instalment on the letter B issue of Exchequer-bonds, amounting to £480,000. There will be another instalment of £140,000 on the letter A issue, due on the 17th inst. The payment of the 20 per cent, £600,000, due on the Turkish loan on the 20th inst., the demands upon the Money-market this month will, therefore, be £1,140,000. We may observe, however, that a large portion of the money to be raised upon Exchequer-bonds has already been paid under discount, and that the Turkish loan is equally divide between London and Paris. The drain, therefore, will not be sufficiently large to have any material influence upon Consols.

We have again to report very large supplies of gold: viz., 1,700,000 dollars from New York, £50,000 from the Brazils, and £40,000 from other quarters. As the demand for gold continues to be for the Turkish loan, it almost wholly ceased, and as large parcels have been sent into the Bank, the stock is now likely to increase.

On Monday the Consol-market was inactive. The Three per Cents marked 95⅛ ⅜ for Transfer, and 95⅛ ⅜ for the Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 95⅜; and the New Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 83. India Stock, 220. Exchequer-bills, 2-. Exchequer-bonds, 1858, 99⅜ ⅞; Ditto, 1859, 99⅜ ⅞. There was very little business transacted on Tuesday. The Three per Cents Reduced were 95⅛ ⅜ for Money, and 95⅜ ⅞ for the Account. India Bonds, 6s. to 10s. premium. Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. premium. Bank Stock for Account, 215 to 218. On Wednesday the Three per Cents Reduced marked 95⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ex div.; the Three per Cent Consols, 95⅛ ⅜ ⅝; Consols for Account, 95⅜ ⅞. Ditto for the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ex div. Long Annuities were 4⅝. Exchequer-bills 4s. to 7s. premium. Exchequer-bonds, 99⅜ ⅞. The Market on Thursday was dull. The Three per Cents were 95⅛ ⅜ ⅝ for Money; and 95⅜ ⅞ for the Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were done at 95⅛ to ⅜; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 95⅜ to 95⅝. Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. India Bonds, 10s. prem.

The transactions in Foreign Bonds have been devoid of interest. In the general quotations very little change has taken place. Brazil Five per Cents have been done at 89 ex div.; Ditto, Small, 99½; Mexican Three per Cents, 24½; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½; Ditto, New Deferred, 19⅜; Ditto, Passive, 4⅜; Turkish Scrip ¼ prem.; Venezuela Dee per Cent Deferred, 10⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62⅜; Ditto, Four per Cents, 92 ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 95; and Austrian Five per Cents, 78.

The market for Joint stock Bank Shares has been tolerably firm; but the business doing has been very moderate:—English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered have marked 13; London Chartered of 1853, 21⅜; London and County, 36; London Joint-stock, 29⅜; New South Wales, 6⅝; Oriental, 6⅜. Miscellaneous Securities have commanded very little attention:—Canada Six per Cent Bonds have realised 110¾. Crystal Palace, 3; Electric Telegraph, 10⅜; North British Australasian, 2⅛; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 61; London Dock, 109. Canal Shares have ruled steady:—Ashton and Oldham, 240; Birmingham, 83½; Coventry, 209; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 57; Grand Surrey, 45; Leicester, 76; Loughborough, 875; Neath, 160; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent's, 10¾; Rochdale, 67; Staffordshire and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 285; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. In Waterworks Shares, very little has been doing:—Berlin, 3; East London, New, 13 prem. Grand Junction, 97; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; New River, 95. Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 100; Ditto, New, 20. Gas-light and Coke Companies' Shares have mostly realised extreme rates:—British Provident, 2½; City of London, 109; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 85, ex div.; Ditto, New, 20 prem.; Ditto, New, 12; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 39½; Ditto, New, 8. Insurance Companies have marked the annexed quotations:—Alliance, 70, ex div.; Atlas, 40; Argus Life, 22; City of London, 34; County, 125; Crown, 18; European Life, 19½; General, 5½; Globe, 128; Guardian, 8½; Imperial Fire, 338; Ditto Life, 18½; Law Fire, 55½; London, 29½; Phœnix, 183; Provident Life, 22; Sun Fire, 222. Miscellaneous Shares have ruled:—European Life, 19½; General, 5½; Globe, 128; Guardian, 8½; Imperial Fire, 338; Ditto Life, 18½; Law Fire, 55½; London, 29½; Phœnix, 183; Provident Life, 22; Sun Fire, 222. Miscellaneous Shares have ruled steady, but the business doing has been very moderate:—Australasian Steam, 12; Australian Chartered, 13; Bank of Australasia, 21½; Bank of Egypt, 8; Bank of Hindostan, 23; Bank of New South Wales, 6⅝; Bank of Western Australia, 3; Canada Company, 125; Crown, 18; Crystal Palace, 3; Electric Telegraph, 10⅜; North British Australasian, 2⅛; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 61; London Dock, 109. Canal Shares have ruled steady:—Ashton and Oldham, 240; Birmingham, 83½; Coventry, 209; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 57; Grand Surrey, 45; Leicester, 76; Loughborough, 875; Neath, 160; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent's, 10¾; Rochdale, 67; Staffordshire and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 285; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. In Waterworks Shares, very little has been doing:—Berlin, 3; East London, New, 13 prem. Grand Junction, 97; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; New River, 95. Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 100; Ditto, New, 20. Gas-light and Coke Companies' Shares have mostly realised extreme rates:—British Provident, 2½; City of London, 109; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 85, ex div.; Ditto, New, 20 prem.; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 39½; Ditto, New, 8. Insurance Companies have marked the annexed quotations:—Alliance, 70, ex div.; Atlas, 40; Argus Life, 22; City of London, 34; County, 125; Crown, 18; European Life, 19½; General, 5½; Globe, 128; Guardian, 8½; Imperial Fire, 338; Ditto Life, 18½; Law Fire, 55½; London, 29½; Phœnix, 183; Provident Life, 22; Sun Fire, 222. Miscellaneous Shares have marked 12; Southwark, 8; Waterloo, 4⅛; Ditto, Old Annuities of 43, 31½; Ditto, New, of 47, 28; and Vauxhall, 22.

As regards the Railway Share-market, we may observe that the dealings in it have been trifling, and, in some instances, prices have ruled rather lower. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21⅛; Caledonian, 61⅜ ex div.; Eastern Counties, 11⅛; Great Northern, 89; Ditto A Stock, 21; Ditto B Stock, 123½; Great Western, 71⅞; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 19; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79⅛; London and Blackwall, 8⅜; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 102; Ditto, Fifths, 11⅛; Ditto, M and B C, ⅜; London and South-Western, 89⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24; Midland, 79⅛; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76; Ditto, York, 54⅜; North Staffordshire, 13⅜. Scottish Central, 94 div.; Shropshire Union, 48; South Eastern, 65⅛; West London, 6.

LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, Preference, 32⅛; Wilts and Somerset, 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 97 ex div.; Eastern Counties, 5 per Cent, 7 prem.; Ditto, New 6 per Cent Stock, 13; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, 114⅜; Great Western, 4½ per Cent, 93⅛; Ditto, Birmingham Guaranteed, 97 ex div.; Ditto, Chester, 14½ ex div.; Midland, 4½ per Cent, ⅜ dis.; North-Eastern, Berwick, 4 per Cent, 93½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 112; South-Eastern, 4½ per Cent, 100.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6⅝; Dutch Rhenish, 6⅛; Grand Trunk of Canada, 9½; Great Luxembourg, 2 prem.; Namur and Liege, 7⅞; Paris and Lyons, 35⅝.

Mining Shares have been exceedingly heavy:—On Thursday, Cobre Copper marked 43; Linares, 6⅝; Nouveau Monde, ½; South Australian, 1.

Friday Evening.

A very limited business has been doing in the Consol-market to-day, and prices have been almost nominal. Bank Stock, 208 to 209 ⅛ ex div. The Three per Cents Reduced have been 95⅛ to 95⅜; the Three per Cent Consols, 95⅜ ⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95⅜ ⅞ ex div. Long Annuities, 4 5-16 ⅜ ex div. India Bonds, 7s. to 10s. Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been quiet.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, (Friday.)—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have arrived up to our market this week, sometimes and by land carriage. To-day the show of samples was small. The sale demand for buyers was not large; so the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled steady at 2 to 3 advance. Scarcely any foreign wheat but cargoes from to hand. Picked samples were firm, and, to some extent, 2s. to 3s. dearer than on Monday. The value of the qualities was by supply and demand. The barley trade was steady, at very full prices. Wheat a fair demand for malt, at full quotations. Good sound oats in demand, at extreme rates. In other kinds very little was being done. Beans, peas, and tares sold at full currencies.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 6201; barley, 2901 malt, 2501 oats, 3901; beans, 1201; flour, 1953. Irish: oats, 1650. Foreign: wheat, 570; barley, 3400; oats, 3810.

Average prices of wheat, Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 78s. to 82s.; ditto, white, 80s. to 71s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 75s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 78s. to 82s.; rye, 52s. to 53s.; grinding barley, 42s. to 44s.; distilling ditto, 45s. to 47s.; malting ditto, 50s. to 53s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 55s. to 60s.; Kingston and Ware, 66s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 72s.; Scotch beer and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 23s.; tick beans, 41s. to 43s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 41s. to 43s.; boilers, 43s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 48s.; Suffolk, 41s. to 43s.; Scotch and Yorkshire, 41s. to 44s.; country marks, 40s. to 42s. per sack.

Seeds.—We have very little change to notice in our market. The general demand is steady.

Linseed, English sowing, 52s. to 54s.; Baltic crushing, 46s. to 48s.; Mediterranean and Odessa crushing, 46s. to 48s.; to the per quarter. Coriander, 8s. to 9s. per cwt. Brown mustard, 11s. to 12s.; white, 12s. to 13s. per bushel. Tares, English, 40s. to 42s.; winter tares, 40s. per quarter. Hempseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, Scotch, 12l. 10s. per ton; Baltic, 11l. 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 9l. to 9l. 5s. per ton. Coriander, 11l. per ton. Rapeseed oil, 38l. per tun. Linseed oil, 30l. per tun. English clover seed, white, 44s. to 50s.; red, 40s. to 44s. per cwt.

Average prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 76s. 7d.; barley, 39s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 53s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 39s. 3d.

The Gazette Average.—Wheat, 76s. 7d.; barley, 39s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 1d.; rye, 53s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 39s. 3d.

The Seven Years' Average.—Wheat, 74s. 1d.; barley, 36s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 1d.; rye, 39s. 4d.; beans, 37s. 8d.; peas, 37s. 8d.

Tobacco.—The market for rum is active and prices continue to advance.—Proof Leewards, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; East India, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; strong Demerara, 2s. 3d. to 4s.; low to fine clean ditto, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon. Brandy, corn-spirits, and genova, command very full prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s. to £4 17s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £6 6s.; rod straw, £1 5s. to £1 13s. per load.

Coals (Friday).—Monday's market was fairly supplied with boats as to number but their general quality was inferior. For most lots we had a fair demand, at Monday's prices, by which many of them were somewhat exceeded. To-day's supplies were moderate, for the whole the mission trade was firm, at full rates of currency. A few cargoes were on sale, the demand for which at that description of wood ruled steady, at late rates. Fine coals sold slowly, at from 14s. to 15s. per ton. Second smoky, at late rates. Main coals were dull, at from 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton, including primes at 15s.

Fat Stock to Smithfield.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. sinking offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—The general average business was transacted in each kind of meat, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

F. BURROW, Redruth, Cornwall, tailor and draper.—W. BECKETT, Gillingham, Norfolk, cattle dealer and victualler.—H. KERFOOT, Manchester, tailor, cabinet, silk manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

H. CHATTERIS, Ledbury, Cty, merchant.—T. CRITHIAN, Lothbury, Bucklersbury, Tower-wharf, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, timber-merchant.—J. WAGHORN, Reading, Berks, draper.—G. FOX, Crewkerne, grocer.—J. JUGHES, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, innkeeper.—D. LONDON, Manchester, bookbinder.—J. B. GODFREY, Taunton, Somersetshire, coach-maker.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 13.

5th Dragoon Guards: T. P. Gudgeon to be Major, vice Cooper.

15th Light Dragoons: Brevet Lieut.-Col G. S. Blashford to be Major; Lieut. T. R. Crawford to be Captain; Cornet G. Reid to be Lieutenant.

16th Lieut. J. E. Kearns to be Captain: Cornet J. Stewart to be Lieutenant.

1st Foot: J. W. Gubbins to be Adjutant.

6th: A. Angelo to be Ensign.

19th: J. H. Hamilton to be Ensign.

23rd: Lieut. R. H. Somerville to be Ensign.

34th: Lieut. J. Wyatt to be Captain.

49th: Lieut. T. Trafford to be Lieutenant.

57th: Lieut. A. Smyth to be Captain, Ensign E. G. E. Atherley to be Lieutenant; W. J. Saul to be Ensign.

63rd: Lieut. J. W. Dimond to be Lieutenant; R. H. Somerville to be Ensign.

64th: Lieut. H. B. Hussee to be Lieutenant.

76th: G. G. Gealer to be Ensign.

77th: J. F. B. P. Dodd to be Ensign.

79th: W. G. C. Gether to be Ensign.

97th: W. B. H. Steele to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: A. Evans to be Lieutenant.

60th: J. Evans to be Ensign.

89th: H. L. Harvey to be Ensign.

Memorandum: J. Livingston to be Lieutenant.

Cornet J. Newman to be Lieutenant; R. K. Little to be Ensign.

Lieut. C. T. Harvey to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—The appointment of W. Bond to a Cornetcy in the 3rd Light Dragoons has been cancelled.

BANKRUPTS.

J. and J. Dempsey-street, St. James's, Horsted victualler and tavern-keeper.—W. H. H. HAWES, Strand, Middlesex, and Bishop's Stortford, Herts, grocer.—J. PEARD, Gt. Sutton, Derbyshire, grocer and farmer.—T. ROUGHTON Colyhurst, Manchester ironmonger.—J. DYSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, grocer and provision-dealer.—J. BURDETT, Sheffield, Lancashire, bobbin-maker and grocer.—J. COBBETT, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, steeller and victualler.—J. HOWITT, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, brickmaker.

BIRTHS

On the 5th inst., at Peterborough, the wife of J. and Edwin Palmer, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Clifton-wood-house, Clifton, the wife of Herbert Mackworth, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Barrick park, Lady Woolmore, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Waterloo-terrace, Dover, the Lady Elizabeth Osborn, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Stadlo-hall, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. Brise, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Bournemouth, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. Gullemard, Vicar of Kirkington Orton, of a son.

On the 6th inst., the wife of Rear-Admiral Murray, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Florence, the Baroness de Hagel, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Lanham Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Mr. Henry Brook, Gravesend, to Miss Mary Ann Winkley, of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

On the 5th inst., at Matlock, Mr. Thos. Henry, second son of Thomas Henry Maudsley, Esq., of Lamb-street, Spitalfields, Surrey, to Miss Anne Wood, youngest daughter of John Russell, Esq., of Wyelands, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. G. Ellis Cleather, brother-in-law to the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. L. Wilcocks, Vicar of Matlock.

On the 29th ult., at Convamore, county of Cork, A. Macnamara, Esq., of Caddington Hall, Bedfordshire, to the Lady Sophia Ellen Hare, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Listowel.

On the 4th inst., at Norwood Chapel, the Rev. W. S. Rust, to Mary Susannah Spicer, of Norwood.

On the 28th ult., at the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Gibraltar, Lieut. Chas. C. H. Young, R.N., to Ellen Smith, only daughter of the late C. Young, Esq., M.D. of that city.

On the 7th inst., at Old Charlton, Kent, Lieut.-Col. F. Browne, R.E.I.C.S., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Nokes, Esq., solicitor, of Woolwich.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Agra, J. Vidler, Esq., Vice-Consul for France, Sweden, and Norway, and the Hanse Towns, and many years a Magistrate and Member of the Municipality.

On the 30th ult., at the Battle of the Alma, Capt. H. W. Coat, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bentinck, second son of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. W. Coat, aged 33.

On the 1st inst., Maria, wife of Mr. John Watts, and daughter of the late B. Walters, Esq., Horsey.

On the 2nd inst., at the Rectory, Sutton Veney, Wilts, the Rev. W. D. Thring, D.D., Master of that parish, aged 73.

On the 5th inst., at Anson hill, Fordell Collieries, Mr. George Robertson, son of Thomas Robertson, Esq., Kenny-end, 18.

On Aug. 6th, at Bombay, Dinapoia, the beloved daughter of Lieut.-Col. Horsbrogh, H.M.

On Sept. 20th, aged 18, of inflammation of the lungs, in his passage home from the Baltic fleet, Henry Alfred Reginald Lascelles, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Ross Mills, Newton Lees.

On the 20th ult., killed in the battle of the Alma, F. De Pre Mondegy, Lieutenant 33rd Regiment, only son of the late Lo d W. Montagu, aged 20.

On the 20th ult., in the battle of the Alma, Major Ross, 95th Regiment, of Kilravock Castle, Na rnshire, N.B.

On the 20th ult., in the battle of the Alma, whilst in the gallant discharge of his duty, F. E. Evans, Captain in the 33rd Regt. Welsh Fusiliers, second son of T. B. Evans, Esq., of Dene House, Carbridshire, and North Tuddenham, Norfolk.

On the 20th ult., in the battle of the Alma, aged 21, A. Walsham, First Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and third son of Sir J. Walsham, of Knill Court, in the county of Hereford, Bart.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., at the Rectory, West Horsley, the Rev. G. J. Ridley, only surviving brother of the late Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and of the late Lord Colborne, aged 83.

On the 8th inst., in Hanover-street, London, J. Scott, Esq., of Ryehope, son of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, aged 74.

On the 10th inst., at Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, A. F. Fearon, Esq., late of the Stamp and Tax Office, Somerset House, aged 60.

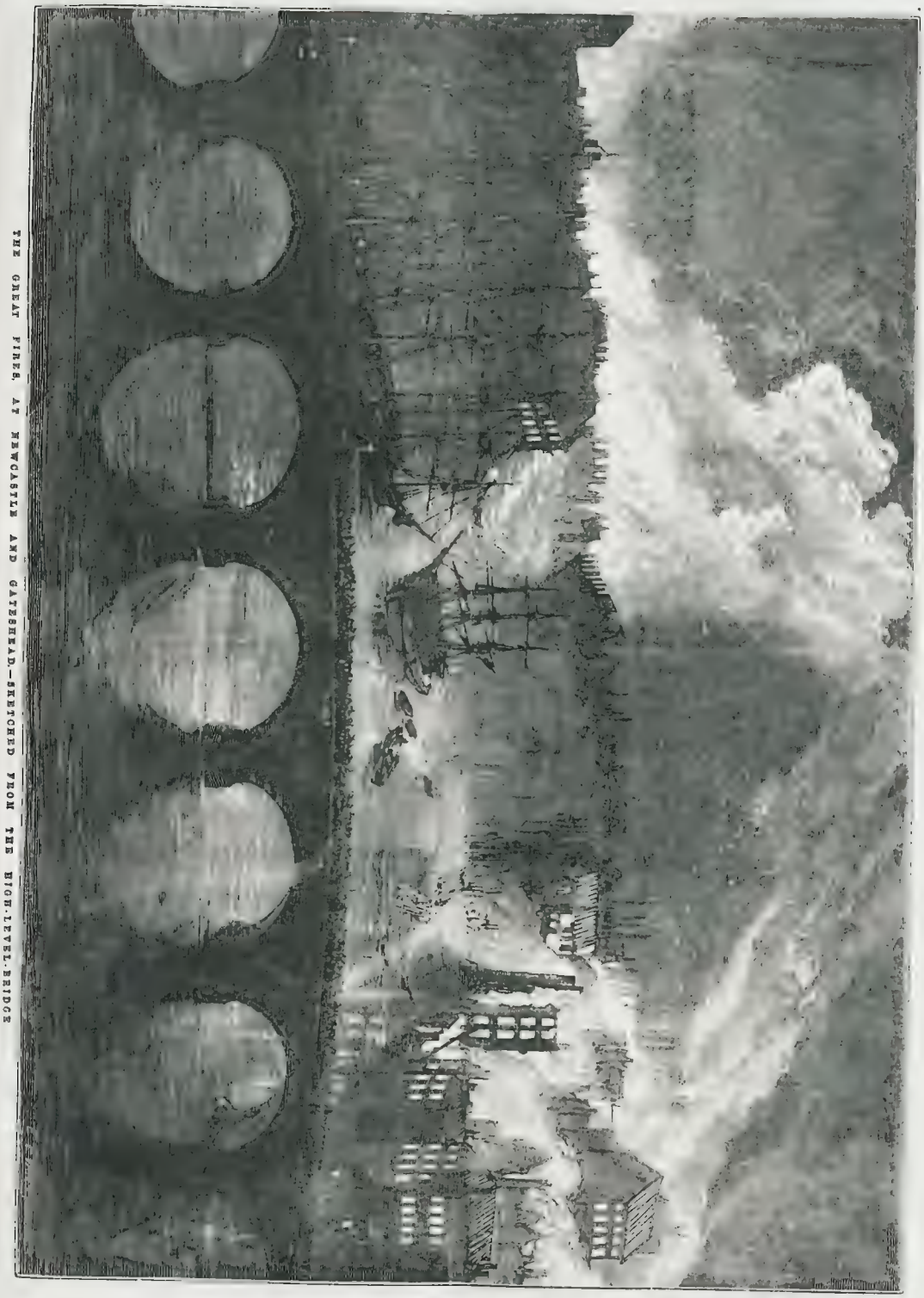
REMAINS AT GATESHEAD.—SITE OF THE EXPLOSION.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AND EXPLOSION AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.

On the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the worsted manufactory of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, in Hillgate, Gateshead. After raging with great fury for about two hours, the roof fell in, and the heat became so intense that it melted the sulphur which had been stored in an adjoining bond warehouse. It came out in torrents, like streams of lava, and as it met the external air, began to blaze: its combustion illumining the river and its shipping, the Tyne, the High Level Bridge, and the church steeples of Newcastle—spreading over every object its lurid and purple light. The flames towered far above the masts of the ships moored at the neighbouring quays. From the various floors of the warehouse huge masses of melted tallow and lead flowed in copious streams. The eight storied edifice was one mass of flame, and from every landing melted sulphur and tallow and fused lead were descending in luminous showers. It resembled a cataract on fire. At length the walls fell. Burning brands were then scattered over the roofs of the adjoining houses, had widely extended the conflagration. The ships were taken from their moorings, and placed in safety. A few smart explosions were now heard, but no suspicion was entertained of the astounding catastrophe which was about to ensue.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the fire was another bonded warehouse, filled with the most combustible materials—naphtha, nitrate of soda, and potash, as well as immense quantities of tallow and sulphur; and it is also said that a large quantity of gunpowder was contained in it. To this building all eyes were directed, because, although a "double fireproof" structure, and supported on metal pillars and floors, it seemed impossible to prevent the flames from communicating with the dangerous materials within its walls. These fears were too well founded. No sooner had the flame reached this compound, which was in fact nothing but a huge fulminating mixture, than an explosion took place, which no pen can describe, and which made Newcastle and Gateshead shake to their foundations. The bridge shook as if it would fall to pieces, and the surface of the river was suddenly agitated as if by a storm. The shock was felt in every street. The front doors of many private persons' dwellings were violently opened, and the shutters of the shops, particularly towards the quay, were shaken from their fastenings, and strewed about the pavement. Broken glass was under your foot at every step. Every family was suddenly aroused, and their various members rushed together or into the streets to inquire the cause of so frightful an explosion. The sight was best witnessed from the High Level Bridge, which was crowded at the moment with anxious spectators. Suddenly, as the explosion took place, that triumph of engineering skill began to vibrate like a piece of thin wire, and the first thought of those upon it was, that that magnificent erection was about to fall. The projectum of the flaming materials across the river was a wonderful sight for those who had coolness enough to witness it, but there were very few in that condition. A universal stupor seems rather to have prevailed everywhere, first broken by the screams and wailings of women and children, and

VIEW IN GATESHEAD

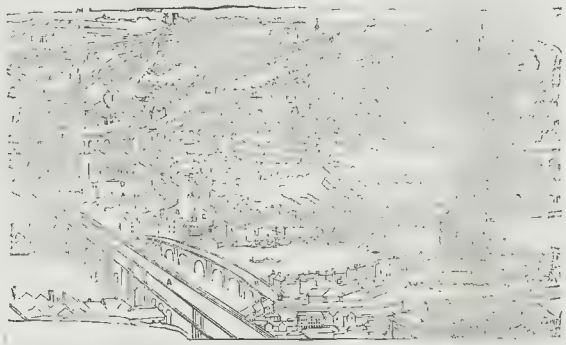


THE GREAT FIRES AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD—SKETCHED FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL BRIDGE

by the ignition of the houses on the Newcastle side of the river It was some time, however, before the minds of the spectators awoke to the full extent of the calamity.

The shock of the tremendous explosion was felt over the whole eastern seaboard, from Blyth, in Northumberland, to Seaham, six miles to the south or Sunderland The concussion shook all the buildings in the large manufactories on the shores of the Tyne between Newcastle and Shields, extinguished the lights, and caused the greatest alarm to the workmen, who rushed into the open air in terror and excitement. In the seaports of Shields nine miles off, it produced all the effect of an earthquake, rocking the houses, "thudding" against the doors, shaking the windows, and causing the inmates to jump out of bed in alarm and astonishment. In detached dwellings and lone farmhouses the watch-dogs commenced a violent barking and noise, which, with the concussion and shaking of the doors and window-, produced an impression that an attack was contemplated by buglars In the pit villages the impression was that an explosion had taken place in the bowels of the earth. Papers and books, partially burnt, were picked up in the fields at the Felgate, near the Brockley-whins railway-station six miles off; and a master of a sailing-vessel, on his passage to the Tyne, felt the shock ten miles off at sea.

The streets in the neighbourhood of the explosion presented a most melancholy spectacle. Men, women, and children in their night dresses



A High Level Bridge.
B Tyne Bridge.
C Guildhall.
D Court House.
E St. Mary, Gateshead.
F Custom House.
G Hill Gate.
H Gateshead.
I All Saints Church.
K St. Nicholas Quarries.
L Grey street.

might be seen rushing from their abodes in search of shelter, they knew not whither. In Gateshead particularly the scene was most distressing – mothers were vainly trying to return for a child, forgotten in the suddenness of escape—and children were searching for their parents. The quay on the Newcastle side of the river was literally strewed with burning staves and rafters, covered with sulphur, and burning like matches. Adults and children, confused by the awful catastrophe, went staggering to and fro as if intoxicated, uttering lamentable and piercing cries. At one time the whole town seemed to be devoted to the rampant agency of fire. It passed with the greatest facility from house to house. Some houses were left gutted, whilst others were almost levelled with the ground. The crackling timber of the old houses, and the noise from the falling of gable-ends and stacks of chimneys, produced its progress. The tenements of the poor who lived in the vicinity of the warehouses, fell like houses built of cards, and, in some cases, it is said, buried their inmates in the ruins. All the houses in the Church-walk, and Cannon-street, Gateshead, have been either partially or wholly destroyed, amounting to nearly fifty. About fifty soldiers from the garrison were advancing with the fire-engine, when the explosion met them, killing two and wounding thirty out of the remainder. Mr. Robert Fatherun, a member of the New sella Corporation, an active gentleman, who had rallied out to witness the fire, was suffocated by the fumes, as was Lieutenant Paynter and eight other persons—including Mr. Davidson, jun. (miller); a barber, named Hamilton; a sergeant of the Cameronians; Scott, a Gateshead policeman: the rest were so burnt and mutilated as scarcely to be recognised. Mr. Davidson, father of the young man who is killed, and who owned a neighbouring steam-mill, has lost his eyesight.

Numbers of policemen on duty were severely injured by the falling débris. Mr. Ralph Little, an inspector, had one of his legs broken, and several of his ribs fractured. The surgery of Mr. Rayne, surgeon to the forces, was literally besieged by the sufferers. The infirmary was crowded at an early hour. Fully fifty in door patients were received, and more than double that number had their wounds dressed. Mr. Craster, of the Gateshead Dispensary, was called to upwards of 100 cases, and most of the surgeons in Newcastle and Gateshead were attending sufferers at their own houses. Altogether, not less than 500 persons were more or less injured by the explosion. The total number of lives lost is not yet known, as many persons are said to have been buried in the ruins. Twelve bodies have been identified.

The loss of property is very great; some estimates say upwards of £1,000 000. The interior of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, is a ruin. Many of the grave-stones in the church-yard were removed by the force of the explosion, and thrown to a considerable distance, knocking in the walls of some of the adjoining houses. There is scarcely a house, office, or public building, within a radius of a hundred yards of the explosion, which has not been injured—either unroofed, or its windows broken. The flames spread with great rapidity; and special engines were dispatched from the central station to bring the fire-engines from Hexham, Sunderland Shields, and other towns. There was, for a time, no want of water, the Tyne being so close at hand; and the water of the Whittle Dean Company, which is always at a high pressure, was served with admirable effect on the flames, which were not thoroughly subdued, however, for some days.

In Gateshead the extraordinary scene—extending several hundred yards—from Bridge-street and Church street, eastward, and from Church-walk to the river, is entirely consumed Church-walk was hardly passable; and Hillgate was completely choked up with the ruins. On the Newcastle side the devastation is fearful. Along the Quay, and towards the head of Butcher-bank, the thoroughfare was blocked up on Saturday by the heaps of rubbish, and the danger of dilapidated property falling in the streets From the corner of the Sand-hill to within a house or two of the Custom-house—or half the length of the Quay—the property extending backwards, including shops and offices in front, and warehouses behind, lay a mass of calcined ruins.

An inquest has been held on the bodies, eleven in number, which, up to Saturday morning, had been extricated from the ruins on the south side of the river; but no clue has yet been obtained as to the cause of the explosion. The inquiries were principally directed to the point whether gunpowder was stored in or about the bonded warehouses. Mr. T. Large said they were not had, to his knowledge, any gunpowder stored there; though it would be possible for some to be there without his knowledge, as the warehouseman had a key. Other occupiers of the premises gave similar evidence, and put in lists of goods in their respective stores. Some of the witnesses thought the explosion had been caused by the nitrate of soda, of which there were large quantities in the bonding warehouse.

In consequence of a communication from the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, on behalf of the inhabitants, requesting the aid of a Government officer to the inquiry, the Secretary of State has directed Captain Bruce, of the Ordnance, to be present, and to assist in the investigation. The owners of any large amount of gunpowder in the district have been communicated with by the Mayor, and the magistrates to levy penalties. It seems to be the opinion that the disastrous calamity has been caused by explosive materials now in a partially manufactured state. In the face of such an appalling calamity, however, the strictest investigation is considered necessary.

On Tuesday a meeting of the representatives of the various fire insurance companies having offices or agencies in the town was convened in the Central Exchange Hotel, in order to adopt the best measures for ascertaining the losses sustained by the late calamitous fire, and for carrying out all necessary proceedings connected with the same: W. Woods Esq., of the Newcastle Fire office in the chair. The following were appointed a committee to enter into the necessary details—namely, the agents respectively of the Newcastle, the Phœnix, the Sun, the Royal Exchange, the County, the Manchester, the Leeds and Yorkshire, the North British, the Norwich Union, and the Ancient offices; five to be a quorum, and Mr Woods to be convener. Resolutions to the effect that the committee be authorised to take such steps as may be considered judicious to investigate the cause of the explosion; and that they endeavour to estimate the loss of life and injury sustained by those who had suffered in the discharge of their duty, were severally put from the chair, and unanimously adopted.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In order to enable our readers the better to understand the localities of this great conflagration, annexed is a Key to the large Engraving at pages 364 5.

The next Illustration shows the Ruins of the Bonded Warehouses at Gateshead, the site of the explosion, with St. Mary's Church in the background: the white smoke shows the effect of the burning sulphur.

The lower Engraving is a View in Gateshead.

Opposite is a general View of the Ruins at Night, sketched from the High Level Bridge.

Lastly is the large Painted Window of St. Mary's Church, which was blown into the position here represented.

TRAVELS IN CALIFORNIA AND IN THE OREGON. Par M. De St. Amant.—A work has just been published in Paris, which, notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest excited by the war has created a considerable sensation. The work to which we refer is entitled "Voyages en Californie et dans l'Oregon, par M. de St. Amant," Consular Agent of the French Government in 1851-52. These "voyages" are full of highly instructive matter, and are interspersed with amusing episodes, having a bearing on the subject in hand. The principal object of the author, throughout this work, has been to depict the manners of the primitive inhabitants of these distant regions; and, at the same time, to give the reader an idea of the influence which European emigration has upon them. Such a work as this is of universal interest, and we hope soon to see it translated into the English language. Amongst the principal documents from which the author has quoted, are several that have never been published, and which have reference to the politics of the last few years, in which the author became an agent, as Governor of the Tuileries, during the Republic. Several letters, by the Prince de Joinville, on the political character of his father's (King Louis Philippe's) reign, have also been turned to account.

SIR JOHN BOWRING.—We have been favoured with the translation of a curious document, being the address of a large body of Chinese scholars to Sir John Bowring, on her visiting and examining their seminary in the province of Kiangsoo. We understand it was chanted by the principal scholar, a descendant of the famous Sen, who was converted to Christianity in the time of the Emperor Kanghi:—"We respectfully greet your Excellency, the British Plenipotentiary, whose fame has reached this land, and who has charge of an important Government. Your Excellency's ability is so lofty as to be compared to a bird perched on the summit of a hill, all sufficient to make return for the favours bestowed upon you by your Sovereign. Your Excellency has honoured the borders of Kiang with your presence. You will certainly satisfy the hopes of all. Fortunate do we consider ourselves in that you have condescended to visit us. We look up and adore the splendour of your pleasing like appearance. At the sea of giving offence, we express our feelings, and with much respect wish you golden happiness. Bending prostrate, we hope you will throw a glance on this. Presented by the Hiwan scholars."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday evening Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, took his departure from Bristol for the colony over which he is about to preside

A free library and museum is about to be established in Preston.

The King of the Belgians passed through Bellinzona, in the Canton of Tessino, on the 30th ult., on his way to the Lake of Como.

The fund raised in Bristol up to the present time, on behalf of the famishing Jews of the Holy Land, exceeds £800

The Czar has engaged a young Prussian artist to paint for him the "Battle of Navarin," for which 10,000 dollars are to be paid.

Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has left that city for Rome.

A drama on a Russian subject, written by M. Scribe, has been accepted at the Français. The principal characters are to be performed by M. Bressant and Mdlle. Rachel.

The Federal Council at Berne has rejected the demand of the Swiss Trade Association that a third exhibition of Swiss industry should be held next year

Numbers of deluded people are still leaving comfortable homes in the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, to join the Mormons at the Salt Lake.

Mr. G. J. R. Gordon, Consul-General at Monte Video, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, in the room of the Hon. Charles A. Murray, now Her Majesty's representative at the Court of Persia.

Prince Woronzoff, ex-Governor-General of the Russian Transcaucasian provinces, arrived at Antwerp, a few days ago.

Lady Raglan, with the Misses Somerset, landed at Dover, on Wednesday afternoon, from the Continent; a large concourse of persons had assembled alongside the steam packet, and gave three hearty cheers for Lord Raglan as her Ladyship landed.

Kiss has completed his large model of "St. George and the Dragon." It is to be exhibited in his atelier for the benefit of the Silesians.

The consecration of the columnar monument raised in the garden of the Invalides, Berlin, in honour of the soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1848, will take place in the presence of the King upon the 18th of October.

Nine hundred and forty sea apprentices have been enrolled at the port of Shields this year, up to the 30th September, which number exceeds, by ninety, the number enrolled at the same port to a similar date during last year.

M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, grandson of his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome, and who is now a sub-lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of Dragoons of the French army, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday week.

The railway from Wurzburg to Aschaffenburg (Bavaria) was opened to the public on the 1st inst., without any ceremony.

The last census shows that in the free states of America there were 177 daily papers, and 1632 weekly, &c., printed; while in the slave states there were only 79 daily, and 645 weekly papers.

The Countess of Erroll, who followed the Earl her husband, and shared his fate, is said to have made herself most useful during the campaign in the East.

Four bronze figures, by Kreling, of the size of life, in the costume of old German heralds, are to be erected in the Castle-court at Nuremberg.

A society has recently been formed, under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Manchester, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of exploring Central Africa, with a view to its evangelisation.

The shipments of gold from California are on the increase. Whilst the total shipments in preceding years were £6,700,000 in 1851; £9,360,000 in 1852; and £10,160,000 in 1853, the amount shipped in the first eight months of the present year have reached £7,075,000.

The day before the departure of the Emperor and Empress of the French from Boulogne, their Majesties inspected an allegorical composition, in basso-relievo, by Mr. Carew, representing union between the fleets of France and England, and expressed their approbation of the work.

Symptoms of discontent have recently been manifested by the Northumberland pitmen, at the amount of their present earnings, which, in many cases, as shown by the books of the collieries, have reached the fabulous height of £5 per fortnight per man; while putter lads, sixteen years of age, earn from 6s. to 8s. per day.

The German Art papers speak in terms of high eulogy of a silver tablet which the city of Berlin has just presented to the Prince and Princess of Prussia. The design, by Professor Fischer, presents a singular compound of mediæval costume, genii with torches, and the usual allegorical paraphernalia.

The wires of the magnetic-telegraph communicating with Ireland, Liverpool, and Glasgow, are maliciously cut last week, about twenty miles from Carlisle, on the road to Penrith.

From the Government Immigration returns at Quebec, it appears that 43,148 passengers had arrived in Canada this year, against 28,256 at the same time last year; being an increase of 14,264 souls. The emigrants from the north of Europe this year (Norway, Sweden, and Germany) are counted to 10,286.

Geneva continues to be overwhelmed with strangers. In one of its suburbs, Eaux-Vives, a chapel is in course of construction for Greek Russian worship; together with a Greek school for the educating of clergymen and the choristers.

The 14th of September has become memorable:—First, for the retreat of the Russian army from Moscow, and the entry of the French into the city, when it was burnt, in 1812; second, for the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852; third, for the deliverance of the Allied Forces in the Crimea, in 1854.

The reminiscences of the poet Heine are about to be published by a Hamburg bookseller.

The Roman Catholics of Cranagh and its vicinity have offered a reward of £10 for information that shall lead to the discovery and arrest of the parties who burnt and destroyed the recent Classical College on the Lord Gardiner and Enniskillen Railway.

Count Rossi, married in 1838 to the Duchess of Lucca, daughter of the Duke Louis I. of Parma, and mother-in-law of the present King of Saxony, has died suddenly of cholera at Venice.

The ancient Church costume is exciting much interest among German antiquaries. Herr Bock has discovered at Anagni, near Frosinone, in Italy, some old priests' robes, which he believes to be of the age of Pope Innocent the Third

An Imperial decree orders that the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud shall take place at the public expense. The ceremony will take place at the Invalides, and his remains will be deposited in the vaults of that church.

The number of children who attend the parochial schools of Berlin amounts to 47,000, which, taking the whole population at 470,000 souls, gives an average of one ten ninth of the population receiving instruction in divers schools, of which there are 188, employing 1353 teachers of both sexes.

In consequence of the reductions in the Russian tariff, the smuggling trade along the frontier has extended to a considerable degree. The smugglers find their account in evading the payment of the high duties now paid for land transit. Russian merchants, in their turn, avail themselves of their knowledge of the Russian trade with Germany to elude the custom-house officers.

Only seven men, privates of the 5th Division of the City Police, have signified their readiness to avail themselves of the order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enlist into the Cape Corps, for the purpose of augmenting the police in that country; the number of men required by the Government is 100.

This year's vintage will be of unusually excellent quality in Vaud, Geneva, Neufchatel, and Valais, but owing to the small quantity of grapes, and the almost entire failure of the potato crop, wines in France, the latter are become very dear. In Geneva alone the destruction above-mentioned are overrun by Frenchpeople, who buy up the cheapest wines at any price.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, who succeeds Earl Cathcart in the command of the Northern and Midland district, has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, and is preparing to take up his permanent residence in that neighbourhood.

The Spanish revenue returns for August, show a decrease of 38 millions of reals (about £303,000), compared with the same period last year. This great falling off is attributed to the convulsed state of Spain in August last.

The Duke de Larochefoucault is about to address a letter to the French papers, denying in the strongest terms the charge brought against the party of Montijo of sympathy in the success of the French army in the East, and of regretting the defeats endured by the Russians.

The Quebec papers announce that on the 20th his Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Council-chambers, and being seated on the throne, assented in the Queen's name to the Reciprocity Treaty Bill

The pro-Legate of Bologna has issued an edict against frequenting theatres. The public are forbidden to take refreshments in the boxes, to bowl, to drum with their feet or sticks, to keep on their hats, to pass from box to box with lighted pipes or cigars, to jump from one gallery to another or from bench to bench, or keep their hats on.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY Wednesday, and Friday, the Comedy of MAN AND WIFE. Paul Pry. Mr. Wright (formerly of the Adelphi Theatre), Aff-ington, Tuesday, and Saturday, the White Horse of the Peppers. Mr. Paul Pepper Mr. Bedford. With Seventh airs and Wives. Miss Lockaby, Mr Wright.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—THE COURRIER OF LYONS will be performed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 18th inst., on which occasion MR. CHARLES KEAN will make his First Appearance this Season in the character of Lesurques and Joseph Lesurques.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Monday, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday "A Heart of Gold" Wednesday "The Courier of Lyons" (in which Mr Charles Kean will make his first appearance this Season) Friday, "The Courier of Lyons," and other Entertainments.

TURKISH EXHIBITION, HYDE-PARK-CORNER PICCADILLY.—Open Daily, from seven till ten (Saturdays excepted) when it closes at nine. Admission to all Open to 6d. Family Tickets (for 5 in). 10s. Saturdays, 3d. Children under Schools admitted at Half-price

NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain Regentess—the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Gloucester—the Baroness de Tuyll—the Emperor of Russia, &c. MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman square.—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

DR. SHAW'S ENTERTAINMENT (as given by him at the Royal Polytechnic Institution 309, Regent-street. London). ATHENÆUM VIVARIUM, OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1854 After which, Exeter.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S New Entertainment, entitled A VISIT to NELSON'S FLAG SHIP, the VICTORY, illustrated with Scenic Scenery, &c., is constantly given every Monday Evening until July 1855 making a season of nine months. The Stalles to be had at Mr. MITCHELL'S PUBLISHING WAREHOUSES, Albemarle-street, Common road. To begin at Eight o'Clock and Finish at Ten Terms of Subscription for the Whole Season, £1 1s; 10 be paid in advance.—Particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr and Mrs. T. E. Severn, Proprietors of the Pianoforte and Singing 24, Albert street, Camden road.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his highness the Imaum of Muscat, has been added to the collection.—Admission, One Shilling, Monday, Saturday

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, LEICESTER-SQUARE, is NOW OPEN for the Season. Programme for the Week.—Lectures and Demonstrations by Dr. E. M. Kendall, Mr. G. F. Ansell, Mr. W. A. Birt, Mr. T. W. Malcolm, Mr. F. Warr, Mr. Hugo Reid, Mr. A. Heseltine, &c., &c. Heenan's Diving Apparatus, with the Submarine Light. Dissolving Panorama, panoramic and Dioramic Views of Venice. Oh cinorgon. &c. The Grand Organ by Mr. Best, at intervals. Double Polyzoal Horn Union every Evening (except Saturday). Gems and Mantigens, by Mr. Howe and other Vocalists, on Tuesday and Friday Mornings. For Lecture-plan see the Official Programme and Catalogues. Hours 12 to 5 and Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s.; Evening, a large invalid enjoyment. Time (except). Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children (under Ten), Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days the gates will be open for admission at 8a.

It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 1s.

Tickets admitting each person from London-bridge and admission to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at the several Stations on the Line.

Season Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £4 4s. each without conveyance by railway, £3 3s (the usual discount allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.

By order.

August.

THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW, 1854. THE SIXTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of LIVE STOCK, &c., will be held in BIRMINGHAM, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, & 20th of December next. Open for the reception of Stock on Saturday and Monday, the 16th and 18th.

In addition to the Prizes on account in the last Schedule, Earl Derby has just the season. Prizes are also offered by the Council have resolved to offer First Prizes of £5, and Second Prizes of £2 for each Cock and Hen of any of all the following varieties, viz., Dorking, Spanish, Cochin-China, Game, Bantam, Polish, Sebright, Hamburg, Game, and Polish, and that the same shall be entered under the same A to Z as the ordinary competition exhibits separately.

Seven Silver Vases, of the value of six guineas each, will also be awarded, instead of money prizes for the best pen of pencilled Hamburg, Golden, Silver, Dorking, Polish, Game, Spanish, and Game Fowls.

Plate, one 5s, and Third Prizes, of £3, £2, and £1 respectively, are offered in all the classes for Fowls, as well as for Turkeys, Ducks, and Geese. Literal Prizes will also be awarded to good specimens, even in the Classes, where entries must be made on a form of certificate duly signed by the Secretary of the several Classes

The Entries Closes on SATURDAY, the 11th of NOVEMBER.

JOHN MOUNSEY, Jun., Secretary.

Offices, 36, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, Oct. 2, 1854.

MR. FRANK MORI begs to announce that he has Returned to Town, and has RESUMED TAKING PUPILS for SINGING at 17, Mill-street, Dorset square.

GYMNASTICS and FENCING.—Early in OCTOBER, Captain CHOSSO and SON will open the finest room in London for the above beautiful accomplishments, at No. 7, CARBALL-STREET, near Regent's Circus, where they respectfully solicit a share of the support of their numerous patrons. Terms, at 31, New-road, 36, Baker-street, and 154, Oxford street.

BY PURCHASING at MERRY'S FANCY REPOSITORY, 280, Oxford-street, his highly amusing GAME OF THE HARE and SPORTSMAN-ORAMA, now in its 2nd Edition, will always be able to display most Every other Novelty in Games, Puzzles, French, German, and English Toys; and an endless variety of Fancy Articles utterly impossible to catalogue, for selection or reward from all parts of the world, all sold for presents. Orders, combining a munificence, instantly attended to. Samples taken on for return stamps. A Merry, 280, Oxford-street. Fancy fairs, bazaars, and charities supplied, at a suitable per centage.

TO TOURISTS.—CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES possess such extraordinary magnifying power, combined with portability of form (less than of most three-draw ones), as to render them treasures for the viewing scenery, marking birds, and many other useful purposes. Price 12s. 6d. May be had at the Manufactory of the Inventor, 4, railway stations, or will be sent, post free, on receipt of stamps or money order payable to Wm. Callaghan, Opticien, 43, Great Hemmel-street, Bloomsbury.

SHAKSPERE.—The admirers of the immortal Bard will be pleased to learn that W. F. Kerr, Burns, and Co., have obtained permission from Mrs. Fletcher, of Gloucester, to publish, in fac-simile, the celebrated and curious MS, proved to have been used by the Poet. An engraving, pamphlet, given with each. The Jug may be obtained of most respectable dealers, or at the Manufactory (late Chamberlain's), Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. Price 7s. 6d. each; or, covered, 12s. 6d., by enclosing a Post-office order.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Mr. HARRINGTON, Surgeon-Dentist, respectfully informs the nobility and public in general, that he has invented and obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for a most important improvements in Artificial Teeth. Also, for a new mode of adapting them to the mouth in a manner entirely different from all others, thereby saving much trouble to the patient, and avoiding all unsightly artificial appearance. Mr. Harrington's Teeth are unrivalled for beauty, and combine every advantage that can be made under any other system.—3, Hanover-square, Corner of Hanover-square, London.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Patronized by her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, Sir J. Clark, Bart., M.D., and the Faculty generally. Sheargold's tooth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the mouth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a few minutes becomes as hard as the enamel. All persons use the Sheargold Powder, 1s., to be procured only of Mr Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, who will send it free by post, with full directions for use enclosed. Price 8s. 6d. and 5s., in Postage Stamps.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide. Landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships	Tons	Commanders	Destination.	Sail.
Earl of Sefton	1,000	W. Johns	Port Phillip	October
Dundala Catherine	1,000	... ...	Sydney ...	1

These A 1 ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners. Apply to WM. SAUNDT and Co., 35, Philpot-lane, London.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These celebrated ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Sydney, Port Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record Cabins fitted in Australia from £1 upwards, and paces forwarded. Apply to John Jeffreys and Co., Great St. Helens, London; or to the owners James Baines and Co., Cork-street, Liverpool.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—TO CITY and WEST-END OUTFITTERS.—Without last-selling A 1 Clipper SHIPS, at the dates named as under:—

Ships	Tons	Commanders.	Destination	Docks	Sail
Leon des ...	1097	J. Smith	Calcutta	London	10 Oct.
Duncan Dunbar	1570	John Thomson	Bombay & China	West India	20 Oct.
Penang ...	687	J. L. Seamen	Madras	West India	30 Oct.
Falkland ...	420	J. Manning	Hong-Kong & Canton	St. Katherine	10 Oct.
John Taylor	707	J. N. Cawkell	Sydney	London	5 Oct.
Mersey ...	700	A. Shewan	Sydney	London	0 Oct.
Canada ...	1212	J. Gaddes	Port Phillip	London	0 Oct.
Excelsior ...	800	D. Stowers	Port Phillip	London	25 Oct.
St. Lucia ...	520	T. D. Davis	Geelong	St. Katherine	25 Oct.
Wigeon ...	388	H. Davies	C. Good Hope	London	20 Oct.

These ships have been selected specially for their high class and fast sailing qualities, and will be found most worthy the attention of Shippers and Passengers

W. G. YOUNG, 56, Cross-street, Manchester; 19, Dale-street, Liverpool, and Sun-court, Cornhill, London.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—One of this Company's Steamers will leave SOUTHAMPTON on the 25th of each Month, with Mails, Passengers, &c. for MADEIRA, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and from thence by transit steamer to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton.

Particulars as to rates of fares, freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, and all other principal agencies; or from Robert Heatcth, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the Cornwall Department, where parcels, packages, and specimens will be received for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro freight being prepaid.

Goods taken on through freights outward to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and homeward from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Teneriffe, and Madeira.

Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths.

Return tickets issued, available for twelve months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money.

35, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

SYDNEY.—THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

Letters of Credit and Drafts, at thirty days' sight, are granted at par upon this Bank by the London agents, Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and Co., 4, Lombard-street. They also undertake to collect Drafts, or to negotiate approved Bills on the Australian Colonies at the current rate.

C. WRENCH, Manager.

WAR in the EAST.—PACKAGES and PARCELS for the Army and Fleets in the East and North; also, for India, China, Australia, and all parts of the World, are forwarded by every opportunity. Packages secured and insurance effected at reduced premiums by HICK, HORNE, and CO., East India and Gone al Agents, 127, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George I. Cornhill Office, New Bank Buildings, entrance from Lothbury.—Insurances against FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with the Corporation on liberal terms.

The Assured are exempt from liabilities of Partnership, and payment of their claims is promptly provided for.—Advantages of the Security of the National Financial Guaranty the ORPHAN FUND and DAUGHTERS of SCOTTISH SOLDIERS, SAILORS, and MARINES Killed in the Service of the glorious victory on the "Heights of Alma." The Directors of these Funds feel and acknowledge that every Guardian should present himself at the General Court on this most interesting and solemn occasion. By order of the Directors,

FRANCIS CREW, Secretary.

3, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, Oct. 9th, 1854.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The TRAVELLERS' and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY grant policies of insurance against every description, in the event of death or injury from Railway Accidents, as follows:—

Amount Insured.	With Compensation. Yearly Prem.	Single Prem.	Without Compensation. Yearly Prem.	Single Prem.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
500	3 10 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	2 0 0
1000	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 15 0

Apply at the chief office, any day between nine and five o'clock, 3 Cornhill-court, London.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The Court of Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on the security of the Company's Debentures at the rate of Four-and-a-half per cent annum.

By order, ROBERT S. BROWN, Secretary.

Bishopsgate Station, October, 1854.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS may INSURE £1,000 at Tickets of Insurance against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS for the journey, on payment of 2d., 3d., or 6d., by applying at the Booking Clerks, at all the Principal Railway Stations in England. RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, No. 34, Moorgate-street, London. The KINGSTON-HILL and SOLINGSTON-GROVE ESTATES will be ready for SALE on MONDAY, the 30th inst. Plans, with conditions of sale, may be had after the 16th inst. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

Oct. 11th, 1854.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL. A sound, rapid, and economical preparation is secured for the Universities, the Queen's and East India Company's Military and Civil Services and peculiar facilities are afforded for the Parliamentary course of the Private Bill Committees. Prospectuses on application. The Term commences this day.

J. A. EMERTON, D.D., Principal.

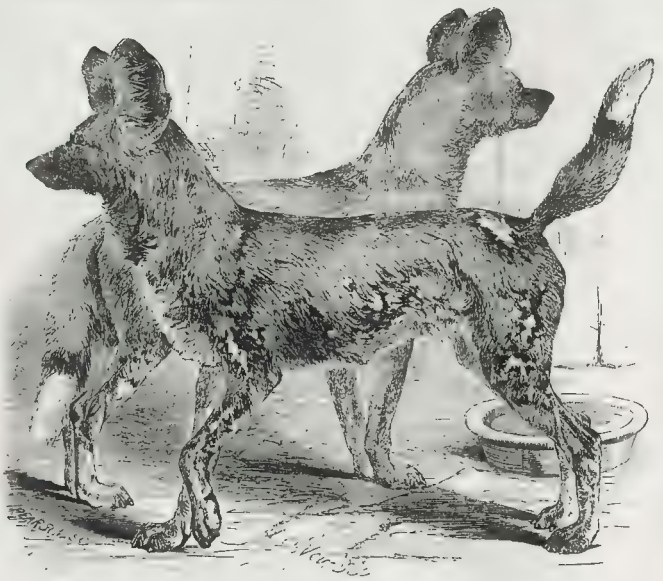
BOGNOR, justly called the Montpellier of England, for its mild climate, its gravelly soil, excellent drainage, and general clean-ness. To see it we have seldom, in any world, such a delightful retirement and beauty of country, which even more known in Sussex. Houses from one to ten beds, eighteen shillings to two guineas per week.—Apply at the Post-office.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS from Drawings furnished, WANTED for an Illustrated Church History.—Apply to Mr. Smedley, Lea Mills, Matlock, Derbyshire.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICES. Fee, search, and sketch, 5s. Gd.; or painted in proper colours, 12s. Gd. Inquiries, and quartered.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL WHISKY is RICHLY recommended as the most delicious and wholesome spirit, either for mixing in toddy, punch, or negus, or for drinking pure, mellowed with age, very mild, and free from those fiery or burning qualities so often complained of in other spirits. Can be obtained of retail bottles, at 3s. 6d. each, at all the respectable retail houses in London and the country, to nearly all the principal towns in England, or wholesale from KINAHAN, SONS, and 20, Wine, Spirit, and Bottle, Bow Merchants, 3, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly (next to the Haymarket), [illegible] Lessons one hour each. [illegible] Lessons one hour each. [illegible] Lessons one hour each.



CAPE HUNTING DOGS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

NEW CAVALRY CORPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

On Saturday week this new Corps, which is destined for special service in the East, was inspected upon the parade-ground in St. James's-park; and in the afternoon nearly 100 men—the greater part of the corps—embarked at Hungerford pier, on their way to Woolwich, whence they were to sail on Wednesday for Gibraltar, in a vessel called the *Joseph Shepherd*. They are designated the Mounted Staff Corps, and consist of men selected for their intelligence and good conduct from the Irish Police and Constabulary Force principally, and also from the Metropolitan Police. They all appeared to be men in the very prime of life, above the average height. They are accompanied by Major Grant, their commanding officer; Captain Baynes; and two subalterns, namely—Cornets Burgen and Hunton. Their appearance is novel and picturesque. The uniform is a handsome scarlet Hungarian tunic, the front sleeves and collar richly braided, Royal blue facings (the officers' tunics richly and tastefully laced); blue trousers, with two scarlet stripes, and leather strappings and cuffings; handsome helmet, mounted with brass; a poncho of grey cloth, made to answer as a blanket and great-coat; a sling belt, with cavalry sword; pouch-belt, with pouch for Colt's revolving pistol. The makers of this new uniform are Messrs. Isaac Campbell and Co., of St. James's-street.

THE WILD SHEEP AND HUNTING DOGS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

The beautiful specimen of the Indian Wild Sheep (*Ovis Vignei*), which forms the subject of our Illustration, is the first which has reached Europe alive, and is, consequently, a most interesting addition to the Society's collection. They are indebted for it to the liberality of Brigadier Hearsey, C.B., who, having had the command of one of our divisions in the Punjaub for some years, has had frequent opportunities of obtaining illustrations of the zoology of that country. This Sheep has a very extensive range in the Himalaya, and forms one of the most exciting objects of the mountain chase. It is far more deer-like than the European mouflon, and, when full grown, attains a very considerable size. Their activity, courage, and wariness render it by no means an easy task to secure a numerous bag of these animals; and the Himalayan sportsman has many a mile of valley and hill top to scour before he can accumulate a first-rate series of trophies. The habits of this Sheep, of the Burrhil, and the gigantic *Ovis Ammon*, are well sketched by Col Markham in his admirable hunting journal of adventure in the Himalaya, where he traced their steps from their first appearance in the hills to the remotest valleys of Cashmir.

The Hunting Dogs (*Lycaon venaticus*) have been reared from a very early age in the Regent's-park. They were, we believe, brought to this country by an officer in her Majesty's service, on his return from the Kaffir War. The vivid colouring, the singular form, and the perpetual vivacity of these animals, makes them a special subject of interest to visitors; and we have, on that account, selected them for the present niche in our zoological gallery.

Every one who has read Gordon Cumming's account of night-hunting in South Africa, will remember how the sagacious "Wilde Honde" hunt up to their game in packs, and how ruthlessly they ravage the flocks of the Boers, when a nobler quarry is not within their reach.

Kind treatment, and plenty of food, have changed the nature of the Society's specimens, which exhibit marked attachment to their keeper, and allow him to enter their enclosure at all times with no better protection than a switch. The Hunting Dog extends from the Cape northward as far as Abyssinia, and ranges probably for nearly an equal distance on the east coast. Comparatively few examples of this interesting animal are brought to Europe, and the pair which the Society now possess are among the finest we have seen.

WILD SHEEP OF THE PUNJAUB, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

It is impossible to leave the subject of the Society's menagerie without a word on the floral accessories to which the general effect of this ever-charming establishment is so largely indebted. A wonderful display of colour, considering the difficulties created by the atmosphere of London smoke to which they are exposed, has made the Gardens especially delightful throughout the summer; and, owing to the prolonged fine weather, they are almost as attractive now as they have been at any earlier period. The chief objects are the dahlias, presented by the celebrated cultivator, Mr Turner, of Slough. Of these there are nearly 900 plants in one bed—probably the largest mass in Europe; and there are, consequently, we may suppose, somewhere about 12,000 or 15,000 blooms now actually open together. As this great bed is composed of the best varieties now in cultivation, the effect is worth resting a few moments to contemplate. In addition to this, there are eight other large beds, though of inferior dimensions, in which eight fine varieties are grown as homogeneous masses. Of these, "Amazon" and "Sir Charles Napier" are the most conspicuously attractive. That the popularity of this delightful place of recreation is steadily increasing is evident, from the number of visitors during the current year having reached 825,000 at the time of the last monthly report.

NEW CAVALRY CORPS.—THE MOUNTED STAFF.

The Official Despatches from the Crimea.—The earnest solicitude which has been evinced by the Minister of War, from the commencement of the campaign in the Crimea, both to satisfy the public desire for early official information, and to allay the anxieties of those whose friends and relatives are serving in the East, has been strikingly marked in the arrangements made for giving immediate and general publicity to the despatches brought by Lord Burghersh. Although his Lordship only reached London at half-past seven on Sunday morning, a portion of the despatches was ready for the printer by half-past eight. Every arrangement had been made on Saturday night for the purpose of circulating the anticipated *Gazette Extraordinary* of Sunday at all places of public resort, as speedily as possible after its publication. Copies were sent to the churches, the dissenting places of worship, the club-houses, the police-stations, and other public buildings throughout the metropolis and its suburbs. The following notice was issued to the country Post-masters from the General Post-office on Sunday:—

General Post-office, Sunday, October 8, 1854.—Sir,—I forward to you herewith three copies of the *London Gazette* of the day, containing a list of killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma, and I have to instruct you forthwith to affix one of such copies to your office window, or in some other conspicuous place, to cause a second copy to be posted at the Town-hall or Market-place; and to deliver the third copy to the Chief Magistrate or clergyman of the town. You will adopt the same course without further instructions from me on the arrival of any *Gazettes* which may hereafter reach you in the mails under similar circumstances. I rely upon your careful attention to these instructions.—I am your obedient servant, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary

A Clipper.—There is now in the London Dock, recently arrived from Canton, a splendid clipper-ship, called the *Romance of the Sea* (built by Mr. Donald M'Kay, of Boston), 1781 tons register, commanded by Captain Dumaresque. This ship has just made one of the quickest voyages on record, having left Boston for San Francisco on the 17th December last; there she discharged upwards of 2000 tons of cargo, and proceeded to Canton; laid there 28 days, and sailed on the 10th of June; was 22 days beating down the China Sea to Anger; but still was off Cape Natal in 49 days—an unprecedentedly short period; after leaving Java Head, she made, in 16 consecutive days, 4172 miles, in six of which she averaged 302 per day. She made the round from Boston to San Francisco, thence to China, and from thence to London, in nine months and two days, which includes the time of discharging cargo and taking in ballast, and at Canton loading a full cargo of tea for England.

A Comfortable Location.—I got to head-quarters at about eight p.m. Sept. 23; Lord Raglan and staff were dining in a ground-floor room of a very pretty house, with Gothic windows and coloured glass, with the rooms nicely furnished piano, easy chairs, &c.—and the room itself garnished with gilt mouldings round the top. I had some difficulty, but at last I saw an officer with whom I was desirous of speaking, and had a chat with him. Lord Raglan's staff appeared to be very comfortable, and were singing and pianoforte playing as cheerfully as possible. The house was surrounded by an immense number of bullocks' servants, and retainers—the latter being located in the out-houses, or in the beautiful grounds among the noble avenues of trees. Hearing the 68th were on guard, I walked down, and in a few minutes found some of the officers seated under a tree, with a very pretty table and good chairs, but drinking from tin pannikins. After half an hour's chat—they persuading me to stop, saying it was dangerous to pass through the camp—I took a turn among the muleteers to see if I could hire any sort of conveyance. After an unsuccessful ramble of an hour, and meeting some old acquaintances, who offered me a share of all they had (which amounted, generally, to a share of the turf) I set off to the boat, some six-and-a-half miles away.—*Letter from Balaclava.*

Official List of Killed and Wounded

AT THE

BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS IN ACTION ON THE RIVER ALMA, CRIMEA, SEPT. 20, 1854.

General Staff.—Lieut. T. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, Orderly Officer to the Commander of the Forces, wounded severely; Capt. H. E. Weare, 50th Regiment, D.A.A.G., wounded severely.

FIRST DIVISION.

Staff.—Capt H. W. Cust, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Bentinck, killed.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. Col. Hon. H. Percy, wounded slightly; Lieut. R. Hamilton, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. M. Burgoyne, wounded slightly.

Coldstream Guards. Lieut. C. Baring, wounded severely.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Dalrymple, wounded slightly; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Berkeley, wounded severely; Lieut.-Col. H. F Hepburn, wounded severely; Lieut.-Col. F. Haygarth, wounded severely; Capt. Lord Chewton, wounded severely; Capt. J. D. Astley, wounded severely; Capt. W. G. Bulwer, wounded severely; Capt. D. F. Buckley, wounded severely; Capt. R. Gipps, wounded slightly; Lieut Lord Eunismore, wounded severely; Lieut. Hon. H. Annesley, wounded severely

92rd Regiment.—Lieut. R. Abercrombie, killed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Staff.—Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans, severe contusion, right shoulder; Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. E. Herbert, 49rd Regiment, Assist. Quartermaster General, severe contusion back of neck; Capt Thompson, Deputy Assist.-Quartermaster-General, on shoulder blade; Ensign St. Clair, 21st Regiment, Acting Interpreter, shot through right arm; Capt. A. M. M'Donald, 92nd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp, wounded severely.

30th Regiment. Lieut. F. Luxmore, killed; Capt. T. H. Tickenham, wounded severely; Capt. G. D'Oyley, wounded severely; Capt. A. W. Conolly, wounded slightly; Lieut. and Adjutant M. Walker, wounded slightly.

55th Regiment.—Brevet-Major J. S. Rose, killed; Capt. J. G. Schaw, killed; Major F. A. Whitmper, wounded dangerously; Brevet-Major J. Coats, wounded severely; Lieut. G. E. Bisset, wounded severely; Lieut E. Armstrong, wounded severely; Lieut. and Adjutant J. Warren, wounded slightly.

47th Regiment.—Lieut. T. Wollcombe, wounded severely; Lieut. N. G. Phillps, wounded severely; Lieut. J. C. Maycock, wounded slightly.

95th Regiment.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Smith, wounded severely; Capt. G. J. Dewdall, killed; Capt. J. G. Eddington, killed; Lieut. E. W. Eddington, killed; Lieut. R. G. Pothill, killed; Lieut. and Adjutant J. C. Kingsley, killed; Lieut. W. L. Breybrooke Ceylon Rifles, attached to 88th Regiment, killed; Major H. Hume, slight contusion; Brevet-Major A. T. Heyland, arm amputated; Capt. V. Wing, wounded; Capt. J W. Sargent, wounded slightly; Lieut. A. Macdonald, slight contusion; Lieut. R. Gerard, contusion in abdomen; Ensign W. bray brook, wounded; Ensign J. H. Brooke, wounded in two places; Ensign B. C. Boothby, foot amputated; Ensign E. Bazalgette, wounded; Surgeon A. Gordon, slight contusion.

THIRD DIVISION.

4th Regiment.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Cobbe, wounded slightly; Capt. G. L. Thomson, wounded slightly.

LIGHT DIVISION.

7th Regiment.—Capt. the Hon. E. Monck, killed; Capt. C. L. Hare, wounded severely; Capt. C. E. Watson, wounded severely; Capt. W. H. D. Fitzgerald, wounded severely; Lieut. D. Persse, wounded severely; Lieut. F. Sheppeyard, wounded slightly; Lieut. F. G. Coney, wounded severely; Lieut. the Hon. A. C. H. Crofton, wounded slightly.; Lieut. G. W. W. Carpenter, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. M. Jones, wounded severely.

23rd Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Chester, killed; Capt. A. W. W. Wynn, killed; Capt. F. E. Evans, killed; Capt. J. C. Conolly, killed; Lieut. F. P. Radcnffe, killed; Lieut. Sir W. Young, Bart., killed; Second Lieut. H. Anstruther, killed; Second Lieut. J. H. Butler, killed; Capt. W. F. Campbell, wounded severely; Capt. E. C. Hopton, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. Rathurst, wounded severely; Lieut. F. Sayer, wounded slightly; Lieut. and Acting Adjutant A. Applewhaite, wounded severely.

33rd Regiment. Major T. B. Gough, wounded severely; Capt. H. C. Fitzgerald, wounded slightly; Lieut. F. Du Pre Montagu, killed; Lieut. A. B. Wallis, wounded severely; Lieut. W. S. Worthington, lost one leg; Ensign C. M. Sirse, wounded severely. Ensign J J Greenwood, wounded slightly.

19th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjutant A Cardew, killed; Ensign G D Stockwell, killed; Lieut.-Col R. Saunders, wounded severely; Major H. E. M'Gee, wounded slightly; Capt. R Warden, wounded slightly; Lieut. R. Wardlaw, wounded severely; Lieut. L. D Curre, wounded severely.

88 h Regiment Quartermaster T. Moore, wounded slightly.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Capt. Earl of Errol, wounded in hand.

Artillery.—Capt A. Dew, killed; Lieut. A. Walsham, killed; Lieut. R. B. Cookere l, killed.

Royal Engineers. Lieut. H. Teesdale, wounded severely.

Total killed, 26; total wounded, 76; grand total, 102.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES WHICH OCCURRED IN ACTION ON THE RIVER ALMA, CRIMEA, SEPT. 20, 1854.

13th Light Dragoons.—1 horse wounded.

Artillery.—3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineer.—1 officer wounded.

FIRST DIVISION.

Grenadier Guards.—10 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 113 rank and file, wounded

Coldstream Guards.—1 officer killed; 2 officers, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Scots Fusiliers.—3 sergeants, 17 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 136 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing

42nd Regiment.—5 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 30 rank and file, wounded

79th Regiment.—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

93rd Regiment.—1 officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, wounded.

To al.—2 officers, 8 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, 304 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

SECOND DIVISION.

30th Regiment.—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 60 rank and file, wounded.

55th Regiment.—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 4 sergeants, 92 rank and file, wounded.

95th Regiment.—6 officers, 3 sergeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 11 officers 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 115 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

47st Regiment.—4 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment.—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regiment.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—9 officers, 8 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 23 officers, 26 sergeants, 4 drummers, 356 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

THIRD DIVISION.

4th Regiment.—2 officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

44th Regiment.—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

FOURTH DIVISION.

21st Regiment.—1 rank and file killed.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

LIGHT DIVISION.

7th Regiment.—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 16 sergeants, 1 drummer, 151 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23rd Regiment.—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 9 sergeants, 4 drummers, 139 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers missing.

33rd Regiment. 1 officer, 8 sergeants, 62 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 16 sergeants, 3 drummers, 169 rank and file, wounded.

19th Regiment. 2 officers, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 168 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

77th Regiment. 3 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.

88th Regiment 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded.

Total 12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file and 2 drummers missing.

Cavalry.—1 horse wounded.

Artillery. 3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers. 1 officer wounded.

1st Division.—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, 304 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2nd Division. 9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 26 sergeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

3rd Division.—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

4th Division.—1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded, Light Division. 12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2drummers, 183 rank and file killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Grand total 26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1427 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 drummers, and 16 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, Alma River, Sept. 22, 1854.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops on the brilliant success that attended their unrivalled efforts in the battle of the 20th inst., on which occasion they carried a most formidable position, defended by large masses of Russian infantry, and a most powerful and numerous artillery.

Their conduct was in unison with that of our gallant allies, whose spirited and successful attack of the left of the heights occupied by the enemy, cannot fail to have attracted their notice and admiration.

The Commander of the Forces thanks the army most warmly for its gallant exertions. He witnessed them with pride and satisfaction; and it will be his pleasing duty to report, for the Queen's information, how well they have earned her Majesty's approbation, and how gloriously they maintained the honour of the British name.

Lord Raglan condoles most sincerely with the troops on the loss of so many gallant officers and brave men, whose memory it will be a consolation to their friends to feel will ever be cherished in the annals of our army.

(Signed) J. B. B. ESTCOURT.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

THE MARCH ON THE 19TH.

On the night of the 18th September, orders were given by Lord Raglan that the troops should strike tents at daybreak, and that all the tents should be sent on board the ships of the fleet An advance had been determined upon, and it was understood that the Russian light cavalry had been sweeping the country of all supplies up to a short distance of the outlying pickets. At one o'clock next morning the camp was roused by the reveille, and all the 30,000 sleepers woke into active life. The boats from the ships lined the beach to receive the tents. The commissariat officers struggled in vain with the very defective arrangements at their disposal to meet the enormous requirements of an army of 26,000 men for the transport of baggage, ammunition, and food, and a scene which to an unpractised eye would seem one of utter confusion began and continued for several hours, relieved only by the steadiness and order of the regiments as they paraded previous to marching.

The French, in advance on our right, were up betimes, and the camp fires of the Allied armies, extending for miles along the horizon and mingling with the lights of the ships, almost anticipated the morning. The order of march was as follows:—

Cavalry, 8th, 11th, 17th.		
Light Division.	Artillery.	Second Division.
First Division.	Artillery.	Third Division.
Cavalry.	Commissariat Train.	
Fourth Division.	Fourth Division.	

Rear Guard.

Of Turkish infantry, 7000, under Suleiman Pacha, moved along by the sea-side; next to them came the divisions of Generals Bosquet, Canrobert, Forey, and Prince Napoleon. The order of march of the English army was about four miles to the right of their left wing, and as many behind them. The right of the Allied forces was covered by the fleet, which moved along with it in magnificent order, darkening the air with innumerable columns of smoke, ready to shell the enemy should they threaten to attack our right, and commanding the land for nearly two miles from the shore.

It was nine o'clock in the morning ere the whole of the army was prepared for marching. The day was warm, and much delay was caused by the wretched transport furnished for the baggage—everything not absolutely indispensable having been sent on board ship. The naval officers and the sailors worked indefatigably, and cleared the beach as fast as the men deposited their baggage and tents there. At last the men fell in, and the march of the campaign began. The way led along dreary step es, perfectly destitute of tree or shrub, marked at intervals of two or three miles with hillocks, and long irregular ridges of hills running down towards the sea at right angles to the beach. It is but little cultivated, except in the patches of land around the unfrequent villages built in the higher recesses of the valleys. Hares were started in abundance, and afforded great sport to the men whenever they halted, and several were fairly hunted down among the lines of men. All oxen, horses, or cattle had been driven off by the Cossacks. The soil is hard and elastic and was in excellent order for artillery, but the men suffered severely from thirst, marching under a burning sun, over such a parched and shelterless country.

After a march of an hour, a halt took place for fifty minutes, during which Lord Raglan, accompanied by a very large staff, Marshal St. Arnaud, Generals Bosquet, Forey, and a number of French officers, rode along the front of the columns. The men spontaneously got up from the ground, rushed forward, and column after column rent the air with three thundering English cheers. It was a good omen. As the Marshal passed the 55th Regiment, he exclaimed, "English, I hope you will fight well to-day!" "Hope!" exclaimed a voice from the ranks, "sure you know we will!" The troops presented a splendid appearance. The effect of these grand masses of soldiery descending the ridges of the hills, rank after rank, with the sun playing over forests of glittering steel, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Onward the torrent of war swept, wave after wave, huge stately billows of armed men; while the rumble of the artillery, and tramp of cavalry, accompanied their progress.

The next halt took place at about three o'clock, at the muddy stream of Bulganac, of which the men drank with avidity. At this stage they passed the Imperial post house of Bulganac, just twenty miles from Sebastopol. The outhouses and farm-yard were burning; and the house, though unburnt, had been thoroughly gutted by the Russians. Only a picture of a saint, bunches of herbs in the kitchen, and a few household utensils were left; and a solitary pea-h n, which soon fell a victim to a revolver, stalked sadly about the threshold.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE COSSACKS.

After a short halt for men and horses by the stream, the army pushed on again. The cavalry (about 500 men of the 8th Hussars, the 11th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons) pushed on in front, and on arriving about a mile beyond the post-house the Cossack Lancers were clearly seen on the hills in front. Lord Cardigan threw out skirmishers in line, who covered the front at intervals of 10 or 12 yards from each other. The Cossacks advanced to meet them in like order, man for man, the steel of their long lances glittering in the sun They were rough-looking fellows, mounted on sturdy little horses; but the regularity of their order and the celerity of their movements showed they were regulars, and by no means despicable foes. As our skirmishers advanced, the Cossacks halted at the foot of the hill. Their reserves were not well in sight; but from time to time a clump of lances rose over the summit of the hill and disappeared. Lord Cardigan was eager to try their strength, and permission was given to him to advance somewhat nearer; but, as he did so, dark columns of cavalry came into view in the recesses of the hill, and it became evident that if our men charged up such a steep ascent their horses would be blown, and that they would run a risk of being surrounded and cut to pieces by a force of three times their number. Lord Lucan, therefore, ordered the cavalry to halt, gather in their skirmishers, and retire slowly. None of the infantry or artillery were in sight, as they had not yet topped the brow of the hill. When our skirmishers halted, the Cossacks commenced a fire from their line of videttes, which was quite harmless. Few of the balls came near enough to let the whiz be heard. Two or three officers who were riding between the cavalry

and the skirmisher.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, R.A.; Captain Fellowes, 12th Lancers, Dr Elliott R.A. were looking out anxiously for the arrival of Captain Maudes Horse Artillery; when suddenly the Russians, emboldened by our halt, came over the brow of the hill, and slowly descen[illegible] in three solid squares. The English had offered them battle, [illegible] chance, for our cavalry now turned round and rode quietly [illegible] the troops. Our skirmishers, who had replied smartly to the fire of the Cossacks, but without effect, now tired and joined their squadrons. At every fifty paces our cavalry faced about to receive the Cossacks if they prepared to charge. Suddenly one of the Russian cavalry squares opened—a spirt of white smoke rose out of the gap, and a round shot tore over the column of our cavalry behind, and rolled away between the ranks of the riflemen in the rear, just as they came in view of the cavalry. In another instant a second gun bowled right through the 11th Hussars, and knocked over a horse, taking off one of his rider's legs above the ankle. Another and another followed, tearing through our ranks, so that it was quite wonderful so few of the cavalry were hit. Meantime Captain Maude's artillery galloped over the hillock, but were halted, by Lord Raglan's order, at the base, in rear of the cavalry on the left flank. This was done, probably, to entice the Russians farther down the hill. Meantime our cavalry were drawn up as targets for the enemy's guns, and had they been of iron, they could not have been more solid and immovable. The Russian gunners fired admirably; they were rather slow, but their balls came bounding along, quite visible as they passed, in right lines from the centre of the cavalry columns. After some thirty rounds from the enemy, our artillery opened fire. Their round shot ploughed up the columns of the cavalry, who speedily dispersed into broken lines, wheeling round and round with great adroitness to escape the six and nine-pound balls. Our shell were not so successful; but one, better directed than the rest, burst right in the centre of a column of light infantry, whom the Russians had advanced to support the cavalry. Our fire was so hot, the service of the guns so quick, that the enemy retired in about fifteen minutes after we opened on them. While this affair was going on, the French had swept up on the right, and surprised a body of Russian cavalry with a round up on the right, and surprised a body of Russian cavalry with a round from a battery of nine-pounders, which scattered them in all directions. We lost six horses, and four men were wounded. The Russians must have suffered much more, according to all accounts.

THE EVE OF BATTLE.

When the Russians had retired beyond the heights, orders were given to halt and bivouac for the night, and our tired men set to work to gather dry furze and weeds for fuel. As soon as the rations of rum and meat were served out, the casks were broken up, and the staves served to make fires for cooking, aided by nettles and long grass. At night the watchfires of the Russians were visible on the heights. Great numbers of stragglers and arabas came up during the night, and were sent off to their several divisions. The night was cold and damp, but the men were in excellent spirits; looking forward to the probability of an engagement with the enemy with perfect confidence as to the result. Sir George Brown, Sir R. Lacy Evans, the Brigadiers-General, and staff-officers, went about among their divisions and brigades ere the men lay down, giving directions for the following day; and soon after dusk the down, giving directions for the following day; and soon after dusk the down, giving directions for the following day; and soon after dusk the

box, which contains a letter addressed to the Czar, which states that the writer was aware of the approach of the Allies, but that, against the weak artillery possessed by them, he would be enabled to hold the position he occupied at least three weeks, and trusted to be able, within a brief period, to announce to his Imperial Majesty the complete defeat of the Allies.

THE MARCH TO SEBASTOPOL.

On the 23rd the Allied armies left the Alma and proceeded to cross the Kalcuha; on the 24th they crossed the Belbec, where it had been intended to effect the landing of the siege *matériel* with a view to an attack on the north side of Sebastopol. It was found, however, that the enemy had placed a fortified work so as to prevent the vessels and transports from approaching this river; and with extraordinary fertility of resource, strategical judgment, and military daring, the plan of operations was suddenly changed by Lord Raglan, with the concurrence of Marshal St. Arnaud. It was determined to advance at once by a flank march round the east of Sebastopol, to cross the valley of the Tchernaya, and seize Balaclava as the future basis of operations against the south side of the harbour of Sebastopol.

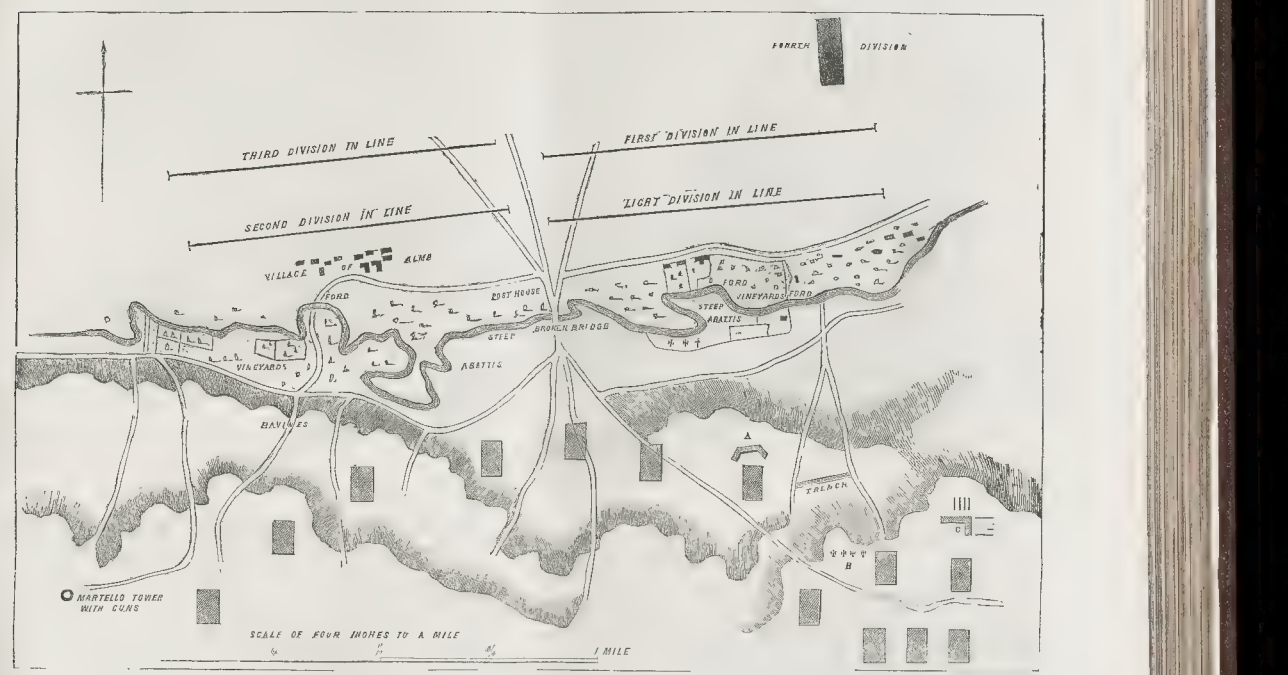
To effect this object it was necessary, after crossing the Belbec, near the village of that name, and also the high road from that place to Sebastopol, to strike off to the south-east across the country, so as to reach the Balaclava road at or near a place called Khutor Mackenzie, or Mackenzie's Farm. The distance from one road to the other is about six miles as the crow flies; but the country is covered with a thick forest or jungle, through which the troops had to make their way by the compass as well as they could, through it was impracticable to the artillery of the Light Division, and in many places the men could scarcely see one another through the dense brushwood. Thus groping their way along, the First Division took at first too southerly a direction, and arrived near the hill on which the Inkerman lights are erected; from this point they turned due east, and, after some hours of extraordinary exertion and difficulty, they reached Mackenzie's Farm—a name and locality singularly welcome to the Highland Brigade. As the Guards approached the border of the forest, firing was heard to the front and, considering the state of confusion into which the whole army had been thrown by so difficult and irregular a march, their position might have become extremely critical, for, on clearing the forest, Lord Raglan's staff, with some batteries of artillery, found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division—said to amount to 15,000 men—on its march to Baglicheseral. No sooner, however, had our guns opened upon the enemy—who were wholly unprepared for such an attack—than they fled with precipitation, some in one direction and some in another; leaving in the hands of our army a few prisoners, and an immense quantity of carts, baggage, stores, and ammunition which strewed the road for three miles.

After this adventure, which struck fresh terror into the ranks of the enemy, the army descended by a steep defile into the plains through which the river Tchernaya flows, and bivouacked that night upon its banks, after having been under arms fourteen hours, in a most difficult country, without roads, and almost without water. Nevertheless, it was here that Lieutenant Maxse, of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, volunteered to retrace his steps by night through the forest and across a country infested with Cossacks, to convey to Sir Edmund Lyons the order to bring round the fleet; and, so well was this extraordinary service performed, that Mr. Maxse reached the fleet at four a.m., and before noon the *Agamemnon* was off the port of Balaclava. In the meantime the forces had reached that place by an easy march next morning (23rd), although the old Genoese fort on the rock opened its fire and threw a shell among Lord Raglan's staff, the place surrendered as soon as the heights were occupied.

We are not able to form, from the despatches elsewhere given, a clear idea of the corresponding movement of the French army, except that Lord Raglan states their march to have been even longer and more fatiguing than that of the British troops, and they reached the Tchernaya a day later. There is, however, some reason to infer, from a telegraphic despatch attributed to General Canrobert, that he intended to occupy one of the deep bays between Cape Chersonese and Sebastopol, and to land the French siege train there. The fires of the ancient lighthouse of the Tauric Chersonese, which the Russians had extinguished, have already been rekindled by the Allied troops. Such is the proximity of these positions to Sebastopol, that the place can be reconnoitred with ease. Lord Raglan states that he had himself a good view of it on the 27th, when he moved two divisions to its immediate neighbourhood; and the chief engineers of the English and French armies were employed in a deliberate survey of its defences. A place which can be thus easily approached by an enemy, and reconnoitred from the adjacent heights without molestation, may be considered to be already invested, at least on the south side of the harbour.

DEATH OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

Along with the news of the glorious victory obtained by the Allied army over the Russians, came the sad intelligence of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. After having given the necessary orders to pursue the enemy, after the battle of Alma, the French General returned to the tent of Prince Menschikoff, and wrote as follows to the Minister of War: "My health is still the same; it holds up in the midst of suffering, crises, and the performance of my duty. All this does not prevent me from remaining on horseback twelve hours on battle days; but will not my strength give way at last?" The presentiment which dictated these lines was destined to be realised within a very brief period. On the 27th ult. Marshal St. Arnaud, sinking under fatigue and disease, went on board the *Berthollet*; and on the 29th he died. For the last year the life of the Marshal was only one of continual suffering. The disease—which has at last proved a mortal one—was an affection of the mucous membrane of the intestines, from which he has suffered more or less for some years. When the Marshal volunteered to take the command of the army of the East, his physician told him that, if he could abstain from fatigue, the change might be of service; but that if excessive fatigue should bring on an acute attack, his life would be in danger, for the ordinary means of reducing inflammation could not be resorted to with him, in his debilitated state, with much chance of success. The passage from Varna to Eupatoria had brought back the malady with which the Marshal was afflicted, and he had been a prey for two days to dreadful suffering when he got on horseback to attack the enemy. For twelve hours he could not be persuaded to take a moment's rest; he several times rode along the whole line of battle, which was nearly five miles in length, never ceasing to give his orders, and concealing from all, at the price of incredible efforts, his struggle against this malady. At length, when the pain became too severe, when his exhausted force was on the point of betraying him, he got himself held up on horseback by two horsemen. A few days before his death he handed over the command of the French army to General Canrobert. On Wednesday morning last the *Berthollet* arrived at Marseilles with Madame de St. Arnaud, and the remains of the Marshal on board.



A. Battery of twelve heavy guns (24 lbs.) B. Four heavy guns. C. Battery of eleven heavy guns (32 lbs.)

OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTION.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 3, 1854, 8½ o'Clock, a.m.

Major the Lord Burghersh arrived this morning with a despatch from General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of which the following is a copy:—

LORD RAGLAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

Head Quarters, Katcha River, September 23, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to inform your Grace, that the Allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac; the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of Dragoons and Cossacques, with artillery. On this, the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry. It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action. Our loss amounted to only four men wounded. The day's march had been most wearisome; and, under a burning sun, the absence of water, until we reached the Isaginak not but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both armies moved towards the Alma the following morning; and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left, by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

In order that the gallantry exhibited by her Majesty's troops, and the difficulties they had to meet may be fairly estimated, I desire it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavour to make your Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up. It crossed the great road about two miles and a half from the sea, and is very strong by nature. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, of from 300 to 400 feet, that from the sea closely border the left bank of the river, here ceases, and formed their left; and turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from 60 to 150 feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it of from 600 to 800 yards The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged, and in most parts steep; the willows along it had been cut down, in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and in fact everything had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter. In front of the position on the right bank, at about 900 yards from the Alma, is the village of Burliuk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy. The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to was the key of the position, and, consequently, there the greatest preparations had been made for defence. Half-way down the height, and across its front, was a trench of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right of the position. Artillery, at the same time, was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally. On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, whilst on the heights above was his great reserve; the whole amounting, it is supposed to between 45,000 and 50,000 men.

The combined armies advanced on the same alignement. Her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery; the 2nd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the 3rd Division of the French army, under his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the first line being supported by the 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the 1st Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen in those directions.

On approaching to near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Burliuk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans' division, had in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right under a sharp fire, whilst his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the Light Division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages. In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of light troops. The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, drove the enemy back, and secured the important position of the work.

The Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the Guards, and Major-General Pennefather's Brigade, which had been connected with the right of the Light Division, forced the enemy completely from his position they had taken such pains to defend and secure.

The 95th Regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered, equally with that corps, an immense loss.

The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the field officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan, but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged,

(*Continued on page 378.*)

THE BATTLE ON THE ALMA.

ENGLISH ENCAMPMENT ON THE COAST NEAR TOULA, IN THE CRIMEA.

We have been favoured by Lieut. Bredin, R.A., with the two accompanying Sketches, and the following details:—

Transport *Gertrude*, off Loukhoul, 22nd September.

I send you a Sketch of an encampment on the coast. On the 18th the French and English marched along the coast towards Zamrouk —our cavalry having slight skirmishes with the Russian outposts— and both armies halted in sight of the Russian position on the heights above the river Alma. The Russians had taken a splendid position on the cliffs, which are at right angles to the shore, and a hill flanking the cliffs and facing the shore; and for two days previously had been employing themselves in throwing up breastworks, measuring the ranges of the fords of the river from their guns, and, in fact, taking every precaution to strengthen themselves. You have no doubt received with this an account of the battle, fought on the 20th, and the splendid way our fellows went up the heights to the mouths of the guns, and charged them; when our fellows (42nd) got up to the Russian artillery, which were just driving off, many of them took hold of the wheels in desperation to prevent their escape. We have lost a good many: the 33rd suffered most—killed and wounded, 260. The Russians were mowed down, they must have lost over 5000 men. They had come out from Sebastopol to keep us at check for three weeks—to save an intercepted despatch: we drove them off in exactly three hours. Captain Monck, of the 7th Fusiliers, was shot by a wounded Russian, to whom he was giving some water. Captain Dew was killed by a cannon-ball—his head cut clean off; Lieut. Cookerell was wounded in the leg by a shot which had passed through his horse; it was amputated, and he died. He was a splendid fellow. Lieut. Walsham, who ascended Mont Blanc, fell most gloriously. A gunner, who was sponging a gun, being shot in the arm, Walsham said to him, "Go at once to the rear—to the doctor;" and not wishing to lose time, he took his place at the gun, and was shot while sponging it.

(*From another Correspondent.*)

Star of the South, Sept. 22nd, 1854.

I enclose two Sketches of the sanguinary action which has been fought at the river Alma. I belong to the siege train, and am, therefore, still on board ship. One of the Sketches represents what we saw of the battle from the ship; I am sure we had a better view of it than any one could possibly have had on shore, as we

A. Position of English before attack.
B. Position of French before attack.
C C C C. Position of Russians on hill facing the sea, four miles inland.
D D. Position of Russians on cliffs at right angles to sea, extending from the shore.
E. Village of Burliuk, on fire.
F. Fort, unfinished, with scaffolding.
G. Town or village of Loukhoul.
H H. Roads up the cliffs, strongly defended.

SKETCH ON THE COAST, OFF LOUKHOUL.

THE BATTLE ON THE ALMA.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA, SKETCHED FROM THE DECK OF "THE STAR OF THE SOUTH"

could see the whole field. The action commenced by the French ascending the heights on the right of the Sketch; which they did without opposition, as they were protected by the guns of the fleet. On the top there is a splendid plain, and they drove the Russians before them: the latter retreating from the redoubt on the hill. The English certainly bore the brunt of the battle, and behaved most intrepidly. I have represented them along the ridge of the plain; between which and the Russians on the distant hill, is a deep ravine, fordable only in one place. The Russian position was exceedingly strong, and they supposed it would take us three weeks to get them out of it. They had a very strong breastwork, with eighteen 32-pounder howitzers and 18-pounders, which fired directly on the ford and road leading up from it: besides another battery, and a great number of field batteries. Our troops were tremendously cut up here; and our artillery from the plain could not fire up the hill, the elevation and range being too great, while their heavy guns could easily reach across the valley. This breastwork and the fort were at last taken by the infantry in the most gallant manner; the Russians retreating with all their heavy guns when they saw our troops coming up the hill. Only two guns fell into our hands; but an immense number of Russians were killed, the battery being completely filled with them. Some of our regiments suffered very severely: the 23rd was brought out of action by the junior captain, all the others, with the Colonel, being killed, and the Major wounded. The 7th and 33rd also suffered severely; and the Guards lost 350 men and officers. The Russians, however, seem to have been completely panic-stricken by seeing our infantry charge up to a battery. One immense column came down the hill to charge our troops; but when they got within a few hundred yards, broke, and retreated up the hill in confusion. In the meantime the French, on the right, had driven in the Russians on all sides, and our batteries had got into play; and the Russians commenced their retreat. They formed again on the top of the hill; but Captain Brandling's troop of Horse Artillery, and Captain Barker's battery pouring shot and shell into them, and the cavalry coming on, they threw off their knapsacks turned, and fled in confusion. We knocked them out of their tremendously strong position in three hours. The Allies numbered between 50,000 and 60,000 men, and the Russians 40,000. Most of the troops had lately came down from Odessa, and were the flower of the Russian army. Two Russian Generals were taken, besides a great number of prisoners, two guns, and some colours, &c. It is said their army has retreated into Sebastopol, which we expect to invest in a few days. The spirits of the army are, of course, considerably raised by this success, considering the battle was fought only on the 2nd day of the march. The second Sketch represents a scene in the French camp the day after the battle.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CAMP, SKETCHED ON THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

(Continued from page 373.)

were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your Grace's most favourable consideration.

The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty.

I must speak in corresponding terms of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who likewise conducted his division with perfect satisfaction. And I feel it my duty especially to recommend to your Grace's notice the distinguished conduct of Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Pennefather, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Jerome, and Brigadier-General Buller.

In the affair of the previous day, Major General the Earl of Cardigan exhibited the utmost spirit and coolness, and kept his brigade under perfect command.

The manner in which Brigadier-General Strangways directed the artillery, and exerted himself to bring it forward, met my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne was constantly by my side; and rendered me, by his counsel and advice, the most valuable assistance; and the Commanding Royal Engineer, Brigadier-General Tyden, was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake.

I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera; as has Major Wellesley, who was present in the affair of the previous day, notwithstanding that he was then suffering from serious illness. He had, during the illness of Major-General Lord de Ros, acted for him in the most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, or of Brigadier-General Airey, who, in the short time he has conducted the duties of the Quartermaster-General, has displayed the greatest ability, as well as aptitude for the office.

I am much indebted to my military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of my personal staff, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry they all, without exception, displayed.

Lieutenant Derriman, R.N., the Commander of the *Caradoc*, accompanied me during the whole of the operation, and rendered me an essential service, by a close observation of the enemy's movements, which his practised eye enabled him accurately to watch.

I cannot to say that Lieutenant Colonel Lagondie, who was attached to my head-quarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the enemy's hands on the 19th, on his return from Prince Napoleon's division, where he had obligingly gone at my request, to communicate to him his Imperial Highness. This misfortune is deply regretted, both by myself and the officers of my personal staff. The other officer placed with me under similar circumstances, Major Vico, afforded me all the assistance in his power, sparing no exertion to be of use.

I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheerfulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations. My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available, prevented me from embarking their baggage animals, and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry, and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind. I have not heard a single murmur. All seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied, that I shall bring up their bat horses at the earliest moment.

The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that, since they landed in the Crimea, they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been considerable; and that they have been harassed by cholera to the very battle-field—I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that heroic courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished; and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had each fell before they went into action.

I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy for the invaluable assistance they afforded the army upon this as on every occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety; and, as the best way I could point out to them their participation in our success, and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased from the close of the battle till we left the ground the morning, for the purpose of bringing in, and to carry them down to the beach, a labour in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate—an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness. In no one instance have I had occasion to point out some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us spared any exertion they could apply to so sacred a duty. Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the fleet, acted, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance, and providing for emergencies.

I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is, I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great, and such is the report in the country. The number of prisoners who are now in my hands, but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two general officers, Major-Generals Kargunoff and Shokanoff, fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army, that will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that under the go dance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed.

This despatch will be delivered to your Grace by Major Lord Burghersh, who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

P.S.—I enclose a sketch of the field of battle. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c. [*This sketch we have engraved.*]

ADMIRALTY, Oct 8, 1854

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have this day received despatches from Vice-Admiral Dundas, containing intelligence as to the proceedings of her Majesty's fleet in the Black Sea, of which the following are copies:—

ATTACK OF THE RUSSIAN INTRENCHMENTS ON THE ALMA BY THE ALLIED ARMIES.

No. 485.

Britannia, off the Alma, September 21, 1854.

Sir,—In my letter of the 15th, No. 484, I reported to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Allied armies were ready to move, and I now beg you will acquaint their Lordships that, on the morning of the 15th, they encamped in a position about two miles north of the Alma river, where they halted for the night; the French and Turks on the right, close to the sea, and the English to the left, about four miles inland.

The Russians, with some 5000 or 6000 cavalry and artillery, and 15,000 infantry, made a demonstration north of the river, but returned on the approach of the armies, and recrossed the river at sunset.

About noon, on the 20th the Allies advanced in the same order to force the Russian position and intrenchment south of the Alma. This was effected by four o'clock, the Russians retreating apparently to the eastward of the main road to Sebastopol. The Russian le't fell back before the French very rapidly, and their batteries on the right were carried by the bayonet by the latter. Our loss has necessarily been severe, and is estimated at about 1200 killed and wounded; that of the French about 800.

The Russian loss has also been great, two General Officers and three guns were captured by our men; but we have few prisoners beyond the wounded, in consequence, it is believed, of our deficiency of cavalry.

Lieutenant Derriman, of the *Caradoc*, accompanied the staff of General Lord Raglan, during the action; and I also sent Lieutenant Glynn, of this ship, to convey any message to me from his Lordship.

All the medical officers of the fleet (excepting one to each ship), 200 seamen and marines, and all the boats, have been assisting the wounded and conveying them to the transports, that will sail for the Bosphorus as soon as possible.

I believe it is the intention of the Allied forces to move to-morrow; and the *Samson*, which I detached last night, with the *Terrible*, off Sebastopol, has assured the Russians we were there in force at Sebastopol, and that they have burnt the villages on the Katcha. I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,

DESPATCHES TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The *Moniteur* says: The Emperor has received from Marshal St. Arnaud the following report of the victory of the Alma. No one can read without emotion this simple recital of a great victory, where the General-in-Chief speaks of every one except himself. Nevertheless the Government appreciates as it merits the energy and ability displayed by the Marshal under these circumstances. The Emperor has decided that a salute of twenty-one guns shall be fired to celebrate this victory:—

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 21.

Sire,—The cannon of your Majesty have spoken; we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, Sire, to add to the military annals of France, and your Majesty will have one name more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army.

The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces and collected all their means, in order to oppose the passage of the Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. Fifteen thousand infantry, twenty-four thousand bayonets from all the points of the Crimea; in the morning there arrived from Theodosia 6000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the height which they occupied the Russians could count our every man by man from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bubanach. On the 20th, as early as six in the morning, I carried into operation, with the division of Canrobert, the brigade of Autemarre, Turkish battalions, a turning movement which enveloped the left of the Russians and turned some of their batteries. General Bosquet manœuvred with as much intelligence as bravery. The movement decided the success of the day. I had arranged (*J'avais engagé les Anglais*) that the English should extend their left, in order at the same time to threaten the right of the Russian batteries. The Prince showed himself worthy of the great name he bears. We then arrived at the foot of the heights, under the fire of the Russian batteries. There, Sire, commenced a real battle along all the line—a battle with the episode of brilliant feats of valour. Your Majesty may be proud of your soldiers: they have not degenerated: they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jena. At half-past four the French army was everywhere victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the bayonet to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded ran from the ambulances. All the positions had been carried with large masses of the enemy and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order, under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, attacking the Russian left, and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks, in order to run the faster. If, then, I had cavalry, I should have obtained immense results, and Menschikoff would no longer have had an army; but it was late, our troops were harassed, and the ammunition of our artillery was expended. At six o'clock in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff stood in the morning, and who thought he was sure of bearing us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it, with his portfolio and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katcha, but beaten, and demoralised, while the Allied army is full of ardour and enthusiasm. I have been compelled to remain here, in order to send our wounded, and those of the Russians, to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provisions from the fleet. The English have had 1500 men put *hors de combat*, three officers killed, fifty-four wounded, 263 subalterns and soldiers killed, and 1938 wounded. General Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honour of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. General Thomas, at the close of the day, fell severely wounded by a ball in the abdomen. The Russians have lost about 5000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have captured a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies for one French. The Russian artillery did us harm, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of Spahis and Turcos. The Zouaves were the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world

Accept, Sire, the homage of my profound respect, and of my entire devotedness. MARSHAL A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL DE SAINT ARNAUD.

Soldiers,—France and the Emperor will be satisfied with you. At Alma you have proved to Europe that you are worthy descendants of the conquerors of Eylau and of the Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies, the English; and your bayonets have carried formidable and well-defended positions. To-day you have crushed the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them, as you have done to-day, to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you will have well deserved.

Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 20.

PARIS Oct. 7.

His Excellency the Minister of War has received from the Marshal Commanding in-Chief the Army of the East, the following report and letter:—

Head quarters, at the BIVOUAC on the Alma, Sept. 21, 1854

Monsieur le Maréchal,—My telegraphic despatch, dated yesterday, has made you acquainted summarily with the results of the battle of the Alma. The subjoined sketch, written in haste, will give you a better idea of it; you will judge by this of the difficulties we have had to overcome in order to carry the enemy's position.

The river Alma presents a winding course, with high banks; the fords are very difficult, and few in number. The Russians had posted in the lowest part of the valley, covered with trees, gardens, and houses, and on the village of Burlick, a body of sharpshooters, well protected, armed with rifled carbines, and who received our heads of columns with a very hot and galling fire. The flank movement of General Bo quet, commanding the 2nd Division, which this General Officer executed on the right with much intelligence and vigour, had fortunately removed the difficulties in the way of the march of the two other divisions of the English army. Nevertheless, the position of this General Officer—who for a long time found himself on the heights with a single brigade—might have been compromised in its isolation; and General Canrobert, to support him, had to make a vigorous push in the direction shown by one of the index lines of the sketch. I sent him support in the shape of the Division that was in reserve, while the other brigade of this same division, for which General Bosquet, went to his assistance.

The 3rd Division marched right on the centre of the positions, having the English army at its left. It had been agreed with Lord Raglan that his troops should operate on their left a flank movement analagous to the one General Bosquet was making on the right. Assailed by my masses by the cavalry, and out-flanked by the enemy's troops posted on the heights, the left of the English army was obliged to renounce this part of the programme.

The general movement took place at the moment when General Bosquet, protected by the fleet, appeared on the heights. The gardens, from out of which a murderous fire issued, were carried sharply, and we soon taken possession of by our troops. Our artillery approached in its turn the gardens, and began to cannonade warmly the Russian batteries, who were formed in échelons on the slopes, in order to support the interesting sharpshooters. Ours, closing on them with incredible boldness, followed them on the slopes, and I then directed my first line through the gardens. Each one pushed on to the assault of the batteries under the heights under a fire of musketry and cannon that, nevertheless, did not retard their progress. The crests were gained, and I threw forward my second line to the support of the first, which rushed on to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!

The artillery of reserve had, in its turn, been carried onwards with a rapidity that was almost incomprehensible when the obstacles of the river and the steepness of the slopes are taken into consideration. The enemy's batteries, driven back on the plateau, exchanged with our lines a cannonade and a fire of musketry that ended by their final retreat in very bad order, which the presence of some thousand horse would easily have enabled me to convert into a total rout. Night arrived, and I had to think of establishing our troops within reach of the enemy. I encamped on the field of battle itself while the enemy was disappearing in the horizon, leaving the ground strewed with his dead and wounded, a great number of whom he had forced carried off.

While these events were passing on the right and at the centre, the lines of the English army crossed the river in front of the village of Burlick, and advanced on the Russian centre and right. The English army, where they had concentrated considerable masses, for they had not supposed that the steep slopes comprised between this point and the sea, and protected by a natural wall, were taken with such ease by our troops. The English army encountered, therefore, a very solidly-organised resistance. The combat that ensued was one of the hottest, and reflects the highest honour on our brave allies.

In fine, Monsieur le Maréchal, the battle of Alma, in which more than 120,000 men, with 180 pieces of cannon, have been engaged, is a brilliant victory; and the Russian army could not have raised its head again, if, as I stated before, I had had cavalry to cut up the broken and disjointed masses of infantry as they were retiring before us.

This battle consecrates in a signal manner the superiority of our arms at the beginning of this war. It has disconcerted in the highest degree the self confidence of the Russian army, and especially their reliance on the positions they had long prepared beforehand, and where they awaited us. This army was composed of the 16th and 17th divisions of the Russian infantry, of one brigade of the 13th, of one brigade of the 14th division of reserve, of the foot chasseurs of the 6th corps, armed with rifles carrying oblong bullets; of four artillery brigades, two of which were horse, and of one battery, taken from the siege park of reserve, comprising twelve pieces of heavy ordnance. The whole was about 5,500 strong, and the whole force may be estimated at [illegible] each, commanded by Prince Mentschikoff in person.

It is difficult for us to compute the losses of the Russian army, but they must be considerable, if we may judge by the dead and wounded they have left remove, and who remain in our hands. In the ravines of the Alma, on the plateaux in front, on the ground forming the position carried by the English army, the soil is covered with more than ten thousand muskets, knapsacks, and different articles of equipment. We have denoted the whole of this day to bury their dead where found, and to tend their wounded, whom I caused to be conveyed alone with our own to the vessels of the fleet, in order to be taken to Constantinople. All the Russian officers, including generals, are clothed with the coarse overcoat of the soldiers, and it is, consequently, difficult to distinguish them either among the dead or the small number of prisoners we have been able to make. However, it remains certain that the English army have captured two general officers.

The battle of Alma, in which the Allied armies have reciprocally given each other pledges they cannot forget, will strengthen the bonds that united them. The Ottoman division, that marched to the support of the Bosquet division in its flank movement, did wonders in speed to get into line, following the while the route along the border of the sea that I had traced out for them. It could not take an active part in the combat that did not long, but it will be seen that troops showed an ardour equal at least to our own, and I am happy at having to tell you all that I expect from the aid of these excellent auxiliaries.

Every one has brilliantly done his duty, and it will be difficult for me to select among the several corps the officers and soldiers that have shown most vigour in the action, and who ought to be the object of especial mention. I have already stated in this report the importance of the part played by the Bosquet division in its flank movement, during which his first brigade, established alone upon the heights, remained for a long time exposed to the fire of five gun batteries. The first division scaled the heights up its steepest slopes with an ardour of which its chief, General Canrobert, set the example. The honourable General Officer was struck on the breast by the splinter of a shell; but he was able to keep on horseback to the end of the action, and his wound will have no dangerous consequences. The Third Division conducted with the greatest vigour by his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, took the most brilliant part in the combat fought on the hill plains; and I have been happy to address to the Prince my felicitations in the presence of his troops.

General Thomas, commanding the 2nd brigade of this division, has been grievously wounded by a shot, while energetically leading his troops in the attack of the hill-plain. The second brigade of the Forey Division, marching to the support of the First Division, under the orders of General Aurelle, has figured worthily in the combat. Lieut. Polteyn, of the 39th Regiment of the Line, held on the telegraph building that formed the central point of the enemy's defence, the flag of his regiment; he died there gloriously, killed by a shot

During the whole time the battle lasted, the artillery played a principal part, and I cannot render here too much homage to the spirit and intelligence with which this select corps has fought.

In a later report, the elements of which I am at this moment collecting, I will acquaint you with the names of the officers, sub officers, and soldiers who have deserved being put in the order of the day; I shall append to it a list of all those for reward, which you will certainly find to be deserved.

Deign to accept, Monsieur le Maréchal, the expression of my most respectful sentiments. The Marshal Commander-in-Chief,

DE SAINT ARNAUD.

Head-quarters at Alma.—Battle-field at Alma, Sept. 22, 1854.

Monsieur le Ministre,—My official report gives an account to your Excellency of the details of the splendid victory of the 20th, but I cannot allow the courier to start without saying a few words about our brave soldiers.

The soldiers of Friedland and Austerlitz are still under our colours, Monsieur le Maréchal; this battle of Alma has proved it. There is the same glow, the same brilliant courage. Everything can be done with such men when they have been inspired with confidence.

The Allied armies have carried positions truly formidable. In going over them yesterday, I recognised all the advantages they possessed for offering resistance, and, indeed, if the English and French had held them, the Russians could never have taken them.

Now that everything is more calm, and that the accounts brought in by the deserters and prisoners are more precise, we can probe the enemy's wounds.

The loss of the Russians is considerable. The deserters affirm it to be above 6000 men. Their army is disheartened. In the evening of the 20th it had joined on to Bourliouk. Prince Menschikoff, with the left wing, marched on Bagtcheserai; the right wing proceeded to Belbec. But they were without provisions, their wounded encumbered them, the road is strewed with their dead, and their artillery, more heavy than ever, adds a curious page to our military history, and gives to the army a moral force equivalent to 20,000 more men. The Russians have left on the field of battle 10,000 muskets, almost all of the newest model. It was a regular rout. Prince Menschikoff and his Generals were very vain-boasting in their camp I now occupy, on the morning of the 20th. I think they have now got as distant ahead of the Russians as they had demanded of Aimi provisions for three weeks; I have an idea he will have stopped the convoy on its way

I cannot believe will be able to judge if there is much prospect for the Russians. In three days I shall be before Sebastopol, and I shall be able to tell your Excellency all that is real about that place.

The same courage and up rit of the army are admirable.

The vessels going to Varna for reinforcements of troops of all arms left here on the 18th. They will reach me at Belbec before the end of the month.

My health is as usual; it is satisfactory, despite sufferings, cares, and duty. All that did not prevent me keeping the saddle twelve hours on the day of battle. But my strength not give way?

Adieu, Monsieur le Maréchal; I shall write to your Excellency when I am before Sebastopol

Receive, &c.,

Marshal A. DE SAINT ARNAUD.

The Government has received from Vice-Admiral Hamelin the following report:—

Ville de Paris, Sept. 23, 1854, at the Anchorage of the Alma.

Monsieur le Ministre,—By my letter dated Sept. 21, I hastened to send to your Excellency a telegraphic despatch that related briefly the brilliant victory obtained by our troops over the Russians, whilst forcing the passages of the river Alma. I am now able to add some details to that telegraphic despatch; and, to render them more clear, I enclose two sketches: one of which (No. 1) depicts the plan formed by the combined armies on the evening of the 19th to give battle on the morrow; and the other (No. 2) is a view of the position of the forces of those, for instance, where our troops attacked the left and the centre of the Russian army, under the eyes of the fleet, the steamers of which supported this movement with their shells.

It will be sufficient for you, Monsieur le Ministre, to cast your eyes on the first of these sketches in order to appreciate the excellent military conception it reveals. According to the plan decided on, in fact, the 2nd division was to march along the border of the sea, ford the Alma, which our boats had sounded in the morning, and carry the heights of which the extreme left, under the protection of the eight steamers, that I had stationed over against this extreme left. In the meantime, the 1st and 3rd divisions, under the orders of the Marshal, attacked in front the position of the enemy's centre, and the whole English army moved on its side, to turn his extreme right.

This plan was carried out nearly as it had been conceived, in spite of our troops having had to climb, as soon as they had crossed the Alma, rugged cliffs, and where our African soldiers have solved problems of agility, strength, and perseverance. Thanks to these prodigies of intrepidity and swiftness—thanks, also, to the well-directed fire of the shells of our steamers spread through the enemy's cavalry on his extreme left—the division of General Bosquet succeeded in effecting its movement with the most brilliant success, and it already bore down on the centre an hour after the beginning of the action. On their side, the two divisions of the Marshal, after having sustained a sharp fire of musketry from sharpshooters on the very edge of the bank s studding the Alma, climbed with equal boldness and good fortune the natural walls where the flower of the enemy imagined itself, in sooth, secure from the brunt of an attack

During the time, the English army had given up turning the extreme right of the enemy, and had attacked vigorously the strong intrenched positions of his right. There the Russians had placed not only field-pieces in battery, as on thereat of their lines, but a battery of twelve heavy pieces, which our batteries, not without

a few words, the attack of the positi ns began at half-past t [illegible] half-past three they were carried along the whole line [illegible] army was in full retreat, and many of its corps, which presented nothing more than a confused mass of soldier [illegible] gether, strewing with corpses a portion of the position of which our troops had deprived them. If we had had cavalry, without the least doubt we should have made many thousand prisoners and taken a great number of guns.

As to the losses sustained by the Allied armies, they are serious, from the fact of the difficulties of the positions which they had to carry. We reckon about 1500 killed and wounded. The English have suffered to the amount of 1500 or 2000

As to the enemy, he has strewed the whole length of [illegible] between Katcha'and the Alma with dead bodies, and has left on the field of battle many thousand slain

Three of our steam-frigates have set out to carry our wounded to Constantinople. We have sent with them a portion of the Russian soldiers, who receive the same attention as our own men.

To-day we accompany the army to the Katcha.

I am, with profound respect, &c. HAMELIN.

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The business of the Company ... £600,000. The duty paid to Government for the year 1853 was £73,571 8s. 5d.; and the amount insured on farming stock was upwards of £6,000,000.

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NURSERY for INFANTS, 7, Portugal-street, ... Lincoln's-inn: Established March, 1852. For the reception of ... poor married women who are compelled from home during the day. The poor must gratefully avail themselves of ... institution, and given them ... ; and ... to those who may be kindly disposed to contribute to the ... of its funds. Donations and Annual Subscriptions thankfully received by the Rev. John ... Chaplain to King's College Hospital.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS. Established 1824.
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PRESIDENT—The Marquis of Westminster.
At the Monthly Meeting of the Committee, held at the Offices, 12, Pall-mall, on Monday, October 9, 1854, the Report of the Society's Prosecutor having been read, it appeared that the proceedings of the Society during the preceding Quarter had resulted in ONE HUNDRED and ELEVEN CONVICTIONS for the following offences:—
Owners for causing horses to ... 11—Breaking a cow 1
... to ... with wounds &c. ... 28 | Killing a sheep 1
Carters, &c., for driving horses ... | 2
with wounds &c. ... ... 4 | Cruelly 1
Ill-causing horses ... ... 2 | Assaulting officer 1
Neglect to kill an injured ... ... 1 | 1
horse ... ... 1 | Total 111
Ill-using donkeys ... ... 12 |
The punishment inflicted ... so offences included sentences of imprisonment, with hard labour, for terms varying from three months to fourteen days, in four cases, and the following pecuniary penalties:—
Six of £5, three of £3, in one of £2, four of £1 10s., thirty of £1, and the remainder of sums ... to £1, and ... to 5s.
By order of the Committee,
GEORGE ... MIDDLETON, Secretary.
October 9, 1854.

SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS SOCIETY.—AMPLE FIELD FOR LABOUR IN TURKEY.—Instituted for the purpose of Diffusing Religious Knowledge throughout the British Army.
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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 708.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE public of the United Kingdom has been simultaneously called upon for its patriotic subscriptions, by two separate and distinct agencies, and for two separate and distinct purposes. The one appeal is made under the sanction of the Queen in Council, on behalf of the widows and orphans of British soldiers, sailors, and marines, who have been killed in the late glorious successes of the British arms, or who may hereafter die amidst the ravages and casualties of war. The second appeal has been issued without authority or warrant of any kind by a few newspapers that arrogate to themselves the right of the three tailors of Tooley-street—that of speaking in the name of the people of England; and one of which pretends to be better informed than Privy Councillors and Generals—to be able to control the deliberations of Cabinets, and even to summon the Queen from Balmoral to London, before it would otherwise have pleased her Majesty to make the journey. These journals—cursed with too much zeal, and too little discretion—have lustily been calling, during the greater part of a week, for the subscriptions of the wealthy and tender-hearted, to alleviate the misery said to be suffered in the Hospital of Scutari by our wounded soldiers, who, in consequence of the alleged neglect of the Government, have been left without medical attendance, and even without lint and bandages to dress the wounds which they received in the battles of their country. The first appeal will meet with a liberal and cordial response; the second, we hope, will fall dead with the contradiction of the false statements, on the truth of which alone it would have been justifiable either to make or to respond to it.

We made no allusion, in our last publication, to these rumours, though they were profusely circulated. We felt convinced that they were either grossly exaggerated or utterly destitute of foundation. If the allegations had been true, no terms of indignation would have been too strong to apply to the conduct of the heads of the medical department or the War-office, and to all others who were responsible. It would have stirred the heart of the nation to know that men who had risked, in the cause of their country, their own lives, as well as the happiness and well-being of all who were dear to them, were permitted to lie on the battle-field, grievously wounded, without succour. If it could have been believed that brave men had been transported to the hospital only to die a more lingering death than that which they had temporarily escaped in the field; with wounds which there were none to stanch—without lint or bandages—without sufficient medicine—without the ordinary comforts which sick paupers, and even sick criminals, receive at home; and without the word of hope and the smile of encouragement and of good cheer which the wise and humane physician often finds to be of more value than his medicines in the relief of bodily affliction—the nation, as one man, would have resented the disgrace inflicted on its name. A stain so deep would not have been considered removable by pecuniary offerings, however magnificent, unless they had been accompanied by the dismissal of the functionaries, high or low, to whose apathy or stolidity the result was to be attributed. Happily for the equanimity of the people, the story was untrue. The medical officer of the Government has set the calumny at rest by publishing in the daily journals a tabular statement of the medicines and medical supplies which have been sent to the East or the wants of the army—the first consignment of which left England in February, the second in June, and the third in September; and the fourth of which was destined, before the subject was noticed by the press, to be forwarded on the 24th instant. We have not space to enumerate the articles thus provided by the careful foresight of the Government; but we may mention that of lint alone, besides linen and other bandages, there were upwards of 80001bs.—a quantity more than sufficient for the wants of the army in half a dozen encounters as desperate as that of the Alma. All other articles were supplied with similar liberality—a fact of which any reader, whether medical or non-medical, may be convinced who will run his eye down the published list. It also appears that no blame is fairly attributable to the authorities for any deficiency of surgical attendance—there being one surgeon to every ninety-seven men on service; while Wellington, in the Peninsular War, had but one surgeon to every one hundred and fifty-four men. Of course, we shall hear no more of the unpatriotic tale—which, perhaps, owes its origin more to thoughtlessness than to malevolence; but it is earnestly to be desired—for the sake of truth, the interest of the public service, and the national character—that such reports should not be circulated by British newspapers—least of all by those of large circulation, and which claim to speak with the voice of power and authority. There is quite enough of lying in the *Gazette de St. Petersburg*, the *Invalide Russe*, and the bulletins of Prince Menschikoff, to serve the *gobemouches* of the whole world with the pabulum which they love, without any invasion by Englishmen of the Russian monopoly of the article. Of the two kinds of lying, the Russian is the preferable;—for if the Czar and his subjects tell falsehoods, they tell them to the supposed advantage and glory of their country; while British lies of the class alluded to are calculated to create scandal as well as alarm, and to discourage brave men at a time when the country demands not merely the heroic service of their strong right hands, but the sustaining and inspiriting energy of their minds.

British benevolence—or, we may call it, justice—will have ample and noble work before it, in providing a fund for the relief of the widows, and the support and education of the orphans, of the brave men who have already lost their lives on the memorable heights of Alma, or who will lose them before Sebastopol, and in many another battle that will have to be fought before the

THE FIELD OF ALMA, AFTER THE BATTLE, SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER OF THE 21ST N.B. FUSILIERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

wicked disturber of the peace of Europe is brought to the punishment that he deserves. The Queen's appeal will not be made in vain. Her Majesty has headed the subscription-list with a donation of £1000. Her Royal Consort has followed with £500;—and the great and wealthy of the land will each and all be proud to imitate the example. Nor will the duty and the gratification be theirs alone. They will have no monopoly in well-doing in a case which pleads so strongly to the patriotism as well as to the sympathy of all. The trading classes—from the princely merchant who rivals or excels the noble in the magnificence of his expenditure, down to the humblest retail trader—will contribute according to their means towards the payment of the debt of gratitude which Britain owes to the gallant hearts, who maintain her supremacy, and fight—regardless of themselves—for the security of Europe, and the vindication of its public law. And, last of all, the labouring classes—in which we include the learned professions—who have no fortunes but their intellect and education, or the strength and skill of their right hands, and the daily wages which these procure—will contribute (if we do not mistake the signs of the popular feeling) in a still more touching manner to the "Patriotic Fund." Already the example has been set; and working-men in every part of the country are spontaneously offering a day's wages for the support of the widows and orphans of the brave men whose recent deeds have made us all so proud of the privilege of being their countrymen. The shillings thus contributed will swell the subscription list with, perhaps, the very noblest of all the offerings that the occasion will call forth. When Toil, paid barely sufficient for the support of existence, thus voluntarily and heartily renounces the subsistence of a day, the sacrifice is one more affecting than mere wealth can ever make, however largely it may pour its guineas into the tide of a nation's gratitude. One day's income of the British people, placed at the disposal of the Commissioners to whom the task of the collection and distribution of the Fund has been confided, will do more than relieve the distresses of the widow and the orphan. It will cheer the spirit and animate the courage of living men to gain new battles for their country. It will do more even than that—great as it is. It will show all Europe of what devotion the British nation is capable—how mighty are its resources—how large is its heart—and how resolute is its determination. It will also show the Czar how inferior is his strength to ours. It will prove to him that our soldiers are citizens, and not serfs; that they are free men, supported by the sympathy of free men; and that they go forth to battle not unwillingly, at the arbitrary command of despotism for despotic purposes, but freely and cheerfully at the call of duty and honour; and that, supported by an enlightened public opinion, and by a deeply-rooted sentiment of right, they deem no struggle, however arduous, a hardship or a grievance, if it conduce to the honour and independence of their country, and the success and glory of its arms. In such a spirit, we see not only the doom of Sebastopol, but of the Czar.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

On the previous page we have given a view of the field of battle, from a Sketch taken on the spot. The village which is seen in the distance, and immediately in front of it Lord Raglan's camp, bounded on the right by the small river so frequently referred to in the various accounts of the battle. The Russian battery, which made so much havoc in the ranks of the Light Division, was placed on the height which rises on the right side. On the left side the French camp may be seen crowning the opposite heights, near which the fleet lay at anchor. The following description of the battle-field, the day after the conflict, gives a vivid picture of the harrowing scene:—

Many of the Russians had small crosses and chains fastened round their necks. Several were found with Korans in their knapsacks—most probably recruits from the Kasan Tartars. Many of the officers had portraits of wives or mistresses, or sisters beside their coats. The privates wore the little money they possessed in purses fas ened below their left knees, and the men, in their eager search after the money, often caused the wounded painful apprehension that they were about to destroy them. Last night all these poor wretches lay in their agony; nothing could be done to help them. The groans, the yells, the cries of despair and suffering, were a mournful commentary on the exultation of the victors, and on the joy which reigned along the bivouac fires of our men. As many of our wounded as could be possibly picked up ere darkness set in were conveyed on stretchers to the hospital tents. Many of the others were provided with blankets, and covered as they lay in their blood. The bandsmen of the regiments worked in the most cheerful and indefatigable manner, hour after hour, searching out and carrying off our wounded. Long after night had closed faint lights might be seen moving over the frightful field, marking the spots where friendship directed the steps of some oth r in search of a wounded comrade, or where the pillager yet stalked about on his horrid errand. The attitudes of some of the dead were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck. Physiologists or anatomists must settle the rest. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude, the bayonet still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the waterside. Some of the dead lay with a calm, placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream. Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally coarse, sullen, and unintelligent-looking men. Death had ennobled those who fell; for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might be viewed in those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully. Most of them spoke French; and the entreaties of the wounded to be taken along with us, as the officers moved up the hill, were touching in the extreme. The poor fellows had a notion that our men would murder them if the eye of the officer was removed from them. An old General, who sat smiling and bowing on a bank, with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his gold snuff-box. This, I believe, has since been restored to him. The men say they were badly handled, and had no General to direct them. Menschikoff lost his head in a figurative sense. The officers displayed great gallantry; and the men fought with a dogged courage characteristic of the Russian infantry, but they were utterly deficient in *élan* and dash.

The Patriotic Fund Commission.—The Commission for collecting and distributing the Patriotic Fund includes men of all ranks and parties. It is headed by Prince Albert, and it takes into its ranks the Duke of Newcastle, the Minister for the War; the Queen's first Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief in the East; the Duke of Wellington, heir to the great Captain; Lord St. Vincent, heir to the great Admiral; Lord Aberdeen, head of the Cabinet; Lord Derby, leader of the Opposition in Parliament; Lord Shaftesbury, experienced in the administration of charitable funds; with many officers both in Army and Navy, and members of Parliament on both sides, not omitting the trusty and well-beloved Joseph Hume. Any three of these Commissioners attending at their office can act on behalf of the Commission; but they are instructed to appoint a committee for executive and financial purposes. All local authorities, mayors and corporations, county officers, and governors of colonies; in short, district governors of any kind, are, by the Commission, appointed "Commissioners in aid," with power to sanction the appointment of local committees. The local committees will collect subscriptions, and will hand them to the Commissioners in aid for their district, and the local committees will be answerable for the acknowledgment of individual contributions.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

The funeral of the Maréchal St. Arnaud took place on Monday, and as all was conducted according to the official programme, we abstain from entering into the mere details of the ceremony. The state of the weather was perfectly in harmony with the solemnity of the occasion; a misty gloom, with a few drops of rain falling at intervals, hung over the atmosphere, and was singularly in harmony with the aspect of the funeral procession, which was attended by crowds of all ages, classes, and nations.

Madame St. Arnaud, many years the junior of her husband, and whose youth, beauty, and acquirements had, from the period of her marriage, ever been employed to add to his gratification, always and at all times; who had never ceased to be his companion in the midst of his most difficult and dangerous campaigns, as well as in his hours of repose and leisure, fulfilled to the last her dutious and womanly mission, not only with tenderness and devotion, but with the self-command and firmness, without which her cares would have rather embittered than consoled the last moments of her husband. On visiting for the last time the remains of the Maréchal, previous to the closing of the coffin, the sight of blood flowing from the nose of the corpse, made her for a moment imagine that life was not extinct; the re-action of the impression was so great, that she fell senseless, and could with difficulty be recalled to life

Madame St. Arnaud accompanied the remains in the *Berthollet*, and being joined at Marseilles by her brother the Marquis de Trazegnies, followed them, with him, to Paris. It is said that a marble statue of the Maréchal is to be placed in the gallery of the Palace at Versailles.

The visit of Madame Kalergi, the niece of M. de Nesselrode, to Paris, occuring at such a moment, excited much speculation and surmise: her presence, however, being wholly connected with her own personal affairs, and considered in no way dangerous, the Government has authorised her coming, simply on that plea.

Preparations are being made at Compiègne for the immediate arrival of their Imperial Majesties, which was to have taken place sooner, but has been delayed from various motives. The receptions are, we believe, to begin directly afterwards.

Last week the filling of the upper lake of the Bois de Boulogne with fish took place. A quantity of *silures* and trout, brought in tuns by rail, from the establishment at Huningue, where the new system of the artificial production of fish is carried on, arrived in perfect health, and were thrown into the lake on Thursday evening. Some of the *silures* weigh as much as forty pounds; and most of the trout, which are two years old, are very fine.

The manner in which M. Barbès has received his liberation has excited much comment and a good deal of reprehension. The tone of his letter to the *Moniteur* is one of defiance and insult, which we cannot but think ill-judged and undignified. Whatever were his sentiments, they might certainly be expressed in a manner that better suited the reflective advocate of a cause or an opinion, than the bullying opponent of an existing power. Certainly, Louis Napoleon has the *beau rôle* in this affair; and the conduct of M. Barbès is not likely to excite general sympathy; on the contrary, it has gone far to diminish that which already existed, and has strengthened the arguments of those who were disposed to disapprove of the measure of clemency.

The theatrical world is beginning to awake from its lethargy of the last two or three months—or, more properly speaking, to bring to bear the fruits that have been maturing during that period, in readiness for winter consumption. The first representations of the Italian Opéra are of a highly satisfactory nature, and promise an excellent season. Some of the entirely new singers come forth with talents in no wise behind those of some of the best established celebrities, and lead us to hope that the rising generation may not have to lament hopelessly over the departure of the stars that some ten years since reigned in the musical firmament, and have since, for the most part, died out, leaving up to the present no luminaries worthy to succeed them. Among the most remarkable of these rising talents, we must cite Mdme. Gassier, who last week débutée in the "Barbière." To a voice of extraordinary compass (the upper notes are miraculous) Mdme. Gassier unites a flexibility, a clearness of execution, and a power of sustaining her notes, such as we have rarely heard. We are indebted to Spain for this most valuable acquisition; and never could a national type more strongly marked than in her whole person, which produced, as may be supposed, an excellent effect, in the rôle of Rosena. Gassier (a French *Figaro*) and Lucchesi (*Almaviva*), possess considerable merit, both as singers and actors. The ridiculous caprice which induced Mdlle. Cruvelli to break her engagement by taking flight, without notice or explanation of any kind, has not yet been further explained than by the presumption, that the execution of the new rule of putting the names of all the singers at the Opéra in the same type, has wounded her sovereign dignity. We really hope that, if it please Mdlle. Cruvelli to return to her duties, the manager and the public will take means to make her feel the just resentment such insolence merits. The representations of the "Chambre Ardente," by Mdlle. Georges, have, up to the present, had an immense success of curiosity—but alas! The Théâtre-Français has in hand, or is in treaty for, no less than twenty-four new pieces, by the first writers of the day, the list of which we purpose giving next week. The Théâtre Lyrique has a pretty opera, the "Billet de Marguerite," in representation.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

Events are marching rapidly towards an important change of affairs in Denmark. On Saturday last the House of Representatives voted, by a majority of eighty to six, the appointment of a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against ministers for the promulgation of the July ordinance. On Monday night the House finally approved of the address to the King, which renews the demand for a free Constitution in the whole State, as in Denmark, and entirely ignores the revolutionary act of July. The address was adopted by 90 to 1. It was expected that the Upper House would adopt the same declaration, and that a deputation therefrom would join the deputation of the Lower House.

AUSTRALIA.

The clipper ship *Red Jacket*, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning with advices from Melbourne to the 1st of August, having accomplished the trip home in 72½ days, notwithstanding her having lost some time in the ice. It is the quickest passage on record. She made the run out from the Rock Light to the anchorage at Melbourne in 63½ days, and has completed the voyage out and home in five months and eleven days. She brings 44,943 ounces of gold, and 26,270 sovereigns. The escorts for the week had brought down 38,327 ounces of gold.

Hobart Town advices of the 26th state that in the Legislative Council, on the 25th of July, several messages were received from the Executive and read a first time. £32,000 had been subscribed for a Hobart Town Gas Company. The Lieutenant-Governor had noticed that, under directions from the Secretary of State, male and female ticket-of-leave holders would be required to serve with good conduct only half the period for which they would have had to serve under previous regulations for a recommendation for a conditional pardon. It is also notified that, under the instructions above referred to, pass-holders who have no offence recorded against them since their arrival in the colony, will be allowed a further deduction of one-fourth of the diminished period of service for a ticket of leave.

There was little change in the labour market, beyond the fact that the continued influx of emigrants had kept up a good supply of male and female servan ts. Wages had experienced a slight decline.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The telegraphic despatches from Vienna continue of the same contradictory, unreliable character as formerly. One day we are told that nothing of importance had occurred in the Crimea up to the 10th, and the next day it is stated, by the same authority, that the siege operations commenced on the 6th inst. Our authentic information from Balaclava comes no further down than October 3, at which time the preparations for an attack upon Sebastopol were pretty far advanced.

On the 28th of September the Second, Third, and Fourth Divi ions of the English army were ordered at once to move up to the heights about Sebastopol, where they encamped, the First Division remaining at Kadikoi, behind the port of Balaclava, for the protection of that important post, while the Light Division rested on the heights above the harbour, which it had occupied before the surrender of the fort. At the desire of General Brown, however, the Light Division also moved forward on the following day, and has since occupied a position in the line of the besieging army. The Engineers and Artillery proceeded at once to land the siege train; and, by the 1st of October, sixty guns, of the heaviest metal, besides mortars of every description, had been landed and dragged up the heights. From this elevated encampment, which was occupied by our troops without any opposition on the part of the enemy, a view may be obtained of the whole port of Sebastopol, with its harbours, arsenals, ships, and forts, lying within a circle of three or four miles, at the feet of the vast armament which already threatens the devoted city. In the military harbour the Russians had moored a three-decker, so as to direct its fire up the ravine which descends to the arsenal and the docks. They were also busily engaged in throwing up works of earth round the south of the town, which sufficiently denotes the absence of any regular line of fortifications or bastions impassable by an enemy until a breach has been made by artillery. On the east of the town, however, and, consequently, immediately in front of the British lines a strong horse shoe redoubt has been constructed, which is not marked in any of the maps, and this will be the point against which our attack must first be directed.

The Duke of Cambridge's Division, consisting of the Guards and Highland Brigade, remained in the rear of the army near Balaclava until the 2nd of October, in order to cover the base of operations from the possibility of an attack. Meanwhile, the roads and tracks through the hilly country south of Khuter Mackenzie, by which the Allied armies made their flank march on Balaclava, have been broken up and put into a state of defence by the British forces. The right flank of the army is effectually covered by the defile leading into the valley of the Tchernaya, by that stream, and by the marshy ground about it; and so satisfied Lord Raglan (on the 3rd of October) of the strength of this position, that he caused the First Division to advance to the right of the army, and to take up the position it will occupy during the siege.

The valley of Inkerman is a deep ravine about one mile in breadth, formed by the stream of the Tchernaya before it falls into the western extremity of Sebastopol harbour: this valley is, in fact, the continuation of the deep inlet by which the harbour itself is formed. On the eastern side of this valley the ruins of Inkerman still retain traces of the fortifications erected by the Genoese on this position; and, for the defence of Sebastopol against an attack by land, had these heights been crowned with strong batteries, the place would have been almost impregnable, since they would have enfiladed the whole position now occupied by the besieging armies. This precaution appears, however, to have been neglected. Along the course of the valley, and parallel with the stream of the Tchernaya, runs the aqueduct which supplies the docks and part of the town with fresh water; and so abruptly do the rocks rise over the ravine on the western side, that, on turning towards the harbour, this aqueduct is carried through a tunnel in the freestone rock 300 yards in length. Rather more than a mile to the south of this tunnel, and upon a height which rises almost perpendicularly above the valley, the First Division of the British army has taken up its position. It forms, therefore, the extreme right of the whole Allied forces, and it is protected by a steep wall of rock, which is inaccessible to the enemy. The French army occupies the left of our position, and extends to the coast immediately south of Sebastopol, where the deep and navigable bays offer the greatest facilities for landing the siege train and the stores of our allies. Some delay has, nevertheless, taken place in this operation. On the 3rd no regular attack had begun on any part of the place; but the booming of heavy guns from the forts of Sebastopol sounded like the prelude to the tremendous struggle which was about to commence, and showed that the enemy was resolved and prepared to offer a strenuous defence of the place on every side.

On Sunday, the 1st of October, the enemy amused themselves firing shot and shell over the heads of our artillery, and General Cathcart was obliged to move his quarters, as the Russians had found out his range and made a most beautiful practice at them. However, he left his flagstaff, which seemed of much attraction to them, in the same place, and they kept up their fire almost the whole day, firing some 1000 rounds of ammunition. Sir John Burgoyne, who was present, seemed delighted. He laughed, and said, "This is what I like; they show us their range, and waste their ammunition."

Some of our ships have been firing incessantly at Sebastopol, and have quite crippled and destroyed an important fortress which interfered with our siege operations. One of the long-range Lancaster guns had been mounted on the *Arrow*, and for several days had been trying its range upon the fortress. Its success exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Our officers on board were entertained that, had we more of them, we might, in a fortnight, destroy the whole town, shipping, and fortifications of Sebastopol, without the loss of a man on our side. The first few shots fired by the *Arrow*, at three miles, the gun was too elevated, and the ball passed far over the whole place. Afterwards the range was precisely taken, and for three hours shot and shell were thrown into the nearest battery until it was completely destroyed. For the last half-hour of the firing it never returned a shot. But this, it appears, is by no means the sole merit of the gun. It weakens the resources of Sebastopol still more fatally than by knocking up batteries. Under the natural belief that because their works were in range, the vessel which fired must be in range also, the Russians returned a tremendous fire; but every shot sank in the sea at a distance three quarters of a mile distance from the *Arrow*. Unless there are incredible stores of ammunition in Sebastopol, such a mode of fighting must soon leave it without a shot. The screw gun-boat *Beagle* joined the fleet on the 30th instant, but had not yet been engaged. The *Terrible* came in one night and poured five broadsides into Sebastopol before a shot was returned. The enemy appeared to be quite taken up with watching the land side, and it was some minutes before their batteries answered. The *Vesuvius* was not touched.

On the 2nd inst., a reconnicissance of the enemy's position took place by Lord Raglan and staff. Sir John Burgoyne also made an engineering reconnoissance. They enemy fired on them, but without effect. A large body of Russians left Sebastopol on the same day, and marched towards the north-east. General Airey and Major Woodford came upon a body of about 5000 Russian troops marching along on our right flank that morning, and later in the day a French officer rode across to the camp with intelligence that a large body of Russian infantry was being concentrated on the right of the English army. Some firing was heard on the evening of the 1st, which was supposed from the direction to be intended as signals to the beleaguered garrison. It was thought that General Liprandi's division might perhaps have effected a junction with Menschikoff's defeated battalions, or that Osten-Sacken had arrived at Simferopol. The *Soldaten Freund* affirms that, on the 20th inst., the Russian army would be 72,000 strong.

The whole of the aristocracy, and, indeed, all the Russian population of South Crimea, are said to have sought refuge in Sebastopol. So great is the concourse of inhabitants, that thousands sleep in the streets each night. As a preliminary operation, the Allies, have turned aside the little stream of water which supplied the town, so that the garrison must soon begin to suffer. As the siege is pressed, the great mass of the inhabitants will probably be removed by the north side; and with their escape the Allies would not interfere, as they have no idea of starving out the fortresses, but storming them.

The *Simla*, *Trent*, and *Jason*, had arrived from Varna at Balaclava, bringing with them the heavy cavalry, about a thousand horses; they were separated from the other transports in a gale of wind. Two little steamers, the *Brenda* and *Minna*, were employed during the whole of Sunday, the 1st inst., in landing the horses. The 5th Dragoons landed on the 1st, and went out next day with the rest of the cavalry in pursuit of a strong force of Cossacks which had appeared in the rear of the British army. Six thousand Egyptian cavalry were expected to arrive at Balaclava on the 5th inst., and four steamers were to go from Varna to Balaclava to return with transport ships for the conveyance of provisions from Varna to the Allies. Meanwhile, the four steamers set off for Alexandria, to return with 4000 Egyptian artillerymen.

As the troops are gradually drawing nearer to Sebastopol—in order not to leave Balaclava exposed, 1000 marines have been landed from different ships, and pitched their camp on the hills commanding the

bay. They have cut the road on the east side, and thrown up some earthworks. The position is easily defended by infantry, and it shows how little the Russians were aware of the movement of the Allied troops, and the changing of their front, that they left such an important position comparatively unprotected. Besides securing an excellent landing-place for the siege train, the possession of Balaclava makes the Allied troops masters of the ground about Sebastopol, which slopes down gradually towards the town.

In addition to the marines, on Monday morning, the 2nd inst., the *Firebrand* steamed into Balaclava with 1000 sailors, detached from the different sailing-vessels, under the orders of Captain Lushington, of the *Albion*. They were immediately disembarked, and began dragging up the guns of the *Diamond*, with which they are going to set during the siege. The sailors are described as having begun their hard work most merrily. Like schoolboys during play time, they seemed to be delighted at having escaped the paralysing influence afloat, which had condemned them hitherto to inactivity, and appeared elated by the idea that there were something to do on shore. The taking of Inkerman—an idea which most of the crews of the sailing-vessels had nearly given up.

The French have chosen another place for landing their siege train, namely, Arrow Bay, Kamiesh Bay, and another close to Cape Chersonesus. As they are to form, this time, the left wing, near the sea, they thus save a march of some distance. The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that the French army will take the left in the attacks from the sea to the Southern Fort, and that the English will take theirs from the Southern Fort to Inkerman. The French army is divided into two corps. The 3rd and 4th Divisions, under General Forey, is to undertake the siege; while the 1st and 2nd Divisions, under General Bosquet, will form the corps of observation and reserve.

The Light-house of Cape Cherson has fallen into our hands, and is lighted up by English sailors. The Russians had left it in darkness, but a party of blue-jackets dashed at it on the 26th, and compelled the Russian light house keeper to illuminate it. They have kept fast hold of it ever since, for the Russians cannot get at it without coming under the fire of our ships. Jack is in great delight at this little feat.

The following order of the day, prepared by the Allied Generals on the evening of October 3, regulating the commencement of the siege, was issued a few hours before the despatches left. The names of the first detachments at work could not be ascertained. The intrenchments, however, were opened with perfect success, not a shot disturbing the men:—

ORDERS TO THE ARMY BEFORE COMMENCING SIEGE OPERATIONS.

"The trenches will be opened this evening against Sebastopol. A working-party, consisting of ——, furnished by the ——, will be marched to the Engineers' dépôt at — p.m., where they will receive tools and directions from the Engineers' officers and Sappers, who will guide them to the works. They will be without arms and accoutrements. The guard for the protection of the working and ground will consist of ——, furnished by ——, and will parade in their camp at — p.m.; be conducted to their positions, posted, and receive instructions from staff officers who will be assembled for the purpose.

"All the movements of the parties must be, if possible, kept out of view of the place.

"After working from their last place of assembly, which will be after dark, the *utmost silence must be preserved*, and the least possible noise of any kind made. The working-parties will be arranged in proper order by the Engineers, but it will not commence work till ordered, after which it must be carried on *with the greatest energy*.

"The Engineers will be charged with the arrangements, but the officers of the troops must be responsible for the maintenance of order, and attention to the directions given by the Engineers, and for the amount of work done. On diligence and regular conduct of the working-parties will depend more rapid and complete success of the enterprise. The working-party must not quit the works on slight alarms. If the enemy make a sortie, the guard will advance and drive them in, and before they reach the work, if possible. Should the working-party be absolutely obliged to retire, they will take their tools with them, and reform a short distance in rear, to return to the work when the sortie is repulsed.

"The guard will be posted in rear of the working-party, and near to it, if possible, under cover from the fire of the place; if not, they must lie down in order of battle, with accoutrements on, and each man with his firelock close by him—one party, not less than one-third of the forces, absolutely on the alert all through the night, taking it alternately, ready for an immediate rush on the enemy.

"A sortie is out and on the works in a very short time, and therefore the guard must be in immediate readiness to attack it without hesitation; nothing is so easily defeated as a sortie if charged without delay.

"After the repulse of any sortie, the guard will return under cover as soon as possible, and resume their position.

"All working-parties and guards will be composed of entire regiments, or parts, and not of detachments, made up of different corps."

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S DESPATCHES.

The following extract from the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 8th instant, will show that the telegraphic abstract conveys but a faint impression of the extent to which Prince Menschikoff or his Government have misrepresented the movements of the Allies in the Crimea. The *Journal of St. Petersbury*, quoting the supplement extraordinary of the *Invalide Russe* of Sept. 29 (Oct. 7), states:—

General Prince Menschikoff reports to the Emperor, under date of September 18 (30), that, having made his flank movement from Sebastopol on Bagtchesarai, he was preparing to assume the offensive on the first opportunity. This plan promised the most success, inasmuch as the Allies had divided their forces. While the French were approaching some fortifications on the northern shore of the Sebastopol bay, the English troops had squeezed in Balaclava by sea, where they had effected a landing. As soon as Prince Menschikoff was informed of it, he advanced; but the French, avoiding the combat, had also abandoned the north of Sebastopol, and had gone to the south of that city in order to rejoin their allies. Prince Menschikoff had arrived on the 18th (30th) with the greater part of his troops at the fortifications of the north and had established himself there, waiting till the enemy's intentions should be manifested. Up to the 18th (30th) there had been no operation.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The latest accounts relating to the English fleet were that the twelve screw line-of battle ships would proceed to Ledsund so soon as the state of the weather permitted their leaving the Gulf of Finland. According to present arrangements they will take their final departure from the Russian coasts in eight or ten days from the present time, and may be expected in England about the middle of November. The blockade of the enemy's ports will then be entrusted to Captain R. Watson, of the *Impérieuse* (50), who will have under his orders the *Euryalus* (50), *Arrogant* (46), *Magicienne* (16), *Desperate* (6), *Building* (6), and *Dragon* (6), together with two or three smaller steamers. These vessels will not take their departure from the Baltic until compelled to do so to avoid being frozen in; and if, on further consideration, it should be deemed advisable, they will pass the winter at Kiel, or at some other neutral port, instead of returning to England. The *Amphion*, Captain A. C. Key, was, by the latest advices, cruising off Memel. The *Alban* and *Lightning* steamers had left the fleet, and were on their voyage home; Captain Sullivan, of the latter vessel, remaining on board the flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Leopard*, 18, paddle-frigate, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Martin, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday morning, from the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, but she brought no additional news of the movements of the Baltic fleet. She had coasted along the shores of Sweden on her voyage home, calling at several ports on that coast, her last call being at Gottenburg.

On Saturday last two French line-of-battle ships and three French frigates passed Nyborg on their way to France. On Sunday the *Austerlitz*, accompanied by two French frigates, passed in the same direction. The *Inflexible*, the flag-ship of Admiral Parseval Deschenes, has also sailed homewards.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE RUSSIANS AT SITKA.

The last advices from Hong-Kong state that Admiral Sir James Stirling remained at Shanghai, awaiting the arrival of Admiral de Guerre, in the French frigate *Jeanne d'Arc*. The united English and French force would proceed to New Archangel (Sitka), and co-operate with Admiral Price, of the Pacific squadron, in giving an account of the Russian ships of war and forts in the north.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

A letter from Batoum brings intelligence from Asia Minor up to the 29th ult. Ferik Pacha, who, with 8000 men, was on the Natsuchta, crossed into the Russian territory on the 27th, and reconnoitred as far as Dechumat. The Russians are concentrated at Kutais, and are collecting reinforcements from the fortresses on the eastern coast of the Euxine. The Kars army is being reinforced and re-organised. Ismail Pacha was expected to join it within a few weeks. The present Governor of Kars, Zary Pacha, remains inactive, while the Russians are preparing for future operations. Schamyl sent messengers to inform the leaders of the Turkish army at Kars of his intended descent on the Russian territory, and expected they would co-operate with him; but their petty jealousies, and the demoralised state of their army, prevented Schamyl's anticipations being fulfilled; "and," as the Batoum correspondent says, "as he (Schamyl) found himself unsupported by the Turks, he has lately returned to his mountains laden with Russian booty." The Governor of Erzeroum was engaged in attempting to stop the disorders of the Zeybeks in the interior of Anatolia, and had captured several of the leaders, and restored quiet in the immediate neighbourhood of his Pachalik, "but not till the Zeybeks had murdered several French officers on their journey to Kars." The Russians have recently again withdrawn from Bayasid, and the communication with Persia is re-established.

AMERICA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamer *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday evening, from New York, after a passage of only ten days; having sailed on the 4th instant.

The *New York Herald* announces that the Executive at Washington has determined on decided measures with regard to the Central American question. The right of Nicaragua to the port of Greytown is to be asser ed, and the Mosquito protectorate treated with marks of contempt. For this purpose the razee *Independence* is to go there, accompanied by a war-steamer, and perhaps other vessels.

Washington remains still quiet on the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States as on the verge of completion; and the very terms agreed upon have even been published by an Albany paper.

The British Minister has issued a circular, warning all British subjects in Mexico from contributing to the loan proposed by Russia. A circular has been issued by the Government, directing the Governors of the departments and territories to keep a book, in which are to be recorded, with all punctuality and exactness, the name, nationality, date of landing, qualifications of passport, and all other information that can be obtained, respecting foreigners arriving at any point within the jurisdiction of the Governors, as well as respecting foreigners who may remain there, or may go into the interior of the Republic.

The non-arrival of the *Arctic* had begun to excite observation; but, as she had been only fourteen days at sea, no doubts as to her safety had arisen.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The papers in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, vit Marseilles, have come to hand. Letters from the Punjaub mention the dangerous illness of our ally, Maharajah Gaolab Singh. He is not expected to live; and, as his death would probably be followed by a disputed succession and civil war, we shall be under the necessity of interfering with the affairs of his state. Gholab's son and heir, Rumheer Singh, is said to be extremely unpopular, and his nephew, Ja Wahir Singh, much beloved.

The administration of the lately lapsed state of Nagpore has been modelled on the system that has succeeded so well in the Punjaub.

The Indian papers continue to be filled with accounts of petty disturbances in Oude. The most flagrant crimes are committed with impunity in the immediate neighbourhood of the palace and residency, by the eunuchs and other favourites of the King. The country appears to be in a state of anarchy and intestine warfare, owing to the weakness of the Government.

The Nizam's dominions are again disturbed. A Zemindar, named Letchimand Row, at the head of some hundreds of armed followers, is plundering and intercepting remittances to the capital. He carried off, about a fortnight ago, £20,000 in cash, besides jewels, from a single district; and the Naib of the districts in which he is plundering reports that the Government troops are quite unequal to his capture, and requests extensions aid.

Affairs at Canton remain in the same critical state, and the disaffection is extending. The insurgents are in great force in the surrounding country, and three attempts were made to take the city, which, however, failed. Honam, opposite Canton, is threatened, and the latest accounts mention that the people are quietly mustering for an open revolt against the mandarins' authority. They had not molested any one, and will not allow goods or valuables to be removed from the native shops, to prevent any panic.

At Whampoa contributions are being levied under threat. The river between that place and Canton continues to be infested by pirates, interfering with the trade, which can only be carried on by the presence of a steamer or armed convoy. The approaches of the city by land and water are in possession of the insurgents; and the Government seem to confine their operations to the defence of the city.

The transit of teas has been stopped by the heavy exactions demanded in passing; and, inquiry for goods having ceased, the business at Canton has been limited to the shipping off the teas that are on the market.

An attempt has been made to effect a compromise with the insurgents, but was not successful.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

FRIDAY'S rural tryst of Upton, on "the salmon-haunted Severn," and a six days' festival at Newmarket, are the two racing fixtures for next week; and then "horn and hound" will play the leading part in the sports. Those who think, with old Frank Buckle, that no racer ought to be saddled after the Newmarket Saturday.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—9 to 8 agst Orlando (3 to 1 taken), 11 to 8 agst Raffle (off); 12 to 1 agst Sabora (1). 100 to 8 agst Harviss (1); 20 to 1 agst Stonehenge (1); 25 to 1 agst Barrel (off), 100 to 1 agst Monte Mores off; 500 even between Grinoco and Rattle.

DERBY.—30 to 1 agst Uniform (1); 33 to 1 agst Wild Dayrell (1).

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Match: 100 sovs Gossip, 1. Apostate 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Duet, 1. Despised, 2.
Great Warwick Handicap.—Rifle, 1. Pantomime, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Falcon, 1. Apostate, 2.
Two-Y-ear-Old Handicap.—Cock of the North, 1. Priestcraft, 2.
Leamington Welter Cup.—Veteran, 1. Morning Star, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Falcon, 1. Gaslight 2.
Scurry Handicap.—Florist, 1. The Dandy, 2.
Grand Open Steeplechase.—Tipperary Boy, 1. Star of England, 2.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Odiham, 1. Frank, 2.
Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—Banstead, 1. Tipperary Boy, 2.
Selling Hurdle Race.—Songster, 1. Massaroni, 2.

RICHMOND RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Richmond Handicap.—Merry Bird, 1. Ellermere, 2.
Easby Stakes.—Pandington, 1. Lord Alfred, 2.
Aske Triennial Stakes.—Fairthorn, 1.
Sweepstakes.—Joan walked over.

PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION.—Yesterday (Friday) morning the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury was prorogued, according to the tenor of a Royal Writ, by the Vicar-General of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury and Metropolitan, under a special commission from his Grace to that effect, until Friday, Nov. 17. The meeting on the 17th of November will be merely formal, none of the clergy being expected to attend.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—I understand from what would appear to be excellent authority, that the visit will take place in the course of the month of November, but I have not heard that the precise day is fixed. I understand that it is expected that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will return the visit about the middle of May next, when her Majesty will not only be able to see the French Exhibition, which will then be open, but see Paris in all its glory, with the immense improvements now going on, in a state of completion. It is almost needless to say that this exchange of visits is of immense importance. They must not be looked on simply as an exchange of civilities between the Sovereigns of two great countries. They are a great political event, and will do much to cement the alliance which has already been so cordially entered into between the people of both countries.—*Paris Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

BORDEAUX AND THE CLARET DISTRICTS.

OCTOBER in France is one of the busiest and most exciting months in the year. As September draws to a close the country people begin to watch with anxiety the changes of the wind and the appearance of the sky, and the talk from morning to night is continually about the weather. Every proprietor of a vintage looks upon the sunlight as a species of boon to himself, and begins already to count his "gold in the sunbeams." The whole country is up and stirring. The idlers and paupers in town and country flock to the vine fields, to lend a hand at the grape-gathering and a foot at the grape-pressing. This year's vintage appears to have commenced under somewhat unfavourable auspices, owing to the ravages of the oidium or grape disease, which has rapidly increased of late years, not only in France, but in the vintages of Spain, Portugal, and Madeira. It is to be hoped, however, that things are not quite so bad as they are represented. The tendency to exaggerate is a general one, and it is possible that the vine-proprietors, in the first shock of the moment, may have exaggerated their misfortunes—especially as the holders of stocks are generally but too apt in their own interest to raise the value of last year's produce at the expense of the future.

The Emperor of the French, with that admission to Free-trade principles which has distinguished his career, has taken advantage of the blight upon the vineyards to modify the duties upon the importation of wine into France.

The following extract from an article of the *Débats* on the decree reducing the import duties on foreign wines and spirits will be read with interest:—

"The news which we received from the most southern of the wine producing departments, where the vintage has commenced, show us what extent the recent decree lowering foreign wines to be imported into France until otherwise ordered, will affect. The price of wine remains at first under the same aspect. In an average year the vintage amounts to several hundred millions; and, if wine be not absolutely indispensable to the subsistence of the population, it is extremely useful. In the southern departments in particular where wine is produced and sold at a very low price, it occupies a great place in the food of the people. In the region known by the Mediterranean, Aude, which is there reached for it usually exceeds 30 francs, or for many times at from ten to fifteen centimes the quart; that is to say, but in these parts it is within the reach of a person, the meanest labourer in fact, can take it at his meals. It is from it that he derives great part of his strength. At present in those parts, a wine inferior to the ordinary quality costs more than treble, namely, from forty to sixty centimes the quart. At that price, it is an article which ceases to be within reach of the poorer classes. Hence it causes great perturbation in the customary regimen of the populations. Under these circumstances, the Government, justly anxious to remedy, so far as depends on it, food at a cheap rate, could not have done better than remove the barrier which prevented the free admission of ordinary wines from abroad. It was a chimerical idea in 1816 to impose heavy duties on foreign wines, in order to protect our production. That production protects itself unaided. We may say of the ordinary wines of France, as well as of her finer sorts, they are unequalled. They are so not only by the quality, the flavour, the just proportion of spirit they contain, but also by the abundance of their production, and the lowness of their prices. This is especially true of the wines in the departments near the Mediterranean. The department of the Hérault, which is the most remarkable of all in this respect, generally produces 4,000,000 hectolitres. That is the tenth of the production of France. The wholesale price for wine a year old is, under ordinary circumstances, 7 fr. the hectolitre, or 7c. the litre; and if kept for an additional year, the wine is much more agreeable and healthy than the wines charged at Paris, in restaurants, 1 fr. 50c. or 2 fr. Even the wine called St. George is generally sold in the country at 7c. the litre, or thereabouts. Now, it is absolutely impossible to import into France at that rate wine which is worth anything at all, on account of the expense of conveyance, of commissions, and of the profit which the importer desires to make. Such a fact suffices to prove that the pretended protection which it was thought right to accord to ordinary wines, by imposing Customs duties on foreign wines, is a fiction.

Our Artist has chosen for illustration the city of Bordeaux, the great wine emporium of France; and the vintages of Château Margaux and Château Lafitte, the most celebrated in the whole Claret district; together with the different processes of wine making.

Bordeaux is situated at the distance of about 600 miles from Paris, on the banks of the river Gironde, seventy miles from its junction with the sea. It contains a population of 110,000 inhabitants, and is the second seaport town in France. The quays and harbours of this ancient city are among the finest in the world. The river is 2800 feet broad, and from 30 to 90 deep, with water sufficient to float vessels of 1200 tons burden. The quays of Bordeaux have been compared to those of Liverpool, which, indeed, they resemble in a remarkable manner, both by the fine frontage they present, the quantity of shipping they contain, and their great extent.

Bordeaux was known to the Romans under the name of Bardigala, and was made the capital of Aquitana under Hadrian. It fell into the possession of the English in 1152, by the marriage of Henry II. of England with Ellinor of Guienne, and remained so till the middle of the fifteenth century. The Black Prince lived in Bordeaux for several years, and made it his head-quarters previous to the famous battle of Poictiers. Here, also, his son Richard II. was born, and hence called Richard of Bordeaux. Among the more modern historical events connected with Bordeaux was its siege during the civil wars of the Fronde, by the youthful King Louis XIV., his mother, and Mazarin. Bordeaux also figured in the Revolution of '89; and many of the greatest and most celebrated members of the Legislative Assembly—such as Ducos, Gaudet, Gensonné, Vergniani, and others—were returned by the Department of Gironde—thence called Girondins. All the commotions that afflicted Paris during those disastrous times found ready response in Bordeaux. Bordeaux also had its Reign of Terror, its guillotine, and its human shambles.

Bordeaux is a fine city, its streets being for the most part long and spacious, and its houses neat and well built. The best part of the town is the northern, or modern quarter, on which formerly stood the fortress of La Trompette, built by Louis XIV., and destroyed during the reign of Louis XVI. Among the principal public edifices in Bordeaux are the theatre, a Grecian building, erected by Louis Combelien, in the year 1780; the Cathedral of St. André, distinguished by its two graceful spires, upwards of 160 feet in height, and built by the English; the Tour de Pey-berland—a fine tower, built, in 1440, by Pierre Berland, Bishop of Bordeaux, and partially destroyed during the Revolution; the Church of St Croix, the oldest church in Bordeaux; the Church of St Michael, distinguished by its belfry, 180 feet high, and built in the middle of the fifteenth century; the Church of St Seurin, formerly the Cathedral, and named after St. Severin, a Bishop of Bordeaux, during the fifth century; the Chapelle du College—a Gothic edifice, chiefly celebrated as containing a monument and statue of Montaigne, the celebrated essayist and philosopher, who was born here and so much admired by Shakspeare, and who is still a favourite author among the learned of all nations. The principal antiquities of Bordeaux are the Palais Julien—a ruined amphitheatre, built by the Emperor of that name, and said to have contained upwards of 15,000 spectators; the Tour de l'Horloge, built in the middle of the thirteenth century, by King Henry III. of England; the Porte de Caillon, built by Charles VIII., in commemoration of the battle of Fornova; and the Bourse, formerly a palace. The other objects of interest are the Museum, the Library, containing 100,000 volumes, the new Bourse, the Château de la Brède, in the vicinity of Bordeaux, celebrated as being the birthplace of the great Montesquieu; and the old Castle of Blanquefort, the fortress of the Black Prince. One of the most splendid cities in the world, and one of the most ancient towns of France, Frenchmen have reason to be proud of Bordeaux; once an English stronghold, and the court of English Guienne, it becomes us also to be proud of it, and to rejoice in its prosperity.

Medoc, a narrow strip of land, said to be so called from the Latin words *medio aquæ*, is one of the finest and most celebrated vine districts in France. It extends northwards from Bordeaux between the sea on the one hand, and the rivers Garonne and Gironde on the other; its average breadth being from one to two miles. To the south and southwest of this valuable tract of country, and contrasting singularly with it, are the Landes, a flat, sandy, thinly-peopled region, with scarcely any vegetation, save here and there a few trees. The appearance of a vine plantation is thus described by Mr. Reach, in his amusing work entitled "Claret and Olives"—"Imagine (says that writer) open and unfenced expanses of stunted-looking bushes rising two feet above the surface, planted in rows upon the summit of deep furrow-ridges, and fastened with great care to low fence-like lines of espaliers, which run in unbroken ranks from one end of the huge fields to the other. These espaliers, or laths, are cuttings of the walnut-trees around; and the tendrils of the vine are attached to the horizontally running stakes with withes or thongs of bark. It is curious to observe the vigilant pains and attention with which every twig has been supported, without being strained; and how things are arranged so as to give every cluster as fair a chance as possible of a goodly allowance of sun. Such, then is the general appearance of matters; but it is by no means perfectly uniform. Now and then you find a patch

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

THE CITY OF BORDEAUX.

of vines unsupported, drooping, straggling, and sprawling and intertwisting their branches like beds of snakes; and again you came into the district of a new species of bush—a thicker, stouter—a grenadier vine—growing to at least six feet, and supported by a corresponding stake. But the low, two-feet dwarfs are invariably the great wine-givers."

Vines attain their full growth at the age of five years. Many produce the most excellent grapes at this early period, and some have been known to bring forth good fruit even at the age of 150 or 200 years. The vine does not, like most other plants, increase in height according as it increases in years, but in depth merely; thus a vine two or three feet high is often known to have roots and fibres thirty, forty, and even fifty feet in length. About three feet below the surface of the soil is a hard impenetrable stratum of conglomerate, known in France by the provincial name of *alios*, which requires to be broken previous to planting the vine. Every season a plough is drawn between the rows of vines, for the purpose of exposing the roots.

A person travelling in a wine country for the first time might be surprised if he were told that the hard gravelly soil of Medoc is more valuable than many of the most loamy arable lands; and still more surprised if told that the hardest parts of it were the most precious of all. The reason why this stony soil, on which scarcely anything else will flourish, is so favourable to the growth of the vine is that the vine lives more by heat and less by moisture than any other vegetable. The gravel acts at once as a sieve to carry away the water from the sinewy roots of the plant, and as an oven to retain the heat of the sun's rays. Most people, if taken to a vineyard, and asked to point out the best vines, would point to the tall, luxuriant plants which over-top their more modest companions by several feet; but the shrewd vintager, after reading you a homily on the folly of taking things by appearances, would tell you that what the dwarfish vines want in beauty they make up for in virtue. The most valuable vines seldom exceed from two to three feet in height.

The day for the commencement of the vintage in France is fixed by the Government authorities, who appoint overseers to make the round of the districts to examine into the state of the crops previous to giving the order for commencing operations. Mr. Keach gives a lively and comprehensive description of grape-gathering in Medoc which may serve as an explanation of the scene represented by our Artist. "There are no idle spectators at a vintage," says that writer, "all the world must work; and so I speedily found myself—after being most cordially welcomed by a fat old gentleman, hoarse with bawling, in a pair of very dirty shirt sleeves and a pouring perspiration—with a huge pair of scissors in my hand, cutting off the branches, in the midst of an uproarious troop of young men, young women, and children—threading the avenues between the plants stripping with wonderful dexterity the clustered branches—their hands, indeed, gliding, like dirty, yellow serpents, among the broad green leaves; and sometimes shouting out merry badinage, sometimes singing bits of strange rhythmed melody in chorus; and all the time, as far as the feat could be effected, eating the grapes by handfuls. The whole thing was very jolly; I never heard more laughing about nothing in particular, more open and unblushing love-making, and more resolute quizzing of the good man, whose grapes were going partly into the baskets, tubs, pots, and pans, carried every few minutes by the children and old people out of the green alleys to the pressing-tub, and partly into the capacious stomachs of the gatherers. At first, I was dainty in my selection of the grapes to be chosen, eschewing the under-ripe and the over-ripe. A damsel beside me observed this: 'Out away, she said; 'every grape makes wine.' 'Yes; but the caterpillars?' 'They give it a body!' * * * * I was talking to the lord of the vineyard, when some one—there were petticoats in the case—dashed at him from behind, and instantly a couple of hands clasped his neck, and one of them squashed a huge bunch of grapes over his mouth and nose, rubbing in the bleeding fruit as if it were a healing ointment, while streams of juice squirted from between the fingers of the fair assailant, and streamed down the patron's equivocal shirt. After being half-barked, the good man shook his fist at the girl as she flew, laughing down the alley: and then, resuming his talk with me, he said, 'We call that *Faire des moustaches*. We all do it at vintage time.' And ten minutes thereafter I saw the jolly old boy go chasing an ancient crone of a pail-bearer, a bunch of very ripe grapes in his hand, amid the delighted harrahs of all assembled."

After the grapes have been gathered, they are placed into a tub called a *cuvier de pressoir*, in which they are trodden, the juice flowing out of a hole at the side of the press into a sieve below, which retains the skins

THE CHATEAU LAFITTE, MEDOC, NEAR BORDEAUX.

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

THE VINTAGE, IN MEDOC, NEAR BORDEAUX.

stones, and other extraneous matter, and thence into tubs. The wine-treaders principally consist of strong men that can bear the fatigue of the "wine-dance." Champagne and Rhone wines are generally made by machine pressing — a method which certainly seems preferable, in point of cleanliness, to the ordinary method of treading, which is universal in the claret country. Attempts have been made to introduce this new system into the great vintages of France, but the proprietors insist that no contrivance, however ingenious, can ever compete with the human foot for grape-pressing purposes; and meet the objections of the squeamish, as to the propriety of allowing men to smash the grapes with their feet, by stating that the wine—first by the filtering, and second by the fermentation, which it undergoes is effectually cleansed of all impurity.

The next and final process which the juice of the grape undergoes is that of fermentation. After the vats have stood some twenty or four and-twenty hours, the fermentation commences. The doors of the cellars are then locked, to prevent the approach of children and other inquisitive persons; the atmosphere around the fermenting vats being fatal to human life, from the quantity of gas with which it is impregnated. The stalks, skins, and leaves, which fall to the bottom of the tubs, are taken out and squeezed a second time, when they produce a bad, bitter wine, which is sold cheap to the peasantry. Nor is the residue even of this second distillation allowed to be wasted. It is soaked in water, to produce *piquette*—a vile concoction, sold at one or two sous a bottle, and honoured with the name of wine.

WINE MAKING, AT THE CHATEAU LAFITTE

The wines of France are divisible into the three great varieties of Champagne, Burgundy, and Claret or Bordeaux. Of Champagne, the best white wines are those of Sillery, Ay, Mareuil, Dizy, Epernay, Cramant, Avize, Menil, and several others of the department of Marne—famous for their fine sparkling qualities, and their exquisite flavour when not effervescent. Champagne also furnishes several red wines, equally excellent and celebrated; such as those of Verzy, Verzenay, Mailly, St Basle, Bouzy, St. Thierry, and Cumières, in the department of Marne; and those of Ricoys, Balnot sur l'Ainge, Avirey, and Bagneux la Fosse, in the department of the Aube.

The red wines of Burgundy are distinguished by their brilliant colour, their fine delicate flavour, their strength, and their rich bouquet. Of these, the principal growths are—

THE PRESSOIR OF THE CHATEAU LAFITTE, NEAR BORDEAUX.

Romanée-Conti, Richebourg, La Tâche, Clos Vougeot, Chambertin, Clos St. Georges, Corton, Volnay, Pommard, Beaune, Chambole, Mercurey, Savigny, and Meursault, in the department of Côte d'Or; Pouy, Préaux Chénette, and Migreune, in the department of the Yonne; and Thorins, in Saône-et-Loire. The best white Burgundies are Hermitage, Montrachet, Chevalier Montrachet, Lapyridre, Goute d'Or, Charme, and others in the territory of Meursault, in Côte d'Or; Vau Lor illon, Les Grâces, and Chablis, in the department of the Yonne; and Pouilly and Cuvée, in the department of Nièvre. Burgundy also furnishes a great quantity of ordinary wines.

The different crus or districts of Bordeaux are distinguished by this delightful system of nomenclature. The most celebrated are those of Château-Margaux, [illegible], Château-Haut-Brion, Haut-Hautbrion, St. Julien, [illegible], Palus, Talence, Leoville, [illegible] white wines are Rommes, Rion-[illegible], Barsac, Preignac, and Langon. Bordeaux, like Burgundy, [illegible]es several *vins ordinaires*. The most excellent of these are Médoc, Sarlat, and Adour.

WINE CELLAR OF MESSRS. CRUSE AND HIRSCHFELD, AT BORDEAUX.

The average vine produce of Champagne is estimated in the French statistical tables at 55,500 hectares, or 138,870 acres of vineyards—yielding wines to the value of upwards of 11,000,000 of francs annually; the average vine produce of Burgundy at 89,580 hectares, or 224,300 acres—yielding wines to the value of 52,000,000 francs; and the average vine produce of Bordeaux at 137,000 hectares, or 343,000 acres—yielding wines to the amount of upwards of 49,000,000 of francs.

The composition of natural wines is so variable as to render it impossible to lay down a general analysis which shall apply in every particular to each wine individually. The following substances, however, are to be met with in more or less quantities in all natural wines—viz., water, alcohol, and mucilaginous matter; acetic and carbonic acid; blue and yellow colouring matter; sugar, cenanthine; bitartrate of potash, bitartrate of calcium, and bitartrate of magnesia; sulphate of lime, sulphate of potash; and oil. Attempts have been made to establish general rules, by which the quality as well as the vintage of a particular wine may be discovered, in case of the label on the bottle being incorrect. A *bon-vivant* will tell at once whether his wine be genuine or not by its bouquet, or by its flavour. A writer in the *Monitour Universel* has fanifully divided the wines of France, according to their taste, into the following five divisions:—1st, those of the eastern districts, having a taste of gun-flint; 2nd, those of the south, having a taste of rosat meut; 3rd, those of Bordeaux, having a taste of incense in the case of the superior wines, and of resin in the case of *ordinaires*; 4th, those of Burgundy, having a taste of faded rose-leaf, and a bouquet like the smell of the sprout of the wild eglantine; 5th, those of the interior, from Orleans to Tournine, having a taste of raspberry and violet as regards the red, and of willow-leaf as regards the white wines. When a wine has lost its tone, the mixing it with another will sometimes improve it. Weak wines, previous to being sent on a long journey, should be strengthened with a mixture of some rougher and more spirituous wine. This is often done [illegible] vineyards, but more frequently by merchants whose interest it is to sell strong wines at low prices. Clarets intended for the English market are, for the most part, mixed with Rhone wines, principally Hermitage. The use of brandy for that purpose, which many persons consider to be universal, is very rare. A perfect knowledge of the tastes of the different wines is only the result of a long experience; and even then it requires an extraordinary delicacy of palate to distinguish the several wines in one mixture.

It appears to be an undisputed fact that more wine is drunk in France than in any other country. The annual consumption of wines at Paris alone is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 hectolitres; the number of proprietors and cultivators of the grape in France being no less than 5,000,000, and the average value of wines sold annually throughout the Empire amounting to upwards of 1,000,000,000 francs (about £42,000,000). The extent of the French vintage is estimated at nearly 2,000,000 hectares; and yields to the revenue an income of 200,000,000 francs (or £8,000,000). More than one-half of the *premiers crûs* are made into wines for English consumption; most of the second growths are consumed in Holland; and, of the third, in France. Very little *ordinaire* is imported into England. The cost price of a hogshead of the finest claret is estimated at about £50 in Bordeaux; and in England, at about £80, which includes freight, carriage, duty, &c. The annual average of wine produce in Medoc is estimated at from 158,000 to 170,000 hogsheads, of which only 6000 are exported to England.

CHATEAU MARGAUX, AND CHATEAU LAFITTE.

Château Margaux, one of the most celebrated vintages in Medoc, is situated at the distance of about 20 miles from Bordeaux. The Château itself is a large villa, built after the Italian school, and belongs to M. d'Agundo, a Spanish banker of eminence, who owns the surrounding vineyards. "Passing along a narrow sandy road, amid a waste of scrubby-looking bushes," says the excellent authority from whom we have already quoted, "you pass beneath the branches of a clump of noble oaks and elms, and perceive a great white structure glimmering garishly before you. Take such a country-house as you may still find in your grandmother's samplers, decorated with a due allowance of doors and windows. Clap before it a milplaced Grecian portico; whitewash the whole to a state of the most glaring and dazzling brightness; carefully close all outside shutters—painted white likewise—and [illegible] Château Margaux rising before you like a vast, ghastly [illegible] case, amid stately terraced gardens and trimmed, clipped, [illegible] trees." About half a mile from the Château is the [illegible] with its spruce, white-washed houses, and its [illegible] The soil of the Margaux estate is [illegible] and [illegible] yields an annual produce of about [illegible] about 120 are first growths. The grapes of Château Margaux are said to have a disagreeable taste, although the wines they produce are among the most splendid productions of the French vintage. Very little prime Margaux ever reaches England; [illegible] those of nearly all the other great vintages [illegible] bought up by Kings and Emperors, or by the Pope, who either reserve them for their own use and that of their courts, or send them as presents to their Ambassadors. Thus it often happens that the *premiers crûs* of the most celebrated vintages are sold for many seasons in advance.

Château Lafitte, near the seaport town of Pauillac, is a large building surrounded by trees, and standing in the midst of beautiful gardenwalks and terraces. It is the property of Sir Samuel Scott, the owner of the celebrated vintages to which it gives its name. Château Lafitte produces an annual average of 120 tuns of first-rate wines, together with a quantity of inferior sorts. The wines of Lesparre and those of Pauillac are both comprehended under the name of Lafitte; but those of Pauillac are by far the most excellent.

Subjoined is a representation of the cellars of Messrs. Cruse and Hirschfeld, one of the most extensive firms in Bordeaux, and which were visited by the Emperor Napoleon in October, 1852.

MUSIC.

Reunion des Arts.—The Réunion des Arts is a society composed of artists, and lovers of music, the fine arts, and *belles lettres*, who hold periodical evening meetings for the purpose of enjoying the pleasures derived from their favourite pursuits. These meetings are sometimes musical soirées, and sometimes *conversazioni* of a more general character. Many ladies and gentlemen of note in the artistic world are members; and the evenings are social, agreeable, and interesting. The society's rooms, in Harley-street, are furnished with a variety of paintings, engravings, and other works of art; and, during the meetings, many of the literary novelties of the day are to be found on the tables. The first meeting of the season was held on Wednesday evening, and was a soirée musicale. At such an early period, and when so many persons are still out of town, the attendances, of course, could not be so large, or the entertainment so brilliant, as they usually are later in the season. Still there was some classical music, well performed, which gave pleasure to the company; particularly Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, performed by Messrs. Ries, De Witt, Goffrie, and Pagre. Several vocal pieces were sung by Mdlle. Cesarini and Mr. Herberle.

The Concordia Society.—A concert was given by this society on Tuesday evening, at the rooms of the Greenwich Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The Concordia Society has for its object the cultivation of pure vocal harmony, and its labours are neither inefficient nor unsuccessful. The programme of the concert consisted of an admirable selection of English glees and German part-songs, by Webbe, Callcott, Horsley, Mendelssohn, Weber, and other classical masters, sung by Miss Brantwell, Miss Williams, Messrs Fielding, Ball, Theodore, Distin, M'Davitt, and Percy—the members of the society. The room was filled by an assemblage of nearly seven hundred persons, by whom the pieces were received with the greatest applause—no less than five of them having been encored. The concert was given under the auspices of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and the Concordians received the thanks and the congratulations of the committee on their excellent and successful performance.

The Perry Testimonial Fund.—Lieutenant Perry's Defence and Testimonial Fund is closed. The total amount subscribed is about £2100, from which sum there will be deducted 300 guineas for law charges, and about the same amount for advertising and incidental expenses. This will leave a balance in hand amounting to about £1700, which sum will be invested in the joint names of Lieutenant Perry and the Mayor of Windsor, to be afterwards expended in the purchase of his promotion in the army should the verdict of the court-martial hereafter be set aside, which it is confidently expected will be the case; but, if otherwise, the money to be placed at Lieutenant Perry's disposal in promoting his best interests as a civilian.

Portrait of Lieut. Bellot.—(Published by T. Boys).—This very interesting memorial of the late Lieut. Bellot, the ill-fated Arctic explorer, has been engraved by Mr. James Scott, from the picture painted by Mr. Stephen Pearce, for Lady Franklin, just before he took his departure for the North. The plate is engraved in Mr. Scott's best manner, and is, by special permission, dedicated to the Emperor of the French, who honoured the painter with an audience at the Tuileries, and as a mark of his high satisfaction, presented Mr. Pearce with an elegant snuff-box, bearing the Imperial crown and cipher on the lid.

New Postage Stamp Affixer.—Mr. Naylor, of Birmingham, has invented a small machine for affixing postage stamps to letters, dispensing with the disagreeable practice of moistening them with the tongue. The corner of the letter is wetted by passing it between a damp spong and roller, it is then placed over a spring box containing stamps, one of which by the depression of a small lever, is securely affixed to the letter. This can be accomplished in two or three seconds.

Testimonial.—On Thursday last, the officers and servants of the East Lancashire Railway Company presented to Mr. Alfred Cremeni, their late audit-clerk (on the occasion of his leaving the employment), a silver tea-service, accompanied by a suitable address, engrossed on vellum, and handsomely bound in morocco.

The Pending Church Controversy.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a Commission to inquire whether there is any ground for proceeding further with the objections that have been [illegible] against the Venerable Archdeacon Denison's doctrinal teaching. The Commission consists of the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, late Bishop of Bombay, but now Rector of Bath; the Rev. Charles Langton, of Queen Camel Vicarage, Ilchester; the Rev. Charles Poe, Rural Dean, Yeovilton Rectory, Ilchester; the Rev. R. C. Phipps, Cuckington Rectory, Wincanton; the Rev. H. Parr, Ship[illegible]

Proposed Return of the Jew[illegible]—[illegible] Jews are endeavouring to obtai[illegible] by Ferdinand and Isabella, which ban[illegible] their persuasion. They have addressed to the [illegible] effect, in which they endeavour to prove [illegible] Spain long before that country was inhabited by Christians. [illegible] quote, in support of their assertion, Strabo, Philo, [illegible] torian Le Nice, who even declar[illegible] services to the Chri[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Oct. 22.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Holland died, 1840.
Monday, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1567. Battle of Edgehill, 1642.
Tuesday, 24.—Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV., 1685.
Wednesday, 25.—St Crispin. Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
Thursday, 26.—Riots at Bristol, 1831. Hogarth died, 1764.
Friday, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
Saturday, 28.—St Simon and St Jude.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1854.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 5	2 35	2 49	3 18	3 35	3 58	4 20	4 40	5 4	5 25	5 50	6 11	6 36	6 56

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

Sebastopol continues to be the word in everybody's mouth, and the one engrossing thought in every mind. But military affairs do not march with so much rapidity as the public eagerness would desire; and the preparations for the siege have taken more time than people at home were led to anticipate. But the public will feel assured that whatever delays have occurred have been necessary to ensure success. Men at the head of so momentous an enterprise, crowned as they are with the laurels of recent victory, are not likely to hold back at the moment when a greater victory is within their grasp. They will strike at the proper time, we are certain—and with the proper effect, we must confidently believe. If it be possible for the United Armies to surpass the brilliant achievements of the Alma—they are the men from whom the blow may be expected. Reinforcements continue to reach them, and cavalry, of which they were so greatly in need on the memorable 20th of September, will not fail them to follow up the next advantage of their arms. The [illegible] Special Correspondent, dated from Balaclava, on the [illegible]—together with such telegraphic despatches of a later date, as appear to be worthy of credence, communicate to our readers the latest news from the seat of war. They will be found to justify the public confidence, that the city and fortress of Sebastopol are doomed. We have only to hope that the [illegible] of the garrison will not protract a defe[illegible] no effect in saving the place, but which will inevitably lead to a most deplorable sacrifice of life. The Russian people are not aware of the true history of the day of Alma, and sing Te Deums as usual for an imaginary victory; but the Czar himself is fully aware of the facts, and will strain every nerve to wipe out the disaster. Menschikoff—with still more powerful incentives to efface what in his case was not simply a disaster, but a disgrace—will, with the fanatic courage of all Russians in high office, when driven to extremity, sell his defeat as dearly as he can. It is therefore, but too probable that the story of the fall of Sebastopol will be one of the most awful, as well as the most memorable, in the annals of warfare. Russian reinforcements are on the march on every side; although the numerous reports that reach the world, on the not very reliable authority of the German press, are not to be taken as authentic with regard to the exact numbers, or present whereabouts of the commanders. But whatever be their numbers, the few friends that Russia still holds among German writers and diplomatists do not anticipate that they can effect a junction with Prince Menschikoff till the month of November is far advanced. Perhaps, in the meantime, Omer Pacha will find them some other place to defend, of quite as much consequence as Sebastopol.

So much interest is created by these operations, as the probable climax of the campaign, that less attention has their importance deserves is bestowed on the [illegible] of the German Powers. The Czar, who must have long been aware that he has nothing to hope from the friendship or gratitude of Austria, has lately directed a movement which can have no other object than one of proximate hostilities with that Power. The three Russian provinces, or military districts, that abut on the Austrian Empire, have been declared in a state of siege—a tolerably broad hint from the Czar to the Emperor Francis Joseph that he considers a rupture to be imminent. True to his previous policy of affecting towards his subjects the position of an injured Power, and one that acts only on the defensive, the Czar will doubtless leave the initiative of declaring war to the Emperor of Austria; and we do not see—after the lengths to which Austria has already proceeded, not alo ne by formal acts of diplomacy, but by the unstudied expressions of sympathy with Great Britain and France, and of congratulation on the glorious victory of the Alma—how actual warfare between the two States can be much longer avoided. Austria made many sacrifices to obtain the support of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation before she could definitively engage herself with the anti-Russian alliance; but "the petty, pithless, and marrowless" policy of Prussia is so apparent, that Austria can no longer indulge any hope in that quarter. She must cast her lot with the Maritime Powers, or be for ever disgraced; and, to a Power situated as she is, disgrace is fatal. The tide of events is running so strongly, that Austria can no longer temporise, even if disposed. She is in the midst of the current—and if she do not act, will run the risk of being carried into far greater dangers and difficulties than any into which a bolder and honester course might lead her. As for Prussia, it is highly probable that the Allies will immediately take steps to teach her that her present mode of being, or of appearing to be neutral, is a nuisance to Europe that can no longer be tolerated. Such a declaration would have some personal as well as political results, that might please the Prussian nation as much as they would gratify Europe.

It seems to be generally admitted that the operations of the Baltic fleet are at an end for the present year; and that the greater portions of the British and French squadrons are on their way home. The principal reasons alleged are, the prevalence of stormy weather and the commencement of the winter frost. Even so early as the sixth of the present month many of the creeks and harbours of those northern shores were reported to be partially frozen. No doubt, these reasons must be held satisfactory for the discontinuance of operations. Powerful fleets may often escape and defy the Storm; but the inexorable Ice is an opponent

against which courage and seamanship are employed in vain. But, though the return of the fleet may be accepted as a necessity, the public may be excused for the ex pression of a natural disappointment that some enterprise worthy of the strength and splendour of the armament was not sooner attempted. The squalls and cold of the short days of October are not to be accepted as apologies for the inertia of the long days and fine weather of July and August. We shall not impute blame in the matter to the Admirals in command, nor to the respective Governments of the Allied Powers; for it may hereafter appear that no blame is attributable to either. But in the meantime, and while awaiting explanations, which the people of this country, so jealous of their naval power, will most assuredly be impatient to obtain—there is a strong belief that there has been mismanagement somewhere. The Fleet sailed amid a popular ovation. It was the most magnificent armament that the world had ever seen. Never before were so many splendid vessels assembled together for a warlike, or a peaceful purpose; never were the appointments of a navy so complete; never was power so great displayed for a grander purpose, or supported by a more majestic weight of moral sentiment, and of national energy and hope. The very name of its commander was looked upon as a prognostic of victory; and the annihilation of the Russian power in the Baltic, and the destruction or seizure of Cronstadt, were at once the greatest and the least of the achievements that were anticipated. Perhaps the people expected too much; and perhaps the Admirals in command have done all that was possible with the means at their disposal, and with the difficulties—perhaps unknown to the public—against which they have had to contend. But it cannot be denied that the country is disappointed. However satisfactory the reasons that may be hereafter adduced for the inactivity of the fleet during the greater part of its cruise in the Baltic, and for the comparative smallness of the only warlike operation of which it can boast—there will be well-founded regret that so fine an armament was not more vigorously employed. It will, we fear, rival for a time in the popular imagination the famous army of Louis XIV., and people, parodying the well-known distich, will exclaim—

> The Baltic fleet, with fifty thousand men,
> Sailed up the seas—and then sailed home again.

Yet however large the disappointment of the public may be, it is probable that it will be exceeded by that of the gallant sailors under the command of Admirals Napier and Duchesne. Nothing would have better pleased the naval heroes of both countries than to have had a chance of showing their pluck against Helsingfors and Cronstadt. They had stomach for both achievements, and feel something not unlike shame or disgust that the comparatively small affair of Bomarsund is all that they have to boast of. Whatever be the reasons of the failure—whether the want of gun-boats, or the too large draught of water of the magnificent ships that we sent to those shallow seas—it is certain, if the war lasts for another twelvemonth, as it is most likely to do, that amends will be made in 1855 for the inactivity of 1854. If any faults, resulting from a want of forethought or of knowledge, have been committed this season, they will be remedied, the next time that the warm winds of approaching summer shall thaw the ices of the Baltic. A victory postponed is, luckily, not a victory lost; and with the capture of Sebastopol to take the edge off the sharpness of the public appetite, the nation will be the better contented to wait until 1855 for the seizure of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and the retreat of the Czar—if at that period he be the Czar—to the inland security of Moscow.

Yet, in recapitulating the successes and failures of the great Baltic expedition of 1854, it should not be forgotten that war does not entirely consist of fighting. The British and French fleets, that neither attacked Helsingfors nor Cronstadt, performed other functions. If they did not, or could not, capture the Russian fleet that skulked behind stone walls, they imprisoned it, and rendered it useless for offence. If there had been no Allied armament in the Baltic, there might have been a Russian armament off Aberdeen or Cork; and the pride and obstinacy of the Czar might have been gratified and augmented by his undisputed supremacy in his northern waters. His trade, too, might have been carried on as usual; while, in a thousand ways, his fleets might have been instrumental in annoyance to his foes. From all these evils and disgraces, the fleets of Admirals Napier and Duchesne have saved the Allies; and if at the present moment they are ordered home, for reasons which it is to be supposed will be satisfactory, they will leave no advantage to the Russians. The ice and storms which impede our operations will prevent those of the Czar. He has lost Bomarsund and the Aland Islands, and has blown up the fort of Hango to save Napier and his men the trouble. Until the thaw of 1855 Russia will be impotent as a naval power. When that genial event takes place, the unanimous demand of England and France will be the capture of Helsingfors and Cronstadt. To make the attempt—with such a fleet, with such sailors, and, we may add, without unduly disparaging the Russians, with such a foe—is to succeed in it.

In one point the wounded heroes of the French Army in the East have had an advantage over their British fellow-sufferers. The "Sisters of Mercy"—women who add to the kindest and most sympathising human charity and benevolence, the purest feelings of piety and religion—have appeared, like "angel visitants," at the bedside of their countrymen—administering to them, not only the cares of the nurse, but the consolations of the priest. Protestantism has no such institution; and there are, therefore, no "Sisters of Mercy" in the British camp or Hospital. But, though the name does not exist, the charity, the benevolence, and the piety, are, fortunately, to be found amongst us. Women who have not taken the monastic vow, and who are not incorporated into a society, religious or secular, but whose sole and sufficient bonds of union are Christian sympathy and feminine tenderheartedness, are to be had when they are wanted in this country. No sooner was it ascertained that the French wounded were, in this respect, better cared for than the English, than the agents of mercy were found to be at hand. The Government has had so many applications from women willing and eager to assist in the good work, that it has deputed the task of making a selection from them to Mrs. Nightingale—late the superintendent of the Ladies' Hospital in Harley-street—who has acquired, by long experience, perfect familiarity with the duties of hospital service. This lady will immediately proceed to Scutari, with a sufficient number of assistants, to compete with the French "Sisters of Mercy" in the generous rivalry of good works. They will not be "Sisters of Mercy" in the Roman Catholic—but in the British and Protestant sense. They will act as watchful nurses of the sick, and as careful attendants upon the suffering. Leaving religion to its proper teachers, they will be Sisters of Charity and Mercy in their own appropriate way. They will thus earn for their sex an honourable place in the History of the War; and, what is of more value, they will merit and receive the gratitude of hundreds of brave men "who were ready to perish."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Month and Day.	Thermometer: Highest in the Day.	Thermometer: Lowest in the Day.	Mean Temperature.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	°	°	°	°			Inches
Oct. 13	54·4	42·5	47·6	— 9·0	95	Calm.	0.00
„ 14	50·2	34·0	37·6	— 3·3	91	Calm.	0.00
„ 15	50·2	39·7	43·5	— 0·9	93	Calm.	0.14
„ 16	53·5	34·0	43·5	— 2·3	80	Calm.	0.13
„ 17	52·3	34·2	43·1	— 2·7	89	N.E.	0.00
„ 18	50·2	42·2	44·9	— 0·9	89	N.W.	0.01
„ 19	52·7	40·5	46·7	— 7·0	79	S.W.	0.02

Note. The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer (corrected) decreased from 30.41 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·20 inches by the morning of the 18th; and increased to 29.74 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.341 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 45·6°, being 4·4° below the average of the corresponding week during 55 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 21·4°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 13·7°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than three-tenths of an inch.

The weather throughout the week, with the exception of the 19th, which was fine, was dull; and the sky covered with clouds. *Fog* was prevalent during the beginning of the week.

Lewisham, October 20th, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1640 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these, 779 were boys, and 753 were girls—these numbers show an increase of 135 boys and 140 girls, upon the respective averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years. The number of deaths during the week was 1394: of which 714 were males, and 680 were females; and furnishes evidence of a steady, if not of a rapid improvement in the public health—the numbers in the two preceding weeks being 2215 and 1533 respectively. The number of deaths from cholera during the week was 249. The returns for the preceding week and this week, show respectively 46 and 46 for the Western districts; 28 and 14 for the Northern; 31 and 24 for the Central; 95 and 50 for the Eastern; and 200 and 115 for the Southern districts. Diarrhœa was fatal in 103 cases: of these, 72 occurred in children below the age of fifteen years; 12 between fifteen and sixty; and 18 above the age of sixty years. Scarlatina prevails to some extent in London; and the mortality from this disease exhibits a weekly increase, the numbers in the two preceding weeks and this being 83, 105, and 113 respectively, which is considerably more than the average. To tubercular diseases, 158 deaths are referred: of these 129 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 93. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 48. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 131. To diseases of the stomach, &c. 69. To sudden deaths, 3. And to violence, cold, and intemperance, 40 deaths are referred.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a grand entertainment, in aid of the Association for the Widows and Children of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines engaged in the war with Russia, was given. A numerous and fashionable audience assembled, and the chair was appropriately surrounded with a conservatory of laurels and other plants. It having been moved by the Hon. Major Powys, and seconded by Mr. J. M. Case, that the Earl of Shaftesbury should take the chair, his Lordship remarked that he was not prepared for so great a gathering—and he scarcely pardonable, since the British public were never wanting to a benevolent appeal made for those who fight in the cause of their country. The Englishmen and patriots, the brave men who had gone out to assert our rights, were not contending for ambition, but for the protection of the week against the strong, the security of nations and the peace of mankind. The appeal now made was to ease their pressure, to console the suffering, and to nerve the heart of the soldier, by providing for his wife and children. The Patriotic Fund and the Government regulations were insufficient for all the purposes required. We had to supply the defects of both: neither embraced all the cases of distress. They made no provision for the wounded, and those ordered on active service only. Surely the wives and children of these should not be suffered to become mendicants or paupers. The association was now relieving 1,900 wives and children, to which more would, doubtless, be soon added. The great and mysterious pestilence had dogged the steps of our army. Moreover, we have refined the feelings of the soldier, and he had at least a tenfold claim on our sympathies in consequence. Major Powys then read a statement of certain alterations in the association, which he stated had already appeared in the papers. After which a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Pepper, and seconded by the Hon. L. Elliot, to Lord Shaftesbury; who, in reply, moved also one to Mr. Pepper, who had generously given them the means of meeting.

EARLY CLOSING.—MEETING OF HOSIERS.—A meeting of employers in the hosiery trade, and carrying on business in Cheapside and the Poultry, took place at the Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's Churchyard, on Monday evening last, when the following resolution was carried. —"That the employers constituting this meeting, whilst deeply regretting that one of their trade in the district of Cheapside should persist in keeping open late, determine to maintain the early-closing movement in the case of their own respective establishments, believing it to be a movement, in the success of which principals and assistants are mutually and deeply interested."

PILLAR LETTER-BOXES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Lord Canning and the Secretary of the General Post-office have had a scheme for some time in contemplation to facilitate the posting of letters in London, by establishing "pillar letter-boxes" in the most populous districts in the metropolis, and reducing the number of receiving-houses, which are attended with great expense.

AN EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—About a fortnight ago three well-dressed men called upon Mr. Baumgart, jeweller and watchmaker, Regent-street, and inquired if they could be accommodated with apartments, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative they engaged the first floor, which is over the shop, and at once took possession. The shop, which is separated from the other parts of the house, has always been strongly secured, and the keys taken away by Mr Baumgart, who, however, unfortunately, had not been in the habit of leaving any person in care of the premises. The three lodgers, who were well-mannered, took advantage of this oversight and arranged their plans accordingly. On the arrival of the shopman, about eight o'clock on Monday morning, he found watches, rings, and jewellery, strewed about in all directions. Policeserjeant Burnett having been called in to investigate the mysterious affair, his attention was attracted to a thick knotted rope hanging from a large aperture in the ceiling, and on proceeding up-stairs to the first floor he found that the thieves had cut away a space in the flooring and ceiling sufficiently large to lower one of their companions to the shop below, where he speedily made a clearance of all that was valuable, and afterwards joined his companions with the plunder, when they all left the house by the street door, leaving several burglar's instruments, consisting of centre-bits, chisels, "jemmies," and a small saw behind them. On looking over the stock, about 150 gold watches, a number of gold chains, rings, and pins, of the value of upwards of £1500, were missing.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Thursday, being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, the Lords Commissioners met in the House of Lords at half-past three, when, the Commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued until the 16th of November.

OPENING OF THE NEW TRAINING COLLEGE AT EXETER.—On Thursday the New Training College, erected on the Old Bath-road, about a quarter of a mile from the city of Exeter, was opened with great ceremony. In the morning full choral service was performed in the Cathedral, the sermon being preached by the Bishop. Immediately afterwards a procession headed by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Bishop, and the Sheriff, and accompanied by the band of the 10th Hussars—moved through the town to the new building, which was then formally opened. The Bishop delivered a suitable address.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The arrival of the *Pharamond* at Marseilles has brought despatches from Constantinople to the 10th, and from Balaclava to the 8th inst.; but these will not reach London till this afternoon. The substance of the news brought is, that on the 7th the intrenched parallels and the siege batteries had been completed; and on the 8th, 400 heavy guns were already in position, directed against the doomed city. On the 9th, fire was to be opened from this tremendous armament, manned by sailors from the fleet, as well as by the regular artillery. At the date of the 8th, the besieging force was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000 men, and reinforcements were constantly pouring in. It was expected that a breach would be made in forty-eight hours. The Russian garrison had not been reinforced, nor the Russian detachments hovering about the Tchernaya River and the valley of Inkerman. The Russians, however, held undisputed possession of the north side of the gulf, and of the strong forts by which its shore is defended.

The *Patrie* of Friday says that the private correspondence by the *Pharamond* announces that the siege batteries were established before Sebastopol on the 7th, and that the bombardment was to commence on the 9th. It was expected that the town would be carried about the 18th.

The *Moniteur* of Friday confirms the intelligence of a sortie having been attempted by the garrison of Sebastopol. It says, the Chargé d'Affaires of France at Constantinople, writing on the 10th, informs the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the captains of the steam transports had arrived from the Crimea state that the besieged had attempted a sortie against our siege works, and that they had been vigorously repulsed.

The *Copirte Zeitung's Correspondence* has the reliable intelligence from Galatz that the Russian reinforcements advancing to the Crimea will concentrate at Perekop, and there remain. Prince Menschikoff will retreat to Perekop, in case of Sebastopol being taken. After the landing of the Allies at Eupatoria, Prince Menschikoff received instructions from St. Petersburg to hold the position in the Alma for two months. This would have allowed time for fresh troops to come up. The battle of Alma having been lost, the attempt to relieve Sebastopol may be given up. According to advices from Varna of the 6th instant, a despatch had arrived there from Lord Raglan, ordering that no more Turkish troops should be transported to the Crimea, as the forces already in the Crimea were sufficient for every operation. There were then about 8000 Turks at Varna. French and English troops continue to leave Kustendjeh and Bourgas for the Crimea. The above authority estimates the number of the Russian cavalry in the Crimea at 20,000 men. With the reserves, the force of the Allies in cavalry cannot now be much under 16,000 men.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE DANUBE.

The *Presse* says that the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, Arif Effendi, has officially communicated to the Austrian Cabinet, that Omer Pasha will begin offensive operations against Bessarabia shortly, and will arrive at Bucharest in a few days, in order to arrange there his plan of attack with the Imperial generalissimo. It is said that Lord Raglan has called upon Omer Pasha to hasten his movements.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, who had accompanied their Royal parents to Scotland, arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening. The other Princes and Princesses had previously reached the Castle from the Isle of Wight.

On Sunday the Duke of Newcastle arrived, and had an audience of the Queen. His Grace took his departure on Monday morning; in the afternoon of which day the Earl of Clarendon arrived, accompanying his Excellency Admiral Virgin, Swedish and Norwegian Minister at the Court of St. James's. His Excellency was presented by the Earl of Clarendon, and had an audience of the Queen, to deliver his letters of recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sweden. Lord Waterpark and Mr. J. Ormsby Gore were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. In the evening his Excellency Admiral Virgin had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday Prince Victor of Hohenlohe arrived on a visit to her Majesty. His Serene Highness had just landed from her Majesty's ship *Cumberland*, in which he has been serving in the Baltic. The Prince dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Wednesday her Majesty held a Privy Council, at three o'clock. Present—his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Lord John Russell, Lord President; the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury; the Marquis of Lansdowne; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for War; the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir James R. G. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control; Sir William Molesworth, First Commissioner of Public Works: Earl Granville, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Earl of Carlington, Master of the Horse; and Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain (officiating for the Lord Chamberlain). The Earl of Aberdeen and Lord John Russell had audiences of the Queen. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 19th inst., unto the 16th November. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint Thomas Lloyd, Esq., to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cardigan, Mr. Lloyd took the usual oaths. The Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir James Graham had audiences of the Queen after the Council. Lord Waterpark and Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore were the Lord and Groom-in-Waiting.

Sir George Grey was prevented from attending her Majesty on her journey homewards through a slight injury he has received by a fall from his horse.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory*: The Rev. H. S. Anders, to Kirkby-la-Thorpe, with Asgarby annexed. *Vicarages*: The Rev. C. L. Vaughan, to St. Neot's, Hunts; the Rev. H. Caddell, to St. Peter's, Colchester; the Rev. R. G. Batt, to Norton and Lenchurch, near Evesham, Worcestershire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. R. Gobbings, to Radley, Berkshire; the Rev. W. Prince, to Feshill, near Henley-on-Thames; the Rev. H. J. Graham, to Pudsey, Yorkshire; the Rev. A. C. Petter, to Riddings, Derbyshire.

NEW CHURCHES AT PADDINGTON.—Three new churches are to be forthwith erected at Paddington. The Bishop of London has contributed £1000 towards that object. A new church is fast approaching completion at the point abutting on Paddington-green. The building was formerly used as a Dissenting chapel, but the interior has been made available for the present building. The new church is to be entirely composed of flint-stones, the abutments being of stone; and there is a handsome steeple, which is completed, and gives the church a very pretty appearance.

NEW CHURCH AT HOLYHEAD.—A new church has been erected at Holyhead. The situation of the edifice is lofty, and commands splendid views of the sea. The spire serves as a sea-mark, and the orientation is due east and west. A spacious churchyard inclosures the whole. The entire cost of the erection is about £4000.

THE Lord Mayor elect has appointed as his chaplain, for the year of his mayoralty, the Rev. Edward Graham Moon, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and late curate of Bredon, Worcestershire.

NEW CHURCH AT STREATHAM, SURREY.—A handsome new church, recently erected in the parish of Streatham, Surrey, and facing the spacious common in that locality, was publicly consecrated on Saturday, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester (Bishop of the diocese). The entire cost of the building, amounting to above £4000, has been defrayed by private subscription.

PROFESSOR AIRY'S EXPERIMENTS IN A COAL-PIT.—One of the most interesting series of astronomical experiments that has for many years been attempted in Europe, is just being performed by Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, at Harton Pit, within two miles of South Shields. In the pit, which is 1260 feet deep, a set of delicate instruments, and a pendulum, have been provided in a room constructed for the purpose. Above, on the surface, exactly vertical to the room below, is another room, its exact counterpart. Here delicate pendulum observations are made day and night, to test the density of the earth, by the number of oscillations above, compared with the number below—with certain connections and adjustments which none but the experimenter himself can explain. Professor Airy has arranged to deliver a lecture in demonstration of these experiments, and their uses, at South Shields, on Wednesday evening next, the 24th inst., when the instruments will be placed *in situ* upon a platform, in the Lecture room. We hope to illustrate there important experiments.

THE BRITISH TROOPS ON THE HEIGHT

MA.—GRAND CHARGE OF THE GUARDS.

THE CHARGE UP THE HEIGHTS OF ALMA.

All accounts agree in representing this bold movement (of wh'ch we have given a large Engraving in to-day's Number) as the grand crisis of the battle of Alma. It was about three o'clock when the Russian General, finding himself completely outflanked, attempted to change his front, and drive the French down the hill. Our artillery had been playing upon the enemy for some time, but the time had now come when the bayonet must be used. With this view, the Light and First Divisions, under Sir G. Brown and the Duke, took ground to the left, and began the advance; while the Second and Third, under Sir de Lacy Evans and Sir Richard England, moved on towards the ford and broken bridge in the centre of the village. The instant the enemy perceived this, every piece of their artillery was brought to play on our men; and as they came into range the effects of the deadly fire was severely felt. The fire directed upon the Duke's division was certainly the heaviest at this time: and the fine forms of our Guards and Highlanders, slain and mangled by round shot, began to dot the broken ground. Yet still the Light and First Division, though distant nearly three quarters of a mile from the batteries, toiled onward over the broken ground, keeping their line as well as they could, and moving as steadily as if on parade. The first obstacle which the division met with on the left was a thick vineyard, to get through which required no ordinary effort, and the line of advance was quite broken. The latter circumstance saved them, in some measure, from the destructive effects of the round shot, though at the same time it much exposed the leading files to the fire of the riflemen who lined a trench on the Russian side of the ravine. The Light Division, which was more to the right, had no vineyard to contend against, so their men were over fire. As they approached the first intrenchment the enemy rose from their cover and commenced a rapid fire, but in vain. With a loud cheer our fellows gave a tremendous volley full into the Russian lines, and, led by Sir George Brown, advanced with the point of the bayonet. The Russian officers attempted to keep their men steady and return our last volley, but the attempt was ineffectual. Although up-hill, the rapidity of the advance, the long light bright row of glistening bayonets, and the irresistible ardour and impetuosity with which our fellows rushed on, were too much for them, and the redoubtable soldiers, flying upon whom the Emperor has defied half Europe, fairly turned their backs and fled. The Light Division gave them no time to rally, but, as they advanced, pressed them close until upon the second trenchedline. Here the enemy made even less resistance. Apparently panic-stricken by the coolness and indomitable courage with which our men pushed forward under the tremendous fire which was now bearing upon the Light Division from the batteries, they abandoned the second trench almost without resistance. Unfortunately, the Light Division had now gone too far to the right, and got exposed not only to the fire of the heavy guns in the redoubt on the hill, but also to that of the double tier of artillery which commanded the road leading from the bridge. All these were now directed on them by the enemy with terrific effect. One terrible discharge of grape and canister almost decimated the 23rd Regiment. Colonel Chester, Captain Sir William Young, Captain Wynne, and about forty non-commissioned officers and privates suffered also very heavily. Yet still the men advanced, though their position was most critical. Every movement against the batteries in advance exposed their left flank more and more to the fire from the redoubt, and the division was in the act of changing its position when, fortunately at this moment, the first division of Guards and Highlanders appeared upon the scene. The instant the magnificent forms of these fellows were seen coming up the hill towards the redoubt all its fire was directed upon them. At the same time the Second and Third Division, after meeting with a sharp opposition, crossed the ford both above and below the bridge, and advanced towards one of the batteries assailing the Light Division, which was thus left free to attack the other.

The Russian regiments behind the battery kept up an incessant discharge of musketry upon our troops as they advanced up the hill, but on the latter were keeping their line, reserving their fire, and filling up gaps as fast as they were made. When within twenty yards of the work, the command was given to fire. The three battalions raised their firelocks, and discharged them with one stunning report; then lowering to the charge, with one wild cheer, dashed over the works, and were inside the battery. The Russians retreated up the hill in confusion; several attempts were made to rally, but in a short time they were flying in confusion towards Sebastopol.

ALMA.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

O for a voice to utter what the startled lands proclaim;
A voice to reach to heaven like the leaping of a flame!
Like those who breathe the mountain's breath, throned on its starry peak,
Our lifted souls stand thrilled and mute—we gasp, but cannot speak.

We set about the world's dull work with pulses at full beat,
That come and go like messengers with tread of eager feet;
We heed no more how pales the moon, how red the sun departs,
While the throb of this great victory is knocking at our hearts!

It needs not riddled banners borne before the nation's eyes;
It needs not man's exulting shout, nor woman's mournful cries;
Where'er a hill looks up to heaven, where'er a river runs,
There Nature's proud memorial speaks to England of her sons.

O nobly dared—thrice nobly done! we have no words for more
Who watch from far the tempest's rack, safe housed upon the shore;
The Alma waters blind us as they swim before our sight,
And our reeling brain grows dizzy as we picture Alma's height.

In the shelter of our harvest lands, amid the harvest sheaves,
There spread a thrilling whisper through the rustle of the leaves:—
"The hour is born—the peril grows—the drums of war must beat,
The sleeping Glory of the land has started to her feet!"

Uprose she like a Queen once more from out her silent trance:
She marked a kindred smile light up the answering front of France,
As, marshalling her legions, we could trace her steps afar,
By the ground that shook beneath us at the mighty tramp of war.

The loaded teams are borne away, the garner'd grain lies deep;
But She who rose in peril's hour shall know no second sleep.
They rest upon their battered arms, the battle-field their bed;
But Glory wakes, and watches o'er the heroes she has led.

A little pause, a light brief rest, and they, too, must arise:
O, God of Battles, succour them beneath the alien skies!
One more assault as boldly led—one more victorious blow—
And Russia with her legions shall be scattered like her snow.

Her rent and ruined fortress we behold our banners brave;
Like her own abandoned squadron must she sink beneath the wave:
We chafe, and scorn our home delights, who here inglorious wait,
While the war-tide sweeps her bulwarks, and the foe is at her gate.

O, tried and true defenders! England's bravest, bravely led!
Our spirits faint within us as they follow where ye tread:
To every lip one question springs—one shuddering cry rings round—
"Whose sword is yet within his grasp?—whose face is to the ground?"

O, empty breath, and barren speech—how weak ye sound, and vain!
What greeting shall await them who return to us again?
Our straining eyes shall know them not, too dazzled when they come,
And our voice shall sound no welcome, for the joy that strikes us dumb!

Bring back to us no trophies won—lest we should count the cost;
Bring back to us—alas! the word, it knells what we have lost!
Bring back and plant the laurel on the soil where best it flowers;
Bring back the dauntless hearts ye bore—we claim them—they are ours!

There are at present twenty houses in the course of erection at Pinner, Middlesex, for the benefit of the widows of the Army and Navy, at the sole cost of Miss Howard, of Pinner, and York-place Portman-square.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(From a Supplement to last Tuesday's *Gazette*.)

War Office, Oct. 18.

The following letter, enclosing returns of the non-commissioned officers and privates who were killed or wounded in the late engagement in the Crimea has this day been received at the War-office:—

Headquarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 3.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to transmit, for the information of the Secretary-at-War, the accompanying nominal returns* of the casualties amongst non-commissioned officers and privates, which occurred at the Battle of Alma, on the 20th Sept., 1854.

I have, &c.,

Thos. Steele, Lieut.-Col., Military Secretary.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq., Esq., &c., &c., War-office.

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES OF THE ACTION OF THE 20TH SEPTEMBER.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—No return received.

(No casualties appear to have occurred in this regiment.—See Extraordinary *Gazette* of October 8.)

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Troop or Battery.	Battalion.	Rank and Names.
		KILLED.
E	2	W. Merrick, corporal
G	11	A. Laing, wheeler
E	3	S. Beck, a smith
H	11	J. Penny, gun. & driv.
E	3	J. Greatrix, ditto
E	3	G. Beech, ditto
G	11	J. Hamilton, ditto
W	11	W. Crew, ditto
C	R.H.A.	J. Perkins, gun. & driv.
		WOUNDED.
A	8	J. Rose, sergeant
A	8	S. Martin, sergeant
A	8	J. Paisley, gun & driv.
E	3	H. Bradley, gun & dr v
G	3	G. Radcliffe, ditto
E	3	P. Brennan, ditto
E	3	H. Harris, ditto
W	11	J. Holland, ditto
G	11	J. Jones, bombardier
G	11	G. Poole, gun. & driver
G	11	D. B a. ditto
B	3	J. Re d, corporal
B	3	J. Gr ly, gun. & driv.
B	3	J. Wa lis, ditto
B	3	E. Wadsworth, ditto
B	3	A. Robinson, ditto
B	3	B. McMunn, ditto
W	11	G. Copeland, ditto

3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.

Killed.—*Privates* W. Gorton, C. Gillard, N. Gosling, D. Palmer, J. Lister, H. P. an, N. Fishlock, J. Broad, N. Smith, W. Rowe, J. Champion.

Wounded.—*Sergeants* H. Russell, J. Cranfield, J. Coles. *Corporals* T. Le Gendon, W. Kodger, R. Martin, B. Massey, T. Burrow. *Privates* W. Lacey, G. Pelham, J. Hall, J. Goulden, R. Bolden, R. Robey, J. Durber, T. Cubille, J. Powell, G. Wheeler, J. Hilton, T. Burrow, H. Badcock, J. Gibling, F. James, J. Ricketts, W. Steel, J. Varney, T. Harter, R. Farmer, J. Young, R. Lamb, A. Willmott, C. Shaw, J. Buck, J. Starr, J. Woodward, A. Woodman, W. Dury, S. Miller, J. Kelly, J. Hill, J. Cropley, J. Negnthon, W. Stone, W. Ponter, J. Smith, 1st, L. Hall, E. Panting, W. Carter, W. Lear, J. Smith, Th. Smith, H. Reeves, J. West, W. Fellowes, J. Martin, W. Minter, F. Wright, J. George, T. Banting, H. Curzons, R. Martin, B. Salter, T. Stone, H. Hope, R. Drew, G. Heit, G. Bretlan, W. Skinner, J. Rawlinson, W. Allinge, E. Ball, W. Beatson, J. Entwisle, W. Jolliff, W. Mitchell, J. Martin, R. Margetts, G. Oates, T. Pithouse, G. Spencer, J. Talbot, J. Wood, C. Goodenhan, J. Butler, W. Farmer, R. Gerrit, S. Little, W. Moodey, W. Mee, S. Echols, W. Robins, T. Riley, R. Wirdnam, J. Alexander, G. Lewis, T. Leary, W. Palmer, T. Shergold, J. Pearce, G. Haskall, T. Reading, J. Harrison, J. Young, G. Smith, J. Tomlinson, T. Kolfe, G. Hatter, S. Barnett, E. Griffith, J. Hawkins, R. Smith, J. Limgesen, R. Pitcher, J. Bevers, G. Buck, G. Marshall.

1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Killed.—None.

Wounded.—*Privates* W. Farrant, W. Clatworthy, D. Clow, G. Bess, C. Butcher, J. Groom, E. M. Creagh, J. Yeo, W. Warman, C. Woods, W. Beraton, W. Spark, W. Smith, F. Southcott, W. Sproat, J. Rutter R. Walter, W. Nicholas, W. Newson, J. Milburn, J. Lilley, L. Jenkinson, N. Jeffcroe, J. Hopkins, G. Holland, J. Hatton, J. Flint.

1ST BATTALION SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

Killed.—*Sergeants* F. Roobie, J. Lane, N. Laue. *Corporals* J. Blythe, J. Seaton, A. Dickson. *Privates* A. Aird, F. Blake, G. Davis (2055), R. Forbes, P. W. Hogg, W. Muin, J. Main, G. Payne, J. Rose, J. Sutherland, Satchwell.

Died of Wounds.—*Corporals* L. Bond, W. Bailey. *Privates* F. Cole, H. Colden, G. Duff, W. Martin, W. Mc Gregor, M. Jones, J. Ogilvie, T. Phillips, E. Pelham, J. Stanley, W. Stokes, A. Smith.

Wounded.—*Sergeants* R. Bye, P. Chalmers, A. Gair, G. M'Leod, J. Skee, G. Stewart, A. Carter, W. M'Gregor, M. Jones, J. M'Erskine, W. Frost, J. Stratton, J. Charleston. *Corporals* J. Adams, D. Cameron, J. Craw, J. Fail, C. Gilchrist, J. Millard, G. Smith, J. Foyuty, W. Stewart. *Drummer* A. Anderson. *Privates* J. Aird, S. Ayling, E. Anderson, T. Black, T. Balcanquhal, C. Bowley, A. Brenner, R. Bordon, G. Biddlecombe, G. Brown, W. Hoyd, A. Brodie, A. Black, G. Cross, A. Carpenter, J. Courier, J. Cameron, C. Childs, J. Cameron, F. Craigh, R. Don, W. Douglas, G. Duncan, D. Dare, G. Kater, W. Eskins, B. Fripp, J. Findley, T. Gordon, J. Garehouse, S. Geddes, D. Harris, W. Hill, J. Hobbs, R. Holloway, J. Hamilton, R. Johnstone, W. Joy, R. Jones, F. Loader, E. Little, W. Lawrence, H. Lawrence, jun., J. R. Moore, W. McLagan, T. McLeavey, T. McRoberts, G. McLeod, J. Mercer, J. Mitchell, A. Morton, W. Fotherman, B. Mitchell, M. O'Nee, J. Morris, G. Owler, F. Owen, H. Organ, J. Oak, J. Payne, G. Pulley, J. Parker, J. Preedie, J. Page, T. Philips (tche), R. Ichens, A. Rose, P. Raffle, W. Rogers, W. Scott, J. Rose, G. Sked, J. Simpson, G. Saywell, A. Shaw, T. Wood, T. Walters, J. Wylie, G. Watts, F. Wilson, J. Walker, J. Ward, J. Wilson, C. Weller, J. Warren, G. Warner, A. Whitton, J. Young, J. Young, J. Austin, J. Alexander, J. Burns, T. Bywater, S. Bruce, J. Corben, G. Clinton, H. Fergusson, J. Flint, J. Hiscock, J. Johnstone, D. Lindsay, G. Lindores, G. Leslie, W. Mc Kay, J. Muscle, T. Parry, C. Ross, R. Smith, J. Scott, J. Workman, T. Paine, J. Gibson, J. Henry.

4TH REGIMENT.

Killed.—None.

Wounded.—*Privates* J. Silverthorn, L. Warden, J. Bright, T. Saunders, M. Curry, J. Williams, Meadle, J. Hubison.

Missing.—*Privates* W. Kennedy, M. Curley, G. Cordon.

7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Killed.—*Colour Sergeant* J. Purcell. *Sergeant* E. Everett. *Corporals* R. Wickfield, C. Elliott. *Privates* J. Bowman, G. Clarson, J. Jones, H. Woolford, W. Bennett, C. Calvarley, J. Irwin, J. Justrow, J. Isgrove, J. Chappel, J. Dance, J. Guest, J. Harris, H. Wilson, H. Ambler, W. Ball, R. Cooper, R. Hott, J. Jackson, A. M'Donald, J. M'Kinnon, J. Parke, W. Todd, R. Bates, W. Mc Coy, J. Bridget, W. Crook, R. Green, J. Robinson, J. Swales, M. Tyrrell, W. Brown, A. Thompson, W. Barnett.

Wounded.—*Sergeants* J. Kirkby, J. Pothan, J. Wilson, C. Barry, A. A. Chavier, J. Dempsey, J. Forbes, R. Newcombe, W. Latimer, S. Maud, F. Rowe, J. Buckley, W. Halnsworth, G. Vincent, J. Coulter, L. George, J. Duggan, O. Connolly. *Corporals* H. Wood, W. Senior, G. Whittle. G. Bourrowe, J. Fowler, H. Williams, P. Frost, J. Downes, J. C. Creighton, C. Severs. *Privates* W. Brett, E. Brook, G. Broughter, J. Carver, P. Clarke, M. Dennissou, P. Farad, Goodhall, G. Jean, G. Phillips, S. Sage, A. Wilson, W. H. Wood, J. Bartley, J. Dempsey, J. Giles, H. Gardiner, E. Lawrence, P. Martin, J. W. G. Peake, F. Porter, J. Ross, C. Smith, J. Thomas, B. Ward, R. H. Williamson, R. Wa leage, G. Fattison, J. Crawley, J. Degnan, T. Gale, J. Hardman, J. Berg, W. M'Vicky, J. Hodson, J. Mason, J. Mole, O. Smith, T. Hargadden, G. Keogh, J. Sheridan, J. Mullin, J. Johnson, W. Dawson, J. Carroll, R. Jackson. *Drummer* M. Huston.

Missing.—*Privates* D. Ashwith, J. Field.

19TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—*Corporal* R. Hines. *Drummer* J. Calkin. *Privates* F. Giles, W. Stilwell, T. Ryan, C. Smith, T. Thomas, T. M'Kiernell, T. Williamson, L. Spencer, G. Bastion, D. Quinn, W. Brown, L. Griffin, R. Jones, J. Lewis, W. Thomas, H. Allen, J. Blackburn, J. Doherty, E. Scanlan, T. Baker, C. Conway, T. Downes, A. Estell, W. Fitzpatrick, J. Hanlon, J. Hitchcock, R. Avery, J. Dobbins, T. Doyle, M. Kelcher, G. Luttrell, P. Lynam, J. Soulien, W. Walsh, W. Ward, A. Young, S. Reeves.

Wounded.—*Colour Sergeant* W. Rawding. *Sergeants* J. Rawding, P. Daly, F. Arthur, J. Carville, G. Hargrave, J. Smith, F. Lee, C. Price, F. Hergin. *Corporals* T. Farrar, W. Brombley, W. Pope, J. Fain, M. Young, P. Barlow, J. Annon, J. Atwell, J. Brown, T. Cox, M. Connore, J. Fazz, A. Buchanan, J. Lloyan, W. Volsey, T. Maddigan, F. Murray, J. Dodds, R. Adkinson. *Drummer* T. M'Carthy. *Privates* P. Byrne, J. Darsey, W. Eade, W. Jones, S. Fenes, J. Williams, T. Lacey, W. Smith, 1st, R. Newcom, R. Roberts, J. Rogers, J. Butler, W. Liddle, J. Brennan, J. Nicholson, J. Parker, M. Scolly, M. Cresswell, R. Davis, J. Harres, F. Lyons, E. Morgan, W. Collett, E. Cowan, G. Grant, D. Lyons, W. Taite, F. Young, J. Sault, M. Donohoe, J. Jelly, P. Peel, F. Armstrong, W. O'Hare, D. Davis, T. Scanlon, J. Carroll, J. Goulding, T. Jones, M. Neale, J. Wesson, J. Jarvis, W. Barrett, S. Aistin, J. Alderdice, W. Andrews, W. Bailey, P. Biggins, J. Blythe, M. Burke, P. Campbel, R. Campbel, H. Candling, T. Chadwick, J. Clare, J. Clarke, M. Doolan, T. Donoghoe, W. Doran, W. Gooch, M. Horrigan, P. Kehoe, H. M'Namara, P. M'Namara, J. M'Nearney, M. Noonan, M. Mcroney, T. Bailey, G. Jeffres, W. Bathson, W. Harris, L. Hickey, T. M'Elroy, W. M'Quigran, J. Taylor, W. Walsh, E. Munell, J. Cameon, T. Wheatley, P. Gaffney, E. Fenaher, J. Hanlon, P. Hayer, J. Herrity, J. Hurley, J. Keating, J. Leonard, P. Moloney, J. Murphy, M. Morris, H. Peacocke, E. Rafarey, M. Shanahy, T. Williams, J. Brophy, P. Carse, E. Edwards, R. Hearon, M. Harst, W. Kelly P. Logan M. M'Call, T. Martin, R. Pittman, J. Parker, J. Salan, J. Sweeny, T. Turner, J. Vines, J. Wall, T. Mefaire, J. Mullins, J. Mcurashan, W. Burke, M. Doolan, J. Carroll, T. Higgins, W. Smith, P. Quigley, W. Turner, M. Foley, J. Connolly, W. Harrison, M. O'Brien, C. Carroll, A. Smith, D. Downey, B. Raffes, J. Sullivan, J. Murphy, F. Murphy, T. Murdagh, P. Purcell, W. Rawson, G. Richards, J. Sheppard, J. Solomon, W. Twomey, J. Walker, T. White, W. Dundee.

Missing.—*Privates* J. Hennessy, J. Stephens, B. Rourke, J. Boland, F. Lawler, G. Richards.

21ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—*Private* T. Dorrick

23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

Killed.—*Sergeant Major* H. Jones. *Colour Sergeant* E. Hitchcock. *Sergeant* F. Edward. *Privates* G. Collins. *Privates* G. Donson, T. Mackey, J. Wells, G. Barnett, M. Clack, J. Grooms, J. Handrahan, H. Hine, L. Kelly, J. Lynch, P. Peterson, T. Seymour, J. Harrington, E. Jones, J. Knightley, T. Lynch, R. Marsh, T. Owens, K. Williams, J. Badcock, J. Hind, J. Fry, H. Husband, W. Line, W. Martin, D. Povey, J. Powell, J. Randall, J. Stevens, James Fry, J. Williams, S. Draper, H. Goddard, G. Lowman, T. Spiller, W. Varney, J. Conroy, G. Evans, J. Evans.

Wounded.—*Sergeants* J. Hill, J. Burke, E. Smith, J. Wash, P. Norr T. Lloyd, C. Bulour, L. O'Connor, J. Kerr. *Corporals* W. Hall, H. Dowthwaite, J. Powell, S. Thomas, J. Langdon, J. Mason, D. Williams, S. Weedon, W. Clack, J. Jones, D. Payne, T. Wiles. *Drummers* E. Cavinge, J. Wooley, C. Bampton, J. Royal. *Privates* J. Baker, J. Beasley, M. W. Clarke, H. Cross, W. Curley, O. Davis, W. Dunnerdale, T. Edwards, D. Evans, W. Horn, H. Hurlstone, A. James, W. Lamsey, M. Mahyard, E. Major, W. Milden, F. Mullins, T. O'Gormand, J. Roberts, J. Smith, W. Squires, P. Sullivan, J. Casey, J. Gibson, J. Gorman, G. Keefe, Harris, T. Smith, J. Smith, W. Stone, J. Wilkinson, J. Allen, W. Allen, C. Baker, J. English, S. Gibbs, G. Gosin, T. Harrison, W. Jordan, W. Newman, J. Poulton, G. Price, J. Price, J. Anderson, T. Archer, J. Bowles, J. Collins, W. Evans, W. Hall, W. Fetcher, W. Gammon, K. Johnstone, T. Kinchen, Adamson, T. Keyworth, D. Twomney, T. Webb, D. Birch, E. Chalk, J. Conolly, H. Collett, T. Gittins, — Hodgetts, J. Hughes, T. Mitchell, W. Murray, J. Rally, C. Ryan, J. J. Shawe, R. Swan, W. Allen, H. Wilkin, C. Wooley, G. Howarth, W. Andrews, R. Blake, Linter, W. Barrows, C. Davies, J. Egan, T. Elliott, J. Keogh, J. A. Mc Dougald, A. Mc Kean, L. Murray, W. Neal, W. Parker, J. Portman, Bingham, J. Tabet, H. Wall, J. Ward, J. Harris, J. Lynch, C. Bailey, H. Bagley, R. Bennett, W. Braden, J. Burrows, J. G. Dixon, L. Hall, W. Hill, — Jones, W. Moore, M. Pudwell, H. Price, Wade, W. Simpson, J. Tacket, H. Harris, J. Lynch, C. Lord, C. Page, W. Patience, G. Brookland, T. Owen, G. Nesbitt.

Missing.—*Privates* J. Thomp on, J. Warburton.

30TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—*Corporal* R. Emery. *Privates* A. Beattie, R. Bell, H. Chilvers, M. Cooper, J. Heashaw, E. Mahoney, M. Sneese, F. M'Nally, G. Mitchie, J. Vokes.

Wounded. *Sergeants* N. Day, D. Lydon. *Corporals* S. M'Fadden, J. Page, J. Sweeney. *Privates* J. Bolds. *Privates* H. Anderson, G. Barker, T. Bookey, J. Britt, J. Burley, M. Byrne, J. Chamberlain, J. Caney, T. Clarke, 1st, J. Connolly, J. Connor, 2nd, W. Cook, P. Corcoran, J. De Lisle, W. Denton, T. Devin, A. Dyer, S. Elliott, M. Foley, D. Ferrier, M. Garrahan, H. Goddard, P. Grady, W. Hale, H. Hardy, J. Hardy, 2nd, M. Hartney, T. Hay, Hoglan, J. Hodson, D. Horgan, J. Isherwood, T. Judd, J. Kershaw, D. Laing, C. Lockrey, W. Luton, D. M'Cabe, F. Miler, W. Moriarty, E. Murphy, T. Needham, J. Newton, J. Oxenham, W. J. Fairson, J. Payne, P. Ready, J. Rooce, 1st, A. Smith, J. Smith, 16th, S. Stratton, T. Tindall, R. Venn, R. Walker, R. Walsh, G. Wilson.

33RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—*Colour Sergeant* C. Byrne. *Sergeants* P. Feather, W. Ryan. *Corporals* W. Bates, M. Wardle, W. Bennet, J. G Lee, W. Brisdell, A. Haines. *Privates* F. Ball, S. Barnes, P. Brady, J. Shepherd, W. Shackleton, J. Sullivan, G. Anderson, M. Barber, T. Brown, G. Cheetham, J. Osborne, J. Mulkerron, W. Bussett, J. Satcher, J. Calnan, C. Masters, P. Horey, J. Spencer, J. Stebbings, G. Beale, M. Carty, E. Corrigan, H. Futters, T. Hogan, J. Hoyle, G. Hunt, W. Mullen, J. Riddle, J. Woolmington, J. Dare, G. Seeger, J. Dyre, M. Biggins, J. Lacy, J. Quin, W. Smith, T. Sattle, C. Beete, T. Hopkins, R. Monaghan, J. Stott, W. Smith, J. Whitty.

Wounded.—*Colour-Sergeant* C. Spence, W. Mason, T. Barlow, W. Sugden. *Sergeants* R. Forsyth, R. Vince, T. Mosely, R. Hancock, T. Townsend, R. Gee, E. Morton, H. Gubert, R. Pennington, P. Hoyle, J. Cockrell, W. Kenar, J. Caffray, W. Hall, A. S. Tatlor, J. Bayley, R. Wood, W. Sutton, J. Webb, W. Stewart, C. Lambert, J. Blake, G. Newcombe. *Drummers* J. M'Hugh, J. Cassidy. *Privates* E. Hayards, J. Brennan, W. Dennison, W. Rourke, P. Corry, C. Cotton, J. Daly, T. Dermody, A. Davis, J. Gillespie, J. Giles, J. Griffin, W. Handslip, M. Hara, M. Moran, M. Moriarty, R. Parker, J. Russel, C. Woodward, E. Bran, J. Quinlan, J. Austen, J. Marriott, P. Crain, P. O'Brien, J. Anderson, J. Burns, P. Cassidy, H. Cassidy, M. Holloran, J. Green, H. Iredale, C. Jackson, J. Kelly, P. Kiely, J. M'Dermot, J. M'Laren, E. Porter, G. Rowell, J. Rushworth, W. Bainley, G. Seery, J. Bryan, T. Beazley, W. Burton, J. Hilton, S. Edmonds, J. Fahavan, J. Glover, J. Herson, T. Henderson, W. Howard, R. Graham, J. Lyon, H. Jones, Phillips, T. Smith, M. Rielly, T. Parnell, D. Fitzpatrice, E. Stanton, J. Shea, T. Caple, A. Richards, G. Marshall, J. Barret, P. Fisher, J. Green, M. Fahey, F. Hackett, R. Johnson, W. Rugbi, G. Smith, T. Nursey, H. Miller, J. O'Brien, P. M'Laughin, J. Quinn, W. Thompson, M. Walsh, M. Wheaan, R. Witworth, W. Brown, P. Clarke, M. Delahunty, A. Brannigan, F. Deaton, T. Fitzgerald, F. Foley, J. Geoghegan, M. Goode, M. Moy, M. Hoolahan, W. Lindsay, W. M'Gaw, J. M'Mahon, J. Mayer, H. Peard, J. Pearmase, J. Natal, J. James, W. Aldred, C. Biddle, H. Bradley, M. Gardiner, F. Hogan, J. Jackson, W. Keenan, A. Mc Cart, J. Deerey, M. Morris, J. Pennuston, P. Pennetcather, R. Whitaker, T. Woodhouse, J. Dunn, T. Whitehead, H. Reeber, J. Brigg, P. Cranbey, J. Davis, J. Gadfrey, F. Hogan, J. Fraser, 2nd, J. Hughes, S. Longstaff, J. Ogden, J. Power, P. Power, J. Quinn, T. Reader, H. Smith, A. Shaw, J. Tracey, J. Mayers, R. Kirk.

Missing Dead.—*Privates* J. Allen. T. Pelling

Missing.—*Private* J. Minneagh.

41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—*Privates* J. Holmes, M. Hughes, J. Lefevre, S. Pitland.

Wounded.—*Sergeant* H. Rees. *Corporal* D. Jones. *Privates* G. Brown, M. Flannagan, T. Hannon, G. Cox, J. Pender, S. Bradley, J. Barton shall, M. Cullinan, J. Byrnes, J. Johnston, P. Lawler, W. I Walton, W. Ewins, J. Fowler, J. Jones, A. Kelly, W. Lamb, W. M'Goldrick, J. Kennedy, D. Naughton, J. Skinner.

42ND REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS.

Killed.—*Privates* J. Macleod, D. Hart, N. Campbell. R. Fadden, W. M'Kenzie.

Since Dead.—*Privates* T. Elliott, D. M'Donald.

Wounded.—*Colour Sergeant* J. Louden. *Sergeant* J. Stewart. *Privates* T. Lyall, A. Forbes, W. Hunter, W. Fraser, J. Hizzie, A. Lyon, W. Taylor, A. M'Lynn, B. Roche, H. Hamilton, W. M'Math, J. Parr, D. Lynch, A. Barber, A. Laidlaw, W. Forrester, J. Buchanan, G. Butler, A. Duncan, J. M'Donald, J. M Nish, R. Michie, G. Johnstone, T. Lynch, G. Howieson, A. Robertson, P. Fraser, W. Craikshanks, J. Graham, J. Skene, W. Kling, D. Muir.

44TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—*Private* T. Horsfall.

Wounded.—*Corporal* J. Walsh *Privates* T. Mitchell, R. Crook, J. Hoey, T. Deigan, H. Saddy, T. Hogan.

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—*Sergeant* J. Lomex. *Corporals* D. Barber, H. Crowe. *Private* S. Huddy.

Wounded.—*Sergeant-Major* — Twomey. — Lyon, J. Haney. *Drummer* E. Bovegry. *Privates* J. Legy, J. Egan, F. Burke, C. O'Connor, J. Kettle, T. Clurlow, T. M'Nasarra, — Sainsbury, P. Magee, B. Mahon, J. Mara, D. Cowey, J. Savage, J. Allen, G. Evans, M. Mackey, S. Badman, E. Boxan,

C. Harris, D. Ivers, J. Mannion, P. Hayre, Y. Mathews, J. M'Namara, J. O'Neill, W. Reddy, E. M'Carthy, J. Holland, G. Jones, S. King, J. Luff, C. Williams, A. Lohan, M. Maher, J. M'Gure, H. Dennis, M. Haverty, G. Lee, H. Byng, J. Malcott, W. Paget, J. Power, G. Hayes, J. M'Dermond, D. Barrett, M. Dogherty, D. M'Lean, W. Akers, C. Langtree, T. Gough, I. Court, J. M'Kay, C. Kirwan.

42ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—*Sergeant* J. Hayes. *Private* C. Fraser.
WOUNDED.—*Quartermaster-Sergeant* W. Holman. *Sergeant* B. French. *Corporal* M. Flannery. *Drummer* J. Dinsey. *Private* H. Dann, J. Daniel, J. Ashby, W. Lycock, E. M'Grath, J. M'Kinley, D. Roeman, T. Willis, J. Smith, J. Livock.

57TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—*Sergeant* M. Walsh. *Corporal* L. Stelitzer. *Privates* R. Reeves, J. Berry, M. Byrnes, T. Russell, W. M'Cay, E. Corr, R. Darcy, T. Carty, M. Foley.
WOUNDED. (*Lieut Surgeon's* M. Keenan. W. Parsons, J. Finnagan. *Sergeant* J. Glynn. *Corporals* T. Holohen, R. Eans. *Privates* J. Baker, M. Ryan, W. Brinkworth, J. Cooney, J. Daly, H. Dann, J. Daniel, E. Edwards, J. Evans, W. Fisher, W. Hill, L. Holman, E. Hutchinson, T. Hose, J. Harrow, J. Connell, W. Craig, J. Givins, W. Kingsley, J. Knopp, A. M'Neal, Mara, E. Mulcahy, J. Mulcahy, J. Mullen, J. Mullen, J. Mullen, E. Hughes, J. Green, F. Aylward, N. M'Donald, G. M'Nally, J. Barry, A. Burt, J. Barry, O. Carty, J. Doyle, J. Glasgow, P. Grael, C. Harris, H. Harman, J. Hill, J. M'Alpin, D. M'Leod, J. M'Vann, W. Sedgwick, J. Nixon, J. Murphy, W. Shearer, J. Trimmings, D. Woods, J. Hamilton, W. Moore or, J. Young, W. Berry, R. Colcough, H. Godfrey, J. C. Hare, M. Cooper, J. Bevey, F. M'Mahon, A. Mabey, J. Owney, W. Mabey, A. Ryan, J. Lawrence, J. White, J. Whitehead, J. Marr, D. Broderick, P. Butler, J. Flood, J. Galway, D. Hillier, S. Miller, S. Potheary, E. Pugh, J. O'Connell, A. Ramage, G. Sales, J. Smith, W. Townsend, J. Guerin, T. Aylward, J. M'Garitty, J. Hill, N. M'Donald, J. M'Nally, E. Cross, P. Kingham.

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—*Privates* J. Connors, T. Kennedy, J. Bright.
WOUNDED.—*Corporals* C. Richards, W. Perry. *Privates* M. Hughes, W. Lyons, T. Shaw, T. Lacey, T. Padden, J. Emery, H. Clarke, J. Wallace, J. Masterson, J. Sauce, C. Hundsby, H. J. Williams, J. Thompson, J. Harris, E. Pitt.

79TH HIGHLANDERS.

KILLED.—*Privates* J. Watson, J. Hard.
WOUNDED.—*Corporal* W. Thom. *Privates* J. Browne, J. Dunbar, J. Anderson, E. M'Luskie, W. Kilgower, T. Chapman.

88TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—*Privates* J. Kernan, P. Lyons, M. Seanan, E. Duffy
WOUNDED (*Colour Sergeant* G. M'Nally. *Sergeant* J. Fallon. *Privates* M. Greary, D. Gwynn, F. M'Nab, P. Burke, J. Higgins, T. Shearman, T. Hillis, M. Tangney, P. Farrell, P. Shneal, J. Gallagher, M. Shay, A. M'Clernan, C. Smith, T. Horrigan.
MISSING.—*Private* H. Cameron.

93RD HIGHLANDERS.

KILLED.—*Privates* J. Cameron, W. M'Leod, H. Paton, W. Wyllie.
WOUNDED.—*Sergeants* D. Phillips, A. M'Donald. *Privates* E. Adams, W. Urquhart, J. Bain, J. M'Donald, D. M'Pherson, N. Flanagan, J. Hodgins, W. Polson, W. Ferguson, A. Todd, J. Chalmers, J. Burns, D. Nicnol, G. Ross, G. Aymers, J. Gordon, G. Garraty, W. Fazon, A. M'Donald, J. M'Kinnon, J. Torry, W. Morrison, D. Polson, J. Burnie, R. Robertson, T. Carson, G. Feckney, D. Melville, H. M'Gunigall, A. Paul, J. Gordon, J. Leslie, J. M'Kay, J. Shaw, A. Austin, W. M'Donald, D. Munro.
SINCE DEAD. *Sergeant* D. Stephen.

95TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—*Sergeants* W. Blackshaw, S. Huggard. R. Woolnough. *Corporals* A. Rogers, A. Matthews, J. Delaney. *Private* J. Avery, W. Bacewell, H. Branson, H. Brooker, J. Casey, W. Connor, A. Cross, P. Donoghue, T. Frost, S. Fry, P. Hazen, T. Hall, J. Herr, J. Hodgkinson, J. Johnstone, G. Jaggett, F. Lill, H. Marsan, W. M'Carthy, T. Murphy, H. Moon, H. M'Caun, J. Nelson, G. Oldring, C. Pegg, S. Roddie, J. Shea, D. Sullivan, F. Sullivan, H. Skinner, W. Sims, T. Timson, W. Wells, M. Woy, J. King, J. Sullivan.
WOUNDED.—*Sergeants* R. G. Walker, T. Wetton, G. Foulteney, G. Garratt, T. M'Dowell, W. Routier, J. Whaley, G. Davis, J. Murphy, W. Logan, T. Hodgson, J. Baghurst. *Corporals* C. Edwards, G. Seymour, A. Wilson, G. J. Gunyon, M. Larkin, J. Dunlahe, J. Walsh, T. Death. *Drummer* W. M'Elwer. *Privates* D. Atkins, T. Anderson, G. Adams, T. Bonython, T. Bangden, J. Taylor, H. Sexton, J. Smith, J. Scott, J. Beaborn, F. Shaw. J. Smith, F. Hollybrass, E. Sullivan, J. Stewart, W. Shepperson, D. Shea, W. Trainor, J. Turner, M. Brown, G. Beresford, J. Bowers, W. Betts, W. Bliss, J. Blythe, H. Boon, A. Bonnor, R. Barry, E. Brennan, T. Baxter, J. Barnett, J. Burgess, J. Cooknell, D. Collins, S. Clarke, W. Cumbert, J. Clarke, G. Cooper, G. Carter, J. Callaghan, J. Crouch, T. Card, J. Comer, J. Daw, D. Daley, G. Day, T. Delaney, J. Downey, J. Donoghue, M. Flynn, J. Fielding, R. Farthing, J. Golden, T. Goulding, J. Gale, J. Hale, J. Hazeldine, John Harrison, Joseph Harrison, M. Harrison, J. Hill, D. Herlihan, T. Healy, A. Holmes, J. Jones, J. Jaques, W. Jones, T. Jones, E. Karley, F. Keeling, J. Lamb, D. Leary, J. Lordon, B. Levey, J. M'Sheau, E. Mason, J. J. Monroe, P. Murphy, J. M'Gillicuudy, T. Madden, J. M'Auley, E. M'Court, J. M'Carthy, D. Norris, J. M'Kernaz, W. Donnell, J. Osborne, C. Philp, B. F arce, G. Pollard, T. Pratt, J. Ripley, J. Rose, C. Rose, S. Rawlins, J. Reardon, S. Ricby, J. Russell, J. Tunnicliffe, J. Savin, R. Ward, R. Woodward, P. Ward, J. O'Keefe, J. Murphy, S. C. Montague, J. Irwin.
MISSING.—*Corporal* W. Groomsell. *Privates* W. Clements, W. Wrig t

RIFLE BRIGADE.

WOUNDED (1st Battalion).—*Private* R. Reed.
KILLED (2nd Battalion).—*Sergeants* W. Simpson, J. Swallow. *Corporal* J. Robinson. *Privates* B. Catton, W. Kennedy, F. Pine, M. M'Bride, E. Hester, C. Timmenson, G. Robinson, C. Rason.
WOUNDED (2nd Battalion).—*Sergeant* L. Lunn. *Buglers* T. Dyar, G. Ebethurte, J. Davis. *Privates* T. Allen, H. Cooper, — Griffiths, J. Sands, J. Owen, S. Woolf, J. Bennett, J. Bingham, J. Gray, W. Farrar, D. Jones, W. Mills, W. Mulligan, T. Kally, M. Nolan, R. Hawkins, R. Summers, R. Marion, E. Conton, W. Long, M. Price, W. Hunan, R. Lloyd, G. Coombs, C. Rhodes, J. Hicks, C. Warren, J. Cooley, C. Rowell, F. Howley, W. Taylor, T. Ford, A. Stewart.

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

The Funeral of the late Marshal St. Arnaud took place on Monday last. Our next publication will contain an Engraving and an account of the imposing ceremony. The following letter of condolence from our Ambassador at Paris, and the reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—

Foreign-office, Oct. 17.

The Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, the subjoined copies of a letter addressed by his Excellency to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, offering the condolence of her Majesty's Government on the lamented death of the late Marshal St. Arnaud; and of a letter, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Lord Cowley, in reply:—

Paris, October 10, 1854.

M. le Ministre,—I am desired by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to take the earliest opportunity of conveying to the Emperor the expression of the deep regret with which the Queen's Government have learnt the intelligence of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. Her Majesty's Government desire to offer to his Imperial Majesty, and to the French people, their condolence on an event which has deprived the Emperor and France of the services of so distinguished and brave a General. If anything could mitigate the sorrow that must be felt by the Governments and people of France and England upon this occasion, it must be the satisfaction—though a mournful one—that the Marshal's last moments were preceded and cheered by the triumph of a victory which will always be glorious in the military annals of both countries. In requesting your Excellency to convey these sentiments to the knowledge of the Emperor, I trust that I may be permitted to add the expression of my personal regret for the loss which the Emperor and the French nation have sustained. I know Marshal St. Arnaud was to me, like him, for the courtesy and affability of his private life were as remarkable as his courage and firmness in the field.—I avail, &c.,

(Signed) COWLEY.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, &c.

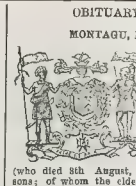
M. L'Ambassadeur,—I have laid before the Emperor the letter that your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 10th inst., containing the expression of regret felt by the Government of her Britannic Majesty on learning the lamentable loss which France has sustained by the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. The Emperor has been deeply affected by a proceeding which affords fresh evidence of the union of the Government with that of the Queen, and of the sincerity with which the two countries are henceforth called upon to participate in all that can be for either of them a subject of interest or of joy. In the present circumstances, anything could assuage the grief which the Emperor and France have felt at such a loss, it is truly, as your Excellency has so well said, the satisfaction which Marshal St. Arnaud was enabled in dying to experience, that he had just inscribed his name in conjunction with those of heroic allies, on one of the most glorious pages of the military annals of England and France.

I have no need, my Lord, to add that the terms in which your Excellency has so courteously expressed yourself personally in regard to the Marshal, have been duly appreciated.—I hasten, &c.

Paris, October 12, 1854. (Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

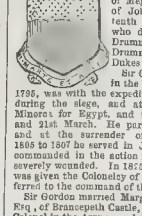
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MONTAGU, FIFTH EARL OF ABINGDON.



THE death of this nobleman took place at Wytham Abbey, his seat, near Oxford, on the 16th inst. His Lordship was born 30th April, 1784, the eldest son of Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B., M.P. for Westminster. He married, 1st, 27th Aug., 1807, Emily, daughter of the late General the Hon. Thomas Gage; and, 2ndly, in 1841, Frederica Augusta, daughter of the late Countess of Antrim. By the former (who died 8th August, 1838) he had two daughters and three sons; of whom the eldest, Montagu, Lord Norreys, M.P., succeeds as 6th Earl. The Barony of Norreys, of Ewotts, which vested in the Earl of Abingdon, was conferred by Queen Elizabeth on Sir Henry Norreys, her Ambassador to the French Court; and passed, through female heirship, to the Hon. James Bertie (son of Montagu, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England), who was raised to the Peerage of Abingdon in 1682. Of his Lordship, the nobleman just dead was great-great-grandson. The late Earl was High Steward of Abingdon and Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire. He officiated as Cupbearer at the Coronation of King George IV., and was one of the coheirs of the Barony of Williams, of Thame.

GENERAL SIR GORDON DRUMMOND, G.C.B., COLONEL OF THE 8TH (KING'S) REGIMENT.

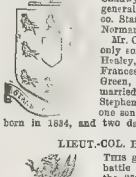


THE death of this venerable officer occurred on the 10th inst., at his residence, 26, Norfolk-street, Parklane, in the 83rd year of his age. Sir Gordon was the fourth son of the late Colin Drummond, Esq., brother of Admiral Sir Adam Drummond, K.C.B., of Megginch Castle, county Perth, and grandson of John Drummond, Esq., M.P. for Perthshire, tenth Baron of Lennoch, and third of Megginch, who derived in direct descent from Sir Maurice Drummond of Concraig, second son of Sir Malcolm Drummond, tenth Thane of Lennox, ancestor of the Dukes and Earls of Perth.

Sir Gordon entered the Army in 1789, as Ensign in the 1st Battalion of the Royals, and in 1794 and 1795, was with the expedition in Holland, being present in Nimeguen during the siege, and at the sortie. In 1800 he embarked for Minorca for Egypt, and took part in the engagements of the 13th and 21st March. He participated also in the battle of Rhamania, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. From 1805 to 1807 he served in Jamaica under Sir Eyre Coote; and in 1811 commanded in the action near the Falls of Niagara, wherein he was severely wounded. In 1825 he attained the rank of General; in 1829 was given the Colonelcy of the 49th Regiment; and in 1846 was transferred to the command of the 8th Foot.

Sir Gordon married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, county Durham, and had two sons: Gordon, Colonel in the Army; and Russell, Lieutenant R.N., killed at Callao, South America; and one daughter, Eliza, wife of the present Earl of Effingham.

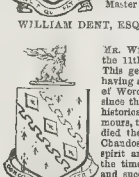
HUGO MALVEYSIN CHADWICK, ESQ., OF NEW HALL, CO. WARWICK, AND MALVESYN RIDWARE, CO. STAFFORD.



THIS gentleman died at Bath on the 12th inst., in his 62nd year. He represented, in the male line, the ancient family of Chadwick, of Healey, co. Lancaster, sprung from Jordan Chadwyke, younger brother of Sir Hugh De Chadwyk, of Chadwyk, living in 1470, and was heir general of the Malveysins, of Malvesyn, Ridware, co. Stafford, Lords thereof, from the time of the Norman Conquest.

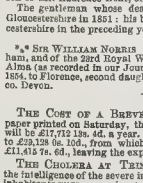
Mr. Chadwick was born November 28, 1793; the only son of the late Charles Chadwick, Esq., of Healey, Rochdale, near Hall, and Mellor, by Frances, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Green, Esq., of Leventhorp-house, co. York. He married, in 1826, Eliza-Catherine, sister of Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, K.C.H.; and leaves one son, John De Heley Malveysn Chadwick, Esq., born in 1834, and two daughters all unmarried.

LIEUT.-COL. HARRY GEORGE CHESTER.



THIS gallant officer fell on the 20th ult., at the battle of the Alma, at the head of his regiment, the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Col. Chester's father was the late Major-General Chester, of the Coldstream Guards; and his mother was the youngest daughter of General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. The family of Chester is a very ancient and eminent one, and was long seated at Royston, county Cambridge. Its lineal representative, Robert Chester, Esq., grandfather of the distinguished soldier whose death we record, married Harriet, daughter and co-heir of Charles Somerset Cæsar, Esq., the descendant of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls temp. James I.

WILLIAM DENT, ESQ., OF SUDELEY CASTLE, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.



MR. WILLIAM DENT, of Sudeley Castle, died on the 11th inst., in the seventy-first year of his age. This gentleman and his brother, John Dent, Esq., having acquired great wealth by trade in the City of Worcester, and having purchased a few years since the ruins of the old Castle of Sudeley—so historically associated with the Botelers, the Seymours, the Queen Dowager Katharine Parr (who died there 5th Sept., 1548), and the noble house of Chandos—commenced at once, with true antiquarian spirit and with excellent taste, the restoration of the time-honoured fabric to its former splendour; and succeeded in rendering it again a noble and attractive mansion, adorning it within with a most valuable collection of paintings and other treasures of art.

The MESSRS. Dent's father was the late John Dent, of Worcester, the son of Mr. Laurence Dent, of Yaden, North Riding of Yorkshire.

The gentleman whose death we record served as High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1851: his brother John filled the same office for Worcestershire in the preceding year.

*** SIR WILLIAM NORRIS YOUNG, Bart., of Marlow Park, Buckingham, and of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, killed at the battle of the Alma (as recorded in our Journal of last week), was married, March 10, 1854, to Florence, second daughter of Irving Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, co. Devon.

THE COST OF A BREVET.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper printed on Saturday, that the expense of the Brevet in June last will be £17,712 12s. 4d. a year. The number of the promotions amounted to £29,128 0s. 10d., from which the half-pay to be deducted amounts to £11,415 7s. 6d., leaving the expense £17,712 12s. 4d.

THE CHOLERA AT TRINIDAD.—A fortnight since we noticed the fatal ingences of the severe irruption of cholera into Trinidad, whereof the inhabitents were presuming on their escape from the calamity which had so terribly visited Barbadoes and other islands. We are sorry to learn that later accounts confirm the worst of the previous news and apprehensions. Towards the end of September the pestilence was carrying off as many as a hundred a day, and universal panic and despair prevailed. Business was still going on; the principal mortality having been as far among the coloured races, though some sad cases had occurred among the Europeans, particularly the aged and very young. The unwearied devotedness of the clergy, medical men, and superior classes had done much to arrest the malady; and it is a remarkable fact, that not a single case had occurred among 3000 Coolies at work in the island.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Tuesday afternoon, Professor Mason, M.A., opened the department of English Literature by an inaugural address, which was listened to with deep attention by a large number of present and past students of University College. At the close of the lecture a very valuable and costly work on the Portland Vase, by Mr. Thomas Windus, F.S.A., was presented to the College, and placed in the Library. It was accompanied by Wedgwood's description of the Portland Vase, with illustrations by Mr. Windus.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ONE of the ablest, one of the kindest, and yet one of the most caustic of critics is no more. Mr. Samuel Phillips, so the obituaries inform us, died on the 14th inst., very suddenly, at Brighton, from the rupture of a vessel on the lungs. He was only thirty-nine. To many his name will be altogether unknown; yet he will be remembered when hundreds who have been more ostensibly and ostentatiously before the world shall have sunk into utter oblivion. "Sam Phillips," for by this abbreviation was he best known, and liked, and feared, among au hors and publishers, was the leading reviewer on the *Times*. It was Sam Phillips who was so cruelly hard upon Mr. Dickens's "Christmas Carol:" it was Sam Phillips who was so delightfully bitter about Mr. Disraeli. It was the same pen that wrote so genially about "Southey's Life," and so truly about "Moore's Journals." It was Sam Phillips who originated Murray's "Reading for the Rail," and Longman's "Traveller's Library." It was the same Sam Phillips who contributed so largely, and yet anonymously, to the two volumes of "Essays from the Times;" and it was the same gentleman who declined perpetuating the abbest of his writings (his personal attacks) in his collected essays.

Mr. Phillips was of Jewish extraction, and received his education at the London University and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. His first bent was for the stage, to which his father had taught him a liking; indeed he was fond of foot-lights to the last, and so early did he make good his theatrical longing that he is the "Master Phillip;" "—the young gentleman only twelve years of age, whose extraordinary abilities have been much admired at select parties of the nobility"—who figures in the Covent-garden play-bill of the 23rd June, 1829. There was original merit in his *Richard*, but it is right to add that the age on the bill was a decided imposition, he was then fifteen.

Finding, much to his sorrow, that his health disqualified him for an actor's life (he was naturally consumptive) he made literature his calling; and, until he felt himself fit to appear as an author, honourably and ably edited out his means as a private tutor. For a year or so he lived in the family of the Marquis of Aylesbury, and Lord Ernest Bruce may own with pride that Mr. Phillips was his master.

His reading was not extensive—many men of the same age and same opportunities had read much more than Mr. Phillips, but his digestion was excellent, and he had the happy art of recollecting only what was useful, and of turning what he read to good account. In society, few men could be so pleasant. He had ample opportunities of observation. For a time he was proprietor and editor of the *John Bull*; at one time he wrote a novel ("Caleb Stukeley") in *Blackwood*: and, for a session or two, he contributed leaders to the *Morning Herald*. His love of merriment was meant for a stronger body: and, it is to be feared, that he at times allowed fun to carry him into exertions of voice, for which his constitution was unfitted. He has left a widow and five children, and is to be buried on Saturday at Sydenham.

The approaching season is to yield us two works likely to remain permanent additions of value to our art-literature. One is a supplemental volume, by Dr. Waagen, to his 'Treasures of Art in Great Britain'—"including," we are told, "nearly forty new galleries and cabinets existing in London and the provinces," and first visited by the Doctor during the present year; and the other is "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, the great Engraver, and of his brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, Private Secretary to the Stuart Princes, and an hor of 'The Antiquities of Rome.'" The "Strange" is by James Dennistoun, of Dennistoun, and should contain much that is curious about the history of art in Great Britain and the last of the Stuarts. Strange was so strong a Jacobite that he refused to engrave the portrait of George III. This, no doubt, had something to do with his being kept out of the newly-formed Royal Academy. Lumisden died at Edinburgh, in 1801, aged eighty-one; and Strange in London, in the year 1796.

We have heard a curious story of Strange's copper-plates, which Mr. Dennistoun should either confute or confirm. Long after the great engraver's death, a portion of his stock was sold at Christie's, we believe by order of his son, then a Judge in India. A second sale took place some time after, at equally high prices; and a third soon followed, when the prices fell. The remaining stock was then sold, with the plates, to a well-known firm in Pall Mall, who are said to have made "a good thing" of it, by working the plates till they could stand no more, even tolerable impressions. The plates were then defaced and sold as waste copper, with a condition that they were to be destroyed. This condition was, however, not complied with—the slashes were skilfully removed—the plates were then retouched, and an attempt was made by the party, to whom they had been sold, to supply the market with another portion of the stock. Some law proceedings followed, and the plates in consequence were at length effectually destroyed.

We are also to have an edition of Aragoe's works, edited by four persons of distinction in English science, and who in themselves represent the Army and the Navy, the Church and the Laity. The work is to be published by the Messrs. Longman, and will contain a Preface for the persons, by no less a person than Humboldt. The Army is represented by Rear-Admiral Smyth, the Navy by Lieut.-Colonel Sabine, the Church by the Rev. Baden Powell, and the Laity by Robert Grant, Esq.

The October Numbers of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* are essentially unlike. The former is almost wholly literary; the latter almost wholly political. The eulogium of the *Edinburgh* on Mr. Macaulay (they are reviewing his speeches) is a little overdone. It savours of Whig partiality (not wholly unpardonable), and of gratitude for literary services rendered to the *Review*. The best article in the *Quarterly* is on Samuel Foote, by, it is said (and as we see reason to believe), Mr. Forster, whose Goldsmith studies had qualified him for an article of the kind. It is most pleasantly put together; revives old stories with great tact, gives a correct reading to more than one anecdote too frequently spoiled in the telling; and supplies us, at the same time, with much new matter importantly illustrative of Foote and his very chequered career. One anecdote has escaped the writer. General Smith was the original of the once well-known character, "Sir Matthew Mite." His father had been a cheesemonger; and Foote was so anxious to secure a correct likeness of the General, that he suffered himself to betray the rights of hospitality. He actually stopped in Smith's house: was treated with every civility; and, before he had gone a hundred yards from the house, observed to a friend (who was almost as bad as himself), "I think I can't possibly miss him now, having had such a good sitting."

It would appear from the following letter that the St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street (Sir Walter Scott's last London lodging), is not to be pulled down. We were led (not unnaturally) into the error by the sale of the hotel stock, the consequent closing of the doors, and the demolition of the house immediately adjoining, on the east side:—

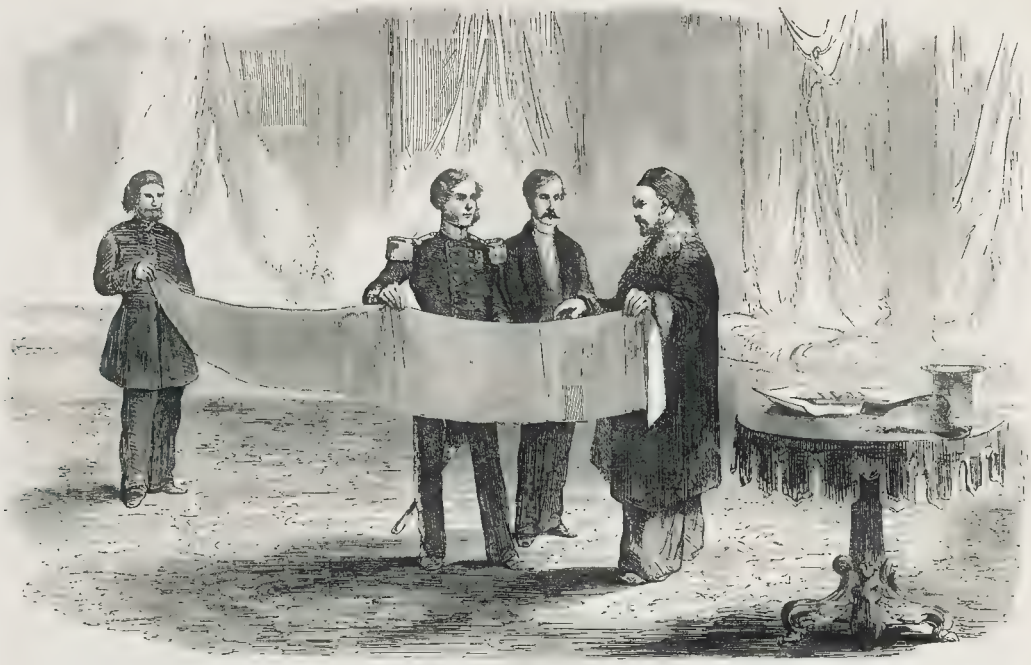
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

8, Michael's-place, Brompton, October 12th, 1854.

SIR,—Will you permit a constant reader and subscriber to your paper from its infancy to correct a mistake in your impression of the 7th inst., where it is stated that the St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street, wherein the great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, lay so long insensible, on his way from Italy to Abbotsford, and where he spent his last day in London," is on the eve of demolition, and has probably gone by this time." The fact is, the hotel is not coming down; but the party wall, together with the adjoining premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Read and Son, the jewellers, has just been taken down, and is about to be rebuilt immediately for those gentlemen, under the direction of

Your very humble servant, JOHN BLORE.

As we love localities connected with men of genius, we are glad to receive Mr. Blore's assurance that this interesting house will be allowed to stand.



LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY EXPLAINING HIS SKETCH OF SEBASTOPOL TO THE SULTAN.

LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY'S PRIVATE AUDIENCE WITH THE SULTAN.

Various had been the occasions upon which the name of Lieutenant O'Reilly, of her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, had been introduced to the readers of the Illustrated London News, by his numerous sketches in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus—the Castles, Mosques, Palaces, State-barges (*caiques*), Ships, &c.—which appeared in our pages, before the Lieutenant had any official chance of furnishing information of im-

DECORATION OF THE MEJIDIE.

portance about Sinope or Sebastopol, the pictorial results of which have likewise appeared in our Journal. Now that the stronghold of the enemy is invested by the Allied Expedition, and the eyes of the world are fixed upon the grand operation of the campaign, the position so fearlessly gained by the *Retribution* high up in the formidable harbour of Sebastopol, and the baffling politeness which Captain the Hon. James Drummond displayed to the Russian officer, whose wrath was inflamed by this hardy infringement, together with all the circumstances of the visit so "brilliantly carried out," are becoming matters of historical interest.

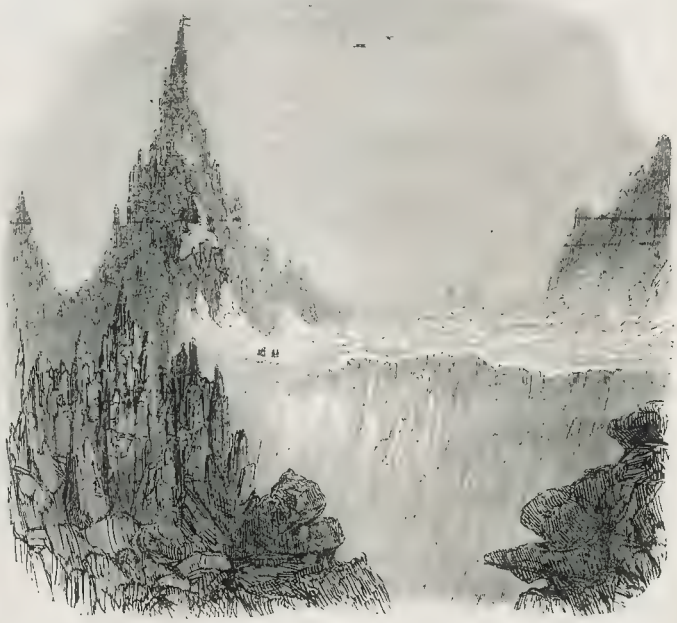
Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with the discernment of a keen diplomatist, observed that Lieut. O'Reilly seized every opportunity to earn for his Captain and himself "a place in the world's eye;" and, therefore, his Lordship made a passage for the Lieutenant to the Sultan. On the 6th of February last, his Majesty granted to Lieut. O'Reilly, at his palace on the Bosphorus, a private audience, which is thus described by the Lieutenant, who likewise sketched the scene:—

I went there in a *caique* with Mr. Etienne Pesani, first dragoman to the English Embassy, and arrived about 11.30 a.m. We were conducted to a waiting-room, and had coffee, sherbet, sweetmeats, and pipes, in company with Pachas of the highest authority. The view from the windows of this apartment is enchanting. Half-an-hour glided away quicker than usual. We were then summoned, and passed up a spacious staircase, which was lined by a body-guard of young lads, the sons of Pachas, dressed in black, with gold waist-belts, scimitars, and fezes; going through two long galleries and a saloon, elegantly furnished. We stopped a few moments at the large folding-doors of a room, which had also at the entrance within, full curtains of crimson silk, trimmed with gold—two officers guarding this approach. The doors were opened, and the curtains immediately drawn back by attendants. A Secretary of State received us. I advanced, with Mr. Pesani on my left; the Sultan rose with a benign smile; we made two or three reverential bows; his Majesty came towards us, and desired Pesani, in the Turkish language, to say that "He was very glad to see me, and that he had heard of my drawings from Lord Stratford." I acknowledged these expressions by another obeisance, and began to unroll my panorama of Sebastopol, and his Majesty instantly took one end, and the Secretary the other; while I explained, through Mr. Pesani, the harbour, forts, batteries, and shipping in detail: his Majesty frequently asking me such questions as gave proof of a comprehensive mind, and a desire to understand the structure and strength of the fortifications calibre of guns, position of ships, and other relative matters.

I availed myself of a pause, to beg his Majesty would accept a print of the *Retribution*, which was received with bland courtesy and a benevolent *mien*. Taking it out of my hand, he said, "I have always admired the ship, whenever she passed up or down the Bosphorus. I am gratified by your attention, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to hear of your professional talents and great zeal being rewarded in a manner most agreeable to your feelings, and for the benefit of your country."

We returned to the Embassy on horseback properly attended. I rode a valuable steed, which was handsomely caparisoned. Our Ambassador was gratified by the attention I received, and I had the pleasure of dining once more with him.

A short time after this interview the decoration of the Mejidie was sent to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly as an acknowledgment "for special service in the Black Sea."



ZUMSTEIN SPITZE. HOCHSTE SPITZE. NORD END.

MONTE ROSA, FROM THE NORTH.—MONT BLANC, DISTANT 45 MILES.—(SEE THE NARRATIVE OF A RECENT ASCENT AT PAGE 399.)

"THE ARCTIC" STEAM-SHIP.

NEW CHURCH AT ABERDARE.

THE recent increase in the population of many towns of South Wales has rendered the existing church accommodation wholly inadequate to the requirements of the people; but in no place has this spiritual want been more evident than in the parish of Aberdare, where the population has, in a very few years, increased from 6000 to 16,000. The necessity of providing additional church sittings for the poor, and schools for their children, was keenly felt by the worthy Vicar of the parish, the Rev. John Griffith, who, with the assistance of the wealthy gentry of the neighbourhood, has been enabled to erect a new Church, at the entrance to the town. Still, this was found inadequate to the requirements of a large number of the working classes, who reside at a distance; and the want has been met by the kindness and munificence of one family, whose property includes that district. During last year, the Lady Harriet and the late Hon. R. H. Clive ordered the building of a Church, which was consecrated on the 31st of July last, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. FAGAN, LLOL-YI-YELLIN, ABERDARE.

The new Church will accommodate 700 persons. The nave is 68 feet in length by 22 in width; the chancel, 19 by 20 feet; and the aisles are 11 feet wide, and of the same length as the nave. At the east end of the south aisle is a chapel, which will accommodate sixty children. The walls are built of squared Duffryn stone; and the window and door-cases, buttresses, copings, and the bell-turret, are of Bath stone. The chancel is paved with black and red tiles; the roof, which is 47 feet to the ridge, is constructed of the best Memel timber, stained and varnished; as are also the seats. The altar fittings, reading-desk, and pulpit, are of a more ornate character. In the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*, whence we abridge these details, it is stated that the general opinion of those persons who attended the consecration was favourable as regards the edifice. "Unlike many churches in situations more accessible, no part has been sacrificed, either in stability or design, to unduly ornament another, but the correct principles in church building have been properly considered; and the simple beauty of expression, which a sacred edifice should wear, has been the result."

The cost of this Church has been unusually small, when it is considered that the materials are not local. Without the warming apparatus, bells, and some fittings, the amount expended is under £1800. The work has been well executed by Messrs. Jones and Price, of Cardiff. The architect is Mr. Talbot Bury, of Wellbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London.

We regret to add that the Hon. R. H. Clive was not spared to witness the opening of the Church, towards the erection of which he had so munificently contributed.

GANNET, SHOT IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS fine specimen of the Solan Gannet (a young one of the first year), was shot, a few days since, by Mr. Goodacre, near "the Roman bank," Skeldyke, in the neighbourhood of Boston, where the bird is rarely seen.

We abridge the following description from Mr. Gould's valuable work on "The Birds of Europe":—"The seas bordering the European shores are the natural *habitat* of the Solan Gannet (*Sula bassana, Briss.*), and nowhere is it more common during summer than on the rugged and precipitous coasts of Scotland, especially the Bass Rock, the isles of Ailsa, St. Kilda, &c., where they breed in vast multitudes: these situations, in fact, appear to be the principal nursery for this race. On the approach of autumn they leave their rocky breeding-places, and go further out to sea—the greater number passing considerably to the south—feeding on herrings, pilchards, and other fishes. The flight of the Gannet is extremely rapid, and capable of being long sustained; hence it traverses the wide surface of the ocean with comparative ease. It is seldom found in flocks out at sea, but mostly alone, dispersed apparently in search of food. On the approach of spring they return to their accustomed rendezvous, which is generally preserved from molestation and farmed by persons who make a profit of the feathers and the young birds. While sitting on their nest, which is composed of sea-weed and other similar materials, they are so absorbed in the task of incubation, that they will sometimes permit themselves to be approached, and even handled, without quitting it; they lay but a single white egg, which in size is between those of a cormorant and a common goose. From the time it is hatched till it arrives at maturity, no bird undergoes a more marked change in the colour of its plumage. Mr. Selby was informed by two persons who rent the Bass Rock, that the Gannet is four years in attaining a permanent state of plumage, and until this period has elapsed it is not known to breed. The first year's plumage (as that of the accompanying specimen) is characterised by the head, neck, and all the upper surface being blackish grey, inclining to brown, each feather tipped with a triangular spot of white; the breast and under surface white, each feather being edged with greyish black; the quills and tail greyish black, the shafts of the latter being white; the bill blackish grey tinged with brown; the irides pale brown; the legs and feet deep grey.

THE WRECK OF "THE ARCTIC."

IN our last publication we gave a short notice of this sad disaster. The following additional particulars relating to it have been taken from various sources.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult., about noon—Cape Race bearing S.W. by W., 65 miles distant—the *Arctic* steam-ship, on her passage from Liverpool to New York, while running in a very thick fog, was struck on the starboard bow, about 40 feet abaft the cutwater, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship—two below water, one of which was about 8½ feet in length, and 1 or 1½ feet in depth—leaving the whole outwater and stern of the iron steamer clean through the *Arctic's* side. So dense was the fog that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision.

The passengers were at lunch in the cabin when the shock took place, and, upon rushing on deck, a steamer was very indistinctly seen, through a dense fog, broad off the starboard bow, which turned out to be the *Vesta*. At first no danger was apprehended on board the *Arctic*, and the chief officer was sent with a boat to the rescue of the crew of the *Vesta*. It was soon discovered, however, that there was little chance of saving the *Arctic*; and the wife, daughter, and son of Mr. E. K. Collins, with several ladies, were put on board a boat—in the act of lowering which one of the tackles gave way, and all, except one lady, who clung to a sailor holding fast to the boat, were precipitated into the sea and lost. Another party of ladies and a few gentlemen were put on board the other boat, with some provisions; but, as it was not manned by sailors, there was little chance of their reaching the land. The ship could not be stopped to lower the boats, the pumps being attached to the engine for the purpose of keeping the vessel clear of water, which was rushing furiously into her from an injury done on the fore side of the starboard wheel. She was then headed for Cape Race; but, after having gone some fifteen miles, the water had so far gained as to extinguish the fires, and the wheels, consequently, ceased to work—at which time the boats saved left the ship. A large boat, capable of containing 60 persons, was on deck; but there not being sufficient hands on board to launch her, it is supposed that she would be filled with persons, in the hope that she might float off when the ship sunk.

Mr. Baahlam, second officer of the *Arctic*, gives the following account of what took place when the vessel began to sink:—

In about thirty minutes all the lower fires were out, and at the least there were six feet of water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion amongst the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist the crew in keeping the pumps going, and in lightening the ship forward, for the purpose of endeavouring to get at the leak from the inside; which was found to be useless, and numbers of them got into the boats, which were still hanging to the davits. In forty-five minutes after the collision I came up from the forehold, and informed the Captain that the water was on a level with the lower-deck beams, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would be likely to be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her. He then told me to see to my boats.

On going to those on the port side I found them completely filled with men and women, and no possibility of getting near them. I immediately went to the starboard side, and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard-boat, and asked the Captain what his intentions were, who replied that the ship's fate should be fair. I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go with me, as I intended to take a boat; but he returned me the answer that he should share his fate. I then jumped into the boat and was ordered by the Captain to cut away the tackle fa[illegible] under the stern. I did so; at which time about twenty persons [illegible] posed, jumped overboard, of whom seventeen or eight can were picked up. Fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side, and lightened her of part of her complement, leaving nineteen in it, and twenty-six in my own boat.

The last sight we had of the ship her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea strewed with human beings who had jumped or fallen overboard—to whom, however, it was impossible for us to lend any assistance; and we soon lost sight of all, as the fog continued very dense

SOLAN GANNET, SHOT NEAR BOSTON.

I then asked the boats' crews whether they were willing to be governed by me, which was unanimously approved, and I was put in complete command of both boats. We were then about sixty miles S.E. of Cape Race. Deeming it my duty, for the safety of all, I took the nearest course for the land; and, after pulling forty-two hours, with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea, which I took to be heaving from the south-ward, and in a thick fog, which lasted all the time, we reached Broad Cove, some twelve miles north of Cape Race.

The *Vesta*, which had left St. Peter's on Tuesday, September 26, was going at the rate of eight knots an hour, when it came into collision with the *Arctic*, of New York, whose speed is stated to have been nine knots. The *Vesta* appeared to be striking, but immediately rose again; but no hope was entertained of her ultimate safety, the passengers and crew looking upon the *Arctic* as their only chance of saving their lives. One man was killed, and others were severely wounded. Two boats were put over the side, the first of which was sunk, and the second was immediately boarded by two of the crew and several of the passengers, who, not heeding the order of the Captain to return on board, abandoned the vessel. The fog continuing very thick, they lost sight of the *Arctic* altogether, still hoping, however, that she would not desert them.

A cry of distress was now heard, which was attributed to some men of the *Vesta*, who, it appeared, had swum off to get on board the *Arctic*. Providentially, the bulkhead in the forecastle was not started, which the Captain (Duchesne) noticed as affording a chance of safety. He immediately, with the utmost promptitude, gave orders for lightening the vessel by the head, which was as readily obeyed by throwing overboard all the fish, cargo, luggage of the passengers, &c., which was in the fore part of the vessel, and which raised her bows considerably. This elevation, with the firmness of the bulkhead, contributed much to stop the heavy rush of water. About 115 mattresses, pallasses, and other effects of the crew and passengers, were now placed abaft the first partition; over which were thrown sails, backed by boards and planks; the whole being secured by cables well and firmly wrapped round all.

The foremast, which had received some damage, was cut away—contributing considerably to raise the head still more. This occupied two days. They then ran under small steam for the nearest port (St. John's), which they entered on the 30th ult., most providentially before the raising of a severe gale which blew on that day. Upon mustering the hands, thirteen were missed. The *Vesta* had on board 147 passengers and a crew of fifty men. The conduct of Captain Duchesne is much applauded, and the condition of the vessel, as she now appears, elicits the admiration of all who visit her. Indeed nothing but the most indomitable energy, unwavering perseverance, and most superior seamanship could have succeeded in bringing the vessel into port.

Every exertion was made at St. John's to procure vessels to be dispatched in search of the *Arctic* or her boats, by the American Consul and passengers. They succeeded in obtaining the brigantine *Ann Elliot*, belonging to Messrs. Warren Brothers, which vessel sailed on the 2nd, and was to cruise three days in the vicinity of the catastrophe, free of charge. The Right Rev. Dr. Field promptly offered the use of his yacht, the *Hawk*, for the same service, which was to have been dispatched as soon as a master and crew could be had for her.

The *Arctic* steamer is underwritten to the extent of £40,000 in London, £20,000 in Glasgow, and £55,000 in the United States.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE OFFICERS DEAD.

Official intelligence was received on Wednesday, at the War-Office, of the deaths of the following officers in the Crimea, in addition to those who fell in the battle of the Alma:—

Lieut.-Colonel William Francis Hoey, of the 20th Regiment.

Captain John A. Freeman, of the Scots Greys; Captain Longmore, of the 4th Dragoons; Captain the Hon. C. L. Hare of the 7th Fusiliers.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Irwin, of the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Ramsay Wardlaw, of the 19th Foot.

Ensign Wm. Fred. Phipps, of the 19th Foot; Ensign Wm. Y. Johnston of the 30th Foot.

Quartermaster John Lehay, of the 47th Foot.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—COURT-MARTIAL ON THE OFFICERS.

A court-martial was held on board the dag-ship, *Waterloo*, off Sheerness, on Tuesday, on the officers commanding the ships employed on the expedition under Sir E. Belcher in search of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. Mr. Hayward officiated as Deputy-Judge-Advocate. The first charge gone into was one against Captain M'Clure, and the officers and crew of the *Investigator*, the charge being for abandoning his ship. After a short investigation, the Captain, officers, and crew were honourably acquitted; as were also Captain Kellett and the officers and crew of the *Resolute*.

The Court then proceeded with the trial of Captain Sir E. Belcher, for his conduct in abandoning the ship *Assistance* and her tender the *Pioneer*, and for directing the abandonment of the ship *Investigator* and *Resolute*, and the tender *Intrepid*. After some evidence for the prosecution was given, the trial was adjourned to the following day (Wednesday), when, the case for the prosecution having closed, Sir E. Belcher read a long written defence, in the course of which he read extracts from various orders issued by the Lords of the Admiralty for his guidance in the conduct of the expedition. In the Deputy Judge Advocate, Sir E. Belcher said he had no witnesses to call. The Court was then cleared, and in about an hour and a half was re-opened. The Deputy Judge-Advocate then read the finding of the Court, which was to the following effect:—The Court is of opinion that the abandonment of H.M.S *Investigator* was directed by Captain Kellett, who was justified in giving such orders. The Court has further of opinion that from the great confidence reposed in Captain Sir Edward Belcher by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the ample discretionary powers given to him, he was authorised, and did not err, in exercising his power in abandoning the *Assistance* and her tender, the *Pioneer*; and in authorising the abandonment of the *Resolute* and her tender, the *Intrepid*. Although, if circumstances had permitted, it would have been advisable that he should have communicated with Captain Kellett previously. And the Court adjudges the said Sir Edward Belcher to be acquitted; and he is hereby acquitted accordingly. The President then restored Sir E. Belcher his sword, but without making any observation, and the Court broke up.

MORE SURGEONS FOR THE ARMY.—A reinforcement of medical officers being required for the seat of war, the following have been selected from the medical staff at Chatham to proceed immediately to Constantinople and Scutari:—J. Newton, J. Summers, and F. Rutter, second-class staff surgeons at Chatham Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham. The above gentlemen are ordered to proceed to Constantinople; and Assistant-Surgeon Johnstone, 68th Regiment, has proceeded from Chatham to Portsmouth, to embark for the reinforcement of the force for Sebastopol. It is expected that another draught of medical men will be required from the hospitals at Chatham for the seat of war. During the week twelve additional surgeons have been dispatched from Ireland to the East, to attend on the wounded.

FEMALE NURSES FOR THE EAST.—Mrs. Nightingale, who has been for some time acting as superintendent of the Ladies' Hospital, at No. 1, Upper Harley-street, has undertaken to superintend the staff of female nurses, who will at once proceed with her to Scutari, at the cost of the Government, there to act under her directions in the English Military Hospitals—subject, of course, to the authority of the chief medical officer of the establishment. Mrs. Nightingale will herself select the persons who will accompany her, and will recommend them to the War-office for certificates, which, under general capacity requisite for duties so difficult and so responsible, and their willingness to submit implicitly to the regulations of one central authority. The applications made to Government for female nurses would have been exceedingly numerous, and the only difficulty has been to make a proper selection, and to frame regulations securing due subordination to the medical officers.

THE detachment of the 23rd Fusiliers, on duty at the Tower, having received the route for the Crimea, marched from the fortress on Wednesday morning, to reinforce the service companies of their regiment.

THE following officers are under orders to proceed forthwith to the Crimea:—The Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, M.P., Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel De Paiba, Lieut.-Colonel Forbyce, Captain P. Facet, Captain Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Lieut. Gregory, and Lieut. Farquharson, Scots Fusilier Guards, with drafts of those regiments. In addition to the drafts of the Guards, the following detachments were to embark for the Crimea this week:—7th Fusiliers—2 sergeants and 80 men; 19th Regiment—2 sergeants and 80 men; 23rd Fusiliers—2 sergeants and 100 men; 33rd Regiment—2 sergeants and 100 men; 93rd—Ensign Kenny and Preston, and about 80 men; 95th—Lieut. Probart, 2 sergeants, and 80 men.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the amount of business doing in the Consol-market this week has been small, the decline in the quotations has been trifling. The comparative firmness in prices must in some measure, be attributed to an increased supply of money, and the large importations of the precious metals. A few rather heavy *bear* transactions have taken place; yet, in a general way—especially as jobbers are by no means largely supplied with stock—they have failed to have any immediate influence upon value.

Owing to the unfavourable turn in the Exchanges, there has been more inquiry for gold on Continental account; hence, the shipments have been somewhat in excess of last week. We may observe, however, that about £400,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank. The total imports have been little short of three millions, £3,000,000, chiefly from the New York, and Mexico. Amongst the shipments we may notice £72,000 in gold and silver to India and China. From a return just issued, it appears that the arrivals of gold from California, since the first of January to the 20th ult., were £20,720,000; and yet the stock in the Bank is now £3,313,675, less than at the beginning of the year.

Our advices from Australia and California continue favourable respecting the produce of gold. The steady yield of that metal will be of immense advantage to us; but, at the same time, it is evident that we shall draw largely from the United States, arising from the great balance of trade in our that country. Further supplies of bullion are expected by the two next packets.

It may be necessary for us to state that the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are now reduced to a Three per Cent Stock, in conformity with the late Sir Robert Peel's Bill. The Consol-market, on Monday, was dull. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 93⅜; the Three per Cent Consols, 94⅛; Consols for Account, 93⅝; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅜. Bank Stock was 210, 9. 8½. India Bonds realised 7s. to 10s.; and Exchequer bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. Exchequer bonds were 99⅛. On Tuesday business was restricted. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93⅝ ⅞; the Three per Cent Consols, 93⅞; the New Three per Cents, 93⅜; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 84. Bank Stock, 210; Long Annuities, 4 5-16. India Bonds, 10s. to 7s. 5 Exchequer-bills, 7s. to 4s. prem. Exchequer-bonds, 99⅛. The following day's transactions were trifling. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅜; the Three per Cent Consols, 94⅛ ⅜; Consols for Account, 94⅛ ⅜; the Three per Cents, 93⅜; Bank Stock, 210; Long Annuities, 4⅛. India Bonds, 7s. to 10s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, 99⅛. On Thursday, there was no improvement in the quoted prices were rather declining. The Three per Cents were 94⅛ ⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93½; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅜. Bank Stock, 209½ to 210. Exchequer-bonds, 99⅛; India Bills, 10s. India Bonds, 7s. to 10s. prem.

The average circulation of the Joint Stock Banks of England and Wales during the week ending the 30th ult. was £8,077,876. The circulation of private banks was £1,000,000, showing a decrease of £40,000.

Most Foreign Bonds have ruled dull, yet we have no material change to notice in their quotations. Mexican Three per Cents have been 22½ ex div.; Spanish Three Cents, 34; Turkish Scrip, ½ prem. Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 32; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61⅛; Dutch Four per Cents, 92½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99⅛; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84½ ex. div., Danish Five per Cents, 100. The quotations for Railway Bonds have been tolerably active. Australasian have realised 7½ ex div.; Chartered of Asia, 4¾; English, Scott ish, and Australian Chartered, 13; London Chartered of Australia, 9⅞; Oriental, 43; Union of Australia, 60; Miscellaneous Shares have been very flat, yet prices have kept up remarkably well:—Canada Six per Cent Bonds have realised 110½; Crystal Palace, 3; General Screw Steam Shipping, 1¼; Scottish Australian Investment, 2⅜; Ditto, New, ⅝; Van Diemen's Land, 1⅜; Victoria Dock, 9⅜. Canal Shares have sold as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 154; Birmingham, 204; Coventry, 209; Derby, 83; Grand Junction, 57; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 68; Leicester and Northampton, 28½; Loughborough, 87½; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent's, 8; Rochdale, 46; Staffordshire and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 285; Warwick and Birmingham, 274; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. Waterworks Shares have been in demand:—Berlin, 8½; East London, New, 108; Grand Junction, 72; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; New River, 55; Southwark and Vauxhall, 82½; West Middlesex, 102; Ditto, New, 15. Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares have marked:—Bristol, 91; City of London, 100; Equitable, 28; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 37 ex div. and ex new; London Parliamentary Preference, 26; Phœnix, 27¼ ex div.; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 39½; Ditto, New, 6⅝. Insurance Companies' Shares have been firm:—Alliance, 19½ ex div.; Atlas, 18½; Argus Life, 92; County, 135; Crown, 18; European, 19½; General, 6½; Globe, 102; Guardian, 6½; Imperial Fire, 335; Ditto, Life, 18½; Law Life, 55½; London, 29½; Phœnix, 183; Provident Life, 3⅜; Rock, 8½; Royal Exchange, 190; Sun, 31½; Union, 8½; Victoria Life, 1⅜. Dock Shares very little has been done:—Hungerford, 12; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 4½; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 8½; Ditto, of £7, 28; Yaudon, 17.

Railway Shares have been dull, and in most instances prices have ruled lower. The following are the official prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES.—Caledonian, 75½; Eastern Counties, 2¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 88; Great Northern, 89; Great Western, 71; Lancashire and Yorkhire, 77½; London and North-Western, 101; London and Blackwall, 6¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31; Midland, 69; North British, 34; North-Eastern, Leeds, 14; South-Eastern, 62½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire Six per Cent, 136; West Valley, 30.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, 1 prem.; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, 100; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 100; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent, 112.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6; Dutch Rhenish, 6; Great Western of Canada Shares, 12 prem. Ind. Ext.; Royal Swedish, 1.

Mining Shares have been neglected. Santiago di Cuba have sold at 8. Copiapo, 13½; Eniglish and Australian Copper, 1⅛; Fortuna, 1; Pontiband Silver-Lead, 1½; South Australian, 1.

Friday Evening

We have had a very inactive market for Consols, to-day, yet scarcely any change has occurred since prices. Three per Cents have realised 94⅛ ⅜; and the New Three per Cents Reduced, 93½ ⅝; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ⅝. India Bonds, 10s.; and Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares, very little is doing

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have come to hand for our market coastwise and by land carriage. To-day the show of samples, of both red and white, was small. The attendance of millers was not very numerous yet the demand for all kinds was active, and the quotations were fully supported, at from 4s to 5s. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the sale of which was limited was very brisk and 4s per quarter higher than on Monday. The barley trade was firm, and the value of the article had a upward tendency. We had a good sale for malt, and fine parcels were rather dearer. The sale for oats was steady, and prices were somewhat in favour of the buyer. Beans and peas, and flour were very firm.

The top price of English was 68s. per sack

ARRIVALS.—Irish wheat, 1600 qrs.; barley, 2730; malt, 450; oats, 290; flour, 493. Irish: barley, 6300. Foreign: wheat, 5490; barley, 1643; oats, 5712

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 68s.; ditto, white, 68s. to 70s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 66s. to 68s.; rye, 38s. to 41s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 33s. to 36s.; malting, ditto, 51s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 73s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 27s. to 30s.; potato ditto, 29s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 28s.; Limerick, 25s. to 26s.; Galway, 24s. to 25s.; beans, 42s. to 44s.; white, 42s. to 46s.; bollers, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; town-made flour, 39s. to 40s.; Suffolk, 37s. to 38s.; Yorkshire, 34s. to 36s.; household marks, 42s. to 44s. per sack. American, 34s. to 42s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Canary is in good request, and rather dearer. Tares are producing more money, and all other articles are firm.

Linseed, English, sowing, 66s to —s.; Baltic, crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 56s. to 57s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. White mustard-seed, 10s.; and winter tares, 11s to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £26 10s. to £27 10s. per last of 24 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s. to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 42s. to 45s. per qr.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7½. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 57s. 0d.; barley, 30s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 4d.; rye, 34s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 39s. 0d.

The Gaz Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s. 8d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 25s. 8d.; rye, 34s. 0d.; beans, 34s. 0d.; peas, 38s. 8d.

English Cross Bred Sold Last Week. Wheat, 151,870; barley, 35,518; oats, 13,483; rye, 710; beans, 1,727; peas 1314 quarters.

Lynn.—The public sales held this week have gone off steadily, on former terms. Privately, a fair average business is doing, at previous rates. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 30,799 qrs. against 34,299 qrs. in the corresponding week in 1853.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled somewhat inactive this week. In the quotations, however, we have no change to notice. Grocery, fine, 44s. to 45s.; good ditto, 43s.; middling, 42s.; low ditto, 41s.; bastard grocery, 40s.; fine, 39s.; mid. to good, 38s. 6d. to 39s.; low, 37s. 6d. to 38s.; good grey, 37s.; brown Grocery, 36s.; fine, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; low, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; brown Jamaica, 29s. to 31s.; ord to good yellow, 31s. 6d. to 34s.; mid to good yellow Manilla, 32s. to 33s.; low, 30s. to 31s. 6d.; fine, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; and good to fine grocery yellow, 36s. to 41s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly; brown lumps are 42s 6d.; and low to fine grocery, 43s. to 46s. per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a very limited business doing in Irish butter. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. Fine foreign qualities are in good request, at full prices. In other articles, no alteration can be said. Bacon, and most other kinds of provisions are selling on former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 18s.; clover, £4 0s. to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 17s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Redheugh Main, 17s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 17s. 6d.; Hedley, 16s. 6d.; Lawson 16s. 6d.; Haswell, 17s.; Hilton, 17s.; Lambton 17s.; Son & Kel 16, 16s. 3d.; Stewart, 16s. 6d.

Liquid (Friday).—Owing to the large supplies of foreign hops on offer, our market has ruled heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. The week's imports are 321 bales from Ostend, 563 from Hamburg, 100 from Antwerp and 91 from Dunkirk. New hops are selling as under:—Mid and East Kent pockets, £17 10s. to £24 0s.; Weald of Kent, £17 5s. to £18 10s.; Sussex, £16 5s. to £19 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was but moderately well supplied with beasts, the fine quality of which was very inferior. Prime breeds moved off steadily, at very full quotations, condition of which was very inferior. Prime breeds moved off steadily, at very full quotations, condition of which was very inferior. The trade ruled dull, on former terms. We had a steady inquiry for prices. Otherwise, the beef trade ruled dull, on former terms. We had a steady inquiry for prices. Otherwise, the beef trade ruled dull, on former terms. The trade is was of which was far from extensive—at full currencies The trade is was rather inactive; yet we have no change to notice in value. Pigs were in fair request, at full prices. Milch cows, with their small calf, were selling at from £4 to £5 each.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d to 4s 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d to 4s 6d.; large pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; suckling calves, 22s to 28s.; and quarter old store pigs, 21s. to 30s. each.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d to 3s 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s 0d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 8d to 4s. 10d.; large coarse mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE Oct. 16.

Royal Artillery: First Lieut. J. F. Honeycomb to be Second Captain, Second Lieuts. H. Evans, R. D. Lyle, L. Gardiner, and Sir Peter Lumsdaine.

Royal Engineers. Brevet-Col. L. A. Hall to be Colonel.

BANKRUPTS.

E. W. PACK, Lawrence-lane, City, and Kelson-square, Blackfriars-road, hat manufacturer.—T. HOWARD, Finsbury-wharf City and lime merchant. J. HUMAN, New Hampton-terrace, Commercial-road, Middlesex, commission agent.—G. E. CLAPHAM, Bridlington-street, City, licensed victualler.—D. APPLETON, Leicester, trimmer.—W. S. ROLIN and ^ B ROLIN, King's Lynn, Norfolk, ship and insurance brokers.—T. STEVENS, Hawkhurst and Sandhurst, Sussex, tile and brick manufacturer.—W. CLARK, Bradford, Yorkshire, tailor.—H. WALES, Aberchirk, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. KILGOUR, late of Pitcullen, writer (Lessee).—D. CAMERON Hamilton, lace manufacturer

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 20

7th Foot: Lieut. T. Tyron to be Captain, Ensign A. Hamilton to be Lieutenant.

23rd: Lieut. D. Lyons to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. J. Herbert to be Major. Lieuts. G. R. Hughes, R. Sharpe, D. Ogilvy Torrens, J. C. Gordon, F. D. Drewe, to be Captains. Second-Lieuts. D. D'eely, W. H. Poole, E. G. B. Thomas, S. Mostyn, Hopkins, F. Herbert, R. C. Millett, T. S. Riggs, to be Lieutenants. H. D. Ratcliffe to be Ensign.

[illegible] C. M. B. Rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Ensign E. F. Tuyden, J. [illegible] to be Lieuts. G. E. J. Blount to be Captains. Ensigns E. F. Langdon, J. A. Cooper to be Lieutenant.

35th: Lieuts. E. S. Courtnay and H. Furzer to be Captains. Ensigns W. Brayl ocke, J. Bazalgette, W. Hill, D. G. Bunbury, and C. F. Pechmann to be Lieutenants and C. F. Pechmann to be Ensign.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Second-Lieut. H. C. Watson to be Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoons: Lieut. and Adjutant W. Miller to be Captain; Regimental Serg.-Major D. Monroe to be Quartermaster.

3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. J. Reilly to be Captain; Cornet C. W. Hennage to be Lieutenant; Regimental Serg.-Major J. Reilly to be Quartermaster.

12th: Regimental Serg.-Major G. Gardner to be Cornet and Adjutant

13th Foot: Serg.-Major W. Lowe to be Quartermaster.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut. G. Pursse to be Captain.

19th: Ensign and Adjutant A. M. Cardew to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign H. Mitchell to be Lieutenant.

23rd: Lieut. C. J. H. Munro to be Captain; Ensign B. G. Dashwood to be Lieutenant; Ensign A. J. Macdonald to be Adjutant.

4th Dragoons: Lieut. G. Wheatcroft to be Captain; Cornet W. S. Rawlinson to be Lieutenant.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Lieut. and Captain L. D. Macklamore to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. W. H. Wellesley to be Lieut. and Captain.—T. P. L. Fox to be Ensign and Lieutenant; Ensign and Lieut Hon. R. Drummond to be Lieutenant and Captain; Cornet A. L. Baillie to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

16th Foot: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class W. G. Swan, M.D., to be Surgeon.

18th: Lieut. R. Hunter to be Captain.

[illegible] Ensign G. Clute to be Captain.

[illegible] Ensign G. J. C. Sherry to be Lieutenant; Colour-Sergeant J. Thompson to be Ensign, [illegible] to be Ensign.

49th: Lieut. C. J. H. Munro to be Captain; Ensign B. G. Dashwood to be Lieutenant; F. W. Hardie to be Ensign.

[illegible] Ensign H. H. Hardisty to be Lieutenant.

W. Owen to be Ensign.

80th: Colour-Serg. J. Shephard to be Ensign

90th: Serg.-Major G. O. Kelly to be Quartermaster.

95th: W. F. Wilson to be Ensign.

97th: Colour-Serg. R. Cowen to be Ensign; A. F. Robertson to be Ensign

Rifle Brigade: J. W. Barnes to be Lieutenant.—Col. F. W. Clements to be Captain.; Ensign A. A. Young to be Lieutenant

77th: Lieut. H. Kent to be Captain, Capt. R. G. A. Lazrd to be Captain; Ensign W. N. [illegible] to be Lieutenant.

Dr. Orpen to be Lieutenant

81st: W. N. Franklyn to be Ensign

Memorandum: Brevet-Major F. Walker to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon J. D. Mollison to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class; Assistant-Surgeon J. Saunders to be Surgeon of the Second Class.

BREVET.—Captains A. G. Goodwyn, J. H. Maxwell, W. Kendall, to be Majors in the Army in the East Indies

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

P. REEDES, formerly of Bradford, shewsmith of Leeds, and now of Mess ons. Yorkshire, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS

J. SUMAN, New Hampton, Middlesex, market-gardener and dealer in beer.—J. HEWETT (and not Hewett, as advertised in last Friday's *Gazette*), Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, brickmaker.—G. MCMILLEN, Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road, draper.—S. LAMB, Bishopsgate, ale and beer dealer.—E. M. HITCHCOCK, Sandwich, wine merchant.—J. APPLETON, Leicester, trimmer.—W. S. ROLIN and ^ B ROLIN, King's Lynn, Norfolk, ship and insurance brokers.—T. TATLEY, New-hall Mills, Iron, near Wesan, Derbyshire, tailor and woollen draper.—K. HAWKINS, Finsbury-street, Westminster, bookseller.—J. COMERFORD, 6, Cecil-street, Strand, and 3, Bridge-street, Westminster, and S. CROSSLEY, Egypt Mill, near Rawtenstall, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Orton Longville, the wife of Mrs. Andrews of Hanlty, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., the Lady Alfred Paget, of a son

On the 14th inst., in Wilton-crescent, the wife of Theodore Chevnix, of a son

On the 15th inst., at Brunstane, the lady of the Hon. G. B. Gough of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at the Rectory, Cubington, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. W. Bousfield, M.A., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Scotbury Graffoe, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. C. Smith, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Scarborough, the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at the Abbey Gardens, Chester, the wife of the Rev. R. Post, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Southsea, the wife of Captain Caffin, R.N., H.M.S. *Penelope*, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the wife of R. H. Carbould, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., at the Admiralty, Somerset-house, the wife of the Rev. H. Pool, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Streatham, the wife of George Frederick Coward, Esq., of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Portsdown-hill, Sussex-pronounce, pronounciy, the wife of Peter Hinkes Bird, Esq., F.R.G.S., of a son, stillborn.

On the 18th inst., at Brilly Grange, Wellesbry, the wife of Edward Hardy, Esq., of a son.

On Friday the 20th inst., at Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, the wife of Charles Henry Edmonds, Esq., of a son

At Southsea, on the 17th inst. Mrs. George Gordon, of a son

On the 18th inst., at the Rectory, St. Ann's, Soho, the wife of the Rev. N. Wade, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Cavendish-square, the wife of Colonel T. Wood, of a daughter.

At Ham Lodge, the wife of H. R. Hay, Esq., Mayor of Beverley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Trinity Church, Chelsea, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, the Baron de Wyndenbruck, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and imperial Ambassador Extraordinary of Brazil, to Isabella Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel St. John Blacker

On the 18th inst., at Dublin, 63rd Regiment, Lieut. Mallin, Imperial French Army, eldest son of Captain Mallet, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, of Wissenberg, Bas Rhin, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Pickas, Esq.

On the 16th inst., at St. Mary's, Marylebone, B. Arnold, of Bazar-street, Portman square, to Agnella Thomas, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas, of Llanhadarn-fynydd and Llanarmon, Radnorshire.

On the 18th inst., at Trinity Church, Ripon, the Rev. A. Manby, M.A., Vicar of Nidd, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of W. C. Lewis, Esq., late of Clifton-park Clifton, near Bristol

On the 18th inst., at Hereford, Augustus Frederick Gore, second son of the Right Hon. Sir G. Phipps, to Mary Anne, daughter of H. Alexander, Esq., of Hereford

On the 18th inst., at St. James' Catholic Church, Spanish place, Joseph Percival Ratcliffe, Esq., eldest son of the late Joseph Ratcliffe, Esq., Secretary of Rubbing Park, Yorkshire, to Katherine, only surviving child of the late Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Doughty, of Richboro-park, Hants, R.N., K.T.S. & S.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., from Old Burlington street, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Wilfrid Lucy, Henry Ricardo, Esq., of Gatcombe-park, Gloucestershire, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev James Watson, Joseph John Wiltsh Watson, Esq., Fh. D., L.R.C.S. Edin., to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Walch, only child of the late John Gregory Welch, of Aric, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 9th ult. at [illegible] of the river Kabba where he was buried. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—M. Jullien begs leave to announce that he intends to commence his Concerts will COMMENCE on MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, on which occasion he will have the honour of making his first appearance in England since his return from America. Full particulars will be duly announced.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—The SPANISH DANCERS, who are re-engaged for a limited period, Every Evening Senora Pepa Nena and her unequalled Corypheus. Mr. Wright in Paul Pry, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Mr. Rudens in St Patrick's Eve, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, "The Children of Lyons" (Lessee). "The Rivals" Thursday. "The Corsican Brothers" Saturday. "A Heart of Gold." "Living too Fast" and the Ballet every evening.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S New Entertainment, entitled A VISIT to NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP, the VIC TORY, interspersed with Songs, Glees, Scenery, &c., to conclude with a Brief Tableau of England and France, OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s. reserved, 2s.; area and gallery, 1s.—PHILHARMONIC ROOMS, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Lieutenant Perry, G. V. Brooks (in his celebrated character of "Virginius"), Her Majesty's Isabella (Queen of Spain), Signature, the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten. Adm. sion, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

ANCIENT GROTTO, or CRYPT, in the CITY of LONDON, No. 1, OLD FISH-STREET, Doctor's commons, opposite Old Change.—The approaches to these interesting remains are now cleared, and lighted with gas, for public inspection. For description and engravings, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, October 14, "Vaulted Chamber in the City."—Admission, Sixpence each.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street Galleries.—All Drawings, Models, Photographs of Buildings and Works, Materials De-ratters, &c., intended for the Department of Manufactures connected with Architecture, must be delivered between the 1st and 6th day of DECEMBER next.

Several Gentlemen have already consented to act as local Secretaries in order to facilitate as much as possible the interests of Exhibitors at a distance, and to afford information in their several localities. A List will be published as soon as satisfactory returns are completed. JAS. EDMESTON, Jun.,

9 Gower-street, Old Broad-street, E. } Hon. Secs
JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S.,
35, Lamb's-conduit-street, Regent-street

ONE SHILLING.

TURKISH EXHIBITION, Hyde-park Corner, Piccadilly, OPEN DAILY from TEN A.M. till TEN P.M.—The Manager begs to announce that, in compliance with the suggestions of numerous Persons, the Prop ietor have provisionally reduced the charge of Admission to this Gorgeous and Interesting Exhibition to One Shilling for the present week only. On Saturday the charge for Admission will be 3s. 6d. Mr. F. O. Williams will preside at the Piano.—ALEXANDRE AVOUE, Manager and Agent to the Turkish Museum. October 19, 1854.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—The collection of living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lion Whelps, Leopards, Tigers, Polar Dogs, and other Carnivora, Giraffes, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of the Hippopotamus brother with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Marine Animals. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW, 1854.—The SIXTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of STOCK and DOMESTIC POULTRY will be held in Bingley-hall, on the 19th, 20th, 14th, and 15th DECEMBER next. The Prize Lists and Certificates of Entry may be obtained on application to the Secretary. The Entries close on the 1st NOVEMBER.

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Secretary.
Offices, 38, Bennett's-h.ll, Birmingham.

ST. MARTIN'S-HALL SINGING SCHOOL (Established 1841). Director, MR. JOHN HULLAH. New Elementary Classes for Ladies will meet NEXT TUESDAY, OCT 3, at 8, and 8 for Gentlemen at 7½ and 8 for a Course of Fifty Lessons, 1ls. Further Particulars may be had at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days the charge at the doors for admission is 1s.

It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 5s.

Season Tickets, including conveyance from London-bridge and admission to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, and at the several suburban Stations.

Season Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £4 4s. each, without conveyance by railway, £3 3s. (the usual discount allowed to Clubs, &c.), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.

By order.

MR. FRANK MORI begs to announce that he has Returned to Town, and has RESUMED TAKING PUPILS for SINGING at 37, Milton-street, Dorset-square.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED by a CHEMIST, in the West End of London, a respectable and well educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE, 15 or 16 years of age. He will have every opportunity of acquiring a thorough know ledge of the business, and a comfortable home. Address to D. Sim, 4, Thomas's Wright and Co., 11, Old Fish-street, City.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—Mariendorf Grove House School, near Cologne. Principal, Mr. ALFRED BARKEWELLE. The object aimed at in the establishment is a sound Practical Education, combined with a thorough knowledge of the German and French Languages. Resident French and German Masters, who impart the native purity of their respective languages. Terms, inclusive, 25 guineas per annum. For Prospectuses apply to Miss Baskerville, Redmor Villa, Great Malvern.

HATTON-GARDEN CHAMBERS.—LODGINGS for respectable SINGLE MEN, 76, Hatton-garden, Holborn (NORTH.) for IMPROVING the CONDITION of the LAST OPING CLASSES have provided superior Lodgings for respectable Single Men at the above Chambers. Terms, 6s. and 7s. 6d. per week, which includes a separate furnished Bed-room, with the use of Sitting-room, Hall, Yard, Bath-room, and Kitchen.

Committee-room 21, Exeter-hall. JOHN WOOD, Secretary.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 315 and 330, STRAND, are now giving an augmented high price for all kinds of Left off Clothes, Regimentals, Cuffs, Boots, Books, Linen, Trinkets, Gold and Silver, and other Lace, Plate, Jewellery, and miscellaneous goods of all kinds. Ladies and gentlemen favoring Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs with a call in inferior condition, will meet with immediate attention at their residence by a letter addressed to the above Houses, Cornish Clothiers, 315 and 330, Strand (opposite Somerset-house).—N.B. All parcels from the country remitted by return of post. In consequence of the increased demand, an augmentated price will be given for regimentals, epaulettes, &c. Established upwards of forty years.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS, at very Reduced Prices.—At this Warehouse are always kept ready for immediate wear the most fashionable Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Shooting Jackets, &c., of the best description, and carefully tailored for Public schools. The Trade are invited to offer, &c. [illegible] Waterproof Cloths, Tweeds, Beavers, Witneys, Pilots, Meltons, Flushings, Serges, Linings, Oilskins, Caoutchouc Cloths, &c. [illegible] Purchasers of these articles will find at Mallory's Dockyard Warehouses at 66 and 7, Corn [illegible] Lower and Co., Outfitters and [illegible]

THE YOUNG BOY'S FIRST SCHOOL.—In a most picturesque and healthy situation, a FEW YOUNG BOYS are received, and carefully trained for Public schools. The advantages to health, the minute arrangements for comfort and enjoyment, are unrivalled. Boys can only be received under 8 from home. Age of entrance preferred, Seven to Nine For Prospectuses address Delta, care of Messrs. Rolls, Brothers, School Booksellers, 180, Aldersgate-street, London.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide, Landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships.	Commander.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail
Earl of Sefton ...	W. Johns ...	1800	Port Phillip	October
Dicotsia Catherine	... ...	1800	Sydney... ...	...

These A 1 ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigration Agents, &c. Apply to WM. BARNETT and Co., 35, Philpot-lane, London.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders issued in Australia from £1 upwards, and parcels forwarded. Apply to John Jeffrays and Co., Great St. Helens, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cork-street, Liverpool.

THE WEST INDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS, which leave England on the 2nd and 17th of each Month, now proceed DIRECT from SOUTHAMPTON to ST. THOMAS, and thence to COLON or ASPINWALL, viâ Carthagena.

Mails, Passengers, and Parcels for HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, and TAMPICO, will be carried out by the Steamer of the 2nd, and those for HONDURAS and the Ports of the Bay, by the Steamer of the 17th of each month

For all other places comprised in the Company's West India Scheme of Routes, viz., Carthagena, Colon or Aspinwall, and they Town, Mails, Passengers, and Parcels will be conveyed by the Steamers both of the 2nd and 17th of each month

Parties are to go to Hamo or Par s, Pringots, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, in London and Southampton, where parcels, packages, and publications continue to be received as heretofore.

Return Tickets issued, available for six months, with an abatement of 5s per cent on the passage-money.

N.B.—Goods taken on Freight to and from Barbadoes, Demerara, Grenada, Trinidad, Jamaica, Honduras, Nassau, Carthagena, Colon or Aspinwall, and Grey Town (Nicaragua), and (homeward only) from Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Havana

Particulars as to cargo may be had of Robert Hesketh, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department at Southampton, freight being prepaid.

M. Seeger's Circulars. E CHAPPELL, Secretary.

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Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-street; by the Secretary; Messrs. Hankey, Farquhar, and Co., and by the secretary, at the Office of the institution, 10, John-street, Adelphi.

RICHARD LEWIS, Secretary.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—FOUNDER'S DAY.—The Birthday of King Edward VI will be celebrated at the London Tavern, on Monday, the 30th instant, when the Steward hope to be favoured with a numerous attendance of the Governors of the Royal Foundation.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, Esq., President of the Day.

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Felwin, Esq., many be had of the Stewards, at the London Tavern and at the Office of the Institution, 10, John-street, Adelphi.	Rev. W. Weaver, Christ's Hospital
	PRAS. JR.-26, Hon. Sec.

South Sea House, October 13, 1854.

SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.—SCRIPTURE READERS to the ARMY and NAVY.—Instituted 1852.

Patron—His Grace the Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P.

President—The Rev. Dr MARSH

The Committee of this Society have now SEVEN SCRIPTURE READERS engaged with the Army [illegible] They have [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HULL AND GRIMSBY.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY, AT THE STATION HOTEL, HULL.

In the summer of 1853, a loyal and respectful invitation from the Mayor and Corporate authorities of Hull was conveyed to her Majesty, soliciting the honour of a Royal visit on the occasion of the departure of the Court for Scotland. The arrangements of the Sovereign did not at that period permit the carrying into effect this visit; but the late gracious intimation on the part of her Majesty must be a gratifying proof that the invitation was not forgotten, and that the Queen has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of acceding to the wishes of her affectionate subjects resident in Kingston-upon-Hull. The first intimation of the intended honour was conveyed to the Mayor by Sir George Grey, in a letter written from Balmoral, on the 3rd instant. From the moment of its receipt, no time was lost in making preparations to give a worthy reception to her Majesty. The Corporation met, and voted addresses—ordered medals to be struck—a general illumination to be made—triumphal arches to be erected—business to be altogether suspended; and every mark of respect that could possibly be devised was arranged to give due effect to the visit. The intention of her Majesty to pass the night at the magnificent Station Hotel of the North-Eastern Railway having been communicated to the Mayor, it was at once determined to erect galleries, in amphitheatrical form, in front of the hotel, capable of containing nearly 20,000 spectators, indeed, no pains or expense was spared to make a display worthy of the great occasion.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL PARTY AT HULL.

Although prepared to look for entire punctuality in the time of her Majesty's arrival on Friday evening, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town-councillors might easily have been taken by surprise. Fully twenty minutes before the appointed hour of six the station bell signalled that the Royal train was passing Hessle, only four miles distant, and in a very few moments the gaily-decorated engine which headed the train came in sight. Amid the firing of artillery and shouts of welcome, which were taken up and repeated by ten thousand hearty Yorkshire voices in and around the station, her Majesty stepped upon the platform. Here she was received by the Mayor (Dr. Cooper) and Town-council of the borough, in their robes; the Earl of Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding; the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Londesborough, Lord Hotham, Sir Harry Smith, Commander of the Northern and Midland districts; Mr. S. Warren, Recorder of Hull; Mr. W. H. Watson and Mr. W. D. Seymour, members for the borough; Sir Cliff and Constable Bart.; the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Leman), Mr. W. D. Seymour, M.P. for Sunderland, &c. A guard of honour of the 51st Regiment and a strong body of police lined each side of the platform. Preceded by the Mayor and Sheriff, and leaning upon the arm of the Prince Consort, her Majesty advanced towards the apartments prepared for the Royal visitors in the Station Hotel, the entrance to which opens directly on the platform. The galleries erected along the line of approach to the hotel afforded to the privileged spectators who occupied them an excellent view of the procession as it moved along. Immediately following the Queen and Prince were five of the Royal children—the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice and Helena—attended by the Countess of Dysart and the Hon. Miss Stanley, Ladies in Waiting. The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Alfred Paget, General Grey with other members of the Royal suite, succeeded, and the representa

(*Continued in Supplement, page 400.*)

THE QUEEN AT THE STATION HOTEL, HULL.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HULL—THE PROCESSION IN THE MARKET-PLACE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BALACLAVA, near Sebastopol, October 3, 1854.

ABOUT seven miles from Sebastopol is a village with a harbour—you may see it on the charts—into which for centuries no stranger is known to have penetrated. The Russians had written up in front of it "Closed to vessels of all nations;" and, accordingly, all nations seemed to have been ignorant of its extent, its resources, and its beauties, until chance discovered it to them, and force broke through the time-honoured arrangements of Russia. Balaclava, now no longer closed to any but the Russians, is the head-quarters of the British army so ing against Sebastopol. I reached it in safety, in that good ship the *Trent*, Captain Ponsonby, and in company with that regiment of the Enniskillings which suffered so fearfully the other day in the Strait of Gibraltar.

We left Varna on the 26th of September, in company of the *Simla*, the *Emperor*, the *Jason*, and the *City of London*; all towing transports, and convoyed by H.M.S. *Spiteful*—a vessel which is never likely to be dangerous to any one, because of her feeble powers of locomotion. A hard breeze, with squalls and showers, was blowing as we left Varna bay, and it increased in the night to a gale, during which the steamers parted with their tows. The *Trent*, although accustomed for several months past to carrying cavalry, had never taken so many horses and men at once, and she rolled heavily in consequence. The one. But here our commendations must end; for in regard to the spirit of his work nothing can be more servile. He seems to have been thoroughly duped by the plausibilities of Russian manners, and to have been "fooled to the top of his bent" by the authorities. Three weeks after the bombardment of Odessa, on the 12th of May in the present year, the *Tiger* grounded, during one of the dense fogs so prevalent in the Black Sea at that season. The weather was so calm that the shock of the vessel, in striking between two rocks, was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. Indeed, they imagined that the ship had grounded on a sand bank. When the fog has partly dispersed, they were astonished to find high land on their left. They then also discerned a small boat with two oars pulled across her bows, close along shore towards the city, a Cossack on horseback, and two ladies with pink parasols, promenading in their garden, which reached the edge of the cliff. The latter it is stated, with others, who joined them later, were witnesses of the firing that subsequently took place between our mariners and the Russian troops. The ladies were frequently in danger, but their curiosity was evidently stronger than their fear. The log to a certain extent was useful to our seamen in the combat. The drum of the ship kept at the highest point of tension; and frequently the workers at the capstan were encouraged by the cry "She moves!" but the supposition was a fallacy of expectation; and the vessel continued exposed to the guns of the enemy, which opened fire upon it. Sixteen guns were thrown overboard, still she did not move. Another gun was brought on deck to bear upon the cliff, in re-ponse to the artillery opened on the *Tiger* from above; but in such a situation firing upwards was useless.

The Russians used their prisoners well; and the Lieutenant himself was treated with so much studied kindness and civility that he could not regard his captors as our enemies. The system of espionage and censorship, however, that pervades the social life of Russia occasioned him some irritation. On this topic, he remarks:—

It may be as well here to warn those who have friends in Russia situated as we were, of the disservice they may render them by sending news papers containing political matter. In the box containing the books just mentioned, which had been carried to the capital for examination (at least so we were informed), there were a number of papers, chiefly of the *Times*, and one local periodical; these were fumigated, and delivered to the person to whom the box was addressed, as were the paper, having served merely to fill up the spaces between the books. On pratique being given, the Custom-house officers, when examining effects, discovered these papers, and were disposed to make them the cause of a dispute. Had not the First Lieutenant applied to the quarantine authorities for evidence of his having received these papers through the proper channel, an unpleasant dilemma might have arisen, and it is hoped that one of the scraps contained a severe strieture on the conduct of the Emperor of Russia. Quires on quires would have been wasted in reports on the subject, and much trouble consumed to the persons authorities, as well as to the person in whose possession the paper was found, had not the matter been hushed up.

To this, also, he adds a circumstance in a note, affecting this journal:—

A copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which contained a plan of the lorrens of Sebastopol, from the sketch of Lieutenant O'Reilly, of the *Retribution*, had been mutilated by the authorities, one-half being cut off before it was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed.

We have, also, some account of the city of Odessa; which is sufficiently prosperous to be regarded as a rival of St. Petersburg. Outside the gates, the route of the party lay along the shore of the bay. They changed horses several times during the night. When they breakfasted, their tea was made with the assistance of the samovar.

This is one of the most useful of Russian domestic implements, and very superior to our English urn. So common is it in Russia, and in such general use, that at the Exhibition of 1851 it was neglected to be produced among the jeux de verty of nations. A funnel that passes through the centre of the urn serves as a chimney to produce a draught of air, so that three pieces of charcoal, which are lighted outside the apartment, soon burn brightly, and in less than ten minutes the water rolls, and is kept at the boiling point as long as required.

This is much more simple and easy contrivance than our English urn, which requires the water to be boiled, and a large fire to be ready to make the iron red-hot; even then the water is not kept long in a bullition, and the whole requires much time and trouble; to say nothing of the additional advantage of being able, at the same time, to cook an egg, or even a chop, or at least to keep your toast warm on the top of the funnel. It is very desirable that these samovars should be introduced into this country; and I feel sure that people who will undertake to pass them fairly before the public, and within reach of persons of moderate means, will add much to our home comforts, and will be amply repaid for his pains. No danger need be apprehended from the effects of the charcoal, as the smoke of three pieces (all that is required) is very trifling; and besides, as we have already observed, the fire being lighted outside the room, no evil effects can arise from it. The fact of their being in such universal use in Russia speaks volumes in their favour.

As I am on the subject of tea-making, I will remark, that in Russia, where so much tea is consumed, and where the perfection of the article is placed on the funnel of the samovar, to keep the tea as hot as possible; and in some instances, when the samovar was in use in another room of the house, we were two teapots and two cups and saucers on the top of the other, that the lower one, holding hot water, might keep the upper one hot, which contained the tea. Another observable circumstance is the Russian custom of serving tea in glass tumblers. Glass retains the heat better than earthenware, and this, perhaps, is the reason of its being preferred; with us, however, this would really be an objection; many a time have I burned my fingers, and wished I could be accommodated with a teacup—an article I never saw during my stay in Russia, except at an English house.

As milk is not generally used by the Russians, who say that they leave such slops for the women, perhaps they prefer glass because it enables them to see the colour of the beverage they consume. Instead of milk, the juice and small slices of lemon, with an enormous quantity of sugar, are mixed with the tea; to which they occasionally add rum or brandy, so that, after all, it becomes in fact a glass of punch.

We must hasten to St. Petersburg, where the author had an interview with the Czar. But we must first extract all adventures at the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, at Strelna:—

I was standing, leaning over a chair and looking out of a window, with my back to the door, when I heard these words in a pleasing tone and in good English, with a slight foreign accent:—"Your Royal Highness for the Grand Duke, I suppose?" I turned round, and, a little to my confusion, saw three ladies standing close by me. I bowed respectfully to the lady in advance, and replied that I was waiting for the Grand Duke, the Imperial Highness at eight o'clock. The Grand Duchess, for it was no other who now honoured me with her conversation, was accompanied by two of her ladies-in waiting. Her Imperial Highness then said that she feared I was having been very unwell, and expressed a hope that I was better. I replied that I had only risen from my bed in obedience to the commands of the Grand Duke. Her Imperial Highness then inquired if my wound was uncertain when the Grand Duke would return; and added, in the most polite manner, that I might know who was addressing me, "Even I do not know, and I am his wife!" I again bowed, when she said she should certainly hear if he was detained, and would let me know; she recommended me, in the meanwhile, to wait, saying that she would send me some tea, and the last English newspaper. Both had just come to hand. She then retired, with her attendants, by the door at which she had entered, and soon after returned alone, with a co.y of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which she handed to me, saying, "See! it has not yet been opened, and is the last number received." It was addressed to the Grand Duke, and had not passed under the scrutiny of the Censor; its destination to a member of the Imperial Family being a safeguard from the mutilating scissors of that important functionary.

Her Imperial Highness then retired, and I soon saw her in the garden, dressing with her suite. She is a person of very pleasing appearance, rather above the middle height, of sweet and intelligent countenance, and decidedly pretty and engaging. She appeared to be about three-and-twenty, and was dressed with great simplicity in white, with scarcely any ornament, except a few tasteful flowers in her white bonnet. The ladies who accompanied her were quite than herself; and, although they were certainly beautiful, served to set off her Imperial Highness to advantage, by the gay colours of their dress, in contrast with the simplicity and elegance of hers. They did not speak while in the room; but as soon as they left I heard them say some words in French, and their tone concluded (as I had been assured) that this was the language of the Court.

Presently a servant entered with the usual tea appara us—one teapot and a silver urn, already boiling. I quite enjoyed the refreshing, drink in the thirst which I suffered from the fever; and it was very *a propos*, as I had to wait till ten o'clock. At this hour I heard a stir among the servants in the anteroom, and concluded that the Imperial Highness had just arrived. I looked out of the window, and saw a gentleman in uniform, with a lady, coming through the garden, followed at some distance by an officer in an Admiral's uniform, with another lady on his arm. Presently the Grand Duke entered alone with his Aide de-Camp, and, coming up to me, held out his hand to shake hands. He addressed me in English, hoped I was better, and regretted my having had to wait so long. He then motioned me to enter another apartment, the door of which had just been opened by one of the servants. Here we were left alone, and I was put quite at my ease by his Imperial Highness's affability; he requested me to sit down, and ordered tea and wine, which were brought and set on two small tables placed by us: he took some wine, and asked me to help myself, while he smoked the amber-mouthed pipe presented to him by the attendant.

The above may serve to show the favourable impression made on Lieut. Royer; but it is more strongly indicated in the portrait of the Czar and the doings of the Royal household. The glaring and flattering colours in which it is drawn, preclude us from transcribing it to our columns; and it is certainly curious that any Englishman, feeling at heart the honour of his country, could have suffered himself to have been so completely hoodwinked. Lieut. Royer cannot, indeed, bring himself to look upon the Russian as our enemy; but against the Turk he cherishes a manifest hatred. Lieut. Royer is a bold man to have ventured such a book at such a period. On his way home, he confesses to have been in danger of the spy system, but maintains no indignation, but rather pride, in the attention which he has earned. Even in these particulars, however, it is, that, in spite of Lieut. Royer, his book presents a kind of evidence which proves sufficiently the odious state of despotism of which he might have been the victim had he not so plainly shown to its various agents that he was disposed and ready to be its advocate. He was sent free with an ostent of generosity, that he might magnify the praises of his liberators; and he has performed his part of the contract with that spirit of "zeal" which is said to "confirm discretion." The book, doubtless, will be well laughed at, and then forgotten.

THE WOUNDED AT SCUTARI.

The following letter from Lieutenant Foster, who has recently returned from Constantinople, and who had the best opportunity of knowing how the wounded soldiers have been treated in the medical hospital at Scutari, will show how utterly groundless were the charges brought by the *Times* and other journals regarding the want of medical stores and medical attendance:—

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Having just returned from Scutari, on sick leave, I learn with astonishment and regret that reports have been prominently put forward in certain newspapers, to the effect that the sick and wounded of our expeditionary army have been grossly neglected, and that there was a great want of lint, bandages, and dressings for the wounded, as well as of wine and other comforts for the use of the sick.

I hasten to inform you that these reports, to my *certain knowledge*, are utterly false and groundless.

I was myself under treatment for some time at the military hospital at Scutari, and can speak confidently and truly in praise of that establishment, and of its staff. I saw the wounded arrive from the crimea. In my own hearing, more than one officer

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Oct. 11th, 1854.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 709.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.

EVERY week that the war continues adds to the complication of the mighty interests that have been disturbed. Questions that might have been easy of solution before blood was shed, are transported from the domains of reason to those of passion, when the memory of the dead appeals for vengeance to the arms of the living. Both parties to the quarrel are excited by the same stimulant. Blood calls for blood. The defeated army burns to wipe out its disgrace; and that which has been victorious naturally longs to follow up its advantage, to eclipse its previous daring and heroism, and to make the end of the struggle as gallant as its commencement. A few months ago the Emperor Nicholas might have yielded to the demands of the Allies without much loss of character or dignity. To-day, he cannot yield an inch without an act of political *felo-de-se*. A few months ago the Allies might have consented to terms of compromise, the mere mention of which at the present day would be scouted with the universal contempt of England and France. Thus the war grows colossal as it marches onwards. It is no longer a matter of Turkish independence that is in dispute. It is not simply an act of aggression by a strong Power against a weak one, which has to be resisted and punished. It is the equilibrium of a continent that has to be restored. It is the establishment of a state of things calculated to prevent the recurrence of disasters similar to those we now suffer, which demands all the care and attention of the Kings, the statesmen, and the nations of Europe.

People look deeper into the motives and origin of the quarrel than they did at the onset. They feel the desperate nature of the conflict, and are aware that desperate diseases require desperate remedies. They go back to the beginnings of the evil, and inquire how it happened that Russia was allowed to become so overbearing and so dangerous? They have not far to look. A reference to no remote period of history shows them that the first great development of that mischievous policy of aggrandisement, which has in our days brought so many evils upon the world, is traceable to that gigantic robbery and wrong, known under the name of the "Partition of Poland." The proper time for resistance to the aggression of Russia was, when the Czarina Catharine II. and Frederick the Great of Prussia concocted and carried out their scheme, with the sorrowful and reluctant acquiescence of the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. If the statesman of the other leading nations of Europe had been wise at that day—if they had listened to the warning voices that were heard in France and Great Britain when the wicked project was originally promulgated—they might have saved the world a huge amount of misery. But the statesmen of those times were unwise and short-sighted. Kings, as well as nations, were ignorant of their true interests, and as little inclined to devote their attention to speculative and future dangers, as they were to consider such questions on the broad and immutable basis of Right and Justice. The men of the present see more clearly. They confess the error that was committed by their forefathers; and regret that the proper course was not taken at the proper time, when the wrong might have been redressed with comparative ease, and when a lesson might have been read to the aggressors, which would have acted as a warning to all future ages.

But it is useless to blame our forefathers for the postponement of questions which they did not consider as peculiarly affecting their interests, if we, in the present day, pursue a similar policy of cowardly procrastination. The question for the present generation is—whether the restoration of Poland is not a matter of duty, as well as of obvious self-interest and enlightened policy? No chastisement that our arms could inflict upon the Russian Empire—not even the certain and fast-approaching loss of the Crimea—would weigh so condignly as a punishment, or be so satisfactory as a guarantee for future good behaviour as the re-establishment of that kingdom. However willing Russia might be to invade and annex the territories of her neighbours, she would be prevented from playing the desperate game by the existence of Poland, protected as it would be by the public law of Europe, and by the armies of every State which now or hereafter may become a party to the anti-Russian alliance. The heavier the penalty which we are now paying for our past neglect, the greater care we ought to take that we do not run up another account still heavier against ourselves and our children. We owe it to the scattered people of Poland, but we owe it in even a greater degree to the cause of truth, morality, honour, and religion—all of which were outraged by the fall and partition of that country—to lend a hand in the great work of atonement.

The question may be difficult, but it will never be more easy than at the present time. Austria and Prussia were co-partners in the plunder, and have hitherto been considered as likely to combine in resistance to any project of forced or voluntary disgorgement. But Austria and Prussia have never enjoyed any real peace or security since the unhappy hour when they consented to the wrong. Their Polish provinces have been sources of danger and annoyance to them both. The plunder has added no strength, and conferred no dignity upon either. Its only effect has been to render them the accomplices and "comrogues" of a greater Power in a spoliation which neither of them could approve, and from which neither of them has ever derived the smallest real benefit, though they have drawn an immense amount of embarrassment and obloquy. Were Russia forced to relax her grip of that ill-gotten possession, Austria and Prussia might be well content to relinquish theirs. To Prussia the Allies owe nothing. The

LORD RAGLAN AND GENERAL CANROBERT VISITING THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS OPPOSITE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Prussian King is the agent and friend of the Czar, and will, sooner or later, share the Czar's fate, whatever it may happen to be. Austria is in a different position. She deplores, has remonstrated against, and will oppose, by force of arms, the pretensions of Russia. It would be wise policy and good management on her part to reject the evil thing, to give up her Polish province, and to aid the Allies in the re-erection of that barrier against Russia, which it was both a folly and a crime ever to have suffered to be removed.

It is, no doubt, a very easy thing (on paper) to slice up the map of Europe, and to assign new limits and possessions to the great States which compose it; but, it is probable, there will, ere long, be few practical difficulties in the way of the re-arrangement suggested. If present justice require and future security demand it, speedy victory will give the Allies the means of enforcing it. If Austria be a true ally, as we continue to hope, her interest and the necessity of her position will all be duly considered at that remote but inevitable Peace, which the efforts of the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Allies will conquer and consolidate. A joint Protectorate over the semi-independent States of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the guaranteed freedom of the Danube and the Black Sea, would more than recompense her for the loss of her Polish province. In addition to this she would enjoy advantages, in common with all Europe, from the restriction of Russia within Russian limits. In the meantime, Prussia counts for nothing. The day may come when the long-suffering people of that country—grown utterly disgusted with the conduct of their King—will take to themselves another Sovereign. The heir to the throne has patriotism and honesty enough to render the change desirable to Europe, and popular in Germany. There would, in that case, be no great difficulty to surmount. The Germans, young and old, would rejoice in the independence of the country of Kosciusko, and Prussia would gain in the increased security of every other portion of her territory, a noble equivalent for the loss of that which ought never to have belonged to her. The restoration of Poland was looked upon as a mere dream a twelvemonth ago. The conduct of the Czar, and the progress of hostilities in the interval, have done much to render it no dream, but an appreciable reality, distant, perhaps, but not unattainable Ultimately, it may become a thing for which Europe will strive, as gallantly, and, perhaps, as successfully, as the English and French armies are striving for Sebastopol.

LORD RAGLAN AND GENERAL CANROBERT
VISITING THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS.

The Engraving on the first page gives a view of the scene of operations, as seen from the extremity of the French lines. Lord Raglan and General Canrobert are represented on a visit of inspection to the French outposts. The English General is accompanied by four officers and two Dragoons. General Canrobert, who has also several officers along with him, is looking at Sebastopol through his telescope. The white Arabian charger, on which he is seated, with its flowing mane and tail, presents a striking contrast to the quiet-looking hunter of Lord Raglan.

In the distance, on the front of the hill, may be indistinctly seen a redoubt which the Zouaves are making, *en silhouette*, on the horizon. The white cliff on the right, at the extreme horizon, is the part of Sebastopol which the French are to attack.

A Constantinople letter of the 10th inst. states that Lord Raglan and General Canrobert had made the last summons to Sebastopol to yield, so as to prevent the effusion of blood. A messenger had also been sent, with a flag of truce, to the commander of the fortress, with the proposition to send away the women, children, old men, and sick, and to hoist a flag on the hospital, in order that it might be spared. The Allied Commanders had resolved to respect the town itself, but to bombard the forts and batteries, the public establishments, and those of the Crown. The last lines of circumvallation approached so near the town of Sebastopol, that the Allies, who occupied the heights, could see the inhabitants walking about.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Lightning*, steam-vessel, Captain B. J. Sullivan, returned from the Baltic on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., to Woolwich, in charge of Lieut. Cudlip, Captain Sullivan having been ordered by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier to remain on board the *Duke of Wellington* flag ship until the return of the fleet from that sea. The *Lightning* has been constantly engaged in the most important surveying duties, which have been performed in a manner highly creditable to Captain Sullivan and the able surveying officers employed under him. The brings home Mr. Brierly, who went up with the fleet, and who has been engaged during the summer in making sketches in the Baltic.

The Batteries for the Spring Campaign.—The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign, includes thirty-five vessels -namely, five floating-batteries, the decks covered with iron plates, eight inches thick, and their exterior with 100 plates, four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long-range guns on the Lancaster principle); ten bomb-vessels, to be armed with from two or three mortars of the most powerful description; and twenty gun-boats, drawing about four feet of water—the latter being specially intended for service in the river Neva.

Another Arctic Expedition.—Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Arctic Expedition, had an audience with Sir James Graham on Tuesday, at the Admiralty, on the subject of his discovery of the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. The interview occupied a considerable time; in the course of which Sir James Graham announced the intention of the Government to send out, early in the ensuing spring, an expedition, in order to make further search for the remains spoken of by the Esquimaux; and the command of the expedition was offered to Dr. Rae.

The detachments of the Guards under orders for the Crimea left town on Thursday morning, a little before nine o'clock, by the South-Western Railway, for Portsmouth, for embarkation in the *Simoon of the South*. The troops, both officers and men, appeared in the highest possible spirits; and as they passed along the Strand were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds which had collected to witness their departure.

Great Guns.—The large iron works at Low Moor are fully employed. Last week an order was received for 100 of Lancaster's oval guns, which will throw a ball weighing 84lbs. Besides this, the company have another large order for cannon, which they are executing at the rate of eighteen guns per week.

Scotch Soldiers at the Wars.—Thirty men from Forfar, and attached to the Artillery, Scots Fusilier Guards, 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Highlanders, met at Varna on the evening before embarking for the Crimea, and agreed that those surviving the attack on Sebastopol should transmit to their relations at home an account of their fate.

The Wounded at Scutari.—On the 30th of September there were in this hospital 1114 wounded British soldiers, 914 suffering from disease, and 156 wounded Russians. There were 41 British officers wounded, and 38 suffering from disease, with 13 Russian officers; making a total of 2261 patients. Our exact loss at the Alma was 2106 killed, wounded, and missing.

By the death of Lieutenant-General Ewart, which took place on the 23rd instant, the colonelcy of the 67th Regiment has become vacant. There are now three regiments without a colonel—viz., the 8th, 50th, and 67th.

The additional medical staff for the army in Turkey left the metropolis this week, to proceed to Constantinople, viâ Marseilles, where they were to embark on board the *Vectis*. The total number of medical men who go out in this ship is thirty. Among them are Dr. Spence and Dr. Cumming, Inspectors-General of Hospital, and ten staff-surgeons.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a letter from the Emperor of the French to Madame St. Arnaud, awarding her a pension of 20,000f. as a national recompense.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

The feverish excitement which the delay of the arrival of any satisfactory intelligence respecting Sebastopol, has so long kept up here, seems to be begin, *faute de nouvèaux*, to relax a little among the general public; and the home events of the coming season appear to acquire more interest and obtain more attention, *en attendant* the arrival of the great news so long expected, and so long deferred. The same confidence with respect to the issue of the attack continues to reign; and this confidence renders the suspense infinitely less painful than it would otherwise be. The theatres, the receptions—public and private, the winter fashions, the arts and sciences, the chit-chat of the Boulevards, the clubs, and the salons, therefore, are beginning to claim a little of the notice so long withheld from them; and Paris seems to be entering somewhat more into its normal channel of ideas and feelings than it has been for some time.

The departure of the Imperial family to Compiègne has been hitherto deferred until more satisfactory reports from the seat of war should set the public mind more at ease; it is now stated that the Government has received such satisfactory private intelligence from Sebastopol, and counts with such certainty on the success of the Allied armies, that orders are given to hold everything at the château in readiness for the immediate reception of the Imperial couple and their guests; and that an intimation has been made to the Gymnase that its *artistes* will shortly be called upon to give representations at Compiègne.

The arrival of Maria Christina and the Duc de Rianzares at the Malmaison is expected with some interest by the Government here, which will not be sorry to see her removed from the Spanish frontier, where her presence might become a source of some little embarrassment to the French diplomacy.

A fusion has taken place in the omnibus companies here, of which the first result is the appearance of a number of new carriages, presenting a degree of comfort and luxury hitherto unknown in public conveyances. The construction is good, the seats remarkably well stuffed and easy, the horses handsome and well harnessed, and the coachmen and cads invested with a neat livery. And here let us remark, *en passant*, that with the superiority we possess in our private equipages, we might take some useful hints from the French in certain of their public ones. Their hack carriages are, for the most part, better constructed and better kept than ours; their horses, less fast, perhaps, but stronger, better conditioned, of a class more suited to the constant labour they have to undergo, and the drivers more honest and more civil.

The news of the literary world gives much promise for the opening season. M. Victor Cousin is progressing with the most important work on the Encyclopedists; the Comte Alfred de Vigny is writing an historical novel; M. Villemain is engaged on the second volume of his "Souvenirs;" M. Thiers has sent to press his long-promised pamphlet; M. St. Marc Girardin has also a work in hand; and M. Jules Janin contemplates re-editing "Diderot." The election at the Academy for the vacant place of M. Ancelet, is about to be held: among the candidates we may cite the names of MM. Pommard, Jules Janin, A. de Falloux, Philarète Chasles (one of the *rédacteurs* of the *Journal des Débats*), Emile Augier, and Marcellus. It is believed that the struggle will be principally between MM. de Falloux and Chasles.

The artists are not less active than their literary contemporaries. Paul Delaroche is engaged on a large picture, the subject of which still remains a secret; Eugène Delacroix, on three historical paintings; M. Thomas Couture—whose *Romains de la Decadence* made such a sensation some few years since—is occupied on a modern subject founded on the same idea—*les Parisiens de la Décadence*. The scene represented is a supper in the Carnival: the figures are life-size. M. Ritex is engaged on a statue of General Kleber; M. Préault, on a set of bas-reliefs for the large building Exhibition; and Rude, one of the authors of the Arc de l'Etoile, on an equestrian statue of Napoléon, First Consul.

The principal dramatic event of the moment is the appearance of the "Nonne Sanglante" at the Grand Opera—the music by M. Gounod; the *libret* by MM. Scribe and G. Delavigne. As a whole, the success is decided; but much more merit attaches to the composer than to the writers. The Gaîté and the Ambigu are playing two new pieces—"Les Oiseaux de Proie;" and "Les Amours Maudits" (or "Maudites"?)—here is a question of syntax, which seems not yet to have been resolved—founded so nearly on the same plot, that it is difficult to imagine such a similarity to be wholly accidental. Mdlle. Rachel, who, after requesting M. Legouvé to write a tragedy for her, accepting her part, and inducing him to make in it such alterations as she desired, refused to play it, without any satisfactory cause or reason given, has had and lost a trial with him on the point, is condemned to assist at all the rehearsals, under pain of paying 200 francs for every day's delay and then to play the piece, which is entitled "Médée." The absence of Mdlle. Cruvelli, whose escapade seems to have been caused by a strange combination of motives, dictated by Pietas, Cupid, and another divinity —whose name is not found in ancient mythology, but who might hold a distinguished place in a modern Pantheon—Dapricz, defers, for the present, the representation of a new opera, by Verdi and Scribe, which was put in rehearsal the first of this month. The work has been withdrawn from the hands of the administration.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DANISH PARLIAMENT.

The King's reply to the deputation is a proclamation dissolving the House of Commons for the third time within twenty months. The new elections are fixed for the 1st of December. An address to the Danish people calls upon them to support the whole State plans of the Ministry, and threatens all persons in public employments, especially the clergy, should they oppose or refuse to support the Cabinet. After Orated had read the decree for the dissolution of the House, Lundberg proposed "The Constitution unchanged for ever!" which was rapturously applauded, and nine cheers for the speaker. The galleries then gave enthusiastic cheers for the Danish Parliament, and loud cries of "Down with the Ministry!"

A member of the First Chamber having presented a project, directed, like its predecessor in the Lower House, against the Ministry, and the proposition having great chances of a favourable reception by the majority of the members, it is exceedingly probable that another Royal decree will pronounce its dissolution also.

MM. Monrad, Broberg, Hall, Drewsen, Hansein, Tutein, and Bregendahl are the members charged to draw up the proposition for the impeachment of the Cabinet—respecting the adoption of which there is not the shadow of a doubt.

AUSTRALIA.

By the clipper-ship *Lightning*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, after an extraordinary run of only 68 days, we have advices from Melbourne to the 20th of August. The Melbourne commercial accounts were still very unsatisfactory, the markets being glutted with all kinds of goods. Gold is in good demand at £4 per ounce. The shipments of the precious metal during the seven days prior to the 20th, had amounted to nearly half a million sterling.

The Legislative Council of South Australia met for the opening of the session on the 2nd of August. The Lieutenant-Governor read an address, in the course of which he proposed to meet the pecuniary exigencies of the colony by borrowing money. He also suggested that sixteen 32-pounders, which would shortly be sent there, should eventually be distributed amongst the steam-vessels, which, when thus armed, would form an efficient force.

Sir Charles Hotham, the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, was very popular with all classes.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

With the exception of Russian despatches, we have no news from Sebastopol or Balaclava beyond the 15th inst., at which date the impression was that the batteries would open fire, in conjunction with the fleet, upon the 17th. The latest Russian bulletin gives the following details, which may be taken for what they are worth:—

A telegraph of Prince Menschikoff's, from Sebastopol, states that on the 17th the Allies opened their fire.

The bombardment lasted till night.

The Russians had 500 killed and wounded.

Admiral Korniloff was killed on the 18th.

The firing was feebly continued on the land side, and towards the sea the fortifications had suffered very little.

The bare fact of Prince Menschikoff having given the Russian loss as having been no less than 500, without any attempt to soften down the bad news, by adding that he had sunk the Allied fleet and defeated the besieging army, leads one to suspect that the real state of things must be much worse than he describes it. The general impression is, that the bombardment did actually begin on the 17th inst. Should that supposition be correct, we may look for early intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol.

Nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the number of troops under Prince Menschikoff The Constantinople correspondent of the *Lloyd* ridicules the idea of Russian reinforcements having already reached Sebastopol. From the Pruth to Cherson is is full 220 English miles, from Cherson to Perekop it is 76 miles, and from the place last mentioned to Sebastopol, 75 miles. "30,000 or 40,000 Russians may reach Sebastopol in six weeks, but not before." Not the least anxiety is felt by the Commanders of the Allied armies, who have received large reinforcements, and who are so favourably situated that they could resist any number of troops that the Russian commander can bring against them. As to the strength of the garrison, all pretence at accurate conjecture must be vain. From the information given by deserters, as well as the observation of British officers, it was believed that the Russian soldiers within the town and its outworks amounted to nearly 40,000 men. Besides these there were the 10,000 sailors of the fleet, all of whom had been taken out of their ships and employed to man the batteries. Making allowance for exaggeration and for actual losses, the defensive force of Sebastopol may be taken at 45,000 men, a number about equal to the effective of the Allied armies before the reinforcements arrived. Such a force might defend the place for months if actuated by such courage and fanaticism as inspired the Turks at Silistria. It is about thrice as great as is actually required by the extent of the fortifications, and might, perhaps, create only confusion and panic if crowded together within the limits of the town. But a third of it was said to be kept on the northern shore of the bay, to be brought into use as the necessities of the defence might demand.

The eight Russian ships which had been sunk at the entrance of the bay were in two lines, the second line covering the interstices of the first The bay at the point where they lay was about 700 yards across, so that the entrance was effectually barred to ships of the line, though steamers might manage to effect an entrance—the more so as the masts of the sunken vessels still indicate their position. At the head of the harbour, which runs up to the east of the town, the *Twelve Apostles*, a large line-of-battle ship, was moored, and could be used as a battery, but there can be no doubt that it would be speedily destroyed by the fire of the English guns. The enemy had established a steam ferry between the town and the northern side of the bay, by which they could be reinforced by the troops marched down from the interior, or retreat when the town was no longer tenable. The arrival of Lüders was announced as certain, and report said that Gortschakoff himself was present, either in Sebastopol, or with the army which was to operate in the field.

A FORAGING EXPEDITION.

On the representation of the French Generals, communicated to the British Commander-in-Chief, a joint expedition, consisting of the French ships of war *Napoléon*, *Pomona*, and *Mégère*, and the English ships *Sanspareil*, *Tribune*, and *Vesuvius*, was directed on the 2nd of October towards the little town of Yalta, on the south shore of the Crimea, about forty miles to the east of Balaclava, for the purpose of obtaining bullocks and other necessaries, including wine, for use of the French troops. This expedition arrived off its destination at nine a.m. on the 4th, and, meeting with no opposition, landed the detachments of seamen and small-arm men, and took possession of the town—the English taking the right and their allies the left. The former established themselves on a plateau of ground commanding the approaches and overlooking the town, and the French sent out a small body on the roads to explore, &c. Little Government property was found in the town, the Russian *employés* having removed themselves and everything that was portable some days previously. Timber for the construction of platforms was brought off and landed at Balaclava; and thirty-five tons of Government seals were seized and sent on board the *Vesuvius*. Neither wine nor bullocks were to be found, and so far the expedition was a failure. At eight p.m. the detachments were embarked, and on the morning of the 5th were re-landed, under the command of one of the French Captains and Captain the Hon. S T. Carnegie, of the *Tribune*. They marched some distance inland without meeting any of the objects of which they were in search, until they came to a small château of Prince Woronzoff, where they piled arms and rested.

The country through which the detachments marched was marked by a high extent of cultivation, and scenery as beautiful and diversified as any in the world. Tobacco and vines appeared to cover the soil: apple and walnut-trees grew in profusion, laden with fruit—their boughs bending to the ground; and the château itself was placed in a most picturesque situation—the gardens laid out in the English style, with every appurtenance that good taste, aided by great wealth, could devise and execute. On the forest, extending to the sea-side, was the home of many hundred fallow deer; ornamental walks were traced throughout; and the well known liberality of the owner had extended even to the formation of a small detached hospital, containing eight beds, and furnished with all the medical comforts that were required to render it complete

The English had with them a Commissary, sent expressly by Lord Raglan, with a large sum of money, in order to pay for everything that was demanded; but nothing could be found in the shape of provisions worth asking for or carrying off. The troops returned to the town in the afternoon; and finding all solicitations useless to procure either wine or bullocks, re-embarked at eight p.m., and the ships returned to their respective stations.

PROBABILITIES OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

A general impression had begun to gain ground that the besieging army would have to fight a pitched battle against the army of Prince Menschikoff, outside the lines, before the final assault. If the accounts given by the German papers be correct, Prince Menschikoff, although he had gone to Perekop, had only done so for the purpose of hastening the advance of the reinforcements which had arrived at that place, and which were expected to be leading into the Crimea for fear of having their retreat cut off. It is said that, along with the remains of the army defeated on the Alma, Prince Menschikoff would thus find himself at the head of 76,000 men, and that he would at once advance with it to attack the Allied armies, and, if possible, to relieve Sebastopol. It is very probable that this estimate of Menschikoff's force, coming as it does, from Russian sources, is greatly exaggerated; and it is very remarkable, if the garrison of Sebastopol was as formidable as it is represented, that it had not made any serious attempt to interrupt the operations of the besiegers. But, admitting it to be correct, there is nothing in it to create the slightest apprehension as to the result. The forces of the Allies now amount, it is said, to more than 100,000. But, besides this, the position taken by the Allied armies is a most formidable one, and will place the attacking party at great disadvantage. At the battle of the Alma Prince Menschikoff had chosen his own field of battle—had strengthened his position till he imagined himself inexpugnable—and still he was beaten by an inferior force. Now he will find the tables turned. The Allied forces have taken up their position on strong ground, where they have fortified themselves, and provided against surprise. A portion of the besieging army, equal in number to the enemy, and far superior in efficiency, is said to have been detached from the besieging army to make head against the army of Prince Menschikoff, should it really show itself. It has had its position fortified with all the care that Menschikoff showed in fortifying the Alma. It is not for one moment to be supposed that Menschikoff has any chance against such an army thus situated, when he could not make head against it when all the advantages were on his side.

The following letter from an English soldier in the Crimea will be read with interest. The writer, who was one of the actors in the affair described, gives his own account of a striking incident which took place immediately after the Battle of Alma:—

Camp, Russia, near Sebastopol, Oct. 6, 1854.

My dear Wife.—I am now writing to you as we are lying within gun range of Sebastopol, waiting for our siege-gun to get up to play on the town and fort. We have 160 guns, and the French have 120. The town of Sebastopol lies in a hollow, and the fort by the sea-side; and we are now on the top of a hill where we have opportunity of them. If they don't give it up, we shall blow the whole town and fort about them in no time. Thank God, we have had beautiful weather ever since we have been here. Since the first day we have had no rain. Lying out in the open air day and night is very trying; but I don't care what I do so long as I return home to you, my dear wife and child.

I am now, my dear, writing you this as the cannon balls are passing over our heads. We have to keep a sharp look-out. Our siege-guns commence to-morrow, Wednesday, October 8. The firing is to continue both by day and night; and, in two days, we expect to blow them all to pieces. The Cossacks are at us by night; but we have a piquet of ours out, yesterday under the command of Captain Colvill, and they concealed themselves and took thirty of the Cossacks.

I did not tell you what a wounded Russian did to a sergeant of ours, as he was lying on the ground. As I was returning from seeing poor Edward, after the battle was over, in company with a sergeant of ours, the ground was covered with wounded and dead: one fellow asked us, made signs for a drink of water. The sergeant gave it to him; and, as he turned round to leave, the wounded Russian took up his piece and fired at the sergeant, and he fell dead on the spot. I turned round and gave him the contents of my rifle in his head.

Don't make yourself uneasy about me, for I have not been in the rank since the battle of Alma. I told the Major that my leg was very painful, and I should not be able to keep up in the ranks. He told the Colonel, and he let me go into the hospital, and I have continued so ever since.

THE GERMAN POLICY.

On Monday a Council of War was held at Vienna, when General Hess (who has recently returned from a military tour of inspection) gave a report of the condition and prospects of the Austrian army. Nothing is yet known as to what the decision of the Council may have been; but a telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the garrisons of that city had received orders to be ready to march to the frontiers in forty-eight hours; and that measures had been taken to place the remainder of the army on the war establishment. All accounts represent the popular feeling in Austria as being strongly in favour of the Western Powers. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which, till recently, opposed the policy of Austria, has just published an article for the purpose of showing that without being German as far as regards the whole of her population Austria is more so than any other Power by her resolutions and her proceedings.

Austria (says the Leipsic journal) has just made her last remark to the Cabinet of Berlin; and this, it must be avowed, is vigorous, clear, and, in short, truly German. She summons as far as to summon Prussia to say clearly, "yes or no, to declare herself for or against," in the Germanic Diet, in face of the German nation, before the tribunal of public opinion, and under the eyes of Europe. She is about to present herself, no longer in concert with Prussia, but alone, before the Federal body, if the latter does not anticipate it, and come to her, and frankly lay before it the following question:—"If Austria draws the sword for Germany, will Germany cover Austria with her buckler?" We have read this declaration of Austria with pleasure; and our patriotic pride, so deeply humiliated by the inaction of Germany, has been raised at the aspect of this noble attitude.

The answer of the Prussian Cabinet to the note of Austria of the 30th ult., is generally considered as showing that it will be impossible for Austria to make any further concession to Prussia without an utter abandonment of dignity. M. de Manteuffel, says that on the alliance with Austria, Prussia bound herself to give assistance to Austria only in the event of any unprovoked attack upon her territories. There has not been, he says, and cannot be any such attack, and therefore Prussia is not bound in any way to associate herself with the policy of Austria. Whatever may be said, whatever may be done, says M. de Manteuffel, Prussia will persist in this point of view. He attempts also to show that Russia has never departed from a defensive policy.

As marking the mutual disposition of the Russian and Prussian Government, it is noticed in Berlin letters that the communications between Prussia and the Russian provinces of Poland which have been almost completely interrupted since the 20th of June last, have been renewed. An order has just been sent from Warsaw to the Russian custom-houses of Szczypiorno, between Kalish and Ostrowo, that cards serving as passports for eight days shall be granted to the Prussian inhabitants on the frontiers.

The *Presse* of Wednesday evening mentions a report that a treaty of alliance between Austria, France, and England is on the point of being concluded. This treaty, which, says the *Presse*, is to be transitory, will not bind Austria to commence hostilities, but will bind France and England to protect her if she should be attacked. This treaty is to be followed by a convention in the spring, in which Austria will bind herself to take an active part against Russia, if that Power should persist in refusing to make peace upon the terms which shall be dictated to her by the Allies.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE DOBRUDJA.

The fact that the Russians have ventured to recross the Danube in greater numbers, and that they have actually never entirely ceased to occupy the smaller fortresses on the right bank, namely Tultscha, Isatchka, and Matschin, is fully confirmed by an official report which has been received at Vienna from the Turkish head-quarters of Said Assouf Pacha, at Ibrailа, who states that at Matschin there are about three hundred Cossacks, three hundred volunteers, and four battalions of infantry, with eighteen pieces of cannon; whilst at Tultscha there is an equal force of the Russians; and that there are, moreover, two regiments of the enemy at Adgillar, situated about half-way between Isatchka and Babadagh. The Russians have also some artillery at Kacharman. This Ottoman report goes on to say that General Liiders is at Saturoff with his staff and a strong division of infantry; that General Engelhardt is at Reni with fifteen battalions of infantry and a brigade of Hussars; that General Anchakoff is at Ismail with three regiments of infantry, and three regiments of Cossacks; and that the rest of the fifth and a division of the fourth *corps d'armée* occupy the line between the Danube and the Pruth. General Aarop, with Dragoon Lancers and Cossack regiments, is at Chotyn, from whence a cordon is established against the frontiers of Gallicia and the Bukowina. Prince Gortschakoff and General Dannenberg are reported to be at Kissenef with the *état-major*. The Russian flotilla is reported to be partly at Isatchka, and partly at Ismail and Kilia, and attempts are being made to bring it into the Dnieper. The *Copirte Zeitung's Correspondenz* says:—

We are informed by letters from Ibrailа, of the 10th, that about eight days since nearly 80,000 Russians recrossed the Danube, between Tultscha and Isatchka, and occupied several points in the Dobrudja which are of strategical importance. The vanguard of this force is already at Babadagh. Isatchka, Tultscha, and Matschin are in the hands of the Russians, and they are fortifying themselves at Babadagh; they are also constructing a bridge between Isatchka and Tultscha. The Russian troops stationed at Kilia, in Bessarabia, are to take up the position of those that are now on the Danube; which latter, we are sold, are to be pushed forward into the Dobrudja.

The *Lloyd*, of the 12th, says:—

The Turkish troops march by columns in the Dobrudja, and it is probable that there will be some serious conflicts between them and the Russians before the end of this month. All the bridge equipage of the army of Omer Pacha is concentrated at Hirsova. General Lüders has left Ismail for Reni. He has received orders not to weaken his positions at those places, but to continue the fortifications there and remain on the defensive.

MARCH OF THE RUSSIAN GUARDS.

A letter from St. Petersburg thus describes the last ceremony in which the Czar figured in public:—"The reserve of the Imperial Guard, composed of 30,000 men, has just been placed on a war footing. The Emperor has reviewed them, and has availed himself of the opportunity to bless, at the head of his troops, the two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, who, it is said, are to join the active army. The benediction took place with much pomp. The two Grand Dukes went on their knees to receive it, and all the troops also kneelt."

A despatch of the 23rd states that the Czar's eldest son, the Grand Duke Alexander, had left St. Petersburg to join the Guards on their march to Warsaw, their new head-quarters. The same city is also the head-quarters of the Grenadiers, under General Rudiger; and of the active army in Poland under Marshal Paskkewitch. A Vienna journal computes that on the arrival of the Guards at their destination, the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier will amount to 156,000 men, viz., 80,000 infantry of the line, 48,000 infantry of the Guards, 22,000 Grenadiers, and 16,000 cavalry, besides the usual proportion of artillery.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The screw steam-ship *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, arrived at Kiel on the 24th, as the precursor of Sir Charles Napier's squadron. It has been on shore at the island of Fehmern, but is not damaged. Sir Charles Napier was expected at Kiel on the 26th. As regards the movement of the fleet, it was stated that on the arrival of the steam transport *Holyrood*, with stores and provisions, the fleet would take on board a sufficient quantity thereof for their consumption up to the 10th of December; their departure for England must therefore take place the latter end of November. On arriving home the ships will separate, and be sent to the various seaports—one portion going to Portsmouth, another to Plymouth, and a third to Sheerness, and the remainder (probably the sailing ships) to Queenstown. It is said that on the crews being paid up their wages, the respective Admirals of the fleet will strike their flags for the winter.

AMERICA.

The *Atlantic* steam-ship arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, with dates to the 14th instant. The news is not important. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:—"Mr. Perley has succeeded in inducing our Government to agree to propose to Congress a remission of duties on colonial timber imported into the country, pending the acceptance of the reciprocity treaty by the provincial authorities.

The loss of the *Arctic* continued to occupy the attention of all the citizens of New York. 109 were known to have been saved, while a late telegraphic despatch informs us that Captain Luce and forty others, names not given, had arrived at Montreal, having been picked up by the ship *Cambria*. Mr. G. F. Allen, of New York, and Mr. James Smith, of Edinburgh, were among the saved.

Mr. Bartholomew Banco had been arrested by the United States Marshal, charged with having fitted out a vessel for the slave trade. 20,000 dollars' bail was required.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday, with advices from Calcutta of the 15th September, Madras, 24th September; Shanghae, 26th August; Canton, 9th September; Kong-Hoog, 11th September; Singapore, 13th September; Bombay, 28th September. Trade in India was dull. In China there was much dissension among the rebels. The siege of Canton continues, with great distress. The rebels still held Shanghae.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Monday last the foundation-stone of a new Town-hall was laid, with great ceremony, at Loughborough, by C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P.

The name of the Duke de Grammont appears among the list of passengers lost in the *Arctic*. It appears that the title must have been assumed by some person, as the Duke is at present much indisposed at his seat in the south of France.

MESSRS. SCHLESINGER AND WELLS' AMMUNITION WORKS AT NORTHFLEET, KENT.

EXTENSIVE CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BALL CARTRIDGES TO THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

"Now thrives the armourer's trade," in France and England. There are two classes—one of them large and the other still larger—who should feel a lively concern in understanding the Ammunition Works of Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells, at Northfleet. The first class consists of those who are connected, by some tie, old or recent, with the military calling; and the second, of those who are not. The alternatives of our distinction, it will be perceived, embrace pretty nearly the entire public. Soldiers by profession are, of course, immediately interested in the exhumation of works like these. But the interest which civilians have in them, if less obvious, is not less real. We speak not wholly of the many practical details which attract and reward the liberal curiosity of intelligent minds: we allude to the positive connection between the improved processes practised in such active institutions and the actual state, numbers, and proportion of the peace-enjoying or spectator class in the Europe of our day. It is clearly because modern armies are organised and supplied as they are, that modern communities are not themselves armies like many of the states of antiquity. The number of peaceful homes is, doubled, by doubling the efficiency of the soldier. Such an establishment as that of Messrs Schlesinger and Wells increases the comforts of civilians by its method of manufacturing ball-cartridges at a crisis for one belligerent Government. As an object of curiosity, this great projectile factory is well worthy of examination: a visitor, to whom the scene proves new, will naturally find a hundred details of interest; and, at the same time, the experienced spectator will still be surprised by one particular, viz., the unparalleled rapidity of the producing processes. This, in truth, is the distinguishing feature of the business. It sounds almost like a joke to say that a contractor should undertake to manufacture, and, out of his own establishment alone, to deliver, in five months, thirty-five million ball cartridges.

Let us imagine that we are taking the reader through the busy scene—into the midst of which he rather suddenly comes after passing the quiet village of Northfleet, on the south bank of the Thames, and a few minutes, as Londoners know, this side of Gravesend.

The first point of attraction in the Works is the department where the bullets are cast and clipped. The portion of the premises set apart for this purpose is about a hundred feet long, and contains two large smelting furnaces, which feed fifteen others of smaller dimension. This, like every other compartment of the excited but orderly precincts, swarms with the indefatigable, restless, flitting figures of operatives—a human ant-hill, a theme for Tennyson, or any other bard—type of productive and destructive industry, or rather of the productive industry of armed conflict and organised warfare. Here, in the furnaces, 200 pigs of lead (100 cwt. to each divisional quantity) are daily used, and transformed into bullets by the moulds. The moulds, into which the molten lead is poured, contain, every mould, eighteen bullet-holes—nine on each side; and, when the mould opens, the bullets drop to the ground in clusters, like bunches of white grapes, affrighted out of their pale colour, into a still more blank, sahy, and sinister complexion. Troops of boys are ever busily employed in carrying these airings of bullets to the other part of the room, where sixty other boys are seated before bench-desks: these are so many clipping-machines, for disencumbering the bullets of that spray of lead by which, on issuing from the moulds, they are still attached together. The celerity with which the casting and the clipping of the bullets are managed, has no chance of being believed, save by those who themselves witness the operation. The bullets, thus manipulated, are then collected in barrels, and subjected to a rotary motion by steam, to clean off the burr, and to render them perfectly round.

They are, next, carried across a yard into the main building. Here they mould, sitting at benches, from three hundred to four hundred young women, whose occupation it is to roll on brass tubes slips of cartridge paper, previously cut for that purpose by machines. The bullet, brought to them from the other building, is dropped into the farther end of the tubular paper, which is, at that end, pasted together so as to hold securely its metallic enclosure. Let the reader bear in mind that this is the only manner in which paste is used throughout the whole establishment; because we may have presently to mention the quantity of flour daily consumed in making the paste alone. The girls, as fast as they form the paper tubes, place them tidily and neatly in wooden boxes, which, when full, are forthwith carried into drying-rooms. Here we may remark that the most careful and the most ingenious pains are taken to finish off the cartridges both cold and dry; in a state, indeed, of perfect efficiency for the field, an hour or a minute after they quit the establishment. It is also to be observed, that the whole method in this stage of the cartridge-manufacture differs from that adopted by our Government in the arsenals. There the cartridge is tied up with strings in brown paper. By M. Schlesinger's method, three cartridges, at the very least, are made for two produced by our method, in an equal time; and, when made, are both more secure and less cumbrous. Heat enough exists in such a factory to dry the paste in a hundred places, without any special apparatus. When dry, they receive the powder. We understand that the girls, employed as we have described, roll, on an average, from 1000 to 1500 of these paper tubes per day each. And, indeed, it must be so; for this, again, brings the tale right—400,000 per day. The young women earn, respectively, from 9s. to 16s. a week. It is an immense resource to many a poor family. And, speaking of families, we may mention that between one and two thousand derive sustenance in this new centre of activity. But, how strange the reflections which crowd upon the mind, while contemplating the honest and perfectly laudable labours of those three or four hundred girls. Nature fashioned their tender minds rather to stanch wounds than to make them—rather to nurse the fevered bed—rather to soothe the writhings of anguish, and perhaps even frequently to lure back again the departing life into the tortured and nearly exanimate body—rather for this, than to be the nimble and cunning artificers of deadening implements. They chat and laugh as they adroitly make a weapon, whose mission and destination—little they think of such remote facts—is to send many a gallant soldier in distant and unknown scenes to a sudden and a painful death.

For this paper department of the complicated manufacture of ball-cartridges, women are the most efficient operatives; they do work of that description both more neatly and more rapidly than men could. We were amused by observing that this, though not, perhaps, the fullest, is by far the noisiest room in the whole establishment.

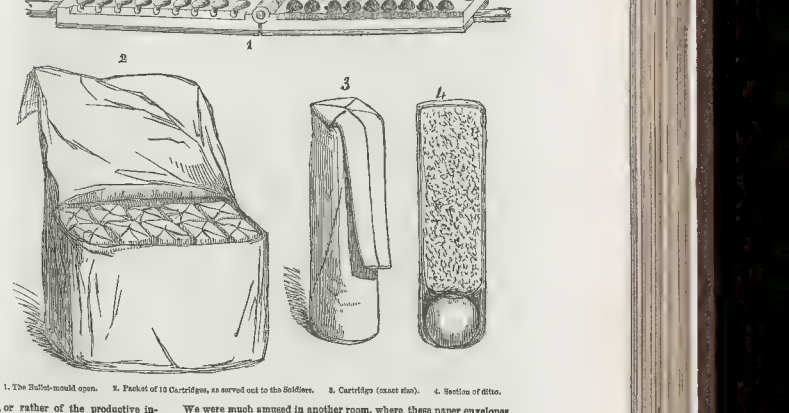
To give an idea of the consumption of paper for these tubes, we may state that Messrs. Millington and Hatton, of Budge-row, have contracted with Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells to deliver 6000 reams during the period of contract; but more astounding still will it appear to our readers, if we tell them that it takes fifty sacks of flour to produce the paste used for the paper tubes—which paste is made in two large coppers built expressly for that purpose. The consumption of flour, in short, amounts to not less than 30 lb. a day.

The tubes, when completed, are stored in racks and carried from the room which we have now examined, through a passage leading into another building apart altogether from the manufactory. In this new building we find about a hundred men and women sitting before copper bowls, which contain the powder. These copper bowls are appropriately fixed for the purpose of filling the tubes with powder, which is done by means of small scoops, measuring 4½ drachme each. The quantity will seem enormous to our military friends; but they must remember that the Turkish musket has still the old flint and steel locks, and are made with very long barrels. The length of the instrument requires a strong charge; and even further provision or allowance must be given for the waste which its structure notoriously entails.

We noticed the extreme care taken in this room to prevent accidents with regard to the powder. Two foremen, who have filled military capacities, are here expressly engaged to open the powder-barrels, and to serve out their contents. The barrels contain one hundred pounds each, and are brought, in proportion as they are needed, from the powder magazine, built purposely for the reception of these barrels, in a remote part of the premises. And even the magazine itself, which is literally a sunken pit under a chalk cliff, properly covered with a slate roof, and constructed of boards fastened with copper nails, over which rises the protecting spear of the lightning conductor—even this magazine we say, never contains more than a few barrels at a time; the great bulk of the powder being stored in a barge on the river.

From the filling-room the filled tubes are passed into another room for the purpose of being folded down. In this room are employed about 200 more young women, who, by a peculiar process fold the bottoms of the tubes so as to prevent the powder from escaping. The place folded down forms a lappet, which is bitten off by the soldier before loading his musket.

Ten of the cartridges thus formed are placed in a paper case, and a hundred of these paper cases, or 1000 cartridges, are packed in an oblong deal box. In this room the constant carriage to and fro of the paper cases containing filled paper tubes, or completed cartridges, forms a scene as busy as any bee-hive.



1. The Bullet-mould open. 2. Packet of 10 Cartridges, as served out to the Soldiers. 3. Cartridge (exact size). 4. Section of ditto.

We were much amused in another room, where these paper envelopes or cases are made by means of ingenious wooden forms. The operatives here are little girls, under the age of twelve, who earn each about 4s. 6d. a week, and who never before earned anything in their lives. Over their new labours presides their former schoolmaster, who has not altogether discontinued his previous instructions. In this envelope-room a cutting-machine is worked to cut up the paper; and here also are stored many hundred reams of paper awaiting the knife.

To reach next the packing-room, we passed through a yard, where lay heaps of lead ready to be moulded into bullets. Thence we entered the packing-room at the extremity of the premises, adjacent to the wharf, on the banks of the river. Here, women are employed to sew a white canvas covering on the deal cases in which the cartridges are finally packed, those deal cases having been previously covered by a waterproof tarpaulin, to preserve the cartridges from damp.

Here also about twenty retired soldiers are employed to pack the cartridges in these deal cases, to nail them with copper nails, and to mark them with a crescent and a star. Four hundred of these white packages are daily put on board a barge, lying always ready to receive them at the wharf, for delivery at Tilbury Fort. There Mr. Knight, storekeeper of the Fort, receives them, and sends them to the inspection of Captain Barrow, appointed for that purpose by her Majesty's Government. Dependently on his approval they will be shipped to the seat of war. His reports have been most commendatory respecting the instalments hitherto delivered.

We have noticed the employment of paste instead of strings for the fastening of the tubular papers of the cartridge. It may be useful to indicate another peculiarity in the finishing off the deal boxes, containing each a thousand of these cartridges—a peculiarity dictated by the caution of Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells. At the top—where they must be opened on the field of battle—they are not nailed down, as they are on the other three sides; but the lid is made to fit by compression: and then, in the lid, there is the convenience of a string handle, by which it can be lifted with a good pull out of the box. The hammering out of the nails hurriedly, in proximity to the foe, if not in his presence, has before now blown a brave sergeant into the air, and sacrificed valuable

SCHLESINGER AND CO'S AMMUNITION WORKS AT NORTHFLEET.—BULLET-CASTING.

ammunition and more valuable lives. We are far from wishing to disguise our admiration of the minutely forethoughtful spirit in which Messrs. Schlesinger and Co. conduct their whole manufacture.

We understand that the original contractors for the execution of the immense order which Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells are carrying into much earlier accomplishment than was at first, in any quarter, deemed possible, were Messrs. Sichel, of Manchester. They felt, probably, that they had not the same facilities as the proprietors of the works at Northfleet for effecting speedily what was so speedily wanted. Those proprietors (Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells) are disposed to show their factory at reasonable hours to any one whom curiosity may tempt to pay it a visit. With our own inspection we were delighted. Good order reigns in the whole establishment; and we were especially struck and charmed with the great care taken to prevent accidents in the management of the powder. All the rooms are thickly strewn with sawdust, which is watered every morning, for the purpose of rendering harmless any loose powder which may have been spilt upon the floor. Thus is the unseen and furtive enemy, where he may possibly lurk, disarmed. Dozens of sacks of sawdust are daily used for this end.

There is a large out-building where the deal cases are made, and where the clatter of the carpenters' hammers quickly drives away an ordinary *dilettante* visitor. Here are piled hundreds of half-finished cases, and thousands of pieces of wood ready cut, in sizes, from the saw-mills, and destocked by a patent process, awaiting their conversion into cases. Here, also, are heaps of iron (used to strengthen the cases), and a machine for cutting the lengths and for punching the holes. In another shed, we observed piles of empty powder-barrels: when full, they would have sufficed to blow up Sebastopol. If but one in a thousand of the cartridges, which will be delivered on the completion of this contract, takes effect, they will cost Russia 35,000 of her soldiers.

The war is a calamity which the nation tried to avoid by prudence, and out of which it must come by valour and endurance. But, as the proverb says, "it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good;" and the inhabitants of Northfleet, at least, may felicitate themselves that, in so poor a village, these enormous works have, in winter, brought abundance or relief to so many indigent families, and raised the siege of the workhouse.

It is said that some of the inhabitants are apprehensive of danger from an explosion; and, after the awful catastrophe at Newcastle, this apprehension is not surprising. But the two cases are not alike. At Newcastle many thousand tons of explosive material were deposited, whereas at the factory of Messrs Schlesinger and Wells there is never, at any one time, sufficient powder to do mischief beyond the sheds in which it is used, even in the hypothesis of an explosion. But, from the careful distribution of powder in the copper bowls, and the many other precautions observed, we should deem the risk of an explosion extremely remote. Even a pipe, a cigar, a lucifer-match—all are strictly relegated from the premises by strong prohibitory notices.

The Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells are likely, we understand, to enter upon an early contract with the Turkish Government for a supply of carbines, on a patent principle, similar to that of the Prussian needle-gun.

SCHLESINGER AND CO.'S AMMUNITION WORKS AT NORTHFLEET.—BALL-CARTRIDGE-MAKING.

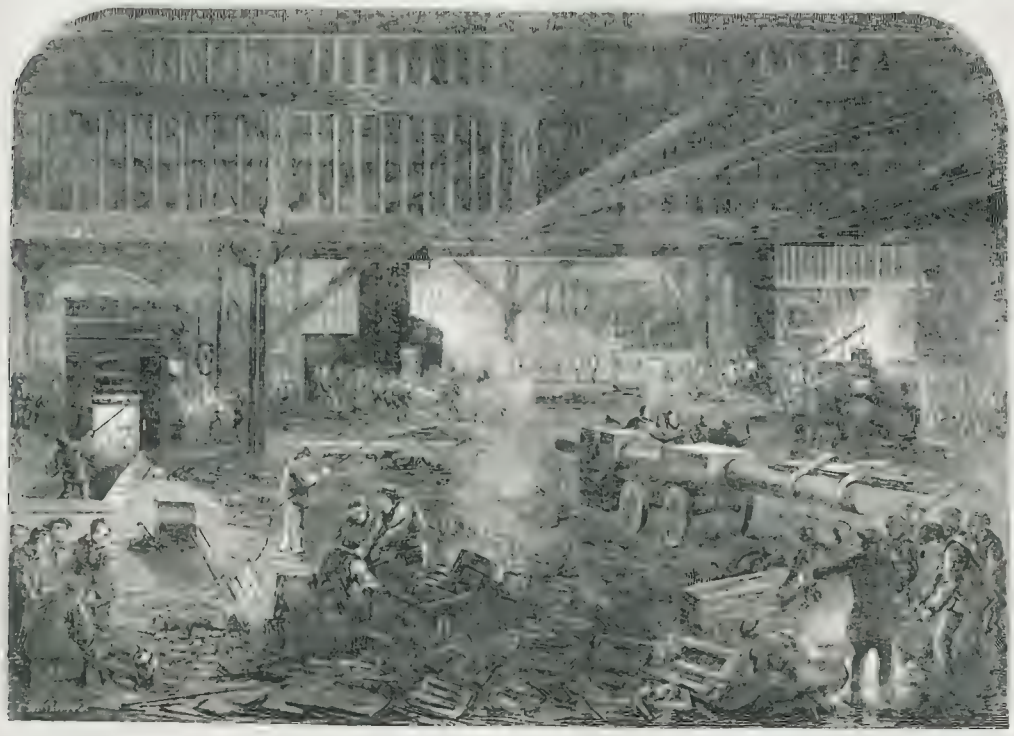
MARE AND CO.'S IRON SHIP-BUILDING WORKS, BOW-CREEK, BLACKWALL.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING AT BLACKWALL.

Now that our army and navy are actively engaged some thousands of miles from home, exposed to risk and danger, a visit to such a scene of industry as that shown in our Engraving is both pleasant and interesting. Here, gathered together, by private means and enterprise, is an industrial army of between 3000 and 4000 hands, busily engaged in the construction of vessels, not only to meet the exigencies of the war, but also the demands of our increased trade.

This scene, which resounds from morning till night with the noises, of so many workmen, has sprung into its present surprising magnitude in less than seventeen years: and some of the persons still employed in the works can remember its small extent and the comparatively small vessels then built. In 1845 a large portion of the Essex side of Mr. Mare's yard was a marsh, which was covered with water at high tides; this has been reclaimed from the river, at a great expense, by piling to the gravel, a depth of twenty feet.

From the small beginning to which we alluded, the works grew and spread, from time to time, over the site; powerful machinery, including a number of Nasmyth's steam-hammers, tilt-hammers, &c., were brought into use. It is difficult to give, in a single view, an idea of the present extent of the works. It will be seen, however, that they spread along both sides of Bow Creek; reaching on one side to the line of the North-Eastern Railway, and on the other side to the Thames. The works may be said to be divided into three sections: viz., one on the Essex side of the Creek, which is now the most extensive; another on the opposite side—shown to the right in the Engraving; and the Little Yard which is divided from it by Orchard street. Each yard is provided with separate stores of tools, general materials, locks, screws, and other kinds of hardware. The keeper of one of these stores has been in Mr. Mare's employment since the commencement of the works. "I have to give an account," he said, "of everything that comes in and everything that goes out: if only so much as a screw, I would keep an account of it all the same as if it were gold-dust." There are stores of valuable woods, copper, iron, plumbers' materials, &c., each presided



MARE AND CO.'S IRON SHIP-BUILDING WORKS.

over by a trustworthy man. In almost every direction piles of wood of different kinds, meet the eye.

There are upwards of 400 joiners employed on the premises; each shop has an office attached to it, in which account is kept of every foot taken into the shop, and of the particular ship or part of a ship for which it is required. The ships in progress are not known by the firm by their particular names; but are entered in the books—A 1, A 2, and so on, until they get to A 100; then B 1 commences, and is continued until they reach B 100; in like manner the C's and D's are continued. At the present time Mr. Mare has nearly got out of his D's, which shows that about 400 ships have already been completed; and, considering the activity shown at present, there seems every probability that Mr. Mare may live to get through the Z's.

It is almost bewildering to pass amongst the numerous punching and shearing machines, moved by steam power, cutting and piercing thick iron as readily as if it were writing paper. The huge ships, in different stages of completeness, are thronged with men fastening the rivets, and in other ways engaged.

The saw-mills and planing-house are served with a steam-engine of 60-horse power. There are also a very large number of hand sawyers; also several blacksmiths' shops in each yard, in which the iron fittings of the ships are prepared. There are shops for the brass-finishers, brass-founders, painters' shops, and sail-makers; the latter are provided with a shop upwards of 200 feet long; the boat-builders and block-makers have large works. Indeed, each division would form of itself a considerable establishment.

A ferry-boat, capable of carrying 200 men, is placed for crossing the Creek. In the Essex Yard several ships, of between 2000 and 3000 tons burden, are nearly completed. These vessels, when finished, are worth from £110,000 to £120,000 each. The *Himalaya*, of 3500 tons, which lately conveyed 2000 troops to the East was built here. One of the ships nearly ready is the *Argent* troop-ship, building for the Government. Four gun-boats have been built here for the Baltic: they were of 500 tons burden each, and some of them built in the almost incredibly short time of eight weeks.

In this yard some of the most powerful machinery is in motion: numerous furnaces are in active operation, heating and melting the masses of iron. The larger piece of iron-work near the foreground of the second Engraving weighs several tons, and has been forged by the steam-hammer. The scene presented here is most striking; and the noise, blaze, and seeming confusion, are bewildering to a stranger. Large wheels whirl round with deafening swiftness. At the long roller in the middle of the picture the hot iron is flattened into plates, and rolled into bars and ribs of various shapes; and, above all the din, the great forge-hammers descend with a noise like thunder, shaking the ground. Close to this busy scene (which is but partly shown in the Engraving) is an immense collection of old iron, which is put into the furnaces, and, when of sufficient heat, faggotted up with other iron. This is a curious medley of articles, and is composed of worn-out frying-pans, gridirons, horse-shoes, hoops, &c. Near here large rollers can be run up to a pier, and the coals unloaded by steam-power: these are conveyed to different parts of the premises by lines of railway. Inland coals are also brought to the works by the North-Eastern line.

In other parts are large boiler manufactories and moulders' shops. At the time of our visit the casters were preparing the piston of an engine, which would weigh six tons. The cranes for lifting these castings are the largest in the country, and are safe at a strain of 20 tons.

In other parts of the establishment are offices in which the drawings and models are prepared; and in another is a surgery. Here, with ample supply of drugs, &c., is a properly qualified gentleman in attendance night and day. In the neighbourhood there is also a superintending surgeon, who, with proper assistance, is constantly at hand. The cost of this medical advice is defrayed by a penny a week, paid by all the men in the receipt of 30s. per week and upwards, and those with a less income, a penny a fortnight. This fund is managed by Mr. Mare, and as much as £10 has been supplied by this means, to families who have lost their support by accident; and a handsome donation made to the London Hospital, to which some serious cases have been removed. This is an excellent arrangement, which might be imitated with advantage in other large establishments.

Mr. Mare has from time to time built here, the fine fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ships: all of large tonnage. Some small vessels in progress for the Ganges and other Indian rivers; and amongst other matters of interest we noticed a large iron ferry-boat for Australia, which would be taken to pieces and packed in cases for conveyance.

The examination of these suprising works occupied several hours. Our space prevents us from particularising many departments worthy of notice; and we left deeply impressed with the skill, perseverance, and system, which has collected together in so short a space this mass of human industry.

As we have already stated, between 3000 and 4000 hands are employed by Mr. Mare, at Blackwall, independently of numerous bodies at the Saltash-bridge, across the river Tamar, near Plymouth, and at the Westminster-bridge. The wages of the workmen at Blackwall has for the last eighteen months amounted to £5000 a week; some weeks it has been £1600 more; and this independently of the salaries of the heads of departments.

THE AMERICAN BABY SHOW.—According to the Cincinnati papers, received by last American steamer, the "National Baby Convention," which took place at Springfield, Ohio, a fortnight ago, must have rather surprised the projector, who advertised the show more as a joke than a serious affair. The mothers of "Young America," however, were determined to look upon the announcement as sober earnest; and, on the day appointed a large muster of "infantry in arms" took place at Springfield, where a canvas tent had been erected as the depos tory of all babies entered for the show. At eleven o'clock a large circle was formed by a rope around the tent, and outside of this the uninterested adults were made to stand, which they did patiently, under the promise that the babies would soon be exhibited. Nine ladies and six gentlemen were then elected, whose duty it was to enter the tent, examine the babies, and award the premiums. The judges were about to proceed to their task when a telegraph was received, announcing that a number of babies were on the train from Dayton, and would be there at twelve o'clock, and requesting a postponement of the examination until said babies arrived. The request was acceded to, to the great discomfort of the "Convention" then in session. A few minutes after twelve the judges entered the tent, which presented a novel, amusing, and interesting sight. The mothers and nurses were seated, and had the "little darlings" all ready for inspection—that is, as near ready as could be. There sat a mother, her eyes directed alternately on the judges, and on a little cherub which lay in her lap. By her sat another, holding up proudly a lovely little girl, whose waxen curls and sweet blue eyes would soften the heart of the greatest baby-hater in Christendom. Next to her a nurse was endeavouring to quiet a stout, rosy-cheeked "one-year-old," who resisted on pulling the jet-black ringlets of another about the same age. One lady pointed with pride to the chubby legs of her darling boy; while another glowingly referred to the delicate but well-formed features of her sweet babe. One boasted of having the largest of its age; another, of the smallest and smartest. Some of the babies seemed to feel their importance on this occasion; and, in spite of the most earnest entreaties, would be in mischief, and keep up a continued noise. Others appeared unwilling to "believe their eyes," and lay quietly in their mothers' arms, watching the proceedings with apparent interest; while others insisted on hiding their innocent faces in their mothers' bosoms, as if they knew their refuge was there. One hundred and twenty-seven babies were entered for exhibition; and they came from almost everywhere. Several counties, including Hamilton of Ohio, were well represented; and there were babies from Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Large and fat children seemed to predominate. One from Indiana, only five months old, weighed 27½ lbs.; and another, four months old, weighed 20 lbs. A pair of twins, of Clark county, attracted much attention. They were very pretty, and as near alike as two peas. An elderly lady was present with her seventeenth baby, only two months old. She claimed nothing extraordinary in the child she presented, but thought she was deserving of a premium. The judges were a long time in their investigations. After they retired, the mothers, with their children in their arms, walked into the Floral-hall, where they remained, while the spectators crowded past them to take a look at the babies. This ended the great baby show—the first, but, certainly, not the last, in Ohio. Though the "show" was ended, the excitement was not over. Everybody wanted to know the prize-winning babies, and the judges were not ready to report. Some ladies were sure that "this duck of a child" or that "love of a baby" would carry off the silver cup, while every parent interested was deserving of a premium. The judges, not being able to consult without interruption on the ground, retired to the Anthony-house in the city. There they were followed by hundreds of ladies to learn the result. The discussion regarding the comparative merits of the different babies was not over till six o'clock in the evening, when the following prizes were awarded:—First Prize—A splendid service of silver plate, including a large salver, to the daughter of William Romner, of Vienna, Clark county, aged ten months. Second Prize—A service of silver plate, to the son of William M'Dowell, of Fulton, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged thirteen months. Third Prize—A plain service of silver, to the daughter of Mr. A. Cancn, of Philadelphia. As this is the first baby show which has taken place in the United States, the arrangements have been rather incomplete, or else we should no doubt, have received a sketch of the prize babies.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Mor and died, 1804.
MONDAY, 30.—Fire at the Tower of London, 1841.
TUESDAY, 31.—Allhallows Eve. John Evelyn born, 1620.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.
THURSDAY, 2.—Michaelmas Term begins.
FRIDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.
SATURDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
7 3 / 7 40	8 5 / 8 30	9 0 / 9 25	9 51 / 10 15	10 40 / 11 5	11 30 / Tide	0 20 / 0 45

WILL BE READY EARLY IN NOVEMBER,

THE ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK for 1855; with Splendid Engravings by GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., and other Eminent Artists. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Orders received by all Booksellers.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

WHEN a Russian makes a statement to the supposed honour and glorification of the Czar, the world is safe in disbelieving him altogether, or in accepting only a possible halfpenny-worth of true bread to an intolerable quantity of lying sack. But when a Russian admits as a fact that he has been beaten and disgraced, the world has reason to believe his story to be true as far as it goes, and to calculate that a still larger amount of truth has been concealed. The *Fremden Blatt*, of Vienna, a paper in the pay of Russia, states that official intelligence has reached it, both from St. Petersburg and from Warsaw, that the bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allies commenced on the 17th inst., and was kept up till nightfall; that the attack was made both by sea and by land—that the Russians lost five hundred men in killed and wounded; that on the 18th the bombardment was recommenced, by land only—that the Russian Admiral, Kornilloff, was slain, and that but little damage was done to the seaward fortifications by the fire of the Allies. If there be any truth whatever in these statements, it may be assumed that the Allies have achieved a marked success—or Menschikoff would not have confessed to so considerable an amount of damage. The official intelligence from the British and French Commanders-in-Chief will, ere long, bring more trustworthy intelligence. In the meantime a despatch from Constantinople, of the 18th, which has been received in London and Paris, brings information from Sebastopol to the 15th, which so far confirms the Russian story as to fix the 17th as the day when the batteries, in conjunction with the fleet, were to open their fire on the fortress and city. In the absence of official news, the people of Great Britain and France will continue to rely that all is going on satisfactorily; that the attack will be worthy, both in its progress and in its conclusion, of the brave men who won the glorious fight of the Alma, and effected the brilliant march to Balaclava.

The position of Austria with regard to the Allies has improved since our last. With true German ponderosity, but yet with true German steadiness, that Power is marching onwards in long-foreseen course of inevitable hostility to Russia. The Cabinet of Vienna, with much less delay than is usual with it in its diplomatic intercourse with other Courts, has returned a decided answer to the last evasive and narrow-minded note of the Prussian Government, and repeated, in unmistakable terms, its intention to adhere to the policy laid down in the note of the 30th of September—a policy, in every respect, anti-Russian, and worthy of the great State which Austria ought to be. Orders have also been issued to the garrison of the capital, to hold itself in readiness to march at forty-eight hours' notice to the Russian frontier. This movement is obviously the answer of the Austrian Government to the defiance of Russia, involved in the establishment of military law, in the three Russian provinces that are contiguous to the Austrian frontier; and betokens that the day of neutrality is rapidly passing away, and that of active hostility commencing. Simultaneously with the news that this strong position has been assumed against the Czar, the satisfactory conclusion of a great financial and commercial operation is announced. The Austrian Government has arranged with a great company, composed principally of French capitalists, the terms of a convention by which it gives to that company the concession of all the principal railways in Austria constructed by, and hitherto worked by, the Government, as well as the lines which are to complete them. The negotiations have been going on for the last six months, and were first commenced in connection with the financial measures since adopted by the Austrian Minister of the Finances; but it was only on the 21st that the convention was signed in Vienna. Finding that the financial position of the Empire was every day growing worse, while all the branches of its industry remained stagnant, the Austrian Government determined on opening a subscription for a loan of five hundred millions of florins, to be raised exclusively within the bounds of the Empire. The Ministry resolved at the same time to support this measure by an operation with foreign capitalists for the sale of all the railways constructed or purchased by the State, and for the concession of various mines, iron-works, and forests having connection with the railways. In the month of May overtures were made with this object to Messrs. Perreire, of Paris; who, after examination, replied that if, in the Eastern question, the policy of the Austrian Government was entirely in conformity with that of the Western Powers, successful negotiations were possible. A satisfactory answer having been given, the affair has been concluded. We gather from this fact, as well as from its military movements, and from its diplomatic language to the Prussian Court, that Austria is prepared to take the irrevocable leap. With Sebastopol and the Crimea lost, and with the whole force of Austria, in addition to those of France and Great Britain, ready to commence and recommence hostilities in the spring, the Czar will have, we think, but an uncomfortable winter.

THE gallant struggle between a patriotic people and a Russianised Court, which is now taking place in Denmark, deserves more attention in this country than it has hitherto received. The Danes are a noble race: they possess in their blood both the Scandinavian and Anglian elements, which are the foundations of the Anglo-Saxon character, as we see it exhibited in Britain, in America, and in Australia. When such a people are engaged in a Constitutional quarrel with their Sovereign; and when their Sovereign is undoubtedly in the wrong, it requires no great sagacity to predicate that they will, sooner or later, carry their point. The questions at issue in Denmark are easy of comprehension. The King—who is imbued with Absolutist principles, and who not unnaturally considers the Czar his model as well as his friend—desires, in the first place, to consolidate the Government of his Danish and his German provinces under one Constitution; and, in the second place, to alter the existing Constitution in an anti-popular sense, by increasing the power and prerogative of the Crown, and, in the same ratio, diminishing that of the Commons. The people—as represented by the Volksthing, or Lower House—have no paramount objection to the proposed consolidation; but resist the King's intention to make a majority of the Commons the mere nominees of the Crown. Schleswig-Holstein itself—which is the German portion of the Danish dominions—prefers, however, to retain its own institutions, and to leave the Danes proper to govern themselves in their own way. The Volksthing declares emphatically that it cannot, and will not, renounce the legislative power reposed in itself, and the consequent control of the public purse. A collateral object involved is the succession to the Danish Crown, to the reversion of which the Czar and his family have a claim to certain contingencies. The feeling of the popular party in Denmark is no less characterised by determination to support the democratic element of the existing Constitution, which the King wishes to destroy, than by its open and cordial sympathy with Great Britain and France in the war against Russia. At a banquet recently given in Copenhagen to the Deputies of the Volksthing, who have made themselves most conspicuous in their opposition to the policy of the Court, one of the toasts proposed, and received with the utmost enthusiasm, was "Success to the Western Powers;—the noble Champions of Freedom and Civilisation against the barbarous enemy of Europe." It will thus be seen that the differences between the Court and the people are many, though simple. The struggle has lasted for twenty months in its present intensity, and now appears to be rapidly approaching its climax. On the 16th inst. an address to the King, respectfully condemnatory of the projects of the Ministry, was carried by a majority of ninety against one. On the following day the Upper House took steps which showed a determination on the part of that Assembly to adhere to the resolution of the Volksthing; but it was defeated by a message from the Crown, summoning the Lower House to an immediate audience to present the address which it had agreed upon. The King received the deputation at Fredericksborg, and almost immediately afterwards a proclamation was issued dissolving the Parliament. This is the third time that the King has played this bold and imprudent game within the short period of twenty months. By so decisive a step, the Ministers have in the meantime escaped a threatened impeachment. Enough is known of the temper of the Danish people to render it certain that a Parliament similar to the last will be returned in the new elections. The combat will then commence *de novo*; and if the King do not yield, he must once again resort to the same desperate expedient of a dissolution. How long the Danes will consent to continue the struggle in the arena of Parliament, it is impossible to say; but, it is quite evident, that either in that arena, or in a more violent one, the King must succumb to the will of his people. No Constitutional Sovereign, who expects to reign in peace or safety, can carry on a war of dissolutions with his subjects. He must either yield or be driven from the throne. There is no possible alternative, when the legality is on the side of a resolute people, and the illegality on that of the Crown. In this crisis of Danish history—influencing so much as it is likely to do the great war in which Great Britain and her allies are engaged—it would be well, we think, if the Danish people received from this country some expression of popular sympathy. Our great towns are fond of assembling to pass resolutions in favour of the Hungarians, and of what are called the "oppressed nationalities." Shall they have no word of encouragement to bestow upon their sturdy kinsmen in Denmark? Independently of the Russian war, the Danish question is one that ought to engage the attention, and excite the sympathy of Englishmen. But, connected as it is with the possible adhesion to our cause of a kingdom which holds the keys of the Baltic, and whose aid might be of the most essential value to Great Britain and France in the conflict which they are waging against the Northern Despot, it has double and treble claims on our good-will. If the King of Denmark could by any possibility succeed, Denmark would be Russian. If the people of Denmark gain their point, Denmark will be the cordial and powerful ally of this country. Surely London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, and our other great towns will have a word to say on the subject?

ALL those who are sensible how much the well-being of society depends on an abundance of food, have witnessed with much disappointment the great rise which has taken place in the price of wheat. No one estimates the yield per acre of the present harvest at less than a fourth more than the average, while a much greater breadth was sown. The rise in price, however, indicates that even this large increase is insufficient to supply the wants of the people, and that the price here depends on the harvests abroad. In the second week of September, when we adverted to the subject, the weekly average price was 52s. 5d.; ever since it has been continuously and simultaneously rising in every market of the kingdom, and of the neighbouring Continent, till it has increased fully 20s. The top price of flour was then about 50s. the sack; last Monday it was 70s. Some writers expected that we should be able to pay the expense of the war out of the reduction in the price of food; others calculated the pecuniary advantage of the large harvest to the nation still higher; and all now find that they were beguiled by a most agreeable but baseless vision. They confined their view to our own present harvest, excluding all consideration of former harvests and the harvests of other countries. Could we have secured this year as much corn from abroad as in former years to add to the produce of our own

fields we should have been indeed well provided, but circumstances forbid it.

Our own harvest in 1852 was short; and we imported in 1853 no less than 10,173,135 quarters of grain of all kinds, flour included. We received of this in the early part of the year 714,242 quarters, chiefly wheat and flour, from France. Large supplies from abroad kept prices here comparatively low, in spite of our bad harvest. The average price of wheat in 1852 was 40s. 9d.; and in 1853, 53s. 3d. The harvest of 1853 here was below the average; so it was in France, Holland, Germany, and Belgium. Some of these countries, particularly France, instead of having wheat to send us, became importers, and France took from the general stock of the world in 1853–4 nearly 4,000,000 quarters. Having imported largely, we had on hand at the end of 1853 considerable quantities of foreign and home-grown wheat. The price, notwithstanding, rose after the harvest; and in the early part of 1854 the average verged on 80s., and remained about that sum till the third week in June. From the prospects of our own harvest it then began to decline, and continued to decline till the second week of September. Orders to purchase wheat abroad were no longer given—to send wheat hither ceased to be profitable; and, from the beginning of July, only a very small quantity came, the bulk of which had been previously ordered. In the meantime, consumption here and abroad continued unabated, if it did not increase. The price in our market was below the price in France, Belgium, and Germany; and more corn was exported in part of August and September than was imported. The demand abroad called attention to the stocks on hand; and it was found that, while abroad absolutely nothing remained from the harvest of 1853, the stock here was exceedingly small. There the harvest of 1854 was immediately commenced on; and to use the new wheat, supplies of old were carried away from us. Our millers, who had naturally declined to buy more than they required when prices were falling, had only enough on hand to keep their mills going, and as naturally wished to increase their stock as soon as the price began to rise. They could get little or none, they bade against each other for what was in the market, and ran up the price to its present height. For the moment, at least, the supply of wheat, notwithstanding our excellent harvest, falls short of the general demand; there is an actual scarcity in England and on the neighbouring Continent, though we hope it is only temporary, and the price has consequently risen in five weeks, fully 20s.

Some persons call it a speculative rise. It may be a little higher than is strictly necessary, to prevent our wheat going abroad, and to bring wheat hither; but the last arrivals from the United States—one source of supply—inform us that the price is yet barely sufficient to bring wheat or flour from that quarter. A supply from abroad we must have, for the excess of the produce of our own fields, over an average harvest, is not equivalent to the 10,000,000 quarters of all kinds of grain we usually import. Everywhere abroad price is high, and it must rise in England above the level elsewhere to attract the corn we require. It there bespeculation, it has not yet carried the price much above the necessary point. Other persons, again, imply that the farmers are holding back their stock; but we know from the *Gazette* returns, published weekly, that in the last four weeks there was sold in our towns, of home-grown wheat, 503,218 quarters, against 397,305 quarters in the corresponding four weeks of last year, there having been more sent to market in the last four weeks than in any previous four weeks. The present great rise is neither speculative nor the result of any design to keep back the supply, but of a scarcity—and whether this be temporary or not is a matter equally doubtful and important. Last year consumption here and on the Continent was unusually large, and so it now continues. To the increased consumption caused by the rapid extension of commerce and manufactures, and an increase both of population and wealth, abroad as well as here—which we all hope will continue—there is now added the increased consumption and waste of war. Our own harvest is truly abundant; the harvest in France, Belgium, and Germany is only partially abundant; in the United States it is not good; whatever it may be in Russia, the war will stop the supply; in no other countries, except Spain, is there an increase to meet the increasing wants of the world. England is now only a part of a producing whole; and, balancing the general increase of consumption against the general character of the harvests—abundant at home, but short in other countries—we fear that the general supply is rather deficient than otherwise, and that the price of wheat will continue relatively high, though not at its present extreme elevation. We regret the circumstance; but, from the great activity of commerce and every branch of non-agricultural business, combined with the waste of war, we can only anticipate a great and an increasing demand for food, which one abundant harvest in one country will not satisfy, and which can only be satisfied by a succession of abundant harvests, and by the extension of agriculture, in many countries.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have entertained a succession of distinguished visitors at the Castle, during the past week. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, took leave on Saturday, and returned to the Cottage at Kew. In the course of the afternoon the Countess de Neuilly, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, paid a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal children walked on the East Terrace. The Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince came to town, and called upon the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester house. In the afternoon, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, and the Earl and Countess Granville, arrived on a visit to the Queen.

On Wednesday her Majesty took equestrian exercise in the Riding-house, attended by the Countess of Desart.

Lord de Tabley has succeeded Lord Waterpark, as Lord in Waiting, and Major-General Berkeley Drummond has succeeded Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore, as Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been suffering from a slight cold during the past few days at Frogmore-house

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

A telegraph from Prince Menschikoff was received at St. Petersburg, and transmitted thence through Vienna on Friday (yesterday). It is dated from Sebastopol, the 21st of October. He says—

The Russian fire has successfully answered the fire of the Allies. The damage done to the fortifications was but trifling. The fire from the fleets has not continued. A part of the reserve had arrived. The rest was expected immediately.

As we have no authentic intelligence from the seat of war to a later date than the 15th, it is impossible to say how far the Russian bulletin is true. A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, of the 19th, *vià* Vienna, states that, up to that time, no news had been received that the bombardment began on the 17th, as was proposed. Lord Raglan had been requested to spare one part of the town where the women and children would be sent; and had replied that could not be, but that they might leave the town unhurt. The British were said to occupy part of the northern shore of the bay, and their guns commanded the harbour.

At the departure of the packet of the 16th from Constantinople, all the disposable troops of the garrison were about to embark for the Crimea. Several steamers had arrived from Balaclava, with men who were wounded in repelling a sortie made by 20,000 Russians of the garrison of Sebastopol. The sortie referred to in the letters from Constantinople, is thus described in a despatch from Balaclava:—

On the 12th inst., Captain Gordon, R.E., commenced the formation of our right attack soon after dark. Four hundred men were furnished from the 2nd and Light Divisions on the works, and strong covering parties were sent out in front and in rear to protect them. The working party was divided into four companies of 100 men each, and they worked on during the night with such good will that ere morning No. 1 parp had completed 160 yards; No. 2, 78 yards; No. 3, 95 yards; No. 4, 80 yards—in all, 385 yards of trench ready for conversion into batteries. These trenches are covered very perfectly. It was intended that a party of similar strength should be employed on the left and centre; but, owing to one of those accidents which unavoidably occur in night work, the suppers and miners lost their way, and got in advance towards the lines of the enemy. They were perceived by an advanced post, which seems to have been the van of a sortie. The Russians opened fire on them at short distances with rifles, and, wonderful to relate, missed them all. The flashes, however, showed our men that strong battalions of Russian infantry were moving silently on towards our works, and the alarm was given to the division in the rear. At 1.35 a furious cannonade was opened by the enemy on our lines, as they had then ascertained that we had discovered their approach. The Second and Light Divisions turned out, and our field guns attached to them opened fire on the enemy, who were advancing under the fire of our batteries. Owing to some misunderstanding, the covering parties received orders to retire, and fell back on their lines—all but one company of riflemen, who maintained the ground with their cavalry, and fired into the columns of the enemy with effect. The Russians pushed on field-pieces to support their assault. The batteries behind them were livid with incessant flashes, and the roar of shot and shell filled the air, mingled with the constant ping-pinging of rifle and musket ball. All the camps were up. The F. each on our left got under arms, and the rattle of drums and the shrill blast of trumpets were heard amid the roll of cannon and small arms. For nearly half an hour this din lasted, till of a sudden a ringing cheer was audible on our right, rising through all the turmoil. It was the cheer of the 88th, as they were ordered to charge down the hill on their unseen enemy. It had its effect, for the Russians, already pounded by our guns, and shaken by the fire of our infantry, as well as by the aspect of the whole hill side lined with our battalions, turned and fled under the shelter of their guns. Their loss is not known; ours was very trifling. The sortie was completely foiled, and not an inch of our lines was injured, while the four-gun battery (the main object of their attack) was never closely approached at all. The alarm over, every one returned quietly to tent to bivouac.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following telegraphic despatches:—

GENERAL CANROBERT TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Head-quarters, before Sebastopol, 19th.

We opened the trenches in the night of the 9th. The enemy, who did not expect us on that point, has not disturbed us in our operations, which are going on actively. I hope that by the day after to-morrow (the 15th) we shall have sixty-six pieces of artillery in position. Since the morning of the 10th the fortress has kept up a warm cannonade on us at intervals, but without any success. Our losses are next to nothing. The works of the English army proceed equally with ours. The weather, which for a short time was very bad and cold, is now very fine.

THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Therapia, 18th.

Two vessels of war, one French and one English, have just arrived from the Crimea; they bring news from Sebastopol of the 13th. It appears certain that the fire of all our batteries would open on the 17th; the two fleets were to co-operate with the army, and there was every reason to believe that the ships might be usefully employed on an important point. There is no doubt but that the fortress will be promptly reduced by the power of our artillery. The general situation was very satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the troops excellent.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday says:—

We have reason to know that other despatches have reached Paris besides those forwarded from St. Petersburg, announcing the opening of the fire against Sebastopol. It was in the night of the 16th that fire from all the batteries commenced. But, on the 15th, the Allied fleet and the English batteries had tried the range of their guns, which operation was speedily interrupted to enable the besiegers to complete the armament of all the batteries, so as to open their fire simultaneously. We have learned that the officers of artillery and engineers are confident of levelling with the ground, in four days, the fortifications opposed to them.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

In a despatch from Mossoul, dated the 25th, Mushir de Vaux announces that the Ottoman army of Kars has taken signal revenge on the Russians. The Turkish troops attacked a corps which was covering Gumri, and completely dispersed it, capturing tents, baggage, and thirty pieces of cannon. A Russian General was killed. Then the Turks then commenced the siege of the citadel. The Russian army, which had been victorious before at Abagazid, having on the receipt of this news, set out for Erivan to relieve Gumri, was completely repulsed, and shut up in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

ADVICES from Munich of the 26th announce the death, on that morning, of the Queen Dowager from cholera.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT BEDFORD.—The anniversary of the Bedford Literary and Scientific Institution was celebrated on Friday evening week by a soirée at the Bedford Rooms. The Mayor of the town presided, and among the company were Lord John Russell, Sir Hamilton Seymour, &c. The Mayor, the High Sheriff, and other gentlemen having addressed the members, Lord John Russell proceeded to move the following resolution, which was received with much applause:—"That literary and scientific and mechanics' institutions have greatly tended to the benefit of the people in this country, by cultivating their minds, refining their tastes, and improving their social habits." His Lordship spoke in eloquent terms of the advantages arising from the establishment of societies which bring men together to study—teach them the lessons of history, enrich their minds with poetry, and encourage them to fathom the depths of science: observing, also, that it was very desirable for the purpose of study—for the purpose even of writing—that men should have all those means, all those advantages which libraries and reading-rooms are calculated to confer. He then suggested, as a fit subject for the consideration of societies such as that he now addressed, the rise and fall of nations, pointing out the different channels into which such a question would lead the inquirer. The resolution was carried.

TRING AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual gathering of this association was held on the 17th inst., when there was a better and more numerous collection of stock to compete for the prizes than on any former occasion. The meeting was attended by most of the leading agriculturists and landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, who afterwards dined together at the Royal Hotel, Tring Station. During the evening, an elegant silver tea-service, was presented to Mr. Wilfred Brown, of Tring, the excellent secretary of the society, as a tribute to his merits and exertions on behalf of the society for the improvement of agriculture. The handsome gift was acknowledged by Mr. Brown, in a speech of some length, couched in modest terms in allusion to his humble though successful exertions on behalf of the association. The meeting passed off most agreeably.

NEW SEWER VENTILATORS.—Mr. Ross, one of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, has proposed a new plan to the court, for the ventilation of the sewers, which consists of a shaft, running to any height that may be required, and containing inside a set of gas lights playing upon a cast-iron box, forming a portion of the shaft, by which a thorough draft is established, and the risk of explosion avoided. There is also, inside the shaft, an arrangement for the absorption and disinfection of the gases by means of charcoal. The plan is simple, and likely to accomplish this most necessary object.

BY THE ALMA RIVER.

WILLIE, fold your little hands;
Let it drop—that "soldier" toy.
Look where father's picture stands,
Father, that here kissed his boy
Not a month since—father kind,
Who this night may—(never mind
Mother's sob, my Willie dear)—
Cry out loud that He may hear
Who is God of Battles—say,
"God keep father safe this day
By the Alma river!"

Ask no more, child. Never heed
Either Russ, or Frank, or Turk;
Right of nations—trampled creed—
Chance poised victory's bloody work—
Any flag i' the wind may roll,
On thy heights, Sebastopol!
Willie, all to you and me
Is that spot, where'er it be,
Where he stands—no other word—
Stands—God sure the child's prayer heard!—
Near the Alma river.

Willie, listen to the bells,
Ringing in the town to-day;
That's for victory. No knell swells,
For the many swept away:
Hundreds, thousands! Let us weep,
We, who need not—just to keep
Reason clear in thought and brain
Till the morning comes again;
Till the third dread morning tell
Who they were that fought and—*fell*—
By the Alma river.

Come—we'll lay us down, my child;
Poor the bed is—poor and hard;
But thy father, far exiled,
Sleeps upon the open sward,
Dreaming of us two at home;
Or, beneath the starry dome,
Digs out trenches in the dark,
Where he buries—Willie, mark!—
Where he buried those who died
Fighting, fighting at his side,
By the Alma river.

Willie, Willie, go to sleep;
God will help us, O my boy!
He will make the dull hours creep
Faster, and send news of joy;
When I need not shrink to meet
Those great placards in the street,
That for weeks will ghastly stare
In some eyes—Child, say that prayer
Once again—a different one—
Say—"O God! Thy will be done,
By the Alma river."—D. M. M.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Inches.
Oct. 20	29.330	56·9	46·6	49·2	+ 0·2	87	S.W. & W.	0.56
,, 21	29.550	56·2	43·3	49·6	— 0·3	83	N.W. & S.W.	0.01
,, 22	29.382	59·1	47·1	53·8	+ 3·1	90	S.W. & N.W.	0.01
,, 23	29.334	57·1	37·0	45·0	— 3·4	86	W.	0.08
,, 24	29.420	55·0	36·0	44·5	— 3·7	83	S.W.	0.33
,, 25	29.097	47·8	39·6	43·6	— 4·3	92	N.E.	0.35
,, 26	29.548	54·1	34·7	43·3	— 4·4	83	W.	0.05

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.33 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.80 inches by the evening of the 21st; decreased to 29.28 inches by the morning of the 22nd; increased to 29.33 inches by the morning of the 23rd, and decreased to 29.28 inches by the evening of the same day; increased to 29.42 inches by the morning of the 24th; decreased to 28.91 inches by the afternoon of the 25th; and increased to 29.65 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29.345 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 46·9°, being 1·4° below the average of 28 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 24·4°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 22nd, and the lowest on the 26th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 14.4°.

Rain fell, during the week, to the depth of rather more than one inch and six-tenths.

The weather, on the first three days of the week, was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud; from the 23rd to the 25th the sky was overcast, and rain fell frequently; on the 26th the sky was partially cloudy, and the weather fine till afternoon.

Hail fell heavily on the 23rd, from 2h. 45m. to 3h. p.m.

Lewisham, October 27, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1408 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; being 19 above the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years: of these, 705 were boys, being 9 below the average; and 703 were girls, exceeding the average by 31. The number of deaths during the week were 1321; the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, was 1042. Therefore, the present excess of deaths corrected than estimated from the experience of former years at the middle of October. The numbers in the two preceding weeks were—1332 and 1294 respectively. The number of deaths from cholera last week were 198. The mortality from the epidemic declines, but not so rapidly as in the same month of 1849. In the three weeks of October in that year the deaths were 288, 110, and 41, respectively; in the last three weeks of the existing epidemic they have been 411, 249, and 198. The fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were 103 and 108 in the first two weeks of this month; this week they declined to 83. The improvement in the public health for the last two weeks is greatest on the north side of the river; and, of the five northern districts, cholera lingers most in Marylebone, though the mortality in it is not so great. To scarlatina 103 deaths are referred, (being 45 above the average); to consumption, 130; to bronchitis, 80 (being 41 above the average); to pneumonia, 94; to old age, 44; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 19 deaths are attributed.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE OF THE JUDGES AND THE BAR.—On the first day of the ensuing Michaelmas Term (which commences on Thursday next), the 2nd day of November, the Right Hon. Lord Cranworth, the Lord High Chancellor, will entertain the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices, the several Vice-Chancellors, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, as also the leading Queen's Counsel, and Serjeants-at-Law, to breakfast, at his mansion in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, previous to his Lordship and the Judges proceeding to open their respective Courts at Westminster. His Lordship, at the same time will hold his general levee of members of the bar who have been elevated to the rank of Queen's Counsel or Serjeants-at-Law.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The following days have been appointed for holding the sittings at Nisi Prius, in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in and after Middlesex Term, 1854. At these sittings the Lord Chief Justice does not preside, but the puisne judge whose rota it is to act as Chamber Judge. In Term.—Middlesex.—Thursday, 9th November; Thursday, 16th November. After Term.—Monday, 27th November. London.—Monday, 13th November; Monday, 20th November. After Term.—Saturday, 9th December. The Court will sit each day at ten o'clock, and the cause in the list for each of the sitting days in Term, if not disposed of on those days, will be tried by adjournment on the days following each of such sitting days.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The Folkestone steamer arrived at Boulogne on Monday, with thirty-seven of the nurses attached to Miss Nightingale's staff. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brainbridge, a clergyman, and a courier, who are to see them safe to Constantinople. The authorities had received their orders to afford every facility, and the English Consul, Mr. Hamilton, was in attendance to receive and conduct them to the Hôtel des Bains, where a good dinner was in readiness for them.

HEAVING THE ARTILLERY AT BALACLAVA.

THE heaving of the siege train at Balaclava, of which we give an Engraving upon the next page, has been a much more tedious operation than most people can form any conception of. It is no doubt true that the sailors have given valuable aid: their exertions in dragging the guns up the steep road to the town are described in the most enthusiastic terms by all who have witnessed them. But we must remember that the work is not half done when the guns and ammunition have been landed. *After* that there are still several miles of a rough hilly road to travel, and that, too, with very imperfect means of transit. It may easily be conceived, therefore, that the conveyance of 150 or 200 large guns, with the supplies of powder, shell-cases, and enormous round-shot required for a week's operations, must have taken a long time. If we add to all these the gabions, fascines, and sand-bags, for the trenching parties, and the stores for daily consumption, some notion may be formed of the enormous amount of pre-

SKETCHES AT BALACLAVA.

HEAVING GUNS AT BALACLAVA.

liminary work before a gun can be fired. Fortunately for the English army, the place is admirably adapted for the landing of stores and ammunition. Protected from wind and weather by the surrounding heights, and having deep water quite close to the shore, there are none of the difficulties to contend with which are usually to be encountered in such enterprises.

The town of Balaclava is indebted for its existence to a very small and crooked-shaped bay running into the land. It corresponds with the larger bays of Sebastopol, on the northern side of the Heraclaitic Chersonesus, and is the only good harbour on the almost unbroken extent of the southern coast, being deep, without cliffs, and without any sand bank at its mouth. The heights and rocks on either side are from four to five times higher than the rugged rocks of the creeks of Sebastopol, and in the harbour behind these heights the ships lie in the most perfect security. Balaclava enjoys the same advantages of geographical position as Sebastopol, but is inferior because of the smallness of its harbour, where there is room for only a few ships.

LORD RAGLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

On the 4th inst., Lord Raglan moved forward to a cottage (of which we give a View) situated nearly half-way between Sebastopol and Balaclava. The General's staff has accompanied him to the spot selected, and the Artist, as will be observed, has introduced several of the officers in the foreground, in campaign under-dress, on foot and horseback. A horse, kept constantly in readiness, is also seen near the front of the cottage; and a number of calèches and other vehicles in the yard show the bustle which prevails at head-quarters—despatches and orders arriving or departing from morning till night.

The whole road from the English camp to Balaclava is a busy scene. Near the town the bustle increases. The narrow road is thronged by French and English soldiers; some going in for commissariat supplies, others coming out laden, and stooping under their burdens. Great hunks of salt pork, spitted, as it were, on long poles, and carried between men's shoulders; great bags of biscuit, arabas laden with casks of rum boxes of tea, packages of coffee, sugar, are all in motion towards the camps. Now passes a heavy gun in the same direction, and it is a close squeeze to avoid being crushed to death. Parties are moving to water horses, others seeking wood; and the small plain below the harbour, the sides of the hill—in short, every available spot is alive with soldiers in active employment. All manner of notabilities jostle up against you. The Duke of Cambridge, looking as hale and good-humoured as ever, is asking on all sides for the quarters of the French Marshal. Presently comes along General Canrobert, looking rather haggard and careworn, by no means so brisk and sprightly as when he inspected the Light Division at Aledyn. He is now attended only by a single aide-de-camp, and appears wrapped up in a cloak lined with fur, afraid of exposure to the evening air. Generals on the staff, generals of division, brigadiers, medical officers, and commissaries, soldiers and sailors of every grade—French, English, and Turk—all join in the motley group.

LORD RAGLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS, AT BALACLAVA

COSSACKS. FORT. ENGLISH STEAMER COSSACKS. FORT SEVERNIA. SIGNAL. SEBASTOPOL. ENGLISH FLEET AND TRANSPORTS. FORT NICHOLAS.
BARRACKS.
RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' CAMP COOKING-HOUSES, UNROOFED. ENGLISH OUTPOSTS LINE-OF BATTLE SHIP. FORT. HOUSES. FORT.
FORT. ENGLISH OUTPOSTS. LUNETTE, LATELY MADE. ENGLISH OUTPOSTS.

BRITISH OUTPOSTS, NEAR SEBASTOPOL.

THE OUTPOSTS NEAR SEBASTOPOL.

THE letters from Balaclava, received by the *Pharamond* steamer, inform us that our Sappers, while tracing the lines, had advanced within a quarter of a mile of the Russian outposts; but that the latter had made no attempt to interrupt them. This state of things was not likely to last, however. One of the first steps to be taken, when all things were ready, would be the driving in of the Russian outposts, which was expected to take place on the 14th.

In the above Engraving, our Artist gives a distant view of the besieged town, with the English fleet in the background, guarding the approach to the harbour. The English outposts on the heights to the north of Balaclava can see all that is going on in the immediate vicinity of the town. On the left hand may be seen a number of Russian soldiers, and behind them several parties of Cossacks. On the edge of the land, apparently, several of the forts are visible, and midway between the two English outposts, on the left, is the lunette which the Russians have constructed recently, and which has, no doubt, been actively at work upon the Allied army before now.

The Illustration is from a Sketch by Lieut. Bredin, R.A.

The commanding height of the ground on which the Allies are encamped gives them a great advantage over the Russians in Sebastopol, who are completely overlooked by the besiegers. The following description of what may be seen from the heights above Sebastopol, will show how much the town is exposed:—

The Light Division moves forward, crosses the plain winding along the foot of the mountains, and soon begins to ascend in a direction towards Sebastopol. The country becomes more bare, the breeze freshens, the farms are more distant, in little hollows, where a slight protection from the wind can be obtained, and in a short time the blue horizon of the sea is stretched before us. To the right, at some distance, can be seen part of the town of Sebastopol. It appears to be built at the bottom of a deep cavity. Some spacious official buildings, and the roofs some green, some brown of smaller houses can also be seen. The hulls of two line-of battle ships in the harbour, are visible, and the masts of several others. Another hill is crossed, and a better view of the town and sea is obtained. The *Arrow*, with

RUSSIAN PRISONERS, ON THE FIELD OF ALMA.

a Lancaster gun, is throwing shell at one of the forts to the left of the harbour, and the fort is returning the fire; but it is evident that the little steamer has the best of it. Behind a round tower—some of the guns of which are pointed toward the land side—and connected with it, is a building not unlike a church or magazine. It has a double inclined roof. On this, for a minute or two, is seen the white smoke of a bursting shell: the smoke clears away, and the roof is gone. With our glasses a number of persons can be seen running out of the house below. Others shells burst high in the air; some strike the earth, but fall short of the wall. The Light Division forms into line to the left of the Second (General Evans's) Division. While in the act of forming, three Russian horsemen mount on the ridge nearest to the sea and deliberately survey our position

RUSSIAN PRISONERS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF THE ALMA.

THIS scene was also sketched by Lieutenant Bredin, R.A on the 23rd ult. It represents a party of Russian prisoners ed by an English escort to the beach on the field of the Alma. The foremost figure between the mounted soldiers is a Russian officer, but dressed as a private. He informed our Correspondent, in French, that the Emperor had given orders that all officers are o wear the same description of coats as the men, in order that they may not be singled out to be 'picked off." He added that he had never been in Sebastopol, but that the army engaged had come from Odessa, but, it subsequently proved that the army was from Sebastopol. The motive of the falsehood was obvious. the interpreter explained that all prisoners had told him the same, but the Russian army had, doubtless, been ordered to say this, in case they were taken prisoners. He inquired anxiously, says our Correspondent, if we were going to Sebastopol. I told him we hoped to take possession of it before long. He smiled, shook his head, and said, "It is very strong, and there are plenty of artillery; you *cannot* take it." I said, "We shall see." He replied "We will see;" and so the conversation ended. He was in very good spirits.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Poet Laureate (Mr. Tennyson) has, it is said, put on his singing-robes and wreath of laurel, and is busy in verse with the Battle of the Alma. If this is true, we are recurring to old times. We shall have something to remind us of former administrations. It was a Whig Lord High Treasurer (one after Mr. Gladstone's own heart) who lamented that the Battle of Blenheim was unsung; and who, on the recommendation of Lord Halifax (that true Mæcenas of English poets), gave Marlborough's great victory as a subject to Addison. To Lord Godolphin we are indebted—not only for the Godolphin, Arabian, and other Newmarket attractions, but for a lasting honour to our literature—the poem of "The Campaign," and to that poem Addison owed a lucrative appointment. Through the reigns of Mr. Macaulay's hero, King William, and that King's successor, no prosperous event passed undignified by poetry. There was, then, ample encouragement for genius. This, however, did not last long. In the Walpole administration, worthless men were unprofitably enriched with the public money, and no care was taken to employ men of genius in literature, whose appearance might do honour to their country. In the great Chatham administration, when France was disgraced and overpowered, in every quarter of the globe—when Spain, coming to her assistance, only shared her calamities—and the name of an Englishman was reverenced through Europe, no poet was heard amidst the general acclamation; the fame of our counsellors and heroes was intrusted to the Gazetteer. In our own time, Talavera was sung by Mr. John Wilson Croker, and Waterloo by Sir Walter Scott. We shall see what the honours of the bays and the attractions of the butt will do for Mr. Tennyson, in the matter of the glorious Battle of "the Alma."

It is sometimes said that the genius of poetry is extinct in England; that this is a practical and not a poetical age—an age of Stephensons, Brunels, and Wheatstones, and not an age of Shakspeares and Miltons. But it is surely untrue that poetry is extinct among us. Men and studies decay, but nature never dies. There are many among us—poets sown by nature; men possessing the faculty divine, and the accomplishment of verse as well. But there is not so much encouragement for poetry as there used to be amongst us. Critics lament that publishers evince little sympathy with poetry, but they forget that the publisher is only a caterer for the public, and that the bookseller of to-day is the same as the bookseller of Ben Jonson's days:—

> Thou that mak'st gain thy end, and wisely well
> Can'st a book good, or bad, as it doth sell.

The best book last season in the Row was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The best print of the previous season, in the eyes of Messrs. Graves, Gambart, Grundy, and Agnew, was Mr. Barraud's "Prayer."

There is some talk of transmitting a memorial to Government requesting Government aid in favour of drooping poetry. The New Houses of Parliament have been made conducive to the advancement of the Fine Arts, why should not our triumphs in the Alma be made conducive to the progress of true poetry? It has been suggested that Government should offer a premium of 500 for the best poem on the Battle, and that no poem should be allowed to exceed 500 lines. A pound a line would, it is said, offer a temptation beyond anything Dryden received from Old Jacob Tonson, and is just eight times the sum that Byron twits Sir Walter Scott with receiving for "Marmion" and "The Lay":—

> Though Murray with his Miller may combine
> To yield thy muse just half-a-crown per line.

But who are to be the judges, and what post-office bag would be big enough to contain the competing poems? That much good poetry would result from an offer of the kind, we have no doubt whatever—no more than we have that the offer would produce an ample supply of what would prove at a glance, not poetry, but only prose run mad. Addison wrote his poem of "The Campaign" in a garret in the Haymarket; and to that poem he owed his future Secretaryship of State. From the former purlieus of Grub-street and the Mint, a poem might come that would render full honour to the occasion, and would, consequently, take a high position in the great and important body of British poetry.

Of the strange lottery arising from country sales of books (to which we have alluded on other occasions) a curious instance has just fallen under our notice. A few weeks ago, at the sale, at Shrewsbury, of the curious library of the late Sir R. Jenkins, the following lot occurred:—"Tracts, Plays, Poems, &c.—112 volumes." Here is a speculative lot, sufficient in itself to bring a bibliopole from London to Shrewsbury. In this lot might lie a second and complete copy of the first edition of "Hamlet," that would render the Duke of Devonshire's precious volume no longer unique. Concealed in this lot might lurk an unknown edition of Shakespeare, from which new readings might be obtained clearing up passages that still defy Mr. Dyce. In this lot might lie one of the lost plays of Massinger or Marlowe. A well-known antiquary actually hastened to Shrewsbury to learn something about the one hundred and twelve volumes; but was unable to obtain any certain particulars about the fate of the remarkable lot. His visit, however, was not in vain: he was able to gain particulars of another little acquisition—a lot of "Old Plays," bought by a country bookseller for fourteen pounds—from which he was proud to extract a nearly unique quarto play of Shakespeare's for the sum of £16—or £2 more than the country small-dealer had given for the whole lot. Now, what would such a library, with such rare treasures, have sold for in the best auction-room in London? Why, for at least three times the sum it realised in Shrewsbury. The representatives of Sir R. Jenkins have not only lost money, but have been the means (doubtless, the innocent means) of throwing once more into obscurity editions meant for the libraries of the liberal and the curious. Let us add that, at the same sale, a copy of the English "De Bry" was bought for the Miller Library, by Mr. Christie, for £35.

Of the little attention that has hitherto been paid to English biography a curious instance has just come to light. Dr. Johnson, in opening his "Lives of the Poets," laments the penury of English biography; but admits that at least we know something about Cowley. He then proceeds to relate the known events of Cowley's life, and to indulge in an unnecessary sneer at what he presumes to have been the religious leaning of the poet's father. Now, it has just come to light that the great moralist and biographer is wholly wrong (in common with all biographers) about the parentage of the poet, and that the father was anything but a sectary; that he was not a grocer, but a stationer—that he was, in short, as sturdy a Church of England man as Johnson himself.

Of Art, in England, it is not easy to tell anything that is new in the month of October. Our artists are in the chrysalis state—we shall hear more of them in March or April.

SAVOY CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY.—CONVERSION.—On Sunday last, a Roman Catholic lady, after having taken the holy sacrament at the French Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bloomsbury-street recanted, and signed the usual act of renunciation in the presence of two clergymen and one of the ancients of the said church, when she was admitted a member of the Church of England.

BRADFORD MAYORALTY INSIGNIA.—A superb gold chain and badge have just been presented to the Corporation of Bradford, at the cost of about £260. The badge bears the Corporation arms, with the motto, "Labor omnia vincit." It is surmounted with the regal crown, and the Royal cypher reversed, and bears this inscription:—"Presented by the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Bradford to the Corporation of this Borough during the third successive and exemplary Mayoralty of Samuel Smith, Esq., October 24th, 1854." The chain and badge have been designed and manufactured by Mr. Mancah Rhodes, of Bradford.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Herauld's tragedy of "Videna"—a work long talked of in literary circles—was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. Its success was entire. Some scenes elicited enthusiasm.

The story, which the author "dolefully pecks" of early Britain, is almost Greek, both in its simplicity and in its spirit. *Gorbudoc*, the King, has removed his second son *Porreo* from his court on account of certain defects of disposition and manner. *Ferrex*, the elder son, has aiding his brother's fate, and for his return—a prayer which is seconded by the yearning love of *Videna*, mother of the twain. *Porreo*, on a sudden, returns unmvited. In his absence study and love have freed him from his outside flaws, and given him the bearing and accomplishments of a Prince. *Gorbudoc*, overjoyed at the change, in a moment of revulsion from his former severity, decrees that *Porreo* shall divide the sovereignty of Britain with his brother *Ferrex*; to whom, as elder, the sole rule should have fallen. To this the generous *Ferrex* consents, and *Gorbudoc* prepares to abdicate in favour of his sons. Unhappily, however, beneath his gallant surface *Porreo* bears a heart wild suspicious, and revengeful. He repays his brother's love by the most frantic jealousy, deeming that the latter has supplanted him in the affection of *Marcella*, a lady to whom he (*Porreo*) had been betrothed in his exile. It is next suggested, rather than shown, that *Porreo* attempts to take off his supposed rival by poison. Suspicion of this, together with his violent and irreverent attitude, awaken in the breast of *Videna*, a dark forboding of the end. She implores her husband to reverse his decrees, and to let the entire sway rest, according to heirship and custom, in the worthier *Ferrex*. But the King will not recall his word. The empire is divided, and *Porreo's* first act is to make war upon his brother and benefactor, whom he personally slays in battle. *Gorbudoc*, seeking his lost son on the field, drinks of the wells which *Porreo* had remorselessly ordered to be poisoned for the destruction of his brother's army, and dies in consequence. The deaths, therefore, of both father and brother lie at the door of *Porreo*, who seems incapable of remorse. Nevertheless, he is ultimately successful, and the populace demand that he shall be sole King. At this point, the stern woe of *Videna*, bereft by *Porreo*, both of husband and son, pleads against the injustice of Fate, and revolts from the parricide and fratricide becoming the guardian of a people. In the struggle between this impulse and lingering affection for her guilty son, reason fails; but one stern idea haunts her like a commission. It is the death of *Porreo*; and he falls by her hand.

The subject, it will be seen, is sufficiently startling. The sacrifice of a son by a mother—even though justice and a nation's weal exact the deed, and misery have erazed the doer—had in it something of peril, especially in days when the amiable rules supreme, and our drama teems with model examples of devoted lovers and relenting parents. Nor has Mr. Herauld's bold treatment of his theme anything in common with the prevailing tendency to soften down a terror until it becomes harmless. The present work, as contrasted with many that are now popular, gives the precise distance between the tragic and the domestic schools. The dangers of the subject have been overcome, not evaded. We sympathise with *Videna* in her fearful act, not because the act itself has been ingeniously divested of its horror, but because we have had access to the mother's heart—to its truth, its love, its mighty desolation, and, above all, to that sense of right, abstract and divine, which alike befits her character and queenly state; and which, working like an instinct through the shattered mind, impels it to the catastrophe.

The diction, in the great crisis of the play, glows with fire and imagination. What might have seemed passionate hyperbole from the mouths of lesser beings, well became the colossal persons of this story. The language has the merit of being in keeping with the argument, and avoids those colloquialisms which are often supposed to be true to *Nature*, or the essential things of the world, when they are, indeed, only true to *fact*, or the accidents of habit and manner. Mr. Herauld's general style, like the conduct of his plot, is stately, to a fault. There were times on Monday, when both verse and action moved with the measured pomp of a procession, when we could have wished rather for the abrupt shock of conflict. The train of thoughts and illustrations, though profound and felicitous in themselves, somewhat arrested the march of events. We learn with pleasure, therefore, that a judicious and effectual compression has since been resorted to. If we state a desire that the motives of the play were in some cases put with greater plainness and breadth, we have nothing left to qualify our admiration. We have presented to us in "Videna" the mightiest passions in conflict, connecting themselves with the Heaven as their bourne, and the earth with the fate of a realm as their issue; involving scenes of riveting interest in their course, and teaching the humbling moral that the noblest impulses may result in actions that wear the hue of crimes. We have a work which, in long years to come, may itself have become a classic, and which should go far to rekindle a true appreciation of tragic genius in our own times.

Mr. Herauld has been fortunate in his chief illustrators. The character of *Gorbudoc*, whose high moral nature is racked to anguish by the dimensions of his offspring, was rendered by Mr. Wallack with equal pathos and majesty. Mrs. Wallack entered into the very spirit of *Videna's* part; giving its every phase—from her first burst of maternal welcome to her double, and thence to revulsion and anguish. In the closing scene Mrs. Wallack was vigorous, impassioned, and effective; but we may doubt whether a more subdued and wrapt demeanour, lit up at times with the fitful gleam of her intention, might not have more completely denoted the woman whom misery has at once consecrated and maddened. However this may be, it is not the less certain that Mr. and Mrs. Wallack, by their assumptions in this play have added as much honour to the reception of the actor as the author has done to that of the poet. Miss Cleveland's *Marcella* was a pathetic, chaste, and satisfactory performance. In other respects the play was fairly acted. The scenes, groupings, and appointments were in many cases most picturesque.

ASTLEY'S.—We must now expect the events of the war to be dramatised, and particularly at this theatre, once famous for its battle-pieces. "The Battle of Alma" gives its name to a spectacle which was produced on Monday, and excited in the audience the utmost enthusiastic feeling. To give the greater effect to the war-scenes, the circle is united to the stage by means of a platform; and the troops enter from the former in their progress to the latter. The embarkation of the troops at Southampton pier was in this manner managed very cleverly—the vessel sweltering them in the distance—and the landing on the heights of the Alma with the Russian soldiers, who are thus attacked by the Allied forces proceeding from the circle; the latter being in turn attacked by a descent of the Cossacks into the ring, while a similar conflict takes place on the stage. Mr. Shoreditch is the author of the dialogue, which was good of its kind; but the military action is of more importance than the words; and, as we have said, the feeling of the audience was wonderfully awakened, and displayed itself by a call for Mr. Cooke and for Mr. West, the stage-manager, at the end of each act. The proceeds of the night's performance were devoted to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

ADELPHI.—"The Summer Storm"—a rustic drama, by the author of "The Harvest Home" and "The Hop-pickers"—was produced on Thursday week, with new scenery and costumes, and all the other paraphernalia usual to ensure success, but without the result that was undoubtedly expected. Mr. Tom Parry has not here been attended with his wonted good fortune, either in the choice or treatment of his subject. His pastoral characters, however, still remain true and living portraits; and *Dicky Dawn* (Mr. Keeley), with whom the play opens, is a veritable moralising bird-catcher, who, if he could have given a tone to the play, might have carried it triumphantly through. There is, too, a bustling farmer's daughter played by Mrs. Keeley, which has nature and incessant activity, and could not fail to interest. But *Clara Westbourne* (Mrs. Leigh Murray) and *Mabel Vincourt* (Miss Wyndham) are a pair of the most uninteresting heroines that we ever encountered. The father of the former, *Ronald Westbourne* (Mr. Leigh Murray), a forger of one-pound notes, on the eve of giving up his craft, and being off with his winnings to America, there to turn over a new leaf and become an honest man, could scarcely be expected much to interest our sympathies. To these we have to add, a faithless lover, *Walter Atherstone* (Mr. Parsell), and a professional gambler (Mr. C. Selby)—the former of whom falls into a trap laid for the latter, and, being arrested, and finding the prosecutor through a practicable floor, is fearfully smashed, though not killed. His misfortune, however, moves no pity, though it makes an effective ending to one of the acts. Such mechanical contrivances abound, and do the bidding of the melodramatist; but we doubt whether the day has not passed for the appreciation of such aids to, or substitutes for, good acting. There was no want of this in the performance; and it might well have stood alone; while the proffered help of the machinist proved to be an incumbrance, not a support. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the piece is yet suffered to retain the stage—probably until something more felicitous can be got ready.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece called "The Trustee" has been translated from the French, for the purpose of exhibiting Mr. Wigan as a somnambulist, who buries in his garden, during sleep, a deposit left in his hands; and, not recollecting the circumstance when awake, is driven to the necessity of incurring another fit of somnolency, in order to disinter the treasure. The part is well and subtilely interpreted by the manager.

MUSIC.

ALL the eminent performers now in England are engaged in the provinces. The Operatic Company at Manchester, of which the principal members are Mdme Caradori, Mdlle. Bury, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Herr Reichart, Herr Formes, and Herr Zelger, are performing with much success. They have given the "Favorita" and the "Freischütz;" and "Il Seraglio" is announced—an opera in which Mdme. Rudersdorff had a brilliant reception in London.

MISS. WOOD, once celebrated as Miss Paton, and her husband, are now settled in Manchester as teachers of singing. They have lived for many years in retirement in Yorkshire.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL is giving his performances at the Manchester Corn-exchange, and is drawing large and highly-gratified audiences.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE certain has at last descended on a good, but not a brilliant, Newmarket season; and a hybrid meeting at Worcester on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a day at Lewes, the poem and Barr on Thursday, form the scanty bill of racing fare for next week. Steeplechasing does not seem likely to supply its place this winter, and, in fact, strikes root so vigorously in France, that its admirers will very soon be obliged to "change the venue" to that country. The coursers are remarkably active. Workington Meeting is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; Southminster for Wednesday, &c.; Middle (Salop), for Wednesday; ARTOSIAN, for Wednesday, &c.; Baldock, for Wednesday and Thursday; Stockton (Open), for the same days and Friday; Ridgway, for Thursday and Friday; and Nithsdale and Galloway (Open St. Leger), for Thursday, &c. The spirit of horse matching, which seems to have sadly degenerated, of late years, is still active in the coursing world, as Mr. Borron has challenged Sir James Boswell to run nine of his Biggar puppies against nine of his own, for £20 a course, and £100 the main; and another £200 a side match is said to be on the *tapis* for the Waterloo Champion. We know of no rowing fixture for next week; and cricket has now quite given place to football. The "averages" are, however, still an object of interest; and it seems that the United All England eleven won twelve out of fifteen matches, lost two to Rugby and the Phœnix-park Club, and drew one with Oxford; while "Clark's Eleven" played twenty-three, and won sixteen.

As regards amount and quality of sport, the past racing season has also a good average to show. But the two-year-olds have been no moderate, that the Derby was never a more open question. Nearly every promising one among them has been beaten in its turn. Dirk Hatteraik is no fyer; Bonnie Morn fell before Rifleman; and both that colt and Saraband were considered in very safe form in the Criterion on Monday, when giving only 5lb. each to Para. This latter animal is not a very large, but an improving mare, while Cruiser (who ran her home) is a mere pony. Grecnlin Esquiress has, we hear, been out of training for some time past, and Hungerford, who is guiding the Marquis of Anglesea's hands for 1200 guineas, is very unfavourably spoken of. De Clare is still unbeaten, and so is Lord of the Isles; and Wild Dayrell, who received 3lb. from Para, when he was by no means fully prepared, and beat her in a canter, has really the best right to be at the head of the Derby betting. Para was "off" in the beginning of the year; and, till lately, the stable thought that Habena was the better of the two. Their orders to Rogers were to make the pace severe throughout, which he did in great style; R. Bevan, of whom Nat had formed an immense opinion, not being able to go with her any part of the race.

Dervish showed as much ourishness as ever in his match, where Lord Glasgow gained a point on the Derby at last.

A somewhat small field came out for the Cambridgeshire, and though Kent felt sure that no three-year-old, not even Virago, could run his Rattle, who is an amazingly fine horse, at 9lb., the German horse, Schers out of Prunde (ungiol, Mirth out of Joy) was never headed from end to end, and won by a very clever head. The cheering for the foreigner was very vociferous, and all the stable lads followed his horse off the course, and gave "Shirts," as they termed him, a complete ovation as he went to scale. The objection as to his age soon fell to the ground, as Mr. Barrow pronounced his mouth to be all right, and the requisite pedigree papers were also produced. It will be seen that Rattle, like Nabob last year, ran second for both the great October handicaps. It is said that Scherzo, who went very fast in the Cesarewitch for one mile and a quarter, is now so far below his form that his trainer, who once stood to win £2000, got out at such disadvantageous terms that he lost £100. Nancy ran forward, but she was only the ghost of her old self in the Cesarewitch Orinoco could not get further than seven furlongs, as any one might have known who watched his style of running at Doncaster. The Reiver ran wonderfully well in the £100 Plate, and was very heavily spurred. Grapeshot, on the contrary, hung sadly at the finish, according to his usual custom. Job Marson was not in the "all green" of Mr. John Stanley, and we hear it rumoured that the connection between them ceased at Doncaster. It is also said that Baron Rothschild intends to continue King as his private trainer, as the difficulty about King Tom, who, has or has had, a seton in his hock, is amicably got over. Stookwell is believed to be sound again, but as no one seems disposed to give 2500 guineas for him, the Marquis will most probably train him on. The sale of his Lordship's yearlings, &c., seemed to be a mere cutting process, as we could not hear that more than four out of the twenty-six were sold. One of the yearlings fetched 10 guineas, and another by Flatcatcher out of Glenara, 290 guineas; while 100 guineas was the sum paid for Filbert. It took place in his Lordship's riding-school, and was a very thinly-attended affair. Newmarket, which could ill spare the Marquis, has somewhat brightening prospects, as Messrs. Payne and Greville are coming to the Palace Stables, and Lord H. Vane is about to be pulling down and re-building Queensberry-house, in the main street. Among other *on dits*, we heard that Mr. Disney originally gave only £45 for Knight of St. George, and £40 for her dam; and that Indian Warrior, Gamekeeper, The Knight, and Sweetbriar are at one time owned by the Hambleton party for the year. Kingston is likely to become a very popular sire; and, it is said, that that splendid Yorkshire judge of horse-flesh, Sir Tatton Sykes, is so fond of him, that he has made the party a standing offer of £2000.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Natan, 1. Cinesa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. Guy Mannering, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Selling Handicap.—Sding, 1.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Priestcraft, 1. Merry Nun, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nicotine, 1. Black Swan, 2.
Plate of £50.—Polestar, 1. William the Third, 2.
Criterion Stakes.—Para, 1. Cruiser, 2.
Handicap Plate of £80.—Gamekeeper, 1. Old Rowley, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Nicotine, 1. Orson, 2.
£50.—High Priest, 1. Ilex, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.—Pumicestone, 1. Grimalkin, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Vauxtress, 1. Robert, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Cinnicus, 1. Priestcraft, 2.
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Scherzo, 1. Rattle, 2.
Handicap Plate of £100.—Candlewick, 1. The Reiver, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cherry Brandy, 1. Cimicuna, 2.
Match 200.—Pyrrhic, 1. Content-on, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Phœdra, 1. Doralice, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Jack Shepherd, 1. Moonbeam colt, 2.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Habena, 1. Almond, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cherry Brandy, 1. Stunning, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cinesa, 1. Guy Mannering, 2.
Handicap Plate of £60.—Grand Inquisitor, 1. Gamelad, 2.

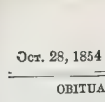
THURSDAY.

Subscription Plate.—Blue Beard, 1. Calepaw, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Kitefiver, 1. Nicotine, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rosaline, 1. Dame Partlett, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Merry Nun, 1. Donaid, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Johnny Taft, 1. Rajah, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Oulston, 1. Professor, 2.
Glasgow Stakes.—Pugnator, 1. Giaret, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Ivau, 1. Physalis colt, 2
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Poodle, 1. Ilex, 2.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY PRITTIE, LORD DUNALLEY.

THE nobleman, one of the representative Peers of Ireland, died at his seat, Kilboy, near Nenagh, on the 19th inst. He was born March 3rd, 1775, the eldest son of Henry Prittie, Esq., of Dunalley, in the county of Tipperary, M.P., who was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland 30th July, 1800. The founder of the Prittie family, Colonel Henry Prittie, had a grant from Charles II. of Dunalley Castle; and his grandson, Henry Prittie, Esq., sustained a siege of twenty-one days there against the disbanded soldiers of King James's army after the Battle of the Boyne.

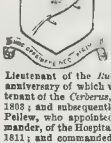


The late Lord Dunalley married, 1st, 10th July, 1802, Maria, only daughter of Dominick Trant, Esq., of Dunkerrin, county Cork, which lady died 18th October, 1813; and, 2ndly, 10th February, 1820, Emily, daughter of Cornwallis, 1st Viscount Hawarden. His Lord-ship has left no issue, and is succeeded by his nephew, Henry Prittie, Esq., of Corville, Roscrea, now 3rd Lord Dunalley.

THE HON. AND REV. FREDERICK HOTHAM, CANON OF ROCHESTER.

THIS venerable clergyman, Canon of Rochester, and Rector of Donnington, died on the 11th inst., aged eighty. He was the second son of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, and nephew of the celebrated Admiral Lord Hotham, so distinguished in the naval warfare with Republican France. He married, in 1802, Anne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hallet Hodges, Esq., of Hemsted place, Kent, and has left issue, five sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest is the present Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., Commodore on the coast of Africa from 1846 to 1849, and subsequently Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.

REAR-ADMIRAL CLEMENT SNEYD, OF HUNTLEY-HALL, COUNTY STAFFORD.



THE death of Rear-Admiral Sneyd, in the eighty-first year of his age, occurred on the 12th inst., at his seat, Huntley-hall, near Cheadle. The gallant officer was fourth son of the late John Sneyd, Esq., of Belmont, in Staffordshire, by Penelope, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley-park, and grandson of William Sneyd, Esq., of Ashton; whose younger brother, Edward Sneyd, of Lichfield, was father of Honora Sneyd, wife of Richard Lovell Edgeworth. The Sneyds of Ashton and Belmont are a branch of the very ancient Staffordshire family of Sneyd, of Keele.

It is officer entered the Navy in November, 1786; served under Commodore Gardner in the Channel and West Indies; and was Second Lieutenant of the *Russell*, 74, in the battle of Camperdown; the 57th anniversary of which victory he survived by one day. As First Lieutenant of the *Cerberus*, he took part in the bombardment of Granville, 1803; and subsequently served in the *Culloden*, flag-ship of Sir Edward Pellew, who appointed him Governor, with the rank of Acting Commander, of the Hospital at Madras. He became Post Captain 3rd April, 1811; and commanded frigates on the Home station from 1806 until June, 1813. He was placed on the retired list, as Rear-Admiral, 1st October, 1846.

Rear-Admiral Sneyd married, 27th October, 1813, Helen, daughter of Roger Swettenham, Esq., of Somerford Booths; and, secondly, Ellen Catherine, daughter of John Cotton, Esq., of Etwall; by the former (who died 16th March, 1821) he leaves issue.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BOHUN MARTIN, R.N., C.B.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BOHUN MARTIN, R.N., C.B., was the third son of the late Henry Martin, Esq., of Colston Bassett, Nottingham, formerly M.P. for Kinsale, by Maria-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Frances Edmunds, Esq., of Newborough, York, descendant of the ancient family of Bohun, of Westhall, Suffolk. Captain Martin's family has, for many generations, been connected with the naval service: his rank was the nephew of the late Sir George Martin, Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of England; and grandson of Captain Wm. Martin, R.N., by Arabella, daughter of Admiral Sir William Rowley. Admiral Martin, to whom the King of Naples made his submission in 1742, after half an hour allowed to him for deliberation, was his collateral ancestor.

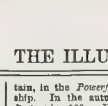
Captain Martin entered the service in 1815, on board the *Impregnable*, bearing the flag of his cousin, Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. He served afterwards on board the *Spartan*, *Gorgonzola*, *Menander*, *Sappho*, and other ships. In 1821 he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir James Whitshed, G.C.B.; and in 1824 was promoted to the rank of Commander. He commanded the *Musquito* at the battle of Navarino; and for his services on that occasion was promoted to the rank of Captain, and made a Companion of the Bath. He afterwards commanded the *Volage*, 26, and the *Caledonia*, 120, bearing the flag of Sir Josias Rowley, his early friend and patron. In October, 1851, he was appointed to the *Victory*, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, whose only daughter he married; and, shortly after the death of that officer, was appointed by Sir James Graham to the Superintendency of the Dockyard at Deptford. While enjoying a few days' relaxation from the arduous duties then devolving on him as Superintendent, he was struck by cold, which produced paralysis, and, after a very short illness, he expired at the house of his brother, in Nottinghamshire.

Captain Martin was universally beloved by all who served under him, and his death is deeply deplored; he leaves a numerous family.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MANSEL, R.N.

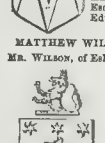
THIS distinguished officer died on the 1st ult., off the island of Anhalt. In the course of his professional career, he had served in three of the most memorable actions in which ships have been successfully engaged against batteries—viz., at Flushing, Algiers, and St. Jean d'Acre—and few had seen more guns fired than Captain Mansel. Captain Mansel, Hanslip of descended from an ancient and honourable family in South Wales, was the second son of Rawleigh Mansel, Esq., a Captain in the British Army, by Prudence, his wife, eldest daughter of George Sproule, Esq., a Captain in the 16th Regiment, Surveyor-General of the province of New Brunswick. He was born, 15th July, 1794; was educated at Reading school, under Dr. Valpy; and entered the Navy, 30th May, 1808, on board the *Venerable*, 74, Captain Sir Home Popham, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Strachan; accompanied the expedition on board the *Monarch*, in 1809; and was present at the bombardment and capture of Flushing. Captain Mansel joined the French Expedition in 1831, in the short campaign which preceded, and was present at, the capture of Algiers, by Marshal Bourmont, and there performed such good service as to lead to his being invested, 14th November, 1831, with the order of the Legion of Honour. At a subsequent period, he joined the French army as a volunteer, under Marshal Clausel, in the expedition against Constantina; and on both occasions he received the warm commendations of the General Commanding-in-Chief. Marshal Bourmont presented him, after the fall of Algiers, with the flag that had waved over the Harem, as a well-earned trophy. On the 20th April, 1840, he was appointed to the *Wasp*, 16, which he commanded at the taking of St. Jean d'Acre; and, previous to this, on 28th September in that year, as a reward for his services at the capture of Sidon, having had honourable mention made of him in the despatches by Sir C. Napier, he had been advanced to post rank. He served a short time with Sir Charles (the Commodore), as his Captain, in the *Powerful*, 84; and, after his departure, commanded that ship. In the autumn he returned to England, in command of the *Britannia*, 120. His last appointment was to the *Powerful*, 84, in April of the present year. While fitting her out, he was selected by the Admiralty, as a graceful compliment to our allies—with whose forces, naval and military, he had served, and whose decorations he wore—to take the temporary command of the *St. Vincent*, 101, to convey French troops to the Baltic. After the fall of Bomarsund, he was returning, with Russian prisoners, to resume the command of his own ship, when he was seized with illness on the 19th August; and died, after much suffering, on the 1st ult., off the island of Anhalt, deeply lamented by his officers and men.

SIR CHARLES HULSE, BART., OF BREAMORE-HOUSE, HANTS.



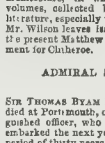
SIR CHARLES HULSE died on the 19th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. He was the fourth inheritor of the Baronetcy, conferred 7th February, 1738-9, on Dr. Edward Hulse, First Physician to King George II. The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hulse, K.G.H., second son of the second Baronet, attained the rank of Field-Marshal in the Army, and filled the important office of Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Sir Charles, the Baronet just deceased, was Sir Samuel's nephew, and eldest son of Sir Edward Hulse, by Mary Lethieullier, his wife, niece and heiress of Smart Lethieullier, Esq. He married, in 1808, Maria, daughter of John Buller, Esq., of Morval; and leaves as a successor now Sir Edward Hulse, fifth Baronet, and o her issue.

MATTHEW WILSON, ESQ., OF ESHTON HALL, CO. YORK.



MR. WILSON, of Eshton, died at his seat, aged eighty-two. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as for the county of Lancaster. His family, which is possessed of considerable landed property, was established in Yorkshire about the middle of the seventeenth century, by Matthew Wilson, Esq., a London merchant, who purchased the Eshton estate from Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart. The lineal male representative of this gentleman, Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton-hall, married Frances Clive, sister of the great Lord Clive, and had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret Clive Wilson, who married, first, the Rev. Henry Richardson Currer, and had by him (who died in 1794) an only daughter, the present Miss Richardson Currer, of Burley and Kildwick, so well known as a patron of literature. The heiress of Eshton married, secondly, in 1800, her first cousin, Matthew Wilson, Esq., the gentleman whose death we record. He was second son of the Rev. Henry Wilson, Rector of Slaidburn and Vicar of Otley, who was brother of the Matthew Wilson who married Frances Clive. In 1825 and 1826 he rebuilt the hall at Eshton, a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, in which is a splendid library, containing 30,000 volumes, collected by Miss Currer, and embracing every class of literature, especially theology, besides some very valuable manuscripts. Mr. Wilson leaves issue two sons and three daughters: the elder son, at present Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton-hall, has sat in Parliament for Clitheroe.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN, G.C.B., ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.



SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN, the senior officer of the British Navy, died at Portsmouth, on the 21st inst., at the age of 82. This distinguished officer, who entered the Royal Naval Academy in 1785, and embarked the next year on board the *Pegasus*, was on active duty for a period of thirty years. The record of his services fill more than two of the closely-printed columns of O'Byrne's "Naval Biography." Suffice it for our limited space to state that, in 1790, he became a Lieutenant; and, in 1793, witnessed Lord Hood's occupation of Toulon. He subsequently co-operated in the reduction of Bastea, and captured *Le Jean Bart*, corvette, of 18 guns, and the *Tomion*, of 40. In April, 1797, he was present at the unsuccessful attack on Puerto Rico; and, during the five following months, had the good fortune to make prizes of nine privateers. In 1798 he captured, after a long and obstinate conflict, the French ship *Diamantide*. In 1800, in general command of the boats of a squadron, he entered the Quimper river, and effected, on its banks, the destruction of three batteries. In 1808, being at that time in the *Implacable*, he brought to close action the Russian 74-gun ship *Seaxlod*, which he would have taken, but for the approach of the whole Russian fleet, which bore up to the *Seaxlod*'s support. In acknowledgment of this gallant exploit, the King of Sweden conferred on Captain Martin the Order of the Sword. In 1811 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral; and in 1812 took an energetic part in the defence of Riga, and in the support of Bragatim's army against Marshal Davoust. In 1813 he became Comptroller of the Navy; and, from 1818 to 1832, sat in Parliament for Plymouth. In 1849 he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir Thomas Byam Martin was third son of the late Sir Henry Martin, Bart., M.P. He married Catherine, daughter of Captain Robert Fanshawe, R.N.; and had three sons—Rear-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fanshawe Martin; and three daughters—Catherine, wife of her cousin, Sir Henry Martin, Bart; Elizabeth-Ann, married to Colonel F. J. Davies; and Wilhelmina Mary.

DEATH OF LORD FREDERICK LEVESON GOWER.—Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, is among the latest victims to the severity of the Eastern campaign. His Lordship died on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, now on her voyage back to England. This gallant young nobleman, although suffering severely from illness, previously contracted at Varna, persisted in accompanying his comrades to the Crimea. When the troops landed at Eupatoria, he was so weak that it was found impossible to convey him ashore; and his Lordship was on his way home when cut off thus prematurely.

DEATH OF DR. ROBERT EVANS.—Among the recent deaths by cholera we notice that of Dr. Robert Evans, LL.D., D.C.L., of Bristol, head-master to the City Grammar-school. There are few citizens of Bristol whose loss could be more extensively or deeply felt. Under his able guidance, the Bristol Grammar-school had attained a standing scarcely second to any in the kingdom, while the Doctor's kindliness of heart and unswerving justice had endeared him in an especial manner to the numerous pupils on the foundation. Dr. Evans was late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, and former y Vinerian Scholar and Proctor for the University of Oxford. Dr. Evans, who was in his fifty-second year, has left a widow and young family to mourn their irreparable loss.

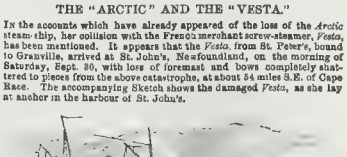
THE LATE EARL OF BELFAST.—On Friday morning (last week) the *Blenheim* steamer arrived at Belfast with the remains of the late young and deeply-lamented Earl of Belfast, who died at Naples, in the full bloom of early life. The body had been interred in the new Protestant burial-ground at Naples; but the widow of the Donegal family, in accordance with the general feeling of the friends of the deceased, having been urgently expressed, with regard to the removal of the remains to the family vault at Carrickfergus, measures were taken for its disinterment and removal; but very great and unexpected difficulty was experienced in obtaining the required permission from the Neapolitan authorities. At length the remains were exhumed, and having been placed in a copper coffin (the original one of lead not being considered sufficiently durable), they were enclosed in a stout wooden case, put on board a steamer, and conveyed to Belfast whence the remains were taken to Carrickfergus church. The coffin was then deposited in the ancestral vault without any ceremonial—therefore present the Very Rev. the Dean of Connor, Richard Davison, Esq., M.P., Thomas Verner, Esq., a few other gentlemen, and Mr. Harrald.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Mr. John Wild, merchant, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, has bequeathed to the Marine Society and to the *Dreadnought*, 100 guineas each. His personalty was estimated at £120,000.——Miss Christiana Chamberlain, of Compton-terrace, Islington, has left to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the London Domestic Mission, and the Carter-lane Daily School, £100 to each. Her effects were sworn under £80,000.——Mr. Edward Cross, formerly of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, died possessed of personalty valued at £14,000.

Sir John Lewes Pedder has resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, on account of impaired health; the appointment of Valentine Fleming, Esq., to the vacancy, and of Francis Smith, Esq., to the Attorney-Generalship, is gazetted.

THE "ARCTIC" AND THE "VESTA."

IN the accounts which have already appeared of the loss of the *Arctic* steam-ship, her collision with the French merchant screw-steamer, *Vesta*, has been mentioned. It appears that the *Vesta*, from St. Peter's, bound to Granville, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 30, with loss of foremast and bows completely shattered to pieces from the above catastrophe, at about 54 miles S.E. of Cape Race. The accompanying Sketch shows the damaged *Vesta*, as she lay at anchor in the harbour of St. John's.



THE "VESTA," DAMAGED BY THE "ARCTIC."

The *Vesta* left St. Peter's on September 26; and on the following day at noon, in the neighbourhood of the Virgin Rocks, in an exceedingly dense fog, steaming eight knots, came into collision with the *Arctic*, of New York, whose speed is stated to have been not less than twelve knots. The *Vesta* appeared to be sinking, but immediately rose again; but no hope was entertained of her ultimate safety, the passengers and crew looking upon the *Arctic* as their only chance of saving their lives. One man was killed, and others severely wounded. Two boats were put over the side, the first of which was sunk; and the second was immediately boarded by two of the crew and several of the passengers, who, not heeding the order of the Captain to return on board, abandoned the vessel. The fog continuing very thick, they lost sight of the *Arctic* altogether, still hoping, however, that she would not desert them. A cry of distress was now heard, which was attributed to some men of the *Vesta*, who, it appears, had jumped overboard, to get on board the *Arctic*. Providentially, the bulkhead in the forecastle was not started, which the Captain (Duchesne) noticed as affording a chance of safety. He immediately gave orders for lightening the vessel by the head, which was readily obeyed, by throwing overboard all the fish, cargo, luggage of the passengers, &c., which was in the fore part of the vessel, and which raised her bows considerably. This elevation, with the firmness of the bulkhead, contributed much to stop the heavy rush of water. About 150 mattresses, paillasses, and other effects of the crew and passengers were now placed abaft the safety partition, over which were thrown sails, backed by boards and planks, the whole being secured by cables well and firmly wrapped round all. The foremast, which had received some damage, was cut away, and contributed considerably to raise the head still more. This occupied two days. They then ran under small steam for the nearest port (St John's) Upon mustering the hands thirteen were missed. The *Vesta* had on board 147 passengers and a crew of fifty men. The conduct of Capt. Duchesne is much applauded, and the condition of the vessel elicited the admiration of all who visit her. Indeed, nothing but indomitable energy, unwavering perseverance, and most superior seamanship could have succeeded in bringing the vessel into port. These details have been collected from a passenger, at St. John's.

THE FROME ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Frome took place on Saturday. The number of aspirants to the vacant seat—at one time half a dozen—had, as the period of trial approached, dwindled down to two—Viscount Dungarvon and Mr. Nicoll. The result of the poll, which took place on Monday, was the return of Lord Dungarvon by a majority of 52, the numbers being—Dungarvon, 181; Nicoll, 129. There was much rioting during the day, and many windows and some heads were broken; but no one appears to have been seriously hurt.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—Lord Canning, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Fage, the head of the Foreign and Colonial branch of the Secretary's department and the General Post-Office, left London for Paris on Tuesday week, to enter into negotiations with the French Government on the subject of a new postal treaty.

THE following characteristic announcement has appeared in the *St. Petersburg Journals*:—"The department of the Imperial Posts has the necessary to inform the public that the operations of its offices for foreign posts at Yassy, Bucharest, and Galatz, and also of the sections of Giurgevo, are suspended till further orders."

A CONSTANT communication between Ireland and England and Ireland takes place next week in the interchange between Kingstown and Holyhead. On and after Tuesday next, November 1st, during the winter season, the express steamer will leave Kingstown at 8.30 a.m., Dublin time, instead of 9 a.m., as hitherto, and the train from Holyhead will start at 2.10 p.m., English time, arriving in London at 10.40 p.m.

THE 49th anniversary of the Royal Naval Club of 1765, formed to celebrate the battle of Trafalgar, was held on Saturday at the Thatched House Tavern. Earl Nelson, the grandnephew of Lord Nelson, was present as a guest, and Captain Hood, who served as a young midshipman in the *Achille*, the seventh ship of Collingwood's line, was in the chair.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—At about two o'clock on Wednesday morning the shipping warehouse of Messrs. Thode and Co. in Garden-lane, Lower Ridgefield, Manchester, was discovered to be on fire; and the flames spread with great rapidity to the adjoining carriage manufactory of Mr. W. Carr, five stories high, which was completely gutted in less than three hours. The show rooms of Mr. Carr and a large number of carriages in them, were saved with some slight damage. Mr. W. Carr's loss is estimated at about £12,000, and that of Messrs. Thode and Co. at from £10,000 to £12,000. The insurances of Mr. Carr are £3000 in the Phœnix office; £6000 in the Lancashire, and £3000 in the Royal Exchange. Those of Messrs. Thode and Co. are—£2000 in the London and Liverpool, £2000 in the General, and £2000 in the London offices.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, RADIPOLE, WEYMOUTH.

THE necessity of providing extended church accommodation for the inhabitants of Radipole has led to the erection of this beautiful edifice, which was consecrated on Thursday week. The Church, although within the limits of Radipole parish, is built at the entrance to the town of Weymouth, at the junction of the Radipole and Preston roads, and is visible the entire length of the fine Esplanade. The architect of the Church is Mr. Talbot Bury, of London, who has selected the style of the Decorated or Second Pointed period. The material is Ridgeway-hill stone for the walling, and Bath and Caen stone for the windows, dressings, piers, string-courses, parapets &c.

The Church is cruciform in plan, and has at the north-west angle a tower and spire nearly 150 feet in height. The entire edifice is 102 feet in length from east to west, and forty-eight feet in breadth from north to south (exclusive of the transepts), and is calculated to accommodate 800 persons. The interior height of the nave is fifty feet. The east and west windows are beautifully executed, the latter being of noble proportions, and its head filled with elaborate "wheel" tracery. The east window tracery is of graceful and flowing character, somewhat approaching the flamboyant style. There is this rare peculiarity in St. John's Church—that two windows correspond. The roof and seats are of deal, stained and varnished. At the east end are a rich stone reredos and sedilia; and the pulpit is elaborately sculptured in Caen stone.

The Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, attended by seven chaplains; the sentence of consecration being read by the venerable Archdeacon Buckle, who officiated as Chancellor. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop preached an excellent sermon from Job xvi., v. 21, "Oh that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleadeth for his neighbour." Towards the conclusion of his admirable discourse, the Bishop referred to the debt still due upon the Church, amounting to £300, and exhorted the churchwardens of the place to complete the work they had already acknowledged, by what they had done, to be a good work, calculated for the good of the parish and for the salvation of souls.

The offertory was then read, and a collection made, which resulted, including the amount gathered at the Communion and the afternoon

service, in nearly £90. The musical portion of the service was performed most efficiently by a portion of the choir of Trinity Church, kindly accompanied on the harmonium by Miss Laura Upjohn. A very handsome silver service of Communion-plate has been presented to the Church by J. T. Treshard, Esq., of Greenhill.

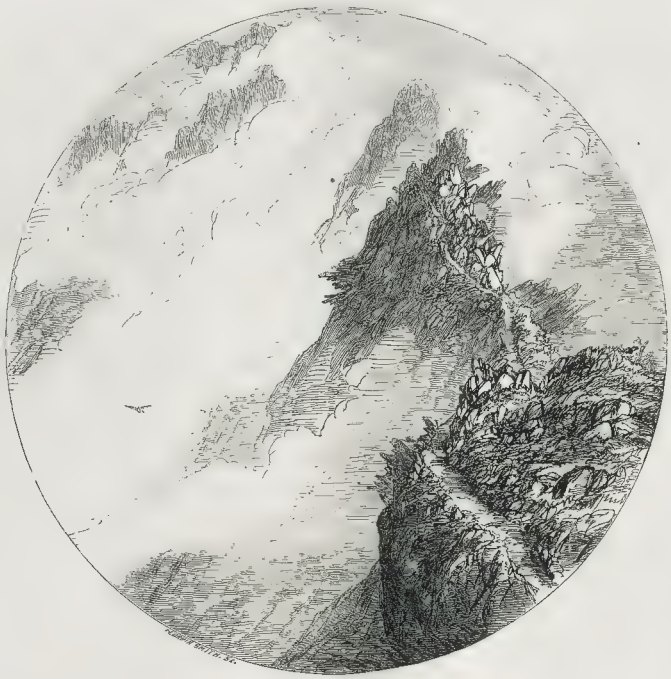
We understand that Weymouth is, in a great measure, indebted for this additional Church (which has cost only £3500) to the Rev. C. Bridges, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's.

SWIRREL EDGE.

Swirrel Edge is one of the two high paths from Patterdale to Helvellyn-top.* The ascent of Helvellyn from Wythburn—the Thirlmere and Grasmere side—is easy enough—long grassy slopes and shoulders up which the most timid father might takes his little family. But, toward Ullswater, Helvellyn presents a fine precipice, with Red Tarn lying below it; and, on either side of Red Tarn, the two great buttresses of Swirrel Edge and Striding Edge; concerning the former of which, and its dangerous character, so many letters have of late appeared in the *Times*. It is perhaps, not very dangerous to any one with good nerves and sure feet; but certainly it is very steep and rugged, and the path narrow—in one part so narrow, that you look down a precipice of some hundreds of feet on each side of you, and could drop a stone down from each hand at once. When the clouds are rolling over the Edge, the place looks sufficiently awful; and the traveller might almost think he had but to climb the sharp edge to some high point, standing up like a needle in the mist. Very little mist will hide the mountain. On the morning we last went along the Edge we saw nothing of Helvellyn till we stood upon it.

Striding Edge is yet narrower than Swirrel Edge, but the path is not so jagged. Let no tourist with any courage miss these Edges; there is nothing finer in the whole mountain district. Even without the "iron railing" which has been recommended—but which certainly would not add to the romantic character of the scenery—there is no danger for any one who will attend to the path; who will take care not to be benighted, through late starting; and who is not liable to turn faint or giddy at looking down a few hundred feet But no one will have any right to claim acquaintance with Helvellyn till he has been up either Swirrel or Striding Edge.

* The summit of Mount Helvellyn is 3055 feet above sea level, and 600 feet above the Red Tarn. The approach to the "Swirrel Edge" is by the mountain Catchedecam.



SWIRREL EDGE, MOUNT HELVELLYN.

DISCOVERY OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF A ROMAN VILLA, AT KESTON, KENT.

Keston is a village, fourteen miles from London, on the road to Westerham, and four miles south from Bromley. It is one of the supposed sites of the Roman station of Noviomagus, which, according to Antoninus and Ptolemy, was the first station from London on the road to Canterbury and the Kentish ports. It was ten miles from London and eighteen from Vagniacæ, which was either Maidstone or Southfleet. Some writers, however, place Noviomagus at Crayford—being about the distance indicated from London, and on the direct line of the Roman road—as the more likely position of Noviomagus.

In the park at Holwood Hill, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor, and formerly the residence of the illustrious William Pitt, there still exists a large and strong fortification or camp, supposed to be of Roman construction. This camp stands in an elevated position, commanding an extensive view on every side. It was inclosed with three earthen ramparts of very considerable height, and deep ditches—great part of which defences still remain. Hasted says it is so large as to be nearly two miles in circumference, and that it contains nearly one hundred acres of ground—one side of the innermost vallum being, by measurement, above 700 yards in length from the brow of the hill towards Holwood House.

From this camp are the remains of a plain way down towards the spring-head of the river Ravensbourne, which lies on Keston-common, at a very short distance north-west of the camp, by which the soldiers were no doubt well supplied with water. This spring was, some years before Hasted wrote, formed into a bath; and it is still known as the Roman Bath.

Some foundations of Roman buildings, stone coffins, and other Roman antiquities, which had been discovered at a short distance from the camp, on the south side and across the road to Westerham, were mentioned by the late Mr. A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., in the year 1815, in an Appendix to a "History of Bromley," by the late Mr. A. J. Dunkin, of Dartford. Subsequently, in the year 1828, some excavations were made by the late Mr. Thomas Crofton Croker, F.S.A., and also by Mr. Kempe; the results of which were described by Mr Kempe, in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*.

These remains consist of the foundation of a circular temple, or tomb, thirty feet in diameter, having projecting buttresses at irregular intervals on the outside. The walls are three feet thick, and are composed of flint and Roman bonding tiles. Mr. Kempe cut a section across the interior of this building down to the foundation, but found no pavement nor sepulchral deposit. The work was, however, undoubtedly of Roman construction.

Adjoining to the circular building was a square tomb, which had contained a stone coffin, with a Roman entablature, but no inscription. This coffin had been removed to Wickham court; and two other graves were also found closely adjoining, in one of which another stone coffin was found, at a depth of ten feet, and was left where it was found.

These discoveries were made in a field called the Lower Warbank, being part of Blackness Farm, in the parish of Keston; the property of the Rev. Sir Charles Frances Farnaby, Baronet, of Wickham-court; tenanted by Mr. Abraham Smith, of Keston-court; and the tradition is that, on the Lower Warbank Field and a field adjoining, a large town once stood, which was pillaged and destroyed at some early period of our history: and the numerous remains of Roman tiles and pottery which strew the fields, the coins which have been found,* and the frequent obstructions of the plough by the foundations beneath the surface of the ground, afforded ample indications of the existence of extensive remains of buildings in those two fields.

Permission having been kindly given by Sir Charles Farnaby and Mr. Smith, his tenant, for an investigation of these remains, they have been explored during the last two weeks by some gentlemen belonging to the Noviomagian Society of Antiquaries,† who have discovered and laid open the (almost perfect) foundations of a Roman Villa, in the Lower Warbank Field. These foundations occupy a space of 32 feet by 60 feet. They were found within from one to two feet from the surface of the ground. The principal material is flint (the building material of that part of the country) set in mortar; some of the principal walls being two feet thick, and having a course of Roman bonding tiles through the whole length, with double tiles at the angles, to strengthen the work.

The plan of this building is very similar to one at Stoke, described in the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*; it is also very similar in general arrangement to the plan of the villa at Bignor, and to that of the Pompeian house at the Crystal Palace.

There have also been laid open, in the same field, some other Roman foundations of the same character: but, from the greater width and solidity of the walls, supposed to be the remains of some public building. These, with the other foundations dispersed about these fields, will form the subject of future researches.

It is singular that no tesselated pavement, no inscribed stone, nor any sculptured or carved stone, was found. One small brass coin of Valens was all the numismatic result; but vast quantities of tiles of all sorts, for bonding, roofing, flues, and drains, some of them ornamented with various patterns; and numerous fragments of red and black pottery, bones of animals, an iron knife, a flat piece of iron in shape of a crescent or gorget, iron nails, &c., were found. In several places evident marks of combustion were observed: scoriæ of iron and copper, charcoal, and other indications of fire were found.

Although nothing has been turned up to settle the disputed question of the site of Noviomagus, these researches, together with the sepulchral remains previously discovered, have demonstrated the fact, that under the surface of these arable fields are the foundations of a town or place of considerable importance, of the Roman period.

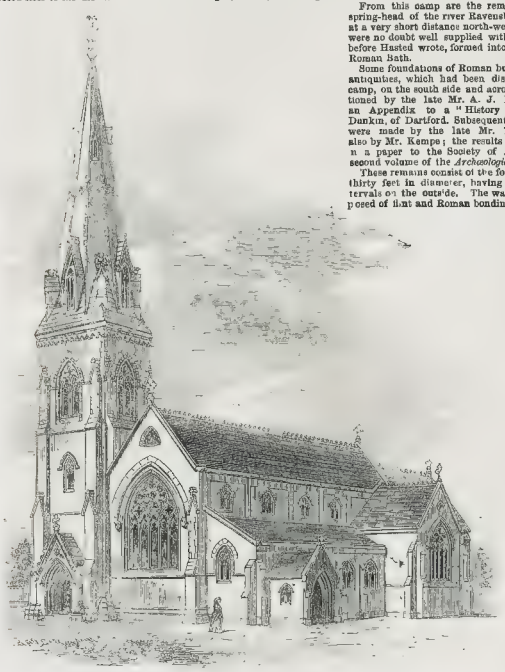
During the excavations the works were visited by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, and their friends, the Honourable Charles Bruce, Sir David Dundas, the Rev. Dr. Martin, Rector of Keston, Coles Child, Esq., of the Palace, Bromley, and many other ladies and gentlemen from the neighbourhood, and from London.

Our Artist has given a View of the general appearance of the foundations of the Villa, from the north-west, looking towards Black Ness farmhouse, which lies in the hollow.

Some notices of Keston and its very picturesque and interesting neighbourhood, will be found in "Hone's Table Book."

* Mr. Smith possesses coins of Clodius, Albinus, Claudius Gothicus, Carausius, Allectus, Constantine, &c., which have been found here.

† The Noviomagian Society is an agreeable and friendly club of antiquaries, founded by Mr. Croker, Mr. Kempe, and some other Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, in the year 1838, in commemoration of their researches at Keston. Mr. Croker continued its President until 1852. (See his Memoir in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1854.)



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, RADIPOLE, WEYMOUTH.

ROMAN REMAINS, JUST DISCOVERED, AT KESTON.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

SACRAMENTAL PLATE FROM BOMARSUND.

Amidst the ruins at Bomarsund, after the recent bombardment, there was found the Plate represented in the accompanying Illustration. It is of silver, hammered out of the solid metal, of very rude workmanship, and has every appearance of great age. The surface of the Plate, which is gilt, is much defaced by marks which the knife has left, apparently in

SACRAMENTAL PLATE, FROM BOMARSUND.

cutting the Sacramental bread. It is attached to a circular gilt stand, about three inches in height; and formed a portion of a Sacramental service.

THE ROYAL CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Royal Chapel, in Windsor Castle, has lately been completely altered in its decorations and general character, from its original style, as carried out under the superintendence of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville; and the difference in the principal features, and in all the details, shows, in a remarkable degree, the great advance made in the treatment of Gothic forms in architecture now, as compared with the clumsy, ill-designed attempts at ornamentation which characterised the Gothic of the early part of the present century, down to the period when the New Palace at Westminster first showed that taste and skill in designing had not been quite lost.

The Royal Chapel is placed at the end of St. George's Hall, whence it is divided by a wall, and is also immediately contiguous to the State Dining-room. The apartment was originally destined for a concert-room; it is a six-sided room, with a recess, reaching the whole height, and forming part of the room, serving as the chancel, and in which is the communion-table. As originally planned, two of the walls were nearly blank, having only arch mouldings wrought on them; the ceiling was flat, the angles at the corners being so disposed that the general character of the ceiling was that of an octagon with ribs radiating from a centre, cusped, and having bosses of mean design at the intersections. There was no organ; and the appearance of the whole Chapel was dark and heavy.

The chief improvements lately made are the entire remodeling of the ceiling, and making a lantern in the centre of it; removing one of the side walls so as to admit of an organ; remodeling the arch over the Royal pew; a new altar-screen; and adding a gallery for visitors to the Castle opposite the Royal pew; new reading-desks, &c. Other alterations have also been made—chiefly, however, of detail, but in every case greatly to the enrichment of the Chapel, which now presents an appearance at once regal and appropriate. As will be seen by our View, the ceiling, which is coved all round, and arranged so as to preserve an octagonal form, is of extremely good design; and the octagonal lantern light has, at the corners of its springing, shields crowned, with labels arranged in a very picturesque way about them. The windows of the lantern are filled with stained glass, bearing the crests and monograms of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The chandelier pendent from the centre of the lantern is the original one, after Sir J. Wyatville's design, and is of cast metal. Beneath the beautiful cresting which runs round the walls, close to the coved part of the ceiling, is a frieze, containing, in raised old English characters, part of the "Te Deum." The organ is placed in an arched recess; the organ gallery and the case of the organ are of oak, as indeed are all the wood fittings of the Chapel. In its design the organ-case is very rich and effective; and we should observe that the organ is so built as that another front is shown in the St. George's Hall, in the gallery behind the Royal throne, and is thus of great advantage—the fine full-toned swell of the organ adding considerably to the charm of the concerts which her Majesty gives during the Christmas festivities in St. George's Hall.

The sculptured details over the Royal pew are very beautifully executed, and the pew itself has a groined and vaulted ceiling. At the back of the pew, in the window-like mouldings, the Royal arms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are painted, with the Cross of St. George, &c. The furniture and appointments of the Royal pew are very rich, and a distinct staircase leads to it.

The seats are arranged part as pews, parallel with the sides; and the rest as open seats, in the body of the chapel; and, from the colour of the oak of the seats, and the dark tint of the carpeting, a good contrast is offered to the light-coloured walls.

The canopies to the pulpit and reading-desk are very nicely designed, and admirably executed; the pulpit itself is but of plain character.

The new altar-screen is of stone, and is exquisitely wrought; it is divided into six compartments, having the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and the Commandments painted in four of them and clusters of lilies, delicately carved, in the remaining two. The arched and pierced canopy over all is of most beautiful execution. The windows to the chancel are filled with stained glass, representing our Saviour and Apostles, symbols of the passions, &c.; diapered-work, Royal arms, &c.; and the ceiling is divided by ribs into compartments, each filled with a boss of delicate workmanship. The chancel-arch is supported by demi-angels.

The alterations to the Royal Chapel have been made, under the directions of her Majesty and Prince Albert, by Mr. John Thomas, of Paddington, and reflect the highest credit on his skill.

ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, BRANKSEA ISLAND, DORSET. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRANKSEA.

At the entrance of Poole Harbour, on the coast of Dorset, is the small island of Branksea, the population of which has increased, within a few years, from about 12 to 300 inhabitants. The principal edifice is Brankses Castle, the residence of Colonel Waugh, the pre-ent possessor of the island. Upon this sequestered spot, in July, 1853, General Sir Harry Smith had the foundation of a Church of beautiful design, which was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese on the 18th inst. The island, with its castle, and the Church nestled among the hills and trees, are visible to vessels proceeding up the harbour, and by their picturesque appearance never fail to attract the admiration of the tourist. The island is about seven miles in circumference, is well wooded, and has three fresh-water lakes, the largest being formed by Colonel Waugh, in his intake of reclaimed land from the sea. In Hutchins's "History of Dorset," the island is described from the date of Domesday-book; and here are recorded many visits of Royal and noble personages. The ancient portion of the castle is the central square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. The castle has been entirely remodelled and superbly decorated by Colonel Waugh, and contains a magnificent collection of ancient and modern pictures. The labourers employed by the gallant Colonel reside with their families on the estate, and the pipe-clay pits and kilns afford them abundant employment.

To provide this industrious population, as well as the Preventive Service, and the inmates of the castle, with accommodation for public worship, the Church at Branksea has been erected at the sole expense of Colonel Waugh, who also gave the site and endowment of £18 per annum, to which the Government have added £25 on account of the Coast-guard Station.

The laying the foundation-stone last year was a gala-day for upwards of 1200 persons; but the consecration of the Church, on the 18th inst., was naturally of a more solemn and impressive character. A procession was formed of the numerous school-children of the island, the Coast-guard Service, the visitors, the Bishop of Salisbury and the clergy of the district, Colonel Waugh, his visitors and household—who passed through the Castle-park, attended by banners and music, to the Church. The consecration service was most impressively performed, and was followed by an eloquent sermon preached by the Bishop; after which the burial-ground was duly consecrated. A sumptuous déjeûner was served at the castle to the nobility, clergy, and gentry, on their return from the Church; after which "the Health of her Majesty" was drunk, followed by the "Health of the Bishop of Salisbury," proposed by Col. Waugh; and the Right Rev. Prelate, in his reply, observed with respect to the new Church, that all had been done without stint, with great care, and much taste, by the gallant Colonel and his amiable lady, to prove their devotion and their service to their Heavenly Master. The healths of Sir Harry Smith, and the architect of the church, the Rev. Mr. Lowth, were then toasted, and the party broke up.

The Church is one of the handsomest edifices in the diocese of Sarum. It is built of Purbeck stone, in the Early Decorated style, and has a square embattled tower, with an octagonal turret. The interior is very superb. The nave is fitted entirely with oak; and the roof, and panelling, are finely carved. The tower is appropriated as a seat for the family of Colonel Waugh, and is separated from the nave by a perforated oak-screen. The roof of this tower-pew is from the Council-chamber of Richard III., at Crosby-place. Upon the wall of the pew hangs a fine painting, by Vandyke, of the Crucifixion, above which is a shrine, copied from the tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey. The pulpit and reading-desk, and altar-fittings, are handsomely carved; the font is of Purbeck marble; and the floor is of this material, and tesselated pavement. The carving has been ably executed by George Gwynne, of Wimborne. The Church will accommodate 250 persons. The several windows are filled with painted glass, tastefully executed by Baillie and Meyer, of Wardour-street. The east window has four scenes from the Life of Christ: the Transfiguration, the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross, and the Ascension—all ably grouped, and brilliantly coloured. The south chancel window portrays the four Evangelists, with their devices, in a geometrical pattern of vine-leaves. Over the west window, of three openings, is painted Christ Blessing Little Children: the tracery is filled with the arms of Colonel Waugh. The nave windows have geometrical patterns and emblems. Above the entrance, is a large quatrefoil, of striking brilliancy and richness. To conclude, Colonel and Mrs. Waugh, the founders of the Church, have shown much taste in their great work, and they must feel highly gratified at the universal approbation of the site, the edifice, and the judgment with which the whole undertaking has been carried out.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*; The Rev. E. W. Cottle to Harford, near Ivy bridge, Devon; the Rev. J. W. Kewley to Waterfall, with the Vicarge of Caudon annexed, near Leek, Staffordshire; the Rev. J. W. Irving to Broughton, near Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire; the Rev. T. York to Snaresden, Cambridgeshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. T. H. Britton to Manaccan, near Falmouth; the Rev. I. Nolan to Acton, in the county of Chester; the Rev. R. V. Whitby to Ledbury. *Incumbency*: The Rev. C. Bradley to Margate, Kent. *Incumbency*: The Rev. A. Munro to Woolfardisworthy, Devonshire.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint John Thomas Abdy, LL.D., Fellow of Trinity Hall, to be Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

THREE Scholarships are now vacant at Jesus College—one belonging to the six counties of North Wales, to be supplied out of Beaumaris School, with preference to the kindred of Lewis Owen, Sergeant to the Larder of King Charles I.; another belonging to the seven counties of South Wales, to be supplied by a native of the diocese of St. David's; and the third to be supplied from Cambridge School. The election is fixed for Wednesday, Nov. 15.

OXFORD.—ELECTION OF THE HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.—The election of the Hebdomadal Council took place on Tuesday, and being the first actual step in the contest for the University Reform Bill, excited considerable interest. The Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the proctors, and a few heads of houses, took his seat about nine o'clock in the morning, when about twelve Masters of Arts were admitted to their regencies. The Congregation was then opened in the usual form, and the election of six heads of houses to be members of the new Council commenced. The voting papers were delivered personally to the Vice-Chancellor, who was assisted by the proctors and two pro-proctors and registrar. At half-past ten the voting closed, and the numbers were cast up, and about five minutes before the Vice-Chancellor declared the following heads of houses to be elected by the undermentioned number of votes:—The Warden of New College, 136; the Master of Balliol, 108; the Provost of Oriel, 101; the Dean of Christ Church, 93; the Master of Pembroke, 74; the Warden of Wadham, 70. The unsuccessful candidates were the rector of Exeter, who polled 67 votes; the President of St. John's, 56, the Principal of Brasenose, 55. At twelve o'clock Congregation was again opened for the purpose of electing six professors from a portion of the Council. The polling was continued until half-past one, when, after a short delay, the Vice-Chancellor declared that the following gentlemen had been elected by the number stated, viz.:—The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, 146; the Regius Professor of Hebrew, 104; the Professor of Chemistry, botany, and Rural Economy, 106; the Cambden Professor of Ancient History, 89; the Professor of Moral Philosophy, 77; the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 79. Congregation re-assembled at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing six members of convocation to represent that body in the Council, after a long poll, which continued till half-past four, the Vice-Chancellor declared the choice of the members had fallen on the following gentlemen, viz.:—The Rev. H. L. Mansell, B.D., Fellow of St. John's; the Rev. J. Griffiths, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen, 71; the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter, 64; the Rev. R. Michell, B.D., Public Orator, 63; the Rev. O. Gordon, D.D., student of Christ Church, 60; the Rev. G. Marriot, B.D., late Fellow of Oriel, 56; the Rev. M. Faiteon, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln, 56.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT BRISTOL.—The opening the new Bristol Athenæum took place on Wednesday, in the presence of Lord John Russell, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir Robert Peel, Earl Ducie, the Attorney-General, and other public men. At ten o'clock the hour fixed for the *déjeûner*—the Mayor of Bristol, A. G. Osborn, Esq., in robes of office; P. W. S. Miles, Esq., of Kingsweston Park, President of the Institute; the Hon. F. H. Berkeley and W. G. Langton, Esq., members for the city; and the directors and officers of the Athenæum, assembled in the vestibule, where they awaited Lord John's arrival. Upon his reaching the building, the noble Lord was loudly cheered by a vast assemblage which had collected in the street leading to the Athenæum; and, as soon as he had been introduced to the Mayor and President, the acclamations from without were taken up by those within the building. The band of the Royal Artillery was stationed in a gallery of the edifice, and performed various pieces from Verdi, Bellini, and Donizetti. His Lordship having been conducted over the building, the party adjourned to the Lecture-room, where a *déjeûner* was provided. After the cloth had been removed, "The health of the Queen" was drunk. The Mayor then proposed "The health of Lord John Russell." The toast having been drunk amidst long-continued cheering, his Lordship replied at some length. In the course of his speech, he referred to the question of education, and expressed his conviction that the Government will allim ately perform its duty in that respect, by adopting such measures as are required for the thorough education of the people.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived in town from Germany early in the present week, and has since left London for Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran. The Duchess and her Grace's youthful family are still staying with the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie.

Lord and Lady Paget have a select party assembled at Broughton Hall. Lady Maleet and Miss Maleet have joined the circle, from the British Legation, at Frankfort.

Two more regiments have arrived from Canada, and will be immediately sent up to the war-steamships of 1200 ran and 800 ns. The transports *William* and *Flora* arrived at Spithead on Monday evening from Quebec, with the 66th Regiment, in charge of Sir William Gordon, Bart., and Lieutenant-Colonel Love. The officers and men are all in robust health, and no accident of any kind has occurred to either during the voyage. They proceeded to Basingstoke in the evening, and started next day for Preston, where they will be joined by the depôt from Liverpool. They left upwards of 150 volunteers behind on their embarkation, they having been transferred to the Canadian Rifles and other regiments in that country.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The dealings in all National Securities, this week, have been devoid of interest. Certainly they have not exceeded the average of several previous weeks; nevertheless, although, in some degree, the same may have a tendency to give way—prices have been fairly supported.

On the whole, the Discount-market has been easy, yet we have no alteration to notice in the rates of discount. Whilst gold continues to leave in large quantities, and the stock in the Bank of England remains at its present amount, it is fall in them to any extent. The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £240,000 from Australia, £220,000 from New York, and £27,000 from other quarters. Large parcels have been forwarded to the Bank for coinage, owing to the continental demand having fallen off. We have to report a material decline in the value of silver—Mexican dollars having changed hands at 59d. per ounce. This is a reduction since September, of 2d. per ounce, or 3 per cent. Since March last, the prices have fluctuated between 5s. 0¼d. and 4s. 3d. per ounce. The decline in value must be chiefly owing to the disturbed state of China, and the difficulties in effecting an exchange there with a profit.

The Consol-market on Monday was dull. The Three per Cents marked 94⅛ ⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅞ ⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ⅝. Bank Stock was done at 212; India Stock, 232. Exchequer-bills, 8s. to 5s.; India Bonds, 1½ prem.; Long Annuit es, 4 1-16-⅛; Exchequer-bonds, 99¾. On Tuesday Bank Stock was 211. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅜ ⅞; the Three per Cent Consols, 94⅛; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅜. No change took place in the premiums on India Bonds or Exchequer-bills. There was a dull and heavy market on Wednesday:—Consols were first quoted at 94⅛ ⅜; and left off at 94⅛ ⅜. Bank Stock, 210 to 212; Reduced, 93⅛; Three per Cents (New) 93⅛; Long Annuities, 4⅛; India Bonds, 22s. to 25s.; India Bonds, 6s. to 12s prem.; Exchequer bills, 8s. to 8s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, 99¾ to par. The fluctuat ons on Thursday were trifling:—Consols were 94⅛ ⅜ for transfer, and 94⅛ ⅜ Reduced. One New (late Three-and-a-Quarters) per Cents were 93⅛ to ⅝ Bank Stock, 211 to 212½.

As regards the Foreign-house, the business done in most securities has been trifling. Holders, however, have not been anxious sellers at recent rates. Austrian Five per Cents have been 86½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99½; Equador, 2¾; Granada, 16; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23 ex div.; Ditto, Account, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85; Spanish Three per Cents, 37⅜; Ditto, New Deferred, 18⅜; Ditto, Passive, 4⅛; Turkish Scrip, 2¾ prem.; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, One per Cent Deferred, 9½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61⅛; Dutch Four per Cents, 91⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88½.

Although the accounts from the manufacturing districts are rather unfavourable, a good discount business has been done.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm as to price, but the business done has been on a limited scale. Conservatives: Australia have marked 79 ex div.; British North American, 63; Commercial of London, 31½; London and Westminster, 40¾; New South Wales, 45; Oriental, 41½; Union of Australia, 69; Union of London, 29¼. Miscellaneous Shares have continued steady:—Australian Agricultural have realised 40¾; Crystal Palace, 3¾; Electric Telegraph, 16; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1⅜; London Docks, 34; Peninsular, 1½; Royal Mail, and Oriental Steam, 56½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2. In Canal Shares very few purchases have been made:—Ashton and Oldham have marked 154; Birmingham, 294; Kennet, 20; Leeds and Liverpool, 65; Leicester, 88; Loughborough, 97⅝; Macclesfield, 51½; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Severn's, 16½; Rochdale, 63; Stafford and Worcester, 45; Stourbridge, 238; Warwick and Birmingham, 27½; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. Water-works Shares have been:—Berlin, 3½ ex int.; East London, New, 2 prem.; Grand Junction, 77; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; New River, 95; Ditto, New Shares, 102; Ditto, New, 15. Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares have ruled dull. British Provincial have sold at 21; City of London, 103; Equitable, 5. Great Central Gas Consumers', 87 ex div.; London Electric Supply Corporation, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 25; Phœnix, 27½ ex div.; Ratcliff, 77; Westminster Chartered, 58½; Ditto, New, 48. Insurance Companies' have been tolerably active:—Atlas, at 183; City of London, 24; Guardian, 1½; European, 19⅜; General, 5¾; Globe, 128; Guardian, 55; Imperial Fire, 830; Ditto Life, 18½; Law Life, 58½; Lancashire, 9; London, 39½ ex div.; Phœnix, 183; Provident, 89¾; Royal Exchange, 273; Sun Fire, 202; United Kingdom, 4½; Victoria Life, 9½. Hungerford Bridge Shares have sold at 19; South-wark, 9; Waterloo, 4½; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 8⅞; Ditto New, of £7, 28; and Vauxhall, 22.

The Railway Share-market has been dull, and prices have shown a disposition to give way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 45; Caledonian, 88; Great Northern, B Stock, 102¾; Great Western, 70¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Stock, 124; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71; London and Blackwall, 8; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North Western, 100⅜; London and South-Western, 81½; Ditto, New Shares, 81; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22½; Midland, 68¾; North British, 33⅝; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76⅜; Ditto, Extension, 14; Ditto, Leeds, 14⅜; Ditto, York, 59⅜; North Staffordshire, 13⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 53.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 138 ex div.; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 26¼; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 19⅜; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 7⅜; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth Stock, 138; Wear Valley, 30½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New 8 per Cent Stock, 15⅜; Great Northern, 4 per Cent, 104; Ditto, New, 3½ per Cent, 94; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 94⅜; Ditto, Birmigham, 72⅜; Ditto, Chester, 8½; London and South-Western Thirds, 73; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 13½; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 139½; Norfolk, 5 per Cent, 105½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 4 per Cent, 92½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 112; South Devon, 12½; South-Eastern, 23.

FOREIGN.—Eastern France, 3½; East Indian Extension, 1⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 17⅞; Great Central of France, 11½; Great Luxembourg, 3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 18⅜ ex div.; Namur and Liege, 17⅞.

Mining Shares have been dull. Copper Miners of England have realised 58; Agua Fria, 1½; Linares, 8⅞; Mexican and South American, 7.

Friday Evening.

As some of the foreign exchanges have come better, Consols have somewhat recovered to-day. After being done at 94⅛ they advanced to 94⅛ ⅜ for Transfer and time. The Three per Cents Reduced have left off, and the New Three per Cents, 93⅜ ⅞ ⅝. India Bonds, 11s. to 12s. Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. pm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares about stationary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, (Friday.)—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage. The show of samples here to-day was small, and a good clearance was effected, at prices rather higher than those current on Monday. The amount of business doing in foreign wheat was comparatively small, but we had very few offers of any kind, and a further improvement in value of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The barley trade was firm and fine parcels were 1s. per quarter dearer. There was a good sale for oats, Cornish sorts of which had an upward tendency. Oats were readily at from 6d. to 1s. per quarter more money. Beans, peas, and flour changed hands at fully the late advance.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1720; barley, 3180; malt, 860; oats, 430; flour, 670 Irish: oats, 1600. Foreign: wheat, 6000; oats, 1000; flour, 1000.

AVERAGES.—Wheat, 38s. 8d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 10d.; rye, 31s. 7d.; beans, 34s. 10d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

Mark-lane, Monday, Oct. 23.—The supply of English wheat to this day's market was moderate, and the trade was firm at the rates of last week. Foreign wheat was in good request, and 1s. per quarter dearer. Barley was 1s. per quarter cheaper. Malt was in limited demand, at 1s. per quarter lower. Oats were 1s. per quarter dearer. Beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. Flour was 1s. per barrel cheaper.

Aylesbury, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Newcastle, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Wakefield, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Chelmsford, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Bristol, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Liverpool, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Gloucester, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Norwich, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Exeter, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Gainsborough, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Hull, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Lincoln, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Boston, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Spalding, Saturday.—Wheat, 38s. to 40s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 34s. to 36s.

Average Prices of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for the Week ending Oct. 21.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
England and Wales	38 8	30 4	23 10
Scotland	38 8	30 4	23 10
Ireland	38 8	30 4	23 10

Quantities of English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 140,377; barley, 67,811; oats, 15,468; rye, 166; beans, 6974; peas, 1726 quarters.

Tea.—We have on last report, the demand for all kinds of teas has ruled very inactive, yet we have no change to notice in prices. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 36,195,790 lbs., against 36,626,961 lb. in 1853.

Sugar.—The amount of business doing in our market, this week, has been very moderate, and prices scarcely supported. Fine white Havannah has sold at 37s. to 38s.; middling to good, 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; low, 30s. 6d. to 32s.; brown Jamaica, 29s. to 31s.; fine yellow Manilla, 34s. to 35s. per cwt. In refined goods very little is doing, at from 42s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 21st were 5,744,296 cwts., against 3,363,835 cwts. in 1853.

Coffee.—All kinds have ruled rather active, and prices have had an upward tendency. Good ordinary native has changed hands at 46s. to 48s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—We have a good demand for most descriptions, and the quotations have further improved 2s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is selling freely, at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Foreign qualities are in good demand, and 1s. dearer. Bacon has further improved 2s. per cwt. The bacon market has become active, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. more money. Lard and most other kinds of provisions are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and P. Y. C., on the spot, is selling at 67s. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow 66s. net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 8d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 37s. 6d. to 37s 6d. per cwt. Cocoa-nut moves off freely, at 40s to 50s. Palm oils are firm. A good business is doing in turpentine, at 44s. 6d. for British, and 43s for American.

Spirits.—The sale has been very brisk, at 2s to 2s. 1d for proof Leewards, and 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. for East India. Brandy is dull, and Hollands is doing, at extreme rates. Geneva and corn-spirits are firm.

Hops, and Malt.—Mowdew hay, £4 10s. to £4 12s., clover ditto, £3 0s. to £6 0s., and straw, £1 to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Hetton, 20s. 6d.; Lambton, 20s. 6d.; Lambton's Harlaw, 20s. 6d.; Belmont, 20s. 3d.; Haswell, 20s.; Hetton, 20s.; Lambton's Wear, 20s.; Russell, 20s.; Stewart, 20s.; Wylam, 20s.; Wynyard, 21s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The old duty has been declared at £17,389 to the 10th inst. There is rather more doing in new hops, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, £12 10s. to £17; Weald of Kent, £10 10s. to £14 10s.; Sussex, £10 to £13 10s. The demand for foreign is steady and the sales are at last week. The imports are large, viz.:—775 bales from Ostend 194 from Rotterdam, 16 from Antwerp, 455 from Hamburgh, 425 from Bremen, 1 cask from Havre, and 60 from New York.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, in very middling condition. Prices barely moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise the beef trade was heavy, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Although the supply of sheep was tolerably full, the primest Downs were in request. The trade in a sluggish state, as barely Monday's currency. The inquiry for calves was rather inactive on former terms. The pork trade was extremely firm. In the general trade, which moved off heavily, prices were 2d. lower than last week.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 21.

Royal Marines: Brevet-Major J. Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel, First Lieut. F. B. Gritton to be Capt. to second Lieut. J. H. Symons to be First Lieutenant

BANKRUPT.

W. G. STILL, Wellclose-square, Middlesex, plass merchant. W. R. MITCALFE, Tauntonstreet, Caledonian-road, Islington, Middlesex, dealer in mining shares and brewer. W. CHAPPLOW, Horwich, linkeeper. R. ANDREWS, Bradninch, Essex, corn, flour, coal, and timber dealer. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bradford, Yorkshire, brewer. H. RASH, Crown-court, Cheapside, bookseller. W. DUNKLEY, Daventry, Northampton, grocer, tallow chandler, and iron monger. G. SEYMER FIELD, Queen's-row, Lambeth, Surrey, gentleman. J. MOGGRIDGE, Birmingham, merchant, Middlesex, hardwoman and steel and silver in glass. J. FULLWOOD, Birmingham, brass candlestick manufacturer. HAWKINS and R. MEREHAM, Sheffield, table & saddle cutlers and scale makers. E. KEOO, Liverpool and Manchester, cotton dealer. I. BRANSPRIN, formerly of Regent-street, Strand Middlesex, confectioner, afterwards of Carlisle and Manchester, and lately of Liverpool, confectioner's agent and merchant. B. FORSHAW, Liverpool, machine maker. J. SMITH and R. SIMPSON, Barnsley, Lancaster, ironfounders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. DAVIDSON, Leith, ship and insurance broker and commission merchant. F. JARDINE, George-street, Edinburgh, wine merchant and gr ocer

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 27.

3rd Light Dragoons: T. Hall to be Cornet.

11th R. D. Cockburn to be Cornet

14th Foot: Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis and Brevet-Major C. L. B. Maitland to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby to be Lieutenant and Captain. Ensign C. Cambridge to be Lieutenant.

23rd: Ensign H. G. Massy to be Ensign.

30th: Lieut. F. F. Barlow to be Adjt. Lieut. T. Young to be Captain; Ensign R. Ellis to be Lieutenant. H. G. L. Campbell to be Ensign.

31st: Ensign W. Owen to be Ensign.

39th: E. Kempson to be Ensign.

56th: Ensign J. Hoffman to be Lieutenant; C. E. R. Leonard to be Ensign

63rd: Ensigns C. E. B sirne, J. J. Greenwood, J. R. Carr, to be Lieutenants; H. Donovan, J. D. Johnstone, to be Ensigns.

71st: Lieut. H. W. Sibbald to be Paymaster.

74th: E. S. J. Griffiths to be Ensign

81st: Ensign H. G. A. Vernon to be Lieutenant. R. L. G. McGrigor to be Ensign.

90th: Capt. F. D. Middleton to be Captain.

97th: Paymaster J. Cartmel to be Paymaster

97th: T. P. Hervey to be Ensign

98th: Lieut. S. Sherston to be Adjt. Ensign H. H. Day to be Lieutenant; E. Hopson to be Ensign.

99th: Assist. Staff Surg. W. Browne to be Surgeon.

Rifle Capt. A. H. C. Bowe to be Captain.

Hospital Staff: Surg. [illegible] to be Inspector.

Assistant-Surgeons: [illegible] to be Surgeons.

Staff: Assistant-Commissary-General [illegible] to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

Commissariat: [illegible] to be Assistant-Commissary-General.

Assistant-Commissaries: [illegible] to be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Purveyors: [illegible] to be Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Clerks: [illegible] to be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Assistant-Clerks: [illegible] to be Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Hospital Assistants: [illegible] to be Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Assistant-Commissaries-General: [illegible] to be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General: [illegible] to be Assistant-Commissaries-General.

Assistant-Commissaries: [illegible] to be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Lessee, Mr. Webster.—Every evening, the celebrated SPANISH DANCERS, PEPA and ROSITA, and the renowned SPANISH DANCERS, with Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. HUDSON EVERY EVENING.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, "Tis Conscience of Love." Tuesday, "Faust and Marguerite." Thursday, "The Two Queen Brothers" Saturday, "The Rivals" "Living too Fast" and the Ballet every evening.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Lieut. Perry, G. V. Brooke, Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Spain, Lawrence, the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Russia, &c. MADAME TUSSAUDS EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten. Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

DR. SHAW'S ENTERTAINMENT, &c. EVERY and THREE NIGHTS, ROYAL PUBLIC ROOMS, EGETON. Monday, 30th; Tuesday, 31st Oct.; and Wednesday, 1st Nov.—Crediton, Thursday, 2nd; Friday, 3rd.

ONE SHILLING.
TURKISH EXHIBITION, HYDE-PARK-CORNER PICCADILLY.—Open Daily, from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m. The Manager begs to announce, that, in compliance with the suggestions of numerous persons, the Proprietors have most liberally Reduced the Charge of Admission to this gorgeous and interesting Exhibition to the popular Shilling until further notice. Saturdays excepted, when it will be 2s. 6d. Mr. F. O. WILLIAMS will preside at the Pianoforte. A portion of the Turkish Band performs from half-past Twelve to half-past Five o'clock

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES EVERY EVENING from Eight till Twelve.—Admission, 2s. 6d. Private Lessons at any hour, 6d. 1s. Great preparations are making for the FIRST GRAND BALL MASQUE, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.—Dean-street, Soho.

ANCIENT GROTTO, or CRYPT, in the CITY of LONDON, No. 1, OLD FISH-STREET, Doctor's-commons, opposite Old Change.—This supposed Roman Temple, the remains are now cleared, and lighted with gas, for public inspection. Description and observations, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, October 14, "Vaulted Chamber in the City." The gratification expressed by antiquarians and the public at large before the proprietor to keep open this curious relic of the past ages Admission, Sixpence each.

COSMORAMA of ST. PETERSBURG, Royal Panopticon, Leicester-square.—A COSMORAMA of ST PETERSBURG, including the Winter Palace, Nevskoi Prospect, has been added to the many attractions at the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, amongst those are—The Luminous and Chromatic Fountain throwing Illuminated Water 250 f et high—Panorama and Model Views of Vienna—A splendid Collection of Chromatropes—Heinche's Diving Apparatus, the Subaqueous Light, &c.—Scientific Lectures and Demonstrations by eminent Professors and Perform ances on the Grand Organ by M. Best, and Distin's Floyal Horn Union Bands every evening Hours of Exhibition Morning, Twelve to Five, every evening Hours of Exhibition Morning, Twelve to Five, every evening Hours of Exhibition Morning, Twelve to Five,

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—THE COALBROOKDALE GATES, ROTTEN-ROW.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

THE improvements of these celebrated metropolitan Gardens, which the poet Crabbe describes as in effect not exhilarating, yet alive and pleasant, have been the work of several years. Well do we remember the guardian spirit in which the late Mr. Loudon gave the benefit of his experience in suggesting these improvements to the authorities; and it would have gladdened his generous heart to have witnessed the erection of the handsome gates within a short distance from his own residence at Bayswater. These, however, are but a portion of one of the most striking alterations—namely, the formation of a grand walk across the Gardens. At the entrance from the King's-road—or Rotten-row, as it is now commonly called—has been placed the Colebrookdale Gates, which decorated the southern transept of the Crystal Palace, in Hyde-park. Thus, they are an interesting memorial of the first Exhibition, within a short distance of its very site. The Gates have, however, been altered to suit the position they now occupy. The wings which, as they stood in the Palace, curved forward and downwards from the centre gates, are now made quite straight, and on the same level, terminated by stone piers, upon which stand the original dwarf piers, with their elaborate vases, of a sporting character, being ornamented with stags' heads, admirably executed. These Gates are, at present, unused; whilst those represented in our second Illustration, give access to the pedestrian from the Bayswater-road, almost opposite the new portion called the Craven-hill-estate. These gates are quite plain—the piers are of white brick, with stone cornices, and the railing of the ordinary kind. The Gates are, however, a great addition to the appearance as well as usefulness to the road, affording facility of egress to the Gardens, long wanted about that portion of Bayswater and the surrounding neighbourhood.

Half a century since part of the Gardens was wilderness and swampy waste, of which we find a singular record in the minutes of the Board of Green Cloth, in the year 1798, granting a pension of £18 per annum to Sarah Gray, widow, in consideration of the loss of her husband, who was accidentally shot, while the keepers were *hunting foxes in Kensington Gardens*.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—NEW GATES, BAYSWATER-ROAD.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE veil that obscured the fate of Sir John Franklin has been unexpectedly lifted. Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, has reached England, bringing with him from the Arctic Seas a number of articles that belonged to Sir John Franklin and his companions. The story of the recovery of these memorials is most painfully interesting. Dr. Rae's account—which may, of course, be implicitly relied upon—is this:—In the spring he fell in with a party of Esquimaux, who were in possession of a number of articles known to belong to Sir John Franklin himself, and other things, the property of members of his party. These articles included, amongst the rest, some silver plate bearing the arms of the owners. When the Esquimaux were questioned as to the way in which they had become possessed of such valuables belonging to officers of the Royal Navy of England, they said that the vessels of Franklin had been crushed in the icebergs, and their crews forced to set out over the snow on their way towards the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company—that in 1850 the Esquimaux had met forty Englishmen belonging to Sir John Franklin's ships travelling on foot, and dragging a boat over the ice, near King William's Land; that the officer in command of these unfortunates had bought from the Esquimaux for his followers a small seal, being greatly in want of provisions; that at a later period the Esquimaux found the dead bodies of all this party on the ice near Back River; and that the Esquimaux helped themselves to the stores of the dead—taking gunpowder, silver, plate, and whatever else they thought fit to appropriate.

Dr. Rae, whose previous exploits as an Arctic traveller, have already so highly distinguished him, landed at Deal on Sunday, and immediately proceeded to the Admiralty, and laid before Sir James Graham the melancholy evidence on which his report is founded. Dr. Rae was not employed in searching for Sir John Franklin, but in completing his survey of the coast of Boothia. He justly thought, however, that the information he had obtained greatly outweighed the importance of his survey, and he has hurried home to satisfy the public anxiety as to the fate of the long-lost expedition, and to prevent the risk of any more lives in a fruitless search. It would seem, from his description of the place in which the bodies were found, that both Sir James Ross and Lieutenant Bellot must have been within a few miles of the spot to which our unfortunate countrymen had struggled on their desperate march. A few of the unfortunate men must, he thinks, have survived until the arrival of the wild fowl, about the end of May, 1850, as shots were heard, and fresh bones and feathers of geese were noticed, about the scene of the sad event.

The following is Dr. Rae's Report to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

Repulse Bay, July 29.

SIR,—I have the honour to mention, for the information of my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, that during my journey over the ice and snow this spring, with the view of completing the survey of the west shore of Boothia, I met with Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, from one of whom I learned that a party of "white men" (Kabloonans) had perished from want of food some distance to the westward, and not far beyond a large river, containing many falls and rapids. Subsequently, further particulars were received, and a number of articles purchased, which place the fate of a portion, if not of all, of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's long-lost party beyond a doubt—a fate terrible as the imagination can conceive.

The substance of the information obtained at various times and from various sources was as follows:—

In the spring, four winters past (spring, 1850), a party of "white men," amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux, who were killing seals near the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island. None of the party could speak the Esquimaux language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ship, or ships, had been crushed by ice, and that they were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and purchased a small seal from the natives. At a later date the same season, but previous to the breaking up of the ice, the bodies of some thirty persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey to the N.W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River (named by the Esquimaux Doot-ko-hi-calk) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried (probably those of the first victims of famine), some were in a tent or tents, others under the boat which had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulders, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—CHESTS OR ARTICLES OF PLATE BROUGHT BY DR. RAE.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our wretched countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging existence.

There appeared to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs or cases containing it; and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having probably been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, compasses, telescopes, guns (several double-barrelled), &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of those different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks. I purchased as many as I could get. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough sketch of the crests and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the bodies were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and who had seen the party when travelling.

I offer no apology for taking the liberty of addressing you, as I do so from a belief that their Lordships would be desirous of being put in possession at as early a date as possible of any tidings, however meagre and unexpectedly obtained, regarding this painfully interesting subject.

DR. RAE. (FROM A DAGUERRÉOTYPE BY BEARD.)

I may add, that, by means of our guns and nets, we obtained an ample supply of provisions last autumn, and my small party passed the winter in snow houses in comparative comfort, the skins of the deer shot affording abundant warm clothing and bedding. My spring journey was a failure, in consequence of an accumulation of obstacles, several of which my former experience in Arctic travelling had not taught me to expect.—I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE, C.F.,

Commanding Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic Expedition.

List of articles purchased from the Esquimaux, said to have been obtained at the place where the bodies of the persons report.ed to have died of famine were found (*See the Illustration*), viz.:—

1	silver table fork	..	Crest No 1	1	silver table fork, initials H. D. S. G.
2	"	"	do. .. " "	2	" " do. " A. McD.
1	"	"	spoon .. " "	3	1 " " do. " G. A. M.
1	"	"	do. .. " "	4	1 " " do. " I. T.
	Motto: "Spero meliora."				1 " dessert spoon " J. S. P.
1	"	"	fork .. " "	4	1 round silver plate, engraved, "Sir John Franklin, K.C.B."
	Motto: "Spero meliora."				
1	"	dessert fork	.. " "	6	1 star or order, with motto, "Nec aspera terrent," on one side; and on the reverse, "G. R. MDCCCXV."
1	"	table spoon	.. " "	5	
1	"	tea	do. .. " "	6	

Also a number of other articles with no marks by which they could be recognised; but which will be handed over with those abovenamed to the Secretary of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

Repulse Bay, July, 1854.

JOHN RAE, C.F.

We are enabled to add that Dr. Rae's party traced the west coast of Boothia, from the Castor and Pollux river, as to Cape Porter of Sir James C Ross, by which it was proved that King William's Land is a large island. Dr. Rae's extreme north point near Cape Porter was 69 deg. 5 min. N. The width of land from Pelly Bay on the east, and the Castor and Pollux river on the west of Boothia, is 50 statute miles. The "Committee Islands" of Dean and Simpson are small rocky elevations on a low flat part of the continent. Dr. Rae could have easily accomplished a portion of the survey between the Magnetic Pole and Bellot Strait, but the leaving a part undone was nearly as bad as doing none of it; accordingly, he did not make the attempt. The unexpected and unusual obstacles of foggy weather and deep soft snow were among the causes of failure, and the news heard of Franklin's fate put a stop to a half-formed intention of passing another winter at Repulse Bay.

It is now more than nine years since Sir John Franklin left this country on his ill-fated voyage of discovery. The North-West Expedition, which sailed in the summer of 1845, consisted of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, under the command of Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier. Their instructions were to pass through Baffin's Bay to Barrow's Strait, and then endeavour to find an outlet towards the west. Strange to say, although between nine and ten years have elapsed since the sailing of the *Erebus* and *Terror* from Sheerness, that the whole which we know of their adventures, their discoveries, and their misfortunes, may be stated in a few lines. The last communication received through any channel from any member of the expedition was contained in letters written by Sir John Franklin himself, only two months after his departure, and dated from an island in Baffin's Bay. The next point at which we have any trace of the adventurers is a small inlet in the vicinity of Cape Riley, at which point it is proved that they were quartered during the first winter of their absence, and where an inscription on the graves of three seamen shows that none at least of the party must have remained until April, 1846. They had then been more than twelve months from home; and from that time down to the disastrous period indicated by the Esquimaux narrative now brought to light, we have nothing but speculation to guide us as to the course which they took.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

IN several Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have illustrated this ill-fated Expedition, and the several searches made for the missing explorers. It may be useful and interesting to recapitulate the Numbers wherein the principal of these Engravings have appeared, with a view to aid such readers as are anxious to trace the connected narrative of this most melancholy chapter in the History of Discovery.

No. 180 contains a Portrait of Sir John Franklin; the two ships, *Erebus* and *Terror*; the Cabins of Franklin and Fitzjames; with the account of the sailing of the Expedition, May 19th, 1845.

No. 216 contains a series of Illustrations of the fittings of the Expedition (the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*) under Sir James Ross, in search of Franklin, May, 1848.

No. 373 contains the *North Star* (Captain Sanders) Searching Expedition, with its peculiar fittings and appointments, which left in May, 1849.

No. 393 contains the Esquimaux Sketch of the four Ships in Prince Regent's Inlet, received by the Admiralty, Oct. 5, 1849.

No. 399 contains the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, on their return, November, 1849; a Chart of the Route of the Expedition; and three scenes of its perils.

No. 401 contains "A Travelling Party in Prince Regent's Inlet."

No. 426 contains Capt. Austin's Expedit on (the *Resolute*, *Pioneer*, *Assistance*, and *Intrepid*), which left in May, 1850.

No. 440 contains a View of the First Iceberg seen by Captain Austin's Expedition, June 3, 1850.

No. 516 contains FOURTEEN PORTRAITS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW, from Photographs taken by MR. BEARD immediately before the departure of the Expedition.

No. 517 contains an Outline of the Discoveries made by the respective Searching Parties from Captain Penny's Expedit on.

No. 531 contains Twelve Characteristic Sketches from Captain Austin's Expedition.

No. 554 contains the *Isabel* (Capt. Beatson) fitted out for the search at the expense of Lady Franklin and Capt. Beatson. This Number likewise contains the several vessels of Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition:—*Assistance*, *Resolute*, *North Star*, *Pioneer*, and *Intrepid*; and a copy of the Sketch (two vessels), received from Mr. Simpson.

No. 555 contains Portraits of Sir Edward Belcher, Captain Kellett, and Captain Pullen.

No. 556 contains Portraits of Commander M'Clintock, Commander Richards, Lieutenant Osborn, Mr. Allard, and Mr. Pullen.

No. 596 contains five characteristic Scenes and Portraits from the Search of the *Isabel*.

No. 633 contains a Chart of the Arctic Regions, showing the North-West Passage connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

No. 640 contains Portraits of Capt. Inglefield and the late Lieut. Bellot.

No. 650 contains Four Views taken during Capt. Inglefield's Expedition (*Phœnix* and *Breadalbane*), including the Loss of the *Breadalbane*.

No. 651 contains three Views from the sketch-book of Lieut. Creswell, illustrating events in the search of the *Investigator*, and described in Captain M'Clure's despatches.

No. 652 contains Portraits of Captain M'Clure and Lieut. Creswell.

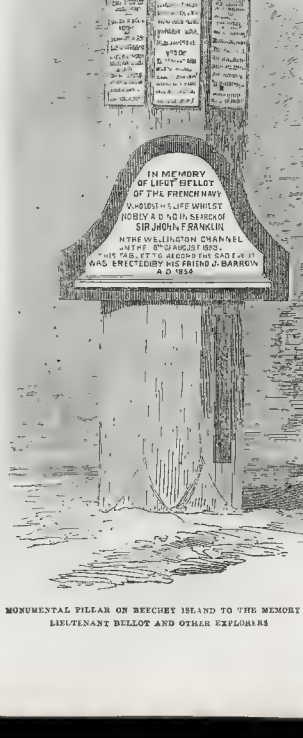
Next week we hope to engrave the several other memorials of Franklin, and his companions.

MEMORIAL PILLAR ON BEECHEY ISLAND.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 29 we engraved the Tablet taken out by Captain Inglefield, in the *Phœnix*, to be erected upon Beechey Island, in memory of Lieut. Bellot. This Tablet has been placed upon a pillar, nine feet high, in the base of which is a letter-box for the receipt of communications from such voyagers as may touch at the island. Above the Bellot Memorial are other inscriptions upon the several faces of the pillar; and we are certain that each of these records of enterprise and peril will be read with the deepest sympathy.

Sacred to the memory of MESS. BELLOT, Lieutenant in the French Navy, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, who accompanied Mr Kennedy and Captain Inglefield, on their respective visits to the Arctic Regions. While attached to H.M.S.V. *Phœnix*, under Captain Inglefield, he gallantly volunteered to convey despatches to Captain Sir E. Belcher, with a sledge crew from H.M.S. *North Star* in a heavy gale of wind on the 15th August, 1853, he was drowned by the disruption of the ice, near Cape Grinnell, much lamented by the Arctic squadron and by all who had the pleasure of knowing his value and noble spirit.

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM CRIBUCH, Private Royal Marine, H.M.S. *Assistance*, a native of Northam, Sussex, who died on board H.M.S. *Assistance* 14th, after a protracted illness from disease of the lungs, aged 24 years. He served with credit in his station for upwards of 5 years and 4 months, during which period his good conduct procured him the Silver Medal. During the whole of the above period he served in H.M.S. *Assistance*, gaining the respect of Captain and officers, and beloved by all who knew him, and died


IN MEMORY
OF LIEUT BELLOT
OF THE FRENCH NAVY
WHO DIED HIS LIFE WHILST
NOBLY AND NOBLY SEARCHING
FOR SIR JHON FRANKLIN
IN THE WELLINGTON CHANNEL
ON THE 18TH AUGUST 1853
THIS TABLET TO RECORD THE SAD FACT
WAS ERECTED BY HIS FRIND J. BARROW
A.D. 1854

MONUMENTAL PILLAR ON BEECHEY ISLAND TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT BELLOT AND OTHER EXPLORERS

deeply lamented by his shipmates. "Happy are they who die in the Lord." He was interred in Scotchmoor land Sound

Sacred to the memory of ISAAC BARNETT, Captain of the Maintop, and GEORGE HARRIS, A B Seamen of H M S Investigator, the latter transferred to H M S Tender Pioneer. Isaac Barnett departed this life on 26th January, 1854, aged 36 years. George Harris, departed this life on 8th January, 1854, aged 34 years. Both fell victims to scurvy although the former laboured gallantly under the affliction of the ankle. The remains of the former were at Dundas Bay, where H M S Assistance and Tender wintered '53, '54.

"Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

Sacred to the memory of JOHN AMES, A.B., who died on board H.M.S. *Investigator*, at Harrig Island, August 11th, 1853, aged 28 years

Sacred to the memory of JOHN MORGAN A B., of H M S. *Investigator*, who died on board H M ship *North Star*, at Beechey Is and May 22, 1854 aged 24 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. H H SAINTSBURY, Master's Mate, late of H.M. ship *Investigator*, who died on board H M ship *Resolute*, off Cape Cockburn, November 14, 1853, aged 26 years.

Relieved from earthly sorrows, which on my heart hath prest'd,
I thank the gentle hand Divine which lays this breast to rest

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS MORLEY, Private Royal Marine, who died suddenly on board H M S. *Resolute*, at Dealy Island, October 31, 1853 aged 42 years. Also to the memory of GEORGE DENYER, Captain of the Foretop, who died on board H.M.S. tender *Intrepid*, at Dealy Island December 12 1852, aged 38 years

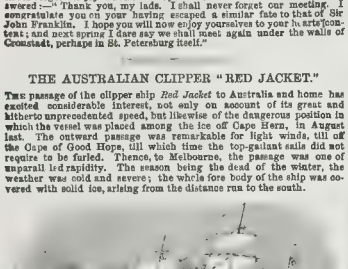
Sacred to the memory of JAMES CHURCH, Stoker, H.M.S. tender *Intrepid*, who died suddenly while travelling near Point Nias, Melville Island, May 12, 1853, aged 34 years. Also to the memory of THOMAS HOOD, Private Royal Marine, who died on board H.M.S. tender *Intrepid*, off Cape Cockburn January 2 1854, aged 26 years

Sacred to the memory of CHARLES BAYLY, Captain's Clerk, who died on board H M ship *Investigator*, at Harrig Island April 13, 1853 aged 21 years. Also to the memory of JAMES WILKIE, Ice Quarter Master, who died on board H M S tender *Intrepid*, off Cape Cockburn, February 2 1854, aged 38 years.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. ARMSTRONG.—While the *Investigator* was in the Arctic Sea, the surgeon of the ship was Dr. Armstrong. Through his zeal and assiduity the men were kept in general good health. On Tuesday the crew was paid off. In order to mark their sense of his exertions in their behalf, they subscribed the handsome sum of seventy guineas, and immediately on being paid off a deputation of ten of their number proceeded to the Ship Hotel, and presented to Dr. Armstrong, in the presence of a number of his brother officers, a gold chronometer and gold chain, valued at seventy guineas, as a testimony of their sincere respect and affection during their five years' arduous service while discovering the North-West passage. The gift was handed to Dr. Armstrong with an appropriate address, signed by each individual, which was answered by Dr. Armstrong in a neat speech. The men then turned round to Lieutenant Bedford Pim, and said, "If it had not been for you, sir, many of us now present would never have seen Old England again. All of us look upon you as a deliverer, and we shall never forget the joy we felt when you reached us." Lieutenant Pim answered:—"Thank you, my lads. I shall never forget our meeting. I congratulate you on your having escaped a similar fate to that of Sir John Franklin. I hope you will now enjoy yourselves to your hearts' content; and next spring I dare say we shall meet again under the walls of Cronstadt, perhaps in St. Petersburg itself."

THE AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER "RED JACKET."

THE passage of the clipper ship *Red Jacket* to Australia and home has excited considerable interest, not only on account of its great and hitherto unprecedented speed, but likewise of the dangerous position in which the vessel was placed among the ice off Cape Horn, in August last. The outward passage was remarkable for light winds, till off the Cape of Good Hope, till which time the top-gallant sails did not require to be furled. Thence, to Melbourne, the passage was one of unparall leled rapidity. The season being the dead of the winter, the weather was cold and severe; the whole fore body of the ship was covered with solid ice, arising from the distance run to the south.



THE "RED JACKET."

"The homeward passage" (writes a Correspondent, who was a passenger) "promised well, until we had crossed the equator eight or nine degrees—the time occupied in making 9.52 north being only forty-two days. We confidently anticipated a passage of sixty days; but it was frustrated by head-wind and calms. The *Red Jacket* was not in such good trim for sailing on the homeward as on the outward passage, being too light and much deeper aft than forward; she, however, often logged seventeen or eighteen knots in a stiff breeze, and fourteen and fifteen close hauled. No extraordinarily rough weather was experienced in either passage. We had a number of severe gales. On the 18th of August we were running under close-reefed main and foretop-sails, and fore-topmast-staysail being the least canvas under which she was ever placed. A high sea on. She never shipped any water worth speaking of, except on the 31st of the same month, while running before another heavy squall or gale, when she took water in, in one sea, at three places. She was carrying a good deal of canvas, having fore-sail and fore and main topgallants set—no sail on the mizen mast. The log shows the extraordinary amount of calms we had north of the line—a whole week at one stretch; and even after, we had only a few days with anything like a breeze; the wind being adverse, after the first week of calms, until the 7th October, driving us away to the westward as far as 43 deg. 3m. west.

"Regarding the ice in which she was bound, I send you a few particulars. On the morning of the 24th August, I was roused out of sleep by the noise of shorting sail, and the look-out singing out "Land!" The ice had been seen some time before, but the solid masses were supposed, in the dark, to be land. On getting out, I found we were in smooth water, and large masses of ice floating about us. As the day broke, we found ourselves sailing in a lake of water, not unlike a canal.

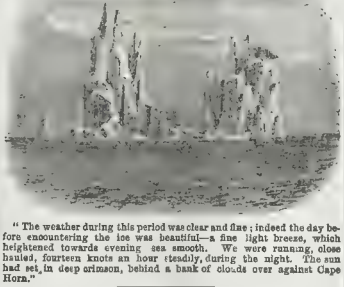
"The ice seemed to extend on every side, in solid fields, as far as the eye could reach, without any prospect of getting out, so that we had to follow this channel. All sail was clewed up, except the topsails; and, as there was a good breeze, we proceeded along at about four or five knots. Our situation at this time seemed most appalling, as we appeared to be getting further into the ice, so that by ten or eleven o'clock, we were almost making up our minds to remain for weeks in this fearful situation.

"About noon the Captain and second mate, who had been on the fore-topsail-yard all morning, discovered clear sea again; to gain which we had to force a passage through dense masses of ice (the Sketch shows this scene. It was here she sustained the principal damage to her stem and copper.

"We soon got clear, and the rest of the day we saw no traces of ice, and were very thankful we had got off it so easy. But, to our dismay, at eight p.m. we again fell in with it. The ship was put about, and sail shortened for the night, and we ran back to the clear water in which we had been sailing. At day break sail was made; and at seven a.m. we came up to the ice. At first, it was only large pans, much melted; the water having all the appearance of brine, and quite thick round them. Afterwards, large masses of broken icebergs presented themselves. In guiding the ship through these, great difficulty was experienced. When it is considered that these solid masses have three times as much of their body under water as above, the danger can easily be imagined, it being almost as bad as sailing among rocks. Very large icebergs were also interspersed here, and visible all round. This day we cleared it again about noon. Icebergs were still, however, seen, both near and in the distance. Their appearance is most grand. The Sketch shows one

of the largest of these bergs, which was thought to be about two miles in circumference and one hundred feet high. It was passed about four or five miles distant, on our starboard and lee side. We have too again at night. Next day, Saturday, was, for the most part, a dead calm, and we were carried back with the current; not a breath of wind; the day most beautiful; clear sky and pleasant, only the air sharp. Icebergs were, however, still seen.

"Next day, Sunday, we passed a number more, which was the last ice seen. One of these was most grand, which we cleared on our port and windward side about one mile, or less, distant. The Sketch shows this berg, about 200 feet high.



"The weather during this period was clear and fine; indeed the day before encountering the ice was beautiful—a fine light breeze, which heightened towards evening sea smooth. We were running, close hauled, fourteen knots an hour steadily, during the night. The sun had set, in deep crimson, behind a bank of clouds over against Cape Horn."

MONTE ROSA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Seeing my name mentioned in your last Number, as having been the first traveller, since the ascent of M. Studeo, to explore the northern side of Monte Rosa, permit me to add a few observations to the interesting narrative of Mr. Kennedy. The name of the guide who first attained the summit of the Höchste Spitze is neither Tungwald nor Durchwald, but Tauchwald. He is the best guide I have ever known in the Alps; having a strength and endurance truly marvellous. He carried, without apparent effort, the whole provisions of my expedition—the two other guides being quite exhausted by the rarity of the air, and the fatigue of walking through snow up to the hips on a very steep incline. He also enjoys the reputation of being the best cobbler in the valley.

I may mention, for the advantage of future ascenders, the reasons that prevented my attaining the highest point. Contrary to my suggestions, the guides all asserted that two o'clock would be soon enough to leave the Ryffelberg, though the fall usually rose two hours earlier. The consequence was that, when we arrived at the steepest part of the ascent, the sun had surmounted the crest of the mountain, and soon rendered the snow so soft that we sunk up to the knees, or even hips, at every step, which made our progress excessively laborious. Mr. Kennedy, being a month later than myself, avoided this inconvenience. We were also delayed for an hour or more in attempting a short cut up a slope of ice, where every step had to be made with the hatchet, and which proved so steep that further progress was out of the question, and we had to retrace our steps and try another route. This was, no doubt, avoided in subsequent ascents. The heat, after the sun rose, was most oppressive, though it froze hard in the shade—the snow getting softer; so, on our arrival at the plateau, Tauchwald strongly advised me not to attempt the ascent of the cone, as this would delay us from one and a half to two hours; and that, by that time, the state of the snow on the glacier lower down would be such as to render the return highly dangerous. The last climb, at the time of my visit would have been very hazardous, as the great heat of the sun, during ten days of fine weather, had melted the snow in the crevices of the rock, and formed a little cascade of water, not unlike a canal. Frosts thus converted into an almost continuous sheet of polished ice, so that no foot-hold was perceptible on it.

On our return, I found that Tauchwald's advice was wise; as we had a good deal of difficulty in passing the snow bridges over the crevasses, which frequently gave way with one or other of the party, whose fall into the chasm was only prevented by the rope with which we were tied together.

Let me advise future travellers, if they attempt the ascent in July or August (which is considered the best season for the high Alps), to profit by my experience, and start from the Ryffelberg at midnight, at the latest, so that they may reach the plateau while the snow is yet hard; and the fatigues of the climb will be thus diminished by one half.

I may mention to those who wish to explore the snowy solitudes of these mountains, without the fatigues and dangers of an ascent of Monte Rosa, that to the N.W. of that mountain there is a peak 13,000 feet in height, called the Curia di Tazzi, to the right of the redoubtable pass of the Weiss Thor, which may be easily reached in four hours, from the Ryffel, the whole ascent being on a gentle slope. There is no mountain, to my knowledge, in the Alps, of such elevation, that may be so easily attained. The view is much the same as that from Monte Rosa, except the part shut out by the mass of that mountain, comprising the Joy sea of Swiss, Savoyard, and Tyrolese pinnacles, to the north and east; to the south, the valleys and lakes of Italy, the vast plain of Lombardy, bounded by the maritime Alps, whose dim blue outline alone prevents a glimpse of the Mediterranean.

S. D. BIRD,
King's College, London.

CORN STATISTICS.—From a recent parliamentary return, it appears that, in the year 1853, there were imported into the United Kingdom 6,236,806 quarters of wheat and wheat flour, of which 1,148,545 quarters were re-exported. In the same year, France imported 749,492 imperial quarters of wheat and 301,820 cwt. of wheat flour; and exported 54,491 quarters of wheat and 366,613 cwt. of wheat flour. The average *Gazette* price of wheat in England in the year 1853 was 53s. 2d per quarter; and the average price for the three years 1851, 1852, and 1853—was 44s. 2d. per quarter. The average price of wheat in France, during the same three years, was 43s. 3½d.; in Belgium 38s. 1½d.; and in Prussia, 29s. 2½d.

VARNA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

September 24, 1854.

[BY some unaccountable delay in the Post-office, the following letter from our Special Correspondent, now at Balaclava, from whom we have received communications of sixteen days later date, was only delivered at our office on Wednesday. Though it has thus lost some portion of its interest, we, nevertheless, present it to our readers, as every scrap of information that comes direct from the seat of War is of value to the public.]

Perceiving that all chance further offensive operations in the Danubian Principalities was gone, and thinking that the chief interest of the remainder of this campaign was concentrated in the direction of Sebastopol, I left Bucharest for Varna, in a post caroutza, or araba, of which I recollect giving you once a description in a letter from Kalafat. On the first occasion, if my memory serves me, the chief source of annoyance was mud flying about in all directions; on this it was not mud, but dust, which nearly smothered me. The speed with which the postilions drove their four horses to Kalarasch did not avail to prevent the choking shower from surrounding the vehicle; for the wind, which came from behind, blew it right on. It was not without a certain sense of pleasure, therefore, that I saw the end of my journey approaching. The road had become less dusty, and I had sunk into a doze, when the shouts of the postilion awoke me, and I discovered an Egyptian close by quietly taking aim with his musket. This was what in France is called *un réveil désagréable*. The Egyptian, having given up the idea of using his weapon, was proceeding to search the vehicle and my pockets, when a vigorous oath in Turkish, and a request to know where the sergeant was, brought our friend to a sense of his duty as a sentry, and he desisted from further search, and handed me to the next vidette without violence. It is somewhat dangerous to enter a camp in night without the password: it subjects one to various delays and suspicions. The soldiers on this occasion awoke the sergeant, the sergeant awoke the Lieutenant, the Lieutenant his Captain, the last his Major; and I was about to be handed over to the Colonel, who, doubtless, would have sent me to Achmet Pasha, when, fortunately, a patrol came up, whose Captain knew me, and I was allowed to proceed unmolested into Kalarasch; and it was not without a certain sense of pleasure that I found myself secure in the village which a few weeks before Paskiewitsch had had for head-quarters. The entire distance from Bucharest to Kalarasch is 64; and from Kalarasch to Silistria, a distance of about nine miles, there is likewise not a hillock. From Silistria to Varna the road led through a much more picturesque scenery. It ran constantly through the Delli Orman (literally translated, the Mad Forest), over hills and through vales clad with bright autumnal vegetation, and interspersed with villages, or remains of villages, in great number. No one who has not passed through the country can have the slightest idea of the extent of devastation caused during the last spring by the Bashi-bozouks. Most of the villages have suffered more or less. In some, half the houses were burnt down; in others, a third; but, in one or two instances, the whole village has disappeared. Thus, the spot where stood Buyuk Kamardjik is marked by heaps of ruins and solitary chimneys—the only solid piece of masonry that ever resists fire in these countries. This cruel destruction of the homes of peasants is the more extraordinary, from the fact of its having been perpetrated, not upon Christians, but upon Turks—a proof that it was not fanaticism, but mere wantonness, that caused the act. About a third of the inhabitants have returned to their villages, the rest having migrated to Asia, and removed their household gods to a safe shelter from the attacks of the Russians. This depopulation of Bulgaria, which has taken place not merely in the villages between Silistria and Varna, but throughout the whole of the Dobrudscha, and even to Schumla, and Trnova, is likely to have some curious effects, which may be marked in the future history of this province; especially when the question arises as to the relative positions which the Christians and Mohamedans are to hold towards each other. The few inhabitants that were to be found in the villages and farms were all exceedingly busy in taking in the crops of barley and wheat, which this year had given a plentiful harvest; and there was not a yard which did not contain five or six enormous stacks. The vast number of wild ponies which overran this country and Wallachia, had often been to me a source of wonder. I could not conceive the use of them: they appeared not to serve for riding, nor for carriage, for the only beasts of draught are bullocks and buffaloes. Now the wonder ceased. In every farm yard, were herds of these wild ponies serving as flails to beat corn from the ear. A wide circular pound surrounded by palisades is prepared for this purpose. The ground is first hardened by sprinkling and beating; the corn is laid thickly over, and a troop of horses is driven in. A boy with a long whip follows them, and drives them round and round, till the entire mass is reduced to something very like powder. Two or three men then come in and throw up the straw with forks. The light particles fly off in the air, the grain falls in a heap, and so is winnowed. Such is the mode of preparing wheat and barley for the market all over Bulgaria, Roumelia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. Horses costing nothing to feed, for they roam wild, are a substitute for machinery and human labour. It is almost needless to remark that a great part of a crop is lost in this way; but the quantities grown are so great that the loss is not seriously felt.

On reaching Varna, I heard the joyful tidings of the successful landing of the Allied army at Old Fort, in the Crimea. The operation was performed on the 14th, without accident, and was completed in eight hours. Old Fort is a ruin, about twenty-eight or thirty miles from Sebastopol, and separated from it by three streams, one of which is of a respectable breadth. It is supposed that by this time the three streams have been crossed, notwithstanding the op, osition which may be offered by a corps of 25,000 men, which is prepared to arrest the passage. News received here up to the 17th inst. notices some slight skirmishes with Cossacks, and the loss of several straggling Zouaves while in quest of plunder. In one instance, the capture of some of these men had something in it of the ludicrous. They were engaged in the chase of ducks, and were swimming stark naked in a pond, when a number of Cossacks surrounded them and made them prisoners. The Russians, we are told, have been taken by surprise, and did not expect the expedition to start this campaign. Prince Menschikoff had heard that the armies were so decimated by sickness as to be unable to leave Varna, and he had countermanded the march of reinforcements destined to the Crimea. The result, according to general belief, is that there are not more than 50,000 men to oppose us, 25,000 of whom are on the rivers which separate the Allies from Sebastopol, and 25,000 in the town itself. The Tartars are said to be by no means unfavourable to us and to have offered all kinds of provisions and means of carriage. The troops are all standing in the plains, and will therefore afford a rich supply.

About 1500 English remain here, but are embarking to-day to join their corps in the Crimea; as for the French, they are still encamped here to the number of 22,000.

The lowering of the French duties on wines and spirits is beginning to exercise a positive influence on the wine trade in the south of Germany. This measure of the French Government has greatly pleased the wine growers there.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

In conformity with the official programme, the obsequies of Marshal de St Arnaud were solemnised in the chapel of the Invalides, on the 16th inst. The remains arrived on Monday morning at the Lyons Railway Terminus, where they were deposited in a *chapelle ardente*, under the guardianship of a detachment of select troops. So early as seven o'clock the bands of the various corps were heard as they descended the Boulevards in the direction of the Bastille. The weather was not ill suited to the solemn occasion. The morning was chilly and dark, and though no rain fell, yet the low thin clouds covered the sky as if with a funeral pall, and completely intercepted the beams of the sun. About half-past eight two squadrons of Cuirassiers proceeded in the same direction, and were followed by some detachments of Light Cavalry, and about nine, Marshal Magnan, wearing the full costume of his rank, with the Grand Cordon of the Leg on of Honour, and mounted on a fine charger, rode down the Boulevards followed by a numerous staff of General Officers, and Aides-de Camp, and attended by an escort of Chasseurs. The troops destined to form the cortége were massed at half past nine at the railroad station; and soon after, these were to precede the hearse, defiled before it. It was past ten o'clock when a salute of thirteen guns from a battery stationed on the Place de la Bastille, gave notice that the hearse containing the body was in movement. The line marked out for the procession was the following:—The Rue de Lyon, the Boulevards, the Rue Royale, the Place de la Concorde, the Pont de la Concorde, the Quai d'Orsay, the Esplanade of the Invalides. At the head of the cortége were two General Officers of the Army of Paris, with their staffs, preceded by the full band of the 4th Regiment of Mounted Chasseurs. They were followed, at a short distance, by a squadron of light cavalry, with the colours of the regiment unfurled; two squadrons of Cuirassiers, also with full band and colours; and a battery of artillery. These were followed by a battalion of Chasseurs; and the effect produced by the contrast of their dark uniforms, as the sombre mass appeared in the distance, was remarked by every one. Two battalions of infantry, one of light troops, the other of the line, with their drums muffled and their colours covered with crape, came next. A Brigadier-General of the new Imperial Guard, with his staff, was followed by two squadrons of Guides, whose graceful uniforms relieved the monotonous appearance of the line; a battalion of Chasseurs of the Guard, with their vests, wide blue pantaloons, gathered in below the knee, and the lower part of the leg enclosed in leather greaves, and terminating in white gaiters, somewhat in the fashion of the Zouaves; a battalion of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, dressed as nearly as possible like those of the first Empire, the shakos wound round with white cordons, and terminating in large tassels, and facings to match. The staff of Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, also with his staff, the Generals, and other superior officers not in actual command in Paris, occupied the space between the Imperial Guard and the hearse.

The hearse, which was not encumbered with excessive ornament, was drawn by six horses, with housings of black cloth, adorned with white lace; and the coffin was covered with a large pall worked with various devices. The corners of the pall were held by Generals Bourgon, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Levasseur, De la Rue, who rode close to the funeral car. The Aides-de Camp of the deceased Marshal, who had followed his remains from the scene of the battle in which he had taken so distinguished a part, followed immediately behind. Next came his charger, covered with dark housings, embroidered with colours of the same, and led by grooms in mourning; and followed by four mourners, in full costume, bearing the Marshal's staff and other insignia. The carriage of the Grand Equerry (the office filled by the deceased in the household of the Emperor), the carriage containing the clergy and the members of his family, two state carriages, drawn each by six horses, with the Duke of Cambaceres as Grand Master of the Ceremonies; General Rolin, Adjutant-General of the Palace; the Marquis de Toulongeon, Orderly Officer; Lannes, the Count of Montebello, Colonel de Reville, and Captain Merle, Aides-de-Camp and Orderly Officers of the Emperor, came after. The carriage of the Turkish Ambassador closed the file. The gentlemen-at-arms of the Guard, the grenadiers of the Guard, the artillery of the Guard, a detachment of seamen belonging to the steamer, with an officer, two companies of Sappers, three battalions of the line and Light Infantry, one of Cuirassure, a squadron of the gendarmerie of the Seine, and one of the mounted Municipal Guard, followed; while two fine squadrons of Carabineers, preceded by their band, and carrying their colours, closed the imposing procession. Of these, various corps, composing the élite of the French army, those of the new Imperial Guard, appearing, as they did, for the first time in their new uniforms, attracted the greatest attention. The squadrons of Guides the Foot Chasseurs of the Guard, with their uniforms half Zouave, half Chasseur d'Afrique, the batteries of Horse Artillery, the Voltigeurs, and Grenadiers, brought the mind irresistibly back to the days of the Empire in all its glory. As the Grenadiers passed every one was struck with the resemblance not merely in costume but in person to those with which the engravings and pictures of that period have made us familiar.

On arriving the Invalides, the car was stationed in front of the gates, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired by a battery placed near the Quai d'Orsay. That part of the cortége which had followed the car then filed off before it. After the filing off, the body was received by the Governor of the Invalides, and conveyed into the chapel by the decorated sub-officers. Then it was placed on a catafalque in the middle of the nave before the altar. At the corners of the catafalque were the English Ambassador, Marshal Magnan, Admiral de Mackau, and General de Lawoestine, holding the cords of the pall; and with them were the four Generals who had held the cords during the procession. There were besides present, the Ministers; the Presidents of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State; and deputations from those and other constituted bodies. Among the English officers present were General Sir Harry Smith and his Aides-de-Camp, Colonels Taylor and Hoddich, sent especially by the Queen; and Lord Arthur Hay, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Raglan.

The interior of the Chapel of the Invalides was hung with black cloth, embroidered with silver. Over the catafalque there was a splendid canopy of black cloth, lined with ermine. The body was carried to the catafalque through two lines of grenadiers of the Invalides, carrying their flags enveloped in black crape. The galleries were filled with ladies in deep mourning. The two long lines of black bonnets above the embroidered black hangings produced a very singular effect. As the corps passed up the side many of the ladies were audibly. The interior of the chapel, though well filled, was not crowded. The greater part of the seats were occupied by the *corps diplomatique*, generals, and superior officers, senators, deputies, councillors of state, the presidents of the different courts of justice, and deputations from various constituted public bodies

When the body entered the chapel the solemn chanting of the priests and the choir of the organ commenced, and the magnificent and moving service for the dead, ordered by the Catholic Church, was proceeded with in the usual form. When the absolution was pronounced there was another salute of artillery. The sprinkling of the coffin with holy water by the officiating persons at present took place in the usual way. The body was then lowered into the vault. As this was being done the cannon again roared, and the troops which were drawn up outside presented arms, and their flags were lowered.

And now, when the last prayer was uttered, the last hymn chanted, and the last blessing given, the coffin was lowered into the vault behind the chapel by the same sub-officers who had deposited it on the catafalque. The thunder of artillery announced that Marshal St. Arnaud was laid in his last resting-place, and the same troops drawn up outside the walls and that lined the alleys surrounding the Invalides, presented arms, and lowered their flags as a last salute to their chief. Soon after, the troops began to leave the ground, and about half-past two the various corps were on their way to their respective barracks. The spectacle, on the whole, was as imposing as can well be imagined. The crowd was immense both in the environs of the Invalides and on the whole line of the procession. All that military pomp could present to the inhabitants of the capital of France as a last tribute of honour to the chief whose energy enabled him to subdue to the last moment of existence the pangs of a cruel and incurable malady, or rather a complication of maladies, was this day done. Less honour could scarcely be paid to one who so largely participated in the first great victory gained by the Allies against Russia, the forerunner of those other conquests which will speedily follow.

NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT (LATE SHIPWRECK) INSTITUTION.—We are glad to observe that by the will of the late Mr. Samuel J. Lowe, of Chapman-street, the sum of £1000 has been left to this old and valuable institution. In consequence of the many applications for additional life boats on dangerous points of the coast, the society is in much need of funds, to enable it to comply at once with such demands. The cost of a life-boat, carriage, and boat-house, is about £300. The 6o other gales have already set in with unusual violence and destruction, and many a poor fellow might probably have been saved from a watery grave had succour been at hand.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOOKWORM.—The French and Engl'sh translations of "Greco" which have come under our observation each give, at the termination, five Problems, or End-games. *Of these there is not one of Greco's own inventing.* We have described them at length in an earlier volume of the Greco MS., lately found at Florence, there are nine positions at the end: one of them is the same as one of the five just mentioned; and we have discovered four to have been published before Greco's time. The following is new to us, and looks very like the actual finish of a game:—

White K at K 8 sq., R at K B 2nd, B at K B 3rd, Ps at K 4th 2nd and K R 2nd
Black. K at K 8th sq., R at Q R 2nd, B at K 2nd, P at K 5th.
Black to play, and draw the game.

LEX.—The word "stalemate" in the notice to Philo-Chess, was an obvious misprint for "last." Your method to "force a result" is the celebrated Master Add'. who lived in the time of Harun (the old friend of our boyhood, Haroun Alraschid!), Caliph of Bagdat.—Ed.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The annual meeting of the Provincial Chess Association is appointed to be held at Leamington in June next, and the committee of management comprises the names of Lord Lyttelton (President), the Rev W. Towers, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Bignell, and Captain Gowan.

AMERICUS.—It is not equal to, though founded on, the following, which appears both in Carrera and Cozio:

White: K at Q Kt 7th, Ps at K B 4th, K Kt 3rd and Q R 7th.
Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q 8 sq., P at K 8 4th.
Black to play, and make a drawn game.

ENIGMATIPUS.—When a Chess Problem is given in our page, the conditions of which are that White is to play and Mate in three moves, it is not to be understood that three moves, neither more nor less, must be made, but that White undertakes to give checkmate *against the best possible defence* in three moves at most

J. SCHLOSSER, H.—The diagram sent shall be examined. 2. Your Solution or No. 555 is wrong

A. R. C. Gosbrecht.—The game, though not critically sound, has some points of interest, and affords premiss of better things from both players.

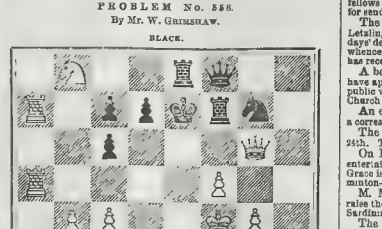
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 557.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 4th	P moves	3. B to K B 3rd	K moves
2. K to Q B 2nd	K to Q 5th, or (a)	4. R or B mates.	
(a) 2.	K to K 7th	4. B mates.	
3. B to Q 2nd	P moves		

PROBLEM No. 558.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the leading player of the St. George's Halifax Chess-club.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. E. C.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. E. C.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	.	19. Kt to K R 3rd	Q to her B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	20. Kt to K 4th	Castles
3. K B to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	21. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	22. P takes B	K to Q Kt sq
5. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 2 3rd	23. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K B 3rd
6. P to K R 4th	Kt takes Q P	24. Q to K Kt 6th	R to Q B sq
7. B takes K R P	R takes B	25. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
8. P takes Kt	R takes K R P	26. R takes B	P takes R
9. P takes Q P	P takes P	27. Q take- P	Q to her 3rd
10. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)	28. Kt to K 8 3rd	P to Q 5th
11. K to K B 2nd	Q to K R 8th	29. Kt takes K P	P takes P
12. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	30. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to R sq
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th	31. P takes P	Q to Q R 6th (ch)
14. Q to K 2nd	K takes R	32. K t K sq	Q takes Q B P
15. Q takes Kt	Q takes K Kt P	33. Q takes Q	R takes Q
16. Castles	R to Q 2nd	34. B to Kt 2nd	R to K 8th
17. P to K B 5th	P to K 4th	35. Kt to Q B 6th	R to K 4th
18. R to K B sq	B to K 2nd	And wins.	

THE MANCHESTER CHESS-CLUB.—ANNUAL SUPPER.—The annual meeting of this flourishing club was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Star Hotel, and was very respectably attended. The club owes its origin, in its present form, to the amalgamation of two previously existing societies, one formed some fifteen years ago within the Manchester Athenæum, and the other the old Manchester Chess-club. In this, as in most other cases, "union is strength," for the Manchester Chess-club now numbers upwards of eighty members. After being for a time in somewhat unsettled and migratory condition, the strong desire of the members to ensure quiet and privacy for the due enjoyment of the Royal game, led the club to locate itself in very eligible quarters in Ridgefield, where some of the members may be found, usually from two to ten p.m. every day; but the chief days for play are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, especially in the evenings, when the muster is usually very good. The room is abundantly supplied with all the chess periodicals, with a good library of works on chess (which it has been suggested should circulate amongst the members), and journals which devote a portion of their space to chess notices. Nor is the club flourishing only in its members, but equally so in the prowess of many of its members. In the metropolis, we think it is regarded as a chess phraseology, "the strongest club in the provinces;" and without at once appropriating that title, we must say that it has done what it could to win and deserve it. On Wednesday evening the members met for play at six o'clock, and the chief game of the evening was one played by consultation—Messrs. J. Kipping, Jun., Wood, and King, having been obliged to leave, Mr. Kipping fought singly against his three antagonists, and succeeded in wresting the victory from them, and in winning the game; which, when all present had assembled, appeared to be in favour of those who eventually lost. We may probably publish this game hereafter. Amongst the guests was Mr. Spreckley, the President of the Liverpool Chess-club, who came over expressly to attend the meeting, on the invitation of the club. At supper, Mr. C. A. Du Val, President of the Club, filled the chair; and Mr. Hans Hasche the vice-chair. On the cloth being drawn the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and received with musical honours. In proposing "the Army and Navy," the President coupled with our own united service that of our gallant allies the French, and observed that, although some of the journals said otherwise, the present war was by no means the first in which they had fought together as allies. In the reign of Charles II., our own Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough) was a Captain in the British force, some 8000 or 10,000 strong, that served under Turenne, in his last struggle with the Imperialists on the Rhine, about 1672. At the battle of Solhay, or Southwold Bay, the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) and the Marechal d'Etrees commanded the English and French fleet against the Dutch, under De Ruyter. There were several other battles in which the English, under Prince Rupert, and the French, under the Marshal just named, fought as allies. The other toasts of the evening were "The Strangers," acknowledged by Mr. Spreckley, President of the Liverpool Chess-club; "Our allies in the club, its German and Greek members," which was acknowledged by Mr. Hans Hasche, on behalf of both nationalities—there being six German and two Greek members present. The other toasts were, the President, the Vice-President, the excellent Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Kipping, Jun.; who, in acknowledging the compliment, congratulated the club on its satisfactory financial position. A number of other toasts, including "The Press" (acknowledged by Mr. Harland, of the *Manchester Gazette*), were drunk and responded to; and the party broke up after spending a most agreeable and intellectual evening

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The Lord Mayor of London has received a complimentary address from the Municipal Chambers of Lisbon respecting the reception of the King of Portugal in London.

The Duke of Argyll has purchased the elegant villa so many years occupied by the late Duchess Dowager of Bedford, on Campden-hill, called Bedford Lodge.

A monument to Sir William Wallace is about to be erected on the hill of Barnwirl, between Kilmarnock and Ayr.

The line of electric telegraph, which is being established between Vienna and Bucharest, will be completed by the 1st December.

The Sultan has granted the widow of Marshal de St. Arnaud a pension of 25,000 piasters per month.

The *Manner-gesang Verein* of Cologne has again entered into an engagement with Mr. Mitchell, and will, probably, sing in London early in the year 1855.

The Polish refugees in Paris have lost a distinguished countrywoman and a munificent patroness. Princess Czartoryska, Duchess of Wurtemburg, the sister of Prince Adam Czartoryski, died on Saturday, at the age of 80.

One gentleman in Herefordshire will realise £3000 by the sale of this year's growth of hops; while numbers of other hop-growers there will not get a hop to sell.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes an edict by Cardinal Antonelli, increasing the duties on hams, sausages, fruit, and groceries, in order to meet the exigencies of the Treasury, and facilitate the conversion of paper money into metallic currency.

Lord and Lady Haddo and family were to leave Alexandria on the 2nd instant, for Upper Egypt, for the winter. The Viceroy placed a Government steamer at the disposal of the noble Lord, to convey him and family up the Nile.

Her Majesty, out of respect to the memory of Captain Hyde Parker, has been pleased to adopt the two little Russendish orphans, whose father has lately stood so much commiseration. The little fellows are to remain on board the *Firebrand* until a suitable opportunity for sending them to England shall occur.

The King of Prussia arrived at Sans Souci on the 21st, from Letzlingen, where his Majesty has enjoyed the pleasure of three or four days' deer-shooting. The Prince of Prussia has also returned to Berlin, whence he was to proceed to Mayence, of which place his Royal Highness has recently been appointed Governor.

A body of the Chinese immigrants at the Australian gold-fields have applied to the authorities for permission to erect a building for public worship, according to the Chinese version of the liturgy of the Church of England.

An emissary has been arrested in Dusseldorff, having on him a correspondence in English and German from Kossuth and Kinkel.

The King of the Belgians was expected in Brussels on October 24th. The Chambers are to be convoked for the 7th of November.

On Monday their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort entertained the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol—of which city his Grace is Lord High Steward—to a grand banquet at the ducal seat, Badminton-house.

M. Menotti, the nephew of Ciro Menotti, who was the first to raise the standard of revolt at Modena in Italy, has been appointed by the Sardinian Government Professor of French at Cassie.

The *Great Britain* screw-steamer arrived at Melbourne on the 28th of August sixty-seven days from Liverpool.

It is reported at Brussels that Prince Napoleon, the heir-presumptive of the French throne, is about to espouse the daughter of King Leopold, a grandchild of Louis Philippe.

The directors of the Caledonian Society, London, have agreed to admit 150 children to their hospital school, the offspring of soldiers, sailors, or marines killed in the war.

The King of Denmark is about to visit the Duchy of Schleswig and Holstein. His Majesty was to arrive at Kiona on the 20th.

On the 7th of October, Mrs. Susan Ablett died at Weybread, Suffolk, aged 104 years. She was born on the 4th of June, 1750, and baptised on the 13th of October, 1754. Her burial took place on Friday, the 13th of October, 1854, just a century after her baptism.

The laying down of the cable containing the electric wires has commenced between Elsinore, in Denmark, and Helsingborg, in Sweden. When completed, Stockholm will be in direct communication with Milan, and with all the electric lines of Denmark, Germany, Belgium, and France.

The Congress of American Ministers, held lately at Ostend, with the object of adopting in future a common action (it is said) with respect to the Governments of Europe, has terminated its sittings, after having addressed a joint report of its proceedings to the Government of the United States.

A flock of about fifty sheep lately strayed on to a level crossing of the Ipswich railway, and were run into by a goods' train. Seventeen were killed, and two so much injured as to render their slaughter necessary.

The circulation of the Vienna *Lloyd's* newspaper is forbidden throughout Prussia and Saxony.

A number of sailors of the French Baltic fleet will receive leave of absence for four months, with the privilege of engaging during that time in the fishing or coasting trade. This favour will be granted in preference to those who have families to maintain.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has arrived in Italy from Van Diemen's Land; and Mr. Martin, one of the other Irish political convicts, who also received a pardon, is at present in Paris.

It has been intimated to those French actors and actresses who are upon the Czar's pension list that their pensions will be regularly paid, notwithstanding the war.

A number of Sisters of Mercy from Ireland are about to proceed to the East.

On the 12th instant, Count Chambord and the Duke of Levis arrived at Trieste, from Parma, and went on to Frohsdorff.

The distillers of Cork have again raised the price of whisky 4d. per gallon. The price is now 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.

A lady, named Zwynboll, of the Hague, who died recently, has bequeathed 700,000 florins for the purpose of defraying the expense of educating ten young men for the offices of preachers of the Gospel. The deceased has also left large legacies to the poor.

The Belgian journals announce the arrival of M. Guizot at Brussels.

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the Newcastle fire, up to last week, reached £7000.

Nothing further is known at Warsaw relative to the reported visit of the Emperor or Hereditary Grand Duke, although the palace is always ready for their reception.

The *Augsburg Gazette* was seized a few days ago in the coffee-houses and other places of public resort at Berlin, for containing an article on the dangers which threaten Prussia in the Eastern question.

A mackerel-boat, of about 20 tons, is at present undergoing the necessary repairs and alterations at Newlyn, in Cornwall, for the purpose of conveying a crew of five men to Australia.

Government has granted a contract to Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, for the conveyance of the entire emigration from England to Van Dieman's Land, under the bounty system; in accordance with which arrangement a regular line of vessels will be placed on the berth for Hobart Town direct.

The Copenhagen Liberal daily paper, *Morgenposten*, is to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for inserting an article on Danish affairs from an English daily paper; and for making some observations thereon, to the effect that Denmark should hold with its free brethren lands, England and the Scandinavian States, and not with its Russian and German foes.

Cholera has made its appearance at Vienna. One of its first victims was the young Princess Josephine Lichtenstein, niece of the reigning Prince of that name.

A numerous meeting was held at Leicester last week, and an association formed, for the protection of persons keeping swine. Upwards of 100 members paid their subscriptions and joined the association, with a full determination of resisting the proceedings of the Local Board of Health.

The extensive factory of the Irish Beet Sugar Company, at Mountmellick, and all the patents and the charter of the company, have been purchased by a gentleman of large property in that neighbourhood.

The Radcliffe Library, Oxford, was, for the first time, lighted on Monday with gas. The object of lighting the library with gas is with a view to make it available for readers and scientific meetings.

We are sorry to have to report that the steamer *E. K. Collins* was destroyed by fire at Detroit; 23 lives lost, and 15 missing.

The *Portland Bay Guardian* states that new gold diggings have been discovered about twelve miles from that town.

An electric telegraph at the Cape of Good Hope is in contemplation, between Simon's Bay and Cape Town.

The nuptials of Prince Frederick Charles with Princess Anna of Prussia will be celebrated on the 29th of November.

The total receipts of specie and bullion last week were to the amount of £1,250,000. The shipments were under £150,0.0.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD, AT PARIS.

INTERMENT OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD IN THE VAULT OF THE MARSHALS OF FRANCE BENEATH THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES AT PARIS.—SEE ENGRAVING.

BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

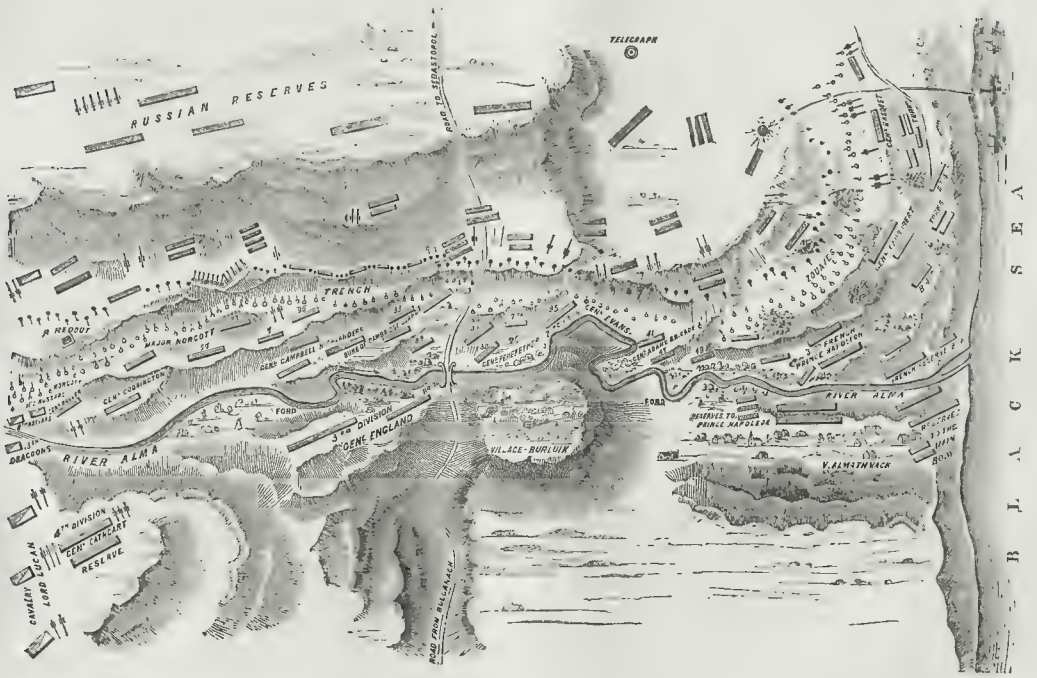
THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

We this week engrave a View of this important action, from a Sketch by Lieut. E. C. Gordon, R.E. In this View, the point on the left is the retrenched camp of the Russians, who are also stationed on the heights to the right. On the left the British troops are advancing, as are the French troops. On the left of the picture is the large village; and, in the centre, the burnt village at the mouth of the Alma.

Our Correspondent adds a few details:—"You see how well the Russ'an reserve was placed, to help either the right or the left of their position. Their reserve was comprised chiefly of the Imperial Guard, and they eventually came to the assistance of the retrenched camp. Many of the Russian prisoners were quite footsore, having but just arrived from St. Petersburg. When the Russians were driven from their first position on the heights, they fell back on a second. They were driven from that, and tried to take up a third position; but in this they failed. They say the Imperial Guard had fine kits: many of our fellows got a good clean shirt from them. One drummer took two Russian prisoners: he caught them sneaking off under a hedge, ran up, took a dead man's musket as he passed, and made these fellows 'change direction for the rear'—making them 'move on' with a bayonet. Our troops halted at the Boulgama, to breakfast. The French crossed at the two bridges to the right, some British at the left, and the remainder forded. It was at the bridge that three of our regiments got jammed up, and suffered severely in consequence. The trench that the Russians cut in the hill-side was a sad thing for our poor fellows, keeping them so long under fire."

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The accompanying plan has been drawn by Major Hopkins, K.H. The different armies are represented by the variety of lines of shade. Thus, for the *English*, shaded lines parallel to the front of the battalions and divisions. For the *French*, perpendicular lines from the front to the rear of the divisions, battalions, &c. *Russians*, diagonal lines of shade for the reserves, battalions, &c. *Turks*, without shade. The small circles shown in front of the armies, represent the Rifles, Zouaves, and Light Troops, as skirmishers in advance. The skirmishers of the Allied armies are without shade, inside the small circles. The line in front of and joining the small circles shows the direction of the fire of the Light Troops. The small circles, representing the Light Troops of the Russians, are shaded dark, preserving the line presented to their opponents in their front.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE winter Fashions have scarcely taken any decided direction, if we except the materials, which have wide stripes placed lengthwise, and are often of two different textures. Robes with a stripe of moiré antique, alternated with one of reps, are much worn. The shades that are most frequently seen blended are black, with almost all other colours; then blue, greenish grey, crimson, &c. Next to this disposition of wide stripes come large squares and Scotch plaids, with fresher and clearer shades.

Robes à fleurs and *à bouquets* are not yet seen, and must not be expected until the winter is considerably advanced. When we have long been deprived of real flowers, robes and toilets begin to be ornamented *à fleurs*. The shapes of the corsages is not yet decided; they are always worn pointed.

The recent opening of the Italian Opera presented nothing very remarkable. The *robe à volant*, which we engrave, is the only novelty we have been struck with. Manicletsare worn *à la Talma*; they are round, and rather short—the shape expected to be worn this winter; but when out in this way, they offer little protection from the cold. The wintry chills will cause an alteration in the form of mantelets. The materials in use to the present time are the *genre d'agneau*—a sort of woollen cloth, rather thick, though supple; *la peluche frisé*; *la peluche* double face has the two sides of different colours; it is worn without lining; the inside is turned over at the collar and at the sleeves, and thus forms the trimming. All materials of a grey shade are at this moment much sought after; they have a simple band for trimming, and are fastened in front by plain buttons.

Manche Pompadour.—This sleeve is formed by two large bouillons, separated by a smaller one, through which a ribbon is passed; they are terminated by two lace flounces; the *bouillonnés* are traversed by the ribbons, which are finished by two bows in the middle of the arm.

Manche Eugénie.—This sleeve is patronised by the Empress. It is composed of a *bouillonné*, through which a ribbon is passed. Next are three flounces *en guipure*, English lace, or *point d'Alençon*. A ribbon, which forms a bow at the extremity, is passed through the *bouillonné*. Under each flounce are several similar ribbons left fluttering. The shade worn at Court is the *nuance Hortensia*.

Caps of white blonde, place upon little ribbons of white gauze; each piece of blonde trims the edges of the ribbons, and, with a bow behind, makes a charming afternoon head-dress.

Manchettes en percale, worked *au plumetis*, and held in by little metal buttons of precious stones.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lace Cap, with trimmings of rose-coloured ribbons; and a long fringe of Mechlin lace. *Robe de Reps*, with three flounces, ornamented with a *ruche* of plaited ribbons, near the border of the flounce; the corsage has the same ornament on the border. The sleeves also are trimmed to correspond; and the two extremities are held in by a similar trimming, which is placed upon a ribbon of the same colour. Mechlin lace sleeve, similar to the cap, and the collar.

Dinner or *petite soirée* dress of taffetas, of a clear colour, with seven flounces bordered with a *ruche à la vieille*, with one little ribbon transparent, and another gathered. Upon the extreme edge of each flounce are three rows of ribbon bows, standing out from the flounces; one in the centre, upon the skirt of the robe, and the two others upon the sides. The corsage is cut square, and a trimming to match the flounces projects on each side, from the seam of the corsage, passes over the breast and shoulders, and, following the seams, forms a sort of brace behind. Sleeves of double puffs, trimmed like the corsage; and beneath, other sleeves of black lace.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

LITERATURE.

DIARY IN TURKISH AND GREEK WATERS. By the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE. Longman and Co.

Everybody justly respects the character of the Earl of Carlisle, both in what regards the head and in what regards the heart; and his name on the titlepage of a work had we not prescribed to ourselves a stringent and impartial law—would almost disarm our criticism. This is likely to prove to him an unsatisfactory avowal; but we can safely qualify it to his complete contentment, and to the ease of any other sensitive or tender conscience. An inclination is not always obeyed; it is disregarded twenty times a day in business; and to us, on these deliberate, slow, second-thoughted occasions of reviewing the works which come before us, it is absolutely of no account by itself. However, the Earl of Carlisle has here produced pages which may stand on their own merits; and perhaps our remark may be intended more as an apology for the predetermined strictness of our examination, than as any token of its intended amiability.

The author is an able, amiable, and good man—taking, in general, too low a view of his own powers, but conscious of their possession, and anxious to use them for the refinement and elevation of his fellow-creatures—a man who is constantly on the watch to promote, by all the means within his reach, a portion at least of the immense good which is the too Utopian goal of his hopes, and the almost exclusive object of his wishes.

In no particular is his work just published, unworthy of his established reputation. As usual, from the first page to the last, there breathes a spirit of amenity. Careful, conscientious, accurate, observant,—he so modestly states his views, so scrupulously respects hostile convictions, so tenderly deals with personal character, that the reader forgets for a time the instruction and pleasure which he has derived from the perusal of the book, to think of its author; and the reflection occurs, "how good a citizen this man must be, how staunch a friend, and how fair an enemy!"

Towards the conclusion of a modest preface, this occurs:—

> I came in contact with several of the public men, the historical men they will be (of the country.) I shall think myself at liberty to depart occasionally, in their instance, from the rule of strict abstinence which I have otherwise prescribed to myself, and to treat them as public property, so long as I say nothing to their disadvantage. On the other hand, the public men (of these countries) are not created faultless beings any more than the public men of other countries; it must not, therefore, be considered, when I mention with pleasure anything which redounds to their credit, that I am intending to present you with their full and complete portraits.

He who cannot discern Lord Carlisle in these kindly and judicious words must be a dull reader of character.

Determining to throw the chronicle into the shape of a diary, and full of a startling but profound conviction that the East is now the seat of the long-deferred fulfilment of ancient Scripture prophecy, and "of a commencing new dispensation of events"—Lord Carlisle left London in June last year, and proceeded overland across Europe to the immediate theatre of momentous transactions. "I may, at the same time," he adds, "assure the reader that nothing is further from my intention than to pork this topic (Scripture prophecy) in his face during my future progress. . . . And it will involve no departure from my present purpose if the subject should never be again mentioned in these pages."

Works of travel form a peculiar but well known department of literature; so well known, indeed, as not to need any very special description. The law of such works is not exactly that the heels of an author command his head, or run away with it, but that his footsteps at least should guide his pen, and dictate his remarks. He writes, like some of the Chinese, with his feet, though not certainly in the same sense of the term. Such productions are, in general, considered to belong to "light" literature. But this classification is not exacted by their contents, which may be scientific, may be serious (as we have found it to be in the present), or, we believe, to the necessary advantages of their construction itself. They are the early delight of most boys, are consulted for a thousand varied references in the busy middle of life, and become frequently one of the latest, most lingering, and most agreeable literary consolations of old age. Yet, with all the diversion and the excitement which they afford, is mingled, for the most part, a fund of miscellaneous information which may prove useful to the reader in the most practical moments of his active career. It is, as we have shown, quite evident that if "travels" be, in general, accounted "light" literature, this reputation or designation cannot be ascribed either to their subjects or to their intention; for both may assume any character. They are called "light literature," because, in truth, they are *light reading*. They are "light in hand" to the reader. There is the pleasure of continual surprise, joined (at least during perusal) to the sobriety of sustained belief—a combination of attractions, the perpetual doubt of what shall come next, dignified by the expectation that, whatever it is, it will be true; the charm of uncertainty about the incidents, with the consciousness that there must be regularity in the plan—an inherent regularity, dependent on events, and based upon the very nature of things. In one respect, the reader thinks such a work as good as a history; and, in another respect, as good as a novel; he justly hopes that the facts may often be useful, for he assumes that they will always be authentic; and he calculates, at the same time, that they must be entertaining, on account of the immense diversity of individual experience; one person's course being different from another's, and everybody's story, if truly known, being a romance to everybody else. Thus, the reader, if we may be pardoned the apparent contradiction of the words, *expects the unexpected*, and yet flatters himself that his mental excursion is no loss of time, and that he is reposing upon authority—borne along by the wings, not of the mocking and malignant sprites, but of some friendly genius.

That is the ideal of travel-writing; but how different is the reality! So different is it that of all authors, travellers have been, as a body, by far the least worthy of confidence. "Travellers' tales" are proverbial for their matchless mendacity; and, if we turn from this point, and consider the literary execution of their works, we shall find reason, in a majority of instances, for equal disappointment. In fine and in brief, this is but a new illustration of a curious fact, at which we have often silently wondered—that whatever is peculiarly easy to do is almost always peculiarly ill done. Where perfection is intrinsically difficult of attainment, there alone, as a general rule, is it ever attained. When Horace said "*Nil arduum mortalibus*," he must have mentally added, "*Nisi planum, leve, et perfacile*."

Lord Carlisle is too intelligent and too honest to fall into the grosser defects of his literary brethren. The scenes through which he takes us are engrossingly attractive at this solemn crisis. His observations are exact. His opportunities of seeing the chief actors in the giant struggle subsisting were larger than a man of meaner mark could have commanded. The reflections suggested to his accomplished mind are often valuable; and, altogether, this Diary, on account at once of its subject, of the author, and of its execution, possesses great and unusual right to public attention.

Lord Carlisle has seen, in his tour, almost all the characters on whom, at this moment, the anxious eyes of the world are bent; and almost all the scenes where its destinies are soon to be decided. He went to Cologne, and up the Rhine; then to Dresden—where the beauty of the site, and the wonderful Picture-gallery, detained his admiration; and so, by Prague—having viewed the Elbe—to Vienna. Now we are already in the midst of his adventures, which are told with great freshness, and which succeed each other to the end of his book.

At Vienna he enjoyed capital opportunities for observing the young Emperor Francis Joseph, of whom he says:—

> What I collect about his character is this: I believe him to be spotless in morals, very conscientious in the performance of duty, determined to do all himself, very simple, and without any turn for display. This is all on the promising side. On the other, he, as yet, seems almost exclusively devoted to his army. It is natural, indeed, for him to feel that he and the monarchy owe every thing to them. Those who surround him are thought to be narrow and harsh, and there have been some symptoms of hardness in his own character. On the whole, hitherto, the good appears to predominate.

In Constantinople, afterwards, he had equally good views of Abd-ul-Medjid Khan—though, perhaps, not equally good or easy access to him. From a commanding position he witnessed the Sultan come forth to celebrate the festival of the Bairam. First passed richly-caparisoned horses, led; then a mounted procession of Pachas, Ministers, and Officers of State; then, immediately preceding the Sultan, pedestrian pages, with glittering feathers of the white ostrich, and a stiff green cone—relics, it is said, of the Imperial wardrobe of Byzantium; lastly, the Sultan-Grand Seignor-Khan, in plume, diamond agraffe, fez, and long blue cloak (the true purple for "kings of men"): he appeared to our noble traveller pale, and, for his age, old—thirty-one. He is beginning "to fill out"—to use a slang phrase—for it is still a slang phrase, though current in high places. Now, mark the words of Lord Carlisle:—"The impression his aspect conveys is of a man, gentle, unassuming, feeble, unstrung, doomed; no energy of purpose gleaned in that passive glance—no augury of victory sat on that still brow. How different from the mien of the Emperor of Austria as he rode at the head of his cohorts!" . . . . "The Sultan looked like Richard the Second riding past; Bolingbroke, however, has not yet arrived.

This is a fine passage; but the dubious, shimmering light of a moral mirage, common in the East, possibly clouded the seer's vision, and warped the directness of the prophetic hint. We are in 1854; and we know what "the sick man" can do; we know the value of that "passive glance," the fortitude and expectancy of the "still brow." The very least that we or history can ever say is, that *the Khan has done his part*.

After boating about for some time on both shores of those storied waters, and seeing much that was worth seeing, and after recounting, sketching, or chronicling each particular with his well known ability, Lord Carlisle returned home through the most memorable spots of Greece, Italy, and Switzerland. Before closing our inadequate notice, we must make one remark, and must quote a certain passage. The remark is, that Lord Carlisle has convinced us that Bounar Bachi is the site of "sacred Troy." The passage is exceedingly short: it occurs in the noble Diarist's account of Brousa:—"Brousa is not without its historical dignities: here, probably, Hannibal awaited the waking of the Bithynian King. Whether it derives its name from Prusias, or whether that was an individual or a dynastic name, I do not venture to pronounce. Here, Pliny noted the early progress of Christianity; here, Abd-el-Kader has now his assigned abode."

We value these allusions, these magical approximations (*rapprochements*) of remote memories, this gorgeous, Gothic richness and profusion of suggestive thought.

Lord Carlisle gives a most interesting account of his evening with Abd-el-Kader.

It would be repugnant to us to criticise with minuteness the style of a hasty Diary, which has, besides, interested us so much. Some of the expressions are wonderfully graphic: he paints the Germans of the Elbe "carousing mildly under the trees to the sound of music." Some, again, of the reflections are profound. Altogether, this work of Lord Carlisle's is one of the most fascinating and one of the most profitable which we have read for years among English books "of travel."

A WORD ON THE EAST.—The English public must have, from time to time, in theatres and places of general resort, been struck by the appearance of a very princely-looking Oriental among us, Meer Jafure Alee Khan, of Surat. This gentleman, so gorgeous in attire, and so courteous in manner, is the Prince of a province of Western India—the most interesting to us, perhaps, of all our Oriental possessions, being that in which our earliest mercantile settlement was formed. He is now, accompanied by his secretary, Mirza Ally Khan, engaged in bringing before her Majesty's Privy Council certain claims, in the adjustment of which the little daughters of the Prince, who now remain in the Palace of Surat, are exclusively interested. The character of these claims is remarkable, and in their detail illustrate curiously, not alone the peculiarities of Mohamedan life, but our manner of dealing with Oriental princes. We are not sure that wisdom and pure justice always have their share in these affairs; and, while we consider it right to send large forces to the support of our ally, the Sultan of Turkey, it may be worth considering whether it be not good policy to cement, as firmly as may be, our friendship with the Moslem Princes of India, one of whom now claims the hospitality of our land, in the person of Meer Jafure Alee Khan Bahadoor, of Surat.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.—The Kalisch correspondent of the *Lloyd* writes, that when the concentration of the Guards shall have been completed, there will be no less than 174,000 troops, including 16 000 cavalry, not far from the Austro-Gallician frontiers. They consist of twelve regiments of the first infantry corps, 48,000 men; eight regiments of the second infantry corps, 32 000 men; 48,000 foot guards, and 32,000 grenadiers. The cavalry consists of the first and second light divisions, the cavalry division of the guard, and the seventh light cavalry division belonging to the grenadier division—in a division numbering 4000 men. The reserve brigade in Poland are not included in this estimate.

ON Monday, by the command of Prince Albert, the whole of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Grenadier Guards under orders for the Crimea were treated to a banquet, consisting of substantial joints, puddings, strong ale, &c., at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park. "The Health of the Queen, her Royal Consort, and Family," was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The men are all in high spirits at the prospect of a brush with the Russians.

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LADIES' MANTLE and CLOAK CLOTHS. THE LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT offers the largest and best stock of Fine Cloths, manufactured and finished expressly for Cloaks and Mantles (warranted not to alter in shape or shrink) to be found in London. Ladies purchasing Cloth for Cloaks, are respectfully invited to inspect this well-selected attractive stock. Every yard of Cloth sold at the London Cloth Establishment is sold at the wholesale price.
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Forms for nominating Candidates may be had of the Secretary, at the office, and should be applied for forthwith.
Children are eligible between the ages of Seven and Eleven, and if they are retained in the School until Fifteen years of age
£25 Old Corn are now in the Asylum, and since the formation of the Charity, it has benefited more than 2600 Orphans.
Subscriptions and donations gratefully received, to enable the Board to meet the increased expenditure.
Annual Subscription, £1 1s.; Life Subscription £10 10s.
T. P. WHIGHT, M.A. } Hon. Secretaries.
C. J. DANIEL, M.A. }
Office, 1, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—Special Announcement.—At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the above Charity, held at 1, ST. HELEN'S-PLACE, on THURSDAY, the 19th OCTOBER, 1854,
It was resolved unanimously—
"That it be recommended to the next General Court in January, that the Commander-in-Chief be empowered to nominate to the Board Six Children, for free and immediate admission into the London Orphan Asylum, in the event of the contraction of or war, some missionaries of her Majesty's Army who have fallen in the present war."
T. P. WRIGHT, M.A. } Hon. Secretaries.
C. J. DANIEL, M.A. }

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—Appeal for the Home of the Widow of the Soldier Killed in the Russian War.—THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM, Kingston-on-Thames. Under the patronage of the QUEEN, His Royal Highness the Prince ALBERT, and the other Members of the Royal Family, was completed last year, the foundation stone having been laid by the Consort of our Queen; and, in February last, twenty widows and private soldiers and commissioned officers were elected. Eighteen additional rooms are now ready, requiring only to be furnished. Thanks to the munificence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who gave the site of the Asylum, and also to the many friends of the sacredness of this noble building. Funds are earnestly entreated for the furniture of the vacant rooms, as well as for the maintenance of the inmates.
The simple but affecting summary of the casualties at the battle of Alma, as detailed in Lord Raglan's Despatch, gives the Duke of Cambridge's commissioned officers, 19; drummers, 3, and rank and file, 300, thus already augmented by the death of so many severely wounded. Such a scope is here opened for the active benevolence of the British public, and especially of those blessed with wealth, and high in the social scale, that we have to lament the loss of one lovely husband, to come forward and help the otherwise utterly helpless
The Duke of Cambridge is personally and acknowledgment from our grant and sole country to the service of the Duke of Cambridge, is proudly alluded to in Lord Raglan's Despatch, to add to the funds of the Cambridge Asylum, when it is borne in mind that the institution was at first established to perpetuate the memory of this illustrious father, and that this is the only Asylum for the soldier's widow?
General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart., G.C.B., Chairman of Committee
Colonel the Hon. AUGUSTUS LIDDELL, Deputy Chairman.
Subscriptions gratefully received by the Committee; by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; and by
EDWARD FREDK. LEEKS, Hon. Secretary.
Offices, Palace Chambers, St. James's-street; and
1, Charlotte row, Mansion-house.

The next Election of Widows into the Asylum will take place in February, 1855.
All nominations of new candidates must be sent to the Hon. Sec before the 1st of December next.
It is likewise requested that all future communications be addressed to the Hon. Sec

EDUCATION; in the healthiest part of Kent. Ten YOUNG LADIES may receive a first-class EDUCATION at HILL HOUSE, TOTNES (3 the south of Devon), conducted by Mrs. and Miss COMPTON, assisted by a resident French Governess. Terms are moderate. Full particulars on application to C. H. Cramer, Neale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL. A sound, rapid, and economical progress is secured at the Middlesex County Asylum, and Hanwell Company's Military and Civil Services, and peculiar facilities are afforded for the Parisian accent of the French language. Precautions on application. J. A. EMERTON, D.D., Principal.

TO LAUNDRESSES.—WANTED at the DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM, a Respectable Middle-aged Woman to act as Laundress.—For particulars apply to Dr. Hitchman, Mickleover, near Derby.

GYMNASTICS and FENCING.—Captain CHOSSO and SON have the honor to announce that their new and spacious SCHOOL, No. 123, Oxford-street, near the Circus, for the above fashionable and healthful accomplishments, will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1st. In the meantime Terms can be obtained at 21, New-road, 36, Baker-street, and at Mr. Cheek's, 132C, Oxford-street.

BOARD and LODGING.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, residing in RYDE, wish to receive one or two LADIES as BOARDERS. Terms, 1 Guinea a week for one, or 1½ for two.—Address A. Z., 5, Pembroke, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

CHEEK'S PIKE RODS and TACKLE are superior to all others. JOHN CHEEK, 132C, Oxford-street.—Catalogues gratis.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee, search, 2s. 6d.; sketch, 5s.; or postage stamps. ARMS painted, supplied and quartered.—M. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

FLOWERS, EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, &c.—The following PRICED Descriptive CATALOGUES may be obtained Free by Post in return for Postage Stamps enclosed:—No. 1, Evergreens and Trees; 2, Fruit Trees; 3, Hardy Border Plants; 4, Greenhouse Plants, &c.; 5, Seeds; 6, Hollyhocks; 7, Plants; 8, All packages free of carriage to London. A. PAUL and SON, Nurseries, Cheshunt Herts.

BY PURCHASING at MERRY'S FANCY REPOSITORY, 168, Oxford-street, his highly amusing GAME of the MAGIC and EXCELSIOR CHASE, from 1s. to 10 guineas, you will always be able to dispense small. Every other Novelty in Games, Puzzles, French, German, and English Toys; and an endless variety of Fancy Articles, entirely impossible to catalogue, almost daily received from all parts of the world, suitable for presents. Orders, enclosing a remittance, instantly attended to. Sample Nine Games for seven stamps.—At Merry's, 168, Oxford-street. Fancy fairs, bazaars, and charities supplied, at a nominal per centage.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 710.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

Newspaper Stamp Returns.

The Parliamentary Return, just printed, of Stamps issued to Newspapers, for the second quarter of the year 1854, gives the number to the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, **1,362,136;**

or upwards of 104,000 per publication, once a week.

Our number, at the present time, has considerably increased over the above average—the sale now being upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND WEEKLY; being double the circulation of the *Times*, and far beyond that of all other Newspapers, weekly and daily, published at the price of 5d., or above.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.

It appears to be decided that the Emperor Napoleon III., accompanied by the Empress Eugenie, will, within a few weeks, pay a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This act of courtesy—the commencement let us hope of a long series of friendly and intimate relations between the people of the two greatest nations of the earth—is not intended as a merely personal ceremony. It is doubtless meant to be a visit to the British people, as well as to the British Sovereign. As such it will be responded to by all classes of society, and by all parties in the State. An enthusiastic reception will await the Emperor from the moment that he sets foot on our shores until the moment he quits them; and high and low will vie with each other in the expression of their good-will towards the man, by whose sagacity and courage the alliance between France and Great Britain was realised and consolidated. Far different will be his reception from that which greeted the Emperor Nicholas, when, ten years ago, he came to this country, to dazzle the eyes o the beauties of Almack's by his fine person and manly bearing; and to inveigle, if he could, our leading statesmen into the support of his projects for robbing or murdering "the sick man" of Turkey. Nicholas was fêted by the rich and the noble, and distrusted by the multitude; but Napoleon III. will be welcomed with as much joy and respect in the streets, as in the ball-rooms and saloons of the Court and the aristocracy, and will receive the homage, not of a class, but of a whole people. The French will look with admiring eyes at the spectacle which England will offer when his Majesty comes amongst us, and will pay back with usury of good wishes and sincere applause, the cordiality of his reception, in that which they will give to Queen Victoria, when she pays her return visit to the French capital. We are not in the secrets of Courts and Cabinets; but we think we run little or no risk of making either a premature or an unfounded statement, when we assume it as a fact, that the Emperor's visit to London in 1854 will produce a visit from Queen Victoria to Paris in May, 1855. The personal courtesies of Sovereigns are of little worth, when their object is to devise schemes for the enslavement of their own people, or for the subjugation of their neighbours; but when they are the exponents of the sentiments of esteem and regard between mighty nations, they are acts of the highest social importance. The more intimately that Englishmen and Frenchmen become acquainted with each other, the greater will be their mutual respect. Their present happy alliance has been crowned by a common victory, from which many other victories yet more splendid and decisive will, in due time, proceed; but it is fitting that it should be graced and cemented by the festivals of Peace and the interests of Commerce. We rejoice, therefore, that the Emperor is coming amongst us—to see and hear how great a value the British people put upon the alliance of his nation—what sentiments of admiration they feel towards him as an individual—and how happy they will be when their own beloved Sovereign shall go as their Ambassadress to France, to receive a homage due alike to her virtues and her position, and to add another and powerful link to the chain o. friendship which already unites the victors of the Crimea, and the defenders of Europe.

At the present time there is no danger that the character of the French Emperor will be misunderstood in England. His remarkable career has been carefully watched, and recent events have obliterated any unfavourable impression that may have been created by the earlier incidents of his life. His strong faith in his own high destiny and mission, which at one time seemed akin to folly or to fanaticism, has been justified by success. The world accepts him as a man of genius, as well as a man of courage. The ludicrous is no longer associated with his name or his pretensions. The "heir of empire" has vaulted into the possession of his inheritance, and most men admit that he owes the result to his own high qualities even in a greater degree than he owes it to the name which he bears, and the cause which he represents. When he finally broke with the impracticable Assembly that sought his life, he was assailed in this country by a vehemence of abuse, which, in a weaker mind, might well have been a justification for any dislike to England or to Englishmen that might have grown out of it. But he had the manliness to forgive it, and the sagacity to confide in the hope that time would set him right. If at that period he seemed to bear rather too hard upon the French people—if he seemed to restrict within too narrow a circle the liberties for which they had so gallantly struggled for sixty years—the error o. judgment was not on his side, but on that of his critics. Events have shown that he understood the French people, and their wishes and necessities, far better than platform orators or public

THE INHABITANTS LEAVING BALACLAVA, BY ORDER OF LORD RAGLAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

writers in this country. He not only knew Frenchmen, but he understood Englishmen, admired their character, valued their friendship, and deemed the alliance of the two nations to be an object better worth attaining than any victory which his immortal uncle had gained in his brilliant, but disastrous wars. In this spirit he pursued his own course, until his foreign policy elicited the unanimous approval of the best statesmen, both of his own country and of ours. Honest and straightforward—the friend of peace when peace was possible with honour, and a supporter of war when war was the only means left for maintaining the liberties of the world—he held the even tenor of his way, with so much ability, courage, and success, as to make it doubtful whether he or the first Napoleon was the greater genius, but by no means doubtful which of the two was the truer friend of peace and civilisation. His domestic policy was equally successful. The French did not want theoretical and impracticable liberty. They required order and security, the leisure to attend to their business, and the germs of a constitution that might expand with their wants and grow with their intelligence. All this he gave them. If he accomplished the end by a *coup-d'etat* and the sacrifice of life, the French, who were most interested, forgave the deed. They were but too happy to accept the repose for which they thirsted, by an instrumentality which Englishmen might not approve, but which was too much in accordance with French notions of the inevitable—if not of the appropriate—to excite more than momentary consternation or regret. In the short period that has elapsed since that act was consummated, the Emperor has done more than any Sovereign who ever sat upon the French throne to extend the real glory of the French name, and to administer to the substantial happiness and advancement of the people. If Frenchmen are not quite so free as Englishmen, they are, at all events, free from the odious tyranny of rival and bloodthirsty factions. They can sleep in their beds in peace, and can awake in the morning with the certainty that they have not been ruined in the night by street revolutionists, with whom they have no sympathy, and by theorists, who are continually striving to destroy society that they may build it up again on a new model. The Emperor has swept these social pestilences from the capital. The French are so grateful for the boon that they are willing to pay for it, even by the loss of some little portion of that freedom which brought so much mischief in its train. Industry and commerce have found a new development under his fostering care. The cities of France have grown in wealth and increased in beauty and elegance. Paris—the most superb of cities—has been improved in a thousand ways, which former Sovereigns might have dreamed of, but which they never found the means or the opportunity to accomplish. Prosperity at home, and respect for the national name abroad, have been secured for the French people in the short reign of Napoleon III.; and Free-trade between France and England is the next great boon that may be expected at his hands. All these things will be cordially remembered when he trusts himself in the streets of London. We may be sure that a brilliant ovation will await him; and may hope that the result of so suspicious a visit will conduce to the glory and well-being of both nations, and produce a good effect throughout the whole Continent—perhaps, even in that gloomy St. Petersburg, where the Czar sits with his bad conscience, and the curses of Europe to keep him company.

THE GREEK EXODUS FROM BALACLAVA.

A NUMBER of the letters received from the seat of war lately refer to the fact of the Greeks having been ordered to quit Balaclava on pain of being shot. The following description of the Exodus has been forwarded by our Artist, who has also given a graphic Sketch of the departure of the Greeks in search of a new home:—

(From our Special Correspondent at Balaclava.)

"On Tuesday, the 9th, a messenger from Sebastopol was taken by the videttes and brought to the head-quarters of Lord Raglan. Soon afterwards the General himself came down to Balaclava and had the whole male population summoned to meet him. By means of an interpreter he told them that the whole of the male adult population must leave the place within three hours; women and children only might remain behind. Any man found in the town after that period would be shot. This severe measure was adopted, I am told, in consequence of a letter having been found on the messenger, directed to certain parties in Balaclava, with instructions to set fire to the town that very evening, as an attack on the Allies was to be made at the same time by the Russians. What seemed to render this probable, was the fact of the Greeks having been busily engaged all the previous day and that morning in preparations to leave the town, under the plea that they could get nothing to eat, and that they must, therefore remove their families to the mountains.

"The scene represents the entrance of the village near the hospital. On the left may be seen my humble self, on my return from a visit to the advanced posts. One of the first persons I met was an old priest, with whom I had held several conversations previously, and who came forward to complain to me of the harsh measure which had forced him to become a wanderer. It was the fourth time he had been driven from his house. Once he had seen his home pillaged and ruined, in Candia; a second time in the Peloponnesian war; a third, in Scamboul; and now, a fourth time, he was expelled from his house by the English soldiers. His wife and children had run away previously, he knew not where; and he, with a few servants and relatives, could not obtain leave to remain behind.

"A party of Highlanders were sent from the camp to enforce Lord Raglan's order; and, I must say that they performed their difficult task with a most exemplary patience, and with as much attention and sympathy as was consistent with their sense of duty."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. D. L. Astley to Foulsham, Norfolk; Rev. B. G. Browne to St. John's, Gloucester; Rev. E. N. Rolfe to Burnham Sutton v. Overy Vicarage, diocese of Norwich; Rev. W. H. Twyning to Grosmouth, diocese of Llandaff. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Rowland to Ilshgward, diocese of St. David's; Rev. T. J. Monson to Kirkby Fleetham, diocese of Ripon; Rev. J. B. Price to Kyle and Kenfig, diocese of Llandaff. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Lowth to St. Mary, Bankses Island; Rev. S. Ram to Christ Church, Stratford Marsh, Essex.

An official communication has been received by the Registrar of Queen's College, Belfast, to the effect that students of the Queen's Colleges, who have taken the degree of A.B. at the Queen's University in Ireland, will be admitted as candidates for orders in the Church of England and Ireland, after an attendance of one year at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, which is under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—In reply to a letter from several merchants of Dundee, requesting information as to the course which will be taken with regard to the importation into the United Kingdom of Russian produce through Prussian ports, Lord Clarendon states that "this important subject is under the consideration of her Majesty's Government; and that no unnecessary delay will take place in coming to a decision upon it."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

No time is yet definitively fixed for the departure of the Court for Compiègne: the plan for going there is not, however, abandoned, as the persons who had received counter-orders to the invitati ons formerly issued, have had intimation that the invitations are renewed, though for no stated period. A comedy, moreover, by M. Camille Doucet, which has appeared before, but has been since considerably revised and altered by its author, is ordered not to be represented at the Théâtre Français, until it shall have appeared before the Court at Compiègne. After their *séjour* at this palace, it is the intention of their Majesties to go to Fontainebleau. It is said, however, that, should the season be too far advanced before the arrival of the final intelligence from Sebastopol, for which the Emperor waits to proceed to Compiègne, the visit there may not take place, and the receptions will be held at Fontainebleau instead.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Alba have arrived at Paris, with the intention of passing the winter, or the greater part of it, in France. The Duc accompanied the Emperor to shoot in the forest of St. Germain, on Friday.

The condition of General Thomas, who has been conveyed to Paris, to receive surgical treatment, is far from being so satisfactory as most of the journals have announced. The ball, which remains in the stomach, presses on one of the larger nerves, causes acute and constant suffering, and cannot, from its present position, be extracted: it is hoped, however, by the surgeons in attendance, that it may change its place, so as to enable them to remove it.

Our readers may have seen in some of the French journals notices of the system for the training of horses invented by a Frenchwoman, Madame Isabelle, and practised by her with the utmost success in Russia previous to the commencement of the war. So completely has the efficacy of her method been proved before the jury of a military commission, appointed by the French Government to test it, that the Minister of War has ordered the system to be adopted, and has appointed Madame Isabelle to give lessons in her art to all the Government establishments for the training of horses successively.

M. Victor Hugo is about to publish a new volume of poems entitled "Les Contemplations." The appearance of the book, which is wholly of a literary and intimate character, is looked forward to with much interest.

A report has been published in some of the papers, announcing the approaching marriage of M. Charles Hugo, son of the poet, with Mdlle. Grignon, daughter of M. Grignon, actor and *régisseur* of the Théâtre Lyrique. A similarity of names has led to this error; the M. Hugo in question is no relation to the author of "Les Orientales" and "Notre Dame de Paris."

Last week witnessed a slight return of cholera to the metropolis: some very serious, and, we believe, a few fatal cases occurred. The fact has been kept as quiet as possible, and it is to be hoped the extinction of the epidemic will occur before the alarm can spread.

We yesterday obtained the permission (one as yet rarely accorded) of visiting the interior of the new Palais d'Industrie, and found the effect much more imposing than the reports we had heard led us to anticipate. A slight description of the building may not be uninteresting to your readers. In the centre is a transept, supported by iron pillars; this is the whole height of the building, which has a glass roof, shaped like a boat turned upside down. On either side, on the ground floor, are chambers, passages, and staircases, serving for the administration, &c. Above these are extensive galleries, also with glass roofs, somewhat lower than the centre one; they have also, on one side, a row of large windows, looking out on the Champs Elysées; on the other, they look down into the transept. At each end of the edifice a second gallery, running crosswise, completes the extent of the building. The effect of the whole gives at once an idea of space, solidity, and lightness, for which the exterior does not prepare the spectator. We know not what means are to be adopted to ventilate the building; but we cannot but fear that great difficulties will stand in the way, judging by the temperature now produced by the faint beams of a November sun in the yet empty building. This point will, however, we trust, receive due attention.

The engagement which introduces Mdlle. Plessy into the *troupe* of the Théâtre Français, is in the hands of the Minister of State, to receive his sanction. It is said that Mdlle. Rachel was decidedly hostile to this engagement; but, whether the report be false, or the pretended opposition impotent, we cannot affirm. We are told that the Opéra Comique is about shortly to produce a work in three acts, by Auber; and another in one, by Grisar. The Théâtre Lyrique is preparing "Robin des Bois," for Mdme. Deligne-Sauters, whose success in the "Billet de Marguerite" is most unquestionable. M. Dreshch, *chef de chant* of the Grand Opéra, is charged with a mission, abroad and in the provinces, to fill up the ranks which different arrangements have of late somewhat thinned. There is a question of engaging Mdme. Medori, an Italian singer, who has made a considerable sensation at Brussels; but, until the *affaire* Cruvelli is quite terminated, we believe no decided steps will be taken.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The efforts of M. Soulé and his friends to get up a European quarrel, of some kind or other, are not likely to succeed in France. Loud complaints have been made by some of the American residents in Paris on account of the alleged indignity offered to an American Ambassador, by refusing him a passage through France, but the French Government is quite prepared, according to all accounts, to justify its discourtesy to the firebrand diplomatist. Meanwhile, as the following article from the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday serves to show, a broad line must be drawn between the people of the United States and the faction of which M. Soulé is so worthy a representative:—

There is no nation which seems better calculated than the United States for living in good intelligence with France. The friendly feeling, so natural between the two countries, showed itself from the very commencement of the American Union. It was then commanded by interests, as it is now commanded by interests and traditions; for the direction which the old French Monarchy had given was followed by succeeding Governments; and if there was any cause that could revive these reminiscences in America, it is assuredly that of the Sovereign who now governs France. The first Empire practised towards the United States, with the amplitude of ideas which was peculiar to it, a policy which has always been considered at this side of the Atlantic as one of the essential points of our system of alliance. The principle of appealing to the nation, and of universal voting, which the new dynasty has taken for its starting-point, could only have for consequence to draw closer together the two countries, in spite of the difference of form which exists between the two Governments. If the interests at present at stake in the world be examined closely, everything comes to demonstrate how much that good understanding was indicated in advance. The principles which the Government of the Emperor defends are such as speak to the mind of a free nation, and greatly excite its sympathy. It is for the political independence of Governments, it is for the liberty of conscience, that the present struggle in action at universal dominion, that France has taken up arms; and whilst she is defending, on land, ideas so much in harmony with those which constitute the basis of American civilisation, she has taken care that the principles of maritime liberty, so dear to the great Transatlantic nation, should be from the very outset of hostilities shielded from the vicissitudes to which neutrals were accustomed for a century. These considerations, of the very highest political and moral order, joined to the powerful material interest which unite the two countries, between which such important and extensive commercial transactions are daily going on, should, we repeat it, establish between them a sincere reciprocity of good relations. And, in consequence, it is with a regret mingled with surprise that we have seen a series of facts and incidents taking place which would seem to present another character. With the exception of Russia, the Government of the Emperor keeps up the best relations with all the Governments of the Old and New World. However, in a foreign court, a difference takes place between a diplomatic agent and a representative of France; and that agent, not content with having originated that difference, altogether of a personal nature, seems to do all he can by his demeanour and his language to transform it into a political conflict. Who is that agent? An American Minister. In the New World the privileges of our consular flag, although founded on a recent treaty, are disregarded. Which is the country where our international right has been thus infringed? A State of the American Union. Our navy is everywhere respected. There is, however, a roadstead in which a handful of anarchical refugees have seized on the occasion of the presence of our sailors to organise with impunity a demagogical masquerade; and that roadstead is that of an American town. Facts of this nature, if multiplied, would accord but little with the traditions of friendship and the community of principles and interests which exists between the two nations, and which seem to force themselves on a duty on the two Governments. But it is evidently impossible to see in these incidents anything else than the work of some mischief makers, whose acts are in disaccord with the intentions of the American Cabinet and nation. Whilst deploring them, we feel full confidence that they will remain in the state of purely individual acts, and we know in advance that the Union, always animated towards France with a spirit of sincere cordiality which it will soon be of a century's duration on both sides, declines the responsibility of incidents with which it has remained altogether unconnected.

THE CRISIS IN DENMARK.

The excitement caused by the ill-advised measures of the Danish Government still continues. A grand banquet was given to the Danish Parliament (both the Upper and the Lower House), by the citizens of Copenhagen, on the 24th ult. About 800 persons sat down to dinner, the largest number the hall could possibly hold. The band played the famous battle song, "The Brave Militia-man," as the company entered the room, and kept up national airs at intervals during the rest of the evening. The chair was taken by M. Lind, the great dyer, 6 Captain in the Copenhagen National Guard, and he was supported by a powerful phalanx of the bankers, merchants, and tradesmen of the capital. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Denmark. The toast for "the Parliament of the Danish kingdom" was repeated two or three times, with three times three each time.

In the following singular proclamation, which was issued two days after the dissolution of the Chambers, the King of Denmark endeavours to justify the course he has taken, and to intimidate those of his subjects whom he has any power to harass or injure, should they vote contrary to his wishes:—

We, Frederick VII., make known, &c.:—Inasmuch as we have under this date found ourselves induced to dissolve the Volksthing of the Diet, and under the same date have commanded fresh elections for the members of such Volksthing, our paternal feelings constrain us to direct, on account of these elections, a few serious words to all our dear and trusty subjects in our kingdom of Denmark respecting the present position of the country relative to its internal state.

It is our design to leave no lawful means untried in order to effect, after the manner laid down in the 100th paragraph of the fundamental law, an agreement with the Danish Diet concerning the requisite limitations to the Danish charter, in order that we may at length be enabled to regulate the Constitution in its entire bearing on all parts of our monarchy. Such agreement and consent have not been obtained in the previous session of the Diet; on the contrary, the Diet has manifested at its close the greatest disinclination towards the men upon whom we have under most trying events bestowed our confidence. Although we repeatedly displayed this transformness, and although it pertains to us alone, by virtue of paragraph 19 in the charter, to select your Ministers. Notwithstanding this, the opposition was systematically carried on by the late Volksthing, until at last it was impelled to such a manifestation, that we found ourselves obliged to dissolve it. Nevertheless we have not yet renounced the hope of effecting an agreement as defined above, with the Diet; for we know that the bulk of our people is removed from that political agitation which has been made against our endeavour to regulate the constitution of our Monarchy. We depend on the confidence reposed in us by the vast majority of our subjects, that they believe these our efforts to be soundly and maturely weighed, as necessary and serviceable for the internal and external relations of our Monarchy, to be the result of the peculiar relations existing between its various component parts. We feel convinced that our people at large will consider our decree of July 26, diminishing the popular representation, called to discuss national affairs, to be in nowise founded on any aversion of ours to such participation; for never have we exhibited such a feeling towards our people, but to have been occasioned solely by a state of things that can best pass in review from our position, and which we can alone expect to find rectified in due course of time.

We now address an urgent summons to all our dear and trusty subjects in Denmark, that in the approaching elections to the Volksthing they will guard well against pernicious influences exercised by the most shameful perversion of the liberty of the press and the right of meeting, both of which were granted by ourself. We believe, from the good sense, the loyalty and affection to King and country that have ever distinguished the Danish people from the remotest ages, that we have not addressed ourselves in vain to the whole of our people; but that they will send to our next Volksthing men who will go hand in hand with our Government, and who will vote in favour of the propositions for regulating the most important social affairs of the monarchy, which have now so long been a subject of dispute.

Having observed with displeasure that several of our spiritual and secular officials have not sufficiently performed of late what their duty enjoined, we seriously warn them all—more especially our spiritual officials, with whose sublime calling such lukewarmness must appear irreconcilable—respecting their line of conduct for the future; and we enjoin all whose position so entitles them to support the views of our Government to the utmost of their several abilities. Whereto all, &c.

AMERICA.

The *Canada*, steam-ship, which left New York on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. The State elections were engaging but little attention. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, the Anti-Nebraskaites and Anti-Administration party have been overwhelmingly victorious. South Carolina, Florida, and California hold true to the Democracy; and in Connecticut there is a symptom of vitality in the Whig ranks. Nothing more had been heard of the *Arctic*, beyond the safety of Captain Lage and others. Several of the people saved had arrived at New York from Boston.

The steam-ship *Benjamin Franklin*, and barque *Catharine Augusta*, had arrived at St. Thomas's, where their appearance created much alarm, and the authorities would not allow them to anchor until assured that the barque required repair. The destination of the vessels was still unknown.

The blockading party at Louisville, numbering 15,000 persons, had been disbanded from lack of means.

THE PRINCE'S CARRIAGE.—When Prince Menschikoff's carriage was captured at Alma, a Russian General was riding in it. Seeing a French officer approaching, he fired a pistol at the distance of fifty paces, and killed a Zouave. The French then fired a volley, and the General received a ball which went in at one cheek and out at the other without killing him. I do not know what truth there may be in this story, but I am sure I have seen it asserted in some London correspondence that the carriage was taken by the English. The unfortunate equipage is now publicly exhibiting as a trophy at Constantinople; the very same coach in which Menschikoff rode haughtily about the streets of that capital when he delivered himself to the Turkish Government of the insolent message from his master which provoked the war.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The fine steamer *Colline*, when passing along the wharfs of the town of Amherstburg, at eleven o'clock p.m., on Oct. 8th, was discovered to be on fire; and although nearly opposite the town, when the whole ship, from the signal-mast in the bow to the flag-staff in the stern, burst into a mass of vivid flames. The vessel was rendered almost immediately quite unmanageable by the burning of the wheel, and the signal ropes that communicated with the engine-room. The ill-fated ship then floated for a time within a few yards of the Canada shore. As the burning vessel appeared to be coming on shore, preparations into the deep water at the head of Lake Erie, a few chance (?) strokes of the paddles sent her on ground. Many of the passengers and crew were then saved—some on life-preservers, some by swimming, and others by being picked up by boats; but, we regret to add, that a very considerable number were drowned or met with a still more awful death.

A LARGE ORDER.—It is stated that Government has entered into a contract for the manufacture of about 2000 tons (worth £60,000) of enormous slabs or plates made of the best scrap iron, with which powerful floating batteries are to be covered, so as effectually to render them proof against the heaviest shot the Russians can throw. These plates vary from 8 to 12ft. in length, are from 2½ to 3in. broad, and about ¾in. thick. Each plate will weigh from about a ton and a half to upwards of three tons, and, after being fitted, they are to be bolted to the outside of the floating batteries. From experiments, it appears that iron plates of the scantling here mentioned not only resist the heaviest shot, but break them in pieces when they strike. So urgent are the authorities to have the batteries ready for active operations against Russia in the spring, that the contract has been divided amongst the principal makers of Glasgow, Newcastle, Lowmoor, and other places in the north of England.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE MEETING IN THE CITY.

On Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, a public meeting of bankers and merchants of the city of London was held at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of concerting measures for adding to this fund. The Lord Mayor presided; and was supported by Lord John Russell, M.P.; Baron Goldsmid; Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Mr. T. Hankey, M.P.; Mr. Gregson, M.P.; Alderman Wire, Alderman Farebrother, Alderman Salomons, Alderman Moon (the Lord Mayor elect), Alderman and Sheriff Muggeridge, Alderman Sir George Carroll, Alderman Finnis, Mr. J. G. Hubbard (the Governor of the Bank), and other gentlemen of distinction in the City.

The Lord Mayor having briefly introduced the business of the day,

Lord John Russell, who was enthusiastically cheered, rose to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting regards, with the highest admiration and gratitude, the gallant conduct of their countrymen who have been engaged in the recent naval and military operations in the east of Europe.

The noble Lord spoke as follow :—

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I am sure it will not be necessary for me to use many words to persuade you to adopt the resolution that I shall have to propose. We are engaged in a just and necessary war in defence of an ally, for no immediate object of our own, but in order to defend and maintain that ally, and to support the independence of Europe. Upon that point I need not, I shall not, attempt to use any proof. When, as a candidate for this city I had to speak to the electors of London, I addressed myself at some length to that subject. I had afterwards occasion to speak in Parliament upon the same topic, and Parliament and the electors of the United Kingdom had generally and almost unanimously assented to the justice and the necessity of the war. But, gentlemen, even if the war were altogether an error, we should not be the less inclined to support those brave men who, at the call of their country, at the desire of their Queen, had gone forth to the East, to distant climates, to brave every privation, to submit to every disease, to encounter every enemy that might be found. This is not a question depending upon the general policy of the war; it is a question that depends upon the judgment which you are about to pass upon your own countrymen in arms. And upon this topic I think that, whatever may be said with respect to the war—upon which the people are nearly unanimous—upon this subject public opinion will be quite unanimous, that never did Englishmen more distinguish themselves—never did they show greater patience under privation—never did they show greater valour in the field, than they have done in the course of the present war (Cheers). We have seen now, on the heights of Alma, the first encounter with the enemy to whom they were opposed. We know that every obstacle was opposed to their success—we know that all the machinery of war, the dread engines that are employed in martial enterprise, had been collected to stop their progress—that the bravery of the English infantry overcame these obstacles, and that they became victorious at Alma. The above, notwithstanding the many years of peace to which the Lord Mayor had alluded, that the character of our countrymen has not degenerated, and that our soldiers have not become enervated by that long period of tranquillity (Cheers). It shows, likewise, that discipline has not been relaxed, for however brave these men might be, there are no men, however brave, who would have attempted such an enterprise, and have encountered such an enemy, unless bound together by discipline, and who could have had full confidence in one another. There is one change, perhaps, with regard to British soldiers in the time of the former war, but it is a change which can only give us satisfaction. The letters which have been published from officers and private soldiers, during the last few weeks, have shown that our private soldiers can express themselves with an intelligence and a propriety which while it marks their good feeling, at the same time shows how much progress has been made in their education since the former war. And the whole result is that, while this progress has been made under the auspices and with the encouragement of those who have had the administration of the Army, there has been nothing lost of that energy, and that nerve, which distinguished British soldiers in former times (Cheers). Well, gentlemen, I think, therefore, that we have an earnest that, whatever course is to be undertaken—and at this moment the great enterprise is begun—the whole country in any city—that, whatever course is to be undertaken, you may rely upon the valour both of your armies and your fleets in order to accomplish all that human skill and human valour can accomplish (Loud cheers). The Lord Mayor has alluded to the opinions of some persons that the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fall either in battle or by disease during the war should be supplied by means of votes out of the national funds. Now that is a question I am certainly not going to discuss. It has been the opinion of Parliament hitherto that voluntary contributions could not be made on ordinary occasions, without leading to great abuses of such grants. But, be that as it may, what we know is that there are no such funds at present supplied, and it is to the voluntary assistance only to which, and to the charity of the people of this country, that we must look to supply the necessities of those widows and orphans, and to give that last consolation which a man dying on the field of battle, or expiring on the bed of sickness, can have; that, though his arm may be wanting, that his family may yet look to the gratitude of his country for the comfort of their future life (Loud cheers). With these observations I venture to propose to you the resolution which I am sure you will heartily adopt, and I will only say that I have no doubt that the civilians of this country, in the conduct of this war, will show themselves worthy of their brave countrymen in the field.

The noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the Lord Mayor acknowledged the following amongst many other subscriptions towards the fund:—The Corporation, £2000; the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, £2000; the Goldsmith's Company, £1000; the Grocer's Company, £1000; the Marine Assurance Company, £500; Messrs. A. Gibbon and Company, £500; the London Assurance Company, £500; Messrs. Baring, Brothers, £500; Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, £100; the Fishmongers' Company, £500; Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith, £500; Messrs. Morrison, Dillon and Company, £250; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, £200; the Sun Fire Office, £500; Messrs. Glyn and Co., £500; Baron Rothschild, £1000; the Provincial Newspaper Society, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, £100; the Shipwrights' Company (working men), £10; the Vintners' Company, £50; Messrs. Roberts and Curtis, £200; Messrs. Hankey and Company, £500; Messrs. Crawford and Colon, £100; Aldermen Salomons, £100; Messrs. Pickford, £50; &c.

Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Governor of the Bank, moved the next resolution:—"That it is meeting cordially responds to the proposition of her most gracious Majesty, that a Patriotic Fund be formed for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines, killed in action, or dying from other casualties, when employed on service connected with the present war."

Mr. M. T. Smith seconded the resolution, and mentioned that the committee of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead had determined on recommending to the Governors, at their next meeting, the desirability of placing twenty orphan children of soldiers killed, in their asylum (Cheers).

This resolution, like the first, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. John Dillon moved that the several banks and joint-stock banks in the city of London be requested to receive subscriptions, and that a committee to conduct the business should be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Lord Mayor, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India-house, Captain Shepherd, the Masters and Prime Wardens of the Livery Companies, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Archibald, M.P., and Sir James Duke, M.P., with power to add to their number.

The Lord Mayor Elect seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P., moved, and Mr. Alderman Wire seconded, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. His Lordship's acknowledgment of the compliment closed the proceedings.

Numerous and influential meetings in aid of the Patriotic Fund have been held during the last few days at Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Bath, Hull, Sunderland, Devonport, Rochester, Warrington, Stockport, and other towns. By all of them resolutions were passed in favour of the proposed object, and committees formed to obtain subscriptions. In some cases a subscription was begun on the spot. At Manchester, for example, £2500 were subscribed before the meeting broke up at Hull, £800; and, at Oxford, upwards of £900. At Honiton the chair was taken by the Mayor, and the meeting is said to have been attended by the principal part of the aristocracy of the town and neighbourhood.

IRON BARRACKS FOR THE FRENCH CAMP.—The iron barracks ordered in London for the four camps at Boulogne, have arrived in France. They are each 52 metres long, and 11 metres wide, and are composed of five or six hundred plates of cast or sheet iron, and of wood. The supports are in iron. The roof is formed of grooved pieces of the same metal, numbered, and jointed together by screws, with wooden window-frames. The interior is lined to each; the cast-iron is galvanized, to protect it from rust. Each barrack will cost about £300. It is said that eight or ten altogether have been ordered for the four camps at Boulogne. Those destined for the camp of Helfaut will be sent to Calais, and conveyed thence by rail to St. Omer. The cost of these barracks is to be defrayed out of the Emperor's civil list.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE statue of the last of the Laureates has been admitted into Westminster Abbey, but not into Poet's Corner. Mr. Wordsworth is farther away from the altar than Ben Jonson himself. [We can understand why Congreve's monument was not placed near Chaucer and Spenser—his famous answer to Voltaire that he wished to be visited as a gentleman, not as a poet, containing a clue to its position in the building; but why Wordsworth's statue should be placed in a sort of Bedlam-cell, at the extreme west end of an Abbey—dedicated as it were to Kings and poets—we are at a loss to determine. Chaucer and Spenser were compelled to be content with commoner monuments than portrait-statues Chaucer has a tomb—Spenser has a tablet. It was long before statues were admitted. Cowley has an arm; Dryden, Prior, and Rowe have busts. Shakspeare was the first poet who was admitted into Westminster Abbey at full length, but this was a century and more after his death. Gay and Goldsmith were obliged to be content with medallions. A kind of alto-relief statue was then erected to the author of "The Seasons;" and within the present century, and nearly a century after his death, Addison was allowed a statue. But Wordsworth's predecessor in the laurel has only a bust, while Wordsworth has a marble statue. There he is in the nobis ofi Abbey, seated thoughtfully by the side of Craggs, to whom Addison, on his death-bed, dedicated the whole of his writings, and whose early loss to the Senate and to letters was bewailed by Pope in a noble epitaph. But Craggs' monument has been a violent removal to its present site, and is nearly as much out of place as its companion statue of Wordsworth by Mr. Thrupp.

Did the Dean and Chapter, it is asked, diminish their fees for the indifferent site alloted to the statue of the great poet of the English lakes, or were the fees paid in full? It is well known that the Dean and Chapter would not have Byron's statue on any terms; and that they equally refuse to have Campbell's statue on any other terms than their own, and those high enough. They surely should charge a lesser sum for a site like that to which Wordsworth has been condemned, than the sum they have been accustomed to ask for places of honour in transepts and in chapels. What does Mr. Thrupp say to the site? This we know, that on Thursday last (a very fine day for an English autumn) we were unable to see the statue with anything like the advantage of light and nearness which we have no doubt, for the artist's sake, it deserves to be seen in, as we are certain it deserves for the sake of the great poet it is meant to commemorate. When on his death-bed, Sir Godfrey Kneller was asked if he would be buried in Westminster Abbey, he replied (not caring for the modern fear of fees—he was a very rich man), "No, no; they do bury fools there!" Sir Godfrey's remark was far from being devoid of truth. Had he lived to our time, and been asked if he would have a monument in the Abbey, his answer would doubtless have been, "No, no! they do make fools of monuments there!" And certainly in his own case and in Wordsworth's, they have made in the Abbey sad fools of their monuments by the absurd sites to which they have transplanted one, and condemned the other from the moment of its arrival.

Lord John Russell has just been delivering a lecture on English historians dead in the flesh. He has been characterising David Hume, and condemning his History of England. We are in want, he tells us, of a good history of England. No doubt of it; but by whom is it to be written? His Lordship laughs most unnecessarily at the great Lord Chatham's recommendation of May's History of the Long Parliament as an example to the study of his nephew. But May's History is a noble specimen of impartiality. He was Secretary to the Long Parliament (filling a more important office than Milton ever held); and yet he writes of his own times like a Judge of the Land, uninfluenced by the scenes he has shared in—weighing everything impartially, like Mansfield, or like Hale, as if (as he was pensioned only for truth, and not for individuals. Lord John Russell should not, therefore, have sought to lessen May's claim to admiration, if for this rare merit only. In a lecture or speech like that delivered at Bristol—his Lordship should have imitated May—we feared at every turn that he was likely to run into a wild admiration of Mr. Macaulay. But we were deceived.

It would have been becoming and in place, in a great statesman like Lord John Russell, to have told his auditors in what way this country could best supply the deficiency he lamented. If we are in want of a History of England (as we most assuredly are), why should we not have it? The supply of everything in this country—to speak for a moment in Manchester language—should be equal to the demand. Why then are we in want of a good history? Simply for this reason—that people with means have not either the skill or the inclination requisite for such a work—and that people with the skill have unfortunately not the means. How few have Gibbon's means—Gibbon's inclination—and, above all, Gibbon's inimitable skill. Yet how much high talent, joined with research and capability of weighing evidence, and an art in giving results, may be seen from day to day and from week to week in what is called the newspaper press of this country. We would not recommend the mere needy author for employment by the State on the History of England, as we would wish to see successful authors of name, who have made particular portions of English history their peculiar study, employed by the State, in writing those portions of history they know the best, at something more than a publisher's price.

We are decorating the walls of our Houses of Parliament with scenes from English history and English poetry. We are crowding our cathedrals and squares with marble and bronze statues of our great men, and yet we have no history of England; and what is almost as bad no Biographia Britannica. It is wisdom in a State not to suffer the arts of war to lessen the arts of peace. A really great Minister has always a prophetic eye of taste; he sees beyond the exigencies of his own administration.

Lord John Russell, in his address to the Literary and Scientific Institution at Bedford, quoted Mr. Macaulay's famous vision of a New Zealander standing on the broken arch of London-bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's; and asked what necessity there was for making such a prophecy? We are not going to defend Mr. Macaulay, who is quite able to defend himself, and could, doubtless, if so inclined, read the world a new and valuable lecture on the same subject. But the thought has suggested itself to other minds, as well as to that of Mr. Macaulay, as will be seen from the following beautiful lines of Kirke White, which were possibly in the great historian's remembrance when he wrote:—

> Where now is Britain? Where her laurel'd names,
> Her palaces, and empires? Dashed in the dust.
> Some second Vandal hath reduced her pride;
> And, with one big recoil, hath thrown her back
> To primitive barbarity. Again
> Through her depopulated vales the scream
> Of bloody superstition hollow rings;
> And the scared native to the steepest howls
> The yell of deprecation. O'er her marts—
> Her crowded ports—broods silence; and the cry
> Of the low curlew, and the pensive dash
> Of distant billows, breaks alone the void.
> E'en as the savage sits upon the stone
> That marks where stood her capitols, and hears
> The bittern booming in the weeds, he shrinks
> From the dismaying solitude. Her bards
> Sing in a language that hath perished;
> And their wild harps, suspended o'er their graves,
> Sing to the desert wind a dying strain.

We chronicled in our columns of last week a curious discovery that had just been made respecting the poet Cowley. We have now to record one of still greater importance about one whose career is familiar, we suspect, to many who know but little of the great poet. We allude to David Garrick. Of Garrick's early history very little was known till the recent publication of the second edition of Mr. Forster's "*Life of Goldsmith.*" In that delightful biography Mr. Forster has supplied us with a chapter on the early life of Garrick, derived from manuscript materials, placed in his possession by Mr. Colburn, the publisher. But one fact about the great actor has escaped even Mr. Forster. Garrick, it is well known, was the younger son of a captain in the army, who designed him for the bar; he studied with Samuel Johnson, was entered at the Inner Temple, led a wild life, and lost his father and mother before he had completed his twenty-first year. But what thought Captain Peter Garrick, the father, of his wild son, David? No one has told us—and this is our discovery. The father had money to leave. He had been stationed at Gibraltar; and, arriving in England, towards the end of the year 1736, made his will in London on the following New-year's-day, and died within three months. We have said that he had money—his wife was his executrix. To his son Peter, he leaves £500; to his daughters, Magdalen and Jane, £500 each; to his son William, £400; to his son George, £300; to his daughter Merrial, £300; and, to his son David, what?—" Item, to my son David, one shilling." The future actor—whose death was to "eclipse the gaiety of nations, and diminish the public stock of harmless pleasure," was cut off by his father with a shilling. No wonder David was fond, through life, of shillings—when he commenced life at twenty-two with a single shilling. Who does not wish that the father could have foreseen the greatness of his son David?

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE WATER-GATE OF YORK-HOUSE.

ALMOST the only remaining relic of the pageantry of the Thames in times when it was anything but "the silent highway," is to be seen at the south end of Buckingham-street; although, from the neglected state of this beautiful work of architectural sculpture, it is not unreasonable to expect it will soon become a mere shell, or ruin.

York House, after being tenanted by Sir Nicholas Bacon, whose illustrious son, the great Lord Bacon, was born here, was lent to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who, in 1624, obtained the estate by grant from James I. The mansion was then taken down, and a temporary house built for state receptions, and nearly in the middle of a long embattled wall, fronting the Thames, the Duke caused to be erected, in 1626, this rustic Water-gate. The estate was sold in 1672, when the house was taken down, and upon the grounds and gardens were erected several houses named from the last possessor of the property, *George-street* (now York-buildings), *Villiers-street*, *Duke-street*, *Of alley*, *Buckingham-street*.

The Water-gate alone remained: it is of Portland stone: in the front, facing Buckingham-street, are three arches flanked with pilasters, supporting an entablature and four balls; above the keystones of the arches are shields, those at the sides sculptured with anchors, and that in the centre with the arms of Villiers impaling those of the family of Manners. Upon the frieze is the Villiers' motto—FIDEI COTICULA CRUX (The cross is the touchstone of faith). The river front, which is engraved upon the next page, has a large archway, opening upon steps to the water; on each side is an aperture, divided by a small column, and partly closed by balustrades. Four rusticated columns support an entablature, ornamented with scallop-shells, and crowned with an arched pediment, and two couchant lions holding shields, on which are sculptured anchors. In the pediment, within a scroll, are the arms of Villiers; at the sides are festoons. This gate has been ascribed to Inigo Jones; but in the library of the Soane Museum, is "An Old Masonbook of Workes done by Nicholas Stone, sen., Master-mason to King James I. and King Charles," the ninth article in the list is the "Water-gate at Yorke-house he *deteined and built*, and the Scotchland Lion he did facing ye Thames. Mr. Kearne, a Jarman, his brother by marrying his sister, did ye Shee Lion." This statement originated in a correspondence, which recently appeared in the *Builder*, upon the present neglected state of the gate. Nevertheless, the design is in the richest manner of Inigo Jones; and we are not aware of any record proving Nicholas Stone to have been more than a mason; and, in this instance, he may have executed the masonry of the gate. It is approached by an inclosed terrace-walk, planted with lime-trees; and the inhabitants formerly possessed keys to the gates. The stonework of the gate was repaired, the ironwork renewed, and the gate roofed, in 1822, at a cost of £300, defrayed by a rate upon the tenants of the York-buildings estate; and we regret that the present necessary repairs cannot be executed by the same means as hitherto. We understand that these circumstances have been represented to the First Commissioner of Parks, Forests, and Public Buildings; and we trust that so interesting a memorial of old London as the Water-gate of York-house will not be left to decay.

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

OUR readers will still have fresh in their memory the solemn interment of the great warrior, who was, after forty years' peace, conveyed with so much honour and respect to the masterpiece of Wren's works. At the time of the Duke's funeral much difference of opinion existed as to the part of the Crypt in which his remains should be placed. The tomb of Nelson already occupied the portion of the vault immediately below the centre of the dome of the Cathedral. Many considered that to place the Duke on either side of Nelson would, as the merits were equal, not be treating the soldier with sufficient distinction. Some proposed that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson should be placed side by side, in an enlarged tomb—this intention, however, could not have been carried out without disturbing the grave in which Nelson's brother and his family are buried; others urged the great respect shown in this country to vested rights, and said that with all their admiration of the Duke, it would be an act of injustice to disturb the ashes of the admiral (we have a tradition how Shakspeare felt on this particular subject). Not, however, to enter further into his difference of opinion, we will mention that at the time of the funeral the coffin was lowered from the midst of the throng of the great and noble of the land to that flat top of the sarcophagus which covers Nelson (the coronet and cushion of the Viscount having been previously removed); here the highly-enriched coffin of the Duke remained until within the last few weeks, covered by a wooden casing, which hid both the tomb of Nelson and the remains of the Duke. The coffin has now been moved down an inclined plane from the centre of the Cathedral to the position shown in the Engraving, which is in the middle of a square chamber about 40 feet to the east; in this compartment of the Crypt no interment had previously taken place. The resting place of the Duke will thus form a centre round which other soldiers may be most honourably placed.

The tomb, which has been designed by Mr. Penrose, will be executed in black marble and red polished granite. The coffin rests in the centre of the stone, about three feet from the ground. The general effect is very good, the massive forms of the memorial harmonising well with the deep gloom and solid properties of the crypt, which is a place well worthy of a visit. The extent seems wondrous; in parts the darkness is seemingly deepened by the gas-lights, which dimly illuminate up the tombs of the warriors.

The Engraved Plan shows the interments which have taken place in the central part. On the tomb of Nelson there is only inscribed "Horatio Viscount Nelson;" on that of his brother is placed the following inscription which notes the titles he obtained through his distinguished relative:—

> To the Memory of the Right Honourable and Rev. WILLIAM NELSON, D.D., Earl Nelson of the Nile, Viscount Nelson and Earl Nelson of Trafalgar, and Duke of Bronte in Sicily, who died on the 28th February, 1835, in the 78th year of his age; and lies buried here in the same vault with his wife, SARAH, Countess of NELSON; near the remains of his only son, Viscount TRAFALGAR; and of his illustrious brother, HORATIO, Viscount NELSON.

On Lord Collingwood's tomb is—

> CUTHBERT, Lord COLLINGWOOD, died 7th March, 1810.

And on that of the Earl of Northesk, a brief inscription on a brass plate.

In the south aisle of the Crypt, not far from the eastern end—where,

TOMB OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

at certain periods of the day, the sunlight glimmers beautifully—lie the ashes of Sir Christopher Wren, and several of the great English painters. These interesting graves are placed in the following order:—

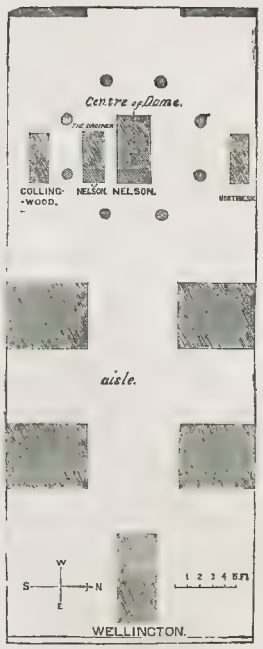
	Sir Thomas Lawrence.			
Sir Christopher Wren.	Benjamin West.	George Dance.	Henry French.	
Sir Christopher Wren's son, daughter, and other remembers of his family.	Turner, the landscape painter.	Barry.	Sir Joshua Reynolds.	John Opie.

The graves of the painters are covered by flat incised stones. That of old Turner, the greatest landscape-painter this or perhaps any other country ever produced, who left behind him such ample means, still remains uninscribed. Surely the small sum necessary for this purpose could be spared from the fangs of the Court of Chancery! Sir Christopher Wren, his son, &c., lie under plain table tombs, on which are the simple records of the dates of their births and deaths. At the head of the architect's tomb, placed on the wall, is a square marble tablet, with the inscription.

Wren's daughter, who was distinguished both as an architect and musician, has a picturesque monument in this place. It is curious to note the great age which those members of the Wren family, who are here buried, have reached (upwards of ninety years each): a lady, the last of that family, was brought here not long since, died at the age of ninety-three. Here are also collected the fragments of the old church, which remain from the great fire. Mylne the architect Rennie the engineer, and some others of note, lie near.

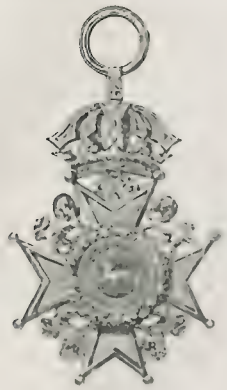
The long perspective of the Crypt, seen from the painters' graves, has a fine effect; and few, we think, could stand here in this quiet spot in the midst of a great city, and so close to the dust of those who in their lifetime were so distinguished in the arts of peace and war, without experiencing feelings which are difficult to express.

THE WATER-GATE OF YORK HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, STRAND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



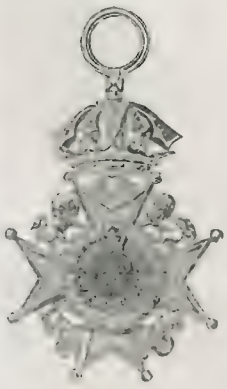
GROUND PLAN, SHOWING THE POSITION OF WELLINGTON'S TOMB, IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE FRANKLIN RELICS.



FRANKLIN'S GUELPHIC BADGE.

MEDALLIC PORTRAIT OF SIR J. FRANKLIN, BY DAVID.



FRANKLIN'S GUELPHIC BADGE.

We this week engrave the Relics of the Franklin Expedition, which have just been brought to this country by Dr. Rae, and were described in our Journal of last week. To these we have added an Illustration of kindred interest—a medallic Portrait of the lamented Sir John Franklin, executed in bronze by M. David. His Portrait is flanked with an Engraving (actual size) of the Badge of the Knight's Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, worn by Franklin.

We should add that the several Relics have been carefully drawn from the originals, by permission of the First Lord of the Admiralty. They have been grouped within a glass case, and will be treasured at the Admiralty office, as memorials of the ill-fated Expedition.

The remaining articles are specified beneath the Illustrations. The

PART OF FLANNEL SHIRT. PIECE OF PLATE. PART OF COMPASS. CERTIFICATE CASE. BUTTONS, LINKED WITH CORD.

COOK'S KNIFE. KNIFE HANDLE. BUTTON. GOLD-LACE BAND.

plete, includes spoons and a fork, marked with the head of a fish looking upward, with a laurel branch on either side—the crest of Sir John Franklin (See the central group of articles). The articles marked with the crest, bird with laurel branch in mouth, and motto, "Spero melora," belonged to Lieutenant James Walter Fairhome, R.N., second son of the late George Fairhome, Esq., of Greenknowe, Berwickshire, who was one of the officers of the ill fated Expedition.

We learn from the *Edinburgh Advertiser* that the assistant-surgeon of the ill-fated *Erebus* referred to in Dr. Rae's communication, was a native of Anstruther, brother of Professor John Goodsir, Edinburgh, and of the late minister of Largo. He was a gentleman of great professional ability, and much distinguished for his scientific attainments. He was the author of numerous papers on natural history, and joint editor with his brother, Professor Goodsir, of the volume of "Anatomical and Pathological Observations," published in 1845—the year before he sailed with Sir John Franklin.

The only paper found attached to these Relics, consisted of two pages of a little book, entitled the "Student's Manual." In the way in which the leaves were folded, the following portion of the work was prominent:—"My first convictions on the subject of religion were confirmed from observing that really religious persons had some solid happiness among them, which I had felt that the vanities of the world could not give. I shall never forget standing by the bed of my sick mother.

"'Are you not afraid to die?'

"'No.'

"'No! Why does the uncertainty of another state give you no concern?'

"'Because God has said to me—' *Fear not: when thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee.*'"

"The remembrance of this scene has oftentimes since drawn an ardent prayer from me, that I might die the death of the righteous."

It will, doubtless, further interest our readers to be informed that Dr. Rae, by permission of the authorities of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, will devote his whole time, as long as requisite, to satisfy the questions, so far as is in his power, and to reply to communications from the relatives and friends of the long-missing party, instead of completing his chart and writing up the report of his expedition for their information.

Two overland expeditions have been decided upon: the one in boats, to go down the Mackenzie River in search of Captain Collinson, about the safety of whom there is now some anxiety; the other, in canoes, down Back's Fish River, to make further inquiry into the fate of Sir John Franklin's people, and to endeavour to obtain some more relics: and, should any of the remains of the dead be found, to place them decently under ground.

Yesterday week it was arranged by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Captain Shepherd, Deputy-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, that the Rae Expedition should be left wholly in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company; and the same evening the Deputy-Governor had posted letters to Sir George Simpson, territorial Governor, containing full details as to the objects and mode of carrying into effect these Expeditions.

In one of the inscriptions on the Memorial Pillar, engraved last week, the age of William Cutbush is stated at 24 instead of 34, years.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF THE EAST.

The reinforcements sent out to the army in the East last week, and to be completed in the current week, amount to 4300 men. These are to make up for the casualties of the campaign, and are calculated to bring up our effective contingent of the army to the original number sent out, namely, 26,000 infantry, with the usual accompanying force of cavalry and artillery, commissariat, &c. Indeed, to render the army still more effective large additions have been made to the medical and commissariat departments, and also to the artillery, which—without including the siege guns and the guns landed from the ships—is of more than ordinary efficiency and power. Two regiments of the line, the 57th and 46th, have by this time joined, to make up Sir G. Cathcart's division to its proper strength in the field. Without being too much disposed to a gloomy view of the subject, it is impossible to deny that great casualties must have taken place in an army of little more than 26,000 from war and pestilence, to require to be recruited by 4000 men to fill up the deficiencies caused in the ranks. So it is, however. About 1000 went out in the *Queen of the South*, steamer, from Portsmouth on Thursday week; and a similar number proceeded from Cork, in the new Cunard steamer *Jura*; whilst two other steamers of the largest class are provided to bring the rest of the reinforcements to the amount of 2000 men. These are all provided from the reserves and depôts at home, and will join their respective corps on their arrival at the seat of war. But no new divisions will be formed. No new regiments will be sent out. It is found impossible to complete a necessary number of regiments at home up to the war complement in less than three months from this time; and it is hoped that before spring the whole of the line regiments may be brought up to the increased number voted in the last session—namely, 1400 men for each battalion—1000 to be ready for foreign service, and the depôt to consist of 400.

The regiments lately arrived from Canada, to form a large and lasting addition to our available force, are all in fine health and efficiency; but it is master no more than 800 or 650 men each, and they must be recruited during the winter to 1000 new war complement, when they will be ready in the spring, if required, to supply the place, or to increase the numbers, of our Eastern army. In the meantime the Government is engaged in promoting the efficiency of the army in every possible way.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have continued to dispense their usual hospitalities during the week just closed. On Saturday last his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Castle on a visit. Her Majesty visited the Duchess of Kent in the morning, and Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince, with the four elder Royal children, and Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private Chapel of the Castle. The Rev. and Hon. Dean of Windsor officiated. Her Majesty having expressed a wish to hear the band of the Imperial Regiment of Guides, now in London, it arrived at Windsor at one o'clock on Sunday, and played before the Queen and Prince, and the whole of the Royal family, on the East Terrace. M. de la Verdure, Capitaine d'Etat Major, and Baron Vialis, who arrived with the band, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, walked in the Home-park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Nicholas of Nassau, went on shooting, attended by Lord de Tabley, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty during the forenoon. His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, took leave of the Queen, and left the Castle to day. The Earl of Aberdeen also left Windsor, by an early train, for London.

On Tuesday the Belgian Minister, the Austrian Minister, and Countess Colloredo, Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Mrs. Herbert, arrived on a visit, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Queen and Prince drove out in an open carriage during the afternoon, attended by the Equerries in Waiting.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince walked in the Home-park. The whole of the visiting company left the Castle to-day.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting. Major-General Buckley has succeeded Lord A. Paget as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, and Captain du Plat has relieved Colonel F. H. Seymour, the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE MAHARAJAH NURRUNDER SING.—The Sirdar Goolaub-Khan Bahadoor, and Hakeem Abdool Nubbee Khan Bahadoor, Aides-de-Camp to the Maharajah Nurrunder Sing, Mahinder Bahadoor, of Puttialah, in the north-western provinces of India, attended by their interpreter, Allee Moodee Ahamed, paid a visit of ceremony, on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. C. B. Thompson, of the chairman of the East India Company, at the India-house. The Sirdar and Hakeem arrived by the last steamer from India, attended by a small native retinue, to make preparations for the arrival, on an early visit to the British Court, of their Prince, the Maharajah, who has already arrived at Calcutta, which he is expected to leave for London by the steamer of December.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montagus House, Whitehall-gardens, from Dalkeith Palace. The Duchess continues in a delicate state of health; and the youthful Ladies Victoria and Margaret Montagu Scott, have also arrived in town from Walmer Castle.

Lord Brougham arrived last week at Cannes. Lady Mallet is staying, on a visit, with Lady Brougham, in Grafton-street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 5.—21st Sunday after Trinity. Gunpowder Plot disc. 1605.
MONDAY, 6.—St. Leonard. Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
TUESDAY, 7.—First *Gazette* published, 1665. Milton died, 1674.
WEDNESDAY, 8. Halley born, 1656. Camden died, 1622
THURSDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
FRIDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690. Martin Luther born, 1483.
SATURDAY, 11.—Half-Quarter Day. Battle of Preston, 1715.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
2 5	2 20	2 40	3 55	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 14	4 30	4 46	5 3	5 15	5 35	5 55

Will be ready on the 15th of November,

THE SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1855, containing Twelve splendid Engravings of the Battles of England, by George Hicks, Esq., Twelve Beautiful Engravings of Natural History of the Months, by W. S. Coleman, Esq., and Notes of the Months, by Mrs. Alaric Watts. Astronomical Phenomena by J. R. Hind, Esq., &c. Tide Phenomena Department by J. Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—Office, 198, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VELRNA.—Ogilby was a Scottish poet, of the reign of George III., who wrote (like Blacklock) not in his native dialect, but in English. Boswell was fond of bringing Ogilby's merits before Johnson. (See "Boswell.") The poet-nobleman Montrose was the great Marquis and Cavalier. His poems are not sufficient to form a volume, and have never been collected.

A FOREIGN WRITER ON ART.—The Stanhope collection of pictures bought for Charles I., was bought through Cleaver again, Buckingham. The names of the Duke's agent is, we think, unknown.

DUBITANS and M. C.—The oft-quoted line, "When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the tug of war," is from Nat Lee's play of "Alexander the Great," act iv., s. 2

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Hansard's "Treatise" is an accredited work on Archery.

G. A., Kennington, should inquire at the office at which he insures.

NEPOS. Nesbit's "Treatise on Arithmetic;" "Treatise on Whist," published by G. Bell Fleet-street.

AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.—We have ascertained from a former tenant of the house No. 1, Old Fish-street, that the vaulting described in our Journal of last week, formerly extended under Lambeth Hill

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Witney.—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes.

THE BRITISH, FRENCH, AND TURKISH ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 11th, 1854, will be Published

AN EXTRA SHEET
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CONTAINING
DESCRIPTIONS AND SKETCHES,

FROM CONSTANTINE GUYS, Esq., and JOSEPH CROWE, Esq., the Special Correspondents of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the Seat of War, witnessing the Great Operations at the Siege of Sebastopol; on which occasion a

LARGE PRINT OF SEBASTOPOL
WILL BE PRESENTED GRATIS.

Price of the Double Number and Large Print One Shilling.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854

ALTHOUGH the Russian telegraph told the truth, or a portion of the truth, in announcing to the world that the siege of Sebastopol commenced on the 17th of October—a fact which was not previously known in France or England—we are not bound, on the faith of that one swallow, to indulge in the beautiful vision of a whole summer of Russian truthfulness. Early in the week, that large portion of the public which believes that Sebastopol can be taken by a *coup de main*, and that the Russians are enemies utterly contemptible, were startled out of their delusion by an announcement, *viâ* St. Petersburg, that General Liprandi attacked the British intrenched camp on the 25th, took four, if not five, redoubts and eleven cannon, and drove back the English cavalry, with the loss of 500 horses. It was added that Lord Dunkellin, an English officer (son of the Marquis of Clanricarde) had been taken prisoner. This news has not been confirmed; and may or may not be true. If it be, we see no reason for the alarm which some journals have expressed with regard to it. The war will lose half of its glory if a slight mishap on our side is not to be suffered without discouragement. Englishmen ought to be made of better stuff, and fortunately are so—at least that portion of them who are doing our work and fighting our battles; whatever may be the case with impatient critics at home, who expect victories every day, and make no allowances for time and space and physical obstructions. If a portion of our army have not been defeated, so much the better; if it have, the nation may be assured that our brave soldiers and those of our allies will make the Russians pay a large and permanent price for any small and transitory advantage which the fortune of war may have placed within their reach. On the 25th ult., the day when this *contretemps* is alleged to have befallen us somewhere in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, the bombardment of Sebastopol was vigorously continued—the number of unburied slain in the doomed city and fortress was so great that they tainted the air; and amongst the Russian victims was Admiral Nachimoff, the Commander of the fleet which perpetrated the massacre of Sinope. Admiral Korniloff, his subordinate in the same expedition, had previously fallen;—so that speedy retribution has overtaken the men who led that treacherous and savage onslaught. The fire of the Allies, according to the showing of Menschikoff himself, in another despatch to his Imperial master, was continued on the 27th of October; so that the action of the 24th, whatever its importance may have been, had brought no cessation of hostilities against Sebastopol. The news of its fall may be daily expected; and, even if the precise confirmation of the victory alleged to have been gained by General Liprandi, should previously arrive, the British people will not the less implicitly believe that their arms will prove irresistible—and that not one or two victories gained by the foe will be sufficient to save either the Russian fortress or fleet. It is possible—and, indeed, probable—that General Liprandi, who left Perekop on the 15th of October, to gain Simpheropol by the steppes, has effected a junction of his corps with that under the command of Prince Menschikoff. It is not likely, however, that any further reinforcements will reach the Russian General; as it is alleged, in French telegraphic despatches from Bucharest, of the 30th ult., that Prince Gortschakoff, alarmed by the movements of Omer Pacha, has stopped the troops that were marching from the Dniester to the Crimea, and will make head against that Commander in the Dobrudja. It may also be expected that Menschikoff and Liprandi will find occupation to the north of Sebastopol, which will prevent them from troubling the besieging army in the south. The French official journals announce that General Bosquet has received orders from General Canrobert to take up a position on the Belbec, and thus to cut off the communications between Menschikoff's army and Sebastopol. In this case we may expect to hear not only of the continuance of the siege, and the fall of Sebastopol, but of a pitched battle on the Belbec.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL and Lord Palmerston are not so wholly absorbed by the war as to forget that they are Ministers for special departments. Lord John is President of the Council, and in that capacity takes cognizance of questions that relate to the education of the people, while Lord Palmerston, as Minister for Home Affairs, has a vast field of operation, including sanitary and social reforms of a thousand different kinds. Both of these Ministers have recently found time and opportunity to address the public on the matters, on which, from their previous studies and pursuits, they may be supposed qualified to enunciate enough sound principles. Lord John Russell has enlightened the public of his native Bedford with his views on the decline and fall of nations. He has also favoured the city of Bristol with some pertinent observations on the advantages to be derived from a study of contemporary history as portrayed in newspapers; and on the striking want, in British literature, of a good and thorough history of the British people. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, has been addressing the "Romsey District Labourers' Encouragment Association" in words of wisdom, and, what is perhaps still rarer, of sound common sense, on the duties of the poor to themselves and to their offspring, as well as to society. While both Ministers touched on the question of education, they considered it from a different side, and with a different object. Lord John Russell—who, as President of the Council, has nothing to do with adult education—or what is called "self-culture," preferred to expatiate on that branch of his great subject; while Lord Palmerston—who, as Home Minister, has no concern with infant or juvenile schools, unless when the infants or juveniles qualify themselves for the care of the schoolmaster by the commission of felony—chose to instruct his rural audience on that one point, above all others. There is no reason to complain of either Minister for his invasion of the province of the other: for the moral advancement of the people admits of too many ramifications in well-doing to allow of a line being drawn. If Lord John neglects the infant poor, the Home Secretary will have a larger crop of criminals to task his energies; and if Lord Palmerston leaves any effort untried that might tend to the elevation of the great bulk of the labouring classes, he leaves to the President of the Council a more hopeless task in the culture of their swarming children—too often cast, by their neglect or evil training, into the deepest depths of destitution, and consequent criminality.

We have not space to follow these noble Lords through the several topics on which they addressed their audiences, especially as regards the philosophy of the decline and fall of nations, and the regrettable want of a complete History of England—worthy of the art, the arms, the literature, the religion, and the real and true glory of the people; but there were one or two points in each—in relation to the question of education—which are too significant to be passed over. Lord John Russell, in his address to the supporters of the Bristol Athenæum, congratulated them on "the great progress of education," and proved, or attempted to prove, his statement by the "increase of Literary Institutions, Societies, and Athenæums, throughout the country." We wish we could derive as much satisfaction as his Lordship, from the existence of such institutions; but, as far as we know, very few of them are in a flourishing and solvent state, or supported by the classes who have most need of the instruction which they are calculated to convey. Mechanics' Institutes few of which now survive, were never supported by mechanics; and "Athenæums" derive their existence from the youth of the middle classes who have already received some education. These institutions are unlike beyond the means and the taste of the bulk of those who gain their bread by the sweat of their brows, in the field, the mill, the mine, and the workshop. The President of the Council should be able to tell us what has been, or what he expects will be, attempted for the education of the children of the poor. While they are left to the tender mercies of warring and acrid sectarians—too jealously afraid of proselytism to care for education for its own sake, or the sake of the perishing children—it is of little or no use that Athenæums or Institutes should be established. They are good in their way, and should not be discouraged, but it will lead to mischievous error if statesmen shall consider them to be sufficient.

Lord Palmerston took higher ground. "Although," said his Lordship, "it has been the pleasure of our Maker—in a world which is a world of trial and transition, and not the ultimate destiny of mankind—to subject a great portion of the human race to trials and privations, to enable them to qualify themselves for that future state which awaits them, yet Providence has not been niggardly in those qualities which are calculated to secure to man that happiness which awaits those who conduct themselves well here; for all the good qualities of human nature—all the qualities of mind—all the qualities of intellect—all the qualities of heart—everything that tends to dignify human nature, and to enable men to distinguish themselves in the condition in which they have been placed—these qualities have been sown broadcast over the human race, and are as abundantly dispersed among the humblest as they are among the highest classes of mankind." This is sound statesmanship and wise philosophy. His Lordship went on to state—with a looseness of expression, though, possibly, not of meaning, which may expose him to the reproach of heterodoxy—that "all children are born good." We take it that he intended that they were born with a capacity of being made good—

or better than they might otherwise be—if proper care were bestowed upon them in their tenderest years. "Now, therefore, the first thing you would naturally infer from this is (continued his Lordship) that it is the duty of all parents to see that their children are well and properly educated—that they are early instructed, not merely in what is called book-learning—in reading and writing, and things of that kind; but that they are instructed in the precepts of right and wrong, that they are taught the principles of their religion, and their duties towards God and man. Now, the way in which that can be done is by the father and mother building up their course upon that which is the foundation of all goodness in social life—I mean a happy home." All this is admirable; but what of the children who have no happy home, or no home at all?—children that are, unfortunately, to be counted, in our religious and God-fearing country, by thousands and tens of thousands, if not by the million? Nothing is promised for them by either Minister; though Lord Palmerston, as Home Secretary, has abundant reason for knowing how troublesome and how expensive they are when they grow up to be criminals. Let us hope that Lord John Russell has better means of knowing what is done, or about to be done, on this subject, than can be possessed by the public; and that he had good reason for the hopeful picture of the present and future progress of education which he drew to his sympathising audience at the Bristol Athenæum. Adults can take care of themselves in this free country. All the favour they can ask of Ministers and Statesmen is to be let alone, to read their newspapers, as Lord John Russell recommends them to do, and to improve themselves in their own way in such arts and sciences as they may deem useful or ornamental. But the education of the neglected children of the poor is a more pressing matter. Without the aid or authority of the State, they are left to perish. Lord John Russell thinks this aid will not be withheld. "This country," he says, "having resolved in its various branches and in various manners that the people should be educated, that task will be adequately performed; and we shall in a few years, I trust, be able to do it so effectually that the few remaining defects will have been amended, and the remaining deficiencies will have been supplied." We trust his Lordship will prove a true prophet.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The following despatches were received yesterday, from Constantinople, via Marseilles:—

BALACLAVA, Oct. 17.

We opened fire this morning with 71 English and 46 French guns, against 128 Russian. At 8.40 a French magazine exploded. At 10.45 the fire was renewed. At 12.45 the French ships engaged the sea forts, with the *Agamemnon*, the *Retribution*, and the *Britannia*. At 1.20 another French magazine blew up. At 1.40 a tremendous explosion took place in Sebastopol. At 2.5 the magazine of the Russian redoubt blew up. The Russians, however, returned to their guns. At 5.30 the ships fired on Fort Constantine at short range. The fire was kept up up until six o'clock, and did great damage to the Russians.

BALACLAVA, Oct. 18.

The Russians have re-mounted their guns, which are much heavier than ours. Our loss yesterday amounted to 96. The *Retribution* and *London* both caught fire, and have been continuously engaged with them.

The redoubt and the round tower keep up a brisk fire. We get our munitions up with difficulty.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday (Friday) morning says that General Canrobert's report of the 23rd states that the attack continued without any remarkable incident, and that all were full of confidence as to the result. According to further accounts received from Sebastopol to the 25th, some English engineers employed in Sebastopol had made their escape, and reported the town filled with dead left unburied, and that provisions were becoming very scarce. The upper works of Fort Constantine had been completely destroyed, and two ships of the line sunk.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* contains two reports from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor Nicholas, giving details of the operations before Sebastopol on the 17th and 18th. The first report is dated at eight P.M. on the 17th, the first day of the bombardment, the English had only two guns able to return the Russian fire, while the Russians had a few dismounted.

At noon on the same day fourteen vessels of the Allied fleet attacked Sebastopol by sea, directing their fire against Fort Constantine and battery No. 10.

The shortness of the time and the smoke rendered it impossible for Prince Menschikoff to furnish complete details of the loss on either side; but the Russian cause had sustained a severe loss in the death of Admiral Kornilieff, whose leg had been carried off by a round shot, and who died on the spot.

The second report, dated the 18th inst., says that though the Allied fire was astonishing by its power and noise, it had not done so much harm as might have been expected.

The Alexander battery, and battery No. 10, had not suffered much, but the Constantine battery had been greatly injured. On the land side none of the Russian batteries had suffered except No. 3, in which nearly all the pieces (thirty-three in all) had been dismounted.

The Russian loss was estimated at 500 killed and wounded, among the latter Admiral Nachimoff, very slightly.

During the night of the 18th the Russians were busily employed in repairing the damage done to their defences.

On the 18th the English fire was less active than on the day before, and the French had hardly fired at all. Prince Menschikoff attributes this to a diversion made without the walls by General Semiakine, who appeared in the enemy's rear, and thus diverted their attention from Sebastopol.

The vessels which had taken part in the bombardment on the 17th, and which Prince Menschikoff believed to be all French, had gone away in the direction of Cape Chersonese.

The smoke on the 17th, and a thick fog on the 18th, had rendered it impossible for Prince Menschikoff to state the enemies' loss; but he says it would seem that one ship of the line had been seriously damaged, and two steamers set on fire by red-hot shot.

THE LEEDS CIVIC BANQUET.—On Friday week a great banquet took place in Leeds, the special object being to repay the hospitality of the Lord Mayor of London to the Corporation of Leeds, in May last. The company included the Earl of Harewood, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir James Duke, M.P., the Lord Mayor of York, the Mayors of the West Riding boroughs, the Mayor, magistracy, and Corporation of Leeds, and the principal inhabitants of the borough.

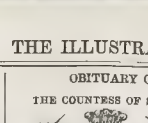
THE Lord Mayor of London was present, on Tuesday evening last, at a complimentary banquet given to the Mayor of Bradford (Yorkshire), by the members of the Corporation of that town. The company also included the Lord Mayor of York and the chief magistrates of the neighbouring towns.

BARRY'S PICTURES AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Arthur W. Hakewell gave, at the Parochial Library and Museum, Great Yarmouth, an interesting lecture upon Barry's celebrated Paintings in the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi; and in the previous week the lecture was given at the Mermaid Assembly Rooms, Hackney. Upon both occasions the audience was delighted with the lecturer's description of these grand works of art; and they afterwards inspected Barry's fine engravings of the pictures.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—At a joint meeting of the General and Working-mens' Committee, on Wednesday—Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., in the chair—it appeared that the number of visitors during the past quarter, ending September 30, had been 5489 males, 179 females—total, 5668; books delivered during the same period, 5665. It was reported that a lending library would be opened on Monday, Nov. 20, 1854; and the chairman added £5 for the subscriptions already received for that department.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.



HER Ladyship died on the 22nd ult., at Brighton, of an attack of fever. Of humble origin, Lady Stamford adorned the elevated position to which her marriage raised her, by her charities, and her benevolent consideration of the poor. Her loss will be severely felt by the aged and necessitous on the extensive estates of her husband.

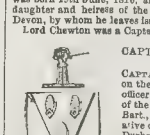
Her marriage to the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington was solemnized at the Old Church, Brighton, on the 23rd December, 1848. There was no issue of it.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, VISCOUNT CHEWTON.

THE death of this gallant officer, from the effects of the wounds he received at the battle of the Alma, adds another distinguished name to the list of those whose loss their country mourns. His Lordship died at Scutari on the 7th ult. Viscount Chewton, eldest son and heir apparent of the present Earl Waldegrave, and great-nephew, maternally, of Samuel Whitbread, the able and eloquent associate of Charles Fox, was born 29th June, 1816, and married 2nd July, 1850, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Captain Bastard, R.N., of Sharpham, Devon, by whom he leaves issue.

Lord Chewton was a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

CAPTAIN HYLTON JOLLIFFE, OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

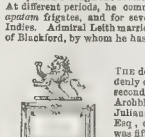


CAPTAIN HYLTON JOLLIFFE, died on the 4th ult., on the heights before Sebastopol. The lamented officer was born 10th July, 1826, the eldest son of the present Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., of Merstham, Surrey (heir and representative of the Barons Hylton, of Hylton Castle, in Durham), by Eleanor, his wife, second daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget. Captain Jolliffe was thus nephew of the late Marquis of Anglesey. He married, 1st July, 1846, Leila, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart., and leaves a daughter, Eleanor Agnes.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LEITH.

THE death of this gallant officer took place at Blackford, Aberdeenshire, on the 26th October. Admiral Leith was the second son of the late General Leith Hay, of Rannes; he entered the Navy early in life, and passed through the several ranks of his profession with distinction. At different periods, he commenced the *Isis*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Scringapatam* frigates, and for several years was senior officer in the West Indies. Admiral Leith married the daughter of Alexander Forbes, Esq., of Blackford, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

HENRY STUART, ESQ., M.P.



THE death of this gentleman occurred most suddenly on the 25th ult. He was born in 1804, the second son of the Hon. William Stuart, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, by Sophia-Margaretta-Juliana, his wife, daughter of Thomas Penn, Esq., of Stoke Pogeis. Dr. Stuart, the Primate, was fifth son of John, third Earl of Bute, K.G., the celebrated Prime Ministe.

Mr. Henry Stuart was first returned for Bedford, in the Conservative interest, in 1837, but was unseated on petition. In 1841, he again contes ed the borough, and succeeded, after a severe struggle. At the subsequent general election he was retained as member, and also at the last election.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES GRATTAN.

THE death of Mr. Grattan took place at his seat, Timahinch, county Wicklow, on the 24th ult. The right hon. gentleman was eldest son of the celebrated patriot statesman and orator Henry Grattan—and grandson of James Grattan, Recorder of, and M.P. for the city of Dublin—by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Lord Chief Justice Marlay. He was born in 1783, and early entered the Army, with which he served at Walcheren and in the Peninsula. He sat in Parliament for a long succession of years as knight of the shire for Wicklow, where he resided at his beautiful seat of Tinnahinch, close to the romantic demesne of Lord Powerscourt. In 1847 he married Lady Laura Maria Tollemache, youngest sister of the present Earl of Dysart, but has left no issue. His brother and heir is Henry Grattan, Esq., at one time M.P. for Dublin, and afterwards for the county of Meath.

MR. GEACH, M.P. FOR COVENTRY.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Geach, the colleague of Mr. Ellice, sen., in the representation of the city of Coventry. The hon. member had been during the last ten days in a precarious state. Mr Geach returned from his Scotish shooting, nearly a month since, in usually good health, although, at the latter end of the session, he had been suffering from overwork of body and mind, and from intermittent diarrhœa. Three weeks since it was erroneously reported that he had been suffering from Asiatic cholera. His primary disease was skilfully arrested; but his depressed condition of health subjected him to a dangerous affection of the left leg. The extremity of that member became ulcerated, and incipient mortification caused about a fortnight ago. On Sunday last, after much suffering, borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Mr. Geach expired, at half-past four in the afternoon. Mr. Geach began life as a clerk in the Birmingham Branch of the Bank of England, on a salary of £150 per annum. From that situation he was selected as the managing director of the Birmingham and Midland Joint-stock Bank, which he conducted with great ability and credit. Mr. Geach was, a few years since, the co-partner in the patent for the railway safetree—a lucrative monopoly, which, though the patent has expired, has continued a large source of wealth to the two proprietors. Mr Geach was a director of the Crystal Palace Company; of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railways; and he was a large contractor for working power. He was also the principal and active partner in one of the most extensive manufactures of machinery in Staffordshire. His habits of business and personal industry were uncommon, and his extensive commercial operations were all conducted with singularly regularity and prudence. On the last general election, his return, and that of Mr. Ellice, for Coventry, was unopposed. His death will be deplored by his constituents of every grade of politics, and his seat will not be easily supplied. He was elected by the more Radical section of the electors; but his course in Parliament was independent and temperate, to their general satisfaction.—*Times*.—(A Portrait of Mr. Geach, with a copious Memoir, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 588.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Honourable Baron Denman, has just been proved, the personalty being sworn under £14,000: it bears date the 8th July, 1852, and bequeaths all to his Lordship's sons, equally amongst them. The will is very short, and in Lord Denman's own handwriting, and—what is very remarkable with most of the wills of eminent lawyers, drawn up by themselves—Lord Denman's will required support by affidavits; in this particular instance, it was so to some technicality in the attestation clause.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, who died at Varna on the 3rd October, has left personalty amounting to £30,000.—Mr Samuel John Lowe, has bequeathed £1000 to the Royal National Institution for Preservation of Lives in Cases of Shipwreck; £300 to the Society for the Protection of Life in Case of Fire; £100 to the Ophthalmic Hospital, and £100 to the Benevolent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Oct. 27	30.202	55·7	29·7	41·3	— 8·7	85	S.W. & S.	0.00
" 28	30.328	52·2	34·4	46·1	— 3·9	79	S. & S.E.	0.01
" 29	30 045	59 1	34 5	49·5	+ 2 5	74	VAR.	0.00
" 30	30.151	60·3	39 1	52·6	+ 6 8	81	VAR.	0.00
" 31	30.233	57 2	46·0	52·5	+ 12·0	86	VAR.	0.00
Nov. 1	30.334	62 1	37 0	49·3	+ 3·0	79	VAR.	0.00
" 2	30 334	59 0	41·2	51·3	+ 5·2	91	VAR.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the fourth column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the lowest reading being 30.09 inches on October 31st, and the highest 30.35 inches on November 1. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.198 inches.

The mean daily temperature have varied from 5½° below, to 12° above, their average values. The mean daily temperature of the 30th was 53·5°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1822, when it was 56·7°; and that of the 31st is the highest at present recorded on that day, the register extending back to the year 1814; the nearest approaches being 54·6° in 1833, and 54·4° in 1822.

The mean temperature of the week was 5·0°; being 3·2° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 27·4°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 23·2°.

The weather (with the exception of the morning of the last day, which was foggy), was fine, and the sky was frequently free from clouds.

For the month of October, the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29·880 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 67·2° on the 21st; and the lowest was 29·7° on the 27th; the range of temperature during the month was therefore 42½°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 59·4°, and of all the lowest by night was 41·4°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 18°. The mean temperature of the month was 50·1°; being 0·2° above the average of the corresponding month during thirty-eight years The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 47·6°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 44·3°. The mean degree of humidity was 84 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 2½ inches.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, November 3, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1447 children were registered in the metropolitan districts—exceeding the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 40; of these, 733 were boys, and 714 were girls; exceeding their respective averages by 10 and 30. The number of deaths during the week were 1218: the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, is 1037; the excess of the week is, therefore, 181—a result which shows that the cholera epidemic in London is, for this season, quickly passing away: and that the total mortality has nearly resumed its former position. The deaths from cholera, which were 168 in the preceding week, have fallen to 98 in this week; and occurred in the various districts as follows:—In the Western, 10; in the Northern, 3; in the Central, 11; in the Eastern, 13; and in the Southern, 20. The deaths from diarrhœa, during the past week were 46, exceeding the average by 15—24 of which being fatal to children under 15 years old. To scarlatina, 93 deaths are referred, the average being 66. To tubercular diseases, 199. To diseases of the heart, 42. To age, 29. To those of the lungs, 206. And to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 41 deaths are attributed, exceeding the average number by 18.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS FOR THE EAST.—A meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, in aid of the special fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for sending spiritual aid to the sick and wounded soldiers to the seat of war in the East; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Bishop of London, the chairman addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Bishop of London, Mr. Serjeant Adams, the Chanbrador-General (Mr. Gladstone), Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, and other speakers. A letter from the Secretary-at-War was read, in which he expressed his opinion that "six clergymen should, if possible, be dispatched in the course of the next week or ten days." At the close of the meeting, a number of donations and collections were announced; among others, one from Mr. Hubbard of £25 a year to the chaplaincy fund, so long as the war lasts.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISITATION.—The Bishop of London held the visitation of his diocese on Thursday morning, at St. Paul's Cathedral. His Lordship arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, and was received by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of London, the Hon. and Rev. H. W. Villiers, the Rev. Thomas Dale, and a large number of the Prebendaries. Full choral service was performed, the prayers being intoned by the Rev. J. Lupton, and the Lessons read by the Rev. Dr. Vivian. No sermon was preached; and immediately after the prayers were finished, his Lordship proceeded to the delivery of his charge, in the course of which he dwelt at length on many of the important topics now agitating the Church.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.—Thursday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Right Hon. Lord Cranworth held his general levee of the Bar, and entertained the Judges to breakfast at his mansion, in Upper Brook-street. Grosvenor-square, preparatory to the meeting of the Courts of Equity and Common Law, at Westminster. The Judges present were—Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Crowder, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Wightman, the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), the Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Campbell), the Vice-Chancellor (Sir George Turner), Mr Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Wightman, the Vice-Chancellor of England (Sir K. T. Kindersley), the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Stuart, the Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Justice Knight Bruce. At the conclusion of the levee, the Lord Chancellor and the Judges proceeded in state from his Lordship's mansion, preceded by Mr. Foster Cowen, the Hon. Constable of Westminster, through Grosvenor-gate, Hyde-park, Birdcage-walk, to Westminster-hall, which, on all such occasions, was crowded with ladies and well-dressed persons to witness the ceremony of the arrival of the Judges to open their respective Courts, the Serjeants-at-Law being in attendance to receive the Judges. On the arrival of the legal cortège, the Lord Chancellor and the Judges repaired to their respective Courts.

PRESENTATION OF THE LORD MAYOR.—On Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, Mr. Alderman Moon, the Lord Mayor elect for the ensuing year, was presented for the approval of her Majesty by the Recorder to the Lord Chancellor, at his mansion in Upper Brook street, Grosvenor-square. At the presentation were Mr. Alderman Sidney and Mr. Alderman Kennedy. Mr. Alderman Rose, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Muggeridge, Mr. Sheriff Crossley, the City Chamberlain, the City Remembrancer, Mr. Locke, City Feodary, the Under-Sheriffs, &c. The Recorder having introduced the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor in the usual form, the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Queen, congratulated the gentleman of London on their choice of a gentleman so well known on the Continent of Europe, and who had done so much for the advancement of the fine arts, to fill the high and important office of Chief Magistrate of the City.—The Lord Mayor elect and the Recorder, &c., then retired.

VISIT OF THE BAND OF THE FRENCH GUIDES TO THE BANK, TOWER, &c.—On Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, most of the members of the Band of the French Regiment of Guides proceeded in omnibuses—specially retained for the service—to visit the Bank, the Royal Exchange, the Tower, and the Docks; in all of which they were welcomed. Their passage along the streets created much sensation, in many instances they were loudly cheered, and their salutations in return evinced a pure reciprocity of feeling.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of the general committee of the Royal National Life-boat (late Shipwreck) Institution was held on Thursday, at its offices, John-street, Adelphi; Mr. T. Bingham Bervian, F.R.S., in the chair. The silver medal of the society, and two guineas, were voted to Mr. Thomas Price, and £13 to his boat's crew of eight men, in admiration of their gallant conduct, in a shore-going life-boat of the Institution and other benevolent individuals, and has thus early been of essential service in the cause of humanity. A grant of £50 was made in aid of a life-boat built at Holyhead; and the six life-boats on the Anglesey coast were reported to be in good order. Some life-boats, and several life-boat carriages, were ordered to be built forthwith. During the last month upwards of fifty wrecks took place on our coast, accompanied with considerable loss of human life. The Shipwrecked Mariner's Society offered, on the invitation of the Life-boat Institution, to transfer its life-boat branch to the institution, which was accepted. Admiral Beechey having been elected a member of the committee, the proceedings closed.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT THE MOUTH OF THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL, SKETCHED BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, H.M.S. RETRIBUTION—(SEE PAGE 438)

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

(Continued from Supplement, page 450.)

The sailing-vessels which contained them were very much damaged by the recent gale, and upwards of 260 horses were lost. The Royals have lost 150 horses in this way, and the Enniskillings seventy. The French, on the other hand, have till yesterday had no cavalry of any kind in the field, but it seems that four squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique have just been landed.

The soldiers are all in high spirits, and eager to get into the stronghold of the Russians. Though they suffered at first from want of many necessaries, and especially from the necessity of sleeping in the open air, their health was not materially altered. There were, however, sundry cases of cholera and fever; and we have to regret the loss of some valuable officers. Captain Jolliffe, of the Guards, died of cholera a few days ago; and a fine young fellow, Lieut. Dawson, of the Enniskillings, expired yesterday, after suffering for several days of remitting fever. I might mention others, but their names escape me.

The Turks, who have not done anything hitherto, are suffering from the insufficiency of their commissariat. Half-starved men are to be seen skulking about our encampments and commissariat tents, and picking up the refuse of biscuits and bones left by our men. On questioning some of them, I learnt that for four days no rations had been served out. This may be an exaggeration, but the supply must be short when soldiers seek for food in the French and English camps, and find it in the offal which our soldiers leave.

Balaclava offers busy scenes daily; and its streets are crowded by commissariat officers, and people rushing about for luxuries, such as ham, wine, ale, and the like. Strings of arabas, laden with every species of ware, from cannon-balls to cheese, encumber the small streets; and the heavy dromedaries which draw them, give to the scene a picturesque variety. The Irish have discovered a similarity between this village and those in their native country; and they call it Bally Klava in consequence. A great part of our staff moved yesterday from thence; and Lord Raglan, whose head-quarters were in one of the houses there, has moved to the front, to be nearer active operations.

Some of our officers have had narrow escapes of being caught by Cossacks; and a young artillery man, named Broughton, found himself pursued the other day by five men, who took him in front and flank, and forced him to jump a stone wall to save himself. A French officer of the Spahis was less lucky: on his way from Kherson to his camp, he encountered a squadron of horse, which he took for English; but who, in reply to his question, fired at him, and then carried him off a prisoner.

P.S.—Lord Raglan, it is said, received, a few days ago, a letter from Prince Menschikoff, requesting him to spare the town, which was full of ladies. He replied that he was in no hurry to attack the town; and he advised the ladies to leave it.

Oct. 8th.

The night of the 7th did not pass quietly. A working-party of the Light Division had been marched to the ravine in front, where they commenced the erection of a breaching-battery, intended to destroy a steamer at the bottom of Youngenais harbour. The working party was attacked by the Russians at about one o'clock in the morning. The Rifles came up to the rescue, and the Russian steamer met them by frequent discharges of shrapnel. The Russians retired almost immediately, and the working-party was not further disturbed that night. The 41st, which forms part of Sir de Lacy Evans' division, had marched out to support the workers, but was withdrawn before coming to action. It was, however, called up half an hour afterwards by an alarm in the rear. It appeared that a small force of Russians had marched into the gorge on the right of our position, and had commenced setting fire to a number of haystacks. They were immediately fired on by our pickets, who killed several men, and drove off the enemy. The picket had two men wounded, but did not otherwise suffer: the Russians succeeded, however, in firing several stacks. To-day, working-parties from the several divisions were busy, under an escort of infantry and guns, taking away what hay remained. The Russians were visible from the spot, encamped on the sides of the hills, but they did nothing to molest the foragers. Their force outside is stated by deserters to be 8000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 100 field-guns.

The Russian reconnaissance of yesterday resulted, I am sorry to say, in the loss to us of three men of the 4th Dragoon Guards. They were cut off whilst watering their horses at some distance from their picket. A Cornet, who was with them, succeeded in cutting his way through, after killing a Cossack with his revolver.

The Russians were busy yesterday, during the whole of the day, in front of the great round tower, which appears to be the present object of the British attack. They seemed to be placing mines in front of the works just erected; and they ceased the fire from those works during the whole day. To-day the fire has again been opened, and our outlying pickets are shelled at intervals by heavy guns; the result, however, is no casualty. The enemy were occupied most of the day in shelling the spot where, on the previous night, the Light Division had erected a battery for two guns. Their shells were directed both from the Round Tower batteries, above the town, and from the battery near the Youngenais harbour. Several fell inside the camp of the Light Division, without doing any damage. The heavy guns were ready to-day; and it was expected that to-morrow fire would commence from one of Lancaster's guns. The position of the Russian troops on the hills to the right of the position, favoured a supposition that an attempt would be made next day to annoy our rear. A French Engineer officer (Captain Schmidt) returning from the front, after spending the whole day in sketching outside the pickets, was killed yesterday by a round-shot from the enemy.

Oct. 9th.

Working parties were busy during the whole of last night in finishing the breaching battery in front of the Light Division. It had been determined, at first, to open fire this morning from that battery, with one of Lancaster's heavy guns; but Lord Raglan countermanded the order, fearing lest the fire of the enemy might, by being concentrated on one spot, cause too great damage, and perhaps dismount the gun. Accordingly, the gun having been placed in position, the working party continued their labour, and nearly completed the battery for two more guns. At the same time, working parties were also busy erecting a four-gun breaching battery to the right of the first; and they rapidly advanced it towards completion. The enemy annoyed the men with shells so much that at one o'clock they retired, having worked from seven o'clock. Sir R. England's Division was not idle; and was also busy during the night in breaking ground for the erection of a heavy gun battery on the extreme left of our position.

The steamer moored at the bottom of Sebastopol harbour, proved extremely troublesome during the night. It commenced firing shell and shot at midnight, with such vigour, that the troops of Sir de Lacy Evans' divisions were turned out, as it was feared that a surprise was intended. The fire soon ceased, however, and the troops were not further disturbed. To day the enemy were more than usually busy, shelling our pickets, and the places where they supposed our works to be proceeding. Fortunately, no casualty is to be recorded. One soldier of the 63rd had a narrow escape. He was kneeling at his fire when he heard the whiz of a round shot, he threw himself backward, and this saved his life. The shot passed over his shoulder, carried off his chin-strap, and smashed his rifle, which was by him. Working parties from the several divisions were busy intrenching the position on our right, so that with the French works in our rear, the armies are completely defended by strong lines. The Turks have been moved from their

CAMP OF THE 21ST FUSILIERS, ON THE HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL.

central position between the French and English armies, and cover the crest of the hills in front of Balaclava. The only road which the enemy could use with their artillery, has been blown up, and every precaution has been taken to strengthen the position of the armies. The French in the meanwhile have received numerous reinforcements, and their force now numbers 20,000 men, in addition to those originally landed at Eupatoria.

The French, who have hitherto made no progress in works for attacking the town, declared their intention to commence to-night. The ground on their side being more favourable for approaches, they will advance to the distance of 700 or 800 yards of Sebastopol. Their pieces being generally of a small calibre, this was almost a necessity on their part. The British having strong ground and rock to deal with, will not advance nearer than 1500 yards, but their large guns will do as much, and probably more damage at that distance, than the French at the nearer range.

Oct. 10.

Several guns were placed in a new four-gun battery in front of the First Division, working parties labouring indefatigably all night A seven-gun battery was almost completed on the hill to the right of Sir De Lacy Evans' division. The Russians only discovered its existence to-day, when they commenced shelling with great vigour, but without doing any damage. The fire proceeded not merely from the heavy batteries in front, but from a three-gun battery of ship guns, erected by the Russians at the bottom of Sebastopol Harbour, near the ruins of Inkerman. These guns were invisible to us, being concealed from view by a hill. The first attempts from the battery were rather wild; but patrols of Cossacks on the hills signalled to the gunners, who at last got the range with tolerable accuracy. The number of casualties was slight, notwithstanding the heaviness and constancy of the Russian fire. It was quite laughable to see how our soldiers and sailors bore themselves in the midst of it. Now and then one could see a troop of gabions on two legs dancing along the ground and tumbling about till they reached the safe cover of the parapet. These were sailors, quietly ensconced in gabions, running with them, and showing nothing but their legs to the enemy. Brawny Highlanders rushed about, two and two, carrying bags of earth from a distance; and now and then, when shot and shell fell closer than usual, they lay down on their stomachs, got up laughing after the explosion, and carried on their bags—saluting their mother earth two or three times in the course of one journey. At the same time that these scenes met the eye, others no less interesting, were to be found in the besieged city, where troops of soldiers were to be seen at exercise or busy erecting batteries. Numbers of them were firing at a mark; and it is said by the deserters who reach us, that the male population of the town have all been enrolled, and are drilled daily for the defence of the place. Probably, in anticipation of our fire, large tents have been erected near the principal works, and they are constantly full of men. It appears

SEBASTOPOL, SKETCHED FROM FORT CONSTANTINE.

that food is becoming scarce in the Russian camp. The full ration of two pounds (Russian) of bread given to the Crimean soldier, has, we hear, been reduced to half a pound, and that of the Russian Proper from three pounds to one. The Russian Generals have taken advantage of our inactivity to persuade their soldiers that the Allies have brought no siege guns, and thus it seems have given the town some confidence; but it will soon disappear when the whole English and French batteries open at once, which I hope they will do now in a very short time.

During the day a messenger from Sebastopol was intercepted, and found to be the bearer of orders to the inhabitants of Balaclava to set fire to the town. This messenger was taken in the forenoon; and Lord Raglan rode immediately into Balaclava, to take such measures as were thought prudent. It was considered a suspicious circumstance that, in the morning, before the English had an inkling of the affair, the Greeks of Balaclava were busy packing up their effects before departure Immediate steps were taken to expel all the male inhabitants of this port; and companies of soldiers succeeded in driving them all out by four o'clock in the afternoon. The females followed as fast as they could; and Balaclava is now empty of all but our own people. Had an incendiary fire been kindled in the port—crowded as it is with ammunition and shipping—there is no limit to be set to the amount of disaster that we should have suffered.

Oct. 11.

The night was extremely cold and blowing, and a serious mishap was the consequence. Working parties of the 41st, 55th, and 95th had been sent, in company with some Sappers, to commence a battery to the right of the front of the Light Division. But, after wandering about for a couple of hours, the engineers were unable to discover the lines which they had drawn out, and the battery at that position was not commenced. It appears impossible that this should be anything but neglect of ordinary precautions. Dark nights are the most favourable for advances against an enemy; and lines made by engineers should be so drawn as to be discoverable with ease. The other batteries were advanced considerably towards completion; and three guns—one Lancaster, and two from the *Terrible*—were placed in the battery on our extreme right. The enemy did not cease firing during the whole night, and sleep was somewhat abridged by the noise. Lieut. Rolles, with his company of Rifles, held the trenches, and fortunately suffered no loss, although shells frequently fell in the midst of them.

During the day a most exciting scene was witnessed from the heights. An Austrian transport, in full canvas, with studding sails set, was observed drifting within range of the batteries of Sebastopol. The batteries on the right of the town commenced a roaring fire at her, which was taken up by Fort Constantine, Fort Paul, and Fort Nicholas. The transport appeared to mind the fire very little. Shells burst near her. Shot dropped all round her, astern and in front, but none struck her. She seemed to possess a charm. As she got within range of Fort Constantine, all the guns of that casemate roared out at her, and were only diverted by the sudden appearance of a large steamer, which proved to be the *Firebrand*. The fire was thus divided, and the scene became doubly interesting. The shells of the steamer might be seen skipping into the harbour of Sebastopol, whilst those of the forts fell immensely short. Had the Russians had the pluck to send out a ship the unfortunate transport would have fared extremely ill. As it was she weathered the storm without receiving any damage. It was a cheering sight to see her at last emerge from the smoke to the left of the town, and slowly sail ahead. A short time afterwards she grounded at a point where the fire of the Russian batteries could be concentrated on her. She lay there for an hour and a half, the crew having abandoned her, and it seemed impossible but that the Russians should sink her. Thanks to the bad gunnery of the Russians, out of some 400 or 500 cannon-balls fired only four struck her. Seeing the state of affairs, the *Beagle* went coolly in, protected by the *Firebrand*, and made preparations for towing the Austrian barque out. The instant the attempt was seen, the Russians redoubled their fire; but the *Beagle* went alongside the barque, and managed to get her in tow. While doing so two Russian frigates came out of Sebastopol; yet, though under the fire of guns, and though the little *Beagle* and Austrian barque were not 2000 yards from the walls, they did not dare even to advance that far, for the *Firebrand* was keeping close to the *Beagle*, the *Firebrand* only carrying six guns; the *Beagle*, having landed her's for the siege train, had not one on board. But the enemy's vessels declined even this contest, and contented themselves with firing at a distance. The *Firebrand* was hit in four places—the *Beagle* not touched at all. This incident caused a cessation of fire in the trenches; but when it was over the enemy resumed and kept up the fire till the evening.

Oct. 12.

At midnight, last evening, there was a tremendous alarm in camp. The Russians were heard distinctly beating to arms, and their trumpet-calls vibrated through the air in the midst of a heavy cannonade from all sides. The whole of the Allied forces were under arms; the French beat to quarters; the British turned out, and heavy guns were harnessed by men to be drawn against the enemy. The cause of alarm was this: In the dark a party of seventeen Sappers going out to a new battery commenced on the left slope of the hill opposite the Light Division, lost their way, and fell into a Russian picket. The enemy, seeing our soldiers, dropped their arms, and ran towards the town shouting the alarm. The Sappers, too glad of their reception to grumble at it, rushed back in haste, whilst the Russians, alarmed by the flying, rushed to their arms in expectation of an assault. The guns in their batteries blazed away at random in all directions; and the gunners, mistaking the echo of their own shells for our return fire, shelled away like mad at that echo. It was more than an hour before it occurred to both parties that no harm was meant on either side.

The battery where the Sappers intended to go, and mistook their way, was well brought up during the night. To-day there was nothing new, the enemy continuing to fire now and then into the trenches.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.

THE Engraving on page 486, from a sketch taken by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, on the 27th of September, represents the vessels sunk by the Russians for the defence of the harbour of Sebastopol. On the left hand, as will be observed, a narrow passage has been left, sufficient to admit a small steamer. The seven vessels are in the following order, beginning at the left side:—A 50-gun frigate, an 80-gun ship, another ship of 120 guns, two 80-gun ships, an 80-gun old hulk, and a 50-gun frigate. The part of the vessels which remains above the surface of the sea has been daubed over with pitch, and loaded with inflammable matters, for the purpose of being set fire to should the vessels of the Allied fleets attempt to enter.

The 120-gun ship inside the harbour has been heeled over, for the purpose of giving her guns greater elevation, and crossing the fire of the batteries on the hill on the north side.

As the solid mass represented by the fire-ships and two frigates now under water is about 21,000 tons in weight, it will easily be guessed that the only mode of removing the obstruction must be blasting; and we understand that Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, are busily employed executing an order from the Admiralty for the construction of apparatus for that purpose. The machines are twenty-five in number—thirteen larger, and twelve smaller—and each consists of three concentric water-tight cylinders, placed one within another. The innermost cylinder will be filled with fire gunpowder, and the space between it and the next with ordinary blasting-powder, and the outer one left vacant. A galvanic wire inserted in the innermost cylinder will be placed in communication with the battery at the surface. The order was to be completed this week, but prior to their being shipped off to Sebastopol, the effect of one of them was to be tried upon a sunken wreck at Tynemouth. The larger ones will weigh three tons each, and, when charged, four tons.

As the sea is generally calm in the Sebastopol channel, the divers will not find much difficulty in lodging the charges where they can be most effective. After that, so soon as the train is fired by one of the contrivances explained above, the explosion, even supposing it does not demolish at the first blast this peculiar kind of stockade, will at all events make a breach, so as to facilitate further operations.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna state "that some engineers have deserted from Sebastopol to the Allies, and represented that the town was pestilential, from the number of dead bodies in the streets. Provisions were very short.

"Reinforcements are said to have joined Menschikoff, and some part of his army appears to have come round to the south, near Balaclava. Skirmishes daily.

"The upper tier of Fort Constantine is completely destroyed.

"Two line-of-battle ships, which were firing shells at the Allies from the south, or inner port, were sunk by one of our batteries.

"The Commander of Sebastopol—the same that commanded at Sinope—killed by a shell."

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

VIENNA, Thursday, Nov. 2.

Baron Von der Pfordten has arrived here.

Nothing decisive had taken place at Sebastopol up to the 27th ult. The city and magazine burned on the 17th, 18th, and 19th.

A despatch of Prince Menschikoff, of the 26th October, officially confirms the affair of the 25th.

The Russians attacked the detached English camp, and took four redoubts.

The English lost 600 horses and eleven guns.

The French had a second battery razed.

VIENNA, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The *Trent* brings news from Baluclava to 26th October. She reports that the upper batteries of Fort Constantine were demolished.

The Allies had sunk two Russian line-of-battle ships in the Southern Harbour.

Frequent conflicts occurred between the enemy and the English covering the troops at Inkerman.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.

Advices from the seat of war in Asia state that the Russians occupy Toprach Kale, and threaten Kars.

5,000 French troops from the Pirœus had passed through the Bosphorus for the Crimea.

MALTA, Oct. 30.

The *Valorous* and *Lion* have sailed for the Crimea.

The *Vectis* has left for Constantinople, with important despatches.

The *Euphrates*, which left Constantinople on the 20th, reached Malta on the 29th, damaged. She was the bearer of despatches from Lord Raglan, which have left by the *Hellespont*.

THE RUSSIAN DESPATCHES.

It is now some some sixteen or seventeen days since the bombardment of Sebastopol is understood to have begun, and yet not a single letter from the seat of war has been received by any of the London papers. In the absence of more authentic intelligence the public has been tantalized from day to day, with Russian telegraphic despatches, professing to give a report of the siege operations. Among other wonderful statements, it was announced that General Liprandi had attacked the enemy's camp on the 25th ult., and driven back the English cavalry with great loss. Another Russian account of the affair states—

General Liprandi, with 30,000 Russians, attacked the English right flank on the night of the 24th of October, at Inkerman, on the Tchernaya, and took five redoubts and several guns. The English cavalry suffered severely.

The same alleged exploit has been published in the official *Austrian Moniteur*, in the following form:—

On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took seven guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz*, a less official organ of the Austrian Government, contains a despatch from Sebastopol of the 24th, which states that nothing decisive had occurred up to that date, but that the bombardment of four of the forts continued, and was answered by the Russians in Sebastopol. The vessels of the Allies were reported to have sustained much injury in their recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of the harbour, and some stores of powder had exploded. The *Firebrand* is mentioned as having suffered especial damage.

The *Presse* of Vienna publishes, but without date, the statement that "The Russian fire in reply to the bombardment of the Allies is feeble. Two powder magazines in Sebastopol had exploded. The loss on both sides is considerable. The Admirals report that the fall of Sebastopol is expected shortly."

The *Lloyd* of Vienna, of the 28th ult., has the following:—

According to letters from Varna, of the 19th, the Austrian merchant-vessels *Ban Jellachich*, *Tercso*, and *Adelina*, were, on the 17th and 18th, off Sebastopol, and they bring some news relative to the bombardment. The fire of 400 piece of artillery continued uninterruptedly for twelve hours, and was only directed against the batteries placed above the Quarantine port. On the 18th the fire was not renewed on that point, as the most advanced redoubts of the Russians were evacuated on the night of the 17th, and the Russians had withdrawn behind their stonework. The construction of the breaching batteries commenced on the 18th. On the same day, some officers of the marine artillery took up a position with 5000 sailors and marines and a body of rocket men, on the Plateau of Chersonnesus, from whence they would take part in the bombardment of the works of the Quarantine port. From other accounts from Sebastopol, it appears that the 17th was marked not only by the commencement of the bombardment, but also by a combat which is said to have taken place under the walls of Sebastopol, on the heights between the Church of St. Vladimir and the Cemetery. The contest was very sanguinary, and terminated in favour of the Allies. It was in this combat that Admiral Kornilof is said to have fallen.

So far as we are able to gather from the imperfect evidence on the subject, the alleged exploit of General Liprandi is only one of those *Fusdalte Russe* victories, for which so many "Te Deums" have been chanted at St. Petersburg. From despatches received by Government, up to the 25th ult., by the *Trent* steamer, which left the Crimea on that day, we have news of the successful progress of the siege to that date. No particulars are given; but it is stated that "up to the time of the departure of the *Trent*, the siege and bombardment were going on with regularity and success." As regards the attack of General Liprandi, the last accounts from Vienna allege that it was a gross exaggeration of a mere affair of outposts.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The St. Petersburg *Court Journal*, of the 20th ult., publishes an article worthy of notice, as it contains a sort of programme of Russian policy, and announces, without circumlocution, the objects which Russia seeks to attain by the present war. At first it states that the demands made by the Western Powers, of the Porte, in regard to placing the rights of its subjects upon the same level, go twice as far as was intended to be demanded by Russia, especially through Prince Menschikoff's mission. The Journal cautiously avoids touching upon the fact that Russia's supreme object was to confirm these rights through her own protectorate:—

If (says the *Court Journal*) it was the conviction of the Western Powers that it was essential to carry out their object, they should have said, on the Prince being sent to Constantinople, "You ask too little. You only demand the half in the entire equality." Had this been done, the unhappy conflict might have been avoided, and the "faithless publication of the Blue-book" rendered superfluous. The noble and decided language addressed by the Emperor in regard to Turkey does not reflect upon him the slightest spot as monarch, Christian, or ally, because the existence of the Ottoman realm is an anomaly, a thing deprived of vitality. England was in her heart convinced of the rights and justice of the Emperor, but concealed her own grasping intentions in order to convert them at the proper moment to her own special advantage. Did not England fear the power and unbending character of the Emperor, the world would never have witnessed a union between France and England. England looked about for an ally which, after the object was attained, might be more easily thrown overboard than Russia. Russia's mission is certainly great. She is called upon to set limits to the materialism of England. France holds a secondary position. She is a mere bubbling political whirlpool, not a durable and generally destructive inundation. We must fight England, because she alone, and not France, is the focus and support of all revolutionary principles. It is not Russia, but England, who, imbued to the core with "mercantilism," treads under foot humanity and the rights of men. It is Russia's mission to protect Europe from the torrents of the West. As formerly the storm flowed from east to west, now the reverse is the case. No matter how the causes of the war may be regarded, that between Russia and Turkey is founded on religious grounds. Through the policy of the Western Powers the war has, however, assumed the character of a struggle between Conservatism and Communist revolution. Only one path is open to the Emperor—that of right and honour. He will adhere to his sword not to make conquests, but at the same time it is his mission to restore Russian "preponderance" on the Bosphorus, because that is absolutely requisite for the development (?) of Russia, and the re-establishment of order. It is Russia's holy duty to establish and consolidate the dominion of Christianity on the Bosphorus. Finally, the Emperor, as the strong rock and defender of Europe, has to fulfil the lofty mission of consolidating European Conservatism. To attain this object Russia must carry on an obstinate war, which will break down England's avarice, and unconditionally terminate Turkish misrule.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

Since the Allied armies landed in the Crimea, no very definite account has been given of the actual numbers of French or English troops which have successively arrived there. Some soon-to-speak of a division having been landed on the north side of Sebastopol, with the view of effecting a diversion there, but no particulars are given as to when or where, or as to what number of troops it included. A few days ago the Vienna military paper, called the *Soldaten Freund*, stated that on the part of the Allies there have been 20,000 troops of the line, 7000 cavalry, and 2000 engineers transported to the Crimea since the landing of the expedition. These include the reserves from Gallipoli. 12,000 men from the Pirœus and Rome will follow, and form the reserve of the expeditionary army. The *Soldaten Freund* adds that the Russian troops which have already passed the isthmus of Perekop may, perhaps, number 35,000 men, inclusive of the Cossacks. These concentrate in the fortified camp at Bagtcheserai, and maintain the communication with the northern forts of Sebastopol. The figures appear to be greatly exaggerated by the *Freund* on both sides, but it is difficult to say, without more precise data on the subject.

It seems unquestionable, however, that the French Government is actively engaged in forwarding additional troops to the East. A letter from Marseilles, written on the 29th ult., states that reinforcements were being collected en masse to the army of the Crimea, with a favourable wind. All the transports laden with Cuirassiers and Engineers, with their horses, which had been detained by contrary winds for some days, had cleared out, and there was not a hired transport remaining in the docks. The *Simoi* mail-steamer took 500 of the 18th Regiment of Infantry to Constantinople. The *City of London* steam transport had sailed for Constantinople that day week, with 500 of the 39th of the line. The mail-steamer *Tilsmagne* sailed the same day; her decks crowded with Chasseurs of Vincennes.

Letters from Toulon, of the 25th ult., speak of the naval preparations there for the embarkation of reinforcements for the army of the East as being on a vast scale. There were three ships of the line, one sailing frigate, and several steamers, ready to receive more than 4000 troops, and convey them to the Crimea.

Letters from Malta announce that since October 11 six steamers with French and English troops, and more than twenty brigs coming from Marseilles, with cavalry, had successively passed the fort of La Valette.

A part of the Egyptian contingent promised to the Sultan by Said Pacha, and commanded by Menekli Pacha, embarked at Alexandria, in three steamers on the 19th.

WHAT THE BALTIC FLEET HAS DONE.

THE *Edinburgh*, screw-steamer, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Chads, arrived at Kiel on Wednesday, the 1st inst. We perceive also, from the Hamburg papers, that the English men-of-war, fourteen in number, all screws, namely—two three-deckers, and ten two deakers, with two frigates, had left the Gulf of Finland on the 20th ult., thus rendering the communication free between the different Russian ports in that sea.

As a good deal has been said about the small results which have been accomplished by the Baltic fleets, it is worth while calling attention to the remarks of an intelligent Frenchman on the subject, who passed several months in the Baltic this year; and who, during his stay in the north, visited the principal points to which the combined expedition was directed. He is described by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* as having had abundant opportunities of making himself acquainted with the condition of the Northern States in a political and strategic point of view, and as being competent to give an opinion on what fell under his own observation.

According to the intelligent Frenchman, the capture of the Aland Isles is much more important than has been supposed. Its main object was to effect a diversion in the Baltic, to completely occupy the attention of the Russians, and to allow of the preparations for the expedition to the Crimea; and that chief object has been attained. The Russians were led to believe that the grand attack on the Baltic would take place this year. They maintained there an enormous force, and neglected the Crimea, in which they otherwise would have concentrated all their strength and resources. It was firmly believed at St. Petersburg that Sweaborg and Cronstadt were to be attacked before the close of the campaign, whilst any attempt on Sebastopol was regarded as impossible. It was that conviction which occasioned the counter orders for the dispatch of the troops that Prince Menschikoff had demanded so far back as June

Independently of that consideration, the taking of Bomarsund is important as a military operation. The defence made by the Russians was contemptible, and the Allies, in fact, encountered nothing like a serious resistance; but Russia has put in hand a military and maritime establishment of immense importance for the future. It is admirably situated, and its bay, Lumpar, is one of the finest of Europe. An equivalent for the loss of Bomarsund cannot be found anywhere else. Such as it was, it not only could be defended, but rendered very difficult to be taken if the Russians had defended the passes, and tried to prevent our landing. Of the garrison there we only the battalion of Finn, amounting to 800 men, who really offered no resistance.

The spirit which prevails in Finland has been already referred to. It is well known that the Allies did not count upon Esthonia, Courland, Livonia, or the Grand Duchy of St. Petersburg, any more than upon that province. The ignoble and odious Government of the Emperor Nicholas is not popular with the inhabitants of these countries, who are utterly degraded beyond what any one can conceive: but we may rest assured that the Allies will not find the fanaticism of 1812, because all these races are of German origin, and even at St. Petersburg itself there are very few Russians. Fanaticism is not to be met with; it will only be manifested at Moscow, whither the Emperor will fly after the taking of St. Petersburg, and whither, it is more than probable, we shall not follow him.

FORMATION OF A PERMANENT CAMP.—The Board of Ordnance intend to form a permanent camp at Aldershot, near to the site of the Chobham camp of last year, and also to construct some important artillery defences to Portsmouth and the adjacent coast. The camp at Aldershot will comprise barracks, magazines, and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of 15,000 men. This will include regiments of cavalry, detachments of horse and foot artillery, and infantry. The works are to be proceeded with with all despatch, and it is reported that £10,000 will be spent upon this camp by March next.

THE CRIMEA AND THE 23RD REGIMENT.—Thirty centuries since the Crimea was the hunting-ground of the Cimmerioi, a people who, on the invasion of their country by the Scythians, fought a desperate battle among themselves on the question of resistance or non-resistance; and then, having very probably become *hors de combat*, abandoned the land to the invaders. This circumstance itself seems sufficient to identify the Cimmerioi with the Celts, whose valour was so often and so fatally expended on internal quarrels. This was ever the great error of the Cymry, or Welsh, who thus appear to be one in name and manners with the ancient Cimmerioi. The traditions of the Cymry point to the *Gleiad yr Haf* (Summer Land), or the Crimea, as their original home, and that they emigrated under their leader Hu Gadaru, seeking a land where they could dwell in peace. This evidently alludes to the Gwlad yr Haf having become the scene of war and bloodshed; and their wanderings are stated to have continued until their arrival in the island of Britain. After the revolutions of ages, a mighty expedition has sailed from Britain and landed in the Crimea; and in that expedition some of the descendants of the Cimmerioi have returned to their *mam-aland* (mother-land), where many of them with that "heroic gallantry" which has conquered on numberless fields of fame, have fought and died, and been covered with earth, among the barrows of their "old fathers."—*From Notes and Queries.*

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE WAR.

At the annual dinner of the members and friends of the "Laborers' Encouragement Society," last Tuesday, at Romsey, Lord Palmerston, in replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," made the following remarks on the war:—

On this occasion there has been no difference between the Executive Government and the country, except this—that the Government clung to the hope of peace long after the country had made up its mind that war was inevitable (Cheers); but in that respect I think the country was not final fault with the Government, because it was clearly the duty of those who were charged with the fortunes and destinies of a great nation to postpone to the latest period the dreadful alternative of war. The country and the Government have both come to the conviction that it was necessary to draw the sword for the purpose of maintaining principles of the utmost importance to the welfare of mankind—for the purpose of not only supporting the weak against the strong, and protecting the commercial and political interests of an ally, but for supporting the same principles of moderation, not only in Europe, but of the world—two nations most worthy of the esteem of each other—will, as the result of the resolution of the Government and the country to engage in this contest, be for ever bound together in ties of friendship and affection (Tremendous cheering). Anticipating that whatever may be the difficulties and dangers of the conflict—whether it may be long or whether it may be short—the result must be one—that is, that the arms of England and France, reared in combat for the cause of justice and truth, for the cause of liberty and of national independence, not seeking conquests for selfish objects, but for the most noble objects—assuming the heroic character—I cannot but feel confident that the result, come when it may, will be such as will gloriously crown the efforts which the nation has made, and will place the honour of this country—with the characteristic dignity, and well-being of this country—upon a surer and firmer basis even than that on which they have hitherto stood (Great applause); and when the people shall look back upon the sacrifices they have made, they will feel that the result has fully justified the means that were used, and they will feel that they have been rewarded by ample success for all the exertions which the Government has called upon them to make.

ERECTION OF BATTERIES.—The Board of Ordnance have advertised for tenders for the erection of a battery, with magazine, shell, and fuze room, and master gunner's store, at Hurst Castle, one of the defences of the entrance of Portsmouth harbour. This will be an earthen battery, mounting five or six heavy guns. A similar battery is to be erected on the opposite side of the harbour mouth, at Fort Monkton. At Freshwater Gate, outside the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, a powerful battery is to be erected; this will mount fifteen or sixteen guns of the heaviest calibre; whilst the Sussex coast is further to be strengthened by the construction of a strong battery at Shoreham, near Brighton. The new and very heavy battery at Sconce Point, inside the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, is now on the point of completion.

"THE REAL COMFORTS OF ACTIVE SERVICE."—In England I should deem my Crimea bed worthy only a convict, whereas now I value it as fit for a Prince. Let me just describe it and my night-dress, so that the real comforts of active service may be fully understood by those who connect soldiering with messes, *conversaziones*, and ball-rooms. My brother-in-arms is now extended on a water-deck, to keep off the damp, over him is stretched a B. O. blanket, a Spanish horse-cap, and a blue cloak, a wide-awake tied closely about the head forms his night-cap, whiskers and beard of Eastern length warm the lower portion of his face and from his mouth protrudes a wholesome-looking Manilla. "Well," he says, "are you going to turn in, as it is cold—what a bitter wind. I should have thought that some blessed *pâte en famille* would have been a good medicine such a night as this—try the prescription." The hint is taken, the inner man seems fortified, and I begin to settle for the night, my material for inviting sleep having been lately curiously improved. First, a large pea-jacket, tanned (it was taken from the Russians picked up after the battle of Alma), is stretched out on mother earth, upon which is strewed a goodly bundle of hay; then come two pairs of worsted stockings, upon which are placed two blankets, and an old buckram-steer's cloak. All seems now ready for the tenant; but think not that the tenant is prepared for his downy bed like a civilian—not one bit—he is a soldier and a Spartan boy, we at the ex speak hopefully of a dinner at the "Rag and Famish." I need hardly say that our subjects are by no means arranged, nor do they require any large amount of intellect. The *serre-papier le temps*, and when the tongue of either is tired, the significant snore will say, "What say you now to a sleep? I begin to feel rather dozy." A "good night" follows, and we are soon snugly enfolding old Father Somnus, who is sometimes paradoxically called "Nature's soft nurse."—*Letter from the Heights above Sebastopol.*

A STRANGE WILL.—We find the following extraordinary statement in a New York paper:—"Mr. Railing, of New Hampshire, was among the victims of the last railroad accident between Brighton and London. His heirs, after having paid him the customary funeral honours, did what I here do in similar cases—opened the will of the deceased, to ascertain what share each was to have in his posthumous liberalities. As he had never given a penny to either of his relatives during his lifetime, they expected to be the richer now that he was no more. One may imagine the surprise caused by the first line of the will:—'This is my testament, and bequeath all my goods, present and future, moveable or immoveable, in England or on the Continent, to that railroad company on which I have had the happiness to meet with death, that blessed day when I received a paternal grimace.' The testator then gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death, and to die near London. In view of this he had caused a monument to be erected in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and when the tongue of either is tired, the significant snore will say, "What say you now to a sleep? I begin to feel rather dozy." A "good night" follows, and we are soon snugly enfolding old Father Somnus, who is sometimes paradoxically called "Nature's soft nurse."—*Letter from the Heights above Sebastopol.*

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THE VISIT OF LORD CLARENDON TO PARIS, relative to the arrangement of a more equitable system of postage between France and England, has, it is said, succeeded to a certain extent. The postage of a single letter is henceforward, report says, to be 6d. (12 sous) either way, in place of 10d. paid at present in England, and 16 sous in France.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday week a fire broke out in a warehouse in Lancelot's Hey, Liverpool, which rapidly spread to adjoining buildings, and was not extinguished till it had entirely consumed several of them. The warehouse in which the fire originated are six stories high, with vaults and cellars three or four stories in depth. In the cellars were warehoused 600 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 100 barrels of resin, a quantity of rosin, pork, and sometimes brimstone, whilst the upper floors were loaded with cotton—all the various articles belonging to different owners. Four warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents, were entirely consumed. The fire was partially extinguished till Saturday evening. The damage is estimated at about £250,000, which is covered by insurance.

Two of the Emperor Napoleon's Ministers are ill in Paris at this moment—M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, and M. Bineau, Minister of Finance, who has lost his voice.

At one of the late sittings of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Leverrier stated that he had received a communication from Mr. Gould, announcing the discovery of a 41st little planet on 1st September, by Mr. Ferguson, at the national observatory of Washington. The new planet is about equal in brilliancy to Egeria.

Among the certificated nurses who have just left this country, under the charge of Miss Nightingale, to attend upon the sick and wounded in the British hospital at Scutari, is Miss Erskine, eldest daughter of the Bowseer Lady Erskine, of Pwll-y-crochan, North Wales.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

THE official Records of Crime, annually published, have just been issued for the year 1853, and we regard them as giving additional testimony to the continual improvement of society. Those for England and Wales are accompanied by returns of the number of commitments for twenty years, which, in that period, increased 20.5 per cent, while the population, in the same period, increased 27 per cent. From this we may conclude that the whole population has become, in the interval, 6.5 per cent less criminal. A closer examination of the figures gives still more favourable results. Between 1834 and 1842 the increase of commitments was from 22,451 to 31,309, or 39.4 per cent; and between 1842 and 1853 the decrease was 13.5 per cent. "Since 1842," says the Report, "the tendency to decrease in commitments has been almost uninterrupted." Since 1842 the prosperity of the country has been continual; we may infer, therefore, that the population increased faster in the latter than in the earlier part of the twenty years, and with a continued increase of people there was this great and continual decrease of commitments. A similar circumstance is true of Scotland. Between 1847 and 1853 the commitments declined from 4365, to 3756, or nearly 19 per cent. The diminution is proportionably greater in Scotland than in England. At the same time the number of commitments in proportion to population, is one-seventh less in Scotland than in England. Though the system of education in Scotland is no longer considered to be perfect, it is undoubtedly much superior to the system, or rather the no-system, which has prevailed in England; and the greater decrease of commitments there latterly, than in England, and the smaller proportion of them to the population, can only encourage us to promote education by all the means in our power.

More details are given of the criminality of England than of Scotland; and, as the former is the more important of the two, and has the reputation of being much the more criminal, we shall confine our further remarks to the improvement which is obvious in England. It is satisfactory to know that the decrease of commitments extends over most of the counties, though in unequal degrees; and that all violent offences, both against person and against property, continue to decline. The offences are divided into six classes; viz.:—First, offences against the person, including the more heinous crimes; second, offences against property, committed with violence; third, offences against property, without violence; fourth, malicious offences against property; fifth, forgery and offences against the currency; sixth, other offences not included in the previous classes. Now, for the first class, the commitments were, in 1853, 2100; which is 42 above the average of the five years 1849-53, but 55 below the average of the five years 1844-8. A large part of the increase, viz. 37, is made up by assaults of various kinds—the least important of this class of offences. For the second class, the commitments in 1853 were 1696; being 268 below the average of 1849-53, and 132 below the average of 1844-8. For the third class—which embraces four-fifths of the whole—the commitments were, in 1853, 21,545; 68 more than the average of 1849-53, and 56 less than the average of 1844-8. But, on examining the particular offences of the class, it appears that, in 1853, as compared to the average of 1849-53, there was a reduction in horse-stealing of 15 on 109; and in sheep-stealing, of 95 on 245; and, as compared to 1844-8, there was a reduction in horse-stealing of 38 in 132; and, in sheep-stealing, of 112 in 262. The other and numerous offences of this class were those petty larcenies and small thefts which are among the most annoying, but not the most flagitious of our domestic vices. For the fourth class there were, in 1853, 219 commitments—46 less than the average of 1849-53, and 3 above the average of 1844-8. The class of malicious offences involves some hateful passions, and their diminution in the latter years is satisfactory. In the fifth class there is the greatest relative increase. The commitments in 1853 were 850—78 above the average of 1849-53, and 330 above the average of 1844-8. In the last class, embracing all that was not included in the others, the commitments were 647—81 above the average of 1849-53, and 266 above the average of 1844-8. It must be remembered throughout these statements, that—according to the law of increase which has prevailed for many years, and which we have good reason to believe, from the increasing number of marriages, has of late been very active—our population, notwithstanding the emigration, was considerably more in 1853 than in 1849, and still more than in 1844. Yet we find as the rule in all offences, and particularly the more heinous offences, a considerable diminution in 1853. The decrease of commitments in the last year was 1.8 per cent as compared to 1852; the increase of the population we cannot put down at less than 1.2 per cent, making a real improvement equivalent to 3 per cent. Looking at the density of the population in different parts of the Empire, and at the rapidity with which it increases—as stated at pages 25 and 24 of our Census—it will be found that in the London division the mean proximity of individuals is 14 yards, and the increase of population in Middlesex 20 per cent in ten years; and in 1853, as compared to 1844, the commitments in Middlesex had decreased 8 per cent. Taking Westmoreland, as an opposite example, the commitments there increased 83 per cent, while the population increased only in ten years, at the rate of 3 per cent. More instances to illustrate the principles could be quoted, but these will suffice to show our readers, in conjunction with the general statement already made, that the increase of population, bringing every man, as it were, under the censorship of every other, has a tendency to diminish, not, as is generally supposed, to increase, crime. When to these facts, we add that the alteration of the laws in relation to assaults and perjuries, and that the increased vigilance of the police throughout the country have tended to increase the number of committals and bring more offenders to justice, we may congratulate the country on a very perceptible diminution in almost every kind of criminality. The great improvement is distinctly traced by the compilers of the Criminal Tables to the year 1842, when the great change was made in our commercial policy, followed by an increase in national prosperity, which has continued to the present time. Whether this, or the greater attention which has of late years been paid to the health, the comfort, and the education of the multitude, be the cause of the improvement, it is plain that we are going in the right direction, and that the continuation of these causes, attention to the welfare of the multitude, and the extension of freedom in our commercial policy, will ensure greater prosperity and greater morality for the whole people.

We should not act justly, however, if we did not mention, though with much regret, that the number of commitments of females has increased; in fact, the decrease in the last year has been wholly of males in the proportion of 4.6 per cent, while the females have increased 3.8 per cent. We do not pretend to account for this anomaly, but it is one which cannot too earnestly engage the attention of those who undertake to provide for the welfare of society.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—There is very little that is new to be said about Jullien or his concerts. He was for a long time the object of unsparing but misplaced ridicule. Our periodical wags found food for constant jokes in his personal appearance and costume; his amplitude of white waistcoat, his superb moustache, and the magnificent air with which he wielded his bâton of command. But they neither perceived the good he was doing even then nor foresaw the greater good he would do thereafter. They did not know that by creating the most numerous and powerful instrumental orchestra in England, he was giving professional occupation to a great many people at the dead season of the year when they stood most in need of it; that his terms were liberal and his engagements fulfilled with scrupulous integrity. Nor did they know, that, by persevering in his course through good and bad report, he would work an absolute revolution in the popular taste of the metropolis. All this is now known even to the jokers themselves, and *Punch* and his brethren joke no longer.

Jullien has resumed his concerts after his two years' absence in the United States. They began at Drury lane last Monday evening. The fitting-up of the theatre, with its promenade, refreshment-room, reading-room, and other accommodations and comforts, is precisely the same as heretofore; the orchestra is of the same strength and quality; there is the same array of eminent solo performers; and the concerts consist of the same descriptions of music—great orchestral works of the most severe and classical school being mingled with the gayest and lightest strains of the light quadrille. On Monday night there was little novelty. Beethoven's fine overture to "Egmont," and Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," were performed in the earlier part of the evening, attentively listened to, and warmly applauded. But the "British Army Quadrille" was the thing which raised the prevailing martial excitement of the audience to a heat which did not cool down again for the rest of the evening. The crowd and pressure by this time were enormous; and, when this is the case, there are always noise and confusion. There was nothing but good-humour and politeness manifested, however boisterously these feelings were occasionally expressed. Sometimes the multitude were "uproarious," but there never was a shadow of discord or disturbance. We were in the think of the crowd, and found the scene lively and amusing, even when "the fun was fast and furious." All this exuberance of spirits was the natural consequence of a multitude probably unprecedented being assembled to enjoy a favourite entertainment after a long interval. On the following evening, though the theatre was quite full, yet the music was quietly and attentively listened to.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.—A version of a French play was produced on Monday—'La Poissarde" anglicised as "Honour before Titles." It is one of those pieces which, though complex in plot, have no serious interest, and are constructed according to those mechanical rules of the Parisian stage which enable the playwright to present a picture of manners, minus the life—that inner soul, without which conventional exposés have little meaning, and no moral. *Madeleine Paillevey* (Mrs. Seymour) is brought into contact with aristocratic temptation, and suffers from a *mesalliance*. The deserted wife formally sees her become a widow, and marries a second husband, the humble *Pierre* (Mr. Toole), who proves more than a step-father to her orphan child, *Aurélie*. But the poor girl is doomed to be beloved by *Gaston*, the son of *Count de la Tournerie* (Mr. Stuart)—the last-named person being personified by a valet who had spurited *Gaston* away in childhood, and assumed the character of his parent. Of course the sham *Count* interferes with the happiness of the lovers; and, of course, he is himself exposed in the end. In this exposure, *Jerome* (Mr. H. Rivers), a friend of the Paillevx, is the agent; who, however, encounters considerable difficulties in the execution of his mission, owing to the said sham *Count* knowing him to be *Raymond de la Tournerie*, the real one, in disguise, on account of a duel in which his opponent was supposed to have been unlawfully killed. There impediments are disposed of in the ordinary way. There is one scene, nevertheless, having novelty and ingenuity. The sham *Countess de Vire* (Mrs. Selby) was once a market-woman, and, being recognised by *Madeleine*, the two *poissardes* resort to their native Billingsgate. Their representatives created much amusement by their forcible exponency of this highly comic situation. Mr. Toole, too, as the rascal, despite his disguise, betrays the victim of the villanous hero of the drama, gave evidence of a peculiar power for eccentric delineation, which promises ere long to be very effective. The curtain fell to applause.

ADELPHI.—A new occasional farce, called "Bonâ-fide Travellers," was produced on Monday, directed against the new Beer Bill. It depends entirely on Mr. Keeley's acting the part of *Jemima*, the housemaid of an inn, who passes off on the police a party of friends and her sweetheart as bona-fide Sunday travellers. Two tobacco-pipes, recently smoked, testify against her; but she pretends to have smoked one herself, and *Joe* (Mr. Keeley), the pot boy, the other. *Jemima's* capacity for smoking is practically tested, and her disgust at having to finish the pipe may be conceived. The ludicrously excited great applause, and secured, so far, the success of the new piece.

MR. HOWARD PAUL, the American dramatic writer, several of whose pieces have been popular on the London stage, made his début last week, at the Theatre Royal, Bath, in a musical entertainment entitled "Locked Out." The piece only contains two characters, one personated by Mr. and the other by Mrs. Howard Paul (whom Miss Featherstone). Both débutant and piece met with success.

A MENAGERIE AT WINDSOR-CASTLE.—In consequence of an intimation on Thursday week from her Majesty to Mr. Edmonds the proprietor of Wombwells Menagerie, then exhibiting at Windsor Fair—the whole of the carriages, twelve in number, were removed from the site of the Old-mews, on the following day, and proceeded up the Castle-hill to the quadrangle, followed by an immense crowd. Three hours sufficed to get them placed in perfect order, covered in, a carpeted floor laid over the whole of the interior, and every arrangement completed. Shortly before three o'clock, "the largest elephant in the world," and the young performing elephant, the latter easily caparisoned, were brought from their carriages, and marched in front of the corridor, from one of the windows of which the Queen and Prince Albert appeared to watch the movements of the animals with great interest. At three o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by all the Royal children and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, walked from the private entrance to the opening which led to the collection, and which was distant not more than a few yards. Mr. Edmonds's band pealed forth the National Anthem, after which her Majesty entered the house, when the fine old air when the august party retired, about four o'clock. The large elephant was then harnessed to the carriage conveying the band, and drew it round a portion of the quadrangle for her Majesty, with the Royal family standing in the porch of the Queen's Tower, and evidently enjoying the scene. By this time the entrance to the Quadrangle was thronged by the Eton boys, 600 strong, anxious to obtain admission. Her Majesty had invited the whole of the school to witness the exhibition, with instructions that they should attend as soon after three o'clock as possible, as she hoped, however, that they were compelled to attend the College Chapel until a quarter to four; but, before the castle clock chimed that hour the greater portion of them were in attendance. In the anxiety to obtain a peep at the huge elephant, they scaled the mound of the Round Tower (a spot usually closed against all intruders), and resisted every effort of the police to dislodge them. In a few minutes the gates were opened, and the boys rushed impetuously towards the scene of action. On entering the booth they gave a series of lusty cheers for the Queen and Royal family, and then all was silent, save when the band played some fine passages from Handel or Beethoven. Soon after five o'clock the collegians, after repeating their cheers, departed for Eton. The servants belonging to the Royal establishment then went over the collection.

AN AGED PARTY.—On Sunday last, forty-eight poor women were liberally regaled with a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, followed by tea, at the coffee-room of the overseer of the parish of Whitechapel, Mr. Harwood, 9, Cable-street. After the Evening Hymn was sung by the aged guests; each of whom was presented with a small sum of money. They then proceeded to Whitechapel Church, where they are regular attendants. The united ages of the guests amount to 3369 years: one is 82 years old, another 80 years, and several above 80 years; and the mother of Mr. Sherwood, aged 84 years, was in attendance upon the visitors.

WHISKY SOLD AS A MEDICINE.—Last Sabbath afternoon, the Edinburgh police discovered an apothecary selling whisky, slightly medicated, to customers shut out from the public-house by Forbes Mackenzie's Act. The liquid was poured out of a medicine-glass, and the phials or other vessels brought by the purchasers were carefully labelled "Cholera mixture; dose, half a wine-glass full three times a day."

The Duke and Duchess of Alba, the brother and sister-in-law of the French Empress, are now at St. Cloud.

CASTING A MONSTER CYLINDER, AT MESSRS. SCOTT RUSSELL AND CO.'S BUILDING-YARD, MILLWALL.

A MONSTER CYLINDER.

On Friday, the 27th ult., the casting of the last of the four largest cylinders in the world was successfully accomplished at Messrs. J. Scott Russell and Co.'s building yard, Millwall. They are intended for the new iron steam-ship now being built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, which, when completed, will be the largest steamer afloat. The cylinder cast last week is 18 feet long and 6 feet in diameter; 83 tons of metal were poured into the mould, but when bored and finished off, it will weigh about 28 tons, or 62,720lb. The great bell of St Paul's, it may be observed, which is 9 feet in diameter, weighs between 11 000lb and 12,000lb.

The vessel for which they are intended is of proportionably monstrous dimensions. Her length will be 676 feet, her beam 83 feet, and her height 60 feet. A comparison with the *Royal Albert*, which is 272 feet long, 82 feet broad, and 66 feet high, will at once show what a leviathan the new steamer will be. She is built entirely of iron, and is divided into compartments of 60 feet each, perfectly watertight. About 10,000 tons of iron plates will be used in her, and, as each plate weighs about a third of a ton, and is secured by 100 rivets, there will be 30 000 plates and 9 000,000 rivets employed in her construction. At her bottom these plates are an inch thick; in all other parts but three-quarters of an inch Up to the water-mark she is constructed with an inner and outer skin, three feet apart, each of equal firmness and solidity; and between these, at intervals of six feet, ran horizontal webs of iron plate, which materially increase the powers of resistance both of the inner and outer skin. By this mode of construction it is calculated the dangers of a collision at sea, such as occurred lately in the case of the *Arctic*, are very much lessened, for, though the outer skin might be pierced, the inner one remaining intact, as it would, except under most extraordinary circumstances, the safety of the vessel would be in no wise endangered Again, should she be short of ballast, the space between the inner and outer skin can be filled with water, and 2000 tons of ballast in this way at once obtained. When full, it is expected she will draw 30 feet of water, —(the *Duke of Wellington* draws 27 feet,)—when empty, 22 feet. Both screw and paddle propellers are to be used, and the cylinders just described are intended for the paddle engine The screw engines are being made by Messrs. Boulton and Watt. The paddle engines are 1000-horse power, and are fed by 40 furnaces. The screw engines are 1500 horse power, and require 60 furnaces. The paddlewheels are to be 60 feet in diameter

No apportionment has yet been made of the space to be devoted to cargo and passengers respectively, and this will, probably, depend greatly on the requirements of the traffic, to be ascertained only by experience. There are to be three tiers of cabins, and it is calculated that in each compartment of sixty feet space will be found for 100 cabins—and these will be unusually high—eight feet. In this manner this monster steamer can carry about 600 first-class and 2000 second and third-class passengers. A few such troop ships as this would materially lessen the difficulties of landing a large force in an enemy's country. She is to carry 13,000 tons of coal—sufficient for a voyage round the world.

IRON SHIP FITTING AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"THE SPANISH DANCERS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

THE great operations of building and fitting-out large ships of war are, at the present moment, scenes of especial interest; in addition to which, they are full of fine effects for the pencil of the artist. Such is the accompanying Illustration from departments of the Royal Dockyard; this branch being under the able superintendence of Mr Atherton. The operation represented is the preparation of engines of the *Termagant*, 620-horse power.

To form the cranks on the shaft, a quantity of scrap-iron is made into small slabs, of about 1 cwt each. A sufficient number of these slabs is welded together to form three large masses of about one ton each. These are put into the furnace, and when hot are welded under the 50 cwt. Nasmyth's hammer (seen in the Illustration) to form one crank. The other crank is made by adding small slabs of iron, and welding them together. The mass required to form a crank is about 5 6 × 2 8 × 1.10; and when taken from the furnace and placed under the hammer, the heat of it is so intense that only those accustomed to the work could approach it. The shaft and cranks being forged, are finished in the Turning-shop to the exact dimensions. The power transmitted through this shaft is equal to 1300 horses—more than double the nominal horses' power of the engine.

In the accompanying Illustration, a portion of the engine (represented at white heat) is under the great steam hammer; the operations are signalled by the workman on the left; and the heated mass is moved by the combined force of the several workmen on the right. Here also, might, at the same moment of the above operation, be seen the screw-propeller cast for the line-of-battle ship, *Hannibal* of ninety guns. The diameter of the screw is 17.0, pitch 12 6, length 2 1 It is made of brass, and its weight, in a finished state, is about eight tons and a half. The mould, in which the screw was cast, was made in two parts, the bottom part being of bricks, placed so that the heated air can escape at the sides, and finished with a smooth surface of sand to the form of the screw. The top of the mould is a frame of iron lined with sand; and when it is fixed to the bottom, a space is left between the two parts of the mould, the exact form of the screw. The brass is melted in a reverberatory furnace, from which it is carried to the mould in an iron vessel lined with clay. The heated air finds its escape through the sides of the mould into pipes, by which it is conveyed away, to prevent the mould from bursting. The lathe, constructed by Whitworth, is perhaps the largest in the world; it is made for turning the screws of the line-of-battle ships, and the fall-plate is 15 in diameter.

THE SPANISH DANCERS.

MR. BUCKSTONE has re-engaged the "Spanish Dancers," Senora Perea Nena and Senora Nena, with in great part the *corps de ballet* by whom these unrivalled artistes were supported, and they reappeared on the Haymarket stage last Monday, with their usual success. We have little to add to our former description concerning the style of these *coryphées*; but the above Illustration will give a better notion of their manner and merits than could be conveyed by words. We have, at least, in such representations the beauty of form and attitude, if not the grace of motion. The Dancers are caught indeed in a moment of transition: and fixed to the eye; but the suggestion is present, and the fancy conducted onward, until the agility, the rapture, and the indescribable charm are conceived by the imagination. The diligence and dignity belonging to the movements of these Dancers, combine in the triumph they achieve and constitute a blended attraction seldom witnessed.

The pieces now selected for the renewal of our acquaintance with them, are the "Star of Andalusia," and the "Flower of the Port;" in the former of which Senora Nena's pas *mimique* is certainly a very pleasing performance, though cast into the shade, fine as it is, by the superior excellence of Senora Perea. A Toledo Gitana, or Gipsy Dance, is also remarkably effective: indeed, we may venture to assert, literally intoxicating in its *recherché*, its complexity, its rapidity, its shrewdness, and its stimulating coquetry. The originality and nationality of their style must be also reckoned among the advantages possessed by the Spanish dancers. They afford, therefore, instruction as well as amusement; and on these grounds we are ready to bestow on them a hearty re-welcome to the boards of the "Little Theatre."

THE SUNDERLAND CLIPPER BARQUE "FLYING DRAGON."

FROM accounts just received, we are sorry to have to announce the loss by fire of this beautiful clipper barque, on her passage from Ceylon to London, with a general cargo. It appears that she took fire at midnight on the 31st of July last, about 200 miles from the Cape; and ran into Simon's Bay in August, burnt to the water's edge, where she was scuttled.

The *Flying Dragon* was built for the Australian trade, by Mr. John Pyle, of North Sand, Monkwearmouth—the builder of the *Spirit of the Age* and other vessels that have been celebrated for their superior sailing qualities—for Robert Smith, Esq., of Manchester; and made on her passage out one of the fastest voyages on record, having accomplished

THE SUNDERLAND CLIPPER BARQUE, "FLYING DRAGON."

the distance between here and Port Phillip in seventy-three days. She was classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years, was 675 tons new measurement, and 770 tons old measurement; her length on keel was 165 feet; length over all, 190 feet; beam, 30½ feet; and 18 feet 1 inch depth of hold. She was built of East India teak, under the inspection of Mr Gaster, of London, and was one of the most perfect and advanced models of beauty in ship-building that ever left this country.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE National Gallery has re-opened, after a short recess, with several additional pictures, all entitled more or less to critical notice. Lord Colborne's valuable bequests, it is true, were hung before the recess; but they will be new to many who may not have visited the Galleries since the early part of the season. Wilkie's "Parish Beadle," with the unhappy group of mountebanks, monkeys, and musicians, is an admirable example of the humorous pencil of the Scottish Hogarth. The Teniers, and the two Rembrandts—particularly the man's portrait by the latter—are good specimens of the respective artists.

The chief novelty of the season, however, is the exhibition of sixteen specimens of early Italian art—not only pre-Raphaelite, but pre-pre-Raphaelite—works anterior to the days of Angiico, Fiesoli, Masaccio, Taddeo, Gaddi, Cimabue, &c., who, by their study of nature, both in her forms and expression, opened the road of truth to Raphael, and Michael Angelo him elf. These works, which are part of the Minden Collection, purchased upon the authority and judgment of Mr Dyce, are therefore, for the present purpose, more valuable as curiosities than for their intr nsic beauty: as exemplifying the errors and weaknesses of an effete ancient art which preceded the modern revival. It is to be hoped that, amongst the remainder of the collection yet to be produced, there may be some of a better and more useful class, including some of the early Siennese and Florentine schools; in that case the series will tend to completeness, and the chain which connected the darkness and servile mannerism of the middle ages with the intelligence and originality of the Italian Renaissance, will become discernible. We will not, however, enter at greater length on this subject at present; for the specimens which we refer to are, apparently, hung only probationally, and without indication of the names of their reputed painters; and it is not improbable that, before long, the series may be completed by the addition of the desiderata we have pointed out. We have said enough to caution the public against supposing that in the singular and crude looking works, which hang strangely in juxtaposition with some of the most richly-coloured pictures by Guido and Salvator Rosa, they have a fair exemplification of the early Italian Schools.

Besides the sixteen pictures of Saints and other religious subjects from the Minden Collection above referred to, we observe in the Large Room a picture of considerable pretension—once supposed, we believe, to have been by the hand of Massaccio, but clearly not by that great dramatic painter. It is, nevertheless, a tolerably considerable value and interest; illustrative of the gaudy style of Church decoration which once prevailed so universally over Catholic Europe. The subject is one of "Angels Adoring the Infant Christ in his Mother's Arms;" the grouping is stately and artistic, the character grand and imposing, and the colouring, though giving indication of retouching in parts, has much richness and body. The gilding of entire sky, and of the glories round the heads, according to the old practice, tries the colours very much, destroying the harmony and balance of tone; but even with this effect has, probably, been increased by the pains bestowed in burnishing up the former portions of the surface, whilst the latter, partially faded by age, have not been restored equivalently.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ONE might have thought that November fogs and hoar frost would have warned racing men that it is high time to look up the Grand Stands; but the good old rule has once been broken through, and four more meetings still stand on the list, in the beginning of the second week after Newmarket Houghton. Two of these are fixed for next week; to wit, Liverpool Autumn on Tuesday, and Cowbridge Hunt on Wednesday; and each of them will be followed by a Steeplechase day. The Croxton Welter Cup (18 subs.), the Sefton Handicap (39 subs.), with Defiance 8st. 7lbs. as top weight; and the Tyro Handicap (13 subs.), are the principal items at Liverpool on the first day; and the Aintree Plate (34 subs.), and the Steeplechase (17 subs.), on the second. Beedwood's penalty is the latter gets him about on the same terms with Spring as he was when he beat him this week at Worcester The acceptances for the Cowbridge Open Steeplechase are only seven, and include no horses of any great note; while those for the Glamorganshire Stakes, on the following day, number thirteen. Mortimer, Alp, and the notorious Tower being the top weights. This somewhat "banyan fare" for the week is amply atoned for in the coursing list of fixtures. "Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham" hold their annual meeting this year on Monday and Tuesday; Kineton, near Warwick, is fixed for the same days; Southern (Cork) and Wimmarleigh, for Tuesday; Cardington Club, for Tuesday, &c.; Thirsk and Auchinleck (Kyle Club Open), for Tuesday and Wednesday; Brampton, Altear Cup, and Hilton, near Stockton, for Thursday and Friday; Spelthorne (Puppy Stakes), for the same days and Saturday; and Baschurch (Shropshire), for Friday. The Great Western Stakes was won by Marqueterie, a daughter of Mosley and Mocking-bird; and Sir James Boswell and Mr. Borrow have not as yet been able to agree about a match, as some eight out of their eighteen Biggar puppies have been put temporarily *hors de combat* since they met. The same remark may apply to Miss Mowbray and British Yeoman in the steeplechase world, who have, we fear, little chance of their respective engagements at Tattersall's next Monday and Thursday. Sportsmen may bear in mind that the Champagne Stakes (1852), the 200 Sovs. and Municipal (1856), and the Doncaster Stakes (1858) for Doncaster Autumn, also close, with several others, on Tuesday. The Cambridge commences her hoar races on Friday; and the Lady Margaret (Coiquitoun) Sculls will be pulled for on the 21st, the day after Cole's and Messenger's great 2200 aside match from Putney to Mortlake. £100 has already been deposited, and the remainder will be received on Wednesday next.

Having thus dealt with the future, we will glance very briefly at the gossip of the past week. Lord Exeter, the whilom owner of Bairam, Augustus, Augusta, Green Mantle, Varna, Galata, and Stockwell, retires for good at last, having sold his fourteen yearlings to "Mr. Howard" (who has now about thirty animals under John Day); and thus that rare good trainer, Harlock, is vacant. William King stays on with Baron Rothschild; and Mr. R. E. Clarke has left Charles Marson. Mr. Blenkiron—who lately gave 600 guineas for the broodmare Palmyra—has purchased Kingston for about 3000 guineas, and intends to locate him near Blackheath. His break-down was a bad rupture of a ligament of the off hind pastern, which has kept him under Mr. Barrow's care, at Newmarket, ever since the Whipping. "Argus" states that Nancy is believed by John Osborne to be as good as she ever was; but to have so completely lost her nerve, that his jockey son is to hunt her with harriers this winter, to try and restore it. Rifleman is said to have been very much amiss when he ran for the Cambridgeshire; and he, in spite of a strong outlay on Grecculus, has taken the lead of him at the Corner. Joe Rogers, the celebrated Newmarket trainer, was buried on Wednesday.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Selling Stakes of 5 sovs.—Miniature, 1. Bonester, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Banbury, 1. Ino colt, 2.
Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Jack Leeming, 1. Shakspeare, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Le Juif, 1. Shakspeare, 2.
Autumn Flying Stakes.—Falcon, 1. Octavia, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Hurdle race Handicap.—Black Bess, 1. Jemmy the Black, 2.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase Handicap.—Need wood, 1. Spring, 2
Hunt Steeplechase.—Bastion, 1. The Captain, 2.

EPSOM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Beddington Stakes.—Handy, 1. Lucy Banks filly, 2.
Autumn Handicap.—Mishap 1. Little Harry, 2
Plate £50.—Rescue, 1. Michaelmas Maid, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Rosaline, 1. Dame Partlett, 2.
Bentinck Plate.—Speed the Plough, 1. Noisette, 2.
Paddock Stakes.—Merry Peal, 1. Lascelles, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week, there was some animation in the Consol Market, and prices were steady, on the advance The improvement in the quotations having brought forward numerous sellers, a slight decline has taken place. We may observe, however, that the present high prices considering the nature of our foreign relations; but the absence of any pressure upon the market leads to the opinion that any material fall is not anticipated.

We have again to report the arrival of large supplies of the precious metals about £400,000 having come to hand from Australia, £120,000 from Mexico, £165,000 from New York, and £80,000 from the Brazils. The quantity of gold now on passage from Australia is little short of £800,0.0. There has been only a moderate demand for gold on Continental account; hence, the stock in the Bank of England has increased to nearly £14,000,000, and a further addition to it is expected

On Monday Consols were active. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93⅝; the Three per Cent Consols, 94 to 95; and the New Three per Cents, 94⅝ to 95; New Three per Cents, 93⅝; Long Annuities, 4⅝; India Bonds were 10s. and Exchequer bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. Bank Stock was 211½ to 213. Exchequer-bonds sold at par. The business done on Tuesday was very moderate. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93⅝; the Three per Cent Consols, 94⅝; Consols for Account, 94⅝ to 94½; New Three per Cents, 94⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Long Annuities, 4⅝ 5-16. Bank Stock, 211 to 213. India Bonds, 10s.; Exchequer-bills, 5s. to 8s. prem. As there was a close holiday in the Stock Exchange on the following day, no business was reported. On Thursday the transactions were not large, yet prices were steady. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅝; the Three per Cent Consols, 94⅝; the New Three per Cents, 94⅝; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 82. Long Annuities, 4⅝; India Stock, 211; Bank Stock, 211 to 213½; Exchequer-bonds, 99⅞ 100; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. prem.

The foreign House has been tolerably firm, but without leading to much business. Brazilian Five per Cents have been 98⅞, Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 59; Chilian Six per Cents, 105; Danish Five per Cents, [illegible] Mexican Three per Cents, 30; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 74; Portuguese Three per Cents, 52; Russian Five per Cents, [illegible] Spanish Three per Cents, 34; Spanish Five per Cents, [illegible] Turkish Six per Cents, [illegible] Dutch Four per Cents, 94; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Belgian Four per Cents, 89; Portuguese Four per Cents, 37.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been firm, and prices have continued firm: Australasia have marked 89; Chartered Bank of Asia, 3; Commercial of London, 31⅛; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 11; London and Westminster, 40⅝; Oriental, 9½; South Australia, 11; Union of Australia, 70⅛. Most Miscellaneous Securities have commanded very full prices:—Australian Agricultural, 40⅛; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 110⅛; Crystal Palace, 8; Electric Telegraph, 13; London Docks, 106; Victoria, 14; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 60; Royal Mail Steam, 69; Scottish Australian Investment, 2; Van Diemen's Land, 12⅜. Indian Shares are very little doing:—Ashton and Oldham, 154; Birmingham, 93½; Coventry, 203; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 87; Grand Surrey, 46; Leicester, 68; Loughborough, 375; Maze-sfield, 61½; Neath, 15½; Oxford, 116; Peak Forest, 88; Regent's, 16⅝; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester 428; Stourbridge, 235; Warwick and Birmingham, 278. Waterworks Shares have sold as follows:—Berlin, 8½ ex int.; East London, New, 8 prem.; Grand Junction, 72; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; New River, 85; West Middlesex, 99; Ditto, New, 1s. Gaslight and Coke Company Shares have been dull:—British Provincial, 21; City of London, 105; Equitable, 96; Gas Central, 12; Imperial 87; Phœnix, 27½ ex div.; Ratcliff, 70; Westminster Chartered, 56½; Ditto, New, 46. Insurance Companies' Shares have been very inactive:—Atlas, 18½; Argus Life, 23; County, 126; Crown, 17½; Globe, 127½; Guardian, 35; Imperial Fire, 231 and 236; Ditto Life, 183; Legal and General, 64; Phœnix, 15½; Rock Life, 8; Royal Exchange, 228; Sun Fire, 262; Victoria Life, 5⅞; Bridge Shares have ruled dull; Hungerford, 12; Southwark, 9; Waterloo 8; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 2½; Ditto, New Annuities of £7, 2½; Vauxhall, 22.

Mining Shares have been in rather improved request, and the quotations have been steadily supported. Agua Fria have realized 1; Australian, 1⅛; St. John del Rey, 2; Cobre Copper, 47½; Copper Miners of England, 50; Great Nugget Vein, 2; Linares, 8; Mexican and South American, 7½; Santiago de Cuba, 5⅜; South Australian, 1.

The transactions in the Railway Share-market have somewhat improved, and prices have been well supported. The total "calls" for the present month are nearly £300,000. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21½; Bristol and Exeter, 98; Caledonian, 81⅝; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 42; East Anglian, 10½; Eastern Counties, 11⅛; Eastern Union 8 Stock, 23; East Lancashire, 69⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 85; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 93½; Great Northern, A Stock, 120; Ditto, Extension, 17; Great Western, A Stock, 79; Ditto, Stour Valley, 69; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Thirds, 18; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 103½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 10⅞; London and South-Western, 81½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire 23½; Midland, 69½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 41; Newcastle and Carlisle, 85; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 9⅝; North Norfolk, 11; North British, 24; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76⅝; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 6½; Ditto, York, 54; North Staffordshire, 15½; Scottish Midland, 61; South-Eastern, 72½; Ditto, New, 18.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 103; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11⅜; Midland, Bradford, 94; West Valley, 30⅞

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 97⅛; Chester, Holyhead, and Liverpool, 11; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; Ditto, Birmingham Wolverhampton, 4½; London and Brighton, 5½; Midland Consolidated, 4; North-Eastern, Berwick Four per Cents, 102½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 113; South-Eastern, 2½.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 22⅞; Great Luxembourg, 6; Great Western of Canada, 16⅝; Hamilton and Toronto, 20; Namur and Liege, 7⅞; Paris and Lyons, 36; West Flanders, 3⅝

Friday Evening.

The business doing in the Consol-market to-day has been very moderate, yet prices have ruled steady. The Three per Cents, for Money, have marked 94⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝; the New Three per Cents, 94⅝; and Consols, for Account, 94⅝. Bank Stock, 211. Long Annuities, 1860, 4 5-16. India Stock, 221. Exchequer-bills, 9s. to 6s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares about stationary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market to-day were but moderate; nevertheless the demand was extremely quiet, and very few parcels of it changed hands at Monday's currency; but all other kinds moved off slowly, and in some instances the quotations had a downward tendency. Foreign wheat continued terribly confining. The amount of business doing in all kinds was small, at about Monday's currency. There were scarcely any floating cargoes on sale. Barley—the supply of which was [illegible] moderate—sold slowly on former terms. The malt trade was steady, at full quotations. Good sound oats moved off freely, at the prices we last noted. Fine kinds very little was doing. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2920; barley, 3490; malt, 2310; oats, 7920, flour, 910. Irish: oats, 7270. Foreign: wheat, 670; barley, 30; oats, 3910; flour, 1956 barrels

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 74s. to 78s.; ditto, ditto, white, 77s. to 81s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 68s. to 74s.; rye, 40s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 35s.; malting, ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 62s., Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 74s. to 76s.; Scotch, 68s. to 70s.; Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 22s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 27s.; Sligo, Limerick, and Clonmel, black, 23s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 26s.; beans, 40s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Essex, grey, 40s. to 42s.; ditto, old, 42s. to 44s.; white, 44s. to 46s.; peas, 42s. to 44s.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 50s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s. to 39s. per sack. American, 35s. to 40s. per barrel.

Scotch.—Generally speaking, our market is steady, at last week's currency.

Irish.—Linseed, English, sowing, 64s.; Baltic, crushing, 57s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 56s. to 59s.; Hull and Liverpool, 56s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 62s.; per qr. Rapeseed, English, 36s. to 38s.; white ditto, 39s.; white tares, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. Canary, rapeseed, £36 10s. to £34 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 or £14 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 1s. to 50s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9d. per 4 lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 60s 7d.; barley, 32s. 1d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 38s. 6d.; beans, 40s. 4d.; peas, 42s. 8d.

Seven Years' Average.—Wheat, 56s. 9d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 35s. 2d.; beans, 40s. 6d.; peas, 40s. 10d.

English Averages for the Week Wheat, 144,842; barley, 61,521; oats, 16,055; rye, 473; beans, 4932; peas, 1605.

Flour.—For most kinds we have to report a very inactive demand. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place, common sound sorts being quoted at 40s4. per 1b. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 60,940lbs

Provisions.—In a large business is doing in Irish butter, the prices of which have an [illegible] upward tendency. Foreign, especially, on former terms. English, Friesland, and [illegible] quite as dear as last week. Bacon and other articles are firm.

Tallow.—The transactions in town tallow are but moderate. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 68s. to 69s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 68s. net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 6d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 36s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. Most other oils are firm. Turpentine is active.—Refined, £3 to £3 1s.; and brown, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is very active, and prices are again higher. Proof Leewards, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; East India, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. Brandies, 8s. per gallon.

Hops.—Friday.—The week's imports of foreign hops amount to 13 bales from Bremen, 138 from New York, 242 from Hamburg, 182 from Rotterdam, 185 from Antwerp, 89 from Ghent; 19 from Dunkirk, and 84 from Ostend The business done in Kent hops is but moderate. The following are the prices of new hops:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 41s 16s. to 42s 0s.; [illegible] st, 41s 0s. to £6 10s.; Sussex, £15 0s. to £15 15s.

Friday.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was but moderate, yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday of 2d. per 8lb. With sheep we were rather scantily supplied. The mutton trade, however, was very inactive, at barely as [illegible]

slowly, yet prices were supported. In pigs very little was doing, on former terms. Milch cows were very dull, at from £14 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals. Coarse and inf rior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d to 4s. 8d.; large boars, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 28s.; and quarter old store pigs, 18s. to 20s. each.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supply of beef is being large, the trade ruled heavy, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; [illegible] to 4s. 6d.; second quality mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.; and small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ROGERS, Laurence-Pountney-lane, City commission-agent—T. [illegible], jun., Pearce, Kensington, draper—W. O. TUCKER, Rhandallcrofe-street, Cha [illegible] W. F. [illegible], Hampshire, grocer. P. SMITH, Bridport-place, Hoxton, licensed victualler—J. [illegible], Fore-street, Cripplegate, cheesemonger—J. WHITE, Bristol, ironmonger—H. B. MARSH, Wickford-street, Haymarket, licensed victualler.—R. MATTHEWS, Newent, Gloucestershire, builder.—W. BICKLEY, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, draper.—J. HASTINGS, Worcester, draper—J. HUDDLEY, Nottingham, stock-warp manufacturer.—W. H. BARLOW, Leeds, butcher.—J. BROOKS, Salford, Lancashire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. DEWAR, Glasgow, post-horse master—R. H. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, manufacturer.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

MARTIAL LAW.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. A. H. Davenport to be Lieutenant; Hon. C. Dan[illegible] Cornet and Sub-Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain.

[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. H. Canning, Lord Dunkellin, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; [illegible] Lieut. and Capt. H. C. Rowlandson to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; [illegible] Lieut. J. Legge to be Captain; Cornets R. Palmer and G. F. Hodgson to be Lieutenants.

[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. H. Cumming, Lord Dunkellin, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; [illegible] Ensigns and Lieuts. Hon. R. Drummond and E. A. Disbrowe to be Lieutenants, and W. Forbes, Bart., to be Ensign.

[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. E. G. Wallaston to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensigns and Lieuts. S. J. Blane, H. C. Fletcher, E. M. Berestford, and S. F. Stewart, to be Lieutenants and Captains, and Capt. H. C. Fletcher to be Adjutant.

1st Foot: Serg.-Maj. of Brigade Legge to be Ensign.

7th Regiment: Lieut. [illegible] Wright, C. S. Malan, and F. G. Beauchamp, to be Ensigns.

10th Foot: Serg. [illegible] to be Assistant-Surgeon.

13th Foot: Assist.-Surgeon [illegible] to be Assistant-Surgeon.

[illegible] Assist.-Surgeon W. [illegible], M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

[illegible] Ensigns R. B. Hackett, F. S. Holden, F. Noelly, and [illegible] Blair, to be Lieutenants.

[illegible] A Seal to be Ensign.

[illegible] Assist.-Surg. J. H. Dwyer to be Surgeon

17th Foot: Ensigns R. Hallowell and C. Rigge to be Captains, Ensigns J. J. Irby to be Lieutenant, and J. Stratton to be Ensign

[illegible] A Seal to be Ensign; Staff Surg. of the Second Class W. G. Trousdell, M.D., to be Surgeon

[illegible] Ensign M. C. Pennington to be Lieutenant; Mr B. Lewin to be Ensign.

[illegible] V. Bayly to be Ensign.

[illegible] J. E. Sharpe to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] A. R. Russell to be Ensign.

Royal Engineers: C. C. Scott to be Lieutenant; the Hon. E. Fitzclarence to be Ensign.

60th Foot: Lieut. A. H. Dunbar to be Captain, Ensign F. H. I. Day to be Lieutenant; H. S. Sturge to be Ensign.

[illegible] Ensign R. St. John to be Ensign.

[illegible] Lieut. C. A. Sears to be Captain; Ensign G. H. H. Vere to be Lieutenant; J. [illegible] to be Ensign.

[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. H. Mostyn to be Major, Lieut. R. M. Buller to be Captain, and [illegible] F. Thynne to be Lieutenant, H. S. Ryder to be Ensign

HOSPITAL STAFF: Assistant Staff Surgeon T. Moorhead, D. [illegible] Sain, W. Hanbury, and G. B. Donald, to be Staff-Surgeon to the Second Class Acting Assist.-Surgeons F. A. Hayward, J. C. Gould, C. Lowdnell, W. D. Ramsden, and A. P. E. Cuttle to be Assistant-Surgeons of the Forces. S. Alder, J. C. Johnstone, T. Ball, E. M. Wenman, J. Grant [illegible] surgeons, J. M. Hyde, and W. Pearse to be Acting Assistant-surgeon.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 21

Royal Marines: [illegible] W. Jolliffe to take pay retirement of that rank, with the rank of Colonel.

BIRTHS

On the 8th ult., at Tortrusk, county Antrim, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 23th ult., Lady Robbiedale, of a son and heir.

On the 26th ult., at Spittal-house, Berwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. [illegible], Lauder, of Spittal, of a son

On the 28th ult., at Navenby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Chas. C. Crawanhorp, of a daughter

On the 27th ult., at Brook-green, Hammersmith, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Huntingford, of a daughter

On the 25th ult., at Landscove Parsonage, Ashburton, the wife of the Rev. T. T. Stewart, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Douglas of a son.

On the 29th ult., at 117, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Dr. Hale, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at No. 5, Hanover-place, Kensington-common, Mrs Oswald Stocky, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Lenisville, Kentucky, U.S., the wife of Marry Taylor, C.E., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Crayford, Kent, Mrs W. H. Shipp, Jun., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Oak Lodge, Tottenham, the wife of Joseph Stacey, Esq., of a daughter

On the 28th ult., at Brighton, the wife of Lieut. Bourke, of Dursley, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Fermoy, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Fassy, commandant of the Garrison, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, G. E. Selby, Esq., B.A. of St Mary Hall, Oxford, to [illegible], third daughter of the Rev. R. Hepworth, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Trefgarne, Pembrokeshire.

On the 28th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon-common, T. B. Hudson, Esq., of Manston House, in the county of Dorset, son of the late Sir J. Hudson, Bart., to J. I. B. Scott, only daughter of the late W. H. Scott, Esq.

On the 18th ult., at Bray, county Wicklow, the Rev. S. A. Wiefin, of Mayfield, Staffordshire, to Rebecca, fifth daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir J. Caulfield, of Belvedere House, Drumcondra, Dublin

On the 26th ult., at Wavertree, Lancashire, the Rev. C. G. Shiffner, Rector of Hamsey, Sussex, [illegible] Rector of Amport, Hants, and Canon of Chichester, to Mary, [illegible] daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, only child of the late J. Grenall, Esq., of Myddleton Hall, Lancashire

On the 26th ult., at Wavertree, Lancashire, J. E. N Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Redditch, Lancashire, to Harriett Elizabeth, widow of J. [illegible], Esq., of Walmer, and daughter of the late Sir R. Alfred Bart.

On the 26th ult., at the 45th inst., at St. Mawgan, by the father of the bridegroom, Edward Shepherd Carne Wilson, Esq., youngest son of the Rev William Carne Wilson, of Castleton Hall, Worsborough, to Ellen Caroline, only daughter of Humphry William Jenn, Esq., of Carnanton, in the county of Cornwall.

On the 27th ult., at St Michael's, Stockwell, by the Rev. Charles Kemble, Incumbent, William Vavasor Griffiths, of Stanley-terrace, Studley-road, Stockwell, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Griffiths, of Gloucester, to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Meldrum, of Kensington.

At Hampton, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. Gavin, B.A., [illegible] Walker, Esq., Bengal Horse Artillery, to Charlotte Bayley, only daughter of Charles [illegible], Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Rev. A. G. Stack, Rector of Charles, eldest son of Robert Bascombe of Lesyelin, Esq., to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of Richard Mackie, Esq., Baker-street, Portman-square.

On the 26th ult., at St. James's Church, St. James's, by the Rev Charles Paul, M.A., George Bunger Walsh, Esq., of the Island of Madeira, to Edna Hamilton, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., of Bargeny.

On the 24th ult., at Ormidale, Mrs Morrison Hunter, Esq., of Lochton, Australia, second son of Andrew Hunter, Esq., of Hallow, Appleshaw, to Catharine Helen, eldest daughter of Major Robe, Hunter Campbell of Ormidale

On the 25th ult., at Lillicott Somerset, Lewis Charles, son of the late General Davies, of Tan-y-Bwlch, Cardiganshire, to Emma Frances, daughter of the Rev. Wm Lear, Rector of Buckett, Somerset.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of June, at Hallenie, near Sydney, New South Wales, Charlotte, second daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Dumbleton, C.B., Tewkesbury-park, Gloucestershire, wife of T. H. Hood, Esq

On the 2nd ult., at the Crimea, the Rev. C. Mook er, M.A., fifth son of the late Lieut.-Col. Mockler, and grandson of Archdeacon Mockler, and Chaplain attached to the 3rd division of the British army, aged 30.

On the 3rd ult., at Aylebury, Anne the beloved daughter of Lieut.-General and Mrs Sandwith, of Ivy-house, Aylesbury, Berkshire, Jeddah Herat, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Dudley, aged 69 He served the office of High Sheriff for the same county in 1847

On the 1st inst., at Belgrave square, Harriet Viscountess Boyne, aged [illegible] years

On the 22nd of September, on board the Indus, from wounds received in the battle of the Alma, A. Applewhaite, aged 23, Lieutenant and adjutant of the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of A. Applewhaite, Esq., of Flickenham Hall, Norfolk.

On the 31st ult., at Brook-green, Hammersmith, the wife of the Rev Dr. Huntingford

On the 18th ult., at Hereford, aged 73, Rear-Admiral Nicholas Lechmere Fatenhall, fourth son of the late Edmund Fatenhall, Esq., of

On the 30th ult., at his residence, No. 4, Perth Lambeth-place, Vauxhall, Mr. Barnabas Bonge, aged [illegible]

On the 31st ult., at No. 9, Hollis-street, Dublin, Colonel Charles Sygne, of Mount Callan, county Clare.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET—Monday, Nov. 6th, and Every Evening this Week, "Paul Pry," Paul Pry, Mr. Wright; Col. Hardy, Mr. Chippendale. The Spanish Dancers Mr. Hedam is a Popular Irish Farce. To conclude with the Spanish Dancers

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday (by Command) and Thursday the Courier of Lyons and (it is time on Monday) Tuesday and Friday, Faust and Marguerite as at present. Wednesday, the Corsican Brothers and Schamyl. Saturday, Living too Fast. From Village to Court, and Schamyl.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Lieut. Perry, G. V. Brooke, Her Majesty Isabella (Queen of Spain), Espartero, the Queen of Portugal, the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street. Open from Eleven till dusk. [illegible] Admission, [illegible]

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S VISIT to NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP the "VICTORY," Interspersed with Songs, Recitations, &c. To conclude with a Grand Panorama of England and France [illegible] Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls [illegible] Reserved, 3s.; Area, 2s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY ROOMS, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES EVERY EVENING from Eight till Twelve.—A fanfasion, 5d. Six Private Lessons, at any hour, £1 1s. Great preparations are making for the FIRST GRAND BAL MASQUE, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.—Dearer-street, Soho.

ONE SHILLING.
MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the [illegible] NINEVEH, and the CHALDEANS.—ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—An Oriental Entertainment, comprising Passages from the Illustrations of Nineveh, Assyria, Nineveh, and the Modern Chaldeans, with specimens of Oriental Music, will be added to the present attraction [illegible] Every Evening, and Saturday Morning next week. The Entertainment [illegible] given on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 2 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7.45. Also a Commentary [illegible] Lecture on a Portrait [illegible] Napoleon Bonaparte, [illegible] painting, showing Illuminated Water 100 feet [illegible] Original Diorama Views of Venice. A splendid Collection [illegible] Diving Apparatus. The Salamanders Light, &c. Scientific Lectures and Demonstrations by eminent Professors, and Performances on the Grand Organ by J. Best, and Distler's Royal Horn Union every Evening. Hours of Admission: Monday, 12 to 5. Evening [illegible] Saturday, 12 to 5 (Evening excepted). Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price; Children under Ten, Half-price. Season Admission, One Guinea; Life Admission, Ten Guineas

CRYSTAL PALACE
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
The Palace is opened on Mondays at 9 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days the charge at the doors for admission is 1s.
The Palace is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 2s.
Season Tickets, including conveyances from London-bridge and admission to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and the leading agencies in London.
Season Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £4 4s. each; without conveyance by railway, £3 3s. (the usual discount allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.
By order.
August.

FLEURS et COIFFURES de PARIS.—G. [illegible], Oxford-street, corner of John street, and at the Factory, Crystal Palace, is constantly receiving a consignment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLUMES, and HEAD-DRESSES, from the Parisian Court, Dinner, and Opera Costumiers, of which all Ladies are respectfully invited.—101, Oxford-street, and Factory, Crystal Palace. N.B. Country orders promptly attended to.

W. RICHARDS, No. 370, Oxford-street, Manufacturer of the CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER BASKETS (as the original, and a variety of other new and elegant designs). Ornamentary Winter Garden Trees, Wreaths, Sprays, &c. Bride's Bouquet Pattern, No 2 Prince of Wales; No. 3, Prince Albert; No. 4, Princess Royal; No. 5, Princess Alice; No. 6, Princess Helena; Bouquet Sorrow, Arum, Aloes, and other patterns. Surrounding Enamel Vases, from 2 to 3 guineas, and upwards. Wire-work of every description, for use and ornament. Window-blinds of all sorts.—N.B. 370, Oxford-street, nearly opposite the Princess Theatre. Any Name and Coronet engraved [illegible] A pattern-sheet may be obtained on application per post-free.

NO CHARGE FOR INSCRIPTIONS.
HASELDEN'S WEDDING, CHRISTENING, and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER-BOOKS, &c.—SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, 21, Wood-street, Cheapside.

BOOKS BOUGHT in any Quantity, at Liberal prices, for immediate Cash, by T. D. THOMSON, New and Second-hand Bookseller, 19, Upper Ring-street, Bloomsbury-square.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, PUZZLES, DISSECTED MAPS, &c.—The largest Selection in London, at the sign of the splendid Juvenile Book Depôt of C. and E. BAYNARD PALMER (late Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street, City.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with 400 Prints, and description of 150 Articles; consisting of their Patent Travelling Bags, with Warranted Locks; The New Batha and Wardrobes. Solid Leather Quadruple Portmanteaus, Registered Despatch Boxes, Dressing-Cases, &c., &c., forwarded on receipt of two stamps.—J. W. and T. Allen, 18 and 27, West Strand.

BUXTON BATHS.—ST. ANN'S HOTEL. The reduced charges for the Winter will commence on the 1st November, and be kept to 31st March. The New Baths are kept open, as usual, during the Winter months.

TO LOVERS of FISH.—100 Real YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s., package included.—The above forwarded to all parts on receipt of penny postage stamps, or a Post-office order (preferred) for the amount. Address, CHARLES MORTON, Bloater Curer, Great Yarmouth. Send plain address county, and nearest railway.
"This is the third season Mr. Lettis has supplied us with Yarmouth Bloaters, and we find the quality excellent."—
"Oct. 20, 1854." J. BRASHOW, House Steward, Blenheim Pala ce.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE, Fee, Sketch, and search, 5s. 6d.; or postage stamps. ARMS painted, impaled, and quartered, 20s. CREST, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

MONEY ADVANCED on the Personal Security of Gentlemen, Clerks in Public Offices, Tradesmen, and others, Annuitants, Assistant East India Pensions, &c. Five per Cent per Annum. Applications from Principals or their Solicitors may be made (confidentially) to MR. HOWSE, at 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand

HYACINTHS, and other Imported Dutch Bulbs.—The Catalogues of which may be obtained, post free, of JAMES COTTRELL, and BENHAM (Successors to P. Warwick), 6, LAYTON'S PORTWINE LANE, and 26, MOORGATE-STREET (late 28, Cornhill), London.—Seed-shop in Rochester.

FIRE-PROOF and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, DOORS, and BOXES The Best and Cheapest in London at the Manufactory of J. LEADBEATER and CO., 195, Aldersgate-street.

COALS, Best Quality.—JUDKINS and CO. [illegible] Best SUNDERLAND COALS, screened, at the lowest cash price. Middle-class, Steward (known by the Office of this Paper being at the corner).

STURROCK'S CHLOROFORM POMADE. The Great Modern Scientific Discovery for Restoring and Preserving the Hair. Unanimously [illegible] Sturrock and Son, Perfumers to the Queen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, INODOROUS FELT, for damp [illegible] SQUARE FOOT. Also, DRY HAIR FELT for [illegible] Reports, and to the manufactory, [illegible] CROGGON and Co., 2, Burgate-hill, [illegible]

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Each ship carries an experienced surgeon
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LEVANT SCREW STEAM SHIPPING CO.
OTTOMAN EGYPTIAN
CIRCASSIAN.
Intended to SAIL as under:—for SALONICA and SMYRNA (calling at Malta and Syra), GRECIAN. William M'Micken, Commander, on MONDAY MORNING the 6th NOVEMBER.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Messrs. Lewis, Potter, and Co., Gracechurch-street, Liverpool; or here to J. W. Fairclough and Co., 4, Tower-buildings, West.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all first class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash order issued to Australia from all upwards, and parcels forwarded. Apply to John Jeffrays and Co., Gracechurch Chambers, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cork street, Liverpool.

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Further particulars as to rates of Fares, Freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices in London, or at Southampton from Robert Hesketh, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department, where parcels, packages, and [illegible] will be received for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.
Goods taken on moderate freights outward to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and homeward during the months of March, April, and May, from St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Teneriffe, and Madeira.
Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths.
Return tickets issued, available for twenty months, with an allowance of 50 per cent on the passage-money.
55, Moorgate-street. R. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will despatch the following Ships [illegible] Australia, Cape, and China:

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders	Destination.	Docks.	To Sail
Rubicon	896	J. B. Davies	Calcutta	London	12 Nov
Jane Pratt	779	H. Clare	Calcutta	London	10 Dec
Royal Family	1000	J. Harrison	Calcutta	London	15 Dec
Omar Pasha	1100	John Thomson	Bombay via Galle	London	31 Dec
Typhoon	112	A. Bull	[illegible]	London	1 Dec
Gladiator	400	A. Bowers	Shanghae	London	1 Dec
Bride	420	J. Hannay	Port Nicholson	Cork	1 Dec
John Taylor	782	J. N. Cawkett	Sydney	London	20 Nov
Nassau	705	A. Shewan	Sydney	London	3 Nov
Canaan	1600	J. Gillis	Sydney	London	1 Dec
Excelsior	418	G. Stavers	Geelong	London	4 Nov
Launceston	1100	J. K. Reid	Melbourne	London	1 Dec
Mistress	288	H. Davies	Good Hope	London	15 Dec
Lord Raglan	300	J. Knox	Good Hope	London	15 Dec

These ships have been selected specially for their high class as of fast-sailing qualities, and will be found well worth the attention of Shippers and Passengers.
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SYDNEY.—THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Letters of Credit and Drafts at sight, are granted at par upon this Bank by the London Agents, Messrs. [illegible] Mansion-house, and Co., 4, Lombard-street. They are undertaken to be paid at all the Australian Colonies at the current rate. G. WYKEHAM, Manager.

WAR in the EAST.—PACKAGES and PARCELS for the Seat of War, Fleets in the Baltic and Black Sea, to India, China, Australia, and all parts of the World, are forwarded at reduced premiums by RICKIE, BORMAN and CO., East India and General Agents, 197, London-wall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.

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F. LEKES, Secretary
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MESSRS. M. ADAMS and SON are honoured with inquiries to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION the beautiful WORKS of ART and LITERATURE collected by the above gentleman, and formed by Robert Townley, purchased 1846 at the present month of November.
Lots, with Catalogue, may be had of Messrs. Adams and Son, Auctioneers and Surveyors, Isleworth, Middlesex; and they will be transmitted by post on the forwarding of four postage-stamps.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in BOTTLE, as supplied to the QUEEN'S PALACE, also in Casks of 18 Gallons Recommended by Baron Liebig. Address, HARRINGTON PARKER and CO., 84, Pall-mall, London.

PALE DINNER SHERRY, free from Brandy and Acidity, 18s per dozen. Lighter sherries, 14s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s, 48s, 54s, 60s per dozen. Pale Marsala, 24s per dozen. Port, 24s per dozen. Reduced carriage free by JOHN RICHARD HAGE and COMPANY, Wine Merchants, &c., 45, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROUSSILLON, 26s. per Dozen, with fine violet tinge, and rich racy, and mellow Burgundy flavour: it resembles Port, but is fresher on the palate, and has much of not causing nearly in those temperaments that are subject to it as sherry as Port. "A decided favourite with its drinkers."—See Evidence of the late G. R. Porter, Esq., before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Wine Duties, 1852. Dinner sherry, 20s., 30s., standard or natural Sherry, 36s.; fine old ruby bouncing Port, 48s.; St. Julien Claret, 36s.; Moselle (unusual flavour), 36s., 42s.; Milk Punch, 36s.; Sparkling Champagne, of the celebrated 1846 vintage, 42s.—PORTER and INGLE, Micro-scent, Milk-street, Cheapside.—Cash. Carriage free.

TETLEY'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, ORDERS for the OCTOBER BREWINGS are now being registered, and will be supplied according to priority of date.
Parties are recommended to give their orders in due time to prevent the repetition of the disappointments of last season. Every exertion shall be used to provide a speedy supply; but the press of orders is already so great as to render it impossible to guarantee the fulfilment of those unregistered, out of the early brewings.
To most indices of the article this beer is well known; to them it may be sufficient to say, the quality will be maintained. Others are respectfully referred for proofs of its excellences for bottling, its [illegible] or Porto Communipaw, theoretically, to the standard work, [illegible] &c. agreed to the Act [illegible]
[illegible] Reports, and to the number [illegible] vendors [illegible]
[illegible] THE BREWERY, LEEDS.
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BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS, handsomely trimmed with plush, one guinea; Babies' Hoods, half a guinea. All the beautiful Materials used in the Business sold by the yard. Frocks, Pelisses, Bonnets of the superior excellence for which the House has been celebrated for thirty years, in the new and greatly enlarged Premises, 53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).—Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

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MARRIAGE OUTFITS complete in every-thing necessary for the Trousseau, as well as the inexpensive things required for the India Voyage White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Jackets, 21s. Riding Habits, 3l. 3s. Cloth Habits, 2l. 2s. Ladies' Costume, 2l. 2s. Ladies Patent Corsets, 10s. 6d. Cambric Handkerchiefs Plain and Full Dress Gentlemen's Shirts, 6s. 6d. In the new premises, 53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

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Several large lots have been bought up during the pressure for Cash, and are now placed before the Public (unprecedentedly low prices.
N.B.—The goods are the cheapest ever shown.
Purchase early.
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INDIA SHAWLS—ROBES and HABITS. [illegible] Ladies are respectfully informed that the Stock of [illegible] Shawls, Robes, and Habits, [illegible] Manufacturers, is now [illegible] for inspection, at the [illegible] Establishment of Messrs. [illegible] and Co., 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, [illegible] They are enabled to offer the [illegible] Shawls, and Habits, which they can offer on very advantageous terms.

INFANTS' BASSINETTES, Baby Linen, Children's Dresses, Layettes, and Clothing, for home, India, and the colonies
All parcels for shipment under the charge of the London Parcels Delivery Company.
Parcels of £5 value free of railway carriage throughout the Kingdom.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent free by application, as above; or to CAPPER, SON, and SHEPHERD, 185, 186, 187, 188, and 189, STRAND, LONDON.
Luxury opposite New Burlington-street.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the nursing-bottles introduced by Mr. Benjamin Edgar Sarl, of 186, Oxford-street, London."—From the Lancet, 7s 6d each The bottle and mouth-piece are stamped with the name and address.

WARM HOSIERY for the AUTUMN and WINTER, manufactured by the best artists, expressly for family use, by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

TRAVELLERS and SPORTSMEN will find an easy-fitting, serviceable, and gentlemanly garments in NICOLL'S MORNING COATS and PALETOTS, from One to TWO GUINEAS each; prices proportionate for juvenile wear. Also GUINEA TROUSERS and HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOATS, combining wear and [illegible] Also, a variety of Fabrics for the present season, are recommended as being the most suitable for the [illegible] and for shooting, with their several heights; and it is such be accompanied by a Post-office order, or banker's draft, from whence can, in a few hours' notice, be responded to by
H. J. and D. NICOLL,
114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL, London.

PERFECT FITTING TROUSERS for 15s.—The most extensive and varied Stock in London, consisting of upwards of 700 Patterns, in West of England, Saxon, Angolas, Angola wool and warranted thoroughly shrunk, are unequalled for elasticity, firmness of cloth, and durability of wear, by the Manufacturers, FORSHAW and CO.'s, Registered Trousers Makers, 39 and 42A, [illegible] Corner of Piccadilly. A 40s. Dress [illegible] Trousers, Sleeves and Cape, lined throughout, at 21 8s., unquestionably the best fitting and most fashionable garment out the season. Immense stock kept on hand, or to order. The price of every article made, or in measure, marked in plain figures.

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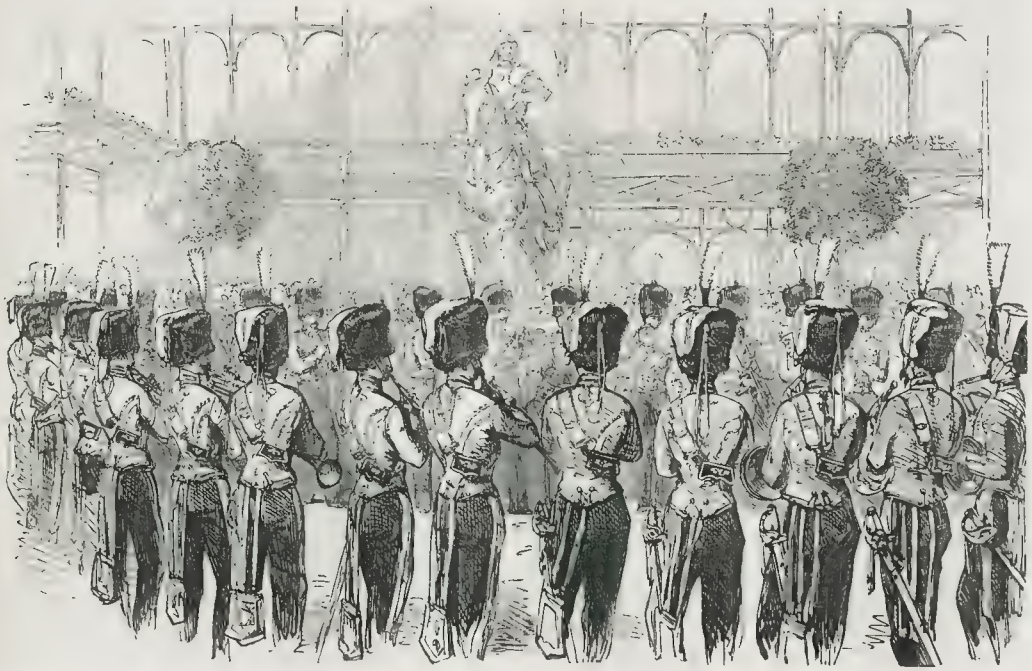
THE CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.

THE Grand Military Fête given at Sydenham, on Saturday last, "in aid of the several funds for the relief of the sick and wounded and widows and orphans of her Majesty's forces engaged in the Russian war," has proved so successful that we believe every one present, although expecting something great, was literally astonished at the splendid event of the day. Long will it be before the quiet neighbourhood of Sydenham, Norwood, and Anerley forgets the multitude that assembled last Saturday. The great mass of the visitors of course went down by the railroad, and in such numbers that the approaches to the Brighton Railway station were completely blocked up by the train of vehicles during great part of the morning. To get across the narrow and slippery defile of London-bridge in a carriage was a matter of extreme difficulty, and not a few who had gone thus far in various conveyances preferred to dismount, and to pass over it on foot in order to avoid the extreme delay to which vehicles were subjected. Although the trains were composed of more than the usual number of carriages, and were dispatched at more frequent intervals than is ordinarily the case, they proved totally inadequate to relieve the platform of the accumulating crowd. As each train drew up, it was the signal for a rush and a scramble: neither priority of arrival, nor the possession of a superior class of tickets, was of any avail; many, too weak or too timid for the contest, saw train after train depart without being able to enter; some even turned away in despair, occasionally not without marks of the struggle either in person or clothes; and throughout the morning the holders of first, second, and third-class tickets were mingled together, without the possibility of securing the kind of carriages for which they had paid.

The doors of the Palace opened at ten o'clock; and the French Guides, who were the "lions" of the day, and who occupied a conspicuous platform raised in the Great Transept, played "God Save the Queen," accompanied by the Palace band. However, the day had not yet begun; and the visitor who had heard nothing of the Fête might have supposed that this was a mere ordinary occasion, had not his attention been arrested by a large trophy erected in the very centre of the building: this was composed of flags, cannon, and other arms, from the Tower stores; and had been designed and executed under the superintendence of Mr. G. Stacey, storekeeper at the Tower. The base consisted of a round platform, with two steps, covered with crimson cloth, on which were placed rows of cannon-balls. Above the base were two brass cannon taken at Bomarsund, and at opposite angles two mortars. The whole structure—which comprised weapons of all kinds, as well as four complete suits of steel armour—was in three compartments, each smaller than the one below; and terminated in a lofty pole, from which were suspended the flags of France, Turkey, and England, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

THE GRAND MILITARY TROPHY, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The musical performance specially provided for the entertainment of this enormous concourse of people was got up on a very large scale. The music, in accordance with the character of the Fête, was of the military kind. There was an extraordinary gathering of military bands. In the first place, the band of the French Imperial Regiment Les Guides had come from Paris, by order of the Emperor, for the express purpose of giving their assistance on this occasion. There were the bands of the seven Regiments of Guards, of the 18th and 91st Regiments of Foot, of the Royal Artillery, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, of the Royal Marines, of the Hon. Artillery Company, of the Naval and Military Schools at Greenwich and Chelsea; and, lastly, the band of the Crystal Palace Company. A regular programme was formed for the employment of this immense musical host. During the earlier part of the day the various bands were stationed separately in the interior of the building; and afterwards they all assembled on the Terrace, or Esplanade, for the purpose of performing a regular selection in the open air. The arrangement was sufficiently judicious; but the unprecedented influx of people, and the consequent confusion, presented obstacles to its being completely carried out. In the interior the various bands were placed too near each other; and, as no precaution was taken to prevent more than one playing at a time, two or three different tunes were sometimes heard together, producing "unprepared discords" not recognised in any system of harmony. On the Terrace, the confusion was still greater. The space on which the combined bands were to assemble not having been kept clear, the whole ground was covered with a dense mass of people, through which the performers had to struggle the best way they could; and, at length, when the performance began, not half their number had been got together. However, this "music under difficulties" was, on the whole, better than might have been expected. The famous band of the Guides did not belie their reputation. They formed the great object of curiosity and attraction; and, very properly, were placed in the most favourable situation for being seen as well as heard to advantage. The band is differently constructed from our military bands. The treble instruments (as with us) are clarionets, boos, and flutes; but the brass



FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, ON SATURDAY LAST.—THE GUIDES' BAND.

instruments are chiefly of the kind recently invented by M. Sax, and which, though an immense improvement on the ordinary instruments, in quality of tone, purity of tune, and facility of execution, are not, as yet, sufficiently employed in this country. The strength of the band is forty-six—not fifty-six, as has been stated. Their training, under their able chef, M. Mohr, is perfect; and they play with a precision an attention to the most delicate gradations of sound, a degree of fire and spirit which, though we are not disposed to undervalue our own military music, we have never heard equalled in this country. Their superiority is partly owing to their training, but partly also to the improved construction of their instruments. We hope the emulation created by their presence will lead to an improvement here. The combined performance on the Terrace had considerably grandeur in it; but the instrumental effects were not concerned; but the attempt to sing a vocal chorus was a total failure; the voices were lost in the open air, and so feeble as to be barely audible. This was at once felt to be the case; and the "Old Hundredth," which was to have closed the performance, was not attempted.

One curious effect of the performance on the Terrace is well worth notice. So sensible was the vibration of the glass, that every note played by the band was distinctly reverberated; and it seemed as if the band without was accompanied with harmonious precision by a band within. Some persons, indeed, declared as a matter of fact that the expedient employed on the stage when the prompter represents an echo, had been adopted on this occasion, and that there were real substantial musicians playing on real substantial brass inside the Palace in response to their brethren out of doors.

The most exciting moment of the day was when, shortly before four o'clock, the Guides returned to their station in the interior of the Palace, and again played "God Save the Queen," which was followed by "Partant pour la Syrie." These airs had been played countless times during the earlier part of the fête, but now they derived new importance from the circumstance that they were executed in the presence of the whole condensed multitude. All the galleries were crammed; a long perspective of waving hats and handkerchiefs reached into the farthest distance, and thunders of encore pealed through the vast edifice, to be promptly and vigorously responded to by the willing performers. At that moment the Guides, not as accomplished military musicians, but as Frenchmen, as the representatives of an ally, were objects of actual idolatry to a throng which, for number and distinction combined, was perhaps unparalleled.

After the great demonstration of the visitors *en masse* a gradual departure took place. The subsequent history of the day is a history of still greater difficulties in securing homeward vehicles than those of the journey from London. It is sufficient to say that those who walked to Anerley found themselves in a better position than those who sought the "Crystal Palace train," and that on no occasion during the retreat was a third class man known to avoid a first-class carriage from motives of economics. Indeed, on the arrival of one of the trains at the ticket station near London-bridge, when the ticket-taker, entering a first-class carriage, received every form of ticket save that of the first class, and was told that he ought to consider himself lucky to get anything, he seemed to think the remark perfectly natural, and pocketed his tickets without comment.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. R. WHISTON.

THE valuable testimonials purchased with the surplus fund remaining from the subscriptions raised in this country and in Van Diemen's Land to indemnify the Rev. Robert Whiston for the monies to which he had been put in resisting the prosecution instituted against him by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, were presented to Mr. Whiston, at his residence, adjoining the Cathedral Grammar School, on Friday afternoon last. The articles consisted of a large Epergne, a massive Salver, a Teakettle, and Inkstand, all of silver, wrought in the best style of workmanship.

The total amount of the subscriptions collected was £2345 5s., of which £162 had been sent from Hobart Town; £655 5s. from Manchester, and other towns in Lancashire; £162 15s. from Derby; £250 obtained in Kent; and the remainder in the metropolis and other parts of the country.

The deputations assembled at Mr. Whiston's residence; and, having been ushered into the library, the several members were introduced to him by Mr. W. Manclark, Mayor of Rochester, one of the local treasurers of the fund which had been raised.

Mr. Thomas Clegg, who headed the deputation from Manchester, said that, having himself laboured during many years for educational purposes, he heartily and sincerely rejoiced when he found that Mr. Whiston had taken up the cause which his name had now become so intimately identified (Hear, hear). When Mr. Whiston commenced his exposure of the corruption of the Chapter of Rochester Cathedral, he (Mr. Clegg) was engaged in a like struggle at Manchester—to restore to educational purposes large funds had been misappropriated and squandered by trustees, instead of being applied to the objects for which they were originally designed. The importance of the struggle in which the rev. gentleman had been engaged all would admit; it had, he was happy to say, been admitted and engaged by the public voice of England, and not by England alone, but by the Antipodes (Cheers). He (Mr. Clegg) hoped he should live to see the day when the Cathedral system would be supplanted by the parochial system—when every Dean and Canon would have a parochial charge to look after, and to preach the Gospel to the poor, and be made useful in his day and generation (Cheers)

Mr. Clegg then presented the English testimonials, consisting of a silver Inkstand, Teakettle, and a splendid silver Epergne. On the top of the Epergne, is a group of figures representing Wisdom, Justice, and Perseverance; and on one of the panels is the following inscription:—

To the Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Rochester, who faithfully and admiringly offered, with the highest esteem and regard of the many lovers of justice who have subscribed to it, this Testimonial, arising from the subscription of more than £2000, spontaneously contributed by persons of all classes in the kingdom of Great Britain, to defray the expences incurred by him in vindicating the uncorrupt appropriation of educational bequests, and successfully defending himself during his arduous and protracted struggle against the proceedings instituted by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, upon the publication of his alleged libel, "Cathedral Trusts, and their Enfilment."

Mr. Mason then also spoke of the great exertions made by Mr. Whiston, whose contest with the Chapter of Rochester he described as an act of heroism equal to any of those recorded in ancient or modern times.

Captain Baker, addressing Mr. Whiston, said, it was his gratifying privilege, in the name of Sir John Pedder and 168 of the principal residents of Hobart Town, to present him with a splendid silver Salver, as a token of their esteem for him, and of the opinion of the good he had effected in the cause of Cathedral reform. The salver bears the following inscription:—

Vivo Reverendo Roberto Whiston Incolæ quidam Tasmaniensis imperium et conscientiam intimum mirati quod jura alumnorum scholarium contra insidias injuriasque cohibuit vere heroum opus. Hoc nostra hac demum ætate vindicavit munusculum hoc studii et benevolentiæ pignus denandum curavere.

Mr. F. Bennoch, on behalf of the London deputation, remarked that the subscribers had not regarded Mr. Whiston, while engaged in the contest which he had carried on, as a private individual merely, but they had looked upon him as a public benefactor.

The Rev. R. Whiston returned to his friends his most sincere and heartfelt thanks. He (he was gentlemen present who had done much through private friendship and who others had travelled some hundreds of miles to show their interest in a great public cause. Some present had been known to him during a space of twenty years, who were friends at the beginning of the business in which he had been engaged, and who at that time gave him their kind sympathy, advice, and co-operation, who had ever been ready at his call; and it was one of the most gratifying circumstances in connection with his proceedings, that all those who were his friends in the first years of his struggle had proved true friends (Cheers). In the struggle which, by the help of his friends and the public feeling which had been evinced throughout England, he had been able to bring to something like a successful issue, he had not offended or displeased any; their interest had not been chilled or cooled. Friends they were then, friends they continued to be, and friends, he felt assured, they would remain until the end (Cheers). The deputations had assembled that day from various parts of England to do honour, through him, to a great cause, which he trusted the people of England would continue to support. It was now more than six years and a half since from that very room he made his first application to the Chapter of Rochester Cathedral—an application which he meant to be, and which he believed was, successful. He hoped he might say, without offence to any one, that at that simple application had been met by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester as it ought to have been, that splendid testimonial now before him, to which peer and peasant had contributed, might have been theirs, and the gentleman who had procured it for himself would have honoured them for commencing a reform of a bad system (Hear, hear). Perhaps it was his good fortune that they did not entertain the application, for in the manner in which they had disregarded it had enabled him to do some good in his generation. As one of the results of the public feeling evinced in this matter, he might refer to the bulky volume which had been published in the form of a report from the Cathedral Commissioners—a volume which told a curious tale in reference to what he had to contend against. It was simply this:—That during the fourteen he was fighting the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, their legal expenses were £4000—a fact which would at once show that he would not have been able to go on with the object he had in view without the hearty support which the public had rendered him. Some remarks had been made by one of the speakers in reference to what was going on in the East. If there was one thing in connection with the matter in which he had been engaged more satisfactory than another it was this:—Henry VIII. provided that there should always be maintained in Rochester Cathedral six old men who had been mutilated

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. ROBERT WHISTON

and maimed in the King's wars or service, or otherwise brought to poverty. It was a solemn injunction that they should always be maintained there out of the funds provided for the purpose; and yet it would scarcely be believed that from 1776 to 1850 no such men had ever been appointed. He thought it right that they should be restored He applied to his friends; and now there were receiving the benefits of which he had spoken six old men, two of whom had fought at Waterloo, and the others in most distinguished and glorious engagements. He hoped and trusted that he should see some of those gallant heroes who had recently shown a chivalry and bravery unequalled in the world's history, and who had been maimed and mutilated in a fight scarcely standing in Rochester Cathedral, receiving the bounty which Henry VIII. provided for them (Loud cheers). He hoped to see some of the heroes of the Alma, and, it might be, the conquerors of Sebastopol, among the policemen of the sacred edifice (renewed applause).

Subsequently, a large party, consisting of members of the deputations and of private friends, partook of Mr. Whiston's hospitality at dinner; and the entire school were regaled by him next day.

The Plate was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

LOSS OF THE "ARCTIC" STEAMER.—CAPT. LUCE'S NARRATIVE.

BRAVE Captain Luce, whose heroic conduct formed so striking a contrast to that of the crew under his command—who gallantly stood by the sinking ship to the last moment, and not till it had fairly sunk made the slightest attempt to save himself, was miraculously saved, after more than two days' suffering from cold and hunger. In a letter addressed to Mr. E. K. Collins, whose family was on board the *Arctic*, Captain Luce gives an interesting account of the catastrophe, and of his own sufferings. After relating the circumstances under which the collision occurred, he proceeds to de-cribe the conduct of the crew:—

Finding the leak gaining on us very fast, notwithstanding all our powerful means of keeping her free, I resolved to get the boats ready, and as many ladies and children placed in them as possible; but no sooner had the attempt been made than the firemen and others rushed into them in spite of all opposition. Seeing this state of things, I ordered the boats to be veered astern by ropes, to be kept in readiness till order could be assured. What I feared, when in my dismay I saw them cut the rope in the boat, and soon disappear astern in the fog. Another boat was broken down by persons rushing into her while hanging at the davits, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard guard-boat ready, and placed the second officer in charge of her, when the same fearful scene as with the first boat was being enacted—men leaping from the top of the rail down twenty feet, crushing and maiming those who were in the boat. I then gave orders to the second officer to let go, and row after the ship, keeping under or near the stern, to be ready to take on board women and children as soon as the fires were out and the engines stopped. My attention was then directed to the other quarter-boat, which I found broken down, but hanging by one tackle. A rush was made for her also, and some dozen or fifteen got in and cut the tackle, and were soon out of sight. In the meantime I found that not a seaman or carpenter was left on board, and we were without any tools to assist in building a raft, as our only hope, and that the only officer left was Mr. Doran, the third officer, who aided me with the assistance of the passengers, who deserve great praise for their coolness and energy in doing all in their power up to the very last moment before the ship sunk from under us. The chief engineer, with a part of his assistants, had taken our small deck boat, and before the ship went down pulled away, with about fifteen persons. We had succeeded in getting the fore and main yard, mainstepsail, and two topgallant yards overboard, and such other small spars and materials as we could collect, when I was fully convinced that the ship must go down in a very short time, and not a moment was to be lost in getting the spars lashed together to form a raft. To do this I ordered the carpenter to get the life-boat, "our only remaining boat," into the water. This being accomplished, I gave Mr. Doran charge of the boat, taking care to keep the oars on board to prevent them from leaving the ship, hoping still to get the most of the women and children in this boat at last. They had made considerable progress in securing the spars together, when an alarm was given that the ship was sinking, and the boat shoved off without oars or anything to help themselves with, and when the ship sunk the boat had got clear, probably the eighth of a mile to leeward. In an instant, about a quarter to five p.m., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her.

I succeeded in getting on the surface, after a brief struggling, with my own helpless child in my arms, when I again found myself impelled downwards to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time had nearly perished and lost the hold of my child. As I struggled to the surface of the water a most awful and heart-rending scene presented itself to my view; over two hundred men women and children struggling together amidst pieces of wreck of every kind, calling on each other for help, and imploring Almighty God to help them. Such an appalling scene may God preserve me from witnessing again. I was in the act of trying to save my child, when a portion of the paddle-box came rushing up edgewise, just grazing my head, and failing its whole weight upon the head of my darling child. In another moment I beheld him lying lifeless in the water. I succeeded in getting him on the top of the paddle-box, in company with eleven others. One, however, soon left for another piece of the wreck, finding it could not support him. Others remained till they were one by one released by death. We stood in water at a temperature of 45 deg up to our knees, and frequently the sea broke entirely over us. We soon secured to separate from our friends on other parts of the wreck, and passed a dreary night, each one of us expecting every hour would be our last. At last the wished-for morning came, dreary and cold, with a dense fog; not a living soul to be seen but our own party—seven now being left. In the course of the morning we saw some water-casks, and other things, belonging to our ship; but nothing that we could get could afford us any relief. Our raft was steadily settling, as it absorbed more and more water. About noon Mr. S. M. Woodruffe, of New York, was relieved by death. All the others now began to suffer very severely for the want of water, except Mr. George F. Allen and myself. In that respect we were very much favoured, although we had not a drop on the raft. The day continued foggy, except at noon, "as near as we could judge." We had a clear horizon for about half an hour, and nothing could be seen but water and sky.

Night came on thick and dreary, with our minds made up that neither of us would live to see the light of another day, and very soon three more of our suffering party were relieved by death, leaving Mr. Allen, a young German, and myself. Feeling myself getting exhausted, I now sat down for the first time, about eight o'clock in the evening, on a trunk which providentially had been found on the wreck. In this way I slept a little through the night, and became somewhat refreshed. About an hour before daylight (Friday, the 29th), we saw a vessel's light near to us, and exerted ourselves to the utmost of our strength in hailing, until we became quite exhausted. In about a quarter of an hour the light disappeared to the east of us.

Soon after daylight a barque hove in sight, to the N.W. of us, the fog now having lifted a little, steering apparently for us, but in a short time she seemed to have changed her course, and again we were doomed to disappointment. Yet I felt in hopes that some of our fellow-sufferers may have been seen and rescued by them. Shortly after we had given up all hopes of being rescued by the barque, a ship was discovered to the east of us, steering directly for us. We now watched her with the most intense anxiety as she approached us, with the wind varying, causing her to change her course several points. About noon they fortunately discovered a man on the raft near them, and succeeded in saving him by the second mate jumping over the side and making a rope fast round him, by which he was got on board safely. The man proved to be a Frenchman, who was a passenger on board the steamer with which we came into collision. He immediately informed the Captain that others were on piece of the wreck, and by going aloft he saw us and three others. We were the first to which the boat was sent, and safely taken on board about three o'clock p.m. The next was Mr. James Smith, of Mississippi, second-class passenger. The others saved were five of our firemen. The ship proved to be the *Cambria*, of and from Glasgow, bound to Montreal, Capt. John Rintell.

Every attention and kindness was bestowed on the Captain and the others who had been saved along with him. On the 14th inst. Captain Luce writes: "We have safely arrived at Quebec; and I am left without a penny in the world to help myself with."

The New York papers received by the *Canada* mention that Captain Luce reached his home, at Yonkers, on the 16th ult., where he was met by his neighbours and friends with every demonstration of delight; indeed, throughout the entire route from Montreal, he was everywhere hailed by vast crowds, who were flocking to meet him with joyful congratulations and honest hearty sympathy. Sermons had been preached in all the places of worship on the all-absorbing theme, and had been listened to by immense numbers.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—A Vienna Correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* has given the following interesting information relative to the Austrian army:—69,830 men, with 144 guns, are posted in the German provinces (in Austria), under the command of General Count Wimpffen. The army under Marshal Radetzky, in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and on the right bank of the Po, consists of 1,7,000 men, with 160 guns. The "mobile" army in Galicia, the Bukovina, and the Danubian Principalities, with the reserves in Hungary and Transylvania, is composed of 30 infantry regiments, 10 battalions of Chasseurs, 16 regiments of Hussars, 12 of Light Cavalry, 13 battalions of Border troops, 24 Border battalions, and 25 field and 18 reserve batteries. The total is 226,890 men, with 260 field and 144 reserve guns. The troops are thus distributed: in the Danubian Principalities, 94,000 men (this is much below the mark); in Hungary and Transylvania, 58,000 men; in Galicia and the Bukovina, 80,000; and in the district of Cracow, 69,000 men. The forces under Ban Jellachich and General Mamula consist of 25,000 troops of the line, and 70,000 Borderers, with 72 guns. In the Federal fortresses in Germany are 12,800 men, with 24 guns. According to this calculation, the military force of Austria is composed of 250,300 men, with 660 guns, and is probably below rather than above the mark.

THE CRIMEA COMMISSARIAT.—The merchant shipping is more than ever beset by officers in search of provisions; to day a vessel arrived from Constantinople laden with nitre, and she at once opened her cargo for public sale; but, when I went on board in the evening, all was gone save a little tobacco and a firkin or two of butter—the latter was not sold because it would have cost upwards of 60s. at a time—picture a sauatern, in light marching order, with a keg of butter 60 lbs. weight!—he would be seen to Yarmouth as insane, or tried by a court-martial for cowardice! Tobacco was a blessing of a man flying for his country's honour. By dint of good luck, I fell in with six dozen of beer on board a small steamer, and a cask of wine which had spoilt, and was in vain for four days; but these drinkables, although very acceptable for our small mess, are not what we yearningly desire; we want some fresh meat, in the form of fowls, ducks, pigs, sheep, or oxen, to relieve our suffering frames. Wine and beer, with salt rations day after day, are of little value, while with mutton or beef hash they are truly refreshing. If our friends at home could but see the fore quarter of mutton brought in for our rations this morning, they would declare no Christian could eat it. Our opinion happily differs from that of our affectionate relatives: we greeted the thin, unhappy-looking lamb with ready eyes, and rejoiced that salt pork was to be escaped at to-day's dinner. Obi should God be pleased to carry us home to old England, shall we not enjoy heartily the comforts of a board of life? Our pampered appetites need not mind inviting us to dinner—the simplest home dish will always contrast favourably with our Crimea table. *Letter from the Crimea.*

THE SOUTH SHIELDS PENDULUM EXPERIMENTS BY THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

We have already briefly explained the arrangements made for this important series of experiments with the pendulum, in the Harton Coalpit, at South Shields. At the request of several scientific gentlemen, the Astronomer Royal, Professor Airy, gave an explanation of these experiments to the members of the Mechanics' Institution and Working Mens' Institution of South Shields, on Tuesday week, the 24th ult.; but it will be some time before the astronomical observations obtained will have been sufficiently reduced to arrive at the anticipated results.

The experiments at the colliery, which extended over from three to four weeks, having been brought to a close, the instruments had been removed to the lecture-room, and were placed on the opposite ends of the platform in exactly the same relative positions as they had occupied at the pit—one set below, and the other above ground. The apparatus consists of two astronomical clocks with compensation pendulums, two invariable pendulums (Kater's) suspended on strong tripod iron stands immediately in front of the pendulums. An astronomical clock, and an invariable pendulum were placed at each station with barometer and thermometer attached, which were regularly observed, so that the necessary corrections might be made for atmospheric resistance, variations of temperature, &c. There was also at each station a *galvanic signal needle*, and these were connected by means of insulated wires, placing the observers in electric communication. The upper and lower stations at Harton Pit were exactly in a vertical line, and distant nearly a quarter of a mile; and at each station the instruments were carefully enclosed to prevent the vibrations of the pendulum, being affected by currents of air.

James Mather, Esq., occupied the chair at the meeting at Shields; and, with a few well-timed observations, introduced the distinguished lecturer.

The Astronomer Royal commenced by observing that the present lecture was due to the people of South Shields and the county of Durham generally, in return for the very kind assistance which he had received. He also acknowledged his obligation to the Durham Observatory. Mr. Airy next proceeded to state that his grand object was to arrive at the weight of our globe—the earth—it being necessary to know this before we can proceed to determine the weight or mass of the sun, moon, and planets, which is of the utmost importance to practical astronomy. The size and figure of the earth being now pretty accurately

MOUTH OF THE HARTON COAL-PIT, SOUTH SHIELDS.

known, it only remains to determine its mean density, *i.e.*, the average weight of say a cubic foot, and the total weight of the globe is easily calculated.

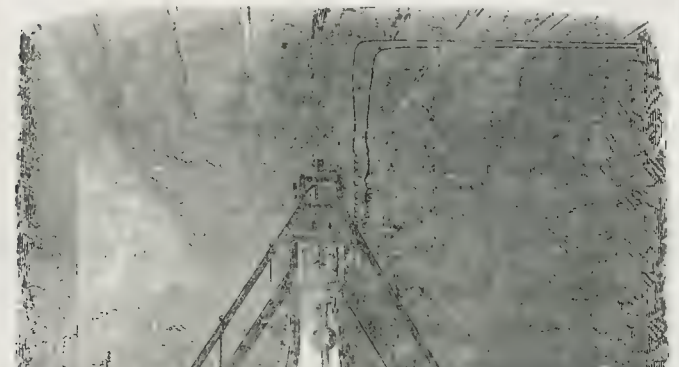
The Astronomer Royal then proceeded to detail the experiments. Harton Pit is 1760 feet deep; its mode of ascent and descent is by "*cage and tub*," which is made in either way, with the smoothness of a railway carriage, in less than two minutes. The extensive nature of this pit may be judged of by the amount of passages which it contains in its workings, in connection with its other shaft, St. Hilda. They are upwards of 100 miles; and there are underground passages more than 3½ miles in a direct line.

A model Zenith-Sector was explained in connection with the late Dr. Maskelyne's experiments and observations at the mountain Schehallien, in Scotland, in 1774. Professor Airy next detailed the various experiments with the Torsion Balance by Cavendish, Reich, and the late Francis Baily.

The results of the above experiments show the mean density of the earth to be five to six times the weight of water. This was the state of the inquiry in 1826, when Professor Airy and Dr. Whewell saw that the problem might be solved in an entirely different manner. A little reflection is sufficient to show that, if the mean density of the earth be from *five* to *six* times that of water, as indicated by previous experiments, the interior of the earth must be considerably heavier than its superstratum, which, so far as we have been able to penetrate, we know to be little less than one half that weight. Now the question arose—How was this to be determined? How were we to ascertain whether the centre of the globe was a mass of matter, probably as dense as gold or platinum? Messrs. Airy and Whewell directly saw that if this was the case it would be most easily settled by observing the number of vibrations made by a pendulum swung at the surface of the earth and at the bottom of the deepest mine. The number of vibrations of the pendulum is a correct measure of the power of gravitation; and, as we penetrate the comparatively light super-strata or crust of the globe, and approach the much denser and heavier mass forming the interior, the attraction of gravitation will be considerably increased, and the effect will be to accelerate the vibration of the pendulum, *i.e.* to make it go quicker. This principle forms the basis of the Harton Pit experiments. Mr. Airy here enumerated the many difficulties to be encountered, and the many precautions to be used in the prosecution to such delicate inquiries. He then proceeded to state that he and Dr. Whewell attempted the experiment at the Dolcoath mines in Cornwall in the year 1828, but were completely defeated. One principal difficulty was the comparison of the clocks at the top and bottom of the mine, which at that time could only be managed by conveying a chronometer, in the most inconvenient manner, down a series of ladders, altogether different from being lowered *direct* to the bottom in the cage at Harton Colliery. In spite of this difficulty they persevered until, from some serious accident, the mine was inundated with water, and they were "drowned out." Mr. Airy here remarked that as it was necessary in those cases to combine philosophy with pertinacity, he had lately resolved to renew the attempt, but with the new element before mentioned—*viz.*, the Electric Signal. This enabled the two observers to know the exact instant at which the clock time was to be noted at both stations, which was done every four hours, night and day, for four or five days, when the invariable pendulums were changed—the pendulum which had been swinging at the upper station was taken down the pit and hung up in front of the clock at the lower station, and that which had been down the previous five days was brought to the station at the surface, and a new series of observations commenced: in this way any difference in the lengths of the pendulums was got rid of. Mr. Airy thought that, with care, the final error of the pendulums would not exceed *one-tenth of a second per day*. The necessary elements, or data, for the calculation of the mean density of the earth by this method, are—first, the difference in the number of the vibrations at the top and bottom of the mine; and, secondly, *the thickness and mean density*, or specific gravity, of the outer shell of the globe which could be pretty easily arrived at. The Astronomer Royal demonstrated, by the assistance of a diagram, the effect which the outer crust would produce on the lower pendulum, which, fortunately, may be said to be *none at all*.

Professor Airy, in conclusion, stated that, before he could say whether the results would show any difference at all, many long calculations and deductions would require to be made. The figures recorded "looked well," and reflected the highest credit on his six assistants, who were the most careful observers he could desire.

Mr. Ingham, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Astronomer Royal, thanked him for having, at his request, issued a ticket to each of the members of the South Shields Mechanics' Institution.



PENDULUM-ROOM AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HARTON COAL-PIT.

To this report of the lectures, abridged from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, we add a few details. The position of the two pendulum rooms, was one at the top of the pit, the other at the bottom, within 100 yards of it, exactly vertical. The instruments in the upper and lower rooms were fac similes of each other; and at certain intervals, to correct any irregularity, these at the top were placed below, and those below, above, changing places. The upper and lower astronomical clock, exactly regulated to each other, had each on the balls of their pendulums an illuminated disk, about the size of a crown-piece. Exactly in front, and within a few inches, hung a free (Kater's) pendulum, suspended on very hard steel, shaped to an obtuse angle, moving on an agate plane. The number of vibrations of the clocks within any given time, are of course registered by the clocks themselves. The number of the vibrations of the free pendulums, produced exclusively by gravitation, were ascertained exactly by their proportionate number to those of the clocks. At intervals each free pendulum, which moves more quickly than the clock pendulum, passes and repasses in front of the latter, receding, first on the right and then on the left, the illuminated disk on the clock pendulum. When a certain series has been gone through, the illuminated disk is covered for a second or two by the free pendulum in front; and this obscuration, or coincidence, marks exactly the proportionate number of vibrations due to each. The exact time is then noted, the temperature, the barometric pressure, the relative time of the clocks above and below, by the *galvanic signal needle*; and then the observation is complete, both in the mine and at the surface.

This coincidence requires so exact an observation, and from a direct line in front, that a small telescope is fixed in the most precise manner within a few feet, to make the observations—in which so much precision and care were used that the tenth of a second was frequently noted, which develops in the calculations in some instances nearly the four-hundredth part of that brief period of time.

To ascertain the weight of the earth's crust will be more open to error. It requires that every description of stratum, lying between the upper and lower pendulum for these 1760 feet should have its weight exactly found, as well as its thickness measured. In some places, near the surface, there are clay and earth; in others, as you descend, sandstone, limestone, shale, and then seams of coal; some of the strata are saturated with water, others quite *dry*. All these varieties of deposits, in their respective conditions, must be distinctly examined and weighed. Difficult, as it may appear, all this may be done; and the genius that has hitherto arranged and developed this important experiment will doubtless find means to complete the operation.

Mr. Dunkin, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, conducted the experiments in Professor Airy's absence, assisted by Mr. Ellis, of the same Observatory; Mr. Pogson, of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford; Mr. Kumkin, of the Durham Observatory; Mr. Creswick, of the Cambridge Observatory; and Mr Simmonds, of the Red hill Observatory, Surrey.

The accompanying Illustrations shew a view of Harton Pit, which is merely interesting as being the scene of the observations. The lower Engraving shows Professor Airy's apparatus *in situ* in the room built for its reception at the bottom of the pit shaft (1300 feet below the surface). The lantern, placed on the block, is for the purpose of illuminating the pendulum disk, there being a glazed aperture in the side of the clock (shown on the opposite side) to admit the light. The spiral wires are the telegraphic conductors, which were carried up to the ceiling through the wall, and so up the shaft to the upper station. The instruments suspended from the iron support on the left, are two thermometers. No figures are introduced, inasmuch, as during the observations, no one was admitted into the room; the observer being seated in a separate apartment, and making his observations by means of a telescope through an aperture in the wall.

Professor Airy has kindly agreed to forward his lecture, explanatory of the noble subject, written *in extenso*, to South Shields for publication.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.—TESTIMONIAL TO DR. ARMSTRONG.

On Tuesday, last week, advantage was taken of the paying off of the recently-returned Arctic ships at Woolwich, to present Dr. Armstrong, the surgeon of the *Investigator*, with a gold chronometer and chain, which the petty officers, seamen, and marines determined to purchase for him previous to quitting the ship, as a mark of their high estimation for his services as medical officer during the voyage. The gift (Barnett, maker, Cheapside), bears a representation of the *Investigator* imbedded in the ice, on one side; and on the other, the following inscription:—

GOLD WATCH PRESENTED TO DR. ARMSTRONG OF "THE INVESTIGATOR."

Presented, October, 1854, to Alexander Armstrong, M.D., (late) Surgeon H.M.S. *Investigator*, by the Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines of that ship, as a testimony of their sincere respect and gratitude for his unwearied professional skill and humanity during the unparalleled Arctic Service, which resulted in the discovery of the North-West Passage.

The presentation took place at the Ship Hotel, where Mr. James Nelson read an appropriate address, bearing the following testimony to Dr. Armstrong's services:—"There are few, if any of us, who have not at some time experienced your kindness at the sick bed; some who have, under Providence, to thank your skill and attention for their lives; but, above all, your constant assiduity and unwearied zeal, to those departed shipmates, whom it has pleased the Almighty to take from us, can never be forgotten."

Dr. Armstrong replied, in an address of excellent feeling, wherein he said:—"I can lay claim to no higher merit than an anxious desire which I ever felt to do my duty; but that, even under our worst circumstances, was made to me a comparatively easy task by the bravest and the best ship's company that ever left England. The world knows something of what you have done, but nothing of what you have suffered. I have witnessed your courage and your daring when destruction so often appeared inevitable. I have seen you in health, and I know you in sickness, and but too truly have I known the hunger which you so long felt, when it lay not in my power to allay it. Then it was that you displayed all the higher qualities of our nature by the heroic patience and fortitude with which you bore your privations and suffering, and manifested in such a remarkable degree that discipline and noble conduct which proved you to be true British sailors. Our departed shipmates fell from the effects of what we all more or less suffered from, and that, too, at a time when the dark and dreary days of trial and adversity had passed, and when relief had so providentially reached us." Dr. Armstrong then thanked the company for the handsome gift.

Mr. Nelson then turned round to Lieutenant Bedford Pim, who was present, as the friend of Dr. Armstrong, and said, "Were it not for you, sir, many of us now present would never have seen Old England again. All of us look upon you as our deliverer, and none of us will forget the joy we felt when you reached us."

Lieutenant Pim, in reply, said—"I thank you, my lads. I shall never forget our meeting. I congratulate you most heartily upon your escape from a fate similar to that of poor Sir John Franklin."

The most hearty feeling was reciprocated between Dr. Armstrong and the men on the occasion, and he and Lieutenant Pim bade them an affectionate farewell on retiring.

THE NURSES FOR THE EAST.

On Tuesday week the Folkestone steamer carried, amongst other passengers, thirty-seven of the nurses attached to Miss Nightingale's staff. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, a clergyman, and a courier, who will see them safely landed at Constantinople. The authorities at Boulogne had received orders to pay every attention to them; and the news of their arrival having spread, a crowd had assembled to welcome the self-devoted band, and bid them "God speed!" on their mission of charity. Mr. Hamilton, the English Consul, was in

BOULOGNE FISHWOMEN CARRYING THE LUGGAGE OF THE NURSES FOR THE EAST.

attendance to receive and conduct them to the Hôtel des Bains, where a good dinner had been prepared for them.

On the Friday following Miss Nightingale and the thirty seven nurses who accompany her sailed, from Marseilles, in the *Vectis* steamer, for Constantinople. Throughout the whole of their journey through France they were everywhere received with demonstrations of sympathy and respect. The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, pays them the following compliment:—

Miss Nightingale possesses all that could render existence happy and brilliant, young, handsome, and wealthy, she has chosen a life of abnegation and self-denial, and, after having presided over one of those institutions in London of which the idea was suggested by a true spirit of Christianity, her feelings of charity still more excited by the details of the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital of Scutari, she has chosen as a new sphere of action a place where glory is purchased by the severest privations. Nothing could deter her, and at this moment the *Vectis* is conveying her to the East. She and her companions will find there their field of battle in the hospital wards and ambulances, where their sex so well qualifies them to fill a dangerous though heroic position. Captain Powell, the commander of the *Vectis* received those ladies with perfect courtesy, the officers and crew vied with each other in their attention in conducting them to the places reserved for them with all the respect due to their sex and their affecting mission.

THE "AMBULANCE," DEPARTMENT.

THE latest accounts from the Crimea inform us that the Ambulances, of which our Artist has given the annexed Sketch, have at length reached the spot where they are wanted. Great complaints have been made that, although a large number of these vehicles were sent from this country to the East, not one could be obtained to convey the wounded from the field after the battle of Alma. They had been forwarded from Varna to Old Fort, where they were landed on the beach; but, owing to some strange blunder, which has not yet been explained, they were left there while the army marched away to battle.

The Ambulances, which are now in daily use, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, are divided into compartments—one in front, containing six seats, where the slightly wounded can sit back to back, and another division behind, where, as will be seen, there are four berths for patients who have suffered severely. These invalid carriages are drawn by six mules, and driven by postboys, in the Artillery undress: they were described in our Journal of September 23.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—DR. SMITH'S NEW HOSPITAL WAGGONS.

THE ROAD TO SEBASTOPOL.—COMMISSARIAT WAGGONS, CONVEYANCE OF FASCINES, ETC.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

HEIGHTS ABOVE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 13, Seven a.m., 1854.

A FULL fortnight has elapsed since the Allies took up their present positions in front of Sebastopol, and still the profoundest quietness marks the passage of each day. When first the expedition landed on the shores of the Crimea, our engineers were sure that, if once they were placed before this town, they could reduce it within ten days. A fortnight has elapsed and not a shot has been fired on our side. The whole extent of our labours has been to erect four batteries, mounting altogether fifteen heavy guns; and, as I write, even these works are complete. It is not with the intention of casting any blame on Sir John Burgoyne or our engineers that this is said; but there is no doubt that we might take a lesson from the French, who, within the same time, have succeeded in placing thirty-six guns in position. These delays will, doubtless, be explained by the difficulties of transport, the want of baggage and draught cattle, the scarcity of forage; but the French have suffered from these disadvantages as we have, and yet proceed with a vigour which is unknown to us. This state of things gives a degree of force to the arguments of the numerous croakers, who assert that the delay in opening fire from the trenches is likely to be fatal to the operations of the campaign; that the Russians, growing bolder in proportion to our inactivity, will regain that confidence which they had lost after the battle of the Alma; and that whilst we are slowly proceeding with our works, the enemy will strengthen his forts and batteries, to our detriment and annoyance. Further, they insist—and this appears to be a strong argument—that reinforcements will reach the enemy in greater numbers every day that we delay in opening the works. It must be borne in mind, however, that the English engineers have had to contend with greater difficulties than those which the French have met: the ground which we have to deal with is stony, and spare, covering to a very slight depth a stratum of

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—PREPARING A TRAIN FOR THE TRENCHES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE

hard limestone; the French, on the other hand, have been enabled to open trenches nearer to the body of the place—and this is so far necessary to them, that their pieces, generally, are less useful than ours at long ranges. It is fortunate that the weather hitherto has been so favourable to our operations: with the exception of a couple of cold days, during which a north-easterly wind prevailed, the atmosphere has been warm and genial: unlike the same period of last year, when the ground around Sebastopol was covered with two feet of snow. Everything, in fact, has been propitious; and there is not the slightest reason to fear that any amount of reinforcements which the Russians may send up, can in any way affect the great result to be attained. Sebastopol will fall, no one doubts it—the question is only one of time and on that, of course, the most divergent opinions exist. When the reinforcement brought into Sebastopol by Lüders, reached the city, the number of those who expressed fear as to the issue of the war, was not diminished; but it was considered by many as a favourable symptom; for it showed that there was no considerable force threatening our rear, and it proved that the Russians did not consider the large garrison already there, sufficient for the defence of the place. This much is certain, that since the arrival of our troops in their present positions, they have not seen any large force sufficient to molest them in the rear. Should such a force, however, make its appearance, measures have been taken to give it such a warm reception as will prevent the repetition of the attempt. The ground occupied by the Allies is a series of elevated undulations, which overlook not only the town of Sebastopol, but almost the whole of the surrounding country. On our extreme right, where General Sir de Lacy Evans is stationed with the Second Division, the ground slopes precipitously into the valley of a river called the Tchernaya. Our rear is defended by precipices, on the west of which are stationed two French divisions. Balaclava, which is attached to the position by a safe road along a vale protected alike from the view and the attacks of an enemy by crests of hills almost parallel to the sea, is defended besides by a corps of 1000 Marines, occupying an intrenched position, and by the Turkish force, which has left its central position to take up one nearer to the point under notice. On the slopes, between the crest and Balaclava, in and about the village called Kadikioi, is the main body of our cavalry, under Lord Lucan, and some batteries of artillery. The precipitous ground on our right has been strengthened with breastworks by working parties from our divisions, whilst in our rear the main road from Balaclava to Sebastopol has been blown up, and redoubts and breastworks have been erected by the French, to render approach from an enemy still more hazardous. In the rear of our left the French have also erected defensive works, and a large redoubt covers the road from Balaclava to the head-quarters of Lord Raglan—a village called the Traktair Inn. Should the Russians attempt to attack our flank or rear, they will have not only to contend with troops determined to resist at all hazards, but with difficulties of ground almost insurmountable. It is satisfactory at the same time to know that the force of the Allies has been increased by the arrival of 25,000 French at Kherson, all of whom are landed and ready for action. The force at the disposal of the Generals is, therefore, at present upwards of 75,000 men.

Sir De Lacy Evans's position—the extreme right—is one of the most picturesque that can well be imagined. It looks down upon the town of Sebastopol, and, at the same time, upon the vale of the Tchernaya, along which are to be seen the picturesque ruins of Inkerman. The sides of the hills are covered with scrub, which affords good cover for outlying pickets. On the left of the Second Division is the First Division—the various regiments of Guards covering the ground right and left of a very good macadamised road. A battery of artillery is close by, with Lord George Paget's 4th Dragoons on one side, and the 11th Hussars on the other. A large mill on the right of a small gorge has been turned into a powder magazine, and near it is the siege train, with all the heavy ordnance, furnaces, mortars, and other apparatus. Beyond the mill is the Light Division, with Sir George Brown; and the 4th, with Sir George Cathcart. Two battalions of Rifles are on each wing. The extreme left is held by Sir R. England's division. The whole of the army is thus distributed, fronting, as well as the undulation of the ground permits, the town of Sebastopol. I can scarcely better describe the progress of affairs here than by the following extracts from my diary:—

October 7.

The Allied armies have been actively engaged during the last four days in preparations for battering Sebastopol; and the enemy, on their part, have taken advantage of the time allowed them, to throw up works in advance of the town, from which they throw a few shells daily into our advanced pickets. The only casualties which have occurred are the loss of a sergeant and private of the 68th, who were killed by the fall of a shell into their tent.

On the 4th, the guns which had been moved from the *Diamond* and the *Highflyer*, were taken on shore by sailors told off from the ships, and were forthwith dragged up towards the lines. The utmost enthusiasm animated the men in the performance of this duty. They harnessed themselves to the guns, some thirty and forty in number, a fife playing a national air in front, and union-jacks flying in front and rear. As they passed the first village out of Balaclava, the cavalry, who were encamped on the hills, turned out, and gave a hearty cheer. The men passed forward them, and left their guns in another village, half way between Balaclava and Sebastopol. The entire number of guns was not drawn up till yesterday, when the whole had been brought to a short distance from the spot where the fire is to be opened. On the 5th the *Terrible* and *Beagle* came into Balaclava, the latter landing her heavy guns, and the former her two 95-cwt. Lancaster pieces. The sailors, of whom there are upwards of a thousand, also drew up these pieces, with the assistance of the artillery horses; and it is expected that the whole heavy siege train will be in position before two days.

Whilst the British have been landing their stores and ammunition at Balaclava, the French have likewise been actively employed at Kherson, a village situated in the bottom of Phanari Bay. The French works will attack the town on the side of the sea-shore, whilst the English are advancing from the land side. The position which the Allies obtained by the masterly march round Sebastopol is one which has numerous advantages: the heights not only command the town, but they are high above the plain, into which the Russians must debouche if they intend to annoy our flanks. The gorge which leads through the crest covering Balaclava has been fortified by the French, whose divisions form a reserve, covering the rear of the armies. Through this gorge the main road from Sebastopol to Balaclava passes; and the Russians appear to have spent some money in making and keeping it in order. It seems difficult, therefore, for the enemy seriously to annoy us in the rear during our attack of Sebastopol, but I believe that they have the intention of doing so as soon as we open fire from the trenches. On the 5th a reinforcement of 20,000 men entered the town under command of General Lüders, who forthwith issued a proclamation to encourage the inhabitants. Since then several reconnaissances were made—one of which, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and guns, marched to day into the plain on the right of our position, moved up the gorge, and were stopped by our artillery and cavalry below the crest, which overlook Balaclava. I was unable to ascertain the amount of infantry in motion on this occasion, but the number of cavalry was about 2500. On our part we have not so large a number of horses to oppose the enemy. Our regiments, which were undermanned at Varna, had had serious losses in horses on their way hither.

Continued in Number, page 435.

PREPARING TO GO OUT TO THE TRENCHES.

In this Sketch the Artist gives a representation of the scene which the English Camp presents when a trenching party is about to start for a night's work. On such occasions every precaution is taken to prevent noise. The wheels of the covering-guns, for example, are covered with sheep-skins, to prevent their creaking, which might guide the Russians to where the trenching-party has fixed upon to commence operations. Those who complain of the long time which elapsed before the preliminary works before Sebastopol were completed, ought to take into account the enormous weight of material which has been carried up from Balaclava to the heights. The *Constitutionnel*, in giving a description of the labour necessarily attendant on such an operation, gives the following estimate of the weight of the *matériel de siege* employed by the Allies before Sebastopol:—

The total amounts to 4,621,934 kilogrammes, which is equal to 10,042,750 lbs. avoirdupois. This enormous *matériel* is divided as follows:—

Cannon	... ...	258,890 kilog.
Gun-carriages, ammunition, and baggage-waggons, &c.		886,676 "
Projectiles	... ...	2,510,462 "
Powder	... ...	646,906 "

The remainder is composed of a multitude of objects too numerous to be mentioned; but it is to be remarked that in the above enumeration is not included the marine artillery, weighing 3520 kilog., or 2025 kilog. each gun, according to whether they are 30 or 30-pounders.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLOMON, I. M. of Bridport, and G. M A.—We still believe it impossible to solve Problem No 556 by playing Q to Q R 8th. Suppose, in reply to that move, Black play his Q to K 4th: how would you proceed?

L. C., Cleveland, Ohio, United States.—Mr. Cochrane's long-talked-of and much-desired "Loose Leaf on Chess Openings" will probably make their appearance next spring.

A. S.—If a player is guilty of the egregious blunder of taking an adverse Pawn *en passant* with an *advanced Piece or Pawn*, his opponent may oblige him to do so, are the move taken, property, or move his own.

G. M. A., Aberdeenshire; J. ION, Richmond; F. T. W. They shall be inserted on next week.

SOLILA, LUCIDA, CONSTANS, and others.—The series of Articles on the Progress of Chess from its Introduction into Europe in the Middle Ages down to the Nineteenth Century by Sir Frederick Madden and Mr. Forster Fitzgerald will commence immediately upon the termination of Mr. Forbes' interesting series in the East.

A. HENDRY, Oxford.—We are unacquainted with the game.

B. HALL. The conditions of all these and games which appeared under our notice to "AMERICA," last week, are, proper ly, "White to move and draw the game, or Black to move and win."

SIBILATRIX.—No one has yet furnished us with the true key to the position we gave in the last Number, from the MS. Treatise of Dosky; which is surprising, since it is not by any means difficult.

F. W. A., Hawick.—They deserve and shall have insertion the first opportunity

C. F. S.—Thanks. The two lots are very well conducted on your side.

HORSETOWN.—Thanks again. A friend, however, has obligingly supplied us with a copy. The other work mentioned is "Le Filosofa, Ovvero Il Facchu Degli Scacchi," &c., by Marcus Aurelius Severinus, but it never has been passed at our review.

HARK KLING, J. R., of Bridport; W. G., of York; HERR K., of Sittebardt; C. M. J., of Birmingham.—The Problem unlikely forwarded to us are now under examination, and shall be reported on next week.

TRAVELLER.—You will find a Chess-club at Falkirk; the members meet every Tuesday and Friday evening at Johnson's Hotel. The Cambridge Club assembles on Tuesday and Friday evenings at the Lion Hotel.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 557, by Adolphi M. P., Ellipse, G. H. W. ; J. M., of Sheerhardness; Decoun, J. P., Malden; W. J. P., Kingston, F. R., of Norwich. E. H., R. F. S., Dublin; Caxton, Annabel, Omar Pacha, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 558, by Grimmons, Semper Eadem, Sarkelands Rovers, M. P., M. A., Cambridge; R. S., Tooley Street; J. of Hanwell; R. Hall, John Ship's, Medical; F. K., of Norwich, J. M., of Shrewsbury; K. F., Royal Artillery, Whist, Philo-Minsky, H. M., are correct.

SOLUTIONS BY ENIGMAS, by Dorwan, S. T. W., J. P., Claudia, Express, Medicus, Foreigner, Mercutio, D. D., Toby, O. M. A., Aberdeenshire, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 558.

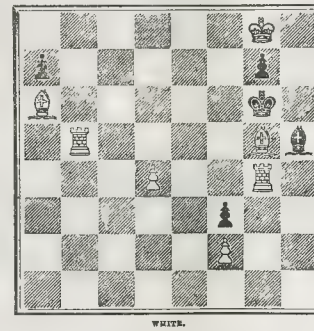
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K takes Q
2. R to Q 8th (ch)	P takes R, or *
3. P to Q Kt 5 h (dis. ch)	P to Q B 4th
4. P takes P in passing, and discovers checkmate.	

* 2. K takes P (ch) | K to K 2nd, K moves | 4. P Mates.

PROBLEM 559.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

A smart little *partie*, played at the Caistor Meeting, between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. A. B. SHIPWORTH; the former giving the odds of a Knight.

(Remove White's Q Knight from the board.)

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Staunton).	BLACK (Mr. Shipworth).	WHITE (Mr. Staunton).	BLACK (Mr. Shipworth).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	15. K B to Q B 2nd	P to K B 4th.
2. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P takes P (in passing)	B takes P (d)
3. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd		
4. K B to Q B 4th (a)	P to K 3rd	17. Q to her 3rd	K R to B 2nd
5. Castles	B to K 2nd.	18. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq.
6. K B to Q Kt 3rd (b)	P to K R 3rd	19. P to Q 5th (e)	Kt to Q 4th. (f)
7. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P takes P (g)	Q B takes P
8. P to K 5th	P takes P	21. Q R to Q sq	Kt (4) takes K R (ch)
9. P takes P	K Kt to K R 2nd	22. P takes Kt	K R to Q 2nd
10. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. R takes R	Q B takes R (f)
11. P takes P	K Kt to Kt 4th	24. Q B to his 4th (ch)	K R to K 2nd (d)
12. Q B to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)	25. Q B to Q 4th	K B to his 3rd
13. K R takes Kt	K B to K Kt 4th	26. Q B to his 5th (ch)	
14. Q B to K B 2nd (c)	Castles.		

And the game was resigned as drawn.

(a) This drives B back from "pinning" the Kt as effectually almost as P to K R 3rd, because if he remained to play B to K Kt 5th, White could take the K B P with his Bishop and fly.

(b) A useful precaution against his centre being broken.

(c) Humiliating, undoubtedly, but forgoing with inferior force, and without Cavalry, it would have been full hardiness to accept every challenges to exchange.

(d) Better, possibly, to have taken with the Rook.

(e) To look at the aspect of the field, any one would think White had now an easy road to victory; but, in truth, the game is seldom more difficult, and requires the nicest management from both parti s.

(f) Well played: effectually preventing White from giving the deadly check he meditated at Q 8th, and subjoining him to a fitful attack of a most embarrassing kind.

(g) White hastened long moves too late and the plain-sailing line of Q to K R 8th (ch)... Q takes Q. R takes R. &c. The last or worst d have been far better than taking the Pawn.

(h) Black appears to have escaped at last, and to have the attack in his own hands. His opponent, however, finding that wresting was impracticable, turned his attention to a draw battle, and this he was now enabled to announce he could effect, let Black play as he might.

(i) Had he taken with the Queen, the game would have proceeded thus.—

28	Q takes K
24. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd (best)
(If B to K R sq, then White may win.)	
25. Q takes R, &c.	

(j) The game is equally drawn, whether he interpose the Bishop or play the King to B 2nd

CHESS MEETING AT CAISTOR.—We are driven by want of space to postpone the report of this pleasant gathering until next week, when we shall give a list of the chief visitors, and publish two or three of the finest games which were played.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The ribbon of the ancient and honourable order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Ormonde, is said to have been offered to the Marquis of Londonderry, and declined.

The French Emperor has authorised Prince Napoleon to wear the military medal, as a reward for his conduct at the battle of Alma.

Sir Edmund Head, the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, has arrived in New York, accompanied by Lady Head and his family.

The Director-General of the Louvre has had a revolver cannon placed in the Museum of the Marine, capable of firing twelve shots in a minute, with the aid of two artillerymen to serve it.

Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Paris on Tuesday. He intends remaining there only two days, being anxious to reach Rome with as little delay as possible.

Baron von Hochschild, now Swedish Envoy to the Court of St. James's, has been honoured by the King of Prussia with the insignia of Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

A dinner was given to Captain M'Clure, on Monday, at Hastings, by the inhabitants, among whom the gallant Captain has for some years taken up his residence.

A deputation of gentlemen connected with the manufacturing interests—consisting of Mr. Oliveira, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., and others—are about to proceed to France, in order to obtain the most precise information upon the present stock of wines in the various districts, the yield of last vintage, and the capability of further production.

Almost all the Prussian Insurance offices, with the exception of those of Magdeburg and Silesia, have either altogether declined to renew policies on, or have considerably reduced their business in, Memel.

The first communications by the electric telegraph between Madrid, Perpignan, and St. Sebastian, were conveyed on the 23rd ult. In a few days the line is to be connected with that of Irun and Bayonne.

The impetus given to ship-building, in British North America, by the speculative prices lately current on this side, shows no abatement. On the 25th of September there were 37 vessels building at St. John's (N. B.), of an aggregate burden of 31,740 tons; and 30 at Quebec, of an aggregate of 28,360 tons—making a total of 117 ships and 118,080 tonnage.

Experiments have been made with success by the Prussian military engineers to connect a field or flying telegraph-line with the great permanent lines. In two hours ten men laid down a length of five miles of wire.

Ninety-one thousand nine hundred emigrants sailed, in the quarter ending June 30, from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration agents.

The Russian prisoners in London are making a capital trade with their toys, many of which are very ingenious. They seem quite pleased with their position, and find it more profitable than serving in the ranks of the Czar. Sixpence is the lowest price paid for a toy.

The vintage on the Moselle commenced last week. The quality is declared excellent, but the quantity is extremely limited—not more than one-sixth of the average.

Professor Taylor, the practical chemist sent down from London to aid the authorities of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in investigating the causes of the late terrific explosion, has given his opinion that it resulted from the mechanical confinement of gases generated during the fire.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, July, 1853, has been received from Mr. Hughes, surgeon of the brig *Adamica*, of the Grannell Exploring Expedition, which states that the health of the parties continued good.

Notwithstanding the establishment of a free public library in Bolton, the issue of Books at the Mechanics' Institution in that town, within the last twelve months, has been 380 more than those of the preceding year.

Great sensation has been produced in Hamburg by Russian agents buying up large quantities of Austrian Government securities. Several millions have been purchased at Amsterdam also.

Alexander Smith has been appointed assistant to the Astronomer Royal for Scotland; her Majesty, during her late visit to Edinburgh, being graciously pleased to stamp in this way her approbation of the young poet's astronomical descriptions.

Neville Hall, Ulverston, the ancient seat of the family of Neville, was brought to the hammer on Tuesday, and knocked down for the sum of 26,3l6.

The coming winter threatens to be an early one in America. Considerable quantities of snow have already fallen in the western parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Canada.

The King of Denmark arrived at Flensburg on the 24th, and was received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants. His Majesty was accompanied by three of his Ministers.

A fabulist statement has been issued, showing the amount of tallow exported from Russia up to a late date as the 2nd ult. It shows that the shipments during the present year have, for the first nine months, been no less than 42,921 casks.

It is quite decided that the Queen of Spain will open the Cortes in person, when it is expected that some sort of speech will be made. On the 8th inst. the day of the opening of the Chamber—she will assist at the ceremony of delivering the colours to the National Guard.

One hundred thousand pairs of wooden shoes, and the same number of woollen socks, are about to be sent from Lyons to the French army in the East, in order to protect the feet of the soldiers against damp and cold during the winter.

A detachment of Polish volunteers has just left Toulon for the East, where they will enter the Ottoman service.

Two rich copper mines have just been discovered at about five leagues from Askersund, in Sweden. They are to be immediately worked, and it is expected that they will prove a source of prosperity to that part of the country.

The General Screw Company has six vessels, comprising an aggregate of 11,321 tons, in the war service of the English Government, yielding a revenue to the company at the rate of nearly 340,000 per annum, Government finding coals.

The King of Naples has offered his sister, Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon, an asylum in his kingdom, which she has refused, on account of the position occupied by Count Montemolin at the Court of Naples.

The rental of a portion of Southampton Water for storing oysters is £30 a year, and the formation of a marine park wherein they are stored cost £200. Between twenty and twenty men are employed on the Southampton oyster grounds in the busy season.

At New York, as in London, all articles of food are at a high price. This is said to be one of the causes of the re-emigration to the old World which has lately set in. Since 1st August the emigration to Europe from New York has been from 10 to 15 per cent of that to New York.

Prince Vincent, Count de Mo[illegible]son of the King of Naples, died at Caserta on the 14th, of apoplexy. His Royal Highness was born on the 26th of April, 1851.

Colonel Outram, C.B., formerly British resident at Baroda, and more recently the political resident and military Commandant at Aden, has been appointed by the Governor-General of India to the office of representative at Lucknow.

M. Isuiel, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, who made himself so notorious some time ago by his quarrel with M. Turgot, the French Minister at the same Court, was last week refused permission to enter France on his way from this country to Madrid.

According to M. le Comte de Piecquelmont, the chief injury we have inflicted on the Russian navy in the Baltic this year, is that we have deprived them of their customary six weeks of *sea bathing*, which is found necessary to refresh the timbers of the ships debilitated by the fresh water of the Neva.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has informed the members of the University that Prince Albert has signified his intention to give annually a prize of a gold medal for the encouragement of legal studies in the University.

The fire at Memel destroyed 3 churches, 5 schools, 9 public edifices, 300 private dwellings, 14 warehouses, 133 stables, 49 coach-houses, and 2 mills, valued at 848 000 thalers, exclusive of merchandise.

A society has been formed in Dublin for the purpose of opposing and frustrating the insidious efforts of Mormonism in that city, by all legitimate means.

The divisions of the army of Paris have received orders to execute military promenades for the purpose of exercising the troops and accustoming them to long marches in heavy campaign order.

On the recent return of the Pope to Rome, the Portico of Raphael and the stairs of the Vatican were lighted with gas for the first time.

Workmen are at present employed at the Louvre in putting up some fine bas-reliefs of white marble, which have come from the temple of Diana at Magnesia (Greece). A frieze, composed of amazons and centaurs fighting, is almost complete. There are also some fragments of capitals and ornaments, which are of fine workmanship.

Letters from Russia state that there has been a complete stoppage within the last five months of nearly all the great potter-factories owing to the difficulty and expense of conveying raw materials by land.

FUTVOYE'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of Superior and Foreign Manufacture in Dennison cases, at the lowest prices ever offered, not to exceed the regular sum of a discerning public. 34, Strand, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Jermyn-street.

FUTVOYE'S DRESSING-CASES FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in Leather, Wished, and other fancy woods, from One to a thousand Guineas; also, their CELEBRATED DESPATCH BOXES on the most improved principle. 34, Strand, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Bond-street.

FUTVOYE'S PAPIER MACHE.—The superior qualities of these articles need only be seen to be fully appreciated, arising from the well-known fact, among the Aristocracy and Nobility that Mr. Futvoye is the son of the original inventor of this beautiful work, whose choicest specimens are in possession of her Most Gracious Majesty.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Bond-street.

FUTVOYE'S FRENCH TIMEPIECES.—The sensational moment presented by the Customs to the House of Commons, prove that Messrs. Futvoye are by far the largest importers of the most elegant and classical Pastern Timepieces, with Glass Shade and Stand complete, from Two to One Hundred Guineas, may be inspected at 154, Regent-street, Corner of Bond-street.

FUTVOYE'S PARISIAN NOVELTIES, Tuesday Novembr, from 11a. to 100 Guineas, may be most easily remembered and purchased.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Bond-street. Wholesale and Export Warehouses, 28 and 29, Silver-street, Bathbourne, City, 77, Great Wonderer-street. Paris, 34, Rue de Arcoli.

FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—It would be impossible to enumerate the enormous variety to be found at this extensive emporium, which can be inspected daily at the establishment. All goods marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogues sent on application. It may be well to state that all visitors to the manufactory on retail—almost will meet with a polite reception, whether purchasers or otherwise.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Bond-street.

TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION having become so much the reason, and in consequence of Messrs. FRY and SON having been appointed Silversmiths to the Queen, they beg to state to all those who would pay such personal tribute to public merit, that a large selection of Plate is always shown, goods are required for such a purpose, and the amounts exceeds £20, they shall allow 10 per cent from their regular scale of prices. Books of Catalogues sent free on application. 144, Regent-street.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 1d.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 711.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1S.

WHY WE ARE FIGHTING, AND WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

MR. BRIGHT, in his recent letter to Mr. Absolom Watkin, of Manchester, affects not to know *why* we are fighting. He also affects not to know *what* we are fighting for. Perhaps we are wrong in believing that Mr. Bright's ignorance is assumed; but, if it be real, the English language wants a word still stronger than stolidity to characterise with sufficient accuracy the deplorable state of his mind. Fortunately, Mr. Bright can do no mischief in England, except to his own reputation; but as his words will, doubtless, be used out of England, by his model hero, the Czar, to misrepresent the state of public opinion in this country, his letter assumes sufficient importance to be worthy of indignant repudiation by every honest and sane Englishman.

If Mr. Bright do not know perfectly well why we are fighting, it may be useful to refresh his memory. We are fighting—

Because the Emperor of Russia is a greedy and rapacious despot, who, being desirous of possessing the whole, or the greater portion of European Turkey, a naval outlet to the Mediterranean, and the command of the whole commerce of the East, maliciously and wantonly picked a quarrel with the Sultan.

Because the Czar, in the prosecution of his design, the hereditary object of his nation and dynasty, took his opinions of the feelings of the great, free, and noble British nation from the speeches of Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Joseph Sturge, and the "Peace-at-all-price" party. Knowing that these men, and others associated with them, had been powerful enough to force an unwilling Legislature to repeal the Corn-laws, the Czar, imperfectly acquainted with English sentiment and English character, imagined that Mr. Bright and other loud-vaunting orators of the platform, were the exponents of the British mind on the subject of peace and war. He deemed us, on the authority of Mr. Bright and his coadjutors, to be a nation of mean-spirited knaves or slaves; a people devoted to Mammon, looking solely to the shop and to the till, having neither intelligence to understand, nor patriotism to regard, any objects but those of trade; utterly unconcerned with the doings of the Kings and Potentates of the Continent; emasculated by a long peace; enervated by wealth and luxury; self-degraded from our former high position in the foremost ranks of civilised States; a nation of dastardly, pithless, honourless and base men—fat as hogs, sleek as Quakers; as unable as the one to feel a noble sentiment; or, as the other, to imagine that there are in this world many things worse than war, and among them the loss of liberty and of honour. We conscientiously believe that the Czar had this opinion of the British people, and that he drew it from the speeches and writings of Mr. Bright and his friends. He would scarcely have been mad or obstinate enough to have convulsed Europe by his wicked ambition, if he had not been comforted and abetted by this delusion. Mr. Bright says this war is a "terrible crime," and declares "that his hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed." We also think it a terrible crime, not upon the British nation, as Mr. Bright does, but upon the head of the Czar, whom he absolves; and we declare that Mr. Bright himself is morally guilty of aiding in the effusion of blood, not only by his present arguments, all of which will tend to make the Czar more obstinate in his resistance—but in having aided, with the leading orators of the Ultra-Peace party, to mislead that wicked man. They encouraged him in his evil courses by their misrepresentations of the state of public feeling, by their hostility to those with whom he was at hostility, and by their shameful avowals of sympathy with his object. Another reason why we are at war is—

Because the King, the Legislature, the statesmen, and the people of Great Britain did not sufficiently understand the aggressive policy of Russia on the occasions of the successive partitions of Poland; *because* they did not resist, as they ought to have done, that nefarious and bloody sacrifice of an independent state; *because* the British nation was quiescent under that glaring wrong; *because* they acted then as Mr. Bright would have us act now; *because* they considered it to be no business of theirs; *because* they thought the scene of warfare was too remote; *because* the Czars, having accomplished that object, were encouraged to persevere in similar aggressions; and *because* his predecessors having remained unchecked, the Emperor Nicholas thought the time had come for the last and final achievement of his ambition—the seizure of Constantinople. To these may be added other reasons:—

Because, at the critical moment when Colonel Rose ordered up the British fleet to Constantinople to support the Sultan's power, the British Ministry had not the sagacity or courage to see the urgent necessity of a display of vigour, which might have nipped the war in the bud;

Because they did not, as they ought to have done, declare the passage of the Pruth to be a *casus belli*; and

Because the Czar, ignorant as he was of the temper and wishes of the British people, was equally ignorant of those of the French, and never calculated as possible, or even probable, an alliance between these two great, wealthy, and high-spirited nations, in defence of the rights of mankind and the liberties of Europe.

If any more reasons were necessary to show *why* we are fighting, and if they would be of the slightest use in bringing to a more patriotic temper so wrong-headed and sturdy a gladiator as Mr. Bright, we could adduce them till they became as "plentiful as blackberries." But it is needless. Mr. Bright is pleased to appear as if he did not know why his countrymen are fighting. But he not only affects this ignorance; he goes farther,

ARCTIC FOXES AND BIRDS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and misrepresents. He states broadly that we are fighting for the "perpetual maintenance of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms over one of the fairest portions of the earth." This is simply untrue. We cannot imagine Mr. Bright to be so densely and hopelessly stupid as to believe any such thing. Mr. Bright may say that "the law of nations is not his law," and, in the exercise of his argumentative pugnacity, may repudiate the motives which usually sway the generous minds of the people of the British isles; but, we doubt whether, in his own private life, he would be mean enough to act upon the principles which he promulgates as sufficient for the guidance of his public acts. When an individual is robbed and murdered, we do not seek justifications for the thief and the assassin either in the private life or public character of his victim. If a wayfarer (suppose it to be Mr. Bright or some other Quaker) were to see a man on the ground, with a bandit just about to cut his throat, preparatory to rifling his pockets, would his first impulse be to reason with himself, and to say—"The man is dirty—he has two wives—he is a tyrant at heart—he is heterodox in religion—he is scrofulous, or leprous—let him die! Why should I take his part or rescue him? It is not my business. I am a man of peace, thank God, and an enemy of all violence. Besides, I don't like the sight or smell of blood; it affects my nerves and stomach: let me go my way!" We think neither Mr. Bright nor any other Quaker would be such a coward; but that, like a man and a Christian, he would call for help and grapple with the assassin. Mr. Bright's "law of nations" (if he recognise any law of nations at all) is not founded on such high morality, but is the quintessence of immorality or imbecility. The "law of nations," which the representative of Manchester so glibly repudiates, permits no robbery or murder against an independent State any more than the Decalogue, or the private code of religion and morals, permits highway robbery and assassination. Europe tolerated the abomination once, and forgot the "law of nations," in the case of Poland, and is now paying the heavy penalty for the wrong.

Though Mr. Bright may deny the fact, the Allied Powers, now engaged in the struggle against Russia, are fighting for honour, justice, freedom, and religion. All these are involved in the defence of the Sultan, and not one of them is in the slightest degree compromised by an alliance with him, although the Government of Turkey may be a despotism, and its religion may be anti-Christian. It is not for Turkey, as Turkey, that we have taken up arms; but it is for the cause of right against wrong, and for the general protection of all Europe,—for the weakest of states as well as for the strongest, that we have determined to resist and to punish the aggressor. The struggle was not "recklessly plunged into" by the Government of this nation, as Mr. Bright alleges, but reluctantly commenced—too reluctantly, as the world well knows. The evil-doer had every opportunity to retrace his fallen steps in time. Every facility was afforded him to glide painlessly and quietly out of the dilemma into which he had thrust himself, and patience and courtesy were alike exhausted before the final and sorrowful conviction broke upon the minds of the rulers of Great Britain and France, long after it had broken upon the minds of the people, that there was no resource left but to grapple with and destroy him.

Thank Heaven we are not a nation of Brights and Quakers! If we were, there would speedily be an end of us, and Russia would be free to possess herself, not of Constantinople only, but of Manchester and London.

ARCTIC BIRDS AND FOXES.

A considerable number of valuable Arctic birds, foxes, &c., has just been received by the Zoological Society from the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company; having been brought in two of the Company's ships, the *Prince of Wales* and the *Prince Arthur*. The birds consist of three fine specimens of the American Eagle Owl, five rare white Arctic Grouse, one Ruffed Grouse, and a young White-headed Eagle. The varieties of the foxes are the White Arctic, the Red, and the Silver; one specimen of the latter has recently died. Besides ten Foxes, there are two young Black Bears. The whole have been presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. William George Smith, of the Hudson's Bay House. We have engraved most of these Arctic animals upon the preceding page. The whole have been added to the menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's-park.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH—CAPTAIN COLLINSON AND HIS CREW.

The public anxiety regarding Captain Collinson and his brave crew, has been set at rest by letters received this week, viâ San Francisco, by which we learn that, on the 21st of August, the *Enterprise* arrived at Fort Clarence in the Arctic Ocean, and that all the crew were then in remarkably good health and condition, considering the protracted hard ships they had endured. Only three deaths had occurred since the vessel left England—William Driver, the ship's cook; William Greenaway, able seaman; and William Cheeseman, private of Marines.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the *Enterprise* left England in the spring of 1851, more than three years and a half since. Some few weeks since we obtained intelligence of her progress up to 22nd August, 1853. From this it appeared that she had spent the winter of 1852-3 in lat. 71 deg. 35 min. north, and long. 135 deg. 17 min. west; having previously passed through Prince of Wales Strait. It also appeared that she was almost on the track of the *Investigator*, Captain M'Clure, by whom the great problem of the North West Passage was solved. She even proceeded within 90 miles of Winter Harbour; but, being prevented from proceeding on account of the accumulated ice, turned into Wollaston Sound, where she came on traces of Dr. Rae's expedition. The winter of 1852-3 was passed in Cambridge Bay, Wollaston Land, 69 deg. north lat., 117 deg. 35 min. west long.; the following and last winter was spent in Camden Bay, 70 deg. 8 min. north lat., 145 deg. 30 min. west long. From this she was enabled to extricate herself on the 16th of July last; but only arrived at Point Barrow on the 9th, and Fort Clarence on the 21st August. It was intended that, after refitting, she should proceed to Hong-Kong, whence the next tidings of the gallant crew will probably be obtained.

The Band of the Guides.—At half-past nine a.m. on Sunday, the band of the Imperial Guides left Pulkestone, playing "God Save the Queen," amidst the cheers of the inhabitants.

Brigandage in Greece.—A letter from Athens, October 15, says:—"Brigandage is increasing in an alarming degree in Boeotia. Halfway between this city and Thebes. A band of twenty-five robbers lately attacked the inhabitants of a village, and three of the latter and one of the former were killed in the contest. Kyriakos, the robber chief, and some of his followers, on the 2nd instant, carried off in the open day the son of an inhabitant at Lamia, named Sellvanidis, and also the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Zoras, and took them to their haunts, where they keep them, demanding a very large ransom for their delivery. On the 8th, a band entered a monastery at a short distance from Athens, and tortured one of the monks who refused to give up the money of the establishment; and, on the following day, another party attacked and robbed a number of travellers."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is now resolved that the Court will not go to Compiègne. The reason given is that no official receptions shall take place or fêtes be given until the arrival of final and satisfactory news from Sebastopol. It is possible that the Emperor and Empress may go for a few days to Fontainebleau; but, as the idea of their long-talked-of journey to England, on the conclusion of the great affair which occupies all the public mind, seems to be renewed, this even is uncertain. Meantime they abstain from even appearing in public, or from entering into any but private amusements. The feverish excitement respecting the termination of this great event, which seemed a little time since to have somewhat spent itself, decidedly re-appears; the continually prolonged delays, the constant "hope deferred," cannot fail to produce their effects, especially as the frequent recurrence of false rumours keeps the attention of the mass perpetually on the stretch; and, once more, no other subject obtains attention, or excites interest.

Most of the French papers enter, with expressions of the warmest admiration and eulogy, into all the details of the undertaking of Miss Nightingale, and seem particularly struck with the spirit of tolerance and liberality that is so conspicuous a feature in the carrying out of it. That such a truly Christian feeling should pervade the minds of those of the different denominations that form the expedition as to unite them thus, closely together in one great interest, without distinction of creed or opinion, is, indeed, one of the most striking proofs of the march of civilisation and enlightenment, and seems to have made a most marked impression.

It is the intention of the Government, when all uncertainty with regard to the present crisis is over, to give the utmost impulsion to all sorts of fêtes and receptions for the benefit of commerce. Fancy balls will be particularly in vogue: from the Court to the *Ministères* of all the public functionaries, these festivities will be held; and the season is expected to be a most brilliant one. It is supposed, also, that as the direction of the Opera has been taken into the hands of Government, all the principal public officers will be required to take boxes for the season.

We suspect change of air and repose will be found essential for the maintenance of man y official healths this winter.

The cholera, though it has nearly disappeared from Paris, continues to rage in the provinces. The village of Presles is nearly depopulated, and such of the inhabitants as have been able to undertake the journey have come to Paris on pilgrimages to popular shrines.

In spite of the agitation of the public mind, there is a decided movement in the literary world. This movement, entirely of a grave and instructive tendency, is signalised by the announcement of a number of books, the names of some of which we give our readers. M. Guizot, entirely retired from the interests of the moment, is completing his work on the History of England. M. Victor Cousin is engaged on a little volume, entitled "La Philosophie du Peuple;" and Augustin Thierry is publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a series of curious studies on the sons and successors of Attila. M. Jules Simon, formerly Member of the Assemblée Constituante, is completing a work named "Sénèque et Néron;" the Abbé Théobald Mitrand is about to bring out a second edition of a most interesting volume, "De la Nature des Sociétés Humaines;" and M. T. A. Mendez has just published "Le Livre de la Mort;" the intention of which is to lead to the abolition of the punishment of death. A book which, for many persons, will have much attraction, also, is the theory of M. Gasparin on the supernatural manifestations of the turning tables. M. Gasparin maintains that these phenomena proceed entirely from the influence of the magnetic fluid of the questioner.

Apropos of the Opera, it appears that Mdlle. Cruvelli has returned to Paris, but whether to her engagement at the Opera or not, is unknown M. Dietsch, whose mission we last week mentioned, has engaged at Strasbourg Mdlle. Poinlly, paying to the director of the Opera there a large sum for the cancelling of her engagement with him.

The Théâtre Française is threatened with an inextricable entanglement of affairs respecting its different engagements. The piece of Madame G. Sand, at the Gymnase, "Fiaminio," an adaptation of her novel, "Teverino" has but a moderate success. The characters are full of interest, but the machinery of the piece is defective, and it wants *ensemble*. The Italian Opera continues its successes. The Théâtre Lyrique is preparing "Robin de Reix," by M. Adolphe Adam; and a new work for the charming Madame Marie Cabel.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians opened the session of the Legislature on Tuesday. In his speech he declared that Belgium rests more value than ever on its neutrality, confirmed by the sympathy and confidence of all Powers.

AMERICA.

The steamer *Europa*, which left Boston on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The chief part of the political intelligence relates to the elections, which are going strongly against President Pierce.

The immigration at New York had been unprecedentedly large. Considerable mortality had occurred among the emigrants ships during the voyage. The *J. A. Gilchrist* had lost one of the crew and 13 passengers; the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, 30 passengers; and the *West Point*, 18 passengers and two seamen. The latter vessel sprung a leak during a gale, and the passengers had to work the pumps.

Similar intelligence to that furnished by Dr. Rae, respecting the melancholy fate of Sir John Franklin, had been received in New York, from Sir George Simpson, and created the greatest sympathy.

It is reported that a commercial treaty is under negotiation between the United States and Santa Fé.

Slight disturbances had occurred at Havannah, arising out of an official funeral given to the body of the individual who captured General Lopez, and who had been assassinated.

We have no further information respecting the loss of the *Arctic*.

The second reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was carried in the Canadian Parliament, on the 26th ult., by a majority of 99 to 15.

Hairbreadth Escapes.—There have been many narrow escapes. A red nightcap used by one artilleryman was taken from the head by a round-shot; but the person of the wearer remained untouched. A cannon-ball passed between the legs of an officer's horse while in the act of galloping; and, on another occasion, the gabion upon which an officer was seated was carried away, and the astonished gentleman suddenly let down, just as a shilling in the hat trick darts from its support into the tumbler beneath. Colonel Dixon and two Engineer officers had a narrow escape on the 20th, in one of the batteries before the town. A shell pitched on the parapet, and hopped down near a gun. It was thought to be a round-shot; but strange to say, Colonel Dixon, the only near-sighted man of the three, called out, "It's a shell: I see the fuse." The words were no sooner said than down went the fine fellows under the wheels of the gun, and up and about went the angry iron pieces seeking for victims; but it sought in vain.

A letter from a Colonel Dixon on board the *Labrador* gives the following account of what caused that vessel to withdraw from the attack on Sebastopol:—"Towards four in the afternoon, as we were looking anxiously forward for a clear opening to see the fortifications better, and to direct our aim more surely, we heard a cry on board of 'Fire! fire!' The fire is close to the powder-magazine! To the pumps!' In fact, a Russian shell of 80 had burst in the Captain's cabin, and had set fire to some ropes which were close to the partition of the powder magazine. At once the spot was cleared out; a vast quantity of water was poured both into the cabin and into the powder-magazine; and God so preserved us, for certainly we should have been blown up, as well as the vessel next us."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

The projected assault, which was to have taken place on the 1st or 2nd of this month, appears to have been postponed—at least our accounts from the Crimea, by way of Vienna, to the 2nd, state that up to that date the assault had not taken place. It must be remembered, however, that General Canrobert, in his despatch of the 26th, stated that the 1st or 2nd would be the very earliest period at which it could take place; and as fresh difficulties have shown themselves at every step, we must not wonder if a further delay of twenty-four or forty-eight hours should have taken place. Some surprise has been felt that the besiegers have not hitherto succeeded in getting possession of even one of the enemy's outforts; but it appears to have been decided by the Generals, before commencing the siege, that their plan of operations should be utterly to destroy the defences of the place so as to render it untenable, and force the Russians to evacuate the town without an assault.

The *Fremden Blatt* has a letter of the 27th from Varna, in which it is stated that the storming columns will be under the command of General Canrobert. He says—

The corps which will attack the place consists of 40,000 men. The principal attack will be made from the French lines, and the storming parties will be protected on the left by the guns of the fleet, and on the right by the English batteries. Lord Raglan has the difficult task of protecting the flank and rear of the storming columns. The combined army is divided into two defensive corps under Lord Raglan, and three offensive divisions under General Canrobert. Since the 23rd, the bombardment of Fort Paul, and the batteries before the sailors' suburb, has ceased. The English have occupied the passes and heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya. On this (the eastern) side, the attacks of the Russians become more and more impetuous.

By the *Grénoque*—which arrived at Constantinople on the 27th, from the coast of the Crimea, with the wounded of the fleet—news from before Sebastopol to the morning of the 26th had been received. The siege was going on regularly. The Allies had traced their third parallel at 300 yards of the place, in which they did considerable damage by their incessant fire—which was, it possible, more formidable than on the first days. Accordingly, the approaching arrivals cannot fail to be of very great interest. The besieged were reduced to great extremities, and the troops forming the garrison, weakened every day by the new losses which they did not cease to make, were demoralised by sickness, fatigue, and the want of success. Most of the quarters of the town were in flames, and it was remarked that no attempt was made to extinguish the fires which broke out at every moment. The Allied fleets were, it is said, preparing to return to Sebastopol, where the *Charlemagne* and some other vessels were collected. It was believed that a new attack on the outer forts was reserved for them on the day of the assault. The deserters calculated the number of killed from the commencement of the siege at 6,000, and of wounded at more than double. The French army, on the contrary, was in the most satisfactory condition. The Inspector-General of the Medical Department, Dr. Levy, who had been to Sebastopol to see everything for himself, was almost astonished at the sanitary situation

Private letters, received by the *Ganges*, corroborate the above statements, and add that the sharpshooters of Vincennes had killed nearly all the Russian artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures. The shells thrown by the besiegers during the night did not give the Russians time to extinguish the conflagrations caused by the projectiles, or to repair the walls. Sebastopol is becoming a heap of ruins. The Russian squadron had taken refuge behind the houses running along the quay on the south, and new batteries, with red-hot shot, were to fire on the 25th in that direction. Owing to the confusion existing among the Russian troops, a number of Poles issued from the town to take refuge in the lines of the Allied armies. After some shots were fired at them they were recognised, and their officers have been called upon to serve at head-quarters. Lord Raglan refused, on the 24th, to grant the garrison of Sebastopol an armistice of four hours to bury their dead, because he had none to bury. The losses of the Allied armies were becoming every day less and less sensible.

No attempt at a sortie appears to have been made by the Russians up to the 2nd inst.; at least we may safely infer that, if they had done so with any effectual result, Prince Menschikoff would have made noise enough about it; seeing what a wonderful exploit he has founded on the failure of his attempt to spike the guns of a French battery. As regards General Liprandi's Division, one bulletin, of the 27th, very briefly states that the Allies made no attack upon it on that day, while another, also from Odessa, distinctly affirms that "the Allies attacked Liprandi's Division on the 27th, but *the result was unknown*." It is easy to guess what Russian official ignorance means, in a case of that kind; more especially as we have another laconic despatch, viâ Warsaw, which brings the gratifying intelligence that General Liprandi had "*retired* to the head-quarters at Bagtcheserai." All things considered, the news from the Crimea, though imperfect, are highly encouraging.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK AT BALACLAVA.

The following interesting despatch, from Constantinople, appeared in part of last week's impression:—

FROM LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Constantinople, Oct. 28, at Midnight.

The captain of an English steam-transport, which left Balaclava the evening of the 26th, confirms, in great part, the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London by way of Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaclava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English light cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered immensely.

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery.

On the next day their position was attacked by a body of about 8000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaclava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Generally, the loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and, according to the report of wounded officers, some of whom had arrived at Buyukdere, the belief continued that Sebastopol would be soon in the hands of the Allies. This is nearly what has been gathered from several persons who were eye-witnesses of what took place.

The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official occasion. Among the names there is none of a general officer.

(Signed) Stratford de Redcliffe.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S REPORT ON THE SIEGE.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 22.

M. le Maréchal,—The construction of our approaches is still carried on in the manner indicated in my despatch of the 18th. Time fails me to write to you at great length, but I have the honour to enclose the journal of the siege, which will be found to exhibit the detail of our operations. The difficulties we encounter are of two kinds—those which arise from the nature of the soil, the bed of earth, already insufficient, gradually diminishing in depth as we get nearer, and those which result from the number and calibre of the pieces of artillery which the enemy opposes to us on a front which is nearly in a right line, and of very small extent. In this respect the resources which he draws from his vessels in port are, both in respect of men and material, almost inexhaustible; while ours, although augmented by aids from the two fleets, are necessarily limited: 68-pounders, howitzers throwing 80-pounders, and 12-inch mortars, are almost the only description of artillery to which we have to reply. This state of things renders the siege of Sebastopol one of the most laborious operations which have for a long time been met with, and the exertions which it has obliged us to make will explain the delays to which we submit

In the night of the 20th, the enemy made an attempt at spiking, which failed. A few men who contrived to enter our batteries by a surprise were killed there, with the officer who commanded them. The losses which we have suffered from the fire of the enemy are not by very much so great as might well have been expected, considering the difficulties of the situation just explained.

I send off my wounded in succession, and by every means which the fleet can place at my disposal, to Constantinople, where our hospital preparations are on a most satisfactory scale. The sanitary state of the army is satisfactory: sickness arises, for the most part, from the excessive fatigues which our brave soldiers undergo. The Marine artillerists who have been landed suffer from the same cause; they conduct themselves with a courage and devotion which are remarked by the entire army

FRENCH JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

The following is the journal mentioned in General Canrobert's despatch:—

Oct. 17.—At half-past six this morning—the signal having been given—the fire opened simultaneously from all the French and the English batteries—53 pieces on the part of the French (including the four that can be fired from the Genoese fort), and 72 on the part of the English: total, 120 pieces. The place answered them with much vivacity, also from all the batteries that bear on the two attacking parties; their ordnance cannot be estimated at less than 200 pieces. The fleets were not able to manœuvre so early. For three hours the firing was kept up with the same animation on both sides, without any perceptible result; when, at half-past nine, a bomb falling on the French powder-magazine of battery No. 4, burst through it, and blew it up. This explosion disorganised the battery, and killed or wounded fifty men. The firing was nevertheless kept up from the other batteries Three quarters of an hour after, a chess of cartridges exploded in the No. 1 battery, manned by seamen. The General-in-Chief left it to the judgment of the General in command of the artillery to determine when to continue the firing.

At half past ten in the morning, our batteries, against which the enemy's fire was concentrated, being much shaken, from having been reduced to three, to answer the cannon of the place without disadvantage, the General commanding the Artillery gave orders to cease firing. The fire of the enemy's batteries slackened immediately. The fire of the English continued without any marked advantage or the reverse; nevertheless [illegible] from the besieged, though well directed, did not produce [illegible]

About the afternoon an important magazine of the great [illegible] called the Redan, opposite the English, exploded, leaving only three guns capable of being worked

At four o'clock a magazine in the rear of the English exploded. This was the fourth explosion during the day.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the fleet had anchored, with the right of its line near the battery of the Genoese fort, directing its fire upon the Quarantine fort and upon the town. The fire was answered with vigour. The mass of shot thrown by the vessels occasioned great damage. The whole theatre of action, however, was so enveloped in smoke, that it was impossible to estimate the results of the fire.

At night the fire ceased on all sides, and silence reigned. The vessels returned to their anchorage without having experienced any particular damage, in spite of the persevering attacks of the enemy.

The loss we have suffered in these attacks consists in twelve guns disabled and two partially damaged. The embrasures and coffers of the batteries have also been here and there knocked down, and the ditches have been filled up in places.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the Russians sent out detachments to discover whether the batteries were abandoned. These detachments returned again.

During the day nothing remarkable took place on the part of the corps of observation.

Oct. 18.—The night of the 17th and 18th passed over tranquilly. There was no fire from the enemy's works. Great exertions were made to repair the embrasures, strengthen the coffers, and make the batteries again ready for action. This work was continued during the day in spite of an active fire from the enemy, which, however, did no damage. The batteries 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, were fit for service on the morning of the 19th. The engineers, towards the end of the day, advanced their works towards the right parallel, opposite the bastion called the Mât. The armament of the batteries was completed upon a new basis, in the following order, including a battery (No. 9) to be set up on the right:—

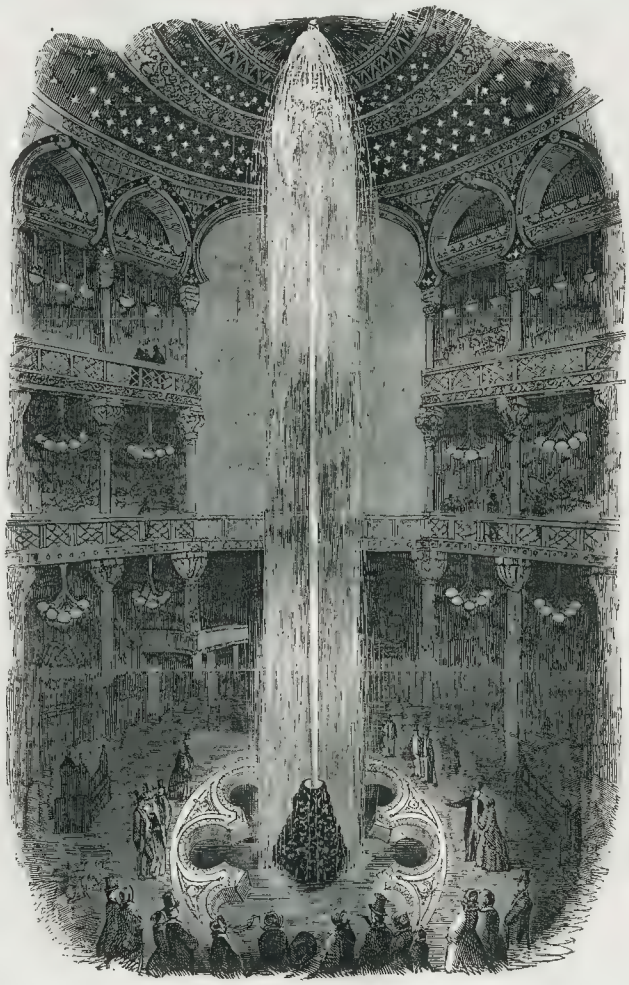
Batteries No. 1, 2, 3, 4	.. ..	Kept up.
Battery No. 5	.. ..	Suppressed.
Battery No. 6	.. ..	Kept up.
Battery No. 7	.. ..	10 24-pounders. 4 16-pounders.
Battery No 8	.. ..	2 mortars of .. c. 4 mortars of 22 c.
Battery No. 9	.. ..	4 Turkish mortars, 27 c. 3 Turkish mortars, 23 c.

The arrival of the last battalion of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion completed the Fifth Division (Brailliard), which was landed on the previous days, and which consists of the following troops:—First Brigade—General De la Motte-Rouge—21st of the line, 42nd of the line. Second Brigade, General Constantin—9th Light Infantry, 46th of the line. Third Brigade, General Bazaine—2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion, 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion. This division forms part of the besieging corps. It is encamped in the second line behind the trenches, and thus very conveniently placed, in the First Division, on the 17th of October, stationed itself on two lines to the right of the cavalry and general head-quarters, in a position half way between the corps of observation and the besieging corps. The English artillery continued its fire with changes that appeared favourable.

Oct. 19.—During the night between the 18th and 19th [illegible] were not disturbed. About half-past ten, however, an alert seems to have taken place in Sebastopol. Shouts were heard, followed by a sharp [illegible] fire, and [illegible] lively fusillade accompanied by [illegible]

THE LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN AT THE PANOPTICON.

THOUSANDS of sight-seers have already seen the magnificent Fountain at the Royal Panopticon, with its central jet leaping from an ensmelled base to a height of ninety-nine feet. The sight of this extraordinary column of water subjected to a powerful light, so as to exhibit a variety of the most brilliant hues, will surprise the spectator who may have become familiar with the ordinary aspect of the fountain, by day, or under the influence of the many lights disposed about the building at night. A strongly concentrated and reflected light at each end of the jet illuminates the whole length, effectually colouring, as well as making brilliant the up-springing shaft, with the detached particles which descend like a shower of many-tinted gems, into the inlaid basin. The indescribably beautiful effect of this illumination is most perfectly realised by the spectator, who takes his stand on the basement-floor of the building, a little removed from the edge of the basin; say within a foot or two of the projection formed by the galleries. The times for exhibiting the fountain, under the luminous aspect, are a quarter before five o'clock, at the morning entertainment; and a quarter to eight in the evening.



THE LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, AT THE PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

PAINTED TOMB DISCOVERED AT PÆSTUM.

(From our Naples Correspondent.)

WHEN we consider the antiquity of the Temples of Pæstum, and their wonderful preservation, they become the most interesting architectural monuments which time has left us. Gloomy, majestic, solitary—these huge temples are still standing on the deserted sea-shore of Magna Græcia; having escaped earthquakes, wars, and the desolating accidents of nearly three thousand years. Pæstum was one of the earliest of the Greek colonies, and a city of considerable importance, when it was known by the name of Posidonia. One historical fact alone shows the antiquity of this city:—Mention is made by Herodotus of a colony having been *planted* by the Posidonians 540 A.C.! Pæstum shared the fate of the other Achæan colonies: it had to contend with the barbarian Lucani, with the arms of Rome, the desolation of the Saracens, and the consequent mutations of war and conquest.

It is remarkable that Pæstum has only attracted the attention of the moderns within the last hundred years. Very little has been done by way of excavation. The walls of the city, however, are already traced; also the western gate, the amphitheatre, and the necropolis. By far the most remarkable and interesting Tomb yet known was discovered this year by Signor Bellelli, a landowner of the district; whereupon the Neapolitan Government sent Signor Abbate—the artist who painted the Pompeii Court of the Crystal Palace) to make a report and drawings of this Tomb.

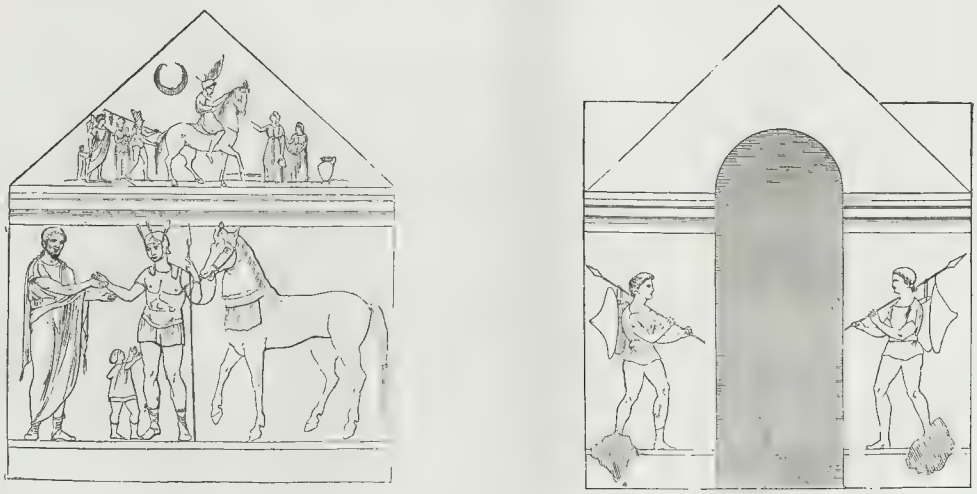
Signor Abbate found a tufa building, 10 palms by 7½. Illuminated with frescoes, remarkably perfect, and displaying, probably, the earliest examples of Greek drawing yet brought to light. The accompanying Illustrations are exact copies of the originals, from the large tracings made by Signor Abbate for the Neapolitan Royal Archæological Society. Professor Quarantu has read a brief paper on these interesting frescoes. He has no doubt taken a correct view. They are examples of primitive Greek art; which, although somewhat rude, yet contain evidence of that refinement and peculiar treatment of nature which immortalised the people who created such a noble school of art. The colouring of these frescoes is remarkably simple. The flesh is of a uniform dead red colour, the outline-shading, so to speak, being of a darker tint. The draperies are white; the armour, uniform yellow; and the horses, of light brown. No attempt at mixed colours occurs and the general effect of the frescoes is such as we see on Etruscan vases.

The artist has evidently represented the adventures of a warrior, whose body no doubt rested in this tomb, as some fragments of armour were found there, but nothing else. The smaller Drawing of the roof represents the hero leaving his family, on horseback. Behind him are the members of his family; before, are priestesses offering libations.* On the side walls the warrior's triumphs are depicted; and in the centre he is seen receiving the congratulations of a Consul, or some civil authority; whilst a child (may be, his son) also welcomes his return. The two youthful figures (probably shield-bearers) occur at the entrance wall of the tomb. The drawings by Signor Abbate are so admirably true, that I need not add any further description of these singularly interesting frescoes, which indicate the dawn of Greek art.

* I am unable to account for the yellow crescent which occurs in this drawing. Can it be the moon, indicating the period of departure?

BISON HUNTING AT TAYMOUTH CASTLE.—A hunt of an extraordinary character took place at Taymouth Castle on the 25th ult. On the previous day the Duke of Leeds arrived at the Castle; and next morning his Grace, accompanied by the Marquis of Breadalbane; Lord Panmure, Hon. C. B. Phipps, Keeper of the Privy Purse; Sir J. Pringle, Bart.; Sir A. Campbell, Bart.; Major Baillie; Mr. Menzies, of Chesthill; and Mr. H. Aitken, proceeded to enjoy the sport of hunting bi-ons, of which wild natives of the North American prairies there are several fine specimens at the castle. The sport went on with great spirit and excitement, and a bison was brought down at the first shot, promptly secured, and carted off the ground.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY.—Kirkstall Abbey, one of the finest ruins in the country, situated about three miles from Leeds, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Sunday morning. The most dilapidated part of the abbey is covered with ivy. The foliage becoming ignited, the flames spread to the height of the edifice. The utmost efforts were made to convey the news to Leeds, and by the prompt arrival of the Sun fire-engine, and a plentiful supply of water from the Aire, which runs within a few yards of the ruins, the flames were subdued without doing any great amount of damage; though it is evident that a short delay would have been attended with very disastrous consequences. How the fire originated is left to conjecture; one story is, that it arose from some boys throwing lighted squibs into the ivy; another, that it was caused by the ashes of a cigar, or a fusee.



PAINTING RECENTLY DISCOVERED UPON A TOMB AT PÆSTUM.

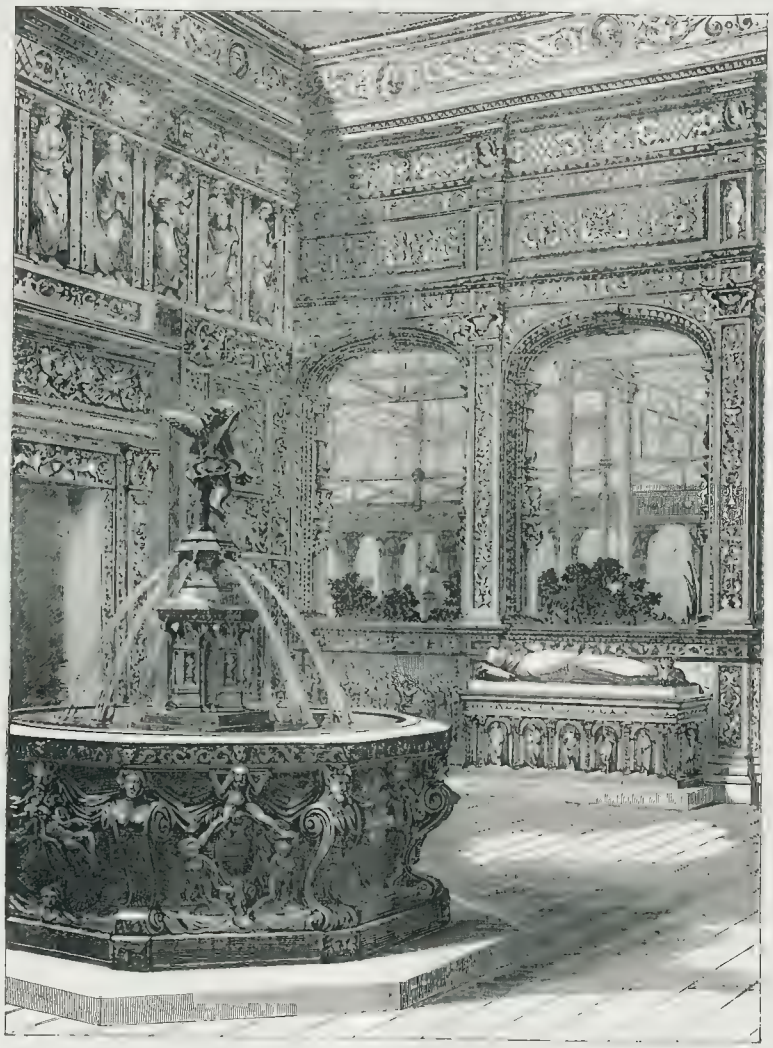
THE RENAISSANCE COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In the General Remarks prefixed to the "Handbook to the Renaissance Court," by Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Wornum, are a few well timed details of the origin of this school of art, "holding a distinct and proud position, between the decay of Gothic and the complete adoption of Antique art;" to which the name of "Renaissance," or Revival, has been given, and with justice, for its leading sentiments were the Antique. Still, the "Renaissance" implies not the revival of Antique art only, but the return to that great school which nature ever keeps open to us. Thus, "the love of nature, with the first great Renaissance artists, became a passion, and was the basis of their style. It is this which gives such a wonderful charm to the works of that illustrious triad, Ghiberti, Donatello, and Luca della Robbia — who, imbued with the true spirit of the Antique and an unusual sense of the beautiful, ennobled all, even the commonest subjects, which came from their hands." To the Renaissance artists of the fifteenth century are we indebted for the universal application of these two principles; although it is possible to trace step by step the gradations which led from the early Renaissance style to that adopted by the Italian artists of the sixteenth century. "A remarkable feature in the Renaissance artists was their combination of the talents of sculptor and architect, executant and designer; from which cause figures, foliage, and conventional ornaments were so happily blended with mouldings and other structural forms, as to convey the idea that the whole sprang to life in one perfect form in the mind of the artist."

Of late years the Renaissance style has been the subject of special labure; its reproduction of ancient forms failing to satisfy the Classical purist on the one hand, and on the other, its luxuriance causing it to be inapplicable to the higher purposes of art. The refinement shown in its execution cannot, however, be disputed; and the opening of the Crystal Palace may truly be said to afford, for the first time in this country, an opportunity for the study of the Renaissance styles of the Continent—hitherto known but to the few, since their monuments were accessible to the traveller only, and had been very poorly illustrated; whilst that style which prevailed in England from the decline of the Gothic to the adoption of Italian architecture, bears but a remote resemblance to them.

A careful inspection of the mouments and sculpture of this Court will, we are persuaded, lead to the just appreciation of the several gradations of the Renaissance. Among the examples are doors from Florence, statues from Venice, a painted ceiling from Perugia, an altar from the Certosa, and fountains from Nuremberg, brought together with conscious taste. The wall is covered with stained casts of old carvings of satyrs, cornucopias, Cupids holding tablets, birds pecking at fruit, ribbon-suspended medallions, and Graces, overgrown with foliage; in which the gilding shines between the elaborate richness of coloured tracery.

Mr. Delamotte, by aid of photography, has drawn for our Engraver a portion of the elaborate beauty of this Court—its graceful design, delicacy of execution, and chastened fancy. Part of the Arcade, and one of the enriched door-ways, are shown. The principal object upon the floor is one of the bronze wells from the courtyard of the Ducal Palace at Venice—an excellent specimen of the perfection at which bronze casting had arrived in the sixteenth century, and the style of ornamentation then prevalent. This well is the work, says Cicognara, of a certain "Nicholas confiator tormentorum," or military engine maker to the Illustrious Republic: and has a Latin motto of "Franco Ven.ero dux XXX. in princi. anno ii. 1536." In the upper small ovals are portraits of the Doges, and emblems of St. Mark. The large central panels contain subjects from the Holy Scriptures. In the small ovals beneath are river gods, &c.

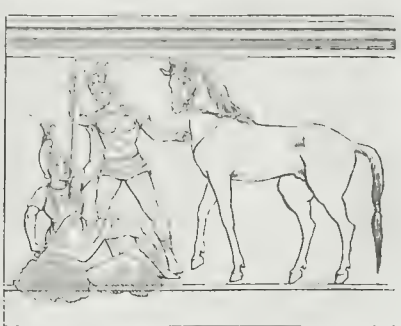


THE RENAISSANCE COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

This massive well, which has been arranged as a fountain basin, is surmounted by the statue of a bronze Cupid with a dolphin taken from the court yard of the Palazzo Vecchio, at Florence. It was executed by Andrea del Verrocchio, the celebrated Florentine artist: it is a work of great merit. Andrea was a pupil of Donatello; and on the death of that great master, and of Ghiberti, was considered the best sculptor and bronze worker in Florence (circa 1468).

Here we see a portion of the plinth of the Arcade, with the Granada bas-reliefs, and pilasters from the tomb of Louis XII. The other object upon the floor is the recumbent statue of Roberta Legendre, wife of Louis de Puncher, now preserved in the Louvre; and attributed by Lacaire to Jean Juste, of Tours, the same who executed the tomb of Henry II. The original statue is executed in a rough sandstone. It is remarkable for the breadth and well-arranged folds of the drapery, and in the face and hands, for great truth to nature. It rests upon an altar frontal from the Certosa, at Pavia. In the central niche is a statue of Christ: the two extreme figures are St. John the Baptist and Mary Magdalen; the remaining two represent St. Peter and St. Paul. The proportions and execution of this composition are very good, and its style reminds one of some of the earlier Florentine masters.

AMERICAN ARTISTS AND POETS IN FLORENCE.—Power is just finishing a beautiful statue of "Il Penseroso." His "America," already in marble, is one of the finest statues of modern days. Rogers has just left for America, on a short visit. Ives and Mozier have been spending the summer here. Buchanan Read is still embarrassed between pen and pencil, getting all the commissions he could execute in the way of pictures; but faithful, notwithstanding, to the Muse. His new poem is called "The New Pastoral," and is about the length of "Thomson's Seasons;" and is intended to give a poetic history of American rural life. The scene opens among the luxuriant farms of Pennsylvania, where Read spent his childhood. He probably portrays here the inspiration which all genius takes from its early surroundings. About the time that the reader feels so charmed and contented with these scenes, and willing to sit down and pass his life here, suddenly breaks out the "backwoods fever," which soon grown so infectious that few are able to withstand it. Then comes the breaking up—the sundering of all ties and associations—and presently the long line of waggons leads to the West. Then come the vicissitudes of the journey—crossing the mountains, flat-boating down the Ohio, &c., and at last, the burst into the primeval woods. Then the battle with the wild forest and frontier life. And, while the great progress goes on, success crowning heroic toil, still there are a few not equal to the task. These gear up their little teams and find their way back—too often the sad sequel of many a western adventurer's experience. The story is told with great simplicity and directness, and I think it is a work destined to make a lasting impression. Read seems to have a conscious faith in himself as a born poet, and I am inclined to think his instinct is to be trusted.—*Letter from Florence in N. Y. World's Home Journal.*



PAINTING RECENTLY DISCOVERED UPON A TOMB AT PAESTUM.

A LARGE VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL

WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH A. CROWE, Esq.

NOW WITNESSING THE SIEGE.

TOGETHER WITH OTHER ENGRAVINGS OF GREAT INTEREST.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. Leibnitz died, 1716.
MONDAY, 13.—St. Brittius. Curran died, 1817.
TUESDAY, 14.—Source of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770.
WEDNESDAY, 15. Westminster Bridge completed, 1750.
THURSDAY, 16.—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1604.
FRIDAY, 17.—Accession of Q. Elizabeth, 1558. Lotteries abolished, 1826.
SATURDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
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Newspaper Stamp Returns.

The Parliamentary Return, just printed, of Stamps, issued to Newspapers, for the second quarter of the year 1854, gives the number to the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, **1,362,136**;

or upwards of 104,000 per publication, once a week.

Our number, at the present time, has considerably increased over the above average—the sale now being upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND WEEKLY; being double the circulation of the *Times*, and far beyond that of all other Newspapers, weekly and daily, published at the price of 5d., or above.

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PRESENT TREBLE NUMBER

OF THE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

At length the public is in possession of ample Official Intelligence from Balaclava and Sebastopol. The military and naval commanders of the British and French forces, have told their respective Governments the history of their doings. The siege of Sebastopol began on the 17th of October, and Lord Raglan and General Canrobert have succinctly narrated its progress from that day to the 23rd. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have also told what part was taken by the Allied fleets in the attack upon the seaward fortifications. Our own Special Correspondent at Balaclava, to whose interesting letters we direct the attention of our readers, supplies details of a fulness and variety that are not to be expected in the official narratives of men in command. Up to the hour at which we are compelled to go to press, the latest official news dates to the 23rd inst. Should further intelligence reach London before our whole impression is worked off, we shall communicate it in successive editions. In the mean time the Electric Telegraph brings information to the 2nd of November, partly from Russian, and partly from other sources; and which seems to bear the stamp of authenticity. The Russian Generals have at last begun to tell the truth, and while no disadvantage to their arms has resulted, or can result, from that salutary novelty, they have raised themselves in the estimation of their foes by their plain dealing. Truth and courage always go together; and if the Russians, as we sincerely trust, are to be signally defeated by our arms, they will fall with dignity, and with the sincere respect of their opponents; which would not have been the case, had Menschikoff and Osten-Sacken continued to vie with each other in the falsehood of their bulletins.

Although the lying tale of the fabulous "Tartar," which immediately followed the authentic news of the victory of the Alma, had an injurious effect upon the public mind, both in this country and in France, by leading it to hope for sudden and complete success; and, although a feeling of impatience, if not of actual discouragement and gloomy foreboding, has taken the place of the undue exultation which formerly prevailed, there can be no doubt from the official despatches of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, supported, as they are, by every letter, public or private, which leaves Balaclava, that the siege has been brilliantly and ably conducted; and that quite as much success as could reasonably have been anticipated has attended the efforts of the besiegers. Up to the 23rd, as we may see from the simple and straightforward story told by Lord Raglan, all the measures of the Allies were as well directed as they could possibly be; so well, that not a shadow of a doubt of the ultimate capture of the place remained in the mind of any soldier in either army. With the merciful intention of achieving the great object at the least possible sacrifice of human life to the Allies, the British and French commanders determined to besiege the city in the usual way; and although there are not wanting critics in this country who are of opinion that it would have been wiser to have attempted to carry it by assault, there is no evidence to show that the Generals were not perfectly right in coming to a different conclusion. The presumption should be, that responsible, qualified, and experienced men—acting from the fullest knowledge gathered upon the spot—are better able to form opinions and execute decisions than critics at a distance; and it is to be hoped that our gallant chiefs treat the remarks to which their acts are subjected by unreasoning, if not unreasonable *gobemouches*, in clubs, or elsewhere, with the indifference they merit. However this may be, it should be borne in mind that an assault immediately after the victory of the Alma—supposing such an effort were not physically impossible—might not have succeeded; whereas the operations of the first seven days of the siege succeeded to the full extent that was anticipated. Such a place as Sebastopol—defended as it is by a determined courage, such as the Russians have shown; and supported by such abundance of material; both of men and guns—is not to be taken so easily as civilians suppose. The Russians have shown themselves to be no contemptible opponents. The British and French armies, while they justly execrate the name of the man whose guilty ambition ordered all these legions to the war, will for the future look upon the Russsians as brave men, acting like themselves at the call of imperative duty. The glory of those who conquer the truly brave, is greater than the glory of those who gain easy victories over cowards; and it is but justice to the Russians to admit their heroism, and to wish that it was exerted in a better cause.

Although we have as yet no official accounts of the attack made upon the Allied camp on the 25th, by the Russian General Liprandi, and repeated on the following day by a smaller force, there are accounts of both affairs that may be depended upon for their general accuracy. These accounts, while they agree in the main fact with the statement forwarded to St. Petersburg by Prince Menschikoff, show that the losses of the British cavalry were greatly exaggerated, and that the Russian attack was, on both occasions, successfully repulsed. The object of Prince Menschikoff, after being joined by General Liprandi, was worthy of a skilful commander; and, if he had succeeded, he would have turned the right of the Allied armies, and offered them battle, not at Sebastopol, but at Balaclava. In this case, the fortunes of the war might have been wholly changed. The English and French might have been transformed from besiegers into besieged; and exposed to the fires of the garrison of Sebastopol from the North, as well as to the onslaughts of the victorious division of Liprandi from the South. On the 25th, when this able manœuvre was attempted, and when our Turkish allies failed us in the moment of peril, and fled precipitately before the overwhelming onslaught of the Russians, the Light Cavalry, under Lord Cardigan, the gallant Highlanders, and other corps of infantry, turned the fortunes of the day. The French General Bosquet also came up in the very "nick of time." The Russians were compelled to act on the defensive, and, finally, to abandon the field of battle, retaining possession, however, of the batteries which they had taken from the undisciplined Turks. The Turks are evidently the weakest arm of the Allied service, and appear, from all accounts, to be wretchedly fed, as well as imperfectly drilled. On the following day, we are informed that a second but feebler attempt was made, which was repulsed in gallant style by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, with a loss to the Russians of nearly a thousand, and to the British of not a dozen men. Perhaps, in this case, the loss of the Russians has been exaggerated. If not, that of the British would seem to be understated. But, whatever the respective numbers may be, the British were victorious. In the previous battle of the 25th, though our cavalry suffered severely, the loss was not 600, as stated by Prince Menschikoff, but 124 men. The total loss of the Allies, inclusive of the French and Turks, was 400 men. These, however small they may look in comparison with the grander exploit of the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, are, in reality, great victories, and will be so considered, we should think, by Prince Menschikoff and General Liprandi.

Upon the whole, we cannot see what grounds there are for discouragement. Those who on one occasion raise their expectations too high, are the very same who on another give way to despondency. They are too impulsive to be reasonable. They expect an impossibility; and when it cannot be obtained, they sit down, and predict the end of the world, and "chaos come again." But people in general are not so impracticable. It is true that the Allies may be defeated at Sebastopol, for the Russians are strong and numerous, as well as desperate; but it is equally true that they may not. Nothing that has yet occurred tends to favour the gloomy view of the subject; but everything—from the disembarkation in Kalamita Bay to the march to Balaclava—from the landing of the first gun to the discharge of the first shot, and from the close of the first night of the siege to the day to which the last accounts have brought us intelligence—shows the steady progress of the Allies, and favours the hope that victory will, are long, reward their efforts. It is too much to expect that such a place should fall within the first fortnight after it was attacked. The armies, we think, will work wonders if they take it within the month.

THE old and puzzling question "What is to be done with the thieves of England?" is continually thrusting itself upon attention. Not even the war, and the throes and convulsions of Europe can utterly efface it from consideration. The British nation has never adopted any means for preventing the growth of crime, by taking care of the infancy and childhood of the utterly destitute classes. Not until they commit offences against the laws by which Society is held together, does Society trouble itself about them; and then it commences a fierce war—a war which never ends, and which never produces the least satisfaction or the least glory to any one concerned in it. Hanging was the mode in which our forefathers endeavoured to rid themselves of the evil; but hanging for sheep-stealing, shop-lifting, pocket-picking, highway-robbery, and burglary, not being in accordance with the feelings of the people, was superseded by the milder punishment of transportation. In this case if we did no good, we saved ourselves trouble, and threw the burden and the disgrace upon distant communities. But our Colonies revolted against being made the cesspools of our moral filth; and told us, in unmistakeable terms, that if we did not choose to lose our Colonies, we must devise means to keep our criminals at home. So the nation, acting under sage advice, determined on trying what could be done in huge palatial prisons and Reformatories. It soon found that, instead of preventing, or punishing, it was encouraging crime;—that in fact, it was feeding the interesting burglar on better fare, and clothing him with better apparel, than fell to the lot of the honest and industrious labourer. Of course such a system was not to be tolerated by any people of common sense. What was to be done next? was the earnest inquiry of philanthropists and magistrates. For awhile there was no reply, nor hope of any. At last, what is called the "Ticket-of-Leave system" was adopted, with the expectation that it would operate as a means of reclaiming the criminal after he had undergone a modicum of probationary punishment. But this system has proved to be no better than its predecessors. One case that was brought a few days ago under the cognizance of the Magistrates of Middlesex will illustrate, among hundreds of others that might be cited, the mistake made by the well-meaning men who imagined it could work satisfactorily. A man was charged and found guilty, at the Middlesex Sessions, of stealing seventeen feet of leaden pipe and a metal tap. On inquiry into his previous career, it was found that five years and a half ago—in April, 1849—he was convicted of felony, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Shortly after the expiration of his sentence he re-appeared at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, on another charge of felony, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. After a short detention, during which his behaviour was exemplary, he was discharged with a "Ticket of Leave," that he might, if he could, procure honest employment. But how could he do so? He was under the surveillance of the police (Englishmen, whether thieves or honest men, have a hatred both of the word and of the thing), and no one would give him the chance of a day's work. The honest labourer finds it difficult enough to support himself; and it can hardly be expected that a convicted thief, however penitent he may have appeared in gaol, will have less difficulty. With starvation on the one side, and a return to felony on the other, as his only possible alternatives, he took what may be considered even by stern Justice as the natural course, and stole. He again appeared at the bar, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which, it is to be supposed, he underwent, with the comforting knowledge that, at all events, he would not starve during the interval. At the end of that period he was again let loose upon society, and duly appeared before Mr. Witham and the Middlesex justices, and received a sentence of six years' penal servitude. Scores of cases, differing from the foregoing only in the details, and not in the general and invariable result, occur every month, and force the attention of all who are concerned in the administration of the law to the total inadequacy of the new system to serve any useful purpose. If there be even the germ of good in the issue of "Tickets-of-Leave," the Legislature has taken the pains to nullify it, by prohibiting those who, after punishment, are considered penitent, and entitled to "tickets," from removing themselves out of the jurisdiction of the police, by emigrating to the Colonies. It ought, we think, to have struck the framers of the law, that if a really penitent and reformed man had any chance whatever, it would be in a new land, where his previous history was unknown, and where he might offer himself for employment without other recommendation than his strong hand and his willing heart; and that to shut him peremptorily from such a field for beginning life anew, was to shut him out of hope. The results show, in the clearest manner, that in over-crowded England, where good character is essential to success, even in the humblest walks of life—the "Ticket of-Leave" man—unless he is thrice as fortunate as the great majority of the labouring classes—must starve or steal. Penitence, after a sufficient dinner to-day, and the certainty of a dinner to-morrow, may possibly hold its place in the heart of a man undergoing imprisonment for a felony; but when penitence and the cravings of a hunger that there are no honest means of satiating, begin their struggle in his head and stomach, penitence gives way to desperation, and all the teachings of the goal chaplain, and all the good resolves of awakened conscience are scattered to the winds. But, instead of relying upon efforts to reform the juvenile or the adult thief, would it not be well if Society—abandoning the Ticket-of-Leave system, or reforming it so as to open the Colonies to the truly penitent—were to begin a little nearer to the beginning, and try to stop crime of its supplies, by locking more carefully after the infants of the criminal and destitute classes? Until that be done, there is little hope of any real benefit.

ARMY AND NAVY SURGEONS.—The following notice has just been issued by the Royal College of Surgeons:—"Nov. 3, 1854.—The Court of Examiners having taken into their consideration certain applications from students in various recognised hospitals, requesting examination before the completion of their third session of hospital and anatomical study, in April, 1855—on the ground of being offered commissions as Assistant Surgeons in the Public Service, provided they can obtain the qualification ordained by the warrant of her Majesty of the 6th October 1854 will admit to examination for the diploma of the College all such students of a proper age, at the end of the month of December next, on their presenting a certificate or letter from the head of the Public Department proposing to employ them, signify [illegible] when they have been proved competent.—EDMUND BELFOUR, Secretary."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED ASSAULT.

It is said that at the council of war held by the commanders and admirals of the Allies on the 27th October, it was resolved that the Allied fleets should not be allowed again to participate in the bombardment of Sebastopol from the sea side, it having been found that the ships are thereby exposed to severe injury, without being able to render a proportionally effective service. At the special recommendation of Admiral Dundas, the batteries No. 1 and 2, erected near the sea-coast, have been entirely manned by the marine artillery, whose services are beyond all praise. The gallant Admiral has now proposed to furnish several other batter es with naval gunnery, to be worked by marines and sailors from the ships—an idea which has been approved of and adopted. The storming columns are to be formed by volunteers from the *élite* troops. All the reinforcements of the Allies, which still arrive in the Crimea, are to be concentrated at the head-quarters of Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-Chief.

THE AFFAIR AT BALACLAVA.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday (Friday) morning publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 28 :—

The siege operations continue. On the 25th the Russian army showed itself in the plain of Balaclava. No serious engagement took place; but the English cavalry suffered some loss in a charge too vigorously pushed. On the following day 5000 men made a sortie from Sebastopol, and attacked the English left. The attack was repulsed, and the enemy driven back within the place with considerable loss.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 2nd contains Prince Menschikoff's report of the affair at Balaclava. After describing the capture of four redoubts and eleven guns from the Turks by General Liprandi's force, it proceeds to say :—

The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, now came up, and charged with extraordinary impetuosity the Hessar Brigade of the 6th Cavalry Division; but, taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined regiment of Lancers of the reserve, and thrown back on the cross fire of the guns of the 12th and 16th Infantry Divisions, which fired grape, the enemy suffered considerable loss.

At the same moment that it attacked our Hussars, the English cavalry also charged at full gallop the heavy guns of the Don battery, No. 3, where some artillery men were stunned.

Our loss in infantry does not exceed 200 killed and wounded. The loss of the cavalry and artillery is not yet known, even by approximation.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but we have taken about sixty English prisoners; among whom are one superior officer and two subalterns.

Of the four redoubts taken from the enemy, two will be immediately destroyed, and two more strongly fortified, in order to enable us to hold this important position, from which we can act on the village of Kadikoi, through which the road passes, which leads from Balaclava to the enemy's camp.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from the Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 3	30.217	51.5	19.3	46.2	— 0.7	77	N.W.	0.00
„ 4	30.310	52.0	34.9	44.0	— 1.7	82	W.S.W.	0.00
„ 5	29.922	49.5	40.5	50.2	+ 4.8	95	S. & W.	0.00
„ 6	30.221	52.5	36.0	42.8	— 2.6	87	N.W. & N.	0.00
„ 7	30.388	50.5	31.0	41.6	— 3.9	94	S.W.	0.00
„ 8	30.244	49.5	38.2	43.2	— 1.5	90	S.W.	0.00
„ 9	30.165	45.0	34.4	38.0	— 6.6	89	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.22 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.89 inches by the 5th; increased to 30.30 inches by the 7th; decreased to 30.16 inches by the 8th; and increased to 30.30 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.210 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 42·6°; being 1·6° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25·2°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 5th, and the lowest on the 7th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15·2°. The greatest was 19·8° on the 7th; and the least 10·4° on the 9th.

The weather, on the 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 9th was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud. During the rest of the week the sky was almost wholly overcast.

Fog was prevalent during the 4th; and slight rain fell on the evening of the 8th.

Lewisham, November 10, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending November 4, the births of 1276 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; being 134 above the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years: of these, 814 were boys, and 761 were girls, exceeding their averages by 97 and 54 respectively. The number of deaths during the week were 1262; the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, being 1021. Hence it appears that 171 deaths occurred above what the calculated rate of mortality would produce. Cholera exhibits a continued decrease, the deaths, which, in the four weeks of October were 411, 240, 163, and 86, declined this week to 31; and were distributed as follows :—under the age of fifteen years, 16 between fifteen and sixty; and 6 above the age of sixty years. The number of fatal cases from diarrhœa was 33; the numbers in the three preceding weeks being 109, 73, and 46 respectively. Scarlatina still continues above the average, the number of deaths this week being 113, and the average 58. To tubercular diseases 195 cases are referred; of these 144 are due to consumption, the average being 130. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 130; being 22 above the average. To diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 45; to diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 217 (62 above the average); to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 30 deaths are attributed.

ARTISTS' AMICABLE FUND.—At the annual meeting of the above society, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Gilks, the wood-engraver, was elected president for the year ensuing.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The opening meeting of the society, for the season, will be held at the Theatre of the United Service Institution, on Monday next; when a paper will be read, "On the late Arctic Discoveries by Dr. Rae, and others."

THE LAST TRIAL BY JURY ANNIVERSARY.—On Monday night the friends of Parliamentary Reform met at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the acquittals of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, &c., from a charge of high treason, in 1794. At the last anniversary meeting, it was unanimously resolved that the present should be the last assembly in commemoration of these trials, and on that account, probably, it was better attended than usual. Mr. P. L. Taylor, who presided, gave the "Sovereignty of the People," which has always been the first toast on these occasions. He next proposed "the Queen, the Sovereign of a free people." Mr. J. W. Fox, M.P., in proposing the toast of the evening, drew a striking contrast between the state of public opinion in 1794 and that of the present day, and made some just and patriotic remarks on the war with Russia.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—FIVE PERSON KILLED.—An explosion of fireworks took place on Monday morning in the house of a distryman, named Watson, in Coleman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, by which five persons were killed. It appears that Watson, who has been for some years in the habit of making fireworks to be sold on the 5th of November, had been working all Sunday night for the purpose of completing a large order for Monday. Between five and six o'clock in the morning, one of his daughters, who had been engaged filling in and finishing off fireworks, smelled a candle burning on the table. A spark fell upon some composition she was using, which took fire, and rapidly communicated to various piles of other pyrotechnical material, the whole of which exploded. Three of Watson's children were burned to death, and his wife and another child were so severely injured that they died a few hours afterwards.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER Majesty—or, rather, the Earl of Aberdeen—has been giving away more than one-half of the coming £1200 a year allowed for pensions to deserving literary, artistic, and other merit. We can commend most of the cases selected, though literature and art, it so happens, are both unrepresented on this occasion. The Patriotic Fund and its noble objects have called Lord Aberdeen's attention to Nelson, and Nelson's Horatia; and the first in the list of the four grants of the last month is that of £300 a year "To Eleanor-Philippa, Horatia-Nelson, and Caroline-Mary, the three daughters of the late Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward, the adopted daughter of Lord Nelson, or the survivor or survivors of them." If it had been earlier it had been kind. Would that the innocent and suffering Horatia Ward could have lived to have seen this tardy recognition of her father's services! The second grant is of a like sum—"To Mrs. [Montagu, widow of the late Mr. Montagu, in consideration of her husband's services in the Penal settlement of Van Diemen's Land, from 1824 to 1842; and of his further valuable and important services to the British Treasury, and to the army during the Kaffir war, while Secretary to Government at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1845 to 1853, when he died, leaving his family in very straitened circumstances." This, however, should have been settled on Colonial funds, not on the miserable pittance of £1200 a year. The third grant is one of two hunded pounds a year—"To Mrs. Fullarton, widow of the late eminent Scotch Judge, Lord Fullarton, in consideration of the destitute condition in which she is left at his decease;" a case on which we have already commented, and which, we repeat, is in no way creditable to the character of the Scottish Bench, or to the Minister responsible for the expenditure of the public money. And the fourth and last is a grant of one hundred pounds a year—"To Mrs. Moore, widow of Colonel Willoughby Moore, who recently lost his life in the *Europa* transport, in aid of the Military Pension which has been granted to her as the widow of a regimental officer." Here is nine hundred pounds of the twelve hundred already vanished, and the claims of the widows and children of those who have rendered undying honours to literature and art are as yet unrecognised in the distribution!

We have had, it is said, too much criticism on Mr. Macaulay's "History," and in some respects we are inclined to fall in with the remark It has not, however, been observed before that the opening paragraph of his "History" has too great a resemblance to the opening paragraph of Swift's "Four Last Years of Queen Anne." Let our readers judge.

Here is Macaulay :—

I purpose to write the History of England from the accession of King James II. down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. I shall recount the errors which, in a few months, alienated a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart. I shall trace the course of that revolution which terminated the long struggle between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments, and bound up together the rights of the people and the title of the reigning dynasty. I shall relate how the new settlement was, during many troubled years, successfully defended against foreign and domestic enemies; how, under that settlement, the authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of discussion and of individual action never before known; how, from the auspicious union of order and freedom, sprang a prosperity of which the annals of human affairs had furnished no example; how our country, from a state of ignominious vassalage, rapidly rose to the place of umpire among European Powers; how her opulence and her martial glory grew together; how, by wise and resolute good faith, was gradually established a public credit fruitful of marvels, &c.

Here is Swift:—

I propose to give the public an account of the most important affairs at home, during the last session of Parliament, as well as of our negotiations of peace abroad—not only during that period, but some time before and since. I shall relate the chief matters transacted by both houses in that session, and discover the designs carried on by the heads of a discontented party—not only against the Ministry, but, in some manner, against the Crown itself. I likewise shall state the debts of the nation, show by what mismanagement, and to serve what purposes, they were at first contracted; by what neglect, connivance or corruption they have so prodigiously grown; and what methods," &c.

We are not, we are told, to mistake resemblances for thefts; but here the marks of imitation are too great to be accidental. Perhaps Swift's opening paragraph was ringing unconsciously, in Mr. Macaulay's ears whilst he was framing and elaborating his own well-turned sentences.

The London Mayoralty, which commenced so recently as Thursday last, will have, it is said, much to do that is is honourable with literature and art. Mr. Alderman Moon is a proper representative of Mr. Alderman Boydell. To both men art in this country has been much indebted. Who has not heard of the "Boydell Gallery"?—that noble work which gave an impulse to art in this country; and who that has seen those magnificent works, Roberts's "Egypt" and Roberts's "Holy Land," will not look upon them with additional interest, when they reflect that such noble works would not have been produced at all in our time but by the public enterprise of the present Lord Mayor? It was the custom of old for poets—dramatic poets especially—to laugh at each successive Lord Mayor: indeed, the follies of each Mayor were too often only too provocative of laughter: but here we have a Lord Mayor whose sympathies are still with art; and whose public spirit and fine taste have been the means of extending to many enduring examples of what Dr. Waagen would call the treasures of art in Great Britain.

If the chief of the civic chairs of this country has gained (as it certainly has) an accession of importance in the person of Mr. Alderman Moon, we have to regret a civic eclipse this week in a really splendid annual—the late Mayor of Oxford, Mr. Spiers. Oxford, so long the seat of literature through its University, has only of late been represented in art. The Heads of Houses at Oxford have been lying too long indifferent to the demands of the age; and, odd to say (what our forefathers would not have believed), the Town-council are stepping in to do for art what Vice-Chancellors and Boards of Delegates have too long neglected. Mr. Spiers, the late Mayor of Oxford, has, during his too brief reign, done much to redeem the too common and just complaint made by authors and artists to a corporate want of taste that is all but universal. He has brought around him, through his own liberality and good sense, some exquisite specimens of the English school, enjoys them, and (shall we say it, better still) likes others to enjoy them.

Architects have been alive and yet at torture during the present week. Oxford is spending thirty thousand pounds on a Museum of Zoology and other kindred matters; and plans have been required and sent in for a suitable design, to be erected somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wadham College. Competition is in favour at Oxford; and our architects have replied rather willingly than ably to the advertisement of the University. The designs sent in—some three-and-thirty in number—were opened on Monday last in the inspection of the public. They are, as might have been expected, of all kinds: some are Classic, some are Gothic, some are Crystal Palace creations, and some are after barbarian abominations. A few have a cemetery-like appearance. In short, everything has been attained in the designs but excellence. The names of the competitors are, of course, unknown. Each exhibits by a motto, and all have worked "Spes" and "Fortuna" to the very edge of death. In our cursory examination of them, it occurred to us too frequently that convenience had been sacrificed to portico and mere elevation. The first requirement in a building and of an architect is utility. The University of Oxford does not want "a work to wonder at," so much as it wants a receptacle for its curiosities. When a building is so adapted that it can receive what it is intended to receive, then decoration may follow, and then decoration is, indeed, welcome; but architects are too apt to think that the sum voted for a building is voted for the special purposes of architecture, and not of house-room. It was easy to trace some of the architects, though anonymous. Thus, the three designs sent in with the same motto (and those three among the best), have a young Barry character about them that is unmistakeable.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. H. Beaumont to Freshford, near Bath; the Rev. J. W. Ware to Ullingswick, with little Cowarne annexed, in the diocese of Hereford. *Vicarages*: The Rev. R. Hughes to Pentraeth, Anglesey; the Rev. R. Dawkins to Weston Zoyland, near Bridgewater; the Rev. J. A. Wallace to Welton, near Bath. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. Mr. M'Gill to Christ Church, St. George's East; the Rev. C. T. J. Blake to St. Martin of Coslany, Norwich; the Rev. J. D. Elliott to the new parish of Hendford, near Yeovil; the Rev. W. Prince to Piahill, diocese of Oxford.

THE Rev. E. G. Parker, formerly British Chaplain at Bahia, the Rev. R. Freeman, and the Rev. G. B. Eade, have been appointed Assistant-Chaplains to the army in the East, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The French Academy has announced as the subject for its yearly prize for 1856, "The Origin of the Phœnician Alphabet." The prize is two thousand francs.

The Hon. Edward Fitzclarence, brother of Lord Munster, has been appointed to an Ensigncy in the 7th Fusiliers, and Sir Charles Figot to the 90th Foot.

Baron de Paiva, the Portuguese Minister, had an audience of the French Emperor on Monday, and presented to his Majesty the Grand Cordon of the three United Orders of Christ, Aviz, and Saint James of the Sword.

Mr. Macaulay has just returned from a lengthened tour in Switzerland.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 1ST SOMERSET MILITIA AT PLYMOUTH, BY THE COUNTESS POULETT.

AFTER forty years' peace we are again startled, in all directions, with imposing military spectacles. A few short months ago we little dreamt of our Militia Regiments having to undergo much beyond a mere muster, or a few weeks playing at soldiers. We now see them drilled, disciplined, mustached, well-armed and equipped, performing all the duties of our garrison towns, and not to be distinguished from our regular forces. In stirring times like these it is impossible to say what may be the fate of such a force, or where destiny may lead it before another year has passed away. The 1st Somerset Regiment has now been six months doing garrison duty in Plymouth, and its high state of discipline, the appearance, steadiness, and good conduct of the men, and the bearing of its gentlemanly set of officers, have gained the regard and admiration of the whole neighbourhood. The Presentation of Colours to such a regiment, a real embodied Militia Regiment, fairly moulded into serviceable soldiers, was naturally anticipated with great interest. On the 31st Oct., the day fixed for the great event, it rained as it can only rain in Plymouth. At eleven o'clock, however, the mist, that had enveloped the citadel, cleared away. The regiment, under the command of Lord Hinton, its Colonel, was drawn up on the Hoe, at twelve noon, and a fine body of men we never saw.

Shortly after the arrival of the 1st Somerset, a carriage containing Lady Poulett and party drove up, and the platform was soon occupied by the Countesses of Morley and Mount Edgecumbe, Lady Adela Ibbetson, Admiral and Mrs. Eden, and the wives of a few officers of the 1st Somerset, namely, Mrs. Leekonby Phipps, Mrs. Quantock, Mrs. Surtees Cook, Mrs. Malet, Mrs. Lanydon, and Mrs. Villiers. In consequence of the uncertainty of the weather, the arrival of the South Devon (who were to keep the ground) was somewhat delayed. The tunics and bright new helmets, a novel description of military dress, which has lately been adopted by the South Devon Militia, excited great attention. The 1st Somerset adhere to the chaco and coatee, and looked completely like one of the regular regiments, save in the silver lace on the officers. The arrangements on the field having been complete, order was given by the Colonel, Lord Hinton, to the 1st Somerset, to form three sides of a square, two deep, in front of the two centre companies, so that the right of the Grenadiers and left of the Light Company rested on a line running at the base of the raised platform. The ranks were opened, officers recovering swords and stepping to the front, mounted officers taking up their position facing the platform—the Colonel in the centre, the Lieut.-Colonel and Major on his right and left, and the Adjutant in rear of the Colonel. The Colours (procured from Messrs. Moore and Co., of St. James-street, London, and by whom the regiment has been entirely equipped) were then unoased, and placed on a drum-head on the platform by Sergeant-Major Perry. The two senior Ensigns of the regiment (Ensigns Warry and Henley) advanced to the platform, and placed themselves on the right and left of the Colours. The Rev. G. W. Langmead, the Chaplain, then proceeded to consecrate the Colours: the officers and men taking off their caps until the prayers were concluded, and the mounted officers dismounting. The Bishop of Exeter, we understand, had been requested to officiate on the occasion: but, to the great disappointment of the regiment, he was compelled to refuse, on account of increasing years and delicacy of health.

The Colours having been consecrated, the field officers remounted, the men replaced their caps, and were directed to shoulder arms. The Countess of Poulett then presented the Colours to the two Ensigns, who received them kneeling on one knee; after which, her Ladyship advanced to the front of the platform; Ensign Warry, with the Queen's Colour, on her right; and Ensign Henley, with the Regimental Colour, on her left; the sergeant-major, with drawn sword, in the rear; and her Ladyship made the following address to the Regiment:—

It has fallen to my lot this day to present new Colours to your regiment, and proud am I of the office which has devolved upon me. The tie which connects a regiment constituted as yours is, with its native county, must necessarily be of the strongest; more especially must I feel a deep interest in your welfare, commanded as you are by my own son. You are all Somersetmen: you have lived more or less in intimacy with each other from childhood; born on the same soil with your officers; they, your natural protectors, are enrolled under the same banner. Soldiers of the 1st Somerset, it is impossible to say what the fate of events may bring about, and should these colours ever be unfurled in the battle-field, the men of Somerset, the men of the villages and hamlets which surround my native home, will, I doubt not, serve under our most gracious Queen and country as faithfully and as bravely as the heroes who have distinguished themselves so nobly on the heights of Alma (Cheers.) But I trust the blessings of peace may be restored, and that you, having done your duty as soldiers at the call of your country, will return to your English homes and firesides. Officers and soldiers of the 1st Somerset, accept at my hands these Colours presented to you by the ladies of the county of Somerset, and when you carry them in front of battle, the best prayers of your country woman and neighbour follow your steps.

The Queen's colour is the union, in common to all regiments. The other colour has a black ground, in keeping with the facings of the 1st Somersetshire, which are black; it bears the union in the corner; in the centre is a circular wreath of the three emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland—the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, surmounted by a crown. Within the circle are inscribed the words "First Somersetshire Militia;" and beneath was the motto, "Defendemus," worked on a scroll.

The accompanying Sketch of the ceremony has been taken from a window of the Esplanade, at the time of the Presentation of the Colours; with the Plymouth Citadel, Sound, and Hoe.

The Ensigns, with the Colours, having placed themselves in front of the Grenadier Company, and the regiment having been directed to "shoulder" and "order" arms, Lord Hinton, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks, in the name of the regiment, to Lady Poulett and the ladies of Somerset for their magnificent present. Three cheers were then given. The regiment (with the exception of the Grenadiers and Colours, which remained steady) was then thrown back into line, and again opened ranks. The Colours were then "trooped;" after which the regiment marched past, in slow and quick time, and performed several evolutions; finally, they again formed line, opened ranks, and presented arms to Major-General Eden, who has recently been appointed to the command of the Western District, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, removed to the Northern District. After an address by General Eden, the troops, headed by the band, marched of the ground.

The establishment of the 1st Somerset Militia, when at its full complement, consists of a thousand men with ten companies. The regiment, we believe, has been called upon, in the spring, to furnish about 650 men, with a proportion of officers, for permanent duty, was formed into six companies, each one hundred strong; and the remainder of the officers and men were placed in the disembodied list.

Assisted by the liberality of Lord Hinton, the commanding officer of the regiment, on this occasion, the Sergeants of the Regiment, who have a capital mess, were provided with an excellent dinner. Neither were the men forgotten; by contributions from the Captains of companies, as well as from their Colonel, they, too, fared sumptuously. A brilliant ball was given by the officers in the evening, at the Concert-rooms, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, to which eight hundred invitations were issued.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Alderman Moon, the new Lord Mayor of London, is one of those to whom the citizens of London have paid honour with remarkable propriety; for, in every sense of the word, he is one of themselves—a citizen by his birth, his parentage, his education, his commercial enterprises, and his official occupations. Alderman Francis Graham Moon was born in London, in the year 1796, of old city descent. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there existed in London a class of gold and silversmiths, whose mode of business differed greatly from that of our modern jeweller. In those days the precious metals were for the few, not for the many; and those who, like Messrs. Rundell and Bridges, stored their gems in lockers, and their plate in chests, with iron clasps, and only exhibited their stock to a well-known purchaser, would have wondered not a little at the temerity with which the modern silversmith displays his rich and varied store to all the world, with no other protection than a thin glass plate. This class of tradesmen has gone out: but, for upwards of a century before the new Lord Mayor was born, his forefathers had carried on their goldsmith's trade in Holborn, on the good old-fashioned principle. His father died when he was very young; and, as he left no large inheritance, it became necessary to send forth the son to seek his own good fortune. His mother selected for him a trade with which the name of Moon will very long be associated. She placed him in the establishment of a Mr. Tugwell, then carrying on business in Threadneedle-street, who, it may be observed, was brought up by Sir William Domville, a well-known Alderman of London at the commencement of the present century. It was a coincidence, not unworthy observation, that Sir William Domville was Master of the Stationers' Company at the time young Moon was apprenticed; so that he was bound to his business, his company, and his city, by the very man he was destined to succeed in his trade, in his mastership, in the aldermanic gown, and ultimately in the civic chair of London.

Francis Moon, the young apprentice, was an orphan. It might be said that he was friendless; but that, in London, desert and enterprise never stand long in need of friends. Those who had business with Mr. Tugwell, soon discovered that the readiest and best mode of transacting their business in his establishment was with his active, intelligent, and agreeable assistant. When, at length, the master retired from business, the enterprise of that assistant determined him to succeed to it.

A young man of twenty, with but small acquired fortune, must be endowed with no ordinary amount of emulation, courage, and self-confidence, who seeks to succeed an old-established master. But if Francis Graham Moon possessed self-confidence, he had acquired also that which is still more important, the confidence of others. To men endowed with penetration and liberality, Mr. Moon had recommended himself; and when the opportunity offered, they came forward to help him place his foot on the first round of that ladder which led to his fortune and his fame.

Once placed in business for himself, Mr. Moon's enterprise and talent secured success. He opened up new fields of adventure, and gradually engaged himself in works of the highest consequence. About 1825, a great firm of book and print publishers, Messrs. Hurst, Robinson and Co., of Cheapside and Pall Mall, failed in business. Their valuable stock was offered for sale, and Mr. Moon saw an advantage in purchasing from it to the extent of very many thousand pounds. His purchases had proceeded to a large amount when an offer was made to him by some of the coadjutors of that firm, to take the whole, upon conditions which rendered his house in point of fact, the successors of Messrs Hurst and Robinson. Mr. Moon consented to this purchase, and became, in consequence of this junction, the chief and responsible partner of, perhaps, the largest print publishing establishment in the world; connecting himself, it should be mentioned, by another tie with the City of London, for Messrs. Hurst and Robinson were the immediate successors in business of Mr. Alderman Boydell; whose whole trade thus passed into the hands of Mr. Moon.

THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS GRAHAM MOON, LORD MAYOR.

Thus placed at the head of a great firm, Mr. Moon had pre-eminent opportunities of distinguishing himself as a patron of Art and its disciples. To the manner in which he has used those opportunities, the world of Art, and the public at large, have borne ample and gratifying testimony. It may be said, without any exaggeration, that no man of business ever paid larger sums to artists, or ever gave the world more favourable opportunities of doing homage to those distinguished men. And whilst Mr. Moon gleaned, in the field they cultivated, his share of the fame and profit connected with their works, it is not a little to his honour to be able to record that, from the commencement of his career to this hour, his nearest and dearest personal friends have been the most eminent artists of the empire; that, at the special request of the executors, he followed Lawrence to his tomb in St. Paul's, "as his private friend;" that he lived on terms of the warmest friendship with Wilkie; and that, on the day of his inauguration as Lord Mayor, he was supported, at his dinner-table, not only by his brother Aldermen and fellow-citizens, but by such men as Stanfield, Leslie, Maclise, and Roberts—worthy representatives of the artists of our age.

But, whilst recording the private friendship of the subject of this memoir, due mention must be made of the many proofs of esteem in which he has been held by the highest personages in the realm. Mr. Moon has enjoyed the rare and distinguished honour of being recognised and treated with personal favour by three successive Sovereigns. King George IV entrusted to him, at Sir Thomas Lawrence's suggestion, the publication of the popular engraving by which his late Majesty is perhaps best, and is certainly most favourably, known to his subjects. King William IV., though not remarkable for his patronage of the fine arts, afforded Mr. Moon several opportunities of making His Majesty's portrait familiar to his people. But it was on the accession of our present most gracious Sovereign to the throne that Mr. Moon obtained the greatest privileges. Her Majesty condescended to give Mr. Moon her most zealous and active patronage. It may be said that all, or nearly all, the most beautiful engravings in which the Royal family of England are represented, emanated from that temple of the Arts over which Mr. Moon had presidency. The confidence reposed in him by our Queen was extended to Mr. Moon by Prince Albert, after the Royal union; and by the exercise of their Royal patronage the celebrity of the works for which he was responsible became European, and Mr. Moon became known not only at our own Court, but at the Court of almost every European Sovereign. At various times the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and of Hanover, and his late Majesty the King of the French, presented Mr. Moon with marks of their esteem; and from the last-mentioned he received a compliment usually awarded only to the most distinguished personages—the honour of being received as an invited private guest at the Palace of St. Cloud.

The conduct of such a business as that of Mr. Moon not only required more than the ordinary enterprise and exertion of a commercial man, but required great love of the arts, a high power of appreciating them, a knowledge of the public taste, and great skill in supplying its varying requirements. Mr. Moon has shown himself possessed of all these qualifications in a singular degree. As some index to the varied character and unlimited extent of Mr. Moon's enterprises, mention may be made of that superb work of Roberts's, known as the "Holy Land," which alone cost £50,000 to produce; Brockedon's "Passes of the Alps;" of the large Engraving of the "Waterloo Banquet," at Apsley House, from Salter's picture; of the celebrated engraving of "John Knox Preaching,' from the picture in the gallery of the late Sir Robert Peel; of Leslie's pictures of "the Queen Receiving the Sacrament," and of "the Christening of the Prince of Wales," and of "the Princess Royal;" of the engraving of our "Queen's First Council," from the picture in her Majesty's collection; of Winterhalter's "Delineations of the Royal Family," &c. A remarkable testimony to the worth of the man who produced these celebrated publications, was given by the artists and amateurs of the metropolis, in 1843, when they presented Mr. Alderman Moon, at a public dinner, with a copy, in silver, of the Warwick Vase, mounted on a superb plateau, which bears an inscription, recording that "This Tribute was offered by Artists and Amateurs in testimony of Mr. Moon's public spirit and love of art, and of the liberality and taste which he has shown in his intercourse with painters and engravers."

Mr. Moon's public career, in connection with the City of London, commenced nearly a quarter of a century ago, when he was first elected a Common Councilman of the Ward of Broad-street, in the room of Mr. Cowan, afterwards Alderman and Lord Mayor. Mr. Moon served the office of Sheriff in 1843, with Alderman Sir John Musgrove; and, in 1844, he was elected the Alderman of Portsoken Ward. He was placed in the Civic Chair on Michaelmas-day last, by the unanimous plaudits of his

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FIRST SOMERSET MILITIA, BY THE COUNTESS POULETT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ALLEGORICAL PICTURE, BY ABSOLON AND FENTON, PAINTED FOR THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE LORD MAYOR, IN THE GUILDHALL, NOV. 9, 1854.

fellow citizens. In addition to his civic honours, Mr. Moon is also a magistrate for Westminster, and for the county of Middlesex; and this year, it will come to his turn to serve the office of Master of both the Livery Companies with which he is associated—the Stationers and Lorimers.

A few years back, seeing the possibility of his election to the highest civic honours, and feeling that the citizens of London would, in such case, have a claim to his undivided time and attention, Mr. Moon felt it to be his duty to retire (though at an early period of life) from active business occupations. Although no longer a commercial man in the City, Mr. Moon continues, however, to be associated with it by the ties of property, having acquired one of the most valuable freehold and leasehold possessions in all London—that fine pile of building which stands to the North of our Royal Exchange, and in which so large a share of the business of the greatest business city of the world is every day transacted.

The new Lord Mayor undertakes, as he cannot but feel, a year of metropolitan administration, which promises to be pregnant with events. Those events "may be for weal or they may be for woe;" but, in either case, the man who has triumphed as Mr. Moon has done over every early difficulty, and who has received from his fellow-citizens at large so many and such remarkable testimonies of their esteem, may be assuredly regarded as one who will well fulfil the duties of the time, however trying, or in whatsoever direction the Fates may guide them.

The Lord Mayor has appointed his son, the Rev. Edward Graham Moon, M.A., as his Chaplain; and R. N. Philipps, Esq., B.C.L., and one of her Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants of London, to be his hon. private secretary, during the Mayoralty.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Recorder, Town Clerk, and chief officers of the Corporation assembled in the Court of Aldermen, and after forming a procession, proceeded to the Guildhall, where, as a Court of Common Hall, the Lord Mayor elect was sworn into the office to which he had been elected. The usual formalities having been gone through, the Court broke up.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE last of the old City pageants, Lord Mayor's Show, was celebrated with artistic magnificence, on Thursday, the memorable Ninth of November. The weather was unusually bright and fine. At an early hour, thousands of persons repaired to the bridges, and the banks of the Thames, from which a glimpse of the City barges, as they made their way to Westminster, could be obtained. The land route was, as usual, well occupied, but the chief point of attraction was his Lordship's own Ward (Portsoken), in which visitors were accommodated with sittings, specially erected for the occasion. Against one side of the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, many rows of seats were placed, the occupants consisting chiefly of his Lord l.'s constituents.

At eleven o'clock the procession was formed in the Guildhall-yard, from which it moved according to the following arrangement:—

Police Constables to clear the way.
Trumpets and Band.
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, in their Uniform.
City Marshal's Men.
The Band of the Royal Marine Society.
The Boys of the Royal Marine Society, in their Uniform.
Three Trumpeters.
Watermen carrying the Banners of the following Worshipful Companies:—
Banner of the Common Hunt and Coach Harbour Masters.
Banner of the Parishioners. Banner of the Moulders.
Spectacle Makers' Company.
Royal Standard. Union Jack.
Banner of St. George. Banner of Arms of the City of London.
Banner of the late Sir R. H. Carr Glyn, Bart. Banner of the late R. R. Baxter, Esq.
Banner of the late Alderman Lemon. Banner of the late Alderman J. Johnson.
Banner of the late Alderman Sidney, ex-Sheriff.
Banner of the late Alderman Challis, ex-Sheriff.
Banner of the Arms of the late Sir Peter Laurie, ex-Sheriff.
Banner of the Arms of the late Sir J. Musgrove, ex-Sheriff.
Banner of R. Swift, Esq., ex-Sheriff. Banner of A. Cox, Esq., ex-Sheriff.
Banner of J. Hall, Esq. Banner of W. H. Watt, Esq.
Banner of —— Esq. Banner of ——, Esq.
Banner of Alderman Sir Chas. Carr Glyn, Bart. Banner of Alderman Sir Jas. Duke, Bart., M.P.
Banner of the Marquis of Downshire. Banner of Sir W. B. Riddell, Bart.
Banner of the Rev. J. Jefferson Clapham, Banner of W. Clarkson, Esq., Master.
Banner of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.
Banner of Musicians. Banner of the Butchers. Banner of the Plasterers.
Banner of the Scriveners. Banner of the Coopers. Banner of the Founders.
Banner of the Palmer Stainers.
Banner of ex-Sheriff T. Contwell, Esq. Banner of ex-Sheriff G. H. Wheelton, Esq.
Banner of the Carpenters. Banner of the Girdlers.
Banner of the Orders. Banner of the Coachmakers.
Banner of the Vintners. Banner of the Merchant Taylors.
Banner of the Fishmongers. Banner of the Mercers.
The Worshipful Company of Bumboliers.
Police Constables.
The Beadle.
A Military Band.
The Bargemaster.
Watermen bearing the following Colours:—
The Royal Standard.
Arms of all Foreign Sir G. Marshall.
Arms of Mr. Alderman and sheriff Magnridge.
Mr. Alderman Wire.
Arms of the Butchers' Company
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.
The Court of Assistants in their Carriages.
The Warden in his Chariot.
The Master in his Chariot.
The Worshipful Company of Scriveners.
The Beadle.
A Military Band.
The Bargemaster.
A Military Band.
Watermen bearing the following Colours:—
Royal Standard. Banner of the Arms of the Union Jack. City of London.
Banner of the late Alderman Venables.
Banner of the Arms of Alderman Sir William Magnay, Bart.
Banner of the Arms of Sir John Key, Bart.
Banner of the Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Banner of the Arms of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.
The Wardens, in their Chariots.
The Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Master, in his Chariot.

A SHIP, DRESSED AND MANNED,

Drawn by Eight Horses.
The Upper City Marshal, on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle
The Lord Mayor's Barge-master, in his State Dress.
The Bargemen bearing the various Colours.
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.
Ten Watermen, with Colours.
A Grand Military Band.
The Sheriff's Chaplains.
The two Under-Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor
The Solicitor-Solicitor.
The Comptroller.
The Secondary.
The three Common Serjeants.
The Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts.
The Common Serjeant.
The Town Clerk.
The Chamberlain.
Three Trumpeters
Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.
THREE KNIGHTS,
Mounted on Chargers, armed cap-à-pie.
Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge's Banner.
Three Trumpeters
Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.
THREE KNIGHTS,
Mounted on Chargers, armed cap-à-pie.
Three Trumpeters
Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banner of their Knights.
THREE KNIGHTS.
Mounted on Chargers, armed cap-à-pie.
Two Guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, with Gunners and Horses,
Three Trumpeters. A Guard of Honour.

FLAGS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND TURKEY,

Borne by Guards of Honour.
The Lady Mayoress, in her State Carriage, joined the Procession on its return from Westminster.
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.
Two Bands of the Life Guards, mounted.
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.

In his State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses,
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.
A Guard of Honour on Horseback

Police Constables.

The ship noticed in the foregoing order of procession was a great object of attraction, and drew forth most enthusiastic bursts of applause at every stage of its progress along the line.

On leaving the Guildhall, the procession passed along King-street, through Princes-street, Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Houndsditch, Minories, John-street, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane, Tower-street, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-street, New Bridge-street, to Blackfriars-bridge, where his Lordship and his party took water. At a few minutes past two o'clock, the procession arrived at Westminster-bridge, and received a salute from the guns at the wharf of Mr. Searle, the City Bargemaster. The civic barge drew up at the east end of the Royal Palace of Westminster, when the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities proceeded in state to the Court of Exchequer, and took up their positions at the bar. They were received by Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Martin. To these learned Barons the Recorder, in a brief address, formally presented the new Lord Mayor of London.

The Lord Chief Baron expressed his entire satisfaction with the choice of the Livery in the appointment of their Chief Magistrate, and the Lord Mayor took the usual oaths.

The Recorder in the name of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, invited their Lordships to the banquet to be given in the evening in the Guildhall; to which the Lord Chief Baron replied that some of the Judges would attend.

A similar ceremony having been gone through at the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the Lord Mayor and his suite re-embarked aboard the City barge, and on their arrival at Blackfriars-bridge rejoined the procession. At this point the Lady Mayoress, in her state carriage, also joined. Thus reformed, the procession moved along New Bridge-street, where it received as additions her Majesty's Ministers, the Ambassadors, the Judges, members of both Houses of Parliament, and other persons of distinction who had received invitations to the banquet.

The Lord Mayor's Dress Carriage, built by Messrs. Peters and Sons, of Park-street, is a "state coach," finished with the same care as the Court carriages of the nobility; and the details of its form and embellishment are characterised by good taste, with peculiarly high finish; such as might be expected from one who through life has been a warm patron of art. The heraldic work is executed upon the panels by one of the best artists, and the distribution of the several devices is successful. The exterior, in colouring is after the style of the Speaker's state coach; and the interior is of white corded silk, of the best manufacture. The panels, underpart, and wheels are painted deep corbeau, and enriched with gilt beads and mouldings. The upper parts of the body has a burnished cornice, and each corner of the body supports a massive circular lamp, of novel design; the upper part or crown of each is finished with festoonings, and bears the cap of liberty, richly wrought in metal. On the chief panel of the carriage is emblazoned the City arms, and on the other panel, the arms of the City companies, to which the Lord Mayor belongs, namely the "Lorimers" and "Stationers." The hammercloth is scarlet cloth, trimmed with white silk fringes, and lacings; and on the panels are his Lordship's badges of crest, &c., embroidered in gold. The state harness is richly chased.

THE GUILDHALL.

The Great Banqueting-hall has rarely presented so splendid an appearance as on Thursday evening. It was specially decorated for the great occasion; and there was an appropriateness in the character of the decorations which has seldom, if ever, been so well executed as for the present mayoralty inauguration feast. The most characteristic of the decorations, however, was an allegorical painting, which entirely filled the great eastern window of the hall; the Gothic screen serving as a base to the picture. The design is from the pencil of Mr David Roberts, R.A.; and painted by John Absolon and Frederick Fenton. The two principal cities of England and France (London and Paris) are represented by two female figures, each wearing a mural crown, and accompanied by emblems: both have drawn the sword in the cause of the oppressed; and they hold forth the laurel crown to the victor. In the left-hand compartment is Peace bearing her olive-branch over France and England; and in the right-hand compartment is Victory bearing the banners of England, France, and Turkey, over Constantinople. Above is Fame, recording the names of Europe's champions in the defence of the liberty of mankind. In the mid-centre is an obelisk, with medallio portraits of the Sovereigns of France and England; and above are cherubs scattering flowers, and other figures grouped beneath and around the City arms. The whole is seen through a double-decorated Gothic screen, emblazoned with armorial bearings. The centre is guarded by an English and French soldier; and the side compartments with a Turkish soldier and a British sailor. The entire picture was admirably lighted, and had a rich and gorgeous effect. Beneath the central figures are inscribed the words "SIDE BY SIDE IN PEACE OR WAR."

We have engraved this magnificent picture.

In the Court of Aldermen's superb chamber were two clever pictures of the "Embarkation of the Allies at Varna," and the "French before Sebastopol," by the painters of the great picture, Absolon and Fenton.

The other decorations of the hall consist of screenwork in the Gothic style, the panels in relief in the centre compartments being decorated with medallions of flowers most beautifully painted, classic female figures being placed on either side the whole, forming a *coup d'œil* of great splendour, and an appropriate adjunct to the military trophies and other decorations around the hall, the taste and elegance of which reflect great credit upon the artist. The whole of the decoration, except the picture in the east window, were designed and executed by Joseph Sioper.

THE BANQUET.

Soon after seven o'clock, the Lord Mayor and his distinguished guests entered the hall in procession, to the banquet.

The healths of her Majesty, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, having been given and loyally responded to,

The Lord Mayor proposed the "Armies of England, France, and Turkey," coupling with it the name of Lord Hardinge (Loud and repeated cheering).

Lord Hardinge, in responding to the toast, eulogised the conduct of the English and French troops in the Crimea, and bore testimony to the bravery and skill which they had exhibited at Alma and at Sebastopol.

"Prosperity to the City of London," having been honoured,

The Lord Mayor next proposed the "Health of the French Minister, and of the other Foreign Ministers who have honoured the banquet by their presence."

Count Walewski (the French Minister, who was greeted with several rounds of cheers), returned thanks in the name of the diplomatic corps; and, after referring to the bravery and achievements of the Allies, he designated the union of France and England as the greatest event of the age.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Lord Chancellor," who briefly responded to the toast.

The Lord Mayor next gave the "Prime Minister, and the other Members of her Majesty's Government."

The Earl of Aberdeen, after returning thanks for himself and colleague, said—

On this day last year, when I had the honour of being present in this hall, and of addressing those who were then assembled, we still continued to enjoy a state of peace. It is true that our prospect was then threatening, but a war was not imminent; and, as the policy of her Majesty's Government was a policy of peace, I declared that no efforts should be wanting on our part to endeavour to preserve peace (Loud cheers). I think it not improbable that many of those who have been most eager for war in private, must easily discouraged by those vicissitudes to which a state of warfare is proverbially liable; but I trust you will never think anything of that sort on the part of her Majesty's Ministers. We are determined, under all circumstances, to persevere in the endeavour to perform our duties in such a manner as our Sovereign and our country have a right to expect from us (Cheers). Keeping fresh in view the great objects of the war, and looking to the paramount interests of this country—acting, too, in the strictest concert with our great Ally—I cannot entertain a doubt that we shall be enabled to bring this contest to a happy termination (Loud cheers.)

"The Health of the Lord Mayor," and "The Judges," having been given and responded to,

The Lord Mayor next proposed "Lord John Russell and the House of Commons (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. Russell, in acknowledging the toast, briefly referred to the late inquiry into the state of the Corporation, and was understood to express his conviction that they were quite ready and willing to remove all existing abuses (Cheers).

Lord Palmerston, in a humourous speech, proposed the "Health of the Lady Mayoress," which was duly honoured.

The "Bar of England," "Alderman Finnis and the Court of Aldermen," and "Mr. Masterman and the other Representatives of the City of London," were also given; and the dinner party soon afterwards broke up—a considerable portion of the company repairing to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up to a late hour.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1855.
London: 198, Strand.

The annual growth of Almanacks has begun to put forth its leaves and blossoms, and to solicit the attention of the book buying and book-reading public. Foremost among them is that established favourite the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK. As an illustrated periodical, its illustrations first demand the notice of the critic. Like its multitudinous readers, it is affected by the war fever, and has, for the first time, borrowed a portion of its embellishments from the military and naval history of Great Britain. There is, we believe a volume in existence entitled the "Calendar of Victory," in which it is shown that every day in the year is the anniversary of some victory, either by land or by sea, achieved by the arms of the British people. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1855 shows very opportunely that every month of the twelve may boast of some great incident and anniversary connected with English history, and presents its readers with a spirited illustration for each, from the facile and graceful pencil of Mr. George Thomas. Corunna, Cape St. Vincent, Badajoz, St. Jean d'Acre, Ushant, the Nile, Assaye, Trafalgar, Ferozeshah, are some of the subjects which have been chosen; and the pictorial treatment of which will serve to refresh the popular memory in these stirring times, upon the warlike deeds of our ancestors, and stimulate, it is not improbable, the martial ardour of the people in the present war. The illustrations of the natural history of the month are novel in design and treatment; while, to gratify the tastes of those who expect to be amused even in an Almanack, is presented a series of papers on the characteristics, the festivities, and manners and customs of the people at each period of the year from the pen of Mr. A. A. Watts, with comic illustrations by Hine. But the real value of the Almanack does not consist in these light and sketchy matters—but in the solid astronomical and meteorological information communicated by Mr. Glaisher; and in a vast assemblage of useful facts of legal and commercial interest. The astronomical and meteorological department is especially ample and accurate in the information which it conveys. In addition to other articles of reference, which the Almanack contains, may be cited the full and elaborate abstract of the various Acts of Parliament passed during the last session—and the obituary of the persons of note and title who have died during the preceding twelvemonths. Time was when the best Almanack offered to the public cost nearly three times the money at which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published, and did not contain a hundredth part of the information. But a great improvement has recently taken place in these respects, and Almanacks have not only improved, but have kept pace with the spirit of the age. Amongst the best of them, the Illustrated London Almanack takes the highest rank; and while it is accurate and full enough of information for the desk of the man of business, and beautiful enough for a lady's table, it is cheap enough to find a place in the humblest workshop or cottage of the land.

MUSIC.

MANCHESTER maintains its long-established reputation of being, after the metropolis, the most musical town in England. Excepting London, no other town has so many distinguished resident professors, so many wealthy and influential amateurs, and so many musical entertainments of a superior class. A new Music-hall has just been opened for concerts and other performances on a great scale, and sufficient for the accommodation of 4000 persons, with an orchestra capable of holding 100 performers. The Hall is exceedingly handsome; and in its interior, as regards its appearance, every attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the public. The musical capabilities of the "Philharmonic Hall," as it is called, have already been tested by several performances, particularly those of the London Glee and Madrigal Union, whose present tour in the provinces is attended with great success.——The operatic performances at the Manchester Theatre-Royal continue to be carried on with spirit, notwithstanding difficulties and disappointments arising from indisposition of performers, particularly Madame Cb. Adolphe Berghart. Madame Rudersdorff has made a great impression by her performance of the character of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots," which the Manchester papers concur in describing as being equally remarkable for dramatic and vocal power. "Semiramide" has been performed, says a Manchester paper, "for the first time in Manchester these three-and-twenty years;" and Madame Caradori's personation of the heroine has produced a great effect on the public.

MEYERBEER, already a very wealthy man, has just succeeded to an inheritance of three millions of francs, or £120,000 sterling.

THE erratic Sophie Cruvelli has returned to her post at the Paris Opera. "It was," says the *Patrie*, "in consequence of an unfortunate misunderstanding that Mdlle. Cruvelli's absence prevented the performance at the Opera some time since from taking place—the person requested by her to inform the management of her departure having neglected to fulfil the commission. Mdlle. Cruvelli, frightened at the serious consequences, has not hitherto desired to re-appear before the public. Feeling now, however, that her prolonged absence would aggravate her involuntary fault, she has requested and obtained permission to resume her duties at the Opera forthwith."

ITALIAN OPERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Whilst Grisi and Mario are enchanting the North American amateurs, the Mexican journals boast that they have stars of the first magnitude in Madame Fiorentini (formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre), Signora Steffanone, Signor Salvi, the tenor; Signor Rovere, the basso; and Signor Marini, the basso (late of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden). Madame Fiorentini was creating prodigious excitement in *Norma*, and in Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux," "Maria di Rohan," and "Belisario," and Ricci's "Clara di Rosemberg."

LETTERS from New York, dated October 20th, mention the arrival of Mr. W. Vincent Wallace in that city. Serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends that he was on board the *Arctic* when that vessel was lost. His opera of "Maritana" was performed for the first time in America on the 18th ult. Miss Louisa Pyne is said to be a great favourite of the Americans.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.—An exceedingly magnificent spectacle was produced at this theatre on Monday. The drama has already appeared on the Parisian stage; and the subject of it is well calculated to excite patriotic enthusiasm. The fortunes of "Schamyl, the Warrior Prophet" of Circassia, form the argument, which is divided into three acts and eight scenes, including an epilogue, in which the hero, twenty years after the main transaction, is seen to welcome the English, French, and Turkish forces to the Circassian shores. The scenery is brilliantly painted by Mr. Grieve and his assistants, and exhibits the peculiar characteristics of landscape and atmosphere in Georgia and Circassia. To distinguish one of these scenes for special commendation, where all are so beautiful, would be an injustice to individual artists. In regard to the acting, too much praise cannot be rendered to Mr. Ryder, for the manly and dignified bearing with which he sustained the part of *Schamyl*—a part, indeed, that pervades and sustains the entire drama. The blended benevolence and fortitude of his aspect and action commanded universal sympathy. Mr. David Fisher and Mr. Walter Lacy had two comic characters, not remarkably effective, but to which they, nevertheless, gave great expression, mingled, with perhaps, too much vivacity. The former was the weak and vain nephew of the *Governor*, and the latter a travelling English physician of indisputable valour and eccentric tastes, who changes his costume from European to Asiatic as occasion requires, and substitutes *Schamyl* whenever the ruse is necessary. The house was well filled, and the new spectacle was received with approbation. We must not, however, conclude this notice without a word of praise to Mr. Oscar Byrne for the very characteristic dances introduced; and, in particular, to the Circassian ballet with which the piece concludes. The system, too, of composing appropriate overtures and *entr'actes* is adopted at this theatre, and forms, of itself, a commendable charm. Of course, in a piece of this kind, considerable machinery is necessarily introduced; and the phenomena of tumbling rocks and disrupted dykes were admirably treated by, and reflect great credit on, Mr. Hodsdon. These effects, appropriate to melodrama, will no doubt be found attractive.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., a member of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, in the place of Mr. William Murray, of Henderland, deceased.

Negotiations for a Customs Union between Spain and Portugal have far advanced, and a bill on the subject is to be presented to the Cortes.

Several French and English officers who distinguished themselves at Alma will receive the decoration of the Medjidie; and for the soldiers the Sultan has ordered a medal to be struck, on which the flags of France, England, and Turkey are to be displayed together.

Viscount Ingestre, who has been for some time past in bad health, has resigned his commission in the 1st Life Guards.

The grave of Edgar A. Poe, says *Norton's Gazette*, in an obscure corner of the Potter's Field in Baltimore, has not even a stone to mark the resting-place of the deceased poet.

The Incorporated Law Society have memorialised the Lord Chancellor in favour of an early termination of the Equity sittings on Saturdays. They think it desirable that the Courts should on that day rise at one o'clock.

The Hon. Colonel Phipps's eldest son, the youthful Mr. Charles Phipps, now one of the pages of honour to the Queen, will shortly obtain his commission in the Guards, without purchase.

The Vice-Consul of England, at Widdy, has received orders from his Government, to form in that port a depôt of 10,000 tons of coals for the English fleet in the Baltic.

The produce of the silver mines at Mexico for the year 1850 exceeded that of the rest of the world by 1,000,000 dollars, the total yield being 33,500,000 dollars.

Mr. Trollope, son of the well-known novelist, and who for so many years was connected with the Post-office department in Cork, has been appointed surveyor of Belfast Post-office district.

During the last few days considerable purchases of cloth list have been made by the French Government. It is to be sent to the principal prisons to be made into sacks for the army of the East.

The Right Rev. Dr. Newman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia, has arrived in Paris on his way to Rome.

A destructive fire occurred at Baltimore on the 20th ult. The area of the fire covered two entire squares. The entire loss is estimated at nearly 200,000 dollars.

Her Majesty has been pleased to transmit to the Baron de Verdière, Captain in the Imperial Regiment of Guides, the sum of 100 guineas for the band, as a mark of Royal satisfaction at their brilliant performance at Windsor.

Twenty-four Sisters of Charity have just taken their departure in the *Lycurgus* from Marseilles, for Alexandria.

At the time of taking the last Census, there were in Upper Canada, aged 100 and over, 14 males and 19 females. The oldest was Captain Jan, an Indian residing in Alnwick, whose age is stated at 120; and his wife, also then living, had attained the age of 100.

The Grand Jury of Richland District, South Carolina, among its presentments, has recommended the re-opening of the African slave-trade! They set forth its supposed advantages, and even necessity, to the South, and justify its humanity and morality!

The Count de Morny has at length consented to accept the place of President of the French Legislative Corps. He is to have a seat in the Cabinet, without a portfolio.

One of the operatic novelties of the season at St. Petersburg will, it is said, be a work from the pen of a national composer—Alexander Lwoff. The subject is founded on an episode of the war of 1812.

A letter from New York states that the District Attorney of the United States will cause a large number of the crew of the *Arctic* to be brought to trial, under an indictment for mutiny.

General Stewart, one of the party injured by a recent coach-accident at Dunkeld, expired on Saturday morning. He was a General in the Austrian service, and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

"The Memoirs and Letters of Sydney Smyth" are at last ready to go to press. They have been edited by his daughter, in conjunction with Sir Austin. The book, for some unknown reason, is to be printed for "private circulation only."

Cardinal Sterckx, Archbishop of Malines; Dr. Dixon, R.C. Archbishop of Armagh; and Dr. Cullen, R.C. Archbishop of Dublin, arrived at Rome on the 26th ult.

On the 21st ult., the colossal statue of Birgher Jarl (Earl Birger, "Jarl" pronounced "Yarl"), the Lord Protector of Sweden in the middle of the thirteenth century, the Alfred and Charlemagne, and the greatest chief it has ever had, was inaugurated at Stockholm.

A new diving-bell, the invention of Don Antonio Tarsia, one of the engineers of the Neapolitan navy, was tried at Naples on the 16th ult. It remained three hours under water at a depth of fifty feet, with three men inside, who regaled themselves with a breakfast during that time.

An Imperial decree promotes to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honour General Kalergis, Minister of War in the Cabinet of the King of Greece.

Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the *Candia*, which carried the Indian Mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien, from Australia via Madras. He was a first-class passenger, and entered into familiar conversation with those on board on every topic except politics. He looked careworn. He was obliged to leave the *Candia* at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited, by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom.

A large number of persons have died from eating oysters in New York, and among them several cases of poisoning. The oysters that produced such fatal results were from Chesapeake Bay, where it is said the bivalves are affected with a strange and poisonous disease.

The Emperor Napoleon has informed the widow of Sub-Intendant Lebland, who was killed in the battle of the Alma, near the person of Prince Napoleon, that she need be under no apprehension for the future, his Majesty engaging to provide for her.

The late Mrs. Wilson, of Seton-square, London, has left the sum of £5000 to the Hospital for Consumption.

According to a Prussian law enacted last March, clergymen of all professions are forbidden to unite foreigners in marriage with Prussian subjects, unless the former are provided with attestations from house that no impediment exists to such marriage.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered a reduction of the fees for searching in the County Court Registry Office.

Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish refugee, proposes to migrate to California, and make San Francisco his future home.

There are agents now employed on the part of the Government, in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, in procuring supplies of strong serviceable horses, suitable for cavalry.

Queen Christina intended leaving Bagneres for Malmaison on the 10th or 12th ult.

Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar, who is only in his nineteenth year, has entered the army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

M. de Brunnow, the ex-Ambassador of Russia in London, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. It is supposed that the Russian Cabinet is desirous of making him the medium of diplomatic negotiations during the winter

From a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that there are 480 Savings-banks in England and Wales, which are managed by 517 unpaid and 955 paid officers, at an annual expense of £95,478 14s. 2d. The number of accounts open is 1,063,304, and the total amount owing to the depositors £29,467,831 15s. 11d., of which £29,292,211 11s. 6d. is invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, one of the most influential papers in America, commences a powerful article in favour of the Allies, by saying:—"No man who has a drop of Saxon blood in his veins will read of the conduct of the British troops at Alma without a thrill of admiration." There is some talk of a New York subscription in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Lord and Lady Haddo are not expected to return to England from Egypt until early in the spring.

Sir Cusack Roney, the Hon. Francis Hincks, Sir Allen M'Nab, the Hon. John Ross, and Mr. Logan, have been appointed a Commission to secure a proper representation of the products of Canada in the Exhibition at Paris next year. It is stated that the Canadian Parliament will vote £10,000 for the purpose.

Positive orders have been issued that the whole of the Austrian army must be prepared for action by the 1st of January.

The last advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that twenty-five shares in the South African Mining Company, with £1 paid, had been sold at prices ranging from £35 to £39 each; and several shares of the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company, with 10s. paid, at £4 10s. each.

The Darmstadt Zollverein Conference has determined to prolong the free admission of grain and leguminous seeds until the end of September, 1855.

The Red Lodge, Park-row, Bristol, has been purchased by Lady Byron, the widow of the deceased poet, and placed at the disposal of Miss Carpenter, for the purpose of the Reformatory school established by that lady.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid a flying visit to the metropolis on Saturday last, for the purpose of calling upon the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Duchess of Kent, who has recovered from her recent indisposition, dined with the Queen that same evening, at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday the christening of the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Gordon took place in the private chapel of the Castle, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert standing as sponsors. The Queen of Windsor performed the ceremony. In the evening the Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, and the Hon. Arthur Gordon.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, walked in the Home park, and inspected the new grounds at Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Captain du Plat, left Windsor by a special train of the South-Western Railway for London. His Royal Highness attended at the Duchy of Cornwall Office in Somerset-house, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales completed his thirteenth year. The Queen had a dinner party on the occasion.

Lord Byron and Mr. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Major-General B. Drummond as the Lord and Groom-in-Waiting.

A Court mourning of ten days has been ordered for the Queen Dowager of Bavaria.

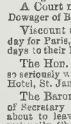
Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave town on Monday for Paris, whence they proceed direct to St. Cloud, on a visit of a few days to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The Hon. H. Annesley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who was so seriously wounded at the battle of the Alma, has arrived at Ellis's Hotel, St. James's-street, from the seat of war.

The Baron de Geer, who for a long period has filled the office of Secretary of the Swedish Legation at the Court of St. James's, is about to leave London for the Hague, having been appointed, provisionally, Charge d'Affaires at that Court of the Netherlands. The Baron will be succeeded as Secretary of Legation in this country by Baron de Wrede, whose arrival from Sweden is shortly expected.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLAS LECHMERE PATESHALL



THIS gallant officer, who died at Hereford, on the 18th ult., was born on the 13th of September, 1781. He was fourth son of the late Edmund Pateshall, Esq., of Allensmore-house, county of Hereford, and succeeded to the estates of his brother, Edmund Burnam Pateshall, on the 11th June, 1848.

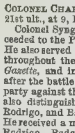
The family of Pateshall boasts of high antiquity in the county of Northampton. In the sixth year of Richard I. we find upon record the name of Simon de Pateshall, High Sheriff of that shire; and Camden mentions his descendants as performing the same duty during several successive reigns.

Edmund Lechmere, Esq., son of Soudamore Lechmere, Esq., of Fownhope, by Jane, his wife, sister and heiress of John Pateshall, Esq., of Allensmore, inheriting his uncle's possessions, assumed the surname and arms of Pateshall only Admiral Pateshall, the subject of this memoir, was fourth son of this gentleman, by Amy, his sister and heiress of William Burnam, Esq., of Westerton Court, Herefordshire.

He entered the Navy in August, 1795, as a third-class volunteer, on board the *Indefatigable*, 46, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, with whom he continued to serve in the same frigate, and in the *Fisgard*, 38, on the Home and Mediterranean stations, until June, 1801—the greater part of the time as midshipman and master's mate. In the former ship he assisted, in April, 1796, at the capture of *Utrecht*, of 36 guns and 255 men; and after a chase of fifteen hours, and a close action of an hour and forty-five minutes, of *La Virginie*, of 44 guns and 340 men. He was also, on the 18th of January, 1797, present, in company with the *Amazon*, 36, in a very gallant engagement of ten hours, which terminated in the destruction, with a loss to the *Indefatigable* of nineteen men wounded, of the French 74-gun ship, *Les Droits de l'Homme*. The *Impetueux* formed part, in June and August, 1800, of the expeditions to Quiberon and Ferrol. At Quiberon, where he was wounded in blowing up a battery, Mr. Pateshall was actively employed with the boats of the squadron, and at Ferrol he landed with the naval brigade. During the term of his attachment to the *Indefatigable* and *Impetueux*, he contributed to the capture and destruction, including the vessels already mentioned, of as many as twenty-three of war, carrying in the whole forty-six guns and 2987 men. In June and September, 1801, we find him successively joining the *Robust*, 74, Captain William Henry Jervis and *Ville de Paris*, 110—of which latter ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Thomas Cornwallis in the Channel, he was created a Lieutenant, 20th November in the same year. From this period to August, 1816, he was, with the exception of six months, continuously and actively employed in various parts of the globe, and his subsequent commissions bear date as follows:—Commander, 24th July, 1811; Post Captain, 18th February, 1815. He accepted the retirement 1st Oct., 1846; and became Rear-Admiral on the retired list, 6th Nov., 1850. He received a medal with three clasps. He, also, on the 15th Nov., 1802, on his return to his native county, for a brief period, received the freedom of the city of Hereford in testimony of his "meritorious services." He is succeeded in his estates by his niece, Ann Elizabeth, only child of his late brother, William Pateshall, Esq., who married Evan Thomas, Esq., and who, according to the directions in the will of the late Edmund Pateshall, Esq., assumed the surname and arms of Pateshall.

JEDEDIAH STRUTT, ESQ., OF BELPER.

THE death of this much-respected gentleman occurred at his residence, Belper, county Derby, on the 1st inst., at the age of 69. Mr. Strutt was son of the late George Benson Strutt, Esq., of Belper; and grandson of Jedediah Strutt, of Derby, who joined Sir Richard Arkwright in the great invention that raised both to wealth, and proved a source of national power. The manufactory and cotton-mill of the Messrs. Strutt at Belper are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the great benefit conferred by them on the locality. In 1832 the Duchess of Kent and her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, visited Belper, on their tour through the county of Derby. Mr. Jedediah Strutt, whose death we record, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He married—first, April 12, 1810, Susannah, only daughter



of Joshua Walker, Esq., of Clifton-house, near Rotherham; and, secondly, May 16, 1850, Jane-Roberts, youngest daughter of Myles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite-hall, co. Lancaster, and widow of the Earl of Sligo. The present head of the Strutt family is the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, of Kingston, Notts.

COLONEL CHARLES SYNGE.

COLONEL CHARLES SYNGE, of Mount Callan, county Clare, died on the 21st ult., at 9, Holles street, London.

Colonel Synge was appointed to the 10th Hussars in 1809, and proceeded to the Peninsula, on the Staff of Sir Robert Ferguson, in 1810. He also served as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lynedoch and Sir Denis Packe throughout the war, and was mentioned on several occasions in the *Gazette*, and in General Orders, particularly in those which appeared after the battle of Salamanca, where he volunteered to lead the storming party against the heights of Arepiles, and was severely wounded. He also distinguished himself in the actions of Barba de Ponco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, where he acted under the Duke's immediate orders. He received a medal with nine clasps, for the battles of Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nive, Nivelle, Orthès, Toulouse; and was in several minor actions. He was also entitled to two Portuguese orders.

Colonel Synge was second son of the late George Synge, Esq., of Rathmore, Kings County; who was brother of the late Edward Synge, D.D., of Syngefield; of the late Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, Bart.; and of the late Sir Robert Synge, Bart., of Kilbrogh, co. Meath. He was born 17th April, 1788; and married Caroline, daughter of P. Giles, Esq., by whom he leaves issue.

THE RAFT.*

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

ALL shrouded by the blackening fog—
Sea-borne, without a sail—
Their prayers upon our quivering lips
Burst in one loud wail—
Two living days, two deathless nights,
We swept before the gale!

Each part billows seared us not—
Dear-bought release! Fear;
Time was annulled—He, e was no far,
Eternity so near:
The Earth slipped from us silently,
As an old forgotten year.

No room was there for one sweet thought
In all that boundless space:
In Memory's eyes—so fixed, so stern—
Our souls could find no grace.
The sins of all our lives rose up,
And mock'd us to the face.

Grim forms, torn frantic from their hold,
The cruel waters waft,
Till one dread cry along the sea
Rolls echoing fore and aft.
God! who shall be the last to stand
Alone upon the raft?

It came; the sickening horror grew
Like shape that thrill our sleep:
As dropped each corse, these eyes beheld
The ravening fishes leap.
Of seventy souls, one only left
To brave the angry deep.

With streaming hair, the dead—stone-eyed—
Peered where the raft was riven;
And through the chinks white faces glared,
Defying Fate and Heaven;
Till seemed the planks whereto I clung
By the snaked Furies driven.

Long gazed I, soul-struck and appalled;
I could not bless nor pray:
My life, like ships on rapids borne,
Went down another day,
Where, robed in fog, the Levite sun
Passed, scornful, on his way.

Nothing reeked of shows or signs—
Of mists that cleared and parted;
Nor rush of winds, nor chase of waves,
Nor bid as my presence started.
No voice brought more through my lost world—
Bread to the hungry-hearted.

Cold, gasping, tortured, and athirst,
My maddening senses failing,
Scarce could this arm the signal wave,
Some chance-brought rescue hailing:
When, lo! a goodly ship, full trim,
Across the moon-wake sailing!

Cast prone on the redeeming deck,
Sunk slow in shivering sleep,
By the meek tears, down-dropping warm,
I felt the Angels weep;
And saw, at last, with eyes of soul,
God, moving on the deep!

THE UNITED STATES GRINNELL EXPEDITION.—The statement that the American expedition under Lieut. Kane has been heard of this year, which has appeared in most of the London papers, proves to be a mistake. The letter of Dr. Hayes, who is attached to that expedition, bears the wrong date of 1854, instead of 1853. It was written in July of last year, from Baffin's Bay, a few weeks only after leaving New York, when the American expedition was entering upon its sphere of search, and this is shown by the very letter itself, which enlarges upon the preparations for the future. The expedition has passed one winter friendly in the far north, beyond the reach of communication, and had not returned to the United States at the date of the last advices from it; it may be expected throughout the present month. It is understood that should Lieut. Kane not return this season, the American Government will take up the matter, and probably despatch screw-propellers to his assistance.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL DANISH RAILWAY.

ORDER OF THE DANNEBURG, GIVEN BY THE KING TO MR. PETO.

IN our Journal of the 7th of last month we gave some details and illustrations of the inauguration of the Norwegian Grand Trunk, then recently completed by Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., and his associate contractors and capitalists, for King Oscar and the Government of that country. We have now but no less agreeable duty of recording a still further development of railway progress among the populations of the Scandinavian kingdoms, through the same British instrumentality, and a still more emphatic Royal recognition of the services so conferred on our northern neighbours by our enterprising countryman, the member for Norwich, and his colleagues. The "Royal Danish" was opened by Frederick VII., King of Denmark, his leading Ministers, and the diplomatists of his Court, on Oct. 25th, under circumstances that left nothing to be desired, whether as regards the éclat that surrounded the festivities in the eyes of the Danish sovereign and his subjects, or the proofs afforded of the soundness of the original expectations of the projectors as to the line being availed of by the trading and travelling classes, to the consequent prospective remuneration of the proprietary.

Mr. Peto's party consisted of Mr. G. P. Bidder, the Engineer of the line, and his collaborateur, Mr. Jacob Bazley White, Deputy Chairman; and Mr. F. Geach, the zealous Secretary of the "Royal Danish" Company; Mr. J. V. Gooch, Superintendent of the Eastern Counties (builder of the "Royal Danish" locomotives); together with Messrs. Laurence and Risk, and others, the private guests of Mr. Peto. These gentlemen left Lowestoft on Saturday morning, the 19th ult., on board the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Cygnus*, Capt. Raymond, R.N., but specially "presided over," so to speak, on this occasion, by the Company's Manager, Captain W. S. Andrews. As the "Majesty of Denmark" was to be entertained on board, the *Cygnus* was provisioned with delicacies worthy of the regalement of a King, and with all the necessary appliances for serving them with befitting elegance and splendour. Mr. Howett, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, whence the repast was furnished, personally superintended the arrangements of the tables. The vessel was further provided with a profusion of gorgeous streamers, flags, and banners. These, when subsequently unfurled in Tonning harbour, had an effect altogether unique amid the adornments of a like kind which all the craft in the port exhibited; and she further carried with her an assortment of fireworks—not only sufficient for her own *feux de joie*, but which permitted the inhabitants of Flensburg to be favoured with a pyrotechnic display which much delighted the natives; between whom and the English the best possible feeling exists. This is owing, not only to the English capital poured into their country both by the formation of the line, and by the North of Europe Steam Company opening up numerous British markets for native produce, but to the conciliatory spirit and excellent tact of all the English railway officials and *employés* resident in Denmark.

Through the weather was anything but calm, the *Cygnus* made the run in twenty-six hours from Lowestoft to Tonning. In this commodious and finely-situated coast terminus of the Railway, the benefits of its position are becoming evident, in its being the marine head-quarters of the fast-growing traffic between the two countries. It is by way of Tonning that the capital of Denmark, and consequently nearly all the

* Suggested by an incident recorded during the loss of the *Arctic*.

WOMAN OF OSTENFELDT.

Baltic ports, may be reached with a great saving of time, distance, and inconvenience, as compared with any other existing or possible route; and not only in summer but in winter, when Copenhagen is inaccessible by water, viâ Hull; while by the junction which the Royal Danish effects with the Kiel and Altona lines, all those great arteries of German and Prussian Railway Continental communication radiating from Hamburg, may be said to be placed at the command of the Danes. Moreover, it is at Tonning that are concentrated for exportation at Lowestoft, and thence direct for London, after having been fattened on their pastures, those immense herds of cattle which stud the fertile plains of Jutland. These animals likewise contribute to the exports of Tonning a most important item—namely, butter; the increase of which, between 1851 and 1853, has been from 307 to 164,857 tubs. In the same period the exportation of sheep has risen from 5623 to 16,131; and at the expiration of the current year this ratio will have been far surpassed: while the trade in wheat and cereal produce generally is also augmenting in a like degree. Hence, with so prosperous a present, it is obvious how flourishing a future is in store for this thriving port. The line is carried to its very jetty, as is also the case at Lowestoft—a most important arrangement for preserving the cattle from deterioration through having to be driven any distance either before or after being on ship-board.

Having duly inspected the town, the English party started at noon on the 21st from Tonning—thirty miles from Schleswig, and eleven from the mouth of the Eider—for Flensburg, forty-two miles inland, passing through the intermediate town of Husum (population 5000). Flensburg, containing about 18,000 inhabitants, is a remarkably well-built, beautifully situated, and highly interesting town. It combines many of the most quaint features of a mediæval age, in the aspect of its buildings and the usages of its people, with evidences of an observant attention to modern improvements. By the overland route of the "Royal Danish" a dangerous (and in winter impracticable) navigation of five hundred miles by the Skaw and Kattegat is saved, and with it the Sound dues, amounting, on fine goods, to the whole transit cost by railway. The port charges at Flensburg are exceedingly small, and the facilities for all shipping purposes admirable—the harbour being completely landlocked twenty miles from the coast, and there being ample depth of water, and no rise or fall of tide, requiring expensive contrivances for loading or unloading. The accommodation at Esch's Hotel, at which the English party stopped, show that Flensburg is quite on a par with towns of a like size in countries boasting of a more luxurious civilization than Denmark, and it is in course of being lighted with gas.

The Flensburgers were most enthusiastic in the loyalty of the reception of their King, in whose honour, and that of his Consort, Louise, Countess Danner, who accompanied him, immense preparations were made. Rejoicings of every kind were kept up incessantly for the whole period he remained in the town and neighbourhood, nearly four days and nights. His Majesty—a fine-looking man, of imposing mien and soldierly bearing, wearing on the left breast of his

THE LUTHERAN BISHOP OF TONNING.

military uniform the star of the Order of St. Vladimar—had in his suite his Excellency, Charles, Comte de Malthe, Minister for the Duchy of Schleswig; M. Frederick Ferdinand de Tillisch, Minister of the Interior; Count Geill. Chas Eppigner Sponeck, Minister of Finance; a large number of sides-de camp and superior officers of the household, together with the ladies in waiting on the Consort. Among the military, naval, municipal, and other authorities, by whom the King and Consort were received in great state on landing, were their Excellencies Von Rosen and Von Baluw President of Flensburg and Governor-General of Schleswig; his Royal Highness the Duke of Glucksbourg, and Prince William of Glucksbourg. The Royal party having remained for the night at Kayasser's Hotel, specially prepared for the occasion, his Majesty, next morning received the English railway party with great courtesy, surrounded by his staff; and having expressed how much he was gratified by the unexpected promptitude with which the railway had been completed, proceeded to the

WOMAN OF TONNING.

station, with military and civic pomp and popular rejoicing. Mr. Fete, in his Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform, and his English colleagues, having duly received the King and Countess, and the Ministry, and taken their seats with them in the Royal carriage, the train set out, the line on both sides thronged with admiring multitudes, and his Majesty no less pleased at the gratification his presence among his subjects on so auspicious an occasion created. At Husum, the Amptmand, or President, surrounded by all the local notabilities, and numerous troops, read a congratulatory address to the King; who, having suitably acknowledged such attestation of loyalty, proceeded with his Consort to the Castle of Husum, where the President of the district resides. Meanwhile, the officials from Copenhagen, and others who remained behind, profited by having explained to them the nature of the advantages likely to accrue to their country from the "Royal Danish" in its entirety. They saw that from Husum a branch proceeds through the important town of Schleswig, containing 13,000 inhabitants, to the town of Rendsburg, on the banks of the Eider, with which picturesque river, at that spot the water conveyance known as the Schleswig-Holstein Canal forms a junction; the Husum and Rendsburg branch of rail here also forming a junction with the Kiel and Altona lines, and so with the great Germanic and Dutch chains of intercommunication springing from thence. With the Rendsburg branch the length of this, the first section of the "Royal Danish," from Tonning, is 72 miles; constructed at a total cost of £540,000, including working plant, stations, and every contingency—an extremely moderate outlay, considering the difficulties of the country traversed, the transport of material, and other circumstances. So economic an expenditure, joined to the fact of the contractors having a lease of the line for fourteen years, at six per cent, with half the profits, affords a tolerable assurance of lucrative reimbursement.

The King, Consort, and attendants, having returned from the Castle of Husum, the train resumed its progress to Tonning, where his Majesty—after the reception of the burghers, as at Flensburg and Husum—proceeded to partake of the hospitality of his railway hosts on board the *Cygnus*—Captain Andrews enacting the part of Amphytrion to the

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK AT FLENSBURG.

THE KING OF DENMARK VISITING MR. PETO ON BOARD THE "CYGNUS."

Royal guest and suite. The whole company, English and Danish, numbered thirty-six individuals, which was all the saloon of the *Cygnus* would accommodate; but on shore sixty of the King's and Company's officers and others, including the British and Prussian Consuls, dined together. On board the *Cygnus* the toasts proposed were as follow (no acknowledgment being made in words, it being contrary to Danish etiquette to do so):—1st, The Health of the King, by Mr. Peto, in a brief encomiastic speech, thanking his Majesty for naming the Railway after himself, and supporting it by his Royal favour from the moment the project was first submitted to him; 2ndly, The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, by Frederick VII., King of Denmark; 3rdly, the Consort of the King, Louise, Countess of Danner, by Mr. J. Anderson, Deputy Chairman of the Royal Danish Railway; and, 4thly, Mr. Peto, by the King of Denmark; who, just previous to the commencement of the banquet, had summoned the member for Norwich into the saloon, and, assisted by Count Maltke and the Chancellor of the Order, made him Knight Commander of the Dannebrog. In bestowing upon him the insignia of this most ancient and distinguished Order—one of the noblest, and, we believe, the most ancient chivalric institutions in Europe; taking precedence of the Garter in point of time, and, like the British Order of the Bath, applicable to the reward of either civil or military services—his Majesty desired that the recipient might regard it not merely as a formal memorial of approval from a Danish Sovereign in whose reign a great Danish work had been executed by a great British capitalist and contractor, but as a souvenir of the King's personal esteem and regard for an amiable, liberal-minded, and accomplished English private gentleman.

Though contrary, as we have said, to Danish etiquette, at least in the presence of Royalty, to make any verbal acknowleigment of a toast, the King, on the breaking up of the dinner-party on board the *Cygnus*, reiterated his sense of the handsome compliment conveyed by so *recherché* a banquet. His Majesty then, in the same pomp, and amidst the same acclamations as accompanied his arrival, returned to Flensburg, where he went to the theatre in state. Throughout Thursday there was a renewal of the rejoicings out of doors, and a grand entertainment in the evening given by the King to the principal inhabitants of Flensburg, at the Town-hall, whereat his English hosts of the *Cygnus* the day before, became his guests. The health of the King and the Royal Consort, proposed by M. Maltke and M. Sponneck respectively, being the only toasts. Returning to his hotel, his Majesty was greeted with the most varied evidence of the Flensburgers' attachment. Beneath the windows, at which sat the King and Consort, there was sung the National Anthem (very similar to our own) by a choir of no less than 5000 voices. Then there passed a procession of 500 torch-bearers, in costumes *au outre*, and with gesticulation as singular, as the Anabaptists in the "Prophète;" and, in short, endless national exhibitions of a like kind.

The following day, Friday, his Majesty requited his loyal liege by a ball at the Town-hall. The Danish Monarch, on this occasion, exchanged partners for a moment in the promenade with every lady in the room, an act of Royal condescension that gave, of course, the highest gratification. On Saturday his Majesty and suite made an excursion to Schleswig, the nearest station to which is Kloisterking, where there was a vast multitude assembled; amidst whose plaudits he proceeded to the ancient Castle of Gottorp, and to the magnificent Cathedral; and, having partaken of a dinner, which the authorities provided, he made a tour through the richly-illuminated and most picturesque town of Schleswig. His inspection of these attractions lasted till ten o'clock at night, when the King started for Flensburg, where he arrived at midnight, the town being in gala costume, and all the inhabitants on the *qui vive* for his coming.

On the following day all Flensburg once more turned out for the

(*Continued on page 468.*)

THE KING OF DENMARK DINING ON BOARD THE "CYGNUS."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

The reinforcements for our army in the Crimea to the amount of 4000 men—are for the most part on their way to the East: 1800, including the levies for the Guards, proceeded by the *Queen of the East* steamer from Portsmouth; the *Jura* steamer took 1000 from Cork; the *Orinoco* steamer conveyed 600; and the *Cleopatra* will take out 700. A mark of the amount of casualties in the several regiments in the East. In addition to the 7th Fusiliers, 46th, and 47th Regiments, which have joined Lord Raglan's army, and constitute a division under Sir G. Brown, now before Sebastopol. Officers, artillery, and cavalry are also required for the service, and the Commander-in-Chief has given orders that the requisite number of officers for the Cavalry are also to be sent out.

The Artillery, of that branch of the service in the Crimea, is defective, and is to be forthwith completed. Heavy Brass Ordnance, known as 68-pounders, and 100 and 200 strong, has, in reality, there are but two, which are not yet mounted. The 8th Dragoon Guards, which left Ireland for the East on the 25th ult. are [illegible] known to be very slow and unwieldy in their movements, but the men remained of the officers and men were incorporated with the 5th Dragoon Guards. The 1st Royal Dragoons and Inniskillings, as it will be seen, will leave many more than their horses; and the 2nd Dragoon Guards the only effective heavy cavalry regiment is the Greys, [illegible] condition. The Light Brigade [illegible] to be reinforced by the 8th and 11th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, are, at present, [illegible] pretty [illegible] less, although the 17th have [illegible] of the 25th ult are [illegible] known to be very slow and unwieldy in their movements, but they must be of service [illegible] with the pace of ensuing [illegible] slow and [illegible] but the [illegible] sort of horses, will [illegible] some delay in sending out the reinforcements. The cavalry regiments to be sent out have not yet been [illegible] Some time are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), [illegible] 4th Light Dragoons, 7th and 15th Hussars [illegible] cannot [illegible] obtained 16th Lancers, and 7th Hussars. All one of the heavy regiments, are the most likely to be dispatched.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE EAST.—Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the account of winter clothing sent out, when we state that upwards of 70,000 [illegible] of woollen socks, 90,000 woollen jerseys, 60,000 pairs of flannel drawers, and 80,000 pairs of gloves have been sent [illegible] and further supplies [illegible] Arrangements [illegible] to be made to [illegible] which will be sent [illegible] already [illegible] by the [illegible] and the [illegible] with a zeal for the [illegible] rubbers [illegible] credit, have, at the request [illegible] government, completed [illegible] winter clothing, which had been [illegible] by the means.

A NEW FIELD BATTERY Z has been formed of the [illegible] Artillery at Woolwich, and is to be named the Field Battery of the [illegible] Drivers to be young men of [illegible] non commissioned officers and [illegible] are [illegible] to be ready to [illegible] up any vacancies [illegible] batteries of [illegible] Royal Artillery.

INDIAN VESSELS AND REGIMENTS.

A return has been [illegible] Wade, Esq., [illegible] Board, [illegible], of the number of vessels [illegible] Crown on behalf of the Crown, [illegible] Mitchell's office, [illegible] on Friday week, as to whether, at the time of the declaration of war by her Britannic Majesty against the Emperor of Russia, certain letters of [illegible] which were seized on behalf of the Crown, did or did not belong to the [illegible] the fittings consisted of masts, yards, &c., seized at Messrs. [illegible] Shilwell, and copper coals, &c., seized at the [illegible] Limehouse and Smithfield. It appeared that they were manufactured [illegible] and *Tortor*, which will be removed [illegible] Thames Police [illegible] by the Russian Government. At the time of the seizure they were incomplete; [illegible] the Russian vessel had visited the work [illegible] and had approved of [illegible] Messrs. Ferguson's contract [illegible] between Russia on the one side and England and [illegible] assignment of the articles was made [illegible] of recruiting them. [illegible] of the Czar; but, nevertheless, [illegible] seized on behalf of the Crown, and [illegible] whether, at the time of [illegible] were the property of the Emperor of Russia. Messrs. Ferguson's contract [illegible] of which they had received £5,000, in [illegible] sum of the other £10,000 had been paid. After hearing the evidence of the parties, who produced the contracts, the [illegible] found [illegible] were, at the time they were seized, the property of [illegible] and, therefore, that the seizure was lawful [illegible] Government which was resorted to. An inquiry will take place in Kent as to the seizure of the vessels.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season of 1854 "still drags its slow length along;" but (as Hoylake is a mere amateurs' meeting) it at last comes to an end on Wednesday next, at four p.m., "by Shrewsbury clock." As a Clerk of the Course, Mr. Land will be made himself no foul reputation; and the Shrewsbury Handicap (61 subs.). the Column Handicap 5), the Copeland Nursery (28), the Welter Stakes (10), and the Hurdle Race (33), all attest his anxiety to show sport here on Tuesday and Wednesday. It remains, however, to be seen whether he can tempt out such an animal again as he did this time last year, when the wondrous Virago ran only fifth here in her maiden race. This "final close" of racing cause created on Thursday by a steeplechase day, the principal event of which has 20 subscribers. Rose, who beat Redwood for whom Mr Land is *said* (?) to have lost season refused 1000 guineas—at 34 lbs. this week by forty lengths, is very favourably in, despite her penalty. It was thought that the Needwood party "went for Lincoln;" and the speedy Rosa's owner was no doubt glad to buy her [illegible] Liverpool that he only took £100 to £10 about her. As it was, she fell twice during the race.

Ireland is big with anticipation of a steeplechase match, for 75 sovs. a side, over the Conyngham Castle Course, in the second week of December, between Mrs. M'Donough (the wife of Allan M'Donough, the crack Irish steeplechase [illegible] Knight of Glyn. Seaman and Victory are the two animals engaged. Mr. M'Donough is, we hear, well known for her exploits with Tip Queen; and, as she has [illegible] it is just half a century since Mr Thornton rode her matches against Frank Buckle and Mr. Flint, over Knavesmire.

The coming Races are rather [illegible] Newmarket Open commences on Monday, and lasts four or [illegible] Two great matches are on the list, in one of which the 3000 [illegible] Admirable as, we believe, engaged. The dispute about Ratsplan, and [illegible] merits is also likely to be soon decided, as [illegible] property protests against the ungentle practice of challenging a conqueror in the field, and trying to "tarnish his still green laurels"—offers to match Ratsplan, for one course or the best out of five, for 100 sovs a side, and if desired to run speed to the late Hardley (Salop) Meeting stands for Wednesday; the Caledonian St. Leger for Thur-day, &c.; and the Westward (Cumberland) for Thursday.

There are no boating fixtures of any importance beyond those on the Isis and Cam, where the rivalry of every "Bump" has thrilling interest for old University men, who, in their [illegible] breathless along the [illegible] side, and cheered the rival crews.

As regards sales, the next week has not very much to note it. Mr. Rogers [illegible] will be sold at Birmingham on Friday; and Lord Exeter's come to the hammer at Tattersall's for the third and last time on Monday. After the cullings which they have had, by private contract and two Newmarket sales, they only number Nutshell, four [illegible] and two yearlings. We are very glad to hear, on the best [illegible] that Lord Exeter has not sold Lockwell (whose winnings amount to £7016), or any of his brood mares; and that his absence from his favourite haunts, in the character of owner, will only be temporary. Besides these [illegible] will be sold at Hollingbourne, Little Midas and three other sires [illegible] going to let his Newmarket stables to his trainer Harlock in the meantime, who will take up [illegible] public trainer. The amount he has won for his township, during [illegible] seven years he has trained for him, [illegible] been very considerable; and, independent of his high [illegible] and talent, he has the [illegible] character [illegible] and the [illegible] heading a sanguine owner into the white tie, while no man knows better when he has a [illegible] in hand. We hope [illegible] will be seen on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ment" as he ever led [illegible]

The general racing news of the day [illegible] of course, but this, alas! is to be gleaned in part from Lord Raglan's [illegible] despatches, which tell how Captain Rowley, one of our most popular [illegible] gentlemen rode and led [illegible] in the trenches he [illegible] [illegible] Massarosa [illegible] Bologne, will [illegible] Mr. Payne and Greville [illegible] Nat's winning [illegible] no relie behind him in Newmarket but his picture. At [illegible] 100 each, or £200 the pair, [illegible] Setting on and [illegible] to. The Reiver lately fetched [illegible] and [illegible] 400 guineas. On the strength of Andover [illegible] Admit Ray Middleton's prize next year will be 50 guineas, while Pyrrhus the First and Surplice will be at 40 guineas. Stockwell at 30 guineas, and Newminster (who goes to Tokenhill Castle), at 10 guineas. The entries for the coming stakes at Newmarket, &c., have not been very great, and the Blank Duck 1000 Triennial Stakes at York (1857), is reduced to a match between Gardyloo and Mr Mare. The Doncaster entries we have not seen, but we observe that the Curragh September Queen's Plate is thrown open to [illegible] Saberz and Thor remain in Newmarket under Smith. [illegible] Rose, who has been [illegible] will be lady for it [illegible], and losers still maintain that Natought to have gone to him with Rattle at the Duke's Stand, instead of waiting so long.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Tyro Handicap.—Benhams, 1. Connor's dam, 2.
Sefton Autumn Handicap. The Gem, 1. Grapeshot, 2.
Hindcap [illegible] Speed the Plough, 2.
[illegible] Acanzo, 1. Hazienut, 2.
[illegible] Captain Grant, 2.

WITHDRAWN.

[illegible] Tomar, 2.
Ashton [illegible] Parr, 1. Sister of Mercy, 2.
[illegible] Steeplechase.—Rosa, 1. Needwood, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Confusionee filly, 1. Merry Pearl, 2.
[illegible] Bourgeois, 1. Ton o, 2.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A [illegible] Crimea is not quite so satisfactory as could be desired, the market for most Nation Securities, this week, has been inactive, [illegible] downward tendency. We may observe, however, that [illegible] been effected on account of the public, and that the amount of stock in the hands of the jobbers is not to say [illegible]

The imports of the precious metals have been under £1 0 000, whilst the demand for gold on Continental account has been comparatively [illegible] took in the Bank of England is [illegible] we are of opinion that [illegible] ments of gold will shortly cease to [illegible] supply cannot [illegible] be much longer. There has [illegible] money, and decided acceptance [illegible] have been [illegible]

[illegible] of Trade of the value of the shipments of [illegible] United Kingdom during the [illegible] satisfactory. The total amount [illegible] compared with 1853, the increase [illegible]

[illegible] average business was transacted in the Consol-market on Monday. The Three per Cents were done at 94 ¾ ¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93¾; the New Three per Cents, 93¾ ¾; and Consols for Account 94⅞ ⅝. Long Annuities were 6 5-16. India Bonds were 10s.; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. On Tuesday Bank Stock was 215¾. The Three per Cents Reduced marked [illegible] The Three per Cent Consols [illegible] the Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; and the New Two and a-Half per Cents [illegible] Long Annuities, 1860, 4⅜; India, [illegible] Bonds, 13s. 10s.; Exchequer-bills, [illegible] Long Annuities 4 7-16; India Bonds, 14s. to 15s. prem. Exchequer-bonds realised 100. On Wednesday Bank Stock was 215¾. The Three per Cent Consols [illegible] Three per Cents Reduced, 93¾ to 93⅝, the New Three per Cents, [illegible] Long Annuities, 1860, 4⅜ ⅝; Ditto 1885, 4 1-16. Exchequer-bills [illegible] per Cent. [illegible] and Bonds [illegible] Bank Stock, 215 to 214¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, [illegible] the New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; Long Annuities 4 7-16; India Bonds, 14s. to 15s. prem. Exchequer-bills were 6s. to 9s. prem. On Thursday the tribute-money for the [illegible] was signed in the usual manner. The bondholders are informed that the firman, authorising the Pacha of Egypt [illegible] of the tribute-money regularly to the [illegible] Three per Cents Reduced, 93¾ to 93⅝, the New Three per Cents, [illegible] Long Annuities, 1860, 4⅜ ⅝; Ditto 1885, 4 1-16. Exchequer-bills [illegible] per Cent. [illegible] and Bonds [illegible] Bank Stock, 215 to 214¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, [illegible] the New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; Long Annuities, 1860, 4⅜; India Bonds, 14s. to 15s. prem. Exchequer-bills were 6s. to 9s. prem. On Friday [illegible] per Cents, 49; Portuguese Three per Cents, [illegible] Three per Cents, [illegible] Five per Cents, 85¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¾; Ditto, New, 19¾; Turkish Six per Cents, [illegible] Second Series, [illegible] and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Dutch Four per Cents, 93¾; Venezuela Ordinary Bonds, 19¾; Ditto Deferred, 10¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 89; Swedish Four per Cents, 87; and Belgian Four per Cents, 91.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been steady, and prices are fairly supported:—Chartered Bank of Asia, 4¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 14¾; London Chartered of Australia, 25¾; London Joint-Stock Bank of Australia, 7¾.

A fair average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 40¾; Australasia, 14¾; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 110¾; Crystal Palace, 8¾; Ditto, Second West India Docks, 121; London, 107¾; Victoria, 14¾; Ditto, Shipping Company, 13¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3¾; Ditto, Second Australian, 3¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 3¾; Canada Land Shares have been steady:—Ashton and Oldham Loan and Trust, 15¾; Birmingham, 93¾; Coventry, 209; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 87¾; Leeds and Countess Shares, very little [illegible] has been doing. City of London, 100; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 11¾ ex div.; Imperial, 90 ex div.; Hatchil, 75; United General, 19¾; Westminster Chartered, 27¾. The value of Insurance Companies' Shares very little

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Last Six Nights of the Spanish Dancers, and the inimitable Senora Nena, who appears at Liverpool next Monday. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, John Bull. Tuesday and Thursday, the Irish Ambassador; in both of which Mr. Hudson will appear. On Saturday, first time, a new piece, by Samuel Lover, Esq., to be called the Sentinel of the Alma; and last Night of Senora Nena.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and Thursday, the Courier of Lyons and Schamyl. Tuesday and Friday, Faust and Marguerite and Lyons Mail. Wednesday, the Certain Brothers and Schamyl. Saturday, Living too Fast, Prune Village to Court, and Schamyl.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—NOTICE.—The greatest Comedian of the day, Mr. WRIGHT, of the Adelphi, will POSITIVELY APPEAR TWO PIECES every Evening. Also, the remarkable FLEXMORE and Miss AURIOL, of the Princess's, in a Grand Ballet.

ONE SHILLING.—THE SULTAN and his COURT, in addition to all the highly-interesting Groups, giving a faithful representation of Turkish Life and Manners, at the Enlarged Bethnal Green Museum, for Ten days only, commencing on Monday, the 6th inst. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m., as the ORIENTAL REBELLION and TURKISH EXHIBITION, Hyde-park corner, Piccadilly. Admission 1s. Saturdays, 2s. 6d.; Children 1s. 6d. Family Tickets for Five 10s. Hand Book, with Illustrations, to be had in the Gallery, One Shilling.

ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.—SYRIA, NINEVEH, and the CHALDEANS.—ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—An Oriental Entertainment, comprising Panoramic Illustrations of North Syria, Assyria, Nineveh, and the Modern Chaldeans with specimens of Oriental skill, will, from and after Monday next, be given on each afternoon at the Royal Panopticon during the time and for the months which The Entertainments consist of three parts, and will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m., and on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 p.m. Also a Cosmorama of St. Peter's-Rome, including a Portrait of the Sculptor Nicholas. The Luminous and Chromatic Fountain, throwing Illuminated Water 100 feet high. Dioramic and Diaramic Views of Venice. A splendid Collection of Chromatropes Heinicke's Diving Apparatus. The Stereoscope 1 gift, &c. Scientific Lectures and Demonstrations by Professors, and Performances on the Grand Organ by M. Lemmens. Last Saturday's well take place at the Extraordinary Exhibition Morning Evenings, November 13th, 20th, and 27th at Eight o'clock.

Admission to the Whole [illegible] Children under Ten Years of Age Half-price. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. The collection of Living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lion Whelps Clouded Tigers, Hunting Dogs, and other Carnivora, Elands, Elephants, Rhinoceros, a pair of Hippopotami together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and some Marine Animals. Admission, 1s.; on Sundays, 6d.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES EVERY EVENING from Eight till Twelve.—Admission, 6d. Six Private Lessons, at any hour, £1 1s. Grand Evening for the 19th of GRAND BALL MASQUE, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.—Dener-street, Soho.

EVENING SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—The first of a series of one, six of Evening Lectures at the Government School of Science, will consist of TWENTY Lectures on the CHEMISTRY of FOOD and MEDICINES, with experiments, and open to those gentlemen in towns to whom by the HONORARY FEES, on the 11 days of Wednesdays and Fridays, at Six o'clock, commencing on the 15th November next. Tickets for the whole course may be obtained at the office, on application to the Registrar, at the School, Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street. SPECIAL TICKETS for SCHOOLMASTERS or Public Schools, at Half-price. Tickets for the whole course may also be had there, and at the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough-house.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham. — THE PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the PUBLIC on Mondays at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m., on which days the Admission is 1s. On Saturdays, the charge for Admission is 2s. on which day the Great Fountains are opened at noon and will be closed each day at 5 p.m. Tickets of Admission, including conveyance by Railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at the several Agents in London. The Sydenham Trains leave London-bridge every hour from 9 a.m. up to 4 5 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace station up to 5 p.m.

By Order.

November 4, 1854.

CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES possess such extraordinary magnifying power combined with portability (a size of one inch and a quarter drawn out), as to render them invaluable for viewing country, marine birds, and every other sort of object at a distance. Each day may be had at the booksellers of all the principal railway stations, from the Country, on receipt of stamps or money order payable to Wm. Callaghan, Optician, 63, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. N.B. Improved Military Field-glasses and Reconnoitring Telescopes.

GYMNASTICS and FENCING.—Captain MACIROSO (Professor at University College) and SON have the honour to announce that their new and spacious rooms, for most complete Gymnasium, are now open daily, for the above healthful and fashionable accomplishments, at No. 123, Oxford-street, near Regent-circus. Captain Carlesso and Son a Rooms, at 21, Newman-street, are open as usual. Private establishment, 38, Baker-street.

DR. K. P. TER REEHORST, Professor and Interpreter of French, German, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Swedish Translator of the above languages, Russian, Polish, Portuguese, and Russian (author of by Mariner's Friend), 30 Ten Languages.—41, Coleman-street, City, London.

FAVARGE'S COURS DE PIANO.—M. HENRI FAVARGE begs to state that his course of LESSONS has COMMENCED, at 37, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, where letters may be addressed; or, to Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street.

DR. K. P. TER REEHORST, Professor and Interpreter of French, German, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Swedish Translator of the above languages, Russian, Polish, Portuguese, and Russian (author of by Mariner's Friend), 30 Ten Languages.—41, Coleman-street, City, London.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in silver or plated, are furnished with the assorted particulars, and warranted to stand the tropical climate also travelling and writing desks, work-boxes, &c. Fisher has one of the largest stocks in London, at prices to suit all purchasers. Catalogues post free.—188 and 189, Strand, corner of Arundel-street.

TO VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY.

MR. MECHI has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has made most extensive alterations and improvements in his premises, which he doubts not will commend themselves to the approval of his patrons. All persons are cordially invited to inspect the novel and elaborate STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, &c., which he has brought out among Mechi's Bazaar, 112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, near the India House. He has brought out among Mechi's Bazaar and novel specimens in paper mâché. Finding it impossible to display these advantageously in his former room, he has had an splendid show-room, to which he invites those who are desirous of seeing the most [illegible] this country can produce. He has the best Stock in London of [illegible]

Tollet and Work-table. Illustrated Catalogues [illegible] Mechi has secured the best location at the Crystal Palace.

REEVES' MOIST WATER COLOURS Warranted to keep to all climates. 113, Charing-cross, London.

CLEAR COMPLEXION.—Fleur de Lis, Fleur de Rose, Eider and Dandelion Milk. Amongst the first Plants, Cold Cream Soap. H. BEDDERBURN, Perfumer to the Queen [illegible] Scud-street.

BENZINE COLLA'S PATENT LIQUID, for removing GREASE STAINS of every description from Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Carpets, Pictures, and Plans, also to dilute Colors mixed with oil and to clean Glover.—London Agent: J. FRY BELL and CO., 336, Oxford-street. Sold by all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, [illegible] and Adelaide. Unrivalled for Speed, first class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders issued to Australia from all upwards, and parcels forwarded. A copy to John Jeffrays and Co., 22, Great Helens, London, or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cork-street, Liverpool.

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Phoenix Castle	P Ansquer	1050	Sydney	[illegible]

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Ships.	Commanders	Tons	For	To sail.
Gipsting Star	W [illegible]	1475	Melbourne	[illegible]
Londesbrh	J M'Donald	744	Sydney	Nov. 20.

[illegible] commanded by men of experience in the trade. The Vessels [illegible] to this Line are all new Ships, and the number [illegible] will not exceed 300.

Each ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

For Passage, &c., apply to MILLERS and THOMPSON, 4, Drayton-terrace, Liverpool.

Money orders on Australia granted free of char.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will despatch the following fast-sailing A 1 Clipper SHIPS, at the dates annexed as under:—

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders	Destination	Docks.	To Sail.
Nubiens	738	J B Davies	Calcutta	London	15 Nov.
Jane Frost	719	H Gale	Calcutta	London	15 Dec.
Royal Ta'lo	1000	J Harrison	Calcutta	London	15 Dec.
Sarah					
Typhoon	1112	A. Bell	Bombay	London	1 Dec.
Cheung	400	A Stevens	Singapore	London	1 Dec.
[illegible]	729	J Macnair	H [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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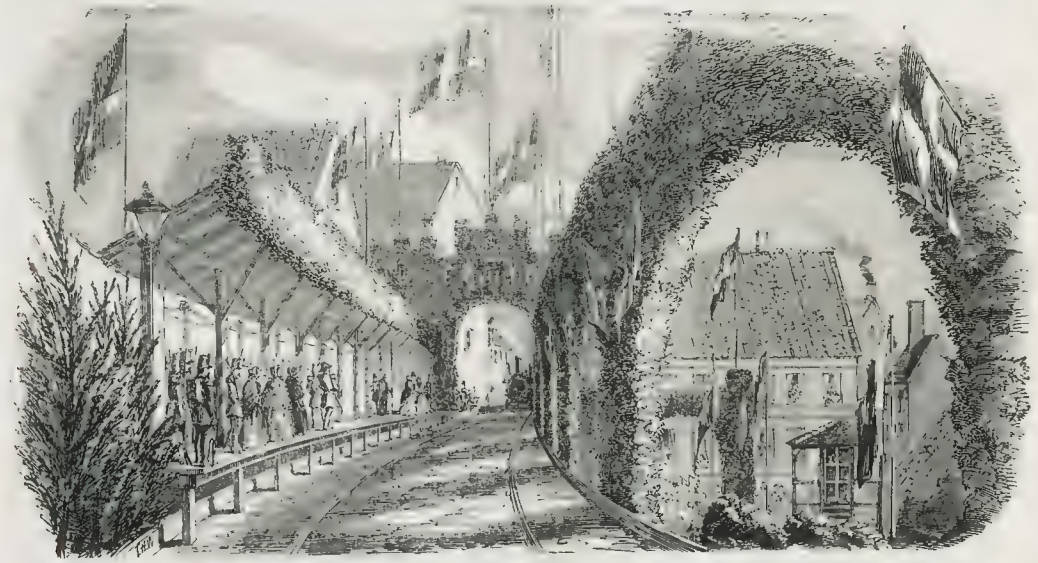
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tasmania	1

FLENSBURG.

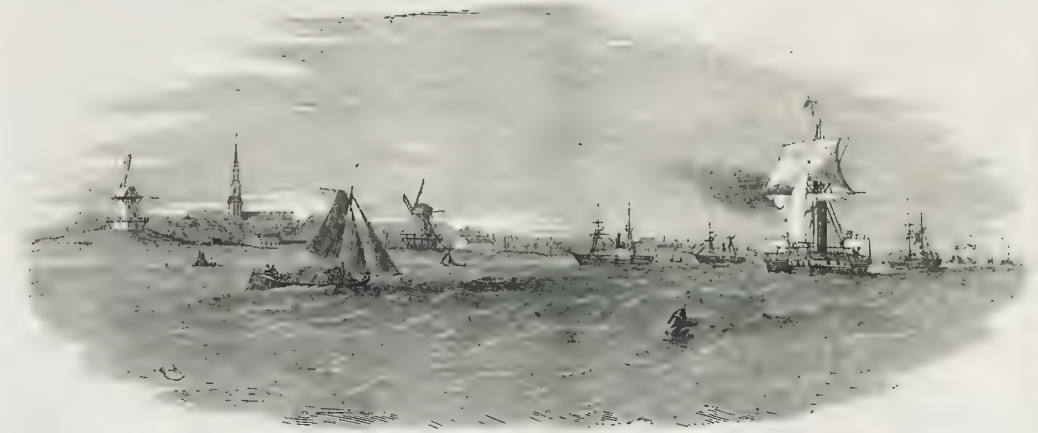
(*Continued from page 465.*)

purposes of bidding their Royal Monarch an affectionate farewell, as he proceeded by rail viâ Husum to Rendsburg, his journey thither being almost a counterpart of Wednesday's trip, as regards the jubilant *agremens* of the Royal progress, for all of which his Majesty reiterated his assurances of the greatest satisfaction to Mr. Paton, the acting engineer; Mr. Louth, the general manager; Mr. M'Keone, who constructed the line for the contractors and Messrs. Human and Drury. Having, in in the most gracious manner, taken leave of these gentlemen and their



RAILWAY STATION, FLENSBURG.

assistants, at the station, he was then conducted into the town of Rendsburg, formerly the frontier fortress between Schleswig and Holstein, by the leading authorities of which latter Duno Duchy he was conveyed over the Nemunster line to Altona. Meanwhile, the English railway party—who, of course, had taken care that all their workmen along the line, of whatever degree, should have cause for satisfactorily remembering its inauguration—had returned on Friday to Tonning, whence the *Cygnus* sailed on the same morning, arriving on Saturday afternoon at Lowestoft.



TONNING, ON THE EYDER.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 712.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854. [VOL. XXV.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

CAMP OF GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS, UPON THE HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER, PAGE 487.

CAMP OF THE SIEGE TRAIN (GENERAL SIR J. BURGOYNE), AT SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PAGE 487.)

HOW THE RUSSIANS OBTAINED POSSESSION OF THE CRIMEA.

At the present moment, when public attention is so much engrossed by events in the Crimea, and which promise to destroy for ever the influence of Russia in the Black Sea, it may be interesting to present our readers with a brief account of the manner in which the Russians obtained possession of that country. We shall endeavour to display, in their true colours, the various schemes of diplomatic intrigue and warlike daring resorted to by the several Czars and Czarinas, from Peter the Great down to Catherine II., projects which, in due time, ended in the annexation of the Crimea to the Russian Empire.

The first attempts of Russia to obtain possession of the Crimea date as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century, but it was not until the year 1689 that the first Russian invasion took place, when a formidable army, headed by Peter the Great in person, suddenly appeared in the vicinity of Perekop, then called Orkapi. At first it seemed as if the invaders would become masters of the peninsula without a struggle; but the brave Khan Sélym roused his followers, met the foe, and drove them out of his territory.

This defeat, which cost the Czar nearly 60,000 of his best troops, seems to have inspired him with wholesome respect for the people whom he had hitherto despised; for it was five years before he again ventured to show his face upon the Turkish frontier. In the middle of the year 1696 he made a fresh incursion, and succeeded, after an obstinate struggle, in carrying by siege the important towns of Azoph and Taganrog. It was at this time that the Czar appears to have first conceived the idea of obtaining the command of the Black Sea. The prospect thus suddenly opened to his far-sighted ambition was of a nature to console him for many previous losses, and encourage him to persevere in his policy of aggression, even through defeat and shame. Shortly after the taking of Azoph and Taganrog, he issued a ukase, enjoining his people to grant him pecuniary aid in the "holy and glorious" attack he was about to make on an unoffending people. Persuaded by the eloquent appeals he made to their religious sympathies and to their national pride, the nobles, merchants, and priests poured immense sums of money into his treasury; so that, what with voluntary contributions, taxes, and extortions, he was soon enabled to raise a formidable army. But the great master-spirit that was to direct this expedition was not there in person to lead his troops to victory. The order that was to let loose upon the world these wild legions, came from an humble shipwright's yard, in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam. The Russian army, obedient to the voice of the Imperial shipwright, marched towards the Crimea, and took easy possession of the important fortress of Perekop.

On returning from his travels in search of instruction in the arts of civilisation, Peter the Great employed himself in building fleets, reinforcing his armies, and strengthening his frontier forts. Turkey, alarmed at these warlike preparations, demanded explanation; but the Czar replied that he was the master in his own country, and could do whatever he pleased, without asking the permission of the Sultan. This insolent retort was not likely—nor was it intended—to appease the already exploding anger of the Turks. The remembrance of the affair of Azoph was still a sore point with them; and the natural desire of regaining what had been so nefariously wrested from their grasp led to a declaration of war by the Ottoman Porte, and a simultaneous incursion into the Russian territory by the Khan Dewlet. The Czar, in this extremity, repaired in haste to Moscow, there to concert measures for a grand, and, as he hoped, final campaign against Turkey. Admiral Apraxin was dispatched to Azoph, to take command by sea and land; while the Czar hastened to the Pruth to the assistance of Marshal Cheremetieff, who was threatened by an army of a hundred thousand Turks headed by the Vizier Baltaji. It was well for Peter that he allowed his warlike spouse, Catherine I., to accompany him, for, as we shall see anon, she was the saviour of the expedition. She is said to have taken her post at the head of the army, mounted and accoutred *en Amazone*. When the Czar arrived at Yassi he was overtaken by bad news. The Hospodar of Wallachia, on whom he had depended for supplies, had secretly gone over to the side of the Turks. A long-expected supply of provisions was not forthcoming; a plague broke out suddenly among the troops; clouds of mosquitoes laid waste the fields, and the scorching sun dried up the small streams. Peter at once perceived that his only safety lay in keeping the river between him and the enemy, and acted accordingly. But it was too late; the Turks had already effected a landing. The Russian guards, whom he had dispatched to prevent the passage of the Pruth, returned in haste to the camp, the foe in hot pursuit. The two armies now stood in close proximity to each other. The condition of the Russian troops was most dispiriting. Hunger and thirst were making sad havoc in their ranks. Few had the courage to brave the fire of the Turkish musketry stationed on the opposite side of the river, so that hundreds perished of thirst, though water sufficient to drown a city was flowing within sight. Aware of the terrible position in which he stood, Peter retreated during the night, hoping that his disappearance might escape unnoticed until the morning. But the Turks were on the alert, and cut off all his means of retreat, besides slaughtering the greater portion of his rear guard. On the 20th of July the two armies met in a pitched battle, in which the Turks were victorious. We have few particulars of this important event, except that the conquerors lost 7000 men. The losses sustained by the Russians during this fatal campaign were estimated by Peter the Great himself, in his private dispatches, at 16 240 men.

On the night after the battle Peter retired to his tent, giving special orders to his guards that no one should, on any pretence, be allowed to break in upon his solitude. What took place in that silent chamber during that eventful night is unknown; but it is said that when the Czar retired, his lips quivered, and his knees knocked together like those of a man under the influence of some violent passion. Some even declared that they saw tears in the great man's eyes. Catherine, overcome by these manifestations, and by the disheartening effects they had upon the soldiers, stole gently into his tent unobserved by the sentinels. Peter did not chide her for disobeying his orders. First she soothed the drooping spirit of the man; then roused the ambition of the King. She then revealed to him certain plans she had formed, by which the shedding of more blood might be spared, and to which the Czaris described to have been a "greedy ear."

On the following day the Empress put her plan into execution. She stripped herself of her jewellery and furs, and sent them as presents to the Grand Vizier, together with a sum of money to be distributed among the Kiaia (or Council). The letter which accompanied these gifts is one of the most obsequious that has ever been tendered to a conqueror, and was treasured by the Turks as the proudest trophy of this glorious day. It was couched in the following terms, and addressed to the Grand Vizier:—"If I have had the misfortune to displease your Highness, I am ready to remove the causes of complaint that you may have against me. But I conjure you, most noble General, to prevent the shedding of more blood; and do exhort you to give orders for the immediate cessation of the excessive fire of your artillery. Receive the hostages that I have the honour to send to you, &c." M. Voltaire in his splendid but partial history of Peter the Great, attempts to refute the idea of this undignified letter having been the composition of the great man, whom he has converted into a hero of romance. But his refutation is timid and qualified, and the arguments which he brings forward are too weak to shake the strongly-established fact from its place in history. In less than twelve hours after the dispatch of this letter, the Grand Vizier gave orders for the suspension of hostilities. The Russian camp was filled with rejoicing at the glad tidings; crowds rushed to the river side to drink the dirty water, and hungry soldiers went to the enemy's camp to beg for bread. Among the conditions of peace required by the Grand Vizier, were the immediate withdrawal of the Russian forces; the evacuation of Azoph and the surrounding territory; and the destruction of Taganrog, Samara, and other forts. This famous treaty was signed at the village of Falksen, on the banks of the Pruth, in the year 1711, and is known under the name of the treaty of the Pruth.

Twenty years after this event, the Russians, violating the peace they themselves had sought, ravaged the city of Azoph. They then marched into the Crimea, and held it by force of arms for nearly three months, when they were compelled once more to retire to their own dominions. It now became evident to the Porte that Russia was determined on the conquest of the Crimea, and that it were best to keep itself prepared against the contingency of a fresh invasion. On the following year, accordingly, when the Russians again sallied forth upon the ill-fated peninsula, a Turkish force was prepared to give them battle. For a time, fortune seemed to favour the invaders; winter, one of the most formidable auxiliaries of the Muscovite army, having made dreadful havoc among the Turks. But when the marauders, by the departure of winter, were left to their own resources, they were signally if not ignominiously defeated. So long a time elapsed before the plunderers again ventured to lay hands upon the property they so much coveted, that it was thought the idea had been relinquished. But in 1738 the Russian plague of invasion again broke out in the Crimea, already distracted by pestilence of another kind.

Catherine II., commonly called Catherine the Great, who succeeded to the throne of Russia in 1762, pursued with zeal the aggressive policy of Peter I., and set about extending the limits of her empire in every possible direction and on every possible pretext. Some of her battles were fought with the sword in the open field; but most of her conquests were brought about by secret intrigue. Catherine's power of diplomacy was more than talent in her, it was absolute genius. Her ambition was large enough to grasp the whole world, and she had a tongue, to borrow the words of Shakspeare, "that could wheedle the very devil." She was unscrupulous, unprincipled, fickle, selfish, and unchaste; but she was patriotic, subtle, far-seeing, courageous, and persevering. She never failed in anything she undertook, whether for good or for evil. The most complete success crowned her every effort; and if she was not a perfect woman or a perfect lady, she was "every inch a Queen." Having succeeded in the year 1770 in causing the Porte to declare war upon her and in making herself appear the injured party, the Empress Catherine dispatched Count Romanzoff to the Crimea at the head of a large army. The campaign was opened by an attack on Bender, but the besiegers, after an obstinate engagement and much bloodshed, were compelled to relinquish it. Encouraged by this success, 80,000 Tartars, headed by Kaplan Khan, sallied forth to meet the invaders. The Tartar chief encamped on an elevated ridge on the banks of the Pruth, and Romanzoff on a hill opposite. The battle continued for nearly a month with equal success on both sides, when the Russian General becoming impatient, made a movement of retreat, which might have been intended as a snare. However that may be, it proved fatal to the cause of Turkey; the Tartars, heedless of discipline and of the commands of their officers, rushed pell-mell after the retreating battalions, who, turning sharply round, drove their pursuers back to their entrenchments, seizing their baggage and cannon, and massacring numbers of them without mercy. But it was now the turn of Romanzoff to receive a check at a moment when victory seemed inevitable. A hundred and fifty thousand men, headed by the Grand Vizier, suddenly appeared on the field. But the confusion of the Russians subsided when they perceived that they were still twice as numerous as the enemy. It was in vain the Turks fought. Military tactics were of no avail to an army overwhelmed by numbers. Courage and good discipline at last gave way to rude brute force; and the Russians remained masters of the field. The loss sustained by the Turks on this bloody day has been estimated at no less than 50 000 killed and wounded; the greater part of their baggage and munitions, together with 300 pieces of cannon, and 7000 provision vans falling into the hands of the conquerors.

This victory was followed by the taking of the towns of Ismailoff, Bender, and Achmaum. But the grand object for which the Empress struggled was the Crimea; and this was still in the hands of the Tartars, and under the suzerainty of Turkey. In order to bring about the conquest of this country, she announced her determination to declare the Black Sea free to the trade of all nations, to intervening with her disputes. She thereupon, in the year 1772, sent agents into the Crimea for the purpose of inciting the people to rebellion. This done, she dispatched Prince Dolgorouky to Perekop at the head of a large army. The second and final treachery and intrigue had begun. The 50,000 Tartars who defended the frontier were completely routed, and Dolgorouky marched triumphantly into the Crimea, receiving in acknowledgment of his services, the significant surname of Krimsky (Crimean) Imperial minister.

Shortly after this event an armistice was concluded between Russia and Turkey, and a Congress was arranged to take place at Fokhiani. Gifts and friendly greetings were interchanged, and all things promised a speedy termination of the Crimean dispute. But the demands of the Empress were too exorbitant, and the plenipotentiaries separated in high displeasure. On the completion, therefore, of the term of armistice the two Powers re-commenced hostilities. But the Empress had all this while been secretly endeavouring to win the Khan of the Crimea over to her cause, and had persuaded him to declare himself independent of the Porte, and subject alone to the necessarily or by gracious Majesty the Empress of all the Russias. Indignant at the treachery of the Khan, and the duplicity of Catherine, the Turks continued to harass the Russian forces for a space of nearly two years, when the famous Treaty of Kainardji was signed, by which Russia obtained the right of free navigation in the Turkish waters. The returns for which Turkey stipulated were, that no more than one Russian vessel should be allowed to anchor in the Ottoman waters at the same time; and that the Empress should restore her conquests, and withdraw her troops from the late wars, with the exception only of Azoph, Taganrog, and another frontier fort. But the declaration of the independence of the Crimea was the clause which, more than all others, affected the interest of the Sultan, and which revealed the ambitious Catherine for the relinquishment of her dearly-purchased conquests. This famous treaty was signed on the 25th July, 1774.

The conquests of Prince Dolgorouky had disposed a great number of the inhabitants of the Crimea to favour the pretensions of the Czarina, and to revolt against their new Khan, Dewlet III., who remained faithful to the Porte. The Empress, like an intelligent farmer that knows the nature of his soil, and what crops will best suit it, scattered gold and jewels throughout the peninsula, feeling sure that she had expected, yielded to her an abundant harvest of revolt. When she had given her plots time to ripen, she sent an army of a hundred thousand men to Perekop, which proceeded in laying waste and subduing the whole peninsula. As a first proof of her supremacy, the Empress deposed the Khan elected by the Sultan, and placed in his stead a distant scion of the Gherai family, and a minion of the Czarina's, named Sahim. To this assault on its independence the Porte refused to submit, and upholding the deposed ruler, who had fled to Constantinople for protection, solemnly declared the instalment of the new Khan to be illegal. But Sahim-Gherai was the virtual master of the Crimea, and all the remonstrances of the Porte were of no avail. Counselled by Russian agents, he sent a deputation of six myrzas or nobles to St. Petersburg, requesting the Empress to take the country under her protection. Catherine treated the envoys with the most flattering cordiality, and having enriched them with costly presents (each of which is said to have cost upwards of 4000 roubles), allowed them to depart to their master with assurances of her protection. Marshal Romanzoff had in the meanwhile assembled a numerous army on the banks of the Dniester; and the Porte saw with dismay that no open rupture with Russia was inevitable. But the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, who had received special instructions to calm the apprehensions of the Sultan by gifts and words of friendship, had placed Turkey in such a dilemma that she scarcely knew her friends from her enemies; so that when the critical moment came, Turkey remained perplexed and undecided.

The Empress, who desired to give the whole of the Crimea to her protégé, in order that she might have the greater facility in despoiling it, furnished him with a guard of Russian soldiers. This guard is said to have been sent to the Crimea for the express purpose of being slaughtered, so that the Empress might, under the pretence of avenging their deaths, have a pretext for invading the peninsula. Things happened exactly as she had arranged; no sooner did the Guards arrive, than the Tartars fell upon and slew them. The Empress thereupon sent a fresh expedition to the Crimea, under the command of Prince Prozorofsky, who put to flight the enemies of Sahim. The Russian Minister at Constantinople used all his diplomatic skill to induce the Sultan to recognise the authority of the Empress's protégé, but in vain. The Porte, faithful to its engagements, faithful above all to its honour and self-respect, persisted in maintaining Selim. The Empress then formally announced to the Porte that the Crimea had placed itself under her protection, and that sooner than abandon the injured Khan Sahim, she would declare war—an alternative for which the Turks expressed themselves prepared. But at length, in 1779 a new treaty was signed between the two Powers, by which Russia bound herself to evacuate the Crimea, and Turkey to acknowledge its independence. This consummation appeared to Catherine so satisfactory, and was so much in accordance with the plans she had already formed, that she sent splendid gifts to the Sultan, as well as to her Ambassador at Constantinople. She also presented the Sultan with a magnificent Khan Sahim, she would declare war—an alternative for which the Turks expressed themselves prepared. But at length, in 1779 a new treaty was signed between the two Powers, by which Russia bound herself to evacuate the Crimea, and Turkey to acknowledge its independence. This consummation appeared to Catherine so satisfactory, and was so much in accordance with the plans she had already formed, that she sent splendid gifts to the Sultan, as well as to her Ambassador at Constantinople. She also presented the Sultan with a magnificent Khan Sahim, together with 300,000 roubles worth of jewels.

Affairs in the Crimea were now fast drawing to a climax. The Khan was completely in the power of the Empress. The weak-minded Tartar was far from suspecting that he was merely an instrument in the hands of an intriguing woman; nor was he aware that the sheep-wolf to whose protection he had fled, only loaded him with caresses previous to destroying him. Forgetful alike of his independence and of his dignity, he requested of the Empress a title and position in the Russian army. The Empress named him Commander-in-chief of the Preobrajinsky Guards, and sent him forthwith the uniform thereof, and a cordon of the order of St. Anne. Her agents were, in the meantime, dinning this and other unpatriotic acts into the ears of the poor Khan's people. Money, presents, and slander, assiduously weaned them from not only his support at large, but his most intimate friends and dearest relations. Even his brothers turned against him, and forced him, with his adherents, to take refuge in Taganrog. Thereupon a Russian army, headed by Potemkin, marched to his assistance. The Khan returned to his capital, assembled his chiefs, and asked them to choose between him and his brothers; declaring, at the same time, that he would abide by their decision. The assembled chiefs, overcome by the magnanimous words of their Sovereign, prostrated themselves at his feet, crying, with one voice, "Sahim Gherai our only Khan!" Nowise thwarted by this awkward turn of affairs, the Empress dispatched a courier to her Minister at Constantinople, enjoining him to extend the demands already agreed to by former treaties, and to endeavour to impose upon the Sultan the necessity of his remaining neutral in case of a disturbance in the Crimea. Mighty indignant at the insinuations of Russia, the Porte sent a Pasha to the Island of Taman, with orders to take possession of it, in the name of the Sultan; whereupon Sahim, instigated by Catherine, dispatched an envoy to the Turkish officer, commanding him to withdraw. But instead of obeying or returning an answer to these insolent summons, the Pasha had the envoy publicly executed. The news of this bloody deed filled the Empress with delight. She felt that the time was at length come for which she had waited so long and toiled so patiently. The old Jewish maxim, "Blood for blood," had ever received ready response in the heart of this merciless woman. "We must revenge the death of this innocent man," said the pious Catherine; and thereupon she laid the country waste, spread desolation in its peaceful fields and homesteads, and forced the Imans and other Tartar chiefs to take the oath of allegiance to her on pain of death.

The first and last clauses of the manifesto published by Catherine at the time, in extenuation of her perfidious conduct, are highly characteristic. "Our last war against the Ottoman Empire having been blessed with an ever-glorious peace, we certainly had the right to annex the Crimea to our Empire. Nevertheless we did not hesitate to sacrifice both this and other conquests, in our ardent desire to secure the public tranquillity, and to establish a friendly feeling between our Court and that of Constantinople. This was the motive which induced us to stipulate for the liberty and independence of the Tartars, whom our arms had already vanquished, hoping by this means to remove for ever all cause of dissension or of coldness between Russia and Turkey. . . . . Animated by a sincere desire to consolidate and maintain the peace concluded by treaty with the Porte, we believe that we are justified in putting a stop to the troubles in the Crimea. We, therefore, do annex to our Empire the peninsula of the Crimea, the Isle of Taman, and the whole of Kuban, which is but a just indemnity for the losses that we have sustained, and the trouble that we have been put to in our struggles to maintain peace and happiness."

On the 27th June, 1783, Potemkin, at the head of an army of 70,000 men, marched to the frontiers of the Crimea; another General named Repnin, following in his rear, with an army of 40,000 men; while a third army, under the command of Marshal Romanzoff, lay encamped at Kieff. While the fleet was at the same time put in readiness for immediate action, while that of the Baltic only waited the signal to pass into the Mediterranean Sea. It was in vain the English Ambassador advised the Porte to take up arms. Negotiation was preferred to a declaration of war; words were preferred to cannon-balls. A new treaty was forthwith signed, by which the Empress became Sovereign of the Crimea, the Isle of Taman, and a portion of Kuban. Thus did Catherine (1784) conquer, without a blow, a vast territory, and annex to her the enormous island sea, and upwards of 1,500,000 additional subjects. The next step taken by the politic Catherine was to retain what she had conquered; and this task she performed in a manner that was worthy of her former feats. None but a Russian Czarina could have dreamt of such an expedient as that to which this remorseless woman resorted. Fearing that the independent and liberal-minded people whom she had conquered would not long submit to her hard yoke, she transported them to Siberia, to the number of 78,000, and in exchange filled with the remaining population a number of her own serfs, whose abject state of subservience might, she hoped, set them a wholesome example.

One of the most important events in connection with the conquest of the Crimea was the triumphal entry of Catherine into that country. It had long been her ambition to make such an expedition, partly for the purpose of sowing dissensions, and partly, it is said, for the purpose of convincing her grandson, Constantine, to the gates of the vast empire which she intended to bequeath to him. On the 18th of June, 1787, she set out from St. Petersburg, accompanied by her ladies and favourites, and the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria; but without her grandson, who, owing to contagion, was taken suddenly ill with the measles, just as the expedition was on the point of starting. The Imperial procession travelled day and night, without cessation; a great number of horses being posted at each station, in order that no time might be lost. Trees were lighted along the road, at equal distances, and immense woods were gathered in different parts to witness the spectacle, and to congratulate their Sovereign on her new acquisitions. Arrived at the Dnieper, she found fifty magnificent galleys in waiting, to convey her down the river. At Kaidak she was visited by the King of Poland; and at Krementschouk an army of 12,000 men brilliantly accoutred, enacted her wars with the Turks in divers manœuvres. The borders of the Dnieper were covered with fictitious villages, elegantly-dressed peasants and numerous flocks and herds, all in the most flourishing condition. So that what with the natural beauty of the season, and the magical effects of the artist, this barren, ugly region, had all the appearance of a delicious, richly-peopled country. At Kherson she was joined by the Emperor Joseph II. At Perekop she was welcomed by the principal Myrzas whose troops made evolutions; a thousand Tartars, at the same time, surrounding the Imperial carriages, to escort them into the peninsula. This movement at first excited considerable alarm; but Potemkin restored tranquillity by assuring the Empress that the Tartars in question had been chosen by him-elf for the express purpose of acting as her escort into her newly-conquered province. The degrading insult to the Crim Tartar race, couched under this obsequious homage, is but too apparent. Here were a thousand Tartars openly conducting a Russian Sovereign to the palace of their Khan. Not content with having bribed the people to betray their country and their King, the Russian intriguer must make them repeat the dastardly act for the amusement of the Empress! On the night of her arrival at Bagtcheserai, the seat of the Khanship, a distant mountain was speedily illuminated, to represent the appearance of a volcano in eruption. Various other spectacles were also "got up" for her amusement, and the whole of her sojourn in the Crimea was rendered one succession of brilliant fêtes. On her return to St. Petersburg, the famous battle in which Peter the Great was defeated by Charles XII. was enacted at Poltava for her recreation; and several other flattering exhibitions were paid to her by her rejoicing people. The triumphal entrance of Catherine into the Crimea is one of the most splendid events in Russian history. Like many other conquerors, this able Sovereign perceived that one of the best means of securing the allegiance of the multitude was by dazzling their eyes. She therefore spared neither pains nor expense to render this spectacle a brilliant one. But her main object was, to reconnoitre her new province, to measure its inhabitants against the Porte, and so to interest the Emperor Joseph II. in her past schemes of aggrandisement as to make him an agent in her future intrigues.

NOTES ON SIEGES AND SIEGE OPERATIONS, FROM THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF ARTILLERY TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE all-engrossing interest attached to the present campaign in the Crimea now going forward, and the anxiety evinced by all classes of society to appreciate the object and significancy of the military works now going forward there, induce us to consider that a few "Notes on Sieges and Siege Operations," in which their nature, progress, and purpose, shall be explained and illustrated by examples drawn from the page of history, may not be unwelcome to our readers. On a recent occasion (in No. 603 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) we gave a popular account of Modern Fortification; we propose now to open our observations with a brief historical review of the changes in the practice of Siege Operations—both of attack and defence—which have taken place since the introduction of artillery; illustrating our observations with as many examples as our limited space will admit of.

FIRST USE OF GUNPOWDER AND ARTILLERY.

Although the precise date of the invention of gunpowder, or rather of its first use in Europe, is still a moot question, it is generally fixed about the year 1320. But the first application of this new power was restricted to arms of small calibre; it does not appear to have been used for throwing balls or stones from cannon much more than a century later. Upon this point, however, there is also much conflicting testimony. Some writers date the first use of artillery between the years 1378–80, when we certainly hear of its being employed in the Italian wars. The Venetians are said to have used some weapons of the kind in their attack upon Guerande, speaking of them, says:—"These are huge iron weapons, bored throughout their whole length, and having large mouths: within them is placed a round stone, upon a powder of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre; this powder is ignited at a hole, and the stone is discharged with such a violence that no wall can resist it." It may be observed that some of the earliest pieces appear to have been a species of mortar; indeed the above description, where the largeness of the mouth, and the placing of the ball "upon" the gunpowder, would apply to this kind of weapon, rather than to a cannon of the usual modern form.

Probably one reason why gunpowder was not earlier universally adopted as the motive agent in siege operations, was that the full extent of its power was not at first known, or that the tubes by which it should be brought into operation had not yet been made of the requisite size and strength to supersede the mechanical appliances already long in use. Indeed, the mechanical artillery of the ancients had been brought to a state of efficiency and strength which even at the present day, with our large experience of the stupendous effects of gunpowder, strikes one with surprise. The catapulta of old is described by Polybius and others, as being capable of projecting stones of from 2 to 12 cwt., distances of from 200 to 400 yards; and these contrivances were much increased in strength by the moderns, more particularly in the Italian States. The Venetians, at the siege of Zara in 1343, employed *pierraces*, which threw masses of stone weighing upwards of 26 cwt. It is mentioned that Francesco del Sarzina, the artificer of these terrible machines, himself fell a victim to their power by the accidental discharge of one of them, which launched him headlong against the walls which he was preparing to overwhelm.

By the end of the 14th century the power of artillery was pretty generally recognised; and by the middle of the fifteenth it began to play an important part in the struggles, and to exercise a corresponding influence on the destinies, of nations. It is remarkable that, although the secret of the composition of gunpowder was first known among the Christian nations of Europe, to whom it might have been of so much service in repelling the aggressions of the Turks, it was not long before it was borrowed by the latter, who made free use of it. Upon this point, Gibbon writes:—"The Genoese, who transported Asiatic arms to Europe, must be accused as his preceptors; and it was probably by their hands that his cannon was cast and directed at the siege of Constantinople. The first attempt was, indeed, unsuccessful; but, in the general warfare of the age, the advantage was on *their* side who were most commonly the assailants; for a while, the proportion of the attack and defence was suspended; and this thundering artillery was pointed against the walls and towers which had been shaken only by the most less potent engines of antiquity. By the Venetians, the use of gunpowder was communicated, without reproach, to the Sultans of Egypt and Persia, their allies against the Ottoman Power; the secret was soon propagated to the extremities of Asia; and the advantage of the European was confined to his easy victories over the savages of the New World." We quote the passage on account of the elegance of its style, as well as the suggestive incidents glanced at in it, being, indeed, those of a very critical period in history, the transition period, which marks the close of the middle and the dawning of the modern age. We may observe, however, that the influential part borne by gunpowder in bringing about the great changes—the civilisation of society, the consolidation of states, and the colonisation of the New World, should not be lightly underrated; and we are sorry to find the philosopher, according to his temper, will laugh or weep at the folly of mankind." So far from the superstition here intended being justified by the fact, it is now pretty generally admitted on all hands that gunpowder, especially in its application to artillery, has had a direct influence in preventing wars, as well as in shortening them and mitigating their more terrible and cruel features, when they have occurred. These results have been owing to a variety of circumstances; but principally to the peculiar and overwhelming character of the power itself which may be brought to overthrow an enemy, or destroy a fortification at a considerable distance, without the necessity for the combatants to come into actual personal collision; the consequence of which is that whilst the result has been made more certain and conclusive, the rage and carnage incidental to close hand-to-hand encounter, have been to a great extent avoided. A further and very important consideration is that the substitution of artificial power for mere personal strength and prowess, calls upon the moral rather than the physical attributes; and puts it in the power of a comparatively small armament, having a sufficient material, by skilful dispositions, to maintain an equal combat against an enemy numerically its superior.

That the improved practice of warfare of modern times has tended considerably to mitigate the horrors and sacrifices of war, to diminish rather than increase the waste of human life, and of the products which support it, will appear from a consideration of the number of troops usually engaged in military operations in our times, as compared with the numbers formerly engaged, and the duration of the wars themselves. The expedition to the Crimea, which is now engrossing the attention of all Europe, has been spoken of very commonly as one of unparalleled magnitude. But such is not at all the fact. True, the distance of the expedition, and the time it has been performed in, considered together with the number of troops and the weight of material employed, make it without parallel in history, and justly entitle those who have conducted it to the admiration of the world. But the numerical force of the expedition—under 50,000 men—is not without precedent, under circumstances of similar requirement, even in comparatively recent periods; whilst, compared with the invading hosts of the Eastern nations, and the armies in the great German wars, five, four, and even two centuries ago, it would really appear inconsiderable.

Mahomet II. in his famous siege of Constantinople, in 1453, brought with him an army of 400,000: a similar number of troops also he employed against Belgrade, only two years afterwards, besides a numerous flotilla on the Danube; and, strange as it may sound, this armament of almost inconceivable magnitude was dissembled, and in a great part destroyed, by the brave Hungarians under Huniades. The siege of Rhodes, in 1522, was undertaken with 200,000 men; that of Candia, cost the Turks upwards of 100,000 killed and wounded; at the battle of Mohawk, the Turks again brought 200 000 men, and were defeated; Vienna, 1529, and again in 1683, must have been assailed by forces equally, if not more numerous—the loss of the Turks on the former occasion having been upwards of 40,000 men, and in the latter the whole army having been put to the rout by the brave Sobieski. And even in much later times we find similarly stupendous armaments brought into the field to dispute the possession of individual cities. Not to name other cases—in 1717, Prince Eugène besieged the Turks in Belgrade with [illegible] men; and the Grand Vizier came to the rescue of his co-religionists, with an army of even greater number.

MODERN FORTIFICATIONS.

THE BASTION SYSTEM.—ITS WEAK POINTS.

Holding in view the somewhat detailed account which we have already given (No. 603 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—July 16, 1854), on the subject of Modern Fortifications, it may be sufficient for the present purpose briefly to recapitulate the characteristic changes which it has been found necessary to make from time to time in works of defence to meet the gradually-developed resources of artillery and military strategy; taking them in the order of their coming.

The first necessary consequence of the introduction of cannon was the gradual abandonment of the ancient system of fortification. The extended curtain wall, lofty and machicolated, flanked with frowning towers, however imposing in appearance, and however well adapted to resist the battering-ram, the traveling *sappe*, the flight of arrows, and the assault by scaling-ladders, might be easily breached by cannon fired from a distance far beyond the sphere of the old weapons of defence. The disadvantage in which the besieged were thus placed was in many instances aggravated by the fact that the latter were precluded by circumstances from availing themselves of the new weapon of defence to resist their assailants, or, at least, to anything like the same extent, or with the same success. This was owing to the form and structure of the ramparts themselves, which were neither strong enough to support the shock occasioned by the firing of heavy artillery, nor afforded space for the recoil of the latter on being fired; whilst the very height of the walls was unfavourable to the direction of the fire at the proper range for sweeping down the forces of an enemy.

The natural change was to lower the height of the rampart, and increase its thickness, and its breadth at top; and, furthermore, to conceal its wall-facing (*revetment*) by earthworks (the *glacis*), sloping gradually down to the level of the surrounding country. With these new conditions, it is reasonable to conclude that the balance of attack and defence was at first in favour of the latter. The besiegers, who could not see the walls of the fortification, were forced to bring their guns to the top of the glacis, on the edge of the *counterscarp* before they could commence the fire by which they hoped to effect a breach in the scarp revetment; during all which process they were of necessity exposed to the fire of the [illegible]—whether from the ramparts, or covered-way—or in flank, by sorties. To avert this evil, the besiegers then resorted to the process of cutting trenches in the surface of the soil, by which they became protected from the direct fire of the besieged in their progress to the point where the breaching fire was to commence.

The next important change on the part of the besieged was the introduction of the bastion system, by which the contour of the works became a compact and homogeneous entity; its parts mutually protecting one another—the flanks of the bastions covering the curtain, their faces commanding the glacis; and one or other commanding all parts of the main ditch which surrounded the *enceinte*; whilst the fire from the projecting ravelin swept the approaches to the bastions themselves.

Vauban was the great engineer who introduced, or at least perfected, this important system; which would seem to have given immense preponderance to the defence, and to have rendered it well nigh secure. Unfortunately, the hand which raised, itself destroyed the pleasing illusion. It was Vauban who discovered the damaging effect of the *ricochet* fire; which, playing along the line of defence, parallel with its face, quickly dismounted or silenced the guns of the besieged, and cleared the way for the advance of the breaching battery. Numberless contrivances were adopted, both by Vauban and other engineers, his successors, both to counteract the effect of the *ricochet* fire, and to protract the defence after the breaching of the walls of a fortress. *Traverses* were put up on the *covert-way*, to stop the destructive career of the bounding ball; and retrenched works were added within the *enceinte*, to which the garrison could retreat, and from which they could resist the besiegers, after the latter had made themselves masters of the ramparts.

But, however,—notwithstanding these contrivances; notwithstanding, also the addition of advanced and detached works outside the main work, to resist the besiegers in their approaches, the art of attack quickly gained upon those of the defence; and it came to be acknowledged that no system of defensive works which depended simply on engineering or skilful disposition of engineering works, could effectually resist a resolute enemy, adequately supplied with materials and resources. Upon this point, Straith in his able "Treatise on Fortification and Artillery," states:—

By combined direct, vertical, and enfilade fire, the guns in the faces of defensive works are, even when well traversed, liable to be silenced from a distance; for, in the attack, the besieger occupies the great arc of a circle, and the besieged a small arc within it; so that, as the former has a choice of position, he can always dismount the prolongations of the faces of the ravelins and bastions, where he can erect his enfilade batteries, and establish his direct and mortar batteries in situations best situated to assist them, so that the guns on the terre-plains of the defensive works are exposed to a combined fire which soon produces the effect of slackening their action.

Marshal Saxe,—even in his day, in his "Reveries and Memoires on the Art of War," spoke contemptuously of the newly-invented bastion system. "With regard to myself," he says, "though I am not so vain as to think I am possessed of any uncommon share of knowledge in the art, yet I am not to be imposed upon by the exalted names of Messrs. De Vauban and Coehorn, who have constituted immense sums in the fortifying of places without having made any addition to their strength; at least any that was material or proportioned to what might have been expected, as is evident in the circumstance of their being taken with so much ease and expedition." He speaks in favour of interior retrenched works, which permit of resistance by sheer close fighting after a fortification has been defeated on its scientific merits. "I have often reflected," he observes, "on the remarkable instance of a work that was taken and re-taken at the Siege of Candia thirty-six different times, and which cost the Turks above 25,000 men—a circumstance that has given me a great opinion of such whose construction will admit of their being attacked, and recovered after they are lost." After some further remarks upon this point, he adds, rather naively, "In short, I am disposed to think that the attack upon a fort constructed upon this principle would not a little diminish that rage for sieges which exists at present."

THE CASEMATED SYSTEM—ITS SUPPOSED SUPERIORITY, AND THE OBJECTIONS TO IT.

The last generic change in the principles of fortification, is the introduction of the casemated system of building, by which guns are placed in covered bulwarks, supposed to be of sufficient strength to resist direct fire from cannon and the explosion of shells. This system was partially applied in respect of retrenched works by Vauban; and his followers made still larger use of it—Montalembert and Carnot applying it even to the outworks themselves. By these means it was proposed that the guns of the besieged being relieved from the damaging effect of the *ricochet* fire, might play at every required range upon the assailants, with almost as much security to keep them at bay. Furthermore, the garrison would enjoy protection when not on duty at the guns, and powder magazines, and other stores of *matériel*, be secure from harm.

The casemated system from the first had many opponents; but still even until our day, its merits have been questioned, the weight of authority (including that of the Duke of Wellington himself) being in their favour. In principle it was objected:—1. That casemated batteries weaken the rampart under which they are constructed; and that, when their arches are destroyed, the whole mass sinks down, exposing the interior of the work. 2ndly. That, in firing, the interior, on account of deficient ventilation, soon becomes filled with smoke, forcing the persons to leave their guns at intervals between the firing, which is rendered slow in consequence. 3rdly. That the checks of these embrasures are liable to splinter with every shot of the enemy, to the great destruction of the men serving the guns.

With respect to the first of these objections, it would be groundless, supposing the intention proposed, that of making a fortification of strength sufficient to resist the action of shot and shell to be realised. In such a case, the fortification could only be reduced by blockade. How far expectations of this kind are disappointed in practice, however, has been signally shown in the case of Bomarsund, in whose casemated walls a breach was made after a few hours' cannonading from a single gun; and where a few broadsides from a ship of the line brought a solid wall down in ruins. The second objection, of smoke, will depend to a great extent upon the economy of the internal arrangements; which we may suppose to be possibly be made such as to afford sufficient ventilation. In the case of Sebastopol, we have reason to believe it applies. But, in truth, the third objection is the most telling and serious of the whole, and would, of itself, be sufficient almost to countervail the proposed advantages of the casemated system. If, in addition to the telling fire of the Minié rifle, when it can be employed (as it was at Bomarsund), the besiegers' shot (striking the cheeks of the embrasures, scatter splinters sufficient to destroy or maim the men working the guns, it is obvious that the latter are as effectually silenced as they are by the *ricochet*, under Vauban's system; and of the validity of this objection in practice, there can be little question. It is a maxim in engineering that a work which commands a country must itself be commanded by it; and so it will always happen, with lofty casemated fortifications, that the besiegers will have an opportunity of planting their guns where they can bear upon the cheeks of the embrasures, without being subject to the fire of the casemated guns. A case in point is found in the attack and capture of the Castle of Scylla, in 1860, by the army under Sir John Stuart, in conjunction with Sir Sidney Smith in the *Pompée*, of eighty guns; thus described and remarked upon by Sir John Jones in his account of "Sieges:"—

On examining the interior of these casemates, whilst the terms of surrender were still copying out fair, and, consequently, before steps could be taken to clear or purify the castle, it was altogether surprising to observe the mischief that had been produced by shot which had deflected from the cheeks of the embrasures and entered the casemates. To judge from the indentations on the walls, and the marks of slaughter and destruction which everywhere presented themselves, a direct fire into casemated embrasures of the usual construction, must render [illegible] batteries untenable; indeed, in this attack, the French loss was chiefly by shot which entered at the embrasures, and passed through the rear of the casemates.

And then he goes on to remark:—

Such batteries should, therefore, be confined to situations where the embrasures can only be seen in the direction in which the guns they shelter are pointed; or else the engineers ought to guard against this action of shot deflected from the cheeks, in the construction of the embrasures, which surely would not be difficult to accomplish when the fire of the batteries is, as in most works of defence, for a specific and limited object; or, perhaps, it might prove more efficient, and it might be accomplished in most situations, when direct fire only is required—such as on a causeway, the entry of a port, or a particular tongue of land—to cause the gun to fire through a second opening made in a screen in its front; and then no shot could, by any possibility, strike the embrasure, unless fired perpendicularly to the two openings.

INVESTMENT AND ATTACK OF FORTIFICATIONS.

It would be impossible for a civilian to enter into and appreciate the many difficult considerations which the commander of a besieging army has to encounter in laying out his plan of attack. He has to determine whether to attempt taking the place by assault or *coup de main*; or by regular investment; and then whether by active siege operations or by the blockade. Having determined these questions, he has to direct the necessary field-works for the protection of his army against the enemy's forces, both those within the fortress and those beyond the lines of investment.

The case of Pampeluna, in 1813, is a remarkable instance of prudent decision on the part of the besiegers in substituting a blockade for ordinary siege operations. The latter had at first been contemplated—so much so that on the 1st of July, the Marquis of Wellington, attended by Sir Richard Fletcher, reconnoitred the place, with a view of giving the necessary orders for commencing operations. It was then, however, that, discovering the strength of the garrison (upwards of 4000 men, with 200 guns) and the limited resources of men and *matériel* which he could use for the purpose, he determined to substitute a close blockade for the siege; and most successful was the issue. A chain of nine field redoubts, made particularly strong in the profile, was quickly thrown up, on points from 1200 to 1800 yards from the fortress. These were garrisoned with from 300 to 900 men each; the rest of the blockading force being either placed under cover in the villages or bivouacking on favourable spots just within fire of the place; the whole, however, being in constant readiness for action in case of a sortie being made. In the middle of July Marshal Soult advanced with a strong force to the relief of the place; the British and Portuguese forces were concentrated on the Pyrenees to oppose him; and the blockade was entrusted to a Spanish army of 6000 or 9000 men. The redoubts were strengthened, and advanced posts placed along the roads of approach; and so vigilantly were these works guarded, that, during three months, although sometimes within sight of the force intended for their relief, not the slightest communication passed either way between the besieged and their friends. Sir John Jones refers to this achievement as "perhaps a solitary instance of the investment of a large place situated close to its own frontier having been so successfully maintained."

It will be seen that, in the field-works on this occasion the Duke of Wellington departed from the method of continuous lines of circumvallation (sometimes with lines of countervallation), which was orthodox with the engineers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century. In fact, he adopted the same principle with regard to works of attack which had already begun to be advocated with regard to works of defence, namely—of the superiority of strong detached works over continuous *lines* of works on the *bastion* system. This novelty of system the Great Commander applied generally, and with signal success, in his siege works on the Peninsula. The famous lines of Torres Vedras, constructed by English engineers, under the Duke of Wellington, in 1809–12, and intended both for the defence of the city of Lisbon from the threatened French invasion, and for the meditated retreat of the British army from Portugal; are a memorable example of strategical genius, and of the employment of a system of detached forts to a much more extensive purpose than attempted.

A striking illustration of the old system of investment, and upon an extensive scale, is afforded in the case of the siege of Belgrade by Prince Eugène in 1717. The town was completely surrounded by lines of circumvallation and countervallation, of so substantial a construction, that some remains of them are still to be seen. The Imperial forces amounted to 200,000 men; those of the besieged to 20,000 only. The attack was opened with vigour from all the batteries simul aneously, and the case of the Turks seemed to be hopeless. At this critical juncture a force of 150,000 Turks, commanded by the Grand Vizier, appeared upon the surrounding heights, coming to the rescue of the besieged city. Prince Eugène, like Cæsar at the siege of Alesia, found himself besieged [illegible] besieging others; and so placed between two fires. But, like Cæsar, he was equal to the occasion. In the night, in the midst of a vigorous bombardment of the town, carried on as a diversion, he well ordered troops, at a preconcerted signal, rushed upon the Vizier's forces in their intrenchments, and utterly routed them, with a loss of 15,000 killed and wounded; the loss on the Imperialist side being 5000. The next day the town surrendered.

Although approached by means of trenches and fascines have been referred to in our previous article on Fortification as the earliest and most ordinary description of siege works, there are cases, as in rocky countries, where they would be impossible; and in these cases sand-bags are resorted to. Indeed, this would be the preferable method, but for the labour incurred in providing the bags, and bringing them ready filled to the scene of operations. When they are used, it is considered that they save both men and time—a single night suffising for the construction of any battery for twenty guns to be ready for action in the morning. In the siege of Gerona by the French, in July, 1809, during a night of rain, a battery for twenty guns was formed in eight hours upon a rocky ground, having a height of seven feet six inches, and a thickness of parapet of thirteen feet six inches; the embrasures being nineteen feet nine inches apart. Eighty thousand sand-bags had been filled beforehand, and arranged in five separate heaps of 16,000 each, placed in hollows screened from the view of the place; and 30,000 workmen were allotted to carry them to the spots where they were to be used. The operation commenced at nine o'clock in the evening, and at five the next morning, to the astonishment of the besieged, this battery of twenty guns opened fire upon them. In the siege of Constantine (also a rocky site), by the French, in 1837, batteries and saps was formed, it is said, of sand-bags, with even greater rapidity than could have been done by gabions and fascines. These facts are of importance at the present moment, in the soil of the Crimea being of a rocky nature, unfavourable to trench-works, for which reason the Allied armies have taken with them a large supply of sand-bags, intended for siege operations.

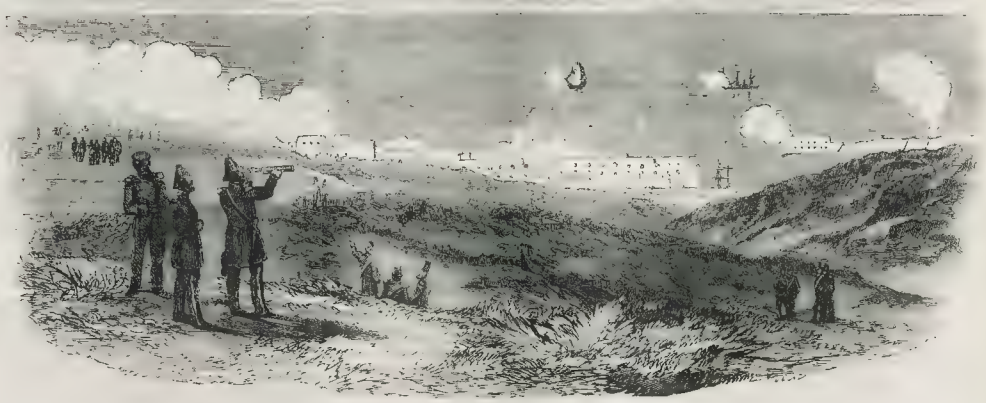
(To be continued.)

WHY SO MANY RUSSIAN OFFICERS ARE KILLED.—From the fact of two Admirals or Admiral-generals in command at Sebastopol having been killed, it has been generally inferred that the slaughter on the side of the Russians has been very great. The inference as a [illegible] at once; but those deaths do not imply the same amount of general destruction as in ordinary cases. The Russian soldier is [illegible] but is deficient in what the French call *élan*, and cannot, when the [illegible] great, be brought into action, unless the [illegible] head, and he is, therefore, compelled to [illegible] except in the way of [illegible] This was the case at Silistria, where the discouraged troops could only be brought up to the walls with their Generals at their head; and the same thing has probably occurred in the defence of Sebastopol. When we infer, therefore, of the death of a Russian General-in-Chief, we are [illegible] that his troops were in a state of discouragement than that there had been the same amount of slaughter as there would be for a [illegible] Chief of any other nation to become a victim.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS AND STAFF.

THE SEBASTOPOL BATTERIES FIRING AT AN AUSTRIAN VESSEL.

On the 14th ult. the Russians are said to have fired 1300 shots, and only wounded one man. On the 11th, they seem to have been equally unfortunate in their gunnery, if one may judge from the efforts they made without effect to hit the Austrian vessel which ran under their batteries on that day. The ship, which was laden with hay for the English army, on approaching the fleet, inadvertently got within range of the "Wasp" Battery; and when in this position the wind, which was on the shore, nearly failed her. The "Wasp" Battery immediately opened fire; upon which the master and crew, having lashed the helm, took to their boats. Shortly afterwards the breeze freshened a little, and the deserted vessel, with all her sails set, passed slowly across the harbour of Sebastopol, within a thousand yards of the entrance. A tremendous fire was opened from the batteries on both sides, the shot and shell falling round her like a hailstorm. It was the wonder of all who witnessed the scene that she floated a minute under such a fire. The *Furious*, *Firebrand*, and *Mogador* were off the harbour; and the *Firebrand*, observing the vessel in distress, and also that the *Vladimir* had come out of the harbour, and was approaching the Austrian, as if with an intention of seizing her, immediately proceeded towards the spot—by her arrival taking off the fire of the *Vladimir*, and some part of that of the batteries. She for some time maintained this unequal contest, till, having been cut in the rigging, and being struck by a 40-lb. shot on the deck just abaft the funnel—which passed through the Captain's galley, the deck, and the coal-bunkers, and glancing off the top of the after-boiler, finally ricocheted into an oil-can, happily without injuring any one—Captain Stewart was reluctantly obliged to steam a little further out, as it would have been impossible to take the Austrian in tow without exposing the *Firebrand* to what, with moderate gunnery on the part of the enemy, would have been certain destruction. Meanwhile the ship sailed on as if bearing a charmed life, the sea around her ploughed into a foam by the shot, and actually ran into the little bay of Chersonesus, grounding near some storehouses, and protected by the high land from the batteries. There she lay, with all her sails set, protected by the vicinity of the French



SEBASTOPOL BATTERIES FIRING AT AN AUSTRIAN VESSEL.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—GORDON'S ATTACK WITH A LANCASTER GUN.

lines, till midnight; when Captain Stewart went up the creek in the *Beagle*, lashed her to the Austrian, and brought her out safely. A Russian steamer and some launches lay not far from the entrance, but did not attempt any opposition. It says very little for the gunnery of the enemy, if they really desired to hit the ship, that she was only struck about five times.

GENERAL CANROBERT AND HIS ESCORT.

WHILE riding alone in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, our Artist happened to meet General Canrobert and his escort of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and he has forwarded a Sketch of the party, who appear to be galloping in the direction of the besieged town, in order to discover what the enemy is about. It will be seen from the French General's report of the first day's proceedings that he was then in good spirits, notwithstanding the untoward commencement, so far as the French batteries were concerned.

The following Order of the Day addressed to the Army of the East, by General Canrobert, on assuming the command-in-chief of the French troops, has recently appeared in the French papers:—

Soldiers of the Army of the East, my comrades,—The melancholy circumstances under which has fallen upon me the high honour of being your Commander-in-Chief would increase the weight of that task, if the co-operation of all were not assured to me in the name of the country and of the Emperor. Penetrated as I am with the grandeur of the historical mission which we accomplish on this distant land, you will each of you bring to it, each within your sphere, and with the most absolute devotedness, that active part which is indispensable to enable me to bring it to a successful termination. A few days more of sufferings and of trials, and you will have caused to fall at your feet the threatening bulwark of the vast empire which only a little time ago braved Europe. The successes which you have already gained are the guarantees for those which await you, but do not forget that the intrepid Marshal who was our General in Chief prepared them by his perseverance in organising the great operation which we execute, and by the brilliant victory of the Alma.

CANROBERT

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—GENERAL CANROBERT AND ESCORT.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE AND THE NIGHT AFTER.

We lay—Blachford and I—rolled in our cloaks, on the sloping ground just opposite our huts: the night was closing in, and above us the clouds were drifting heavily, and only here and there a star peeped out for a moment to be again and again overshadowed by the dusky curtain that passed before it.

Blachford was thoughtful; and I had repeated my question as to what had been doing while I was away, before he seemed suddenly to catch what I had said.

"There's something in the wind," he answered, "for we have had sides de camp and orderlies riding up here by the dozen. Have you heard anything at head-quarters?"

"Not a word as to the when; but every one seems satisfied that we are to attack or be attacked before long—perhaps before many hours. Mark! what's that?"

We both listened attentively, and could distinctly hear the measured tread of a large body in our rear.

"It is a brigade of our troops," said Blachford, as we now discerned them coming along the valley just below us, and marching towards the right of our lines, "probably the Light Division," he added. This guess was confirmed by the Adjutant of one of the regiments, who rode up the hill, and recognising us, shouted out—

"Good luck to ye, boys! and more power to your elbows to-morrow!"

"——by, what's up now?"

"Divil a bit know I, barring there came an aide-de camp a while ago, and turned us out of our comfortable quarters down there over the bridge, among the frogs and fen fever; and brought us up here in a mighty big haste, that left to me small time to pack up my wardrobe and take an inventory of my furniture."

The wardrobe of Mike Donelly, Adjutant of the —th, it was well known consisted of a razor, a piece of soap, and a coke of tobacco, all which he carried in his shako. Whether he had a relay of linen or not, I believe nobody ever knew; yet, withal, he was at all times scrupulously clean, and the whole army did not contain a more efficient officer (though he had risen from the ranks), nor a better natured fellow.

"But are we to attack to-morrow, Mike?"

"It's mighty likely; seeing there's such a stir in the hive. You, on the left, are out of the way of it all; but I hear the right is being strengthened, and that strong outworks are being thrown up at this time, when all decent people ought to be in their beds. Hallo! where's the Brigade? Good night."

"If that's the case," said I to Blachford, "our right is expected to to be attacked; and we on the left shall not have much to do."

"Don't be too sure of that," replied Blachford. "It may be that the enemy will commence with a feint on our right wing, and the real brunt of the attack will be borne by the left. Or it may be nice serod.

We were both silent for some time, when Blachford said thoughtfully—

"I had a letter from home this morning. My mother's health is failing, I fear; and, it seems, that fellow Waterton is again a frequent visitor there."

"The deuce he is!" I exclaimed; but you don't mean to say that Emmy——I mean that Miss Blachford"——

"My poor father think it would be an advantageous match for her; but I don't think Emmy likes the man."

"I'll swear she don't," I exclaimed. "That is—I think—I fancy—she can't like such a fellow."

"Well, well," said Blachford (and I could tell by the tone of his voice that he was smiling at my earnestness), "you must reason my sister out of any predilection she may have for him, and my poor father too. I wish you to write by the earliest opportunity. Write to my poor father kindly and affectionately."

"Good heavens, Blachford!" said I, startled by the strange melancholy of his manner, "what is the matter with you? I write? Why, you will write yourself, of course."

"Tears will not be time," he said.

"Come, come," said I, jumping up, and determined on making an effort to rouse him out of the melancholy fit that was brooding over him; "rouse yourself, man; you've got the blue-devils. Let's go into the hut. We'll have some brandy and-water, and then turn in, for we shall have early work to do, there's little doubt of it."

We crept into our shieling, which was built of poles, mud, turf, and stones, raised against the only remaining wall of what had once been a fine house; and there we sat, before such a fire as our servants had been able to forage for us in the course of the afternoon. Blachford still remained thoughtful—nothing I could say would rouse him; and, after a short time, he lay down on his bed, and, as I imagined, went to sleep. As I looked towards him, however, I could see that his hands were clasped together; and, in the silence of the night, I could hear the whisper of a long and evidently fervent prayer.

Presently he fell into a doze; and I sat before the fire, musing on a thousand things that came before my mind;—the dull solitude of the hut only disturbed by the heavy breathing of the sleeper. The time was growing towards midnight; but, though our hut was close to where our regiment was cantoned, the stillness was perfect, and not a sound from without was heard; even the very sangling of the wind was now hushed.

The silence for the last half-hour had become painful; and I had made up my mind to get out of the hut and do something, or go somewhere—anything or anywhere, to shake off the impression; when, just as I rose, Blachford gave a sudden leap from his bed, and uttering a fearful cry, put his hand to his side—

"Good God, I'm hit!" he exclaimed.

"How? where?" I said, rushing up to him. "You're dreaming, my good fellow. Something has unnerved you to-night; you're evidently not well. Lie down again, and get some more sleep."

"No, no," he said moodily, "not for a thousand worlds. I've seen and heard such things in my sleep"—And he trembled like a man in a strong ague fit.

I was still urging Blachford, when I heard a shout outside, and a voice calling. "Hallo, Rixon! are you there? Open the door, for deuce a bit can I find it in the dark."

"Here," said I; "come in!" and the Major of our regiment put his head though the opening that served us for an entrance.

"You must turn out, Rixon; and double quick, too. I've seen your sergeant, and given him his orders. He's rousing out the men; and by this time they've got their cross-belts and coats on, and are mustering. The pickets are doubled to-night; and the company that was to relieve the outlying picket between the Devil's Bush and the Ravine, has, by some confounded mistake, been ordered on duty at the new Redoubt. There's no help for it; so the sooner you're off the better, for the relief ought to be up there now."

There *was* no help for it, of course. So I buckled on my sword, put on a sheepskin jacket, and over that my cloak, and bent my steps through the darkness, towards the tents of the company.

It was with an uneasy feeling I left poor Blachford beh nd me—for he belonged to another company, and was not likely to be called on duty for some hours. The singular melancholy that had taken possession of him, and a foreboding which was evidently weighing on his mind, made me very anxious on his account; and I would have asked him to come up and keep me company on picket, but that it occurred to me he might get some rest, and so shake off what might be, after all, the mere effect of temporary bodily ailment.

On reaching the tents, I found the men ready; and, having given the word to "fall in," I marched them along the hollow and up the ascent, to the right of the old mill, where I found the outlying picket. It was a wild picturesque spot by day; but by night its grim character was sufficiently heightened to give a chill to the spirits, and make it anything but an agreeable place in which to while away the time.

Having posted my men, and ridden round the pickets to see that I had just relieved, I sat down with the sergeant on a stone, from whence I tried to pierce the gloom, and to observe any signs of movement on the enemy's side; but I could distinguish nothing. All was perfectly quiet.

The orders were to relieve the sentries every hour; and as I went the rounds myself with each relief, this kept me in tolerable activity. It was now but a short time before daylight—the coldest period, as all old campaigners know, of the whole night. There was a faint greyness just breaking over the horizon; when the sergeant, who was standing beside me, drew my attention to a dense mass that was moving along the ridge of the opposite hill. We stood looking at this for fully a quarter of an hour, when, suddenly, we were startled by the report of a musket from the sentry on our extreme left; and before we could look up, another and another succeeded, and the men fell back in turn until the whole line of sentries came towards us at the double.

I remained just still long enough to see a body of the enemy coming up the rising ground on the other side; at the same moment that the other and larger mass of the enemy's troops, which we had been observing, had changed front, and were marching in column across the ridge, in the same direction. Crack after crack, in quick succession, went the muskets of our outlying pickets along the whole left of the line; and as we scudded towards the in-lying picket we could see that the whole army beyond was beginning to stir, like a hive of bees. In a moment we were in the rear of the in-lying picket, and were waiting, like men, for the further demonstration of the enemy, before we fell back on the main body.

Just then a General of Brigade and two staff officers galloped up in hot haste: "Where's the officer commanding the picket on the left? Oh, ah! (as I stepped up to him) -Driven in, eh? What force! Ah, I see." Before an answer could be given, crack! crack! went along the line of the in-lying pickets immediately in front of us, and the enemy showed in close columns over the crest of the hill, where we had but a very short time before been posted. As we fired we fell back, and the old Brigadier-General, with his orderlies, galloped off to a rising ground, on which he stood like a statue, reconnoitring with his glass the position of the enemy, and calculating their force with a practised accuracy.

On reaching the main body, our regiment, with others, was ordered to advance rather to the left of our cantonments. Aide-de-camp, staff-officers, and orderlies, were galloping about; yet there was not the slightest confusion; the various masses of men appeared to be moved with all the order of a game of chess.

The sun had just risen above a mauve-breadth above the horizon, and as lovely and fresh a morn was breaking as ever shone on a far happier day than that was likely to prove for many. I had often seen a similar sunrise before, and from the same spot; yet, I know not why—probably from the surrounding circumstance connected with the events that were happening and about to happen—the view before me produced a solemn awe, which was all the stronger from the comparison suggested between the placid beauty of God's work before me, and the ruthless passions that had brought men out, in the face of that holy calm, to darken the very splendour of the scene with their own sad doings.

Much time was not allowed us for thoughts such as these; it, indeed, they occurred to any—for the action had already begun in earnest: at first a dropping fire, then a regular fusillade. A shot or two had told among our ranks before we were ordered to fire, and then, we were in the thick of it. I cannot relate anything that occurred; I cannot describe what was doing on my right or on my left. Here and there I saw men falling about me, but whether they groaned or shrieked, the incessant firing prevented my hearing. There was anguish depicted on the faces of some, which the blood that smeared them made more ghastly: here a man fell from a flesh wound, and he sat up looking stolidly about him as though he were stunned; here a man sprung into the air and came to the earth again like a stone, shot through the heart; here was another lying writhing on the ground, hit in the throat—you could see he was screeching, to hear was out of the question—straining for water—water for the love of God—into whose presence he was being fast hurried on the tide of the red stream that poured from his own veins.

It would have been a sickening—more than sickening—if one had been compelled to stand and contemplate all these things; but the mind was occupied in other ways, the body in active motion, the blood boiling with the fever of excitement; and, when the bugles sounded the charge, and we left the wounded behind us at every step, the wild shout, the curse, the shriek, the din of musketry, and the far distant roar of artillery, the cataract-like sound of shells and rockets as they tore through the air, crashing across us, over us, bursting among us—every thing tended to keep the mind in a maddening whirl that allowed no time for either thought or feeling.

The enemy fell back before our charge; and we were ourselves recalled after driving them some distance, but, before we had got far in our retreat, we were, in turn, charged by a heavy body of cavalry. Down they came upon our square, making the very earth shake; but a well-directed fire stopped them effectually—they broke, fell into confusion, and a second fire from our ranks added to the number of empty saddles on their side. We were scarcely delivered from this visitation, when we found ourselves assailed by a cloud of light skirmishers, who kept up an incessant *tiraillement*; yet, whose fire we could not effectively return. To dislodge them we were again ordered to advance, only again to fall back, because it was no part of our General's policy to push his left wing too forward.

We were making our retrograde movement in perfect order—harassed however, by the enemy's skirmishers in our rear—when, just as we were passing over a low ridge of earth, with a sort of dry ditch on the other side, I felt myself struck a crashing blow on the head or cheek, and down I rolled into the ditch. I could not immediately have lost all consciousness, for I have a distinct recollection of hearing the cry, "the cavalry, the cavalry!" and of our men rushing over me and past me; then I could again hear the heavy tread of a body of horse, and then the firing, and then—I heard, saw, felt, no more; I must have swooned.

How long I remained in this state I cannot tell; but when consciousness returned, it was long past mid-day. Everything around me was still and quiet.

Confused and in pain as I was, it was some time before I could collect sufficient sense to recall any of the circumstances that had brought me there; and longer still before I could force myself to believe that the whole had not been a dream. Where were our regiments? Where was the enemy? Those fearful charges of cavalry, too, were they not a dream? And, for myself—this bloody, was that unreal? My lips were glued together with clotted gore, save a small orifice in the centre, through which my breath whistled. I put my hands up to my face, and, feeling the parts which were the principal seat of pain, by degrees I arrived at a correct conception, namely, that a ball had passed through both cheeks, grazing and injuring the cheek-bones, and knocking away the teeth it met with in its course. I had been, also, severely cut about the head, and much kicked and trampled on. I felt stupid, moreover, whether from the concussion of the ball affecting the brain, or from what cause I cannot say. I got up on my feet, and tried to walk, but fell down again like a drunken man. My hearing, too, must have been affected; for though the action was going on, to the right of our line, fiercer than it had begun in the morning on our left (which had only been a feigned attack, after all), I could distinguish nothing of the noise, save a perpetual booming sound in my head, like that made by placing a sea-shell to the ear.

I managed to sit upright, and to gaze about me: and now I could perceive numerous vestiges of the late struggle. Horses, men, arms, accoutrements, lay scattered, here and there; but not a living soul was to be seen. I cannot tell how strangely the devastated solitude struck upon my mind—weak and confused as I was. I felt, however, that it was necessary to make some effort, or I might lie there till I sank altogether from sheer exhaustion. Having crawled to where I perceived a musket lying, I supported myself by it, and crept "with halting steps and slow," towards what I supposed the direction of our lines.

It was a weary journey (though the real distance was so short, and had been traversed so rapidly in the morning), before I came in sight of a party of our men, who turned down to assist me, and bore me to one of the tents. Here I was attended by a surgeon, who, after washing away the blood that covered my face, and examining my cheek and mouth, pronounced "No harm done—close shave though; got any brandy? take a little: all right.——Now then, rip up that sleeve: ah! must come off"—muttered." The latter remarks not being addressed to me, I was glad to get away.

Several officers and many of the men now came crowding about me, offering any little assistance in their power; and, while lying in one of the tents, another surgeon came to apply bandages to my wounds. My first anxiety, on recovering slightly from exhaustion, after some hour or two of rest, was as to the fate of Blachford; but I could only ascertain that he was "missing"—whether killed or wounded, nobody knew. Possibly, if wounded, he might have been carried to one of the hospitals in the town, or to private quarters there: and I determined on setting out to the rear with the view of ascertaining any particulars concerning him.

Mounted on a horse, which a friend lent me, I took my way, at a walking pace, towards the town. All along, as I verged towards the right of our position, the stream of wounded became greater and greater, while ammunition waggons and ambulance carts clattered over the road towards the scene of operations.

The evening was closing in as I reached the town; and the streets were filled with women and old men and children, who all seemed gesticulating and talking of the various acts of the drama that had been, or was then, going forward outside their walls. Now and then, as a blood-stained canvas "stretcher" was borne along the street with its maimed load, hands and eyes would be lifted towards heaven, and ejaculations of pity or horror would escape the bystanders.

Threading my way through these groups, and inquiring where the hospitals were established, I gained, at length, one of the noblest and most magnificent of the churches of which the town boasted; and here, I was told, accommodation had been made for nearly seven hundred wounded.

Within, the place was nearly dark, save here and there a few lights dotted about where the surgeons or their assistants were in attendance. The scene was a singular one. Imagine the interior of a fine church, such as one meets with every where in Roman Catholic countries; grand and imposing in its space, its architectural beauty, and decoration—its loftiness, its solemn prestige as a place of holy worship—imagine the whole area, even to the very altar, and above, amidst the choir on either side the organ—the whole filled with maimed and wounded human beings, very many "hurt unto death." It was a sight to shudder at even in the aggregate; but to walk along the rows of trestel-beds, and contemplate the sufferings in detail, was harrowing to the stoutest heart. Picture the long, long, weary night that was to pass over such a scene—the night that would seem interminable to the fevered and tortured watcher for the dawn—the night from which no morn would ever break for many.

None were placed in beds whose cases did not absolutely require that accommodation; and there were, therefore, many (whose wounds being of a comparatively less serious character) who were sitting, lying, or crouching in all spare corners—round the pillars, against the walls, at the foot of stairs—anywhere, everywhere—awaiting patiently the assistance that would be bestowed on them in turn.

That which struck the attention above all, or as much as all, was the general patience of women—very many of them ladies—some young and beautiful, some old—old, yet beautiful for the kindly sympathy that beamed in their faces, and the Samaritan feeling that dwelt in their hearts. Up and down and between the rows of sufferers they swept along, offering lemon-water (of which their servants carried pails full) to the parched lip; or ready with lint and bandage for the surgeon's use. All were quiet and unobtrusive, gliding wherever they thought they might alleviate a pain or smoothe a restless pillow. Those whom they tended were rough, brawny, bearded men, from whose contact these young, delicate, and well-nurtured ladies would have shrunk, had they met them under other circumstances; but, stricken down as these poor men were, it never crossed the minds of these Samaritan ladies that there was impropriety in their mission of charity. May heaven pardon them if there were! I know that many an uttered blessing followed them as they passed on, and I doubt not those blessings found a record where all things are set down both for and against us.

Of one of the staff surgeons, whom I knew, I inquired whether Blachford had been brought in there. He said that several officers had come in until more fitting quarters could be assigned them; but who they were, or whether Blachford was among them, he could not tell. My only course, then, was to make farther inquiries, or to go up and down the long aisles of the wounded in search of my friend.

A strange pilgrimage it was. Here, in one corner, huddled up, was a figure looking as though it were there to act some part in a childish mummery. His face was covered with a mask of white linen, in which were cut two diamond-shaped holes for his eyes, a triangular hole for the nose, and a long slit for the mouth. His whole front had been scorched by an explosion of powder. Here, stretched on a bed, lay a handsome lad, his dark-brown curly hair contrasting with his deadly pale face. He was a bugler, and belonged to a Rifle corps—as you may perceive by his dark-green dress, which was thrown across his feet. He had been brought in early in the day, and had received a severe wound when in the act of blowing the "advance." As he lay there, his eyes seemed never to move from some distant object which he appeared to contemplate, and his mouth gave a constant convulsive twitch on one side. His hands were engaged in a nervous picking at the bed clothes; and, as I stood looking at him, some acute pain caused him to shriek out: and then, suddenly lapsing into a state of apparent exhaustion, while the perspiration broke out on his forehead, he murmured, "No, no, mother, don't let father"——. Poor lad! delirium carried him back to former days, and to the scenes of home—perhaps not a kind home; but, whether kind or not, he was never to see it again!

Hush! in the midst of the surrounding groans and murmurs, and the hurrying to and fro, we came upon a little group gathered about the bedside of an officer. There was stillness among them, for the near presence of death seemed to hush their very breathing, save the prayer of the priest, who stood there in his long black cloak. At the foot of the bed knelt a young and beautiful girl, praying and weeping; and an attendant of the priest, who held a lantern, which shed but a feeble gleam on the dying man and those about him. There was light enough, however, for the girl to mark the last flicker of life that passed across the countenance of him she had loved with all the fervent passion of her race.

The officer was not Blachford; and I turned away to continue my pilgrimage in search of him. Everywhere the scene presented to the eye was the same, though varied in the degree of suffering. From time to time you heard the measured tread, on the paved floor, of the bearers of more wounded men summoned by or unconsciously you were jostled by the hospital men who were carrying out the bodies of those who had just died. There was little time or space lost: a man had but just ceased to breathe when his body was borne away, and another wounded man occupied his place.

It was with difficulty I got through my fruitless task; and, sick and weary, I left the place with the in ention of pursuing my search at a large building which I knew had also been fitted as a temporary hospital.

I was wending my way slowly and painfully up one of the streets that led to this building, when four men passed me, bearing on their shoulders a canvas stretcher containing some dead or wounded man. One of the men, as he came abreast of me, turned and looked in my face, and at the same time exclaimed, "Hait, mates! here's Captain Rixon: he was a friend of the poor gentleman."

"Who is it?" said I, "Is it Mr. Blachford?"

"True enough, sir; poor gentleman: and mortal sorry I am, too, for I was in his Company, and a kinder nor better officer never stepped. He was hit hard, sir, and must have drope dead at once."

"Lay him down," said I, "and let me see him."

They laid him down: and the man pointed to poor Blachford's side where the ball had entered. It was, as near as possible, the very spot he had himself indicated when starting out of his sleep on the previous night.

The men said they were on their way to the quarters of an officer on the staff (a friend of Blachford), by whose permission he was to lie there till the funeral. So they took him there; and I followed.

I sat by his side in the dark room, through that long, long night, shedding many a tear, as I thought of our old friendship; and of the home made desolate by his death; of his poor father and his sailing mother, and of the poor Emily, his sister, whose pride in him was only equalled by her strong affection.

In the early morning when somebody came and took me away, and told me I was in a high fever. What became of me at the time, nor for many a day after, I do not recollect, till one afternoon I seemed to awake up to consciousness, and I was told I was better, but that I had had a narrow escape—that the wound, and fever, had well-nigh made an end of me. After a time I got round again, and obtained "sick leave" to come to England.

When convalescent, and my leave had expired, I should have returned to my duties, but for the earnest entreaties of Mr. Blachford's father and mother, who pressed me to remain with them. I shall say nothing of the silent pleadings of Emmy, who, some time after (this is all the satisfaction I mean to grant to the curious) did not become the wife of Waterton. Time has passed over our heads since those days, but I shall never cease to remember THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE AND THE NIGHT AFTER.

B.

FOX-HUNTING.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE SEASON.

* * *

Loo in, little dearies! Too in

How eagerly forward they rush;
In a moment how widely they spread;
Have at him there, Ranger! Hush hush
'Tis a find or I'll eat my head.
Now for it, thou fox, and well faster
The hounds from cover are freed
The hunt is the youth of the master,
The spur to the flank of his steed.

With Cæsar's tongue'd, and Chorus,
Now that rose comme ce he sang,
Now Beauty and Juno join before us,
And Rubad is rising along."

TA-ALLO! ta-allo! Forrard! forrard! Yonder he goes. Ta-allo! Too! too! Twang twang-too! sounds the huntsman's horn. Crack! crack! goes the whipper-in's long thong, bringing up the tail hounds. "Eh, Bill!" shouts the plough-boy, in a tree; "what's he seeing what a whoppin teale. Biggest fox as ever I seed." "Now, sir, if you please," cries the man on the hot horse, "go yourself, or let me go!" "Open the gate, you boy!" "Pull down that rail!" Amid these sounds, half a dozen, who have got away on good terms with the pack, are sailing along three fields from the gorse cover, while Master Charley has quite just in time to save him if from a first and final "whoy."

And so commences the first run of the season, while the hedges are still full of brown and the ditches brimful with dead leaves, and the men and horses fat, fresh, and impatient. And now boring always frost and snow—every week until the end of March will see between thirty and forty thousand sportsmen, or, at any rate, horsemen, in every county, from Dumfries-shire to Land's End, hunting fox, or stag, or hare. Surely, then, hunting is a cruel that deserves some notice as a matter of news. In Whitaker's capital Hunting Map, we find England divided into ninety-eight fox-hunting and stag-hunting districts. Besides these, there are four or five packs of fox-hounds in Scotland, and twice as many in Wales and in Ireland, and there are at least one hundred regular packs of harriers in the three kingdoms, not counting many scratch packs kept by farmers, including the one maintained by the Sheffield grinders for their special amusement on "play" days.

Westmoreland (where riding to hounds is impossible), Middlesex (for obvious reasons), and Norfolk (where the inutility of the present generation are devoured by a passion for rearing pheasants), are the only counties of England not hunted by fox-hounds. York-shire—which is not only nearly double the extent of any other county, but also famous for its breed of horses and horsemen among its yeoman farmers—has nine packs of fox-hounds, besides the use of two or three packs which have their kennels in the adjoining counties. And, curiously enough, Devon has as many packs as Yorkshire.

To be sure, the hunting is as different as the character of the horses used in the two counties. The Yorkshire hunter is known all over the world for a first-class horse, able to gallop like a steam-engine, and jump any jumps in place at full speed. The Devon hunter is a well-bred cob, good at climbing up steep banks and cantering down precipitous hills, and especially clever at standing jumps. The Devonshire men are good sportsmen, and understand hunting as a science better than most of those who fill the field in grass counties, but the small fields, divided by lines of earth-banks covered with impenetrable hedges, varied by moors, studded by quarries, with hills to be ascended at a walk, and descended in a style alarming to any but a native, render riding up to the tail of hounds impossible. Many of the Devonshire packs are on a very small scale and hunt every day they choose to hunt. At the same time, few better sportsmen have ever thrilled to hound than the late Mr Ballett, of Flaxtree, or the late Hon Newton Fellowes or Shute Barton. Froude, and the Rev Jack Russell, Master of the North Devon, in Yorkshire, large fields of grass and light plough, large horses, and hard-riding men, give a first-class character to the sport. The most celebrated sportsman in Yorkshire, Sir Tatton Sykes, has lately retired in favour of Mr. Wilnaghby, who hunts over the Yorkshire wolds—a perfect contrast to the glens, woods, and miniature fields of Devon.

Of the advertised packs three hunt six days a week, that is to say, the Quorndon, in Leicestershire, Sir Richard Sutton, the Burton, in Lincolnshire, Lord Henry Bentinck; and Mr. Assheton Smithe, in Hamp-shire. About twenty four packs hunt four days a week, and the rest either two or three days a week (subscribers' days). The expenses vary from £1200 to £4000 a year. Four days a week may be done for £1500 with economy.

Now all those of our readers who know nothing, and have never thought anything about hunting, will roughly calculate the number of persons who are amused and interested in a sport which calls every muscle of the body into healthy exercise, and for the day deprives, dissolves, and extinguishes every anxious care and gloomy thought by a real merit which is followed by no painful reaction—they will agree that our "hunting fields" and "huntsmen" deserve the "Illustrated Notice," not ordeal but descriptive to which we propose to give occasional columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the course of the season.

All conditions of men, except Bishops, from ratcatchers to Royalty, are to be found in the hunting-field—equalised by horsemanship, and fraternising under the influence of a genial sport. Among fox hunters we can trace a long line of statesmen, from William of Orange to Pitt and Fox. Lord Althorp was a master of hounds, and Lord Palmerston we have seen, within the last few years, going—as he goes everywhere—in the first flight.

The progress of agriculture is indebted considerably to fox-hunting; for the three great landowners who did more to turn sand and heath into corn and wool and make popular the best breeds of stock and best course of cultivation—Bracer, Duke of Bedford, Coke, Earl of Leicester; and the first Lord Harborough were all masters of hounds.

When, indeed, we found the sports of our plays, and a drunken debauch formed the invariable appendage to every dramatic sketch of a fox-hunter, we were right. Squire Western was the representative of a class, who, however, was not more ridiculous than the patched, perfumed fox-hunters whom Hogarth painted, and Pope satirised. Fox-hunters are not a class now—roads, newspapers, and manufacturing emigration have equalised the condition of the whole kingdom, and fox-hunters are just like any other people, who wear clean shirts, and can afford to keep one or more horses.

It is safe to assert that hunting men, as a class, are temperate. No man can ride well across a difficult country who is not. We must, however, admit, that the hard livers who have made cockers their own seat have been chosen from sportsmen, chiefly racing men, who have turned writers to gain a penny. These unfortunate people, with the fatal example of "Nicotes Ambrosianæ" before them, fill up a page wherever their memory or their industry fails them in describing in detail a breakfast, a luncheon, a dinner, and a supper. And this has been carried to often, that the uninitiated are led to believe that every fox hunter must, as a matter of course, keep an immense cellar of port, sherry, madeira, hock, champagne, and all manner of liqueurs as well as a French cook.

The most select creatures are the Patricians—of which the squadron is the centre, and the Bath, the Atheneum, and the Cattemore, form part, and the Fytchley a continuation. In these districts the enclosures are large, chiefly grass, and regulated by wide and strong fences, in order to keep within bounds the great subjects that are pastured there in summer. In these hunts, with a burning scent, nothing but a well-bred horse, of size and power, perfectly trained, and well ridden, can live with the hounds. Every man who goes down there specially to hunt has two horses on at a time, the second, ridden by a clever boy, is brought along lanes, and by short cuts so as to be ready when the first is used up. Before, to hunt, and ride hard, six days a week in these districts requires a stud of eight horses at least. Some of the most forward horsemen are contented with eleven.

Last year in the Quorn country, Sir Richard Sutton, master of the hounds, hunting eight days a week with two packs, had 70 horses—(of course one of these were for the use of friends visiting him, as well as his huntsman and whips, the best of Whom, after eight months, Mr W. Little Gilmour, one of the oldest members of the Melton Club, and best horsemen. Sir Colonel Cavendish Taylor, a Marquis of Granby, a better man across country than in the House of Commons, 10 (and he is a very heavy weight); Lord Gardiner, 11; and Lord Forrester, 14.

But the Quorn and Fytchley fields frequently amount to between three and four hundred, but this number includes, in the first place, the hunting aristocracy, who come down to hunt, as they always go to the Highlands to shoot, and to Cowes to yacht, periodically. Next, small squires, and a number of real sportsmen in feeling and execution, who are professional men from the counties, or manufacturers—keeping one, two, or three horses; then a crowd of graziers, land-agents, farmers with horses to sell, horse-dealers, veterinary surgeons, and, lastly curious visitors, who have no idea of riding hard.

There first-class establishments are not confined to men of moderate means with small connexion. Nothing but a first-class horse can live with hounds on a free-and-easy, and it is not every one who can afford to have two or four first-class horses.

In the pursuit of country-gentlemen's sport is to be had at less expense, with more healthy exercise and pleasure, than in York-shire; with the Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire; the Heythrop, in Oxfordshire, the Berkeley, or the Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, or with Cheshire, and half-a-dozen similar packs, does not deserve a hunt at all—no one by from experience. We better than near Ashford, in Kent, there is a great deal of, equal to the best part of Leicestershire; but there seem on the south coast to be seldom equal to the Midland and Western Counties. Devonshire, with so many drawbacks, is generally a good scent and plenty of foxes.

As we are going quite as much for those who cannot hunt, as for those who can, we may venture to say that the popular notion of a fox hunt is as unlike the reality as a girl's notion of war—a grand charge and a wild victory.

Pictures always represent racing scenes—hounds flying away with a flying scent, horses taking at a bound, crumbling brook and creeping artificial fences, such lucky days, such brilliant horsemen, such hunting scenes and flying foxes are the exception.

At the two-thirds of those who go out, even in the most fashionable counties, never attempt brooks or five barred gates, or anything difficult or dangerous, but, by help of open gates and bridle-roads, which are found, parallel lanes, and gaps which are conveniently made by the first in front of the straight, border and the dealers with horses to sell, helped by the curves that founds gracefully make, and a fair knowledge of the country, with the galloping on a fast horse, they manage to be as near the hounds as the most thrusting horseman. Among this crowd of critters and road riders are to be found some very good sportsmen, who, from some cause or other, have lost their nerve; others who live in the county, like the excitement and society, but never took a jump in their lives, young ladies with their papas, boys on ponies; farmers counting four-year-olds, surgeons and lawyers, who are looking rather for professional practice than sport. On cold scenting days, with a ringing fox, the crowd keeps on until nearly dark, and heads many a fox. Many a beginner, in his first season, has been cheated by a succession of these easy days over an easy part of the country into the idea that he was no difficulty in riding to hounds. But a straight fox and a burning scent over a grass country has undercried him, and left him in the third or fourth field with his horse half or a hedge and half in a ditch, or pounded before a "bullfinch," feeling very ridiculous. There are men who put a very respectable figure in the hunting field who never saw a pack of hounds until they were past thirty. The city of London turns out many such; so does every great town where many young men live by their wits, and perhaps as ploughboys in the country. We could name three—one an M.P.—under their conditions, who would pass muster in Leicestershire if necessary. But a good seat on horseback, pluck and a love of the sport, are essential. A few years ago a scientific manufacturer set to work to create horseman, was ordered horse exercise as a remedy for mind and body, persevered by every remedy. He found that riding along the road like other gentlemen and wretched as ever. A friend prescribed hunting, purchased for him a couple of made hunters, and gave him the needful lessons in pounding. The first result was that he obtained such sound, refreshing sleep as he had not enjoyed since boyhood: the next, that in less than two seasons he made himself quite at home with a pretty tolerable, and now rides more boldly than he would at hunting any more subscription than he had been a fox-hunter from his youth upwards.

(To be continued.)

* From a volume of "Hunting Songs," printed originally for private circulation by H. R. F. Warburton, Esq., of Arley-hall, Cheshire.

A PICTURESQUE MA

IN THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES, TURKEY, A

1 Bukowina.
2 Sereth.
3 River Sereth.
4. Transylvania—a province of Austria.
5 Kronstadt—a frontier town of Austria.
6. Part of the Carpathian range of Mountains.
7. Moldavia
8 Botuchany.
9. Jassy.
10. Galatz.
11. Braılow.
12. Bucharest—the capital of Wallachia.
13. Wallachia.
14. Oltomtza.
15. Giurgevo.
16. Bessarabia—a province of Turkey, taken by the Russians
17 Bender—the capital of Bessarabia.
18. Akerman.
19 Kilia
20. Kagoul.
21. Fulta.
22 Kicheman.
23. The River Pruth—the present boundary of the Russian Empire.
24. The River Dniester
25. The River Danube—the northern boundary of the Turkish Empire.
26. Part of the Turkish province of Bulgaria.
27. Schumla.
28. Rustchuk.
29. Silistria.
30. Hirsova.
31. Matchin.
32. Badabagh.
33. Varna.
34. Baltschick.
35. A range of rugged Mountains, formerly called Hœmus, now the Balkans.
36. Burgas.
37. Adrianople.
38. Constantinople.
39. The Bosphorus, dividing Europe and Asia.
40. Sentari, a City of Asia Minor.
41. The Sea of Marmora.
42. The Dardanelles.
43. Gallipoli.
44. Sultanieh, the Troas of Testament.
45. Bunarbarki, supposed site of Ilium.
46. Besika Bay.
47. Mount Ida.
48. Mount Olympus.
49. Brousas.
50. [illegible]
51. Boli.
52. Sinope—where a gr[illegible] of the Turkish fl[illegible] prised by the Ru[illegible] destroyed.

THE SEAT OF WAR

E, SOUTHERN RUSSIA, AND THE CRIMEA.

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sar
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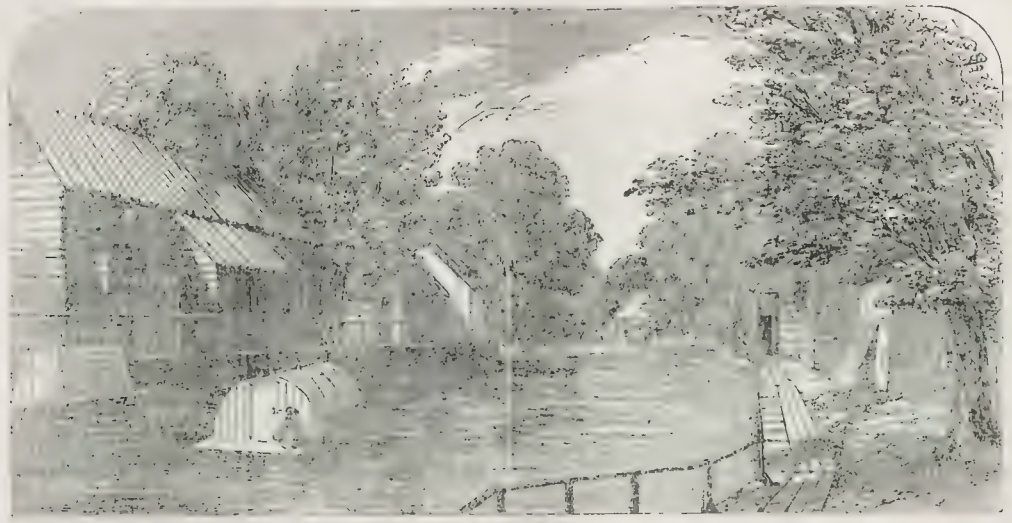
serpum, the capital of T
Armenia.
pard.
ount Ararat.

63. The Plains of Ararat—called the Plains of Shinar in the Bible.
64. Iflis, the capital of Georgia. In this district, and the mountain passes of Circassia, Schamyl is warring against Russia. His head-quarters
65. Gori.
66. Stavropol, the capital of the Caucasia, the country inhabited by the Calmuck Tartars.
67. Caucasus Mountains extending from the Sea of Azof to the Caspian Sea.
68. The country of the Don Cossacks between Stavropol and Taganrog.
68. New Teherkask, the capital of the Don Cossacks.
69. The River Don.
70. Rostov.
71. Azof.
72. The Steppes of Southern Russia.
74. Odessa, on the southern coast of the Black Sea.
75. Nicolaief.
76. The Village in which the English philanthropist, Howard, died, and was buried
77. Kherson. 78. Berslav
79. Perikop, a fortified town at the entrance to the Crimea.
80. The Crimea.
81. Simferopol.
82. Bagtchesersi, the ancient Tartar capital
83. Sebastopol.
84. Eupatoria.
85. Old Fort
86. Balaclava.
87. Alushta.
88.
89.
90. Kertch.
91. Anapa, the principal fortress of the Russians on the north east shore of the Black Sea. The succession of fortresses below Anapa have all been destroyed.
92. Black Sea

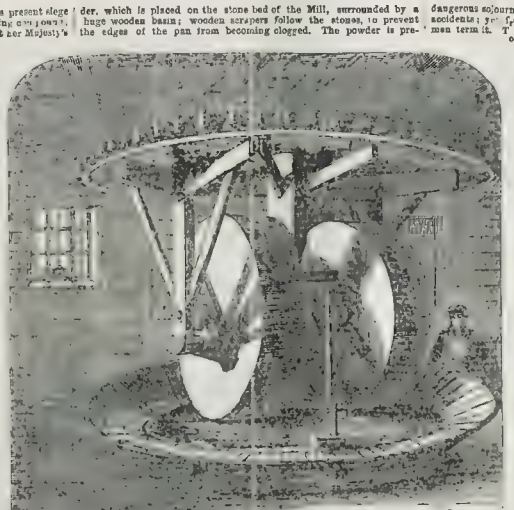
HER MAJESTY'S GUNPOWDER MILLS, AT WALTHAM ABBEY.



THE GUNPOWDER MILLS.

GUNPOWDER, and particularly cannon powder, during this present siege [illegible] cannot fail to be considered a very interesting subject; we propose, therefore, to carry our readers, in idea, to visit her Majesty's Gunpowder Mills, at Waltham Abbey, in the [illegible]. These Mills are, we should premise, [illegible] to the production of all the powder [illegible] the Army and Navy, the greater part [illegible] being purchased by the Government from the manufacturers. The danger incurred by the admission of strangers to works of this kind will account [illegible] that is generally known of their nature. [illegible], the saltpetre, or "petre," as it is [illegible] which is principally imported from Bengal, [illegible] (in large pans), evaporated, and crystallised in a building far removed from the Gunpowder Mills, properly so called. So, also, are the alder and willow charred to make the charcoal element of the powder. These processes are preliminary, and the materials are carried in boats to the separate mills in which they are to be ground.

A walk of half a mile brings us to these works, and [illegible] from [illegible] is that the spot is very pretty, and very [illegible]-looking indeed—a glance at our Illustration will show that there is nothing very fearful in the external appearance of these deadly houses. Our first visit is to a "Petre," or Nitre-mill, where the saltpetre, having been purified of its salt, and cast into cakes weighing about forty pounds each, is [illegible] in the breaker, by a pair of heavy circular stones slowly revolving on a stone bed; it is subsequently sifted, and the coarser particles re-ground. Before entering this house we are required to encase our feet in goloshes (innocent of nails; and the greatest care is taken that the stranger's own boots shall not touch the platform in front of the Mill The sulphur, or brimstone, and the charcoal (some of which is manufactured from the willow-trees which grow so plentifully in the neighbourhood) are ground in similar mills, but, of course, comparatively without danger. As yet we have but been concerned with the three separate ingredients; but we now—with some misgiving, probably—proceed to the "Mixing-house," where every precaution is needed. Around [illegible] om there is a hoop, some two feet high; and at its side kneels a workman, who fits a pair of over [illegible] shoes on your feet, carefully pinning each, as it is covered, within the charmed circle: here a sense of danger first strikes you, for you are actually walking, or rather sliding about, in gunpowder—not in its [illegible] form certainly, for if the "composition," [illegible] here called, were to take fire, it would burn only, as to use the schoolboy's word, a fizzle or devil, throwing out showers of sparks sufficiently destructive in a large quantity. Here, in bins, are found the [illegible], brimstone, and charcoal, solid weights, of the exact proportions of each, are provided, so that no mistake can occur. The quantities of the constituents are, as most persons are aware, saltpetre, 75; sulphur, 10; charcoal 15 in every 100 parts. A quantity of the three ingredients, weighing 49 lbs., is placed in a hollow drum, which revolves rapidly, and contains a fly-fan, which rotates in an opposite direction. In about five minutes a most complete mixture is effected, and a bag is tied over the lower orifice of the drum to receive the charge. If we follow this "composition," we shall next arrive at the "Incorporating-mills," the exteriors of which are shown in our first Illustration. Here the gunpowder, which enters merely as a combustible compound, obtains its explosive power, by the ingredients becoming thoroughly incorporated. They are here ground together, and although no precaution is needed as to the feet of the visitor, here is, perhaps, the greatest danger to be apprehended. The nature of the Mill is shown in our second Illustration. A pair of circular stones called "runners," weighing about three tons and a half each, steadily and slowly roll over the powder, which is placed on the stone bed of the Mill, surrounded by a huge wooden basin; wooden scrapers follow the stones, to prevent the edges of the pan from becoming clogged. The powder is previously damped, as it could not be safely ground in its dry state, about seven pints of water, called here, as by the brewers, "liquor" being added to the charge of 42 lbs., during the three hours and a half of its dangerous sojourn in this mill. All possible care is taken to prevent accidents; yet from time to time these houses will "blow," as the workmen term it. To obviate the chance of any irregularity in a clock, the water-wheel which works two of these mills in one house also marks its revolutions on a dial, so that the attendant can never be mistaken in the time that the charge has been "on"—a most important point, where the over grinding of too dry powder might produce a fearful result. The chief cause of explosion has been a portion of the wood-work of the roof, or mill, becoming detached—such as a cog of the wheel—and falling into the pan, it would naturally act as a skid on one of the runners, and produce an amount of heat, by friction, sufficient to explode the whole mass of powder. In our Engraving it may be observed that small semi-cylindrical boxes are suspended under the axles of the runners, the iron collars having at times dropped into the pan; it seems strange that this precaution is of comparatively recent introduction. The risk incurred by each house containing a pair of Mills is greatly diminished by the expedient of a flat board, being suspended over each Mill; this is called the "blow-board," and it is the first thing to move by the concussion of the air beneath it. It is connected by wires, with a cistern of water, immediately over the pan of its fellow Mill; its movement, therefore, causes the upsetting of this cistern, which instantly drowns the gunpowder in such dangerous proximity. The attendants are as little in these Mills as possible; they work in watches of eight hours each, and at the present busy time these Incorporating-mills [illegible] constantly, except for the renewal of the charges, from four o'clock on Monday morning until late on Saturday night. It is surprising to find that lamps are used, but they are never allowed to enter the house. The projecting window shown in our first Illustration is double, and contains a lamp in a small reservoir of water, and it is only approachable from the outside. In no other part of the works is an artificial light used, the men leaving their work at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon both summer and winter. After all we are not sorry to hurry our Sketch, and leave these Mills; but we find that more hazardous processes are to follow. The powder, thus incorporated, is in hard flat lumps; and it has now again to be reduced to dust. This is accomplished in the "Breaking-down House," where an inclined plane conveys the solid hard pieces through the rollers, crushing nearly 500 lb. in the hour. Here the goloshes are again called into requisition; every object in the house being covered by a sort of bloom of gunpowder, and this, too, in its most explosive state. The powder has now once more to be brought to a solid form; and we next visit the "Press House" [illegible] goloshes again; and we remark that a mass of earth and brickwork forms a blast wall between the house containing the mill and that occupied by a fine hydraulic press used in the process. We have here an enormously strong box, about three feet square, containing nearly fifty gun-metal plates. The fine powder is filled in between these plates and then submitted to hydraulic pressure of about 120 tons to the square foot; in fact, to nearly a pressure of 700 tons on the whole mass, for three-quarters of an hour. This reduces it to one-third in bulk; and, on opening the box, we find, instead of the fine loose powder, solid square flat cakes, about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and nearly as hard as slate. Before leaving this house, these cakes are roughly broken up, and sent in buckets to the "Granulating mill," where the hard, flat pieces are treated in a similar manner to that in the "Break-down Mill," of which, indeed, this is only another form. Sieves regulate the sizes of the broken fragments which constitute the *grains* of that which we at last recognise as gunpowder. This house has its



THE INCORPORATING-MILL.

STOVING-HOUSE AND TRAVERSES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—THE WAGGON.

floor covered with hides, fastened down with copper nails; the side of the room against that in which the workmen waits is bomb-proof; and, all preliminary arrangements having been made, the mill can be started or stopped by a rope passing through this wall, thus avoiding much risk to the men. We need hardly say that no iron is used in any part of the place: all tools are of copper, or gun metal. The powder is then dried, by heat, in a "Stoving-house;" and, as this is a process in which there is not much to see, and considerable risk to be incurred, we content ourselves with admiring the arrangement of the traverses—mounds of earth, some 30 feet thick (shown in our third Illustration)—which are built in order to confine the explosion, as far as possible, to the one house; though, from some unexplained cause, there seems an awful contagion in these matters; and near this very spot, in 1843, several mills exploded within a few moments of each other, with no any apparent communication, and seven workmen were destroyed on that unfortunate occasion. There is yet one more process: the gunpowder, though now in grains and dry, is still mixed with a quantity of dust, or particles finer than the grain, it has therefore to undergo a "reeling" in the "Dusting-house" (the white building in the distance of our first Illustration). The powder is here placed in cylindrical sieves of different degrees of fineness, corresponding to the quality of the powder. These sieves revolve with great velocity, and the dust escaping through the meshes, the clean gunpowder is drawn off from the interior of the reels, through a sort of tap into the barrels for packing. For the finest powder there is still one more ordeal, that of "glazing," where a portion of black-lead is shaken up with the grain, to impart a gloss to its surface: this luxury is not allowed to cannon-powder, which is at present the only manufacture carried on at the Waltham Mills.

THE COMMISSARIAT IN THE CRIMEA.—An old campaigner, in a letter dated Oct. 14th, Camp over Sebastopol, says, "I must in fair play give praise to our commissariat department, for I never saw a better rationed army in all my life. Not one day have we been without food and who some provisions—the pork, twice a week, admirable, and every other day excellent beef or mutton, 1lb. each man, tea and sugar daily, and though it is the fashion to abuse the commissariat officers give what they may, still the tea is, I believe, only done by boys, who expect to get turtle soup and champagne. Few can know better than myself how our army was provisioned during the late war—biscuit and the worst description of beef, no tea, no sugar; we now get a double allowance of the finest rum I ever tasted. They are a set of hard-working officers who do not certainly figure themselves; I have known many to be up all night riding to see after provisions. I like to give praise where it is due, and few can have better opinions on these subjects than those who have served in the Crimea campaigns; for, as I said before, boys who have seen nothing but regimental messes in England, can give no opinion on the subject. Every valley there are good cottages and villas, you enter a house with all the accommodation of an English gentleman—pier glasses twelve and fourteen feet high, pictures, libraries, Broadwood's grand pianos, all broken to pieces, and the rest done by us, but by their own detestable Cossacks."

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT LEWES.—The war prison, which is open to the public, has been visited by vast numbers of persons during the past week, as many as 400 or 500 being admitted in the course of a day. Most of these come over from Brighton, and, as nearly all liberally purchase the toys manufactured by the prisoners, they have recently become greatly enhanced in price, and those for which, a few weeks since, the prisoners were glad to receive 6d., are now sold at 1s. or 1s. 6d. Many of the toys (the whole of which are made with large clasp-knives) are exceedingly pretty, and exhibit great ingenuity on the part of the makers. Not a little surprise has been excited by the progress they have made in acquiring the English language. In reply to the questions of purchasers, "How much?" they readily answer, in a good plain London brogue, "A shilling," "eighteenpence," "two shillings," or "half-a-crown," according to the value which they set on the particular toy. Their exchequer, at present must be in a very flourishing state, for, besides the large amount which they have received during the past week, the Duke of Devonshire has sent them £200, and the officers who are on parole have received £1000 from the Czar; so that both officers and men are pretty well off in a financial point of view. Until last Sunday the prison was thrown open to the public during the afternoon; but it was found very difficult to carry out the regulations of the prison, from the large number who availed themselves of the privilege, so the practice has been discontinued. On Friday morning Lieutenant Bann, the governor, took about 100 of the prisoners out for exercise on the South Downs and, as this was the first time they have been outside the walls during their incarceration, they enjoyed the change, and the weather was beautifully fine. It is intended to take them out in detachments at stated intervals, a guard of pensioners accompanying them.

A COOL EXPLOIT.—"Among the deeds of coolness I must mention that of a Light Division man. He was one of a picket, and, seeing a tent open in plain clothes riding out of Sebastopol, with a guard of three or four soldiers somewhat in his rear, watched him. Presently the horseman got off, walked a short distance on one side in order to sketch—probably he was an engineer officer taking the positions of our active to our sa ed the favourable opportunity, and quietly up to the mounted him, and rode off in triumph to his comrades, who received him with a British cheer."—*Letter from the Crimea.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE WAR.

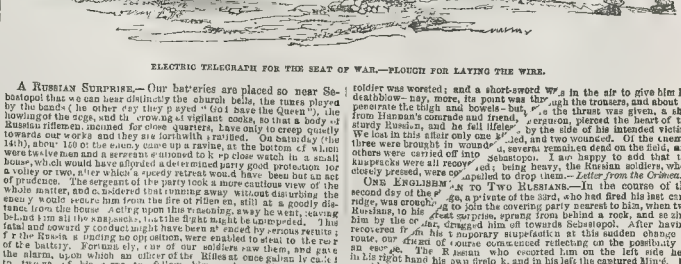
THE Electric Telegraph Company have lately supplied Government with a very complete and portable set of Electric Telegraph apparatus, adapted for use in the field, to accompany the munitions sent out to the East, where it will doubtless prove a valuable auxiliary to the service. It consists of two waggons, each containing a complete set of instruments batteries, and telegraph apparatus; and a sufficient supply of insulated wire, to establish, at a moment's notice, a telegraphic communication to a distance of ten or twelve miles either on land or under water. Each waggon is to be drawn by six horses, and to be accompanied by a staff of mounted officers and men; and Sappers and Miners have been educated for that duty at the Company's Central Station, at Lothbury.

The appliances for laying out the wire over irregular ground, and through marshes and rivers, are very ingenious, and the instruments are so thoroughly portable that after being shifted from place to place they can be fixed in working order in a few seconds. For communications by day and night, between distant points, such as the banks of a river, a distant outpost, or battery in intrenchments, between vessels at sea, and especially between the fleet and the shore, this novel auxiliary will doubtless prove of the highest utility.

The mode of communication is briefly as follows:—The wire is deposited by a subsoil plough in the ground, at a depth sufficient to protect it from ordinary casualties; the wire being coiled round a wheel revolving horizontally, attached to a carriage drawn in advance. The whole apparatus can be worked by the strength of eight men. Of course, this contrivance is available only for moderate distances. Twelve coils each a mile in length, are neatly packed in the waggon, which also carries the plough, and the requisite tools. The wire can easily be removed, and, if necessary, laid down in another direction.

The accompanying Carriage and Plough were sketched at Woolwich previously to their being sent to the seat of war.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS.—Head-quarters had been established here, and all the best houses taken possession of. I had some difficulty in procuring one, but at length succeeded, and am now living in the house formerly occupied by a Russian officer. It is one of the best in the place, both as regards cleanliness and situation, being half-way up the hill, and considerably above the elevation of the town. It is well furnished—sofas, chairs, chintz, glass in abundance, and all we should expect to find in an English house—at least, in point of furniture. The cellars are well filled with flour, corn, &c.; so I am well off. An officer of Engineers is living with me, and our arrangements are very good. I have bought a cow and calf—this is to ensure fresh milk—and in addition to the luxury we are now baking our own bread, as none was to be procured, and we were tired of living on biscuits. For the cow and calf I gave thirteen silver rubles (equal to £2 5s.); this is considered a high price. The common rations are obtaining a goodly supply of oxen at 20s. to 30s., and excellent sheep at 2s. a head. Supplies of every kind are now made exorbitant in their charge, and most difficult to be had. There are no shops, and the only means of obtaining them are from the transports, price 7s. a bottle for brandy, 4s. a pound for candles, and other things in proportion. *Letter from Balaclava.*



ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—PLOUGH FOR LAYING THE WIRE.

A RUSSIAN SURPRISE.—Our batteries are placed so near Sebastopol that we can hear distinctly the church bells, the tunes played by the bands (the other day they played "God save the Queen"), the lowing of the cows, and the crowing of vigilant cocks, so that a body of Russian riflemen, mounted for close quarters, have only to creep quietly towards our works and they are forthwith ravilled. On Saturday (the 14th), about 150 of the enemy came up a ravine, at the bottom of which were twelve men and a sergeant stationed to keep close watch in a small house, which would have afforded a determined party good protection for a volley or two, after which a speedy retreat would have been but an act of prudence. The sergeant of the party took a more curious view of the whole matter, and considered that running away without disturbing the enemy would secure him from the fire of rifles en, still at a goodly distance, from the house. Acting upon this reasoning, away he went, leaving behind him all the sandwiches, but the flight might be unimpeded. This fatal and cowardly conduct might have been enforced by serious results for the Russian, finding no opposition, were enabled to steal to the rear of the battery. Fortunately, one of our soldiers saw them, and gave the alarm, upon which an officer of the Rifles at once gallantly called to twelve of his men to follow him. Away they went, of course supported as soon as possible by others—and the 150 Russians retreated before them very steadily. Now it was that a terrible, but interesting, conflict took place between the tall stalwart men of the 2nd Battalion of Rifles, and a huge Russian rifleman. Bannon, an Irishman, rushed at the Cape for his enemy, and a second shot after fired by his opponent, but fortunately a cap could not be found. Seizing this, Bannon dashed up, and with his fist knocked the Russian over a low wall, and leaped after him. The two now grappled, and a dreadful struggle followed, in which, at last, our soldier was worsted; and a short-sword was in the air to give him his deathblow—nay, more, its point was through the trousers, and about to penetrate the thigh and bowels—but, ere the thrust was given, a shot from Bannon's comrade and friend, Ferguson, pierced the heart of the sturdy Russian, and he fell lifeless by the side of his intended victim. We lost in this affair only one killed, and two wounded. Of the enemy, three were brought in wounded, several remained dead on the field, and others were carried off into Sebastopol. I am happy to add that the knapsacks were all recovered; being heavy, the Russian soldiers, when closely pressed, were compelled to drop them.—*Letter from the Crimea.*

ONE ENGLISHMAN TO TWO RUSSIANS.—In the course of the second day of the fight, a private of the 33rd, who had first his last cartridge, was crouching along to join the covering party nearest to him, when two Russians, to his great surprise, sprang from behind a rock, and seizing him by the collar, dragged him off towards Sebastopol. After having recovered from his temporary stupefaction at this sudden change of route, our friend of course commenced reflecting on the possibility of an escape. The Russian who escorted him on the left side held in his right hand his own firelock, and in his left the captured Minié. By a sudden spring the 33rd man seized the Russian's firelock, and, on the speculation of its being loaded, discharged it at its owner. The ramrod flew over one head, and as his companion was not less rapidly clubbed. Calmly looking up at his own Minié, our friend returned towards the camp and joined his regiment. This little episode was witnessed by a sergeant and several other skirmishers.

SANG-FROID.—Captain Peel gave one of his many proofs of determination and *sang-froid* on the 25th. A shell fell into the battery upon which he instantly seized it in his arms, and hurled it over the parapet, where it exploded harmlessly.

HOSPITAL SHIP NEAR THE SERAGLIO, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

HOSPITAL SHIP AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our readers are already aware that many of the English and French who were wounded at the battle of the Alma have been taken to Constantinople, to find shelter and proper surgical aid. The French are mostly in their hospital at Pera; the rest are at their barracks at Ramichiftik. The English have a spacious and tolerably comfortable hospital near Cadikeiry, beyond the Scutari Barracks. At that place they remain till they become convalescent, when they are placed in an old Turkish hulk, transformed into an hospital, and anchored for the purpose near the Seraglio.

The accompanying Sketch represents that vessel: she is a large two-decker, and had been rotting for years in the dockyards of Kassim Pacha. The Scutari Barracks are seen on the right, and Scutari Proper on the left. The cool north breeze is freshening, and a French store-ship is gliding gracefully into the Marmora, under royals, her yards squared to receive the favouring breeze. Nearer to us, a small Turkish craft, or Chekdémé, laden with wood, dashing swiftly through the water, bears down with swelling sails to the harbour. These Chekdémés form a very pretty addition to the many picturesque objects found in an Oriental view.

Nearer still we see the harem of some Turkish Grandee taking a row up the Bosphorus, to spend the day at Geurk Sou, or some other charming spot—for it is Friday, the day on which the Turkish women, with their children, assemble on the shores of the Bosphorus or the Golden Horn, to gossip, eat *mahalabee*, and loll on the greensward beneath the wide-spreading plane tree.

Letters have been recived from Dr. Hall, the principal medical officer in the Crimea, stating that the sick and wounded at Scutari, are going on most satisfactorily; that every man is provided with all that is necessary for his comfort and accommodation: and that, although 2,103 beds are occupied, there are 1,100 more in readiness to receive any wounded that may arrive from the Crimea. A letter from the medical officer in charge of the 3rd Division, dated Oct. 11, Camp before Sebastopol, says:—"There has been no case of cholera in the 3rd Division for the last eight days, and no death from any cause."

A letter from the Camp, of Oct. 16, says:—"The sickness from which we so long and so seriously suffered has, I think I may say, quite disappeared. I have not heard of a case of cholera during the last two or three days; but we have many in hospital with diarrhœa, jaundice, dysentery, fever, and rheumatism."

RUSSIAN FLEET MOORED OUTSIDE THE BATTERIES OF SEBASTOPOL, UNDER THE GUNS, SEPTEMBER 22.

BATTLE OF THE ALMA.—SKETCHED FROM THE MIZEN-TOP OF H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION," BY LIEUTENANT MONTAGU O'REILLY.

Let the reader fancy himself for the moment on the mizentop of the *Retribution*, on the forenoon of the 20th of September, as our Correspondent was when he made the above Sketch of the scene which presented itself that day on the northern shore of the Crimea. First of all he would have seen a dense mass of troops marching southward along the shore road to Sebastopol, which runs pretty near the edge of that low ridge of white cliffs distinctly visible in the foreground, and rather forcibly reminding him of some parts of the chalky coast between Brighton and Beachy Head. These troops consist of the French Infantry and Horse Artillery. The long line of troops extends from the extreme left to the southern ridge of the Alma, up the steep banks of which a portion of the artillery has already been dragged, and where it is beginning to produce some effect upon the left wing of the Russian army. The Russian report of the battle, which we have given in another part of this week's publication, and which is much more truthful than the ordinary bulletins from St. Petersburg, confesses that the appearance of the French in that unexpected quarter was rather a damaging affair. After stating that the Zouaves had crossed the Alma near the shore, and pushed rapidly along the narrow ridges to the heights, the report gives the result as follows:—"The appearance of these troops on our flank, and almost in our rear, obliged Prince Menschikoff to throw forward the Moskau and Minsk regiment from the reserve, together with a regiment of Hussars." But neither the "Moskau" nor the "Minsk" invincibles could save the Russian General from a shameful defeat, as the report is forced to admit at last. "The French had already succeeded in bringing a battery up to the heights, which received our reserves with a hot fire. The two regiments were compelled to retire. As Prince Menschikoff now saw that his left flank was turned, and that his centre and right, after the losses they had sustained, could no longer hold their ground, he ordered all the troops to fall back upon the Katscha." That retreat, however, was at a later hour of the day than the one at which our Sketch was taken. It represents the march of the English army soon after the commencement of the attack. The English centre may be seen not far behind the French, marching for some distance in parallel columns with their allies apparently. The left wing, consisting of English infantry, has parted from the main body, and is taking its course along the rising ground to the eastward, with a view to turn the right flank of the Russian army. The smoke a little to the left of the centre marks the Village of Burliuk, and the vineyards near it, where a party of Russian Rifles had taken up a galling position, from which they were speedily driven by our troops. To the right of the smoke, caused by the cannonading at this point, may be seen those dense masses of Russian infantry in front of the hill, through which the English soldiers had to force their way, fighting every inch of ground, before they succeeded in planting their colours on the heights of the Alma.

OBITUARY OF OFFICERS WHO FELL AT THE ALMA.

ABERCROMBY (Lieutenant Robert), of the 93rd Regiment, was shot dead at the head of his company. He was, we believe, third son of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, Chief of the Clan. From this house descended, through a junior line, the famous Sir Ralph Abercromby.

ANSTRUTHER (Second Lieutenant Henry), of the 23rd Regiment—second son of the present Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie, county Fife, by Mary Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Henry Torrens, K.C.B. He was of a race historically eminent in Scottish annals; and descended in the female line from the Hays, Marquises of Tweeddale, the Scotts, Dukes of Buccleuch, the Erskines, Earls of Kellie, and the naval house of Hamilton. His grandfather General Robert Anstruther, one of the most accomplished soldiers of his time, commanded the rear guard of Sir John Moore's army, which he brought safely into Corunna, on the night of the 12th January, but survived only one day the extraordinary exertions he had made. He died 14th January, 1809, and lies interred in the north east division of the citadel of Corunna. Lieutenant Anstruther was in his nineteenth year.

BRAYBROOKE (Lieutenant W. L.), attached to the 95th Regiment. This promising young officer was Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Cheshire Rifles, and, being on leave of absence, was prompted by his professional ardour to seek the opportunity of active service in the Crimea. He had obtained leave from Lord Raglan to join the 95th, and it was in the dashing charge of that regiment that he met a glorious death. He was the son of Col. Braybrooke, of the Ceylon Rifles.

BUTLER (Lieutenant Joseph H.), of the 23rd Fusiliers, was eldest son of the late John Butler, Esq., of Rathmoyle, Queen's County. Several of our contemporaries have erroneously stated that this young officer was brother of the hero of Sutlej.

CARDEW (Lieutenant and Adjutant), of the 19th.

CHESTER (Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Grenge), of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, fell at the head of his regiment, and is mentioned with high commendation in Lord Raglan's despatch. The gallant Colonel was son of the late Major-General Harry Chester, of the Coldstream Guards, by Harriot, his wife, daughter of General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., and grandson of Robert Chester, Esq., of the Middle Temple, by Harriot, his wife, daughter and coheir of Charles Adelmare Cæsar, Esq., the descendant of King James the First's Master of the Rolls, Sir Julius Cæsar.

COCKERELL (Lieutenant Robert), of the Royal Artillery, had only attained his nineteenth year. He was third surviving son of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., of Hampstead.

CONOLLY (Captain J. C.), of the 23rd Regiment, was a young Irish officer.

CUST (Captain Horace W.), of the Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bentinck, received so severe a wound in the leg that amputation was necessary, from the effects of which he died during the night after the battle. He was third son of the Hon. Colonel Peregrine Francis Cust, nephew maternally of the Duke of Buccleuch, and grandson of the first Lord Brownlow. His uncle, the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, of Leasowe Castle, Cheshire, is a Major General in the Army; and his first cousin, Captain Henry Francis Cust, was lately a Captain in the 8th Hussars, and Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. To the present head of the Cust family, John William, Earl Brownlow, the great estates of the Earls of Bridgewater have fallen, by the recent decision of the House of Lords. The gallant Captain Cust, whose death we record, had just completed his 28 h year.

DEW (Captain Armine), of the Royal Artillery, was fourth son of a Herefordshire country gentleman, the late Tomkyns Dew, Esq., of Whitney Court, in that county. He had reached the age o. 28.

DOWDALL (Captain George James), of the 55th Regiment, was son of Patrick Dowdall, and grandson of George Dowdall, Esq., of Cannestown, county Meath, by Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter of Patrick Drake, Esq., of Rosetown, the representative of one of the oldest families in Ireland. George Dowdall, D.D., a collateral ancestor of Captain Dowdall, was Archbishop of Armagh in 1543.

EDDINGTON (Captain J G.), and his brother, Lieutenant Edward Eddington, both of the same regiment—the 30th—fell together at Alma. They were the sons of the late Captain G. Eddington, formerly of the Royals

EVANS (Captain Francis-Edward), of the 23rd Fusiliers, was second son of Thomas Browne Evans, Esq., of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, and Deane, Oxford-shire, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Sir John Simeon, Bart. The gallant officer's grandfather, the late Thomas Browne Evans, Esq., was Irish Sheriff of Norfolk in 1795; and two of his brothers are in the military service of the East India Company.

KINGSLEY (Lieutenant and Adjutant H.), of the 95 h, joined at Portsmouth (together with Lieutenants Eddington and Pollitt), the day before the regiment embarked, after having escaped through the whole of the Kaffir war.

LUXMORE (Lieutenant Frederick), of the 30th Regiment, descended from an old Devonshire family, one of which (John Luxmore, Esq., of Witherdon), sat in Parliament as member for Okehampton at the close of last century. The young officer, who fell at Alma, was the younger son of the present Rev. Charles Thomas Corndon Luxmore, of Witherdon, Vicar of Guilsfield, county Montgomery, by Frances Brooke, his wife, granddaughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, county Chester. Lieutenant Luxmore was aged twenty-five.

MONTAGU (Lieutenant Francis Du Pré), of the 23rd Regiment, had just attained his twenty-fourth year. He was only son of the late Lord William Francis Montagu, second son of William, fifth Duke of Manchester, by Susan, his wife, sister and co-heiress of the last Duke of Gordon. Thus, in both lines, he descended from families pre-eminently distinguished in the military records of his country.

MONCK (Captain the Hon. William), of the 7th Fusiliers, was younger brother of the present Viscount Monck, a popular and highly esteemed nobleman in Ireland, nephew of the late Earl of Rathdowne, and the lineal descendant of Robert Monck, the brother of John Monck of Potheridge, ancestor of the renowned General Monk, the Restorer of the Monarchy. Captain Monck was born 28th February, 1823.

POLHILL (Lieutenant Robert Graham), of the 95th Regiment, was 2nd son of Edward Polhill, Esq., of Brunswick-square, Brighton, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Graham, Esq., of Edmund Castle, Cumberland, a descendant of the old-time Border family of Graham, of Esk, from which also springs the present First Lord of the Admiralty. The Polhills are an old race in Kent and Sussex; but their wealth and landed position were greatly increased by Richard Polhill, Esq., of Howbury-park, Beds, an eminent banker in the city of London, and a tobacco merchant in Southwark, who sat in Parliament for that borough, and died in 1756. He was great-grandfather of the young officer who so gallantly fell at the Alma.

ROSE (Brevet Major John Baillie), of the 55th Regiment, sprang from the distinguished Scottish house of Rose of Kilravock Castle, in the county of Nairn, to which John Baliol, King of Scotland, gave a crown charter at the Barony of Dingwall. In all times the house has maintained a leading position in their native country, and the gallant death of their descendant, on the heights of Alma, will not add the least brilliant name to the family pedigree. Major Rose was second son of the late Hugh Rose, Esq., of Kilravock Castle, by Katharine, his wife, daughter of Colonel John Baillie of Dunain, county Inverness. He was married to Miss Ellen Fatson.

RADCLIFFE. (Lieutenant Frederick Peter Delmé), was eldest son of Frederick Peter Delmé Radcliffe, Esq., representative of the family residing in an unbroken line at Hitchin Priory Herts, since Henry the Eighth took that Priory from the White Carmelites, and bestowed it upon Sir Ralph Radcliffe, Kn.ght. His paternal grandmother and maternal great aunt, the Lady Betty

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Candidates for the next Election into the Asylum should be nominated immediately.

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The Committee have the gratification to announce that through the kind assistance of the Governors and friends of the Charity, the Right of the Trustees is at the present time free from any debt, and £2500 to liquidate the entire debts of the Institution; they therefore urgently appeal to the further Contributions to the Completion Fund, or for the general purposes of the Charity. Donations of Blankets and Bedding will be thankfully received.

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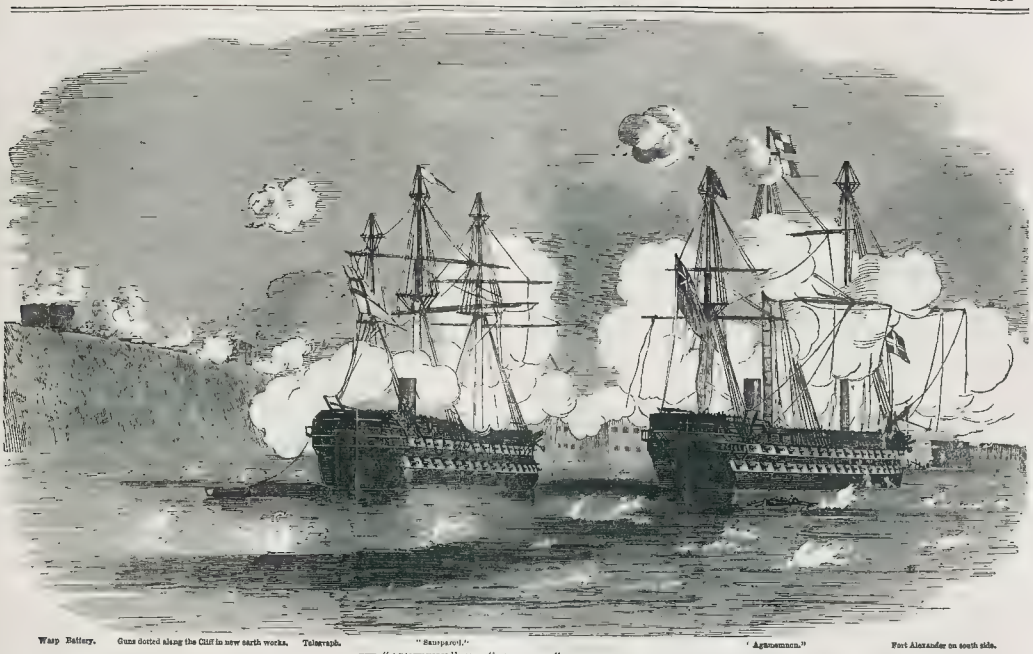
THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE IN THE ENGLISH TRENCHES.—(SEE CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER PAGE 487.)



THE "AGAMEMNON" AND "SANSPAREIL" ATTACKING SEBASTOPOL.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

ATTACK OF FORTS CONSTANTINE AND ALEXANDER BY THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.

Off the Crimea, Oct. 23.

As the eyes of the world at the present moment are directed to the Crimea, and as the great question of Sebastopol being invincible is still in doubt, while our people at home are anxiously inquiring when the long-looked for object will be accomplished,—a few remarks as regards the state of affairs may not be without interest. On Tuesday, 17th, the trenches being ready, at 6.30 a roar of cannon commenced, which was kept up without a moment's cessation during the day. It had been decided on the night previous, that the fleet should act in concert, and make an attack [on Forts Constantine and Alexander. The sun shone most gloriously, and one quite enjoyed the cheerful morning, as the mist rolled away before a warm sun. The morning was spent by the ships in the combined fleet in clearing for action, and stowing everything below; while some were busy in arranging shot, sanding the decks, getting all useless spars out of the way, and preparing for a warm struggle with the frowning forts. At 10.50 the

BAR-SHOT, WHICH STRUCK THE FORE-YARD OF THE "AGAMEMNON."

Agamemnon weighed, and the English squadron followed her in the following order:—

Sanspareil.		London ..	towed by Niger.
Albion ..	towed by Firebrand.	Vengeance ..	,, Highflyer.
Queen ..	,, Vesuvius.	Rodney ..	,, Spiteful.
Britannia	,, Furious.	Bellerophon	,, Cyclops.
Trafalgar	,, Retribution.	Arethusa ..	,, Triton.

With *Samson*, *Tribune*, *Terrible*, *Sphinx*, *Lynx*, and *Spitfire* as look-out ships. The French weighed a little earlier, and proceeded towards the South Forts. At 1.10 the batteries opened fire on the French, which was quickly returned, but the shot appeared to fall short. At 1.30 the *Agamemnon* began to draw close to the land, and opened fire from her large pivot gun on the "Wasp" Fort, to try the range, which the Fort instantly replied to; and in a few minutes more, a large mud battery—Fort Constantine and Fort Alexander—opened their guns, as the ship drew into her station. She appeared to suffer fearfully at this time. At two o'clock the *Agamemnon* anchored head and stern in quarter less five fathoms, 750 yards off, and opened her port broadside on Fort Constantine. At 2.5 the *Sanspareil* and *London* anchored astern, and opened on the new batteries, on the cliff by the Telegraph Station and "Wasp" Fort; and at 2.20 the *Albion* anchored and engaged the "Wasp." At 2.32 the action became general. The *Britannia* was some way out in 15 fathoms of water, and 2300 yards off, opening fire. At 3.20 the *Albion* was seen to haul off, being on fire, and having suffered

OPENING OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—CHAPMAN'S BATTERY.—(SEE CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER, PAGE 487.)

severely; she was followed soon after by *Arethusa* and *London*. The fire of five batteries was now directed on the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil*, doubtless the Admiral's flag being the mark. At 3.45 Lieutenant Coles, the Flag Lieutenant, was sent, amid showers of missiles, to the *Rattlesnake*, to come up and take off the fire, or the *Agamemnon* must be sunk; at the same time hinting that she did not intend to move, and that if she did not float she must sink. These ships did great service, and the *Queen* came up in good order. At 5.15 the *Agamemnon* slipped to avoid the *Rodney* falling aboard and backed astern; and at 5.35, opened on the "Wasp" Fort, to take off the fire from the *Terrible* and *Samson*. At 5.50 the *Agamemnon*, with the *Sanspareil*, who kept her place well, came out of action, when the firing ceased, and followed the rest of the squadron to their anchorage, off the river Katcha. The missiles used by the Russians consisted chiefly of shot, solid 68 lb., shell, rockets, and bar-shot, one of which struck on the foreyard of the *Agamemnon*, and broke in two parts, one falling on the poop, the weight of this shot was 78 lbs. Some little idea may be formed of the coolness and zeal of the crew of the *Agamemnon*, backed up by their officers, by their having, in the few hours they were engaging the batteries, fired 370 shot and shell from one broadside. The general opinion in the squadron was, that this ship could not exist under the batteries twenty minutes; but, from the judicious management in taking up her place and going close in, she suffered sloft more than in her hull. She came out of action a perfect wreck, having been struck 240 times; her hull showing gaping holes, her rigging hanging in shreds, her main-yard cut in two places, and almost every spar more or less damaged, including the mainmast, which had two shots in its head. Twice the ship was on fire—a shell having burst in the main-top, and set fire to the mainsail; and a shell having burst in the port side, and run up the lining of the ship, setting fire to the hammock nettings. No sooner was the ship again safely at anchor, than the Captains paid their respects to Sir Edmund Lyons; on Sunday last the French Admirals and Captains also paid a visit to the *Agamemnon*, being loud in their exclamations of the good service of his ship, and declaring that she had held the "post of honour." The accompanying Sketch shows the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil* as they appeared in the afternoon; and the Plan, at Page 457, explains the position of the different ships. I send also a Sketch of the Bar Shot, which struck the *Agamemnon*.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary.)

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.

Portman-square, Midnight, Nov. 6.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this evening received despatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854

My Lord Duke,—The operations of the siege have been carried on unremittingly since I addressed your Grace on the 18th inst.*

On that afternoon, the French batteries not having been able to reopen, the enemy directed their guns almost exclusively on the British intrenchments, and maintained a very heavy fire upon them till the day closed, with but little effect. I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties, than might have been anticipated.

On the following morning, shortly after daylight, General Canrobert not only resumed his fire from the batteries which had been injured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of batteries which he had caused to be constructed during the previous days and these have continued ever since; and he has had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and, like the English, materially to injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet far from being subdued; neither is a serious diminution of their fire perceivable.

Our fire has also been constant and effective; but the enemy, having at their disposal large bodies of men, and the resources of the fleet and arsenal at their command, have been enabled, by unceasing exertion to repair their redoubts to a certain extent, and to replace many of the guns that have been destroyed in a very short space of time; and to resume their fire from works which we had succeeded in silencing.

This facility of repairing and re-arming the defences naturally renders the progress of the sanitaire more slower than could be wished; and I have it not in my power to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty, when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be undertaken.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and 20th inst. inclusive.

In my last I announced to your Grace the death, which had just been reported to me, of that deeply-lamented officer, the Hon. Colonel Hood, of the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has since fallen; but Major Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was slightly wounded on the 19th His Serene Highness insisted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was relieved at the noon hour, and he has now resumed his duty.

Captain Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday morning, before daylight, in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy—the Honourable Lieutenant Ruthven, who had died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Greathed, of her Majesty's ship *Britannia*. Both are universally regretted. The latter received a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre, who was then in charge of the trenches, "performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all."

A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaclava, but they have since withdrawn, and are no longer to be seen in our front.

I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have placed himself with the main body of the army in the field, which is represented to be stationed in the plains south of Bagtchera.

Admiral Cernilof, the chief of the staff, and temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day before yesterday.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS FROM THE 18TH TO 21ST OCTOBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

2nd Battalion of Grenadier Guards—Colonel Hon. F. S. Hood, killed; Captain Cameron, Major his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lieut. F. Davies, wounded.
30th Regiment—Lieut. E. F. Smith and Capt. Rideout, wounded.
44th Regiment—Capt. A. Brown, Lieut. M. Bradford, and Assistant-Surgeon J. Gibbs wounded.
side Regiment—Captain H. H. Mcrant, wounded.
Artillery Major C. C. Young, wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 18TH TO 21ST OCTOBER, 1854 BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Artillery—2 rank and file killed, 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 19 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Engineers—1 rank and file killed.
3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file wounded.
1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—3 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 3 rank and file wounded.
1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—3 rank and file wounded.
42nd Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.
79th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
93rd Regiment—2 officers, 1 rank and file, wounded.
41st Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
47th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
49th Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.
4th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.
28th Regiment—1 sergeant; 1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
30th Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.
44th Regiment—1 drummer killed; 3 officers, 9 rank and file, wounded.
20th Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.
21st Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
30th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
6th Regiment—1 rank and file killed, 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
68th Regiment—1 officer, 2 rank and file, wounded.
19th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
49th Regiment—1 sergeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
23rd Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
33rd Regiment—2 rank and file wounded.
77th Regiment—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.
Total—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file, wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

* This despatch has not been received.

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 18TH TO 21ST OCTOBER, 1854, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

GRENADIER GUARDS (3RD BATTALION).

KILLED.—G. Bowell, J. Malone, R. Bridle.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant, sergeant-major Kay, corporal; W. Cooper, R. Luthers, W. Jackson, G. Beeshee, J. Harmon, R. Crickmay, W. Vine, privates.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

KILLED.—S. Bull, 6. Tighe, privates.
WOUNDED.—G. Saudle, F. Smith, privates; J. Martin, drummer.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

WOUNDED.—A. Fenister, G. Edy, J. Purvis, S. Gerrie, J. Watson, privates.

42ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—D. M'Kenzie, Corporal. R. McCready, G. Fox, privates.

79TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—A. Saunderson, private.

93RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—Michael Leonard, private.

41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—P. Hoey, private
WOUNDED.—M. Madigan, John Lyons, private.

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—D. Flynn, T. Bill, privates.
WOUNDED.—T. Cable, Corporal.

49TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—P. Cunningham, W. Murphy, privates.

4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—H. Ewen, J. Frawley, privates.
WOUNDED.—J. Banks, M. Mulqueen, J. Cross, J. Hagan, privates.

28TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—W. Faulkner, Colour-Sergeant. S. Door, private.
WOUNDED.—J. Bailey, F. Darcy, J. Timson, J. Timpson, F. Cavan, privates.

30TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—Myles Carrol., John Kelly, John Keef, privates.

44TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—F. Neill, Drummer.
WOUNDED.—H. Simmons, E. Young, corporals. J. Keane, W. Kearns, J. Magnane, J. Black, W. Locke, T. M'Peake, R. Thompson, privates.

20TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—James Hilton, James Dowell, privates.

21ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—William Bishop, private.

57TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—James Phillips, private.

SRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—Robert Preston, private.
WOUNDED.—Thomas Fiel., sergeant. William Clarke, corporal. John Hannon, private.

68TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—Patrick Holder, Stephen Hayes, privates.

7TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—William Lisegar, corporal.
WOUNDED.—Charles Backer, corporal.

19TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—William Dunn, sergeant-major.
WOUNDED.—John Dunn, James Renny, Jacob Beer, George Haigh, privates.

49TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.—Owen Sikes, private.
WOUNDED.—Edward Alberson, Joseph Crowther, Wm. Elvis, Thos. Stack, privates.

23RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—Jno. Weatherall, James Campbell, James Swaddins, privates.

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WOUNDED.—John Flasharris, colour-sergeant; Timothy Farico, Abraham White, Michael Goyne, privates.

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

WOUNDED.—R. Bridgan, sergeant; J. Capper, corpora., W. Lynch, R. Muir, W. Jackson, B. Kent, E. Kerswell, J. Parsons, privates.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

KILLED.—J. Tunsley, C. Sweeny, B. Wyler, gunners and drivers.
WOUNDED.—S. Smith, J. Moran, sergeants; H. Organ, corporal; J. M'Pherson, W. Kenan, bombardiers; Wm. Gulson, J. White, Hugh Davis, A. Sutherland, W. O'Neill, G. Cunningham, J. Wyatt, J. Mattison, R. M'Kay, W. Withers, W. Donnison, Robert Russell, John Ilgh, John Hill, John Honey, John Bradley gunners and drivers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

KILLED.—William Denholm, private.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

VICE-ADMIRAL DUNDAS'S DESPATCHES.

Admiralty, Nov. 5.

The following despatches from Vice Admiral Dundas have this day been received at the Admiralty:—

Britannia, off the Katcha, Oct. 13, 1854.

Sir,—1. I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Allied armies are employed in erecting batteries to the south of Sebastopol, but, I hear, are much retarded by the rocky nature of the ground; the Russian fire of shot and shell by day and night has produced little or no effect. The naval and marine battalions are healthy, and there is less sickness in the army.

2. Sir Edmund Lyons, in the *Agamemnon*, with the *Diamond*, and a squadron of steamers, is at Balaclava, assisting the troops. A French squadron, under Vice-Admiral Bruat, is anchored between the lighthouse and the harbour, in communication with the left of the French army. A division of steam-vessels watches the mouth of the port constantly, where four or five Russian steam-vessels always have their steam up; and the large sailing vessels are, with Admiral Hamelin and myself, anchored off the Katscha River, the weather hitherto having permitted our remaining in those positions.

3. The *Sidon* and *Inflexible*, with *Cacique* and *Calon*, are still in Odessa Bay, to prevent any communication by sea with the Crimea, and I have sent a transport to them with coals and fresh provisions, which I have drawn from Sinope.

4. On the 11th an Austrian vessel, laden with hay for the Commissariat, got within range of the batteries, and was deserted by her crew at the second shot; she ran on shore about 1500 yards south of the harbour mouth, and was got off that evening and towed to Balaclava. I enclose the report of Captain Jones, of the *Samson*, who, with Capt. Stewart, of, the *Firebrand*, and Mr. Boxer, Second Master in charge of the *Beagle*, assisted by the French launches of the inshore squadron, got the Austrian to sea from under the batteries in a very successful and creditable manner. The *Firebrand* has four shots in her hull, but fortunately no casualties.

5. I learnt from Captain King, of the *Leander*, of the approach to Eupatoria of a large Russian force near the town. I have sent the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius* to assist in the defence, should it be attacked, and shall send two other vessels to-day.

6. The French and Turkish troops sent for from Varna and Constantinople by the *Simoom*, *Vulcan*, *Cyclops*, and our transports, are hourly expected; they have been kept back and detained by the late strong northeast gales. I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

Britannia, off the Katcha, Oct. 18, 1854.

Sir, 1. I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries of the Allied armies opened fire upon the Russian works south of Sebastopol, about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, with great effect, and small loss

2. In consequence of the most urgent request of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, it was agreed by the Admirals of the Allied fleets that the whole of the ships should assist the land attack by engaging the sea batteries north and south of the harbour, on a line across the port, as shown in the accompanying plan; but various circumstances rendered a change in the position of the ships necessary and unavoidable.

3. The *Agamemnon*, *Sanspareil*, *Samson*, *Tribune*, *Terrible*, *Sphinx*, and *Lynx*, and *Albion*, *London*, and *Arethusa*, towed by the *Firebrand*, *Niger*, and *Triton*, engaged Fort Constantine and the batteries to the northward, while the *Queen*, *Britannia*, *Trafalgar*, *Emperor of Lodney*, *Belleraphon*, with *Hauntis*, *Rodney*, *Leviathan*, *Highflyer*, *Spitfire*, *Sprightly*, and *Cyclops*, lashed on the port side of the several ships, gradually took up their positions, as nearly as possible as marked on the plan.

4. The action lasted from about half-past one to half-past six p.m., when, being quite dark, the ships hauled off.

5. The loss sustained by the Russians and the damage done to Fort Constantine and batteries cannot, of course, as yet be correctly ascertained.

6. An action of this duration against such formidable and well-armed works could not be maintained without serious injury, and I have to regret the loss of 44 killed, and 286 wounded, as detailed in the accompanying lists. The ships, masts, yards, and rigging are more or less damaged, principally by shells and hot shot. The *Albion* has suffered much in hull and masts, the *Rodney* in her masts, she having failed on the reef, from which she was got off by the great exertions of Commander Kynaston, of the *Spiteful*, whose crew and vessel were necessarily exposed in performing this service, but, with the exception of the *Albion* and *Arethusa*, which ships I send to Constantinople to be repaired, I hope to be able to make my squadron serviceable in twenty-four hours. Foreseeing, from the nature of the attack, that we should be likely to lose spars, I left the spare topmasts and yards on board her Majesty's ship *Vulcan* at this anchorage, where I had placed her with all the sick and prisoners.

7. I have now the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with he ability and zeal displayed by Rear-Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and the Hon. Montagu Stopford, and all the Captains under me by command, as well as my sincere thanks to them, and to the officers, seamen, and marines employed, for their unremitting exertions, and the rapidity of their fire, in the absence of a large number of the crews of each ship, who were landed to assist in working the siege batteries, &c., on shore; and to this circumstance I attribute the small loss of killed and wounded.

8. The gallant and skilful conduct of our French allies in this action was witnessed by me with admiration; and I hear with regret that they have also suffered considerable loss.

9. I beg to express my gratitude at the manner in which Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, did his duty. I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

A LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE SQUADRON, IN THE ATTACK ON THE FORTS OF SEBASTOPOL, ON THE 14TH OCTOBER, 1854.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "BRITANNIA."

WOUNDED.—James W Vaughan, Lieutenant; Wlj am McNeil., John Andrews, William Parkyn, A.B's; Martin Grindlegy, James Spraunt, ordinaries; William Carey, boatswain; Joseph Richard, 1st class boy; William Vare, 2nd class boy.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "AGAMEMNON."

KILLED. John Smith (3); Robert Grey, boatswain's-mate, William Pegg's, A.B.; Jesse Spicer, ordinary.
WOUNDED.—Thomas S. Sanson, lieutenant; Duke D. Yonge, naval cadet; James Tope, Amara's domestic; William Chapin, John Ails, Augustus Jones, A.B.'s; William Plately, John M Carthy, George Robinson, John Parker, Percy Boyle, Robert Rummer, Patrick Smith, Edward Hammond, George Whitby, John Burton, ordinaries; John Spiers, Thomas Hayes, seamen Marines; John Martin, corporal; William Reeves, Daniel Ipps, 1st class boys, Philip Mason, 2nd class boy. Royal Marines William Warnford, bombardier; Thomas Rose, John Mundy, privates.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "QUEEN."

KILLED. John Curtis, 1st class boy
WOUNDED.—William Johns, boatswain's mate; Charles Lambard, A.B.; Henry Newman, Daniel Bayley, James Fitzhern, Jonathan Rogers, ordinaries, John Sheppard, Royal Marines.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SANSPARELL."

KILLED.—Mr. Charles Maddox, midshipman; George Dicker, John Durham, John Heard Thomas Gaines, James Carr, William Jes., Swaine Hicks, James Barnes, A.B.'s; Henry Bath, 2d, sailmaker's crew; Thomas Bowden, 1st class b y
WOUNDED.—Mr W. L. Anderson Br Gunner Hall, Lieutenants. Mr C Pardoe, Second Master; Thomas Stevens, Abraham Gordon, Henry Avey, boatswain's mates William Parr, captain of mizentop; Joseph Cartmell, captain of the yard, John King, leading seaman; James Adamson, Richard Thomas, William, John Gaines, Thomas Claude, Alfred Noble, George Mallory, Jeremiah Donovan, William Hart, Thomas Howard, William Leonard, Oliver Mc Donald, John Williams, Michael Connelly, Thomas Clarke, Charles Rogers, Robert Jones, John Neville, Dennis Harrington, Thomas Bryant, Timothy Burwright, David Higgins, James Cook, Frederick Pearce, John stanley (2), Henry Page, Wisdom Sullion, James Joyce, William Steward, John Gibson, John Sark, Joseph Hounsome., Frederick Belonger, John Hosking, Nicholas Cudlip, William Hall, John J. Fenwick, Ichnes Jackson, Edward Blackmore, ordinaries Patrick Fitzgerald, band; William McCosley, Thomas Lacy, leading seamen; Henry Curtiss, sticker; Thomas Kenneth, James Harris, John Johns, George Rees, 1st class boys, William Langley, 2nd class boy. Royal Marines: William Bythesay, bombardier; George Tuck, gunner, John Boundy, private

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "TRAFALGAR."

WOUNDED.—Thomas Blake, ordinary; Charles Goff, private, Royal Marines.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-FRIGATE "SAMSON."

KILLED.—John Mahoney, A.B
WOUNDED.—Stephen Cook, captain of maintop; James Frost, stok

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-FRIGATE "TRIBUNE."

KILLED.—Thomas Harrison, ordinary
WOUNDED.—John Bird, A.B; Alfred Gasson, James Hemright, ordinaries Royal Marines; Thomas Eady, Henry Warner. Henry Leach, William Forg-hen

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-FRIGATE "RETRIBUTION."

WOUNDED.—George Barber, F. Coleman, ordinaries.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-FRIGATE "FIREBRAND."

WOUNDED. Captain W. H. Stewart, Charles Featherstone, yeoman of signals; James Magee, ALMONER; William Shaffer, seaman; Joseph Wyatt, Captain after-guard.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SHIP "SPHINX."

KILLED.—James Tracey, ordinary.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SHIP "SPITEFUL."

KILLED.—William Wimerburn, bombardier, Royal Marines, Edward Thornton, ordinary.
WOUNDED.—Lieutenant Drummond, Henry Irvin, Mr. Baker, midshipmen; Charles Sallis, A.B.; Charles Sale, Ordinary; Mr. Ingram, Engineer; James Cason, 1st class boy; Robert Carter, James Frederick George.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SHIP "CYCLOPS."

WOUNDED.—Joseph Badcock.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-VESSEL "TRITON."

WOUNDED.—Mr. R. Lloyd, Lieutenant-commanding; W. Janney, A.B.; Joel Winch, carpenter's mate; Charles Hiscutt, Royal Marines, Thomas Murray, boy.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "ALBION."

KILLED.—Lieutenant Chase, Thomas Bickford, coxswain, barge; Lewis Walding, captain mizentop, John Snipe, captain maintop; coxswain, John Parker, John Pound, James Lee, James Knipe, James Lambell, ordinaries; John Shropshire, cook's mate.
WOUNDED.—Mr. Peal, master; Mr Forster, paymaster; R. D. Mason, surgeon; William Chapman, quartermaster, Wm. H. Large, Thomas Bowden, captains mizentop; Stuart M'Clure, second captain after-guard, James Cason, seaman 1st class; John Burton, leading seaman; Just Jordan, Corr. Bowden, Pom. Fenlaith, Henry Rankin, John Finn, Alex. M'Connell, Charles Palmer, Robert Sinclair sen. William Sampson, John Murray, Thomas Grengan, William Williamson, James Maybell, 1st. Hanson, John Keegan, James Sutton, Stephen Sullivan, James Smith, James Daily, Peter Saville, John Abram, Richard Rendell, Samuel Jenkins, John M Donald, John Stacy, Henry Johnson, John Kinsey, Thomas Chandler, James Sudden, Wm. Swain, John Hall, James Wall, Joseph Thomas, Wm. Cundle, James Allsopp, Wm Gudgeon, Samuel Farrington, ordinaries; John Carrol, John Bushell, 2d; Jabez Hutchinson, Samuel Hall, John Wade, blacksmith's mate, Ed. Anderson, carpenter's crew Mm. Cooke, captain's cook; George Harris, cauliker's mate, Wm. Hemmings, carpenter's crew; John Attenborough, sick berth attendant; John Westcoly, Charles Bragg, 2nd boys, 1st class; Alexander Langwash, William Marshall, 1st class boys, William Treacy, Matthew Potter, 2nd class boys. Royal Marines: Robert Ramsay, diet; John Snook, Charles Simmons, Daniel Pull, privates

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SPELLEROPHON."

KILLED.—Robert Johns, coxswain of launch; William Cantrell, A.B; Edward Forles, ordinary; Richard Hall, William Jackson
WOUNDED.—Mr. Mr. Fraser, midshipman; James Smith, coxswain cutter; William Hill, A.B; George Wentworth, Joseph Jones, Daniel Bryant, James Adams, Alfred Hill, ordinaries Edward Davis, ordinary 2nd class, Thomas Joy, 1st class, band; William Stone, Alfred Fisher, 1st class boys; William Payne, 2nd class boy; Richard Chandless, marines.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SODNEY."

WOUNDED.—Simon Coombes, ordinary, Robert Lisle, A.B.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "VENGEANCE."

WOUNDED.—William James, A.B., Richard Hick, leading seaman.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "ARGYLL SA."

KILLED.—Thomas Hunt, quartermaster, Henry Turnbull, A.B.; Charles Craig, ordinary; A. Edwards, boy.
WOUNDED.—Thomas Thorn, boatswain's mate, John Johnson, George Orchard, John Gill, John Gay, Frederick Long, A.B.'s, William Geddes, Daniel Finnesey, ordinaries; Osborne Critchell, boy. Royal Marines: Richard Webber, John Causey, Charles Yarnold, Thomas Harrison, George Roach, privates.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "LONDON."

KILLED.—Henry Penfold, George Sena, A.B.'s; Patrick Connor, ordinary, Michael Canlin, ordinary 2nd class.
WOUNDED.—Charles E. Stephens, lieutenant; Charles Burt, boatswain's mate; James Macshall, captain of forecap; James Wilson, Wm. J. Wilson, Alex. Johnstone, Stephen Lewis, John Newton, Robert Lee, John Cooper, James Hales, A.B.'s; Richard Lahine, James Bailey, James Leitch, ordinaries. Royal Marines: Thomas Lowe, Stephen Sharp, each Subers, Richard Kadgiel, privates.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "NIGER."

KILLED.—Edward Palmer, boy.
WOUNDED.—John Aldred, A.B.; Benjamin Avery, boy Royal Marines: Ramsey Reid, Edward Bibbs, privates.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "FURIOUS."

WOUNDED.—six. Returns not received.

ADMIRALTY.

Dundas—Wounded, 3.	Cyclops—Wounded, 1.
Lyons—Killed, 4, wounded, 26.	Lyons — Wounded, 3
Stopford—Killed, 11, wounded, 28.	Admiralty—Killed, 16; wounded, 71.
Canrobert—Wounded, 4	Britannia—Killed, 1, wounded, 15.
Raglan—Killed, 1, wounded, 2.	Rodney — Wounded, 2
Canrobert—Killed, 1, wounded, 2.	Vengeance—Wounded, 2
Hamelin—Killed, 1; wounded, 2.	Arethusa—Killed, 4, wounded 16.
Hamelin—Wounded, 2.	Admiralty—Killed, 1, wounded, 15.
Forbes—Wounded, 2.	Niger—Killed, 1, wounded, 4.
Admiralty—Killed, 1.	Furious—Wounded, 6.
Spiteful—Killed, 2, wounded, 9.	Total—Killed, 44; wounded, 286.

DAVID DEAS, Deputy Medical Inspector of Fleets.

Admiralty, Midnight, Nov. 6, 1854.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has this night been received at the Admiralty:—

Britannia, off the Katscha, 23rd October, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since my letter of the 18th instant, the siege batteries have continued their fire against the Russian works, which appear to have suffered much, and the fire slackened, although it is considerable.

2. The Naval Brigade are doing good service, and up to the 20th had a loss of 12 killed and 53 wounded, as per annexed list. By the desire of Lord Raglan, I have reinforced them by 410 officers and seamen, and placed Lord John Hay in the *Wasp*, under the orders of Captain Lushington.

3. Captain Brock, at Eupatoria, supported by the *Leander* and *Megæra*, has maintained his position well, although threatened and attacked by heavy bodies of cavalry, with guns; we have drawn large supplies from there, but as the Russians are destroying all the villages, I fear they will in future become very scanty and uncertain.

4. Since the action of the 17th the enemy have been working incessantly in repairing their batteries, and in constructing new works on the north side of the harbour, commanding the approaches by sea and land.

5. I have sent the *Albion* and *Arethusa* to Constantinople to repair; the other ships of the fleet have fished their masts, &c., and are ready for service.

6. The *Lynx*, *Sphinx*, *Stromboli*, and *Viper*, have arrived.

7. The weather hitherto has been very favourable, and the crews of the ships are generally healthy.

8. The English and French Steam Division still continue in the Bay of Odessa, actively employed in preventing communication with the Crimea.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE ENGAGED IN FRONT OF SEBASTOPOL, DURING THE SIX DAYS ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1854.

"BRITANNIA."

KILLED.—Mr. George Greathed, lieutenant; William Naylor, A.B.
WOUNDED.—James Brown, boatswain's mate; Thomas M'Credie, Edward Lattoo, Francis Lewis, Bernard Killarney, Richard Hinlin (or Hinton), A.B.'s; Thomas Worrell, carp. serw.

"ALBION."

KILLED.—Sidney Smith, A.B.
WOUNDED.—William M. Dowell, lieutenant; Richard Wallace, William Hall, Henry Pidcot, John Foster, Wm. Wheeler, A.B.'s; George Lewis (or Rose), Charles Murphy, ordinaries.

"QUEEN."

KILLED.—John M'Conchie, A.B.; Alfred Barober, ordinary.
WOUNDED.—Mr. W. Sanctuary, mate; Joseph Maslin, Thomas Bush (since dead), A.B.'s; Richard Smith, George James, William Chasson, John Faithful, Nicholas Smith, Samuel Dine, ordinaries; Edward Hallet, carpenter crew.

"TRAFALGAR."

KILLED.—Charles Wilding, A.B.
WOUNDED.—Mr N. Norman, lieutenant; Mr. Ed. Bullock, Mr. R. T. Bullock, mates; Norman Ferguson, Richard O'Brien, A.B.'s; William Hurds, Joseph Puddifoot, Thomas Cock, ordinaries.

"BELLEROPHON."

KILLED.—Fred. Vincent, A.B.
WOUNDED.—Thos. Heddon, John Carils John Cosey, James Proudfo Wm. Alexander, Cann, Mathews, Henry Patterson, Wm. Supple A.B.'s.

"VENGEANCE."

WOUNDED.—Mr. Geo. Lyons (or Leyon), mate; Jos. Murdock captain forecap; Thos. Phillipps, Saml. Langlin, Geo. Roberts, A.B.'s.

"LONDON."

KILLED.—John Carser, John Anderson, A.B's.
WOUNDED.—Hen. C. R. Basham, lieutenant; John Gilham, James Murray, A.B's.

"RODNEY."

WOUNDED.—James Archer, John Fallen, A.B's.

"DIAMOND."

KILLED.—Edward Churchill, William Lakamas, captains maintop.
WOUNDED.—Alfred Mitchell, lieutenant; James Ingraham (or Pregraham), boatswain's-mate; W. M'Cann, William Matson, William Higgins, Thomas Symes, George Thompson, John Buchan, Nathaniel Anthony, William Dowling, A.B's; Arthur Knott, C.M.

"ARETHUSA."

KILLED.—Michael Blakeney, A.B.; Joseph Brown, sailmaker's crew.
WOUNDED.—Thomas Lander (or Landon), William Thomas, A.B.'s.

"BEAGLE."

WOUNDED.—Austin Rae (or Rice), A.B.

"FIREBRAND."

WOUNDED.—William Moorsom, Captain.

ABSTRACT.

Britannia—Killed, 2; wounded, 7.	London—Killed, 1; wounded, 3
Albion—Killed, 1; wounded, 5.	Rodney—Wounded, 2.
Queen—Killed, 2, wounded 10.	Arethusa—Killed, 2; wounded, 2
Trafalgar—Killed, 1; wounded, 5.	Diamond—Killed, 2; wounded, 11.
Bellerophon—Killed, 1; wounded, 5.	Beagle—Wounded, 1.
Vengeance—Wounded, 5.	Firebrand—Wounded, 1.

TOTAL—Killed, 12; wounded, 66.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.

The Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Raglan,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

The Marshal, Minister of War, has received from General Canrobert Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the East, the following report, dated Head-quarters before Sebastopol, Oct. 18, 1854:—

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CANROBERT.

Monsieur le Maréchal—Yesterday, at sunrise, we opened fire, in concert with the English army. Matters were go ng on well, when the explosion of a powder-magazine belonging to a battery—which, unhappily was a large one—created some disturbance in our attack. The explosion had the more effect, as our batteries were accumulated round the spot where it took place. The enemy took advantage of it to increase their fire; and, after consulting the General commanding the artillery, I deemed it advisable to suspend our fire to repair our damage, and complete on our right, by new batteries, nearer to the English lines, our system of attack.

This delay is certainly much to be regretted, but cannot be helped; and I am taking every means to render it as short as possible.

The city has withstood the fire much better than was expected. The *enceinte*, in its enormous development in a straight line, carrying all that it can receive in heavy calibre from the fleet, allows it to prolong the struggle. On the 17th our troops took possession of the plateau situated in front of the point of attack, called the mast bastion, and occupy it. This evening we construct there a masked battery of twelve guns, and if possible a second battery at the extreme right, above the declivity.

All our means of attack are concentrated on this bastion, and will, I hope, soon clear it, with the assistance of the English batteries, which take it in the left flank.

Yesterday, about ten a.m., the Allied fleets attacked the exterior batteries of the place; but I have not yet received the reports to enable me to give you an account of the results of that attack.

The English batteries are in the best possible condition; they have received nine new mortars, which will have great effect; yesterday, in the battery which surrounds the tower situated on the left of the town, an immense explosion took place, which must have done great hurt to the enemy. Six of them the fire of that battery has been very slack, and this morning only a few guns were able to fire from it.

I have no precise news of the Russian army. There is nothing to indicate that it has modified the position in which it awaits reinforcements.

I have received nearly all the infantry reinforcements I expected from Gallipoli and Varna. General Le Vaillant has just arrived with his *état-major*, which to increases five divisions of infantry, the army I command

The health of the troops is very satisfactory, their moral condition excellent, and we are full of confidence.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

The Government has received the following despatch from Vice-Admiral Hamelin:—

Monsieur le Ministre,—By my letter of the 13th of October, I announced to your Excellency that, with all my Staff, I went on board the *Mogador* frigate to cast anchor as near as possible to the French head-quarters, and to combine with the Commander-in-Chief in general attac by land and sea against Sebastopol, as soon as the siege batteries should open fire. On the 14th I had an interview with General Canrobert, whose views coincided with mine.

On the 15th a council of the Admirals of the combined squadrons was held on board the *Mogador*, and the dispositions for a general attack were agreed upon, and then submitted to the Generals o the army o land, who at once agreed to them.

This general attack was fixed for the 17th, the day upon which the siege batteries were to open fire.

As regards the naval portion, it was to take place as follows:—

The French squadron undertook to face the breakers on the south, and take up a position at about seven cables' length from the 360 guns of the Quarantine Battery, from the two batteries of Fort Alexander and the Artillery Battery.

The English squadron, about the same distance, was to face the 120 guns of Fort Constantine, the Telegraph Battery, and the Maximilian Tower, to the north.

If your Excellency will imagine a line drawn along the entrance of Sebastopol, from east to west, that line separates in two parts the position of attack of each squadron.

The Turkish Admiral, with the only two line-of-battle ships actually at his disposal, was to cast anchor at the north of the two French lines, that is to say, in an intermediary position between the English and French vessels.

On the morning of the 17th inst. the siege batteries opened fire; but the weather being calm it became necessary for the steam-frigates to take the liners in tow before the line of twenty-six vessels could be formed before Sebastopol. Notwithstanding this difficulty, and the breaking up of the French line which it caused, as one portion was anchored at Kamiesh and another before the Katscha, I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that the vessels of our first line advanced, about half-past twelve in the day, under the fire of the batteries of Sebastopol, which they breasted for nearly half an hour without replying to: they then opened their fire in reply, but suffered some inconvenience owing to their small number. Later, the other English and French vessels came up, and the attack became general.

At about half-past two the fire of the Russian batteries slackened: the Quarantine Battery was silent. This was the chief object of the French squadron. Our fire was redoubled, and continued till nightfall.

At the moment I am writing to your Excellency I am ignorant of the success of our siege batteries, which opened their fire the same time that we did against the Russian land batteries.

If the Russians had not closed the entrance to Sebastopol by sinking five vessels and two frigates, I do not doubt that the Allied squadrons, after the first fire, could have successfully run in and placed themselves in communication with the land army. Perhaps they would not have suffered a greater loss than we have now to lament; but the extreme measure adopted by the enemy to sacrifice a portion of their fleet obliges us to content ourselves with keeping up a five hours' cannonade against the sea batteries of Sebastopol, with a view to silencing them for a time, and to occupy a portion of the garrison at their guns, and thereby to afford material and moral aid to our land army.

To day, the 18th October, I have only time to give your Excellency a general idea of this affair, which, in my opinion, does great honour to the French navy. I subjoin a list of killed and wounded on board each ship. I will send shortly a detailed account of the attack, and the part taken by each vessel.

At the commencement of the action the enthusiasm was extreme; during the action it was no less so. Before opening fire I made the signal, "France observes you." This was replied to by shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

I am, with profound respect, Monsieur le Ministre, your very obedient servant,

Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron,
HAMELIN.

USE OF A PLAID IN BATTLE.—A letter was received a few days ago by a draper in Inverness, in which occurs the following curious circumstance:—"The big rough plaid which we got some time ago for Captain Campbell, 42rd Regiment, saved his life at the Alma, as four balls several balls in it after he was carried off the field on the 20th September."

ALMA AND ALBUERA.—The battle on the Alma has been treated as an almost unexampled instance of frightful carnage in so short a space of time. The slaughter was greater at Albuera; and here is the proof. At that memorable conflict, which lasted under four hours, there were 32 British officers killed, and 158 wounded. The rank and file and non-commissioned officers killed were 854 in number; and there were 2467 wounded. The Portuguese regiments had 2 officers killed and 16 wounded, and 100 soldiers killed and 243 wounded. Total killed and wounded, 3781; about double the number of the Alma casualties. Besides these, about 500 men were taken prisoners.

BRITISH FEELING IN CANADA.—On receiving the news of the triumph of the Allied armies in the Crimea, the House of Assembly in Canada unanimously adjourned for the evening, in order to mark its sense of the glorious achievement. The motion made by the Premier, Sir Allan M'Nab, was carried by both sides of the House rising simultaneously, and cheering their hearty approval.

A STONING MATCH.—Our skirmishers did good work on the second day of the siege. The Russian skirmishers were completely driven back by the superior skill and activity of our men. A man of the Rifles was seen to pick off eight men in succession from a Russian battery. The skirmishers, in fact, found their work so exciting and agreeable to their feelings, that, on being relieved, they expressed much regret. Towards dark, a party of ten men, belonging to the 33rd, found themselves without a single cartridge left. Returning home, they encountered a dozen Russian skirmishers, who had likewise expended all their ammunition. The two parties looked at one another with great astonishment, both expecting a volley. At length an impatient 33rd man took up a large stone and flung it into the midst of the Russians. The ice was broken; it was followed on both sides, and the original spectacle of a stone match now offered itself. The English at length became tired of the exercise, and charged the Russians with the bayonet, with which the latter, with very good judgment, declined to be tickled, and consequently retired.

THE WORKS ROUND SEBASTOPOL.—We have before us a sketch of the works of circumvallation executed by the army now engaged in the siege of Sebastopol; and, without pretending to give our readers a perfectly correct idea of them, we will describe them as summarily as possible. It must first be recollected that the place is not defended on the side of the attack by regular works. The southern side being lined with inaccessible rocks, the engineers charged with fortifying Sebastopol never dreamt of the possibility of a landing in that direction. There is, consequently, no *enceinte continue*, properly speaking. The town, however, is protected on that side by a crenelated wall, with a ditch and some advanced earthworks, hastily thrown up, and which the garrison has actively laboured to complete since the bold manœuvre by which, after the battle of the Alma, the Allied troops moved from the north to the south of the place. At some distance in front of those works stand three large towers, faced with masonry, communicated together by works provided with bastions, forming a kind of imperfect half-moon. The portion of the city thus attacked by the Allied army contains the barracks and the prison, situate at its highest point. To the east is the harbour, and beyond it the quarter inhabited by the seamen, against which the English attack is particularly directed. To the west are a cemetery and a lazaretto, opposite the French line of attack. The three towers are in advance of those positions, and it is on them the fire of our batteries must first be brought to bear. The line of communication forms a sort of semicircle, the left of which rests on the bay of Chersonesus, where we landed our siege *matériel*. The right extends to the river Tchernaya, in advance of the road by which the army marched upon Balaclava, when it turned the city. Independently of the half-moon formed by the towers, the French army will have to silence the forts of Alexander and the Quarantine, erected for the defence of the place on the sea-side. They, however, also protect the south, and it will be necessary to silence their fire.—*Moniteur de l'Armée.*

SOLDIERS' SUPERSTITION.—When the 93rd Highlanders embarked at Portsmouth for the seat of war, they were in great despondency owing to their being accompanied by the 44th Regiment, which sailed with them in the time of the Peninsular War, in which they were almost decimated.

THE

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

Heights above Sebastopol, Oct. 16, 18

THE siege of Sebastopo lbids fair to rank as the most remarkable operation in the annals of modern warfare. It is true we are no longer at a time when sieges were carried on with guns of small calibre, requiring a near approach to the walls to be effective against them. All the science of first parallel and second parallel is growing old, and armies, when they have advanced within 900 yards of stone walls, find that they are as close as they require; and, that with heavy 95 cwt. pieces, they can batter and breach to such purpose, that the work of a fortnight in the olden time is completed in twenty-four hours. But, whilst it is fully admitted that the use o four enormous guns forms a new era in the history of sieges, it is equally certain that in no instance have besieging armies been placed in front of works so heavily armed as the batteries of the Russians in Sebastopol. Novelty begets novelty. In the old sieges, of which we have all read descriptions, we are told of batteries opened at 800 yards, containing four or five guns, and commencing breaches upon fixed points. The business of the besieged was to repair as fast as possible during the night the damage done by the besiegers during the day, or to make all the necessary arrangements for rendering the breach as d ngerous as possible to the parties told off for the assault. Now, however, we are not content with attacking one of the enemy's works in the manner which time and the art of sieges has taught; but we make a general onslaught on the whole fortress at once: so at least, our leaders intend to act against Sebastopol—a place of great strength, doubtless, but not fortified according to the rules by which inland fortresses are strengthened. There is this disadvantage in the delay required to erect the numerous batteries intended to act simultaneously against Sebastopol—that it gives the enemy time to meet the danger which threatens him, and to erect new works in positions previously unoccupied. Thus the Russians, since the beginning of the attack by the Allies, have commenced erecting works which, if they were to be completed in time, would do serious damage by enfilading our trenches. They were partially successful in an attempt of this sort made upon the French works, and it behoved our allies speedily to make arrangements to defeat this new movement. But all will be of no avail against the tremendous energy of the besiegers, who, by working with extraordinary vigour, have so far brought their efforts to a satisfactory termination, that the delay and impediments placed in the way by the enemy, as well as by the natural difficulties of the ground, will only retard for a brief space the complete destruction of all the Russian d e fences.

The operations carried on by the Allies have been divided into three. We shall have simultaneously, Gordon's attack from the extreme right, and Chapman's attack from the extreme left. The third attack is that of the French, who are nearer to the town than we are, but whose means in the shape of guns of heavy calibre, are not so powerful as ours. Gordon's attack consists of two enormous batteries, of which I have already given you a partial description. On the brow of a hill of which the sides slope down to a gorge leading to Sebastopol, is the first of our redoubts. Immediately in front of it lie several of the large ships of war, which it is our particular object to destroy. Upon the level a work heavily armed plays directly upon the front of our battery; whilst on the left the circular tower and its outer works, throw shot and shell right into it. This, our extreme right battery, is armed with four 64-pounders from the *Terrible*, one Lancaster gun from the *Beagle*, and two 10-inch mortars. It is so admirably traced out that every shot which ricochets from the earth-works in front of the Russian circular fort, and every shell which goes beyond that fort, will hit or damage other works situated behind, or strike into the middle of military buildings of the town. The hills which form the opposite side of the gorge, are a great advantage to us by affording cover to our pickets on the extreme right, sheltered as they are from the fire of the batteries at the end of Sebastopol harbour. These batteries contrive, however to annoy us considerably; for, though they cannot see either pickets or redoubt, they can fire over the hills at random and cover a great deal of ground with their shot and shell. When a red-coat shows itself in this direction, Cossacks, who line the distant hills, are seen to wave small flags as signals, and forthwith a three-gun battery begins to play, and throws its projectiles at various angles, so as to cover at least forty-five degrees of ground; whilst, at the same time, a nasty spitfire of a steamer treats the crest of the hill to shrapnel, which rattles about amongst the bushes with wonderful vivacity.

The second battery in Gordon's attack is much nearer the town than the first. It is built on the brow of an undulation, behind which is a hill parallel to those on its right. One front of the work faces a Russian redan, or earthwork, from which it is distant 1340 yards. It faces the angle of that work which cannot return its fire. The second face fronts the round tower and earth-works already alluded to, and is distant from it 1600 yards. The right face is merely a shoulder, to cover the flank and defend the redoubt. The left face fronts the shipping in the Yhungenara, or Admiralty harbour, which is about 1700 yards distant. The armament of this battery, which was completed to-day is two 64-pounders, with furnaces for red-hot shot, for the shipping; six 8-inch guns for the redan, seven 32-pounders, from the *Diamond*, for the round tower; and four 24-pounders, as flanking defence: six 10-inch mortars complete the armament of the work.

Immediately behind this work, on the crest of a precipice, is a one-gun battery, mounted with one of Lancaster's guns, which was destined to batter a three-decker in the Admiralty harbour. This object has been defeated since the erection of the battery, by the withdrawal of the vessel; but a second embrasure has been made, and the Lancaster gun will now be directed towards the fated round tower against which so many snarling muzzles are already turned with dreadful purpose.

Chapman's attack is made in the plain below, and fronting the camps of Sir George Cathcart and Sir Richard England's divisions. It consists of four large batteries, attached to each other by a parallel 1200 yards long. Battery No. 1 is armed with six heavy 64-pounders, to batter the right face of the redan already alluded to, at a range of 1460 yards. Battery the second is armed with eleven guns, to batter the circular fort, at a range of 2250 yards, and one gun directed against the lazaret. These two batteries are to be manned by the Royal Artillery. Battery the third is armed with fifteen heavy guns, against the round tower, at a range of 2300 yards; and six guns to silence a battery on the left, called the Barrack Battery, 1460 yards distant. Battery No. 4 is armed with six heavy pieces to batter the redan at a range of 1460 yards; one gun is directed against the road leading up to the round tower, at a range of 2100 yards; and another at a spot called the Garden Battery. Four guns are directed against the Flagstaff Battery, which is the extreme point of the English attack; and one piece is placed to enfilade the redan. Besides this heavy armament, six mortars are placed to shell various points, not as yet specified. Batteries 3 and 4 are to be manned by the Royal Navy.

The French attack consists of several batteries connected by a parallel. Their chief point of attack is a casemated tower on the extreme left of their position. It is much stronger in appearance than that against which our efforts are directed; and will, doubtless, require a number of guns to bear on it. The batteries of the French are armed

BALACLAVA HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 491.)

with seventy guns; ours will have a total of seventy-one and fourteen mortars. The following extracts are from my daily journal:—

Oct. 13.

The night of the 12th was spent in tolerable quiet, and to-day there was no novelty during the whole forenoon. At about three o'clock, however, a small party of Russians was discovered creeping up from a ravine to the right of Gordon's large battery, and presently they deployed in skirmishing order, showing great pluck. The rifle picket in front of the Light Division stood to its arms, and began to extend from its right in order to catch them, but the skirmishers had meanwhile drawn close in to the battery, and were fired at within rifle distance, say about 400 yards, by a covering party of the Fusilier Guards. No sooner had the fire opened than the daring skirmishers began to retire, and as they did so our fire redoubled in vigour. But there was more smoke than aim, and the Russians got away in safety, and possibly with the certainty of knowing all they want to ascertain. A similar skirmish with similar results took place on our extreme right, where some Russians attempted to force back our pickets; but they were kept at bay till a party came up to their assistance, and they fell back with loss.

Oct. 14.

To-day the enemy attempted a reconnoissance, on a larger scale than usual, towards our right. A party of 300 of them crawling up the ravine below [Gordon's extreme right battery, surprised an out picket of the 47th, which fell back, leaving its packs and blanket ruined house. The Russians advanced until they were checked party of the 2nd battalion of Rifles, which opened on them from t doubt. A picket of the 47th at the same time opposed them the opposite sides of the ravine. The firing now became heavier, a De Lacy Evans moved the 55th and 95th Regiments to the hi our right, whilst the Rifles, the Guards, and other regiments, the First and Light Divisions, were moved forward, and halted b Gordon's battery. Six guns were also ordered up, three to the lef three to the right, and remained a proper distance in the rear. I meanwhile, however, the Rifles had put an end to the Russian de

BALACLAVA—VIEW INSIDE THE PORT.—(SEE PAGE 491.)

ration, by driving back the enemy and killing several of his men. party of Russians had entered the ruins, where, but a few minutes fore, the picket of the 47th reposed, and carried off the packs and nkets. They succeeded, most of them, in slipping away with their oty, but two of them fell victims to their plundering propensities. The st was a burly fellow, who had already shouldered an English pack, hen he was seized by a Rifleman, who collared him. The Russian ould not surrender, but drew a straight sword he had by him; on this a struggle of a deadly kind ensued, and the Russian ll dead from a shot through the head. The other Russian was cap- red in the ruins, and taken prisoner. He was a fat, burly fellow, out twenty-two years of age, and not less in stature than six feet. 'e had in this skirmish two men of the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade ounded—one through the thigh the other through the ribs.

During the day the Russians commenced a furious cannonade upon the rench lines, and kept up an incessant fire from all the guns they could t to bear, for about half-an-hour. It seems that the French have en in the habit of sending in their skirmishers close to the walls, to t at the embrasures. This so annoyed the enemy that they sent a rricane of projectiles into the French lines, and caused them some s. It is said—but I know not how far the story may be true—that e Russians had a battery enfilading part of the French works. They d kept quiet, however, till their guns were in position, when they ped to do some mischief. The French discovered the danger in time, kily; and it was whilst they were making alterations in their works at the Russians came down upon them. A few men killed was the fly loss incurred.

A Russian deserter came over from Sebastopol, after having received e remendous flogging for delaying to turn out on the occasion of the t alarm. He said that the Russians had moved all but seven thou- nd men to the other side of Sebastopol harbour.

October 15.

To-day, as well as last night we were undisturbed. The usual amount of lling took place in the trenches, and a few casualties occurred, but grave cases. The *Orinoco* and *Medway*, which arrived at Bala- va yesterday, landed 3000 Turks from Constantinople. They were mediately moved to the front of Balaclava, where they assisted in npleting the series of works already commenced for fortifying our dition. The French, who had finished a line of breastwork along the ole of our rear and flank, completed a large redoubt at the summit

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMY POST-OFFICES AT PERA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

he hill, above the main road leading from Sebastopol to Balaclava. English have also finished the breastwork along the right flank of position. The *Agamemnon*, flag of Admiral Lyons, was moved out Balaclava to-day. She and twenty-five other ships are, it is said, to part in the bombardment on the 17th.

October 16.

t ten o'clock this morning a red and white flag was hoisted from ominent spot in Sebastopol; and, at the same moment, the whole eries, from the tower to the flagstaff, opened fire upon Chapman's illel. The numerous working parties had barely time to rush under r of the parapet and abutments, when the most terrific shower of dles poured down upon them. Shells burst simultaneously on the apet, in the work itself, and beyond the work. Large 64-pound shot ghed up the ground all round, and the air was covered with round , ragged pieces of shells, dust, stones, and smoke. In a few minutes astopol was enveloped in clouds of stinking vapour, and nothing was e seen through it except the blazing guns as they were discharged n one spot. For half-an-hour the terrific peal lasted—the sharp of the 24-pounder making harmony with the noise of the 32- nders and 64-pounders. Then suddenly this firing ceased, with the e regularity as it had opened, and left the workers at leisure. I am ved to say that we suffered considerable loss from this fierce attack. tain Rowley, of the Grenadier Guards, was killed behind the bat- where he lay with a covering-party. He and his men were behind nk of heavy stones, over which the shot and shell passed without m. One shot, bounding on a stone, was thrown straight up into th. and fell down perpendicularly upon Captain Rowley, who was lying n to avoid the bursting shells. The spine was injured; and, though th was not instantaneous, the wound was fatal. Several men of the were hit, one colour-sergeant of the Rifles disabled, four men of Royals, and some in the 63rd and 68th hart.

r Colin Campbell has been appointed to the command of Balaclava, mportant post at this juncture.

his evening I went down to visit the trenches. I chose the largest our works as that which offered most interest, and accordingly cted my steps towards that part of the lines called Chapman's ack. The road to it lay down a precipitous ravine, the sides of which e lined with a prickly scrub—the only vegetation that seemed able row in the hard sides of the vale. Here and there the rock had n itself into strange holes and fissures, and formed cavities into ch men might creep; and boulders, under the protection of which might hope to defy the effects of bounding shot. A broad pathway,

ENTRANCE TO BALACLAVA HARBOUR.

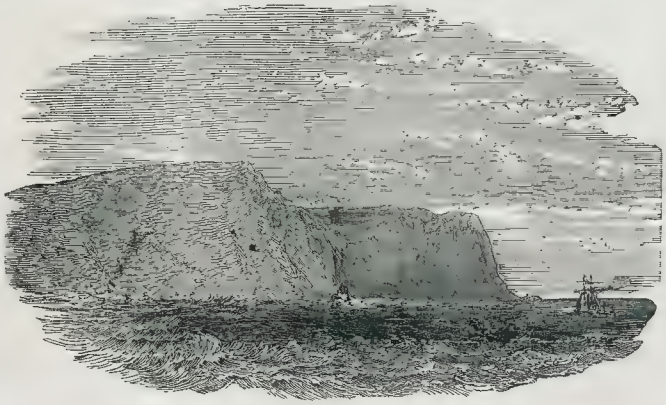
thickly strewed with cannon-balls, blind-shells, and remains of hostile missiles, led down the ravine in a serpentine course. Even the scrub appeared unable to grow in the craggy rocks which projected on both sides. There was nothing around but rock or iron. At one of the turns of the road I took advantage of a break in the side of the ravine; and, ascending its rather steep incline, I came in sight of the object of my visit. It was evident, however, that the dangerous ground to pass over was that which separated me from the cover raised by the busy workers in front. The road appeared to rise to a point somewhat dangerously exposed to hostile view. I know no more nervous feeling than that of passing over a spot in full sight of a grinning range of 32 and 64-pounders; but the enemy, as if disdaining single enemies, allowed me to pass into the battery without opening any of its fires. A minute had not elapsed, however, when shell and shot began to fly about the spot with considerable vivacity. There were enormous parties in every part of the work, many busy with the pick and shovel, many filling sand-bags, and others carrying shot and shell. The officers commanding the working parties were mostly seated in convenient places, under cover of a parapet ten feet high: some were eating, others reading newspapers and commenting upon the latest intelligence. There was something striking in the contrast between the peaceful occupations of eating and reading and the hostile apparatus which surrounded us. Gabions, fascines, shot, shell, sand-bags, and guns, lay about in confusion; around were the outward signs of deadly purpose, whilst the whizzing projectiles of the enemy showed that they were at hand, and that the quiet of the present moment might be changed in the next or hostile encounter. In the midst of the working parties, the Engineer officers appeared to command. The scientific portion of their work was striking to the eye of one who had seen more than usual of the preparations for attacking a fortified city. I had seen the works raised by the Turks at Kalafat, and those which the Russians erected in front of Silistria; I had seen the field-works of Slobodzie, and the fortified position of Giurgevo. But all these sank into insignificance before the size, the strength, and the scientific qualities of the breaching batteries of Sebastopol. The parapet thrown up by our Engineers was twenty feet thick and ten feet high, faced internally with sand-bags and gabions, and strengthened by abutments of the same material, six feet thick, to prevent the possibility of enfilade. The guns—most of them of enormous calibre—were fixed on beautifully-finished slides and platforms. Large shell-proof magazines were made in rear; and everything had that appearance of force and duration for which the English are pre-eminently distinguished. The position of the working parties at a distance from this parapet was such as to render them more liable than the rest to the effects of the enemy's fire; and to diminish the danger, sentinels were placed at intervals along this parapet, with their eyes on a level with it, to give notice of fire. The enemy's fire was thus always known before the projectile came. At the word "Shot," you might see a general rush of the men from their work into safe places; many, indeed, had become so hardened to them that they took no notice; but at the word "shell" the movement was much greater, and there was a general rush to the friendly cover of the parapet. But even then there was but comparative safety, for the pieces were as frequently thrown by the explosion in the direction of this cover as they were to the outside. Presently a relief party made its appearance upon the road leading into the redoubt. They came separately, running at wide intervals; but the enemy had seen them, and down came a shell, exploding with a thump in the midst of them; then followed a second—a third—a fourth—a fifth—and a sixth; yet, miraculous to relate, though they fell true, they struck no one! It is, indeed, marvellous how many chances a man has of escaping from the effects of fire from one or two heavy guns. After all, a shell is a very small thing compared to the space which it covers, be its size ever so great. The return from a battery is a more nervous task than the going to it. In the one case, you see the danger coming; in the other, it comes on you by surprise.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Sebastopol Heights, Oct. 17th, 1854.

A general order issued by Lord Raglan late on the evening of the 16th, made known to the troops the gratifying intelligence that fire would be opened from the trenches against Sebastopol at half-past six on the following morning. Covering parties from all the regiments were told off to protect the batteries against a sortie, should the enemy attempt it; and two men from each company in the several regiments were allowed to volunteer on the dangerous service of moving forward to within 500 yards of the Russian works, to pick off the gunners at their pieces. The sun rose upon a splendid sky, barely skirted, by a bed of light and silvery clouds. The embrasures of our batteries—which had been carefully masked until the moment of their use—had been cut open, and, as the dawn burst upon the defenders of the besieged fortress, they saw seventy embrasures yawning before them in the English lines. The French had not been backward in their preparations, and were likewise ready with seventy guns. As the sun rose—long before half-past six—the enemy commenced a steady fire on all their line against our works, which preserved a grim silence, and never returned a shot. At half-past six precisely, the signal—three mortars fired—was given, and all the guns in the Allied lines burst forth with a tremendous boom. The effect was terrific. The air was filled with mighty sounds such as had never stirred the echoes of these hills before. As volley after volley succeeded each other in quick succession, and were met by return fires from the Russians, at first more numerous than our own, the peals were deafening. A heavy smoke began to darken the works on both sides, in the midst of which the large circular tower on our right shone out in grand relief. The Russians were now firing from this tower with four guns upon its summit, and large earthern batteries at its base. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed before the most terrific changes were visible in its aspect. Several shells had burst upon the top, and thrown off the earthworks on every side: three of the guns were at once dismounted, and the fourth alone stood up. A solitary gunner appeared to be working this gun, and he manfully held

(*Continued on page 492.*)



CAPES PHERIENT AND AIA, AND BALACLAVA BAY.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMY POST-OFFICES IN PERA.

THE Post-office for the English army has just been removed from Galata to Pera. The building it now occupies is substantially built, of stone, and may be called a fine house for Constantinople. It is situated on the road leading from the four corners (*quatre rues*) of Pera, down to Tophana, and immediately above the Hôtel d'Europe. Next door, above the English, is the French Army Post-office, where two Turkish soldiers mount guard, and salute all French officers who pass. This is rather a novel sight for Constantinople. These buildings face the south-west, and command a view of the entrance to the Golden Horn and the Marmora Sea.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

AN ALARM IN A FOG.

On the 15th and 16th (says a private letter), about daylight, there was rather a dense fog. On the first of these occasions the besieged took the opportunity to try and make a reconnaissance in force, in which, however, they badly succeeded. They endeavoured, under cover of the fog, to steal a march round our right flank, on which I have before told you the Second Division forms an outlying picket of the army. It is our most exposed and weakest point in the event of the Russian army coming in our rear, because on our immediate rear the French have fortified a very strong camp position. But to resume the enemy having advanced under cover of this fog, up a gorge on our right, were rather suddenly brought to view by the power of the sun reducing the fog. Their appearance, of course, led to an alarm. Horse artillery were galloped towards the spot, and after a skirmish of no great moment, they were glad to make a hasty retreat to their quarters in Sebastopol—nothing particular happening beyond the capture of a Russian prisoner or two. The other little excitement occurred yesterday morning, when, without any particular object that I can ascertain, the whole of the Russian batteries opened simultaneously, I suppose, with the idea of injuring our works. The roar was stunning for the moment, but the effect, as far as the works were concerned, nothing. I am sorry, however, to say, it was attended with some loss of life—about eleven killed and wounded. But even this cannot be thought anything of. The Grenadier Guards, who were relieving the guards on the works, were the sufferers; and, last one Officer, Captain Rowley. He was lying under cover at the time, but a shot struck a large stone behind him, and came back on him, killing him on the spot.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

By Monday afternoon, the 16th, the French works had been completely repaired, and all was in readiness on our side for a combined attack. Monday night was an anxious time. As if the enemy also anticipated the coming struggle, and reserved their strength for the following day, we were but slightly annoyed by their fire during the night. A deserter who came over to us that evening, however, imagined a very different reason for the slackness of the Russian batteries. He said that all the officers of the garrison were that evening giving a grand ball to the inhabitants of Sebastopol, and that it was attended by all the leading ladies and gentlemen in the town. He said also that both town and garrison are perfectly certain of success, and of repulsing all our attacks within a fortnight; their earthworks and batteries he knew were powerful; and General Liders, who commands in chief, was daily expecting news of the advent of an immense body of troops. The statements of these deserters may be well open to doubt, but this fellow appears to have told the truth. Certainly, from whatever cause it arose, the enemy fired little that night. By grey dawn on the 17th, when it was barely light, the enemy commenced a desultory cannonade. The noise, and the hope—for we were not yet completely certain—that our trenches would answer it, set everyone astir, and a large number hurried up to the remains of a lone house on the hill, which is situated between two of our batteries, and commands an almost bird's-eye view of the town and harbour of Sebastopol.

THE MORNING OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Nothing could exceed the clear beauty of last night, the 16th. The Milky Way was unusually conspicuous, and every star in the firmament, so clear was the atmosphere, appeared to be shining with unusual brilliancy. The calmness was only disturbed by the cannons' occasional booming, and the passage through the air of their fiery messengers. Towards daybreak a thin veil of mist became stretched over the town and the camps, but a gentle breeze from the south-east slowly wafted this away, and a warm sunny day commenced. At half-past six a.m. the sound of the first English gun was heard in Sebastopol. The firing commenced in the battery on the right of our line, and was taken up immediately by every other battery along the line. The Russian batteries replied rapidly. Then commenced a thunder of artillery, which, as peal succeeded peal, can be likened only to the roar of a thunderstorm echoing among Alpine mountains. The air seemed to groan and lament from the peculiar sounds that were emitted during the passage of the iron hailstorm which was falling upon besieged and besiegers. Among these sounds that of the conical missiles discharged by the heavy Lancaster guns forced itself upon the attention, for it differed from all others. It resembled precisely the wavy rushing noise made by an express railway train when heard from a little distance. One of these guns, that landed from the *Arrow*, and placed in a battery in front of the 2nd Brigade, Light Division, was particularly directed at the line-of-battle ship the *Twelve Apostles*. In a very short time the ship was hauled off, and placed under the protection of Fort St. Nicholas, but not until she had been perforated by four missiles from the Lancaster. The battery near the Second Divisions, in which were two Lancasters and three ship's 68-pounders, directed its fire particularly at the Round Tower, and in less than an hour every gun on the summit was silent, and only three out of the eighteen guns which had been mounted in front and on each side of it were continuing their fire. This tower, from its isolated position, and from the fact of its rising sun lighting it up—as it did all the objects of the town, giving it the advantage in this respect—was particularly conspicuous; and each shot or fragment of shell even which struck its wall, by exposing the white stone from beneath the brown wash with which it was lately covered, could be immediately observed. The earthworks around it were soon rent and shaken; but the Russian artillerymen, in their shirt sleeves, could be seen working the guns which retained their position with the greatest alacrity.

THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES.

The first volleys (on the 17th) showed us what no soul in either army had hitherto been certain about—viz., the precise nature, both of our works and the enemy's—and it also showed us that, even in earthwork batteries, thrown up since we came here, the Russians immensely outnumbered the Allied lines. Not only were there extensive intrenchments, mounting twenty-five and thirty heavy cannon, but on every height and ridge guns of heavy calibre were placed in battery. I have been informed that the extensive nature of their works completely astonished our Generals, and we are by no means sure that we have seen them all yet, for, during yesterday, fresh ones were frequently unmasked in places totally unexpected. Facing our Green Mound battery is the redan wall, which shelters the south side of Sebastopol. It bristles with guns, and to shelter it still further, the Russians have thrown up in its centre a regular three-sided redoubt, carrying about forty cannon. Passing over several intermediate 6, 8, and 10-gun batteries, the main strength of the Russians on the right is in some int enchments called the Flagstaff Batteries. It is a huge hill, commanding the French lines perfectly, and intrenched for two tiers of guns, each about twenty-five in number. On the summit of the hill above the guns are banks for several large mortars. The existence of the upper tier of cannon appears to have been unknown, until the moment it opened a deadly fire on the French works. On the enemy's extreme right of all was a 10-gun battery, most commandingly placed, so as to enfilade the whole French line, and beyond this come the regular stone forts of the harbour, such as the Quarantine Battery and Fort Paul.

HOW OUR ENGINEERS ARE BAFFLED.

The spirit of over-confidence, which is the characteristic of the British nation will be loth to hear that Sebastopol did not fall, as was anticipated at home, after a twelve hours' cannonade. On the contrary, the contest hitherto has been between mud fort and mud fort—between offensive works and offensive works; and when these forts are taken or destroyed, the real task of taking the town will commence. It will be a severe trial this taking or destroying of Sebastopol; and many days, perhaps weeks, will elapse before the day of triumph will dawn. The irregularity of the works baffles slightly our engineers. Were Sir J. Burgoyne set down before Metz, or any orthodox fortified city, with regular walls and angles, and scarps and counterscarps, with a satisfactory glacis, I feel convinced that he would proceed with far greater confidence than against these mudworks of Sebastopol. The position is, in fact, trying. Here is a besieged force, which has established offensive works, mounted by a larger number of guns than the offensive works thrown up by the besiegers. The damage sustained in the day is repaired in the night, and the morrow dawns to witness a fresh waste of ammunition. The victory would, it almost seems, fall to him who possesses the largest stock of ammunition—and that, certainly, is not the Allies. From motives of policy or humanity (both misplaced in the present instance), Lord Raglan has determined to spare the town. Now, until the town is completely battered to pieces, or burnt to the ground, we have no hopes of success unless in an assault, which would now be attended with considerable risk and great loss of life. But the town once fired to the rear of the Russian redoubts, the gunners will either cease to work with the same confidence, or, what is more probable, will desert their disagreeable position. I do not mean to assert by these remarks that the siege of Sebastopol will rival in length that of Troy, but it is desirable that the British public should be upon their guard against gulled contemporaries and lying telegraphs.—*Letter from the Camp*, Oct. 19.

SHELLS AND ROCKETS VIEWED ARTISTICALLY.

The day has been sunny and hot, and the evening is now chilly, calm, and starlight. The enemy's batteries have ceased their fire, and so have the French; but from two of our batteries discharges of shell and rockets are still going on at intervals. The scene is beautiful, but to one who remembers the cruel realities connected with it, it is full of painful reflections. All is apparently still in the town, which is but obscurely seen through the evening mists and diminished light, and is only illuminated from time to time as the bursting shell or rocket throws a momentary glare around the spot where it has fallen. The passage of the shell in the air, thrown to an amazing height from the mortars, appears like that of a meteor. It rises and falls, seemingly to the eye almost perpendicularly; sometimes burning, as it turns on its axis, and the fuse disappears in the rotation, with an uninterrupted pale light—sometimes with a steady light, not unlike the calm luminosity of a planet. As it travels it can be distinguished, amid the general stillness, uttering in the distance its peculiar sound, not unlike the cry of the curlew. The blue light in the battery announces the starting of a rocket; it pursues its more horizontal course, followed by a fiery train, and rushes through the air with a loud whizzing noise, that gives an idea of irresistible energy. It is impossible not to think with sadness on the errands of these destroying messengers. Across the main valley leading to Sebastopol, looking northward, where a large Russian force is said to be encamped, can be seen, thickly scattered, the enemy's fires; and, on turning in the opposite direction from this aspect, there are the long lines of fires belonging to our own troops, who are investing the doomed city and town. Let us return to them, and in peaceful sleep forget for some hours the duty in which we are occupied.—*Letter from the Camp*, Oct. 18.

THE TRENCHES AT NIGHT.

On the night of the 20th I was enabled by ocular testimony to judge of the little harm effected by the Russians on our batteries, and of the scientific and solid manner in which the latter had been constructed. A night visit to the trenches is always impressive. The silence in the batteries, broken alone by the spade and pick of the sappers smoothing the earth disturbed by the enemy's balls; the massive guns frowning from their embrasures; the stupendous strength of the parapets and traverses; the calm slumbers of the covering party, enveloped in their blankets; and the rumbling of approaching ammunition waggons—one and all strike the imagination of the spectator. An occasional shell from the Russians enlivens the proceedings, the tract of the projectile being traced by the burning fuse from the muzzle of the gun to the point of explosion.

THE LOOKERS-ON.

A little in advance of the Fourth Division camp is a slight embankment, from which a beautiful panorama of Sebastopol, extending from the granite forts to beyond the ruins of Inkerman (including both hostile and friendly batteries), may be seen and admired. It is here that the idlers of the camp delight to assemble, as they pleasantly observe, to see the "fun." Cavalry, artillery, and infantry officers, with a sprinkling of silver-epauletted Frenchmen, form here a constant cesterie, watching earnestly the fire of our guns, applauding any superior hit, and becoming uproarious at a Russian explosion. How many an eye gazes with envy on the clean white buildings of Sebastopol, suggestive of good kitchens and good dinners! To many an old fire-eater, who would as soon eat his head as open a book, the large public library with Doric columns, has suddenly become an object of interest. But the most seductive building is the "Club;" and many a sigh have I overheard—heaved by some gallant fellow, to whom the recollections of the "Rag and Famish" at home had been thus painfully awakened. An hour's inspection suffices to disgust one with the monotony of a siege; and really nothing more wearisome can be imagined than the constant roar of the batteries. The spirit has gone out of the business, and impatient for more active and satisfactory operations.

A STOUT-HEARTED LADY.

Oct. 17, Two p.m.—The most awful thunder of cannon is now in my ears. The fleet has entered, and the forts, shipping, redoubts, and musketry are all engaged. I have just come from the post where the town and harbour are generally visible from the sea, where our fleet is engaged, the smoke is so thick that nothing whatever can be seen. I hear the constant whizzing of the Lancaster guns; and shall be able to report better of their effect to-morrow. We have one lady in our camp—the wife of the Paymaster of the 8th Hussars. I saw her quietly looking on while the place was being bombarded from the land.

THE LANCASTER GUNS.

Conspicuous among the din could be plainly heard the Lancaster guns. Their sharp crack, different from the other heavy guns, was like that of a rifle among muskets. But the most singular effect was produced by its ball, which rushed through the air with a noise and regular beat precisely like the passage of a rapid express train at a few yards' distance. This peculiarity excited shouts of laughter among our men, who instantly nicknamed it the express train, and only by that name is the gun known. The effect of the shot seemed most terrible. From its deafening noise the ball could be distinctly traced by the cart to the spot where it struck, when stone or earth alike went down before it. A battery of twenty and thirty such guns would destroy Sebastopol in a week. Unfortunately, from a short supply of ammunition, we can only afford to mount two, and even those are only fired once in eight minutes.

RUSSIAN TRICKERY.

From the commencement of the siege the Allies noticed a large structure in the central part of the city, which was surmounted by a yellow flag, indicating that it was an hospital for the wounded. A communication to that effect was made to the Generals commanding the Allied armies, and strict orders had been given to spare that part of the town. Some time after, however, some deserters from the place gave information which led to the conviction that a deceit had been practised; in fact, it was found that the building, which was supposed to give shelter to the sick and wounded, was anything but an hospital: it was a vast magazine, where the ammunition and stores of the besieged were deposited. Acting on this information, some shells were thrown into it, and the pretended hospital blew up with a tremendous effect. The ground around it shook as with an earthquake, and houses were thrown to the ground in all directions.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The contents of three tumbril waggons had been landed o. le ground, within a couple of hours previous, and a small portion only o this supply had been used. The waggons, excepting one which had been disabled near the same spot by the bursting of a shell, had left the ground. A large covering party of the 88th Regiment had only just quitted the neighbourhood of this exposed magazine on account of the severity of the fire in that direction. Two of the men had just been killed, and two others desperately wounded—one poor fellow losing at the same moment both legs and an arm by the bursting of a shell which fell among them. The officer in command had therefore moved the party a short distance, to a more protected position. There remained, however, close by, another covering party, consisting of four companies of the 19th Regiment. Twenty paces only from the ammunition, was lying a group of officers of the 19th; and extending from them to the right and left, were lying the rest of the men and officers, sheltered by a loose heap of stones from the fire of the enemy's guns. The force of the concussion, the noise of the explosion, and the shower of earth and stones, deprived most of those who were near, for some moments, of consciousness, and for a long time of hearing; and each, as he recovered his faculties, seems to have been impressed with the belief that he was the only one saved from the effects of some terrible calamity, of the true nature of which he was quite ignorant. One man only of this regiment was injured by the explosion, and he not dangerously. Their salvation seems to have been owing in some degree to their very proximity. The force of the discharge was chiefly directly upwards. One of the dead horses was carried up in the air, and thrown down thirty or forty yards beyond the troops. Portions of the disabled waggon and of the burning wood of the ammunition boxes were thrown for a wide distance round. Nothing remained on the ground where the powder had been laid; but the earth was rooted up, and fell, mixed with unexploded gunpowder, thickly on all sides. The smoke rose at first perpendicularly upwards in a condensed column; then, unfolding and expanding, it extended outwards, until, meeting a strong current in an upper stratum of air, it floated away like a large fleecy cloud.

HOW THE DAY'S WORK BEGINS.

As daylight casts its first rays into the camp, and often long before, a loud voice generally asks some such question as this—"Williams, what are you for to-day I'm going to Balaclava arabajeeing?" "Are you?" responds his friend, "my pursuit will be infinitely more exciting; I am going to open the ball at half-past six, with Prince Menschikoff as my *vis-a-vis*. I am afraid we shall find it very warm work, as one is so closely confined in a battery. I prefer a good English ball-room where one can dance at one's ease—plenty of lady companions, and good ventilation." I cannot tell you how beautiful was the scene as I stepped out of my tent. The heavens were studded with stars of a diamond brightness—a waning crescent moon walked the sky like a modest virgin clad in light—the air was soft and balmy, and the many animals which are ever found in a camp, were looking hopefully and beseechingly for a kind hand to supply the early meal, so acceptable to man and beast. The only intrusion upon the soothing quiet, was the occasional twanging of some braying mule, and the following quaint instructions of a linguist Sapper:—"Arabajee, caval soo, yok; haidee Balaclava Adjutant Ivett; chabook Johnny no forget haidee, chabook; buono, yes, understandy," which jargon from custom, was as well understood by the Crim driver, as if the soldier had spoken the best Turkish. Just as the sun gets above the horizon, we have a new scene: the officers who have been engaged in the batteries during the night return to camp; and when some distance from the tents, the name of a servant is heard, "Carly,"—or Felice, or Salvo, or Gul-eppe, as chance may have it—"coffee ready? Fry some ration pork and biscuit; and then see that my bed is all prepared; and when I get into it, don't let a soul disturb me, for I am quite done up." The coffee is soon presented in a black saucepan, and a fat or two adorn the beam which is stretched as a seat near the fire; the frying-pan is put by the feet of its master, reeking with frizzling pork and finger-burning biscuit; and the hungry, tired, hairy-faced son of Mars devours a hasty meal, smokes his soothing cigar, and, five minutes after the last puff, is seen at full length in his tent, as fast asleep as if he had been fed with poppy-heads from his babyhood upwards. At half-past six the bombarding again commences, and once more the hands are being rent by the demoniacal voice of war.—*Letter from the Camp*, Oct. 18.

SEBASTOPOL NOT SO EASILY TAKEN.

Sebastopol holds out, although there can be no doubt of our taking it when the time is come. That fortress is not such an easy prey as many people at home and on foreign stations seem to believe. If victory were to be had at so cheap a price, the Generals would be almost to blame for having taken out so large a force, when a smaller corps and armament would have done as well. It is true Sebastopol is open on the land side, and we have nothing to do but to walk into it. But it is open in the manner that Alma was: our troops will have nothing to do but to walk into it, but they must first get the better of some three or four batteries and redoubts, and walk up to the very mouths of some forty or fifty pieces of heavy ordnance. It is true that after Alma our men may reasonably be expected to do anything—to conquer all obstacles, brave all opposition, and defy all danger. Not a man in the army doubts that if the order were given, our brave regiments would carry the Sebastopol batteries as they carried the position of Alma, at the point of the bayonet, and in the very face of destruction. But the loss would be frightful; and it is to avert that loss and make the conquest cheaper, that our batteries have now for four days past been hurling their round shot and shells against and into the mud forts which flank the White Tower and the double redoubt which protects the centre of the Russian position. The guns on the White Tower were silenced after a cannonade of a few hours, and have not opened again. But the mud batteries and redoubts, although frequently silenced, repair their damage, replace their broken gun-carriages and guns by fresh ones, send in drafts of fresh men to take the place of the killed and wounded, and return our fire till they are again silenced, only to open again after a few hours' pause. We cannot expect to reduce the town by our cannonade; even the most sanguine must have abandoned that hope after the events of the last two days, will neither compel the garrison to abandon their post or offer to come to terms. Our regiments will have to fling their bayonets into the scale before it inclines to our side. But the object of this cannonade—as of all cannonades under similar circumstances—is to do the enemy as much harm as possible—to draw their bravest and ablest men into the batteries, and there to kill or disable them: to keep the garrison on the alert and hard at work in the batteries, in their parks, and workyards, and in the town, to watch for and extinguish the commencement of a conflagration; and so to harass, worry, and fatigue them by day and night, that, broken in body and mind—starved with want of food, sleep, and comfort—they are more or less incapable of personal resistance, and the wild fury of a hand-to-hand conflict. When an unceasing cannonade has reduced them to that point, and at a period when their batteries are altogether or wholly silenced for the hour, then will be the time to lead our men of Alma to the assault.—*Letter from the Camp*, October 20.

THE WEATHER IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE CRIMEA.

Seldom has any enterprise met with so few checks from circumstances that could not be foreseen or controlled. Although the prophecies of some foreboding spirits were unmanly and absurd; yet, when it is all over, we can afford to confess that we have escaped dangers which might have prevented success, or caused it to be purchased at too dear a price. The first great operation was the transport of 60,000 men a distance of 300 miles over a sea liable to sudden storms, at a season when the storms sometimes partake of the nature of tropical hurricanes. As if some guardian spirit watched over the fortunes of the Allied host, one of these gales burst over the Black Sea a few days before the departure of the expedition, at a time when the fleet would actually have been on its voyage if it had left Varna on the 2nd of September, as had been originally proposed. On the 5th a lull took place, and from that day till the arrival of the combined squadrons in Kalamita Bay there was nothing that could be

called unfavourable weather, or which could render necessary the precautions wisely taken for the immediate anchoring of the transports on the first sign of a tempest. The coasting along the southern shores of Russia was carried on without accident; the landing was effected with a smooth sea, which lasted three or four days, and though the troops endured a rainy night on the 14th, the fine weather can hardly be said to have been interrupted during the whole time that the vast armament has been on Russian ground. At this moment (Oct 24) the sky is pure and cloudless, and yet the autumn sun is not too oppressive for that they inspired before the expedition sailed, are now forgotten. It is both impious and hypocritical for a nation, however just its cause, to declare itself under the special protection of Providence, and boast of blessings as if they were nothing more than its due; but we may still be permitted to call to mind the singular exemption from all calamity which the enterprise has experienced, and which no prudence or skill could have ensured had natural circumstances been other than they were.

THE TARTAR DESPATCH.

The premature report which came out in the London journals of the 2nd and 3rd inst., has been a source of some annoyance to our troops. Not only do they think they are unfairly dealt with by their countryman at home believing the task assigned to them a very light, easy, and most pleasurable one, while in reality it is neither of the three, but they fear that friends at home will have welcomed the false Simon Pure with such exuberance of feeling that neither joy nor sympathy will be left for the arrival of the real one. And, as our soldiers never move a step or strike a blow without a look homewards, since their achievements acquire their choicest zeal by the thought of what people at home "will say to that," or "think of that," the getting up of this false report about Sebastopol, is like robbing them of what they consider their due. Yet we out here have certainly no right too loudly to accuse either the precipitancy or the credulity of our friends at home, for the expectations expressed by part of the army, and that part the most scientific one, were quite as highflown and ill-founded as the hopes which our friends at home cherished for us. The Engineers and Artillery who reconnoitred the fortress in the first days of our stay at Balaclava spoke very loudly of the openness of Sebastopol on the land side, and the defensive works of the Russians were mentioned by them in a slighting and contemptuous manner. The Artillery, in particular, fresh from the practising and experimentising grounds at Woolwich and Chatham, spoke with all the assurance belonging to the votaries of a highly-cultivated and untried science. Some of the officers resented it as an insult to suppose that it would take them days to overcome the resistance of the defensive works—the discomfiture of the Russian was to be consummated in a few hours. They were both right and wrong. They expected to silence the Russian batteries in a few hours, and so they certainly did; and if this were an intrenched camp, or a position like that of Alma, nothing could have been more correct than their anticipations. But they forgot that the Sebastopol land forts and redoubts have an arsenal in their rear—that enormous fibres of materials are at the command of the Russian Generals, and that the broken guns and gun-carriages can be, and are, at once replaced. And to go on smashing the Russian guns until the stores of Sebastopol are exhausted is too long and tedious an undertaking, with the winter hanging over our heads and the Russian army in our rear. Under these circumstances there is but one alternative—a heavy cannonade and a rush with the bayonet.—*Letter from the Camp*, Oct. 20.

THE NAVAL ATTACK.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th the captains and masters proceeded to the flag-ship, to receive final directions; and by ten most of the steamers were under way, and proceeding to take the liners in tow This was done by firmly lashing the steamer on the port side of the line-of-battle ship. The *Britannia* in tow of the *Furious*, was first to leave, closely followed by the *Queen*, with the *Fewnius*. The other ships followed, accompanied as follows:—The *Arethusa* with the *Highflyer*, the *Bellerophon* with the *Spitfire*, the *Albion* with the *Firebrand*, the *London* with the *Niger*, the *Trafalgar* with the *Retribution*, the *Arethusa* with the *Triton*, the *Rodney* with the *Cyclops*. The *Agamemnon*, *Sanspareil*, *Samson*, *Terrible*, *Tribune*, *Arrow*, *Lynx*, *Spitfire*, and *Sphinx* (which last vessel arrived in the morning, just in time for the honours and perils of the day) proceeded independently. At ten minutes after one the French fleet, which had preceded, lashed as ours, against the southern batteries, commenced their fire, and at half-past one the *Terrible* commenced; the other independent ships quickly followed; and at two o'clock there was an explosion in Fort Constantine, on which the ships loudly cheered. About twenty minutes past two the *Albion*, having run in within 700 yards, opened fire, which she kept up for about two hours, when, one of her towing-hawsers having been shot away, and the ship being on fire in two places, she was with difficulty towed out of fire. About the same time the *Arethusa*, and very soon after the *Queen*, were obliged for the same reason to come out. The fire was kept up, without the slightest intermission, till the fall of night compelled the ships to come out. The enemy fired much red shot, which did great damage. When night fell, the "Wasp" Fort, save an occasional gun, was silenced, and the firing from Fort Constantine and the "Star" Fort had sensibly slackened The guns on the upper tier of Fort Constantine are generally dismounted; but though much battered, we have no apparently done much damage to the other tiers, their firing continuing to the last. The *Rodney* which behaved very gallantly, was the last, I believe to come out The French firing was very beautiful—one continuous roar; but the general opinion was that they were somewhat too far out, being in general about 1400 yards from Fort Alexander. The *Napoleon*, however, and the screws frequently approached much nearer. The general distance of our sailing lines (except *Albion*, who was much nearer) might have been 1200 yards. The advantage of screws was signally displayed, for the steamers found it difficult to fault to turn or move with the line-of-battle ship in tow. Admiral Lyons, in the *Agamemnon*, was the theme of general admiration. At one time he went quietly in, and anchored opposite the "Wasp" fort, where he remained till it was completely silenced for the time.

THE DETACHED STEAMERS.

The detached steam-rs on the left were decidedly the heroes of the day. To them was assigned the position north of the shoal running out from Cape Fort. While the other vessels went down outside as far as Quarantine Bay and then veered round and opened their fire from the starboard broadside, the detached steamers [steamed straight down inside, near the shore. The first were the *Samson*, *Terrible*, and *Tribune*, who advanced like *éclaireurs* before the *Agamemnon* and the *Sanspareil*, which formed the main strength of this division. These two, after having tried the range of their long pivot-guns at the "Wasp" Battery, steamed right down to the fort on Cape Constantine—the formidable casemated battery at the left of the entrance into Sebastopol, and engaged it. There you could see them anchored, the *Agamemnon* 800 yards, and the *Sanspareil* a little behind, enduring, with unbroken firmness, the heaviest fire of the enemy, and returning it with great vigour; while the steam-frigates, who could approach closer in the shoal water, hovered around them, making the most of their independent position. The position was the two screw line-of-battle ships was the most critical possible, exposed as they were to a heavy cross fire—on one side from the northernmost batteries running along the shore, from the Star Fort inside, and from the whole outward face of the fort on Cape Constantine. For two hours they had to encounter the whole fire of the enemy of that side alone; when the *Queen*, having left her first anchoring place, where the Turkish flag-ship had come in her way, passed inside of the other sailing line-of-battle ships from the extreme right to the left, and came up alongside the two heavily-pressed screw steamers, and drew off part of the enemy's fire from them—a movement which, as I told you, was acknowledged by Admiral Lyons hoisting the signal of "Well done, *Queen!*" It was a marvellous sight to see such an immense vessel as the *Queen* passing the other liners inside; and both Captain Mitchell and Captain Powell, the Commander of the *Fewnius*, deserve the highest credit for the skill and enterprise with which they took the vessel in as well as out. Unfortunately, the respite which she brought was only momentary; for, being in but six fathoms water, she was in danger of going on shore unless she anchored; while, if she had anchored, she would have had to leave her anchors behind, and perhaps something more, for she had caught fire from a red-hot shot: she was thus obliged to yield to the *forza maggiore*, and withdraw.

The *Sanspareil*, owing to her unwieldiness and the defects in her propelling force, which fails always when most necessary, would have had a hard fate had not the *Shark*, a tiny little steam-tug, which attends the *Sanspareil* as a planet does its sun, or the jackal its lion, gone in and towed her out The skill and courage displayed by the commander of this little craft, Mr. Baile, second mate, excited general admiration. It was a striking and practical illustration of the lion and the mouse, to see the little *Shark* help out the colossal *Sanspareil*, but, at the same time, it was a most gallant feat of seamanship. It is reported that Admiral Lyons sent in the Commander of the *Shark* with the words—"Go in; you will find there a coffin or your promotion." Both the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil* were obliged to leave buoys for their anchors, but they left also some heavy marks of their presence on the face of the forts. These two ships did not quit their posts until nightfall, for Admiral Lyons determined to be sunk rather than give in

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

The following letter, from a young officer of the French fleet, gives an account of the affair from that point of view:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 18.

My ears are yet ringing with the cannonade they heard yesterday, but I have no time to arrange my thoughts, and I hasten to tell you that I am in excellent health. Yesterday morning the Admiral's signal, and our written orders left us no doubt about the intentions of the fleet. At nine o'clock every vessel received the order to advance. All the steamers, with the exception of the *Pluton* and *Eumenide* were lashed alongside ships to conduct them to the fire. In the night of the 16th and 17th the Captain of the *Pluton* had been ordered to lay down buoys along the coast to guide the course of the fleet; and this morning, as soon as the signal was given, the *Pluton*, as best knowing the way, took the lead. She was followed closely by the *Charlemagne*, which was ordered to anchor as near as possible to the coast, so that the other ships might take up positions in line to the north and north-east of her. Our progress was slow, in consequence of the immense weight of the ships which had to be towed. We were nearly an hour and a half doing three miles. At about half-past twelve the *Pantour*, ensconced in a little creek, opened the fire, which was the signal for the Russians commencing in their turn. A light whistling, like the noise made by certain birds of prey, was audible at the masthead. I asked myself what it could be, when a second rushing sound, more distinct, left me no doubt that it proceeded from a cannon-shot. Presently the bullets rained around us. We heard the noise they made before they neared us, and some time after we saw the flash of the cannon which propelled them. We received three of the shots in our hull and paddle-boxes; but, fortunately, they hurt no one. Our masts, from which we had taken down all the yards, were not touched. Most of the bullets passed over our heads. The firing carriages can be, and are, very good. Then we went in closer to shore to make way for the *Charlemagne*, and found ourselves a little sheltered from the batteries by a tongue of land. The *Charlemagne*, doubtless, appeared a formidable adversary in the eyes of the Russians, and may have checked their ardour a little. At one o'clock she anchored and began to fire, and it was, indeed, high time, for she had received several bullets in her hull, her masts were injured, and a shell had burst in her engine-room. At two o'clock we must have blown up a part of Fort Constantine, for just after we had watched one of our 80-pounder shells hit the mark we aimed at, we saw a tremendous column of smoke and flame rising up over the fortress. Dressing by the *Charlemagne*, the half of the other ships came into line in the direction north-north-west. The others formed a second line, and fired through the intersteces of the first. Two Turkish ships prolonged the French lines; and further on to the N.N.E. of the second Turkish vessel was a line of eight English. The fire went on for five hours without ceasing; but, unfortunately, the smoke was so thick that a great many shots must have been thrown away. We don't know how much harm we did to the enemy; only the Russians abandoned their batteries for about two hours; but they recommenced firing with redoubled vigour. Portions of their batteries were destroyed. There would not have remained one stone above another, if the bars which surround the entrance to the harbour had allowed us to approach within 400 or 500 mètres. As it was, we fired, on an average, at a distance of from 1500 mètres. We expended something like 24,000 bullets and shells. The Russians, though they fire pretty straight (as we can testify, for all their shots against us were very well directed), killed but few in the squadron. With regard to this, I only know that the *Charlemagne*, perhaps the most unlucky of all, had eight killed. Some say, however, the *Montebello* suffered still more. The *Jean Bart* had but two killed. The English fleet, anchored opposite Fort Constantine and the Telegraph batteries, fought vigorously. We don't yet know what losses they suffered.

OBSTACLES TO A NAVAL ASSAULT.

It is now established beyond doubt that the greatest defence of the sea forts of Sebastopol is the shallow water which does not allow a close enough approach to make ships' broadsides really formidable to them. The fact is very simple—a ship's broadside can produce a more formidable concentrated fire than any fort in the world; but ship's sides cannot resist fire so long. The closer, therefore, a ship comes to the battery the greater become its advantage; whereas its own danger decreases, from the forts not being able to depress their guns enough to hit the hull. An excellent proof of this latter fact—namely, that the danger of a vessel decreases by nearer approach, was furnished by the *Agamemnon* and the *Sanspareil*. Although not more than 200 yards from each other, the *Agamemnon*, which was closer in, suffered much less, vesse las well as crew; and then most of the shots fired into the *Agamemnon* damaged the rigging, while the *Sanspareil* suffered chiefly in her hull. The Russians have been perfectly aware of this. They sank therefore a number of vessels before the entrance of the harbour in a line from the shoal running out from Cape Constantine down to another shoal or reef, running out from the point opposite, on which Fort Alexander is built. They impede thus not only the entrance to the harbour, but the approach to the forts themselves. The grand fort on Cape Constantine is, besides, protected on the north face by another shoal running out from the point on which the telegraph is erected.

The night before the bombardment a boat, with muffled oars, was sent to explore the two shoals; the crew went all round, and so close in that they could hear the people talk, and would have been able to understand what they said, had they known their language. Two small Russian steamers, which were likewise outside of the sunken vessels when the action began, were lying off the entrance; but mistook the boat, as it seems, for a Russian. According to the observations made, the depth of water is so uncertain and variable, that large vessels could not enter beyond eight fathoms of water, which scarcely brings them within 1500 or 1600 yards. From these and other previous observations to the same effect, it became apparent that with vessels alone nothing could be undertaken against the forts on the sea side. It was only in co-operation with the army that ships could be of great service, by creating a diversion in favour of the advancing land forces, and helping to reduce the place. The question was only to choose the right time, and at that time strike with the greatest energy.

WOODEN WALLS v. STONE ONES.

In the late encounter between wooden walls and stone ones, stone had not the worst of it, as far as appearances go. The *Samson* went off Sebastopol on the morning of the 18th; but could see no further harm done than a few guns dismounted; and the whole face of Fort Constantine was as it were pock-marked with the impressions of cannon balls. It is the general opinion that no further attempt will be made by sea for the present. The only chance which ships have against batteries is running in within six hundred yards, and even then their loss must be very great. The fire of the batteries fell chiefly on the ships which went in within seven hundred yards. Wherever the fire was heaviest and the smoke densest, there one might be sure would be seen the Rear-Admiral's "red at mizen." The deductions from the *Edinburgh's* experiment at five hundred yards, at the walls of Somarsund, remind one of the story of the gentleman who did not much relish the idea of fighting a duel; and on being reminded that he was able to break a wine-glass with a bullet at twenty yards, replied—"Yes, that's true; but the wine-glass hadn't a pistol in its hand."

BALACLAVA.

The following account of the former condition of the town and harbour of Balaclava is from Professor Pallas's Travels:—The town of Balaclava has probably received its modern name from the strong Greek castle of Pallakium. It was formerly inhabited by Tartars; but, as most of the natives emigrated, or were dispersed, when the Crimea was occupied by the Russians, this town, together with the surrounding country extending to the banks of the Buyouk-Ouschen, including the villages of Kadikoi, Karani, Kamara, and Aissu (after removing the rest of the Tartar families to other places), were granted as settlements to a regiment of Albanians, now reduced to one battalion. Thus Balaclava has been completely changed into a Greek town. The town of Balaclava is situated close to the harbour, along the foot of the mountain, but it is not provided with good water. As the port is deep, sheltered by lofty mountains, and contracted towards the sea, its waters are in general as calm as those of a pond. The length of the harbour does not exceed one verst and a half, and its breadth is about 200 fathoms The entrance is very deep; yet being confined within high rocks its channel scarcely admits two vessels to sail abreast. Notwithstanding the apparent danger in entering this port, it afforded a salutary refuge to such vessels as were driven by storms against the Crimean peninsula, without being able to double the Cape of the Chersonesus. As, however, smuggling could not be easily prevented, on account of the confined situation of the harbour, Government was at length induced, in the year 1796, to prohibit all ships whatever from entering it; because the mercenary Greeks readily encouraged illicit trade, so as continually to expose this neighbourhood to infection from the plague. In consequence of such exclusion, several shipwrecks have already been occasioned. A small rivulet, proceeding from Kamara, and another brook arising from the western mountains, discharge themselves into the extremity of the haven.

The old fortress, like all the strong places of the Genoese and Greeks in this peninsula is erected on inaccessible rocks, close to the mouth of the harbour, on the adjoining eastern hill. It is fortified with high walls and towers.

The lower View of Balaclava, upon page 488, shows the inside of the port, which is only accessible through a very narrow circuitous channel, in the form of the letter S. The entrance is not seen at a cannon-shot distance, even when in the bay. The port looks like a pool in a little valley, surrounded by high perpendicular cliffs. On the left of a Genoese fortress (three round towers) lies the town—consisting of one street alongside the shore: it is hidden by the shipping (some sixty large vessels) in the port—a two-decker amongst them. A few houses lie scattered above the hidden street: on the left is the hospital. On the side of the mountain some camp fires are burning. In the foreground is the road leading to Sebastopol, with carts and waggons drawn by mules or oxen and two camels abreast.

We append the following letters, which give a graphic account of the defence of Balaclava:—

"I arrived at this little village about two hours ago, and found that all the troops were fast getting under arms to repulse an attack of the enemy. The fact is, we have been expecting such an attack for some days past; and, for that reason, Sir Colin Campbell has been left commanding the garrison. The latter has been further strengthened by the addition of 8000 Turks, all the English and French cavalry, two additional batteries of artillery, and 600 marines: altogether, the force to protect this place can be little short of 15,000 men. All the heights which command the approach across the valley to the village of Balaclava have been strongly intrenched, and some of the heaviest ships' guns mounted in redoubts. The enemy would have to storm and capture nearly forty such earthworks before they would be in a position to attack our infantry on the hills; so that I think we are pretty safe. It is a matter of paramount importance to us, not only that Balaclava itself should be retained, but that our communications with it should be perfectly free and uninterrupted. The knowledge of its importance to us will, of course, induce the enemy to attack us; and I believe we shall yet have a bloody battle at Balaclava. While I write, about 12,000 Russians—half of whom are Cossacks—have advanced into the plain towards our batteries. The Turks have opened their fire from the redoubts; and I am certain they will be no close fighting to-day. When the Russians seriously attack this place, they will do it in the night, when their superior local knowledge will give them advantages in skirmishing with the batteries."—*Letter from Balaclava*, October 25.

"On Wednesday last, the 18th instant, I had scarcely closed the letter to you with the hurried addition, and taken my *ci jresco* ablution, and was preparing to breakfast, which the faithful *Jean* had all ready for us, when the drums beat to arms—the Highland pipes brayed—and all was accoutre and arm. The Russians, in force, were on the plain below —artillery, cavalry, and infantry—in all about 10,000. Their cavalry appeared to be their largest arm. Our own cavalry and horse-artillery, with some Turkish battalions, who are camped in the plain, advanced, when the Russians retired without coming to an action. Our field-guns opened on them; but they retired, out of range, across a river and up a ravine, and did not return a shot. It is thought that they were a reconnaissance in force by some; others fancy they wanted to relieve the garrison of Sebastopol, but found our position too strong to attack. They do not, since Alma, like "the devils in red." Had we not been here they might have seriously inconvenienced the army before Sebastopol, by taking them in rear, while the garrison might have made a sortie, and placed the Allies between two fires; so, although we have not been ourselves under fire, yet by our presence we have covered the army in the lines. It shows Lord Raglan considers this place of great importance, for he would not have sent Sir Colin Campbell to take the command of this division of the army. We moved off with our second battalion on that morning to the lower part of the heights towards the plain, to keep up a chain of communication with our cavalry and artillery. The remainder of our line being between our second and first battalion, held the extreme right of our position, under the command of Captain Hopkins. McLeod commands the second battalion, and moved up off left in front. Captain Timson commands the left company, No. 8 of the 2nd battalion. We remained on the defensive all day, and saw the Russians light their watch-fires, under the cover of which they must have retired, as the next morning they had gone. This was a ruse to persuade us they intended an attack, and also to harass us, in which they partly succeeded; although many officers retired to their tents, and slept uncommonly well after being under arms all day.

"We saw nothing more of them, except a small picket at a great distance, until Friday afternoon, when they again appeared in great force, and Sir Colin ordered the whole of the division to be on the alert, and sent word by Aslett, our Brigade Major, to Lieut. Colonel Hindle to have two companies on the plain at the left of these lines, and about the centre of the Allied position. Capt. Timpson commanded this force, but the enemy did not come on, although we had two (alas, false) alarms. The first was the Turkish advanced sentries firing at—perhaps Russians. The second was our own people firing with rockets and great guns on—I think, brushwood (it was a very dark night). I had placed my command in such a low position, and kept them so quiet, that when I was visited and asked where my companies were, I pointed to a hollow. I had them lying down in their ranks with arms in their hands, ready capped and loaded, and gave strict injunctions not a trigger was to be pulled until I gave them the order, which I did not mean to give until I could see, as the black fellows say, "the whites of their eyes." Being asked what we would do if the Russians came on us before we had time to reload, I replied, "the bayonet," in a laconic manner; and added, I had a great opinion of it in English hands. The men were only, like their Captain, too happy to think there was a chance of being the first company to meet the enemy If was a fearfully cold foggy night, and of course we could have no fires—not even our pipes—until the moon got up, when we smoked away like steam-engines. The men of both companies behaved admirably—quiet, obedient, and steady. I doubt not that, had we had the good fortune to have been attacked, we should have licked three times our number. My men never imagine I am to be shot, as I tell them, when they come asking me to do this, that, and the other, in case they fall. All my suite, lame and lazy, turned out and fell into the ranks on both occasions—so anxious are all to have a fight."—*Letter from an Officer of the Royal Marines*, Oct. 22.

15. French Fleet. 14. French Attack. 13. Chapman's Battery. 11. Lancaster One-gun Battery. 12. Flag-staff Battery. 10. Garden Battery.

SEBASTOPOL DURING THE SIEGE.—GENERAL VIEW.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(*Continued from page 469.*)

on for four rounds, which went off, amid the applause of numerous spectators. The brave fellow did not hold out to fire a fifth discharge, for a well-directed shell dismounted the gun, which was observed to stand in a singular position, looking up towards the sky. As for the tower itself, it had lost all its regularity and beauty, and was pounded into holes of various sizes, which gave it a strange and ruinous aspect. In about an hour the fire of the Russians had considerably slackened. The frightened gunners might be seen flying from their pieces, and running vigorously away to cover. They were rallied, however, by an officer on horseback, who brought back most of them to their guns, when the fire proceeded on both sides with considerable regularity. The Russian fire, though well directed, made no impression upon our splendidly-built batteries; whilst it was evident that the earth of their's was rolling away, and flying off in dust-heaps, from the discharge of our heavy guns. The large redan on the left of the tower appeared at first to suffer less from the effects of our fire, and all the guns in her continued for a time to cast upon us every species of projectile. The Garden and Flagstaff batteries were likewise busy, as well as the *Twelve Apostles*, a large three-decker in the Admiralty harbour, and several ships on our right. In a short time one of Lancaster's guns burst in Chapman's battery, and a 64-pounder was dismounted. The latter was immediately placed upon the Lancaster's carriage, and the fire continued. Four men had been hurt by the explosion. Meanwhile the right face of the redan slackened its efforts, being badly damaged by our enfilading fire, and for the rest of the day not more than one gun to the right of the salient angle was able to hold its ground. The tower on the right had been completely silenced. The batteries at its base continued the fire from a diminished number of embrasures, and the ships in the harbour received several bad hits. There was every promise, therefore, of a speedy advantage to our efforts, when a most untoward circumstance occurred in the French lines. A shell from the Russians entered the magazine of their principal battery, which exploded with a terrific crash, dismounting their guns, and rendering the position untenable. The efforts of the enemy were, therefore, concentrated from that moment upon the English attack, which only succeeded during the day in maintaining the advantages which it had obtained. As if to crown the French misfortune, a second explosion, equally terrific with the first, took place in another of their magazines, and their line was thus completely disabled. This second explosion occurred at noon; but the French had ceased firing at ten o'clock. At one o'clock the Allied fleets, whose large vessels had been slowly creeping up to the town in tow of steamers, opened fire upon the town, which from that moment became enveloped in a dense cloud of vapour. The noise of the united broadsides of the two and three deckers, added to that which previously existed before, was terrific. The flashes of the guns were to be seen in hundreds through the smoke; and defenders, as well as besiegers, were enveloped in one common blaze and smoke. At three o'clock the magazine inside the great Russian redan exploded, with a terrific noise; and at four a second magazine, further in the town, exploded, amidst the hurrahs of the English assembled on the hill. A short time afterwards the Russians returned the shout, when some naval powder-monkeys exploded in that part of Chapman's Battery manned by the men of the *Diamond*. Fortunately, no one was hurt. Evening came on, and the town remained concealed by smoke. The ships withdrew at dark, when the fire ceased on both sides. I must leave for another letter a more detailed account of the effects of the cannonade by the united fleets.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 23, a.m.

Six days have elapsed since the Allies opened fire on the defences of Sebastopol, and they have succeeded in doing material damage to the works of the enemy. But the grand object in view is as yet not a whit less distant than on the first day. Every evening the fire ceases by mutual consent, and both sides proceed to repair their damages, replenish magazines, and take the necessary repose. Every morning they resume with fresh vigour the business of the day before, and continue at it with untiring perseverance; but progress is very difficult to note on our side; and however severe may be the loss which we inflict on the Russians in destruction of guns and human lives, their stock of both these commodities appears to be in nowise diminished. Our engineers and artillery, by the superiority of their practice, and the excellence of their guns, dismount the pieces in the embrasures of the enemy, kill the gunners at their works, and fancy for a moment that they have silenced a troublesome fire; but no sooner have they turned their attention to other quarters than the active enemy withdraws the damaged instrument and puts in a fresh one, which bursts forth again with renewed vigour. Nor is this all: such is the enormous reserve which the Russians have in hand, that now and then they surprise our officers by opening fire in new places. The first symptom of these novelties is a shot or shell from an unaccustomed direction; looking towards which a thin round curl of smoke is visible, escaping from the interior of the town, and in the midst of houses. The fecundity of

5. "Twelve Apostles" (three-decker.) 6. Barracks. 7. Gordon's Battery, Left Attack. 7. Russian Redan. 6 Fort Constantine. 4. Fort Nicholas. 3. Admiralty Barracks. 2. Fort Paul. 20. Sunk Fort. 0. English Fleet. 1 Circular Tower and Batteries.

SEBASTOPOL DURING THE SIEGE.—GENERAL VIEW.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—WORKING PARTY OF HIGHLANDERS AND SAILORS IN THE 21-GUN BATTERY.

Russian resources is unbounded, whilst those which we possess are by no means so. Under these circumstances, it is difficult for a non-professional person to discover how the work on hand is to be accomplished, unless it be by the speedy use of that favourite instrument, cold steel. The great misfortune hitherto has been, that our allies, the French, were seriously damaged and delayed by the mishaps which befel them on the day of the opening of the fire. Their largest battery was completely destroyed by the explosion of its magazine, which killed or wounded forty-two out of forty-six men who manned it, and overthrew and rendered useless most of the guns. Another of their batteries was seriously hurt by a similar misfortune. But this has not been the only ill-luck of the French: they were pursued by misfortune for three days; and, on the 18th and 19th were more explosions were caused by the Russian fire. The works on our side fell the low tone given to the French, and the enemy were able to concentrate upon us many of the guns which should have been kept away from us by the fire of our allies. The fleets, in the attack which they made on the 17th, were but partially successful, and did not, I believe, effect any damage in Sebastopol comparable to that which the Russians caused the Admiral Lyons, in the *Agamemnon*, gallantly opened fire. The *Brenda* had dashingly run in to sound, and was hulled six times in as many minutes. The *Bellerophon*, the *Arethusa*, the *Sanspareil*, the *Albion*—the leviathans of our navy—went in with the *Agamemnon*; whilst the French, headed by the *Napoleon*, followed our example. But the ships in no case went nearer than 1500 yards to the batteries, and the result was that they did comparatively little damage. How far the Admiral of the Fleet is responsible for the result I know not; but it is more than probable that, had our ships gone closer to Sebastopol, they would have done much more damage. As it was, they gave Fort Constantine a considerable shaking. They rolled their shot and shell all over the town; but they gained no grand nor palpable object; and Sebastopol re-appeared next morning, when it was clear of smoke, just as fresh and white as usual. On the other hand, both the fleets have lain up, repairing the damages caused by the red-hot and chain-shot of the enemy; and it is said that the *Albion* and *Arethusa* are to return to England to refit. The first day's operations against Sebastopol were so far unfortunate; and the loss of 46 killed, and upwards of 250 wounded on board our ships alone, was already a large instalment towards making up a future grand total.

On the 18th the fire of the Russians was totally directed against the English batteries; the few guns which the French were working being

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THE QUARRIES FIELD, HEAD-QUARTERS OF LORD RAGLAN, OFF SEBASTOPOL.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK AT BALACLAVA.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday gives the following account of the attack made by General Liprandi on the Allied troops on the heights of Balaclava. The details are apparently derived from official sources:—

A Russian despatch, received a few days ago, announced that, on the 25th and 26th, General Liprandi had two combats with the Allied troops. No details of these two engagements were known. It was not even very certain on what point they took place. Some accounts placed the scene of them at Balaclava; others, at the north of Sebastopol, in the environs of Eupatoria; and, if in the latter place, it became difficult to understand how a French division could have taken part in them. The despatches published by the English Government, and some private letters, have thrown a complete light on the two combats, and dissipated the disquietude which may have been conceived. The Russians, after a trifling success, have lost the last chance of delivering Sebastopol. It is known that the Allied army forms a semicircle round Sebastopol. The French extend from Cape Chersonesus and the sea to the rivulet which flows into the military port of Sebastopol, and the English from that rivulet to the river Tchernaya. At about 24 leagues from the lines of the besiegers is Balaclava, where the English artillery was disembarked, where the magazines of the Allies are established, and where the latter communicate with the fleet. The protection of Balaclava was confided to 1000 or 1200 marines, supported by a detachment of cavalry and artillery. At two kilomètres (1¼ mile) above Balaclava, on the road which leads to Sebastopol, and at the point at which a second road leading to Simferopol and into the interior of the Crimea strikes off, we meet the first heights of the Tauric chain. These heights, which dominate on the one hand Balaclava, and on the other the barren steppe in which the Allies are encamped, were defended by redoubts, the guard of which was confided to the Turkish troops. Finally, at the foot of these heights, and in the rear of the besiegers, were the corps destined to cover the siege: for the French, the division of General Bosquet supported on the sea; for the English, the division of the Duke of Cambridge; and finally, two brigades of English cavalry, under the orders of Lord Lucan, protecting the Tchernaya.

After receiving General Liprandi's reinforcements, Prince Menschikoff resolved to turn the right of the Allied army, in order to place the besiegers between two fires, and make a bold attack on Balaclava. If this *coup de main* had succeeded, the Allies could only have communicated with the fleets by Cape Chersonesus, would no longer have had an open road to the sea, and would have been deprived of their magazines; and yet they would have been obliged to reply to the fire of Sebastopol, and to defend themselves in their intrenchments. They would, consequently, have become besieged in their turn. General Liprandi, with all the troops which Prince Menschikoff could spare, entered the mountain from which the Tchernaya flows, and which the Allied army had crossed in its turning movement from the Belbec to Balaclava. He does not appear to have taken with him any artillery, or even cavalry, which explains the rapidity and precision of his operations. He succeeded completely in disguising his march from the Allies, as is proved by the arrival of the English despatch, and the ignorance in which General Canrobert in his report says he was as to the position of the enemy. That, however, need cause no surprise in such a mountainous country, cut through by frightful ravines, and covered with forests almost impenetrable, in which, consequently, it is impossible for the cavalry to be on the look-out. All that the Allies could do was to be on their guard in their intrenchments; and that is why they had thrown up so many points of resistance from Tchernaya to Balaclava. The difficulty of the ground appears not to have permitted Gen. Liprandi to execute completely his turning movement. The absence of beaten paths obliged him, no doubt, to take the road from Simferopol to Balaclava; and on the 25th October the Russians appeared on the heights in face of the redoubts of the Allies. Whether the Turks, according to their custom, were not on their guard, or were not in sufficient numbers to defend themselves, is not known; but it is certain that they abandoned their redoubts, after spiking their cannon, threw themselves in complete disorder into the plain, and went to give an alarm to the corps which covered the siege. These corps immediately marched out. The Division of Light Cavalry, under the command of Lord Cardigan, arrived the first, and immediately charged the Russians, who descended in good order into the plain in pursuit of the Turks. In spite of their courage, the three regiments which composed this Brigade in vain endeavoured to check the march of the enemy. The Dragoon Guards went to their aid, and were at first more fortunate; but their ranks were broken by the artillery of the redoubts, of which the Russians had turned the cannon, after unspiking them, against the Allies. In the meantime the British infantry arrived in line. It held firm under the fire of the Russian infantry, and under that of the redoubts, and thus gave time to the Division of General Bosquet, the farthest from the scene of action, to come up, and to form. The Allies then took the offensive, and drove back the Russians to the heights. There the latter succeeded in maintaining themselves in possession of two of the redoubts which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which was extremely sanguinary and undecided.

Of what took place on the following day we have only few details The bold movement of General Liprandi had partly failed, since Balaclava remained in the power of the Allies, and the latter preserved their communication with the sea; it had partly succeeded, since the Russians were in possession of the sole beaten road, which leads from Balaclava to Sebastopol, and had taken position in the rear of the besiegers. Accordingly, on the 26th, Prince Menschikoff made a strong sortie against the English lines, in order to place them between two fires. If he had succeeded in carrying them, and in effecting a junction with General Liprandi, in the midst of the besieging army, the operations of the Allies would have been almost irreparably compromised. But the 90th put an end to the hopes of the Russian Generalissimo, after a very sharp engagement, he was driven back into Sebastopol by the division of General Sir De Lacy Evans, with a loss of more than 1000 men. At the same time the Allies attacked in front the heights occupied by General Liprandi, took the redoubts which the Russians had captured the previous evening, and drove back the latter, completely broken and demoralised, beyond the Tchernaya, in the ravines of the mountains.

The fortunate issue of these two combats appears to us to decide the fate of Sebastopol. The attack of General Liprandi was the last chance which the Russians possessed of compelling the Allies to raise the siege. Unless the Russians receive, which nothing allows to be likely, sufficient reinforcements to give a second battle they cannot renew such a desperate effort, and the siege will henceforth follow its regular course. The result is the less doubtful, as, masters of the course of the Tchernaya, the Allies are equally in possession of the great aqueduct parallel to that river, which alone conveys potable water to the military establishments and all the eastern part of Sebastopol. By cutting off this aqueduct, the Allies have been able to reduce the garrison and the inhabitants to the water in the cisterns. As the rainy season has not yet commenced, almost all the cisterns are empty, and the place consequently suffers frightfully. Some letters even affirm that at the last date a glass of clear water cost a rouble. Two sanguinary but glorious combats, and crowned with complete success, the destruction of a part of the Russian army, the energetic continuation of the siege, and the exhausting the enemy's resources of all kinds—such is the summary of the last news. We see in it nothing but motives for hope.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S REPORT OF OCT. 17.

In the night of the 16th, and early this morning, the 17th, the enemy made embrasures in his trenches, and at six o'clock this morning he opened a very heavy and uninterrupted fire on our batteries and bastions, which, however, answered him with redoubled activity, and a fair measure of success.

About noon, the pieces planted on the kourgane (hill) of Malakoff, were dismounted; but the batteries erected on this side, and all the bastions, have not ceased firing, and, with so much success, that, towards evening, the English had only two pieces left wherewith to continue their fire. The French batteries had been silenced (*étientes*) much earlier, owing to the explosion of their powder-magazine.

On our side, as far as I can judge before receiving detailed accounts from each bastion and battery, the loss cannot have been numerically considerable. It is great, however, in another respect, for Admiral Kornilieff, having been struck by a ball in the leg, soon sank from the effects of the wound. At half-past twelve o'clock, while the cannonade was still going on from the trench batteries, the ships of the enemy opened a violent fire, by broadsides, without interruption on the battery No. 10, the Alexander battery, and the Constantine battery; which three replied with the same vivacity. The density of the smoke, during an extraordinary calm and heat, completely obscured the sea, so that it was impossible to make out the injury done to our batteries, or on board of the enemy's ships—the number of which appears to have been fourteen at the commencement of this cannonade. The fire only began to slacken towards nightfall.

Although I have received no data by which to judge of the results of this bombardment, I shall not delay to give an account in all haste to your Imperial Majesty of all that has transpired this day.

During the bombardment I was at Sebastopol, and saw the army. I communicated to it the ineffably gracious expressions contained in the message of your Majesty (which had been brought to me by your Aide-de-Camp, Albedinsky), and I added that after the bombardment, the army would, perhaps, have to defend Sebastopol from assault in a hand-to-hand combat.

I hope the army will show itself worthy of your Majesty's expectations.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S REPORT OF OCTOBER 18.

The fire of the enemy's batteries and ships, which did not cease yesterday from sunrise to nightfall, and which was surprising, by its massiveness and resonance, did not do so much damage as might have been expected.

The Alexander battery, as likewise the battery No. 10, for which last there was most cause for apprehension, have suffered very slightly. Greater damage was sustained in the Constantine battery.

As for the bastions that were engaged with the trench-batteries of the enemy, the majority of them have not been struck, except the bastion No. 3, the thirty-three guns of which have nearly all of them been dismounted. It is here that we have sustained the heaviest loss in men.

Although I have not yet received lists containing the names of the killed and wounded, from the reports of Generals who have been on the spot it is consoling to see that our loss amounts to barely 600 men disabled.

Among the wounded are Vice-Admiral Nachimoff and the Post Captain, Yergomyschef—but the former very slightly.

As a new bombardment was expected to-day (the 18th), our men worked all night to repair the damage, and all the dismounted guns were again placed in position. The bastion No. 3 was reinforced by the erection of a battery at its side.

To-day the enemy's fire has been entirely directed against the tower of the kourgane (hill) Malakoff, and the batteries raised on that side. The tower has not been seriously damaged, and the batteries have successfully replied.

The fire of the English batteries—far less lively than yesterday, on the whole—has diminished sensibly since noon; probably because Major-General Semiakine had gone, by my order, to the heights of Balaclava, and by showing in the rear of the English encampment, had occasioned some disorder there; to such so, that the enemy's army had formed in haste and marched towards Balaclava. By this demonstration of a detached corps, the object in view—that of diverting the enemy from the fortress—has been attained. The French batteries hardly fired at all to-day against Sebastopol.

The vessels that bombarded yesterday, and which it would seem, were exclusively French, withdrew this morning in the direction of the Chersonesus lighthouse.

Yesterday, by reason of the smoke, and to-day, on account of the morning fog at sea, it has been impossible to make out what injuries the ships have sustained. It seemed as if one ship of the line had its spars broken, and as if two others had been set on fire by our red hot balls; but this I cannot affirm positively.

PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE ATTACK.

On the 13th and 14th, 4000 Irish Turkish troops arrived from Stamboul, and proceeded to the right front of the position of Balaclava, where they are making batteries for the defence of that position. It was easy to see that these Turks were from Constantinople, for more than usual care had been bestowed on their outfit. They had all warm winter clothing, and they were, moreover, provided with tents. The troops that a combatives us from Bulgaria are still in their summer dress, have no tents, and are compelled to sleep in the open air. The command of the troops in the position of Balaclava has been given to Sir Colin Campbell. The position is defended by twelve guns in five batteries, by 500 marines, with six guns, not in the batteries, the 93rd Highlanders, and Maude's troop of Horse Artillery. Almost the whole of our cavalry (about 4000 men), are camping within the lines of the position of Balaclava; in considering the broken ground, their usefulness would be very limited in case of a night attack. The prevailing opinion is that the Russian army in our rear is almost certain to attack Balaclava the moment our batteries open fire. But the Russian attack has been announced very frequently, and, now that we have strengthened the position, there is certainly no saying whether or not the enemy will attack us; but, at all events, we are prepared for their coming.—*Letter from Balaclava*, Oct. 16.

WARNING OF THE RUSSIAN ATTACK.

At Balaclava every preparation has been made to receive an attack from 15,000 Russians in our rear. A Hungarian officer deserted, and informed us of the plot. But when our disturbers arrive in the valley the field-works will astonish them; and should they manage to pass them, the *Agamemnon's* guns will sweep them away by fifties as they draw nigh the harbour; and a goodly supply of balls will be poured in by our 3000 men, supported by some 5000 Turks, who happily landed this morning. The French are also in force close at hand, so we need be under no alarm. Sir Colin Campbell has been sent down to Balaclava, to take command and direct the defence of the harbour, should the Hungarian's tale prove true.—*Letter from Balaclava*, October 13.

BLOCKADE IN THE BLACK SEA.

The following letter has been sent from the Foreign Office to a City merchant:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 8.

SIR,—With reference to our letter of the intentions of her Majesty's Government with respect to the blockade of the Russian ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to state to you that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to institute a rigorous blockade; but, pending the operations in the Crimea, no distinct assurance can be given as to the period when it will be effective.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

John Johnson, Esq. WODEHOUSE.

EMIGRATION NOTES AND FIGURES.—1815 TO 1853.

The Report of the Emigration Commissioners, just published, contains, buried amid a mass of matter, some very curious details respecting a movement which, in the last twenty-five years, has become not only one of the most important parts of the Shipping trade, but one of the most remarkable instruments of social change, in Europe, America, and Australia—a movement over which Government and laws appear to have very little control. In 1792 the minister of the parish of Tyrie reported to Sir John Sinclair, then preparing his Statistical Survey of Scotland, that "several of his parishioners, encouraged by people about Glasgow, have emigrated to America, where they have settled, and sent home money to their aged parents. By comparing in their letters their present with their former condition in this country, they have done much to excite others to follow their example;" and he adds "such examples, and some late publications, may do much hurt, unless seasonably prevented."

What the minister of Tyrie wrote in 1792, bankers, manufacturers, and farmers earnestly urge in 1854. They say that this country has need for every man—they pray the emigration should be discouraged. But they may just as well try to regulate the price of corn or the rate of wages, as endeavour to check or guide the tide of emigration which has flowed, ever since it began, into those channels where the best rewards for labour were to be earned.

In 1815 the total emigration from the United Kingdom was, in round numbers, 2000, of which one third proceeded to the United States, and the remainder to the British North American Colonies. In 1825 the total emigration had increased to 14,800: of which 485 proceeded to New South Wales; 114, to other places; and the remainder, to British America and the United States. In 1835 emigration amounted to 44,700. During the intermediate ten years colonising land-owning companies had been formed in Canada and New Brunswick, and agents for the sale of land in the United States had commenced agitation in this country. New South Wales had also a raised sum of money by the sale of land, for paying the passages of labourers, and the labour-demand of that colony was increased by the abolition of transportation. From these combined causes, emigration rose, between 1825 and 1835, from 31,000 to 56,900; and in 1832, under the influence of great distress among the labouring classes in Ireland, to 103,000.

Between 1835 and 1845 the machinery for carrying on and stimulating emigration, had largely increased by the natural operations of commerce. The timber trade with the Canadas, the cotton trade with the United States, afforded means for cheap conveyance; while the progress of canals, railroads, and other public works, carried on by loans obtained in Europe, afforded ample employment for unskilled labour, and, at the same time, opened up new tracts of fertile waste land for colonisation.

The emigration to the North American Colonies reached 54,000, in 1842; but the greater portion of this number merely made New Brunswick their road to the United States: the emigration direct to the States in the same year was 64,000. In the two following years there was a falling off in American emigration, followed by an enormous increase, which will presently be explained.

Between 1837 and 1842, the Australian Colonies and New Zealand became important as Emigration fields. The South Australian and the New Zealand Companies expended large sums in exporting labourers; while sales of land in New South Wales, and especially in the newly-settled district of Port Phillip, attracted emigrants with capital, and paid the passages of the needy. Under these influences, emigration to those South Sea Colonies was 5000 in 1837, 14,000 in 1838, 15,700 in the two following years, 32,600 in 1841; after which—South Australia becoming insolvent, and New Zealand a failure—it dwindled away to 830 in 1845—a year in which emigration to America reached 90,000. Between 1845 and the present time, emigration has taken its largest development. It was, in 1845, 93,500; in 1846, 129,800; in 1847, 258,000; and in 1852, 368,000.

The Irish famine, in 1847–8, raised emigration to the North American Colonies to 109,600, and to the United States to 142,000. These causes have contributed to stimulate American emigration. The re-emigration to Oregon and California, which left large openings for emigrant labour in the old settled States; the change from sailing to steam-packets, in the Transatlantic voyage, which left the large sailing packets to compete with each other for steerage passengers, and the extension of the remittance system. During the continuance of the Irish famine, persuasion was no longer needed to collect emigrants, the whole country only seemed wanting the means to depart *en masse*. What books, pamphlets, newspaper articles, private canvassing, and public speeches, had failed to do in previous years, the potato rot did; and now the Irishman takes to emigration as naturally as a duck takes to water; nor will the warnings of any hen-like landlord or priest avail to stop his emigrating propensities. Letters, containing not only minute and tempting descriptions of America, but remittances, have been received in every parish in Ireland, and are received every day. Nothing can withstand such arguments.

In 1848 the Irish in the United States remitted, to pay passages of relatives in Ireland, upwards of £460,000; in 1850, £957,000; in 1852, £1,404,000; in 1853, £1,439,000; besides the amounts sent through private hands and minor mercantile establishments, of which no note could be obtained.

At one period the emigration to British America and the United States was nearly balanced; and in 1847 the emigration to the British Colonial ports was swelled by ships dispatched by Irish and Scotch landlords; but since that period the departures for British America in seven years have fluctuated between this and forty thousand per annum; while to the United States direct they have risen from 142,000 to 230,000. Between 1845 and 1853 the South-Sea Colonies emigration, which had fallen to 830 souls, had risen to 61,000; in 1852 it was 88,000.

The increase has arisen from the increased taste of the country for emigration, from the increased pastoral and agricultural resources of Australia, from the operations of the Canterbury Company in New Zealand in 1850, and from the gold discoveries in New South Wales and Victoria in 1851-2. At present emigration

to New Zealand and the minor colonies has almost ceased. It was divided in 1853 as follows:—

New South Wales	10,573
Victoria	40,469
South Australia	6,388
Western Australia	955
Van Diemen's Land	201
New Zealand	1,420
	61,401

In the same year, the emigration to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal amounted to 269; and for the Falkland Islands—which have a Governor, a Chaplain, a Magistrate, and other functionaries, costing about £5000 a year, to rule over forty or fifty colonists—just one emigrant embarked.

If we wished to show how powerless written and spoken praise is to colonise a country, we have only to turn to the statistics of Emigration during the last twenty years. During that period the best-abused countries have been New South Wales and the United States of America. The countries about which the most glowing Guides Books have been circulated, and the largest amount of capital invested in promoting emigration, have been Canada, New Brunswick, South Australia, and New Zealand. But it was found that the Canadian and New Brunswick Land Companies could not keep in the colony the labour they had imported in the face of the public works carried on in the United States. But when public works, as at present, are carried on in Canada, the people re-emigrate from the States. At a period when it was the fashion to discourage emigration to the United States in every possible manner, before we discovered that a man in Mississipi Valley was as good a customer, and useful a labourer, as a man in Warwickshire, the people went in shoals, and nothing could stop them. All the elaborate machinery for praising South Australia, after the first insolvency, had no effect, until the Burra Mine was set to work; then emigrants and trade turned to South Australia. About New Zealand as much paper has been printed as would cover all the agricultural land in the Northern island; and every sort of influence—aristocratic, religious, financial, and political—but without effect. People would go to the Australian Colonies, where they could get a living, in spite of warnings and temptations from the New Zealand House. At present, under more favourable auspices, with cheaper land, quiet people emigrate from Australia to New Zealand. In a word, the emigrating public may be deceived once, but not twice. In 1854 mechanics and cottiers know more about the comparative merits of the emigration fields in all parts of the world than Colonial Ministers did in 1844.

The emigration to Australia was less by 26,000 in 1853 than in 1854. This diminution consisted in emigrants who paid their own passages. A reaction set in after the fever of 1852. The high rate of passage in 1854, coupled with the increase of wages in this country, may be expected to cause a further decrease; but then, against these drawbacks must be set the operation of Australian remittances, on the American plan, which are only just now coming into operation on a very extensive scale devised by Mrs. Chisholm.

As a set-off to the attractions which the gold diggings offered in New South Wales and Victoria, South Australia has established steam navigation on the river Murray for nearly two thousand miles; thus rendering available, by water carriage, the produce of a vast tract of country in New South Wales and Victoria, which will be most conveniently shipped from a South Australian port. On the banks of the waters recently navigated one million and a half of sheep graze, besides cattle. Large tracts will be stocked, and thousands of acres cultivated for corn and wine, now that cheap steam navigation has opened a road to a market. Thus a new field has been opened for settlers tired of the gold diggings.

We must note among the emigrants from British ports last year about 30,000 foreigners, chiefly Germans, proceeding to America by British ships. The whole emigration from Germany approaches 300,000 souls. A foreign emigration is also proceeding to Australia, where Germans are successfully established in great numbers. Italians, Hungarians, and Swiss, are also to be found there cultivating the soil: Frenchmen, too, but only as merchants or shopkeepers.

S. S.

THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CARLTON MINIOTT, Oct. 31, 1854.

Sir,—The excellent sentiments enunciated in your valuable Journal of Saturday last, on the restoration of Poland to a place amongst the nations of Europe, will meet with a warm response in the bosom of every honest man; and I sincerely hope that the editors of every other reputable newspaper will speak out on this important question to humanity in the same manly manner in which you have done. The true friends of Constitutional Government must not allow the present crisis to pass by without accomplishing something worthy of all the bloodshed and the treasure expended in the great struggle. Had England and France done their duty in preventing the first infamous partition of Poland by Catherine of Russia, Frederick of Prussia, and Maria-Theresa of Austria, in 1772, or the second spoliation of 1793 the present war would not have been needed for the protection of European freedom. Again, in 1830-1, an opportunity was afforded us by Heaven to make reparation for our previous neglect of duty; but we supinely allowed the brave defenders of Poland to be cruelly butchered, sent to the mines of Siberia, or forced to wander as poverty-struck exiles in more favoured lands. It is useless to repine at the past, though the young men of England cannot but look back with healthy sorrow on the political ignorance of their fathers. Thanks to that ark of liberty, the press, the people in city and village now understand how profession to the liberties of one nationality is essential to the security of those of others. With the domestic affairs of other nations, their forms of government, modes of faith, &c., we have clearly no right to interfere; but when, as in the case of poor Poland, some heartless despots, instead of honestly endeavouring to develop the resources of their own countries,

Cry Havoc! and let slip the dogs of war,

for the acquisition of territory to which they have no more claim than you or I have to a kingdom in the moon; then it is surely both just and politic for the other nations to interfere. Above all, it is necessary that the *peoples* should speak out, that their respective Governments may know at once what to do. What I now wish to suggest through the medium of your very widely-circulated paper is, that *parish meetings* be held, wherever practical, throughout the realm; and that respectful memorials be laid at the foot of the Throne from every nook and corner of this favoured land, earnestly impressing upon our beloved Queen the necessity for the immediate toration of Poland—both in justice to that suffering country, and as a barrier against Russian aggression; memorials from which the Ministry may see clearly that with nothing less than the restoration of Poland will the people of Britain rest content; but for that glorious and necessary act of justice, they who paid twenty millions of money to strike the manacles from off the poor Negroes in their colonies will cheerfully make any sacrifice—looking upon the restoration of Polish nationality as alike necessary to the security of the peace of Europe and the liberty of the world. Yours, &c., GEORGE MARKHAM TWEEDELL.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T., of Hanworth: M. de R., Paris; J. M., and Others.—We believe there is no flaw in Problem 557. Look at it still strivaly once more

G. B. F., Dundee.—The Variations submitted are now under consideration, and shall be reported on in a week or two.

J. T. L., WHITE, MILES, and Others.—Problem 559 admits of an easy solution in two moves. That is evident, but why have you not sought for the author's solution?

J. B., of Bridport.—Neat but beneath your ordinary standard.

C. M. J.—Pretty thumeh not at all difficult.

M. W. R. Winder.—Correct and clever.

F. HEALEY.—A beautiful and most ingenious little stratagem.

M. W. R.—Quite correct.

H. V., Preston.—The Game by Correspondence between the Preston and Birmingham and Edgbaston Clubs, shall be examined.

W. J. W., and R., OXON.—Assuredly not. He would move his King into check of the adverse Bishop by doing so.

C. M. J. S.—When a player can advance a Pawn to its 8th sq, he may claim for it any Piece he pleases, without reference to the pieces he has at that time on the board. See Rule 21 of the "Chess-players' Handbook."

CAVALLEROS, WORCESTER, FORDHAM, D.D.—They are now in the examiner's hands.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 557, by J. B. M., Omicron, F. R. S., Jessie, J. W. P., Murphy, S. P. Q. R. are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 558, by E. W. Taylor, Derwent, A. L. M., J. P., Dalston; J. R. Melrose; Miles, D. W. F., Ossagh, A. Z., Sea-ary, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 559, by J. F. of Dalston, is correct. All others are wrong.

*** The greater part of our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 559.

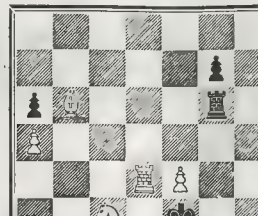
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K moves (best)
2. R to R 6th	K or B takes one or other Rook
3. B Mates.	

[This is the author's solution; but, to make his Problem perfect, the conditions should have been "White to mate in three moves, *neither more nor less*;" for it admits of an obvious and common-place solution in two moves.]

PROBLEM No. 560.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS MEETING AT CAISTOR, IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

The meeting projected by the Chess Amateurs of Caistor took place, as appointed, on the 24th and 25th ult.; and, although from the circumstance of the Grand Bazaar and Ball at Hull, in aid of the Literary Institution, occurring at the same time, many expected visitors were absent, all things passed off in a manner which must have been highly gratifying to every one concerned. Among the chief amateurs, we noticed Messrs. Staunton, Oldham, and Löwenthal, who came from London expressly to be present, and who added largely to the interest of the gathering by their matches with the leading players of the country. Messrs. Palmer, Newman, Walker, Howlett, and Middleton, of Hull; Mr. Doughty, from Lincoln; the Rev. H. Maclean, the Rev. J. Fooley, the Rev. S. Parkin, the Rev. J. T. Bell, the Rev. S. Turner, the Rev. H. R. Lloyd, the Rev. G. Overton, Dr. Macintosh; Messrs. Henry, A. B. Skipworth, J. H. Daubney, Iles, Young, Marrie, &c., &c. On this, as on the former occasion, the ladies, of whom there must have been at least five-and-twenty present on each day, formed a prominent and most attractive feature in the assemblage, to which they imparted a grace and vivacity too frequently wanting in meetings of this description. Play commenced about twelve on Wednesday morning, and was kept up on all sides with untiring zeal until six in the evening, when the guests adjourned to partake of an excellent dinner at the Chief Hotel. On the morrow the sports were renewed, and with such spirit and determination that the final checkmate was pronounced only shortly before midnight.

We have been favoured with several excellent games, the fruit of this agreeable little Tourney, which we intend to give as occasion serves. The following game was played between Mr. STAUNTON, on one side, against Messrs. A. B. SKIPWORTH, T. C. OLDHAM, and other amateurs, in consultation together; Mr. Staunton giving to the Allies the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Allies).	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th
4. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K B 2nd
5. K B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th
6. B P takes P	Q Kt takes P
7. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Q Kt to K B 2nd
8. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
9. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
10. K Kt to K B 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd
11. P to K 6th (a)	P takes P
12. K B to Q Kt 6th (b)	K to B sq (b)
(ch)	
13. P takes P	Q B takes P
14. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd
15. K to K sq	P to Q B 3rd
16. K B to Q 3rd (c)	Q R to K sq
17. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to Kt 5th
18. Q R to K 4th	Q to her sq
19. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K 4th
20. B to K Kt 6th (d)	Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)
21. Q B to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)
22. Q takes Kt	B to Q 5th
23. Kt to K B 6th (e)	Q R to K 2nd
24. P to Q Kt 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
25. K to K sq (f)	B takes B
26. R takes B	Q to her 5th (g)
27. Q R to K B sq	Kt to Q 3rd (h)
28. Q to K Kt 3rd	K R to K B sq
29. P to Q B 3rd (i)	Q to her Kt 3rd
30. Q takes Kt	

And in a move or two the Allies triumphed.

(a) This, with the succeeding move, is an ingenious conception. The Allies perceive their K Pawn is no longer tenable, and so determine to sell him dearly.

(b) He was compelled to move his King, and thus forfeit the right to Castle, or incur much more serious damage.

(c) It does not appear that they would have improved their game by taking the Bishop.

(d) Very well played. If White, in reply, had taken Kt with Kt, giving check, they would have captured the Kt with Queen, and have got a fine attacking location for her.

(e) The position is now one of some difficulty to both armies. The forces, to be sure, are equal; and thus far, considering he gave large odds at the beginning, the advantage may be on the side of White: but then the uncomfortable restraint in which his King is placed, seems so fully to counterbalance any little superiority he may have gained in other respects, that we should hesitate to give his side the preference.

(f) Prudent and far seeing.

(g) This move, so specious in appearance we shall find in the sequel, was indiscreet and ill-considered. Wis should rather have brought his long-imprisoned K Rook into action.

(h) This does not seem very well, calculated to improve White's prospects, and we must admit, after looking at the situation some time, we have not been fortunate enough to hit upon any move that does. If he had played the obvious coup of K Rook to K B sq, Black would first have driven away his Queen by Q Rook to K 6th, and then have given check with their Kt at K R 5th, winning easily. So, also, if he had moved his Kt to K Kt 4th, the Allies would have got an irresistible attack on him by Q to K Kt 3rd, and afterwards P to K 6th. Finally, if he had played his Kt to K 4th, his opponents must have won in a canter by Kt to K Kt 5th (ch), followed by Q to R 3 8th.

(i) A ruinless blow. After this White's game is beyond all ameliorants. If he still tries to protect the Kt by moving his Q to her B 4th, she will be dislodged again by P to Q Kt 4th, and the piece falls as in the text.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 894.—By C. M. INGLEBY, M.A.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, R at K 8th, Kts at K 8th and Q B 2nd, P at Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at Q B 6th and Q K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 895.—By E. B. C., of Hoboken.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at Q R sq, Rs at K B sq and Q Kt 2nd, B at Q B sq, Kt at Kt Kt 3rd; Ps at K R 2rd, K 6th, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at K R sq, Q at Q Kt 3rd, Rs at Q B 2nd and Q R 2nd, B at Q B sq; Ps at K R 2nd and 4th, K Kt 3rd, Q 3rd and 4th

White to play, and mate in six moves.

FINE ARTS.

NATURE PRINTING.

Messrs. Bradbury and Evans have just produced a collection of interesting specimens of their patent electrotype process; by which botanical and other natural objects may be represented with all the exactness of the originals. The present issue of a "A Few Leaves from the newly-invented process of Nature-Printing," consists, as the title implies, of botanical subjects—chiefly ferns, and other wild flowers—upwards of thirty in number, and involving every variety of colour and treatment. They are, in all respects, admirably executed, and cannot but prove of great value to the student of botany, to whom the formation of collections of original specimens, though a labour of love, is one sometimes of considerable difficulty. The *modus operandi* of the new process may be briefly described:—The natural object h.ving been laid out and pressed on paper, a cast is taken of it by the agency of electricity; and this forms the printing surface, from which any number of impressions may afterwards be worked. Though most readily applicable to vegetable substances, which are at once capable of being arranged so as to present a surface in low relief, it is equally available, with a little arrangement, to the reproduction of fossils, and other natural objects. Considerable pressure is used in printing, whereby the branches, leaves, &c., are made to stand out in the same relief as the originals, when glued to paper. We look to great and valuable results from the prosecution of this and other novel applications of the art of printing—an art, after all, as yet in its infancy.

MR. BARKER'S PICTURES OF NELSON AND WELLINGTON.

The engravings from Mr. Barker's companion picture of "Nelson uttering his Last Prayer, just previous to the battle of Trafalgar;" and of "Wellington Reading the Despatches from the Seat of War in India," have just been issued. Both are executed in the finest line manner—the Nelson by F. Joubert, the Wellington by F. Bacon. For subject and treatment, the naval subject commands our decided preference. The likeness of the Duke is unmistakably accurate: he is represented as sitting in his study at Apsley House, and discussing the contents of newly-arrived despatches in his usual business-like manner. But all this matter-of-fact reality sinks to nothing when compared with the sublime sentiment embodied in the companion picture, where the great naval hero of an age, humbles himself upon his knees before his Maker, in the very hour of commencing one of the most brilliant, most arduous, and most conclusive contests ever fought upon the seas. If the contemplation of this incident, and what so nobly followed, do not suffice to stir up the old English blood, even in a Black Sea fleet, we know not what will.

MR. J. EVAN THOMAS'S STATUE OF WELLINGTON.

A fine pedestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington, designed by Mr. J. Evan Thomas, the result of a subscription amongst the wealthy inhabitants of Brecknock, has just been cast in bronze, by Messrs. Robinson and Cotham, at their foundry, Lower Belgrave-place. The figure is colossal in dimensions, measuring eight feet six inches in height; the costume is the military frock-coat, with a cloak loosely thrown over the back; the attitude is very easy and dignified, and the likeness excellent. At the feet of the gallant Duke are the volumes of his celebrated Despatches. This fine work is cast in one piece, and has been admirably turned out.

LESSONS IN ART. By J. D. HARDING. Second Edition. THE GUIDE AND COMPANION TO THE LESSONS IN ART. By the Same. Day and Son.

Drawing is now beginning to be recognised as an essential branch of elementary education, and very properly so. It does not of course follow, nor is it intended to be implied, that every one who learns to draw should necessarily become an artist; the notion would be as absurd as to suppose that every one who learned to write should necessarily become an author. The power of representing by lines, and a certain quantity of shade, objects seen by the eye with the same amount of truthfulness as the ideas of the mind are by those adopted pencils of light, is all that is sought in the first instance; the application of the art is a matter for after consideration, which remains to be resolved by the practitioner. Whilst the acquirement of a good drawing hand will not be thrown away upon the most unimaginative and unambitious subject, even the ordinary vocations of life, the want of this instruction has caused many who have, or fancy they possess, a gift for art, to labour in the dark at the outset of their career; to waste much time and temper, and eventually to throw down the adopted pencil in disgust. And even those who persevere to the end; who, having acquired some facility in the mixing and spreading of colours, have adopted painting as a profession, how many instances do we meet with of ignorance in the principles of drawing, and awkwardness in the practice of it, deficiencies utterly preventing them from attaining any position beyond that of mere decorative or furniture-picture producers!

Mr. Harding, one of most accomplished and successful drawing-masters of the day, seems to have justly estimated the difficulties of the matter, and the principles upon which they should be overcome, and has put forward the result in a series of progressive lessons, forming the work first named above; to which he has added the "Guide," or Handbook, which, though chiefly addressed to teachers, is also available to the use of all students of ordinary intelligence.

Aware of the fatal error of attempting to learn to draw by the unaided guidance of the eye—in other words, upon the principle of mere imitation—Mr. Harding commences his course at the very beginning of all art-processes—the preparation of the tools and materials, and the way of handling them. He tells his scholars how to cut their pencils, and file down their shades, and then how to hold them; the method varying according to the nature and direction of the lines to be traced. Lines straight and curved, and all superficial forms capable of being composed of them, occupy the first twenty-three lessons, forming the first section of study. Then comes instruction in shading, and application in representing solid form; and then, in the following three sections, come rules in foreshortening and perspective generally, illustrated by numberless examples of geometrical and architectural forms, and articles in domestic use. So confident is the author of the necessity of step-by-step instruction, that he challenges any too ambitious student to attempt copying any one of the drawings in the fourth section when just out of the first, and keeping the result by him, compare it afterwards with his later labours, when he shall have arrived at the identical illustration in due course.

The author's instructions, more particularly those addressed to teachers, are full of sound and practical good sense. One important feature in his method is that he establishes a rule for everything, and obliges the student, on examination, to give the reason for the position, direction, length, &c., of every line in his drawing:—

By these means (observes Mr. Harding) the teacher unfailingly observes that his most intelligent are his ablest pupils. By subjecting the pupil to the critical review of his work, he is secure against careless attention to every lesson whilst engaged on it, knowing that, at its conclusion, nothing will be taken for granted; but that he will be required to give admissible and substantial reasons for what he has done; to show that he has worked out principles, and been guided by them, and has not followed an example in ignorance or blind reverence. He must have no hope that, to any question from the teacher, it will be sufficient to say that he has followed what he saw in his example, unless he can tell the reason for his example being as he found it, and his consequent reason for having followed it.

It appears to us that such a course of catechetical analysis, in a class—every individual in which has drawn the particular object under consideration, and every one of whom is anxious to supply the omissions, and correct the errors of others—must be invaluable.

Upon the whole, Mr. Harding has produced the best-considered, as well as the most intelligible and practical treatise on elementary drawing which has ever come under our notice; and we cordially recommend its general adoption. The engraved examples are admirably executed in wood and lithography; and some of them are after picturesque architectural remains which adorn our own or foreign lands.

In addition to the two volumes before us, and others in higher branches of art, Mr. Harding has devised a collection of art-models, which will enable the student to make a first application of what he has learned from surface-teaching to the treatment of actual objects in nature

THE MOUNTGARRET PEERAGE.—The fight for an Irish Peerage, with £10,000 a year annexed, supposed to have been decided at the last Kilkenny Assizes, will, in all probability, end to the manifest advantage of the gentlemen of the long robe, be fought over and over again before the winner of the great stake can be suffered to sit down at ease. A conditional order from the new court has been granted. The plaintiff has already assumed the title of Lord Mountgarret.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—VALLEY OF INKERMAN.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(*Continued from page 483.*)

insufficient to turn away any important fire from us. Notwithstanding this, our men laboured with great spirit; and, whilst the French were losing another of their magazines by the explosion of a Russian shell, we were performing the same part for the enemy, by blowing up one of its magazines near the circular tower. The Lancaster one-gun battery did not, however, share in the general success. It never succeeded in striking the *Twelve Apostles*, which was the special aim of her fire. Our severest loss during this fatiguing day was that of Colonel Hood, who was killed whilst in the advance of Gordon's battery with a picket of the Guards.

On the 19th the French had so far repaired damage that they opened heavily on the Quarantine Battery, and did serious damage there: their guns were worked by sailors; but, as ill-luck would have it, their magazine was again blown up, and their fire slackened in consequence. They laboured hard, however, in making new approaches nearer to the town than those where they had suffered their losses. Our fire was kept up with such spirit during the day, that that of the Russian slackened considerably. Mortar batteries, which we had set to work were very much the cause of this advantage. At the same time every means were employed to fire the town. Rockets were sent in which caused a considerable smoke, but no general outbreak of flame; and it soon became apparent that all means to destroy the place by fire would be unavailing, so proof were the stone-built houses against burning projectiles.

On the 20th the guns in Gordon's right battery were withdrawn, as it was considered that they were working at too great a distance from the round tower against which they were directed. The Lancaster gun was left to fire at the shipping, which it merely annoyed, without doing serious damage. In the night two guns had been added to Chapman's attack, and increased the fire upon the Garden Battery of the Russians, which was annoying both us and the French considerably. The latter in the meanwhile continued active on their works in advance. The fire was vigorous between us and the enemy, and the redan and earthworks near the tower began to wear a very ragged appearance; but the result of the day was the same as that of the previous ones, and all efforts to fire the town were again unavailing. On the night of the 20th the Russians attempted a diversion, by marching several battalions of infantry, and a quantity of cavalry and guns to the front of Balaclava. The Turks fired several rounds at them from their new redoubts, and Sir Colin Campbell thought it necessary to send for reinforcements. Accordingly, General Goldie's brigade moved out at three in the morning to the front of Balaclava. Lord Lucan's brigade of cavalry struck tents, but the Russians retired without having molested us—content, no doubt, with giving us an alarm. The French continued their works during the night, and on the 21st. But they were hard pressed that day, and their parties suffered so, that General Canrobert wrote to Lord Raglan to request that the British guns should for a time be directed against the right face of the Russian redan, which was causing him serious annoyance. This was done by our guns with great success, and our practice elicited a letter of thanks from the French Commander-in-Chief.

The enemy's magazine in the round tower battery exploded again for the third time. During the previous night a new battery had been erected by the Russians near the ruins of Inkerman. A redoubt was commenced on the right of Sir De Lacy Evans's position to silence it. On the 22nd this was finished, and opening with two 18-pounders, silenced the enemy after he had fired four rounds. In the night a new battery for Lancaster's guns was raised to the right of Gordon's left attack, and about 100 yards nearer the town. At the same time works were commenced to approach Chapman's attack nearer the principal objects against which our fire was specially directed. The efforts made to fire the town were again unavailing, and the only visible damage done the enemy was the blowing up, for the fourth time, of his magazine in his circular fort. We learnt with surprise and concern that, in the night, Lord Dunkellin had been taken prisoner by the enemy. He started in the dark, with a sergeant, to join his picket, and both lost their way. Lord Dunkellin fell into the hands of a Russian party, which he took for our own, and was thus made prisoner. The sergeant who accompanied him escaped.

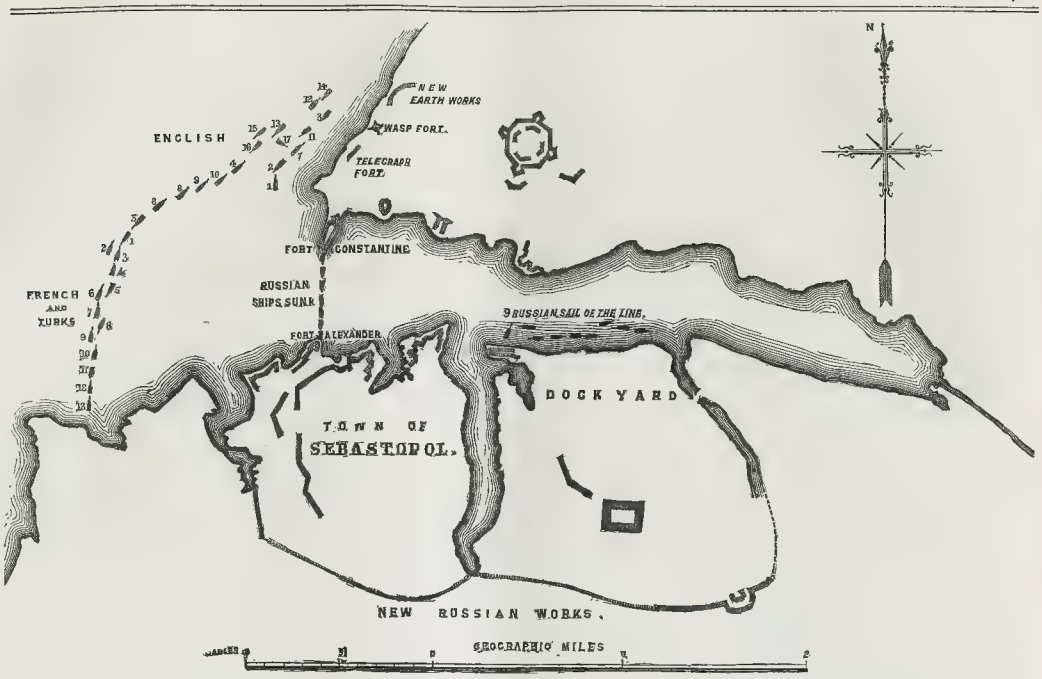
The following is the Memorandum of Orders issued to general officers on the night previous to the opening of fire:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 16, 1854.

The fire upon Sebastopol will commence to-morrow morning, about half-past six, from the French and English batteries, in co-operation with the combined fleets.

The precise moment of opening the fire, however, will be indicated by the discharge of three mortars from the centre of the works of the French army.

RUINED COTTAGE NEAR SEBASTOPOL.



ENGLISH VESSELS.

1. Agamemnon.
2. Sanspareil.
3. Albion towed by Firebrand.
4. Queen " Vesuvius.
5. Britannia " Vesuvius.
6. Trafalgar " Retribution.
10. Bellerophon towed by Cyclops.
14. Arethusa " Triton.
Look-out Ships.
18. Samson.
13. Firebrand.
16. Terrible.
7. London " Niger.
9. Vengeance " Highflyer.
9. Rodney " Spitfire.
15. Sphinx
16. Lynx.
17. Spitfire.

FRENCH AND TURKISH SHIPS.

1. Napoleon.
2. Henry IV towed by Canada.
10. Montebello.
11. Saffren towed by Albatross.
3. Mahmoudieh, Turkish Admiral.
4. Valmy towed by Descartes.
5. Ville de Paris " Primauget.
6. Jupiter " Christophe Co-
7. Turkish 3-deckers. lumbo.
8. Firebrand, towed by Vauban
9. Marengo Labrador
12. Jean Bart.
13. Charlemagne.
14. Bayard towed by Odenque.
15. Alger " Magellan.
Ville de Marseilles.

PLAN OF THE ATTACK OF THE ALLIED FLEETS ON THE FORTS OF SEBASTOPOL, AT 1.30 P.M., OCTOBER 17 1854.

The troops off duty will remain in their respective camps, ready to fall in at a moment's notice, without their knapsacks, great-coats, or blankets.

The horses will be attached to the field batteries.

There will be with each division parties of Sappers consisting of 20 men, under an officer of Engineers, ready to carry picks and shovels, crowbars, and sledges, bags of powder prepared, felling-axes, and scaling ladders.

Each division will also have with it a detachment of twenty artillerymen under an officer of artillery, with rockets and spikes for guns (the latter are only to be used in the event of the troops having to retire from a battery).

The arrangements for collecting the several articles above enumerated will be carried out by the officers of engineers and the officer of artillery.

The Generals of divisions will make every arrangement for the ready communication of the troops with the reserve musket ammunition, which, however, must not be placed upon the horses until ordered.

Previously to the opening of the fire, all advanced pickets, with the exception of the men selected to fire into the embrasures, will be withdrawn, under the direction of the general officer on duty in the trenches, and retire under cover to their respective camps.

The covering parties in the trenches will be kept clear of the batteries, and such of them as cannot find cover in the trenches will be moved to such positions in the rear or the flank as will ensure their being at hand to protect the batteries, whilst they will be themselves screened from the enemy's fire. These covering parties will be moved as the commanding officer of the party may see occasion, in consequence of the fire of the enemy; where the whole trench is occupied by guns the covering parties must be placed, as above stated, under adequate cover in the immediate neighbourhood.

The working parties will remain in the trenches, or be withdrawn, according to the direction of the commanding engineer.

As it is possible that the field batteries may be required to move, the senior artillery officer of the division and the officer commanding the battery will make themselves acquainted with these communications to the right and left.

The cavalry, under Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, and the troops of all arms under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, British and Turkish, posted for the defence of Balaclava, will be held in readiness throughout the day to act on the slightest notice.

The meat for the men's dinners will be cooked as early as possible to-morrow morning, in case of the army having to move forward.

In the event of an advance, the Commander of the Forces particularly requests the General Officers commanding Divisions and Brigades, the commanding officers of regiments, and the officers commanding companies, to impress upon the men the urgent necessity of maintaining their formation and keeping their order: the success of any operation they may be called upon to undertake, their honour, and indeed their own individual safety, depend upon their being under complete control, ready to repel any attack, or to overcome any resistance, that may be opposed to them.

Lord Raglan will be at the Quarries in front of the Third (Sir R. England's) Division; General Canrobert, at the Maison d'Eau, on the left of the British line, and on the right of the French position.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

1. Agamemnon.
2. Sanspareil.
9. Rodney on shore.
10. Bellerophon.
4. Queen.
18. Samson
14. Terrible.
17. Spitfire.

PLAN OF THE ATTACK AT 5.30 P.M., WHEN THESE WERE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY THE SHIPS ENGAGED WITH THE FORTS.

THE VALLEY OF INKERMAN.

THE Valley of Inkerman commences at the inmost extremity of the harbour of Sebastopol, and the river Inkerman runs through it. The Valley, where the Sketch was taken, was not more than 700 yards wide; some of our cavalry, having gone down to a farm-house, where there were some stacks of hay (which, by-the-by, is getting scarce), were suddenly fired upon by four field-guns, which the Russian Cossack Artillery had left masked behind the walls of the ruins. Fortunately, our men had taken most of the hay before the guns commenced firing; so they got off with a good share of the spoil before the Russians could do them any damage. The date of this affair was the 7th. After I had made this Sketch I went, with two other officers, on towards the cliff, on which are the two English sentries; and while there we observed a white flag held out of the door of the little house in the cliff opposite us, which is entered by a staircase from above, and immediately there came over us a shell from some battery, to which the white flag was a signal; they fired two or three more at us, and we thought it best to leave. Although there are sentries always close where we were, yet they did not fire on them—thinking, I suppose, that it was worth while risking a shot or two to bring down an officer.

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REAL BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS.—The best quality for warmth, durability, and fine, for full dress, at the sale. Made in black, plain, and cane, as well as in the natural cream colour. Under-shirts, drawers, and socks; by the original manufacturer in England, at 5, Haymarket.—W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

BAKER and CRISP'S FRENCH MERINOS, in every quality, cheaper than any House in the Kingdom. French Cashmeres, in all Colours, 1s. 6d. per yard. Worth 2s. 6d. Twilled Llama Cloths, 6s. 9d. the dress. Patterns sent post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London.

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WOOLLENS, &c.
DRESSES, SILKS, MANTLES, FURS,
RIBBONS, &c.

Several large lots have been bought up during the pressure for money. Also, a new parcel of Flannels, the 27th at unprecedentedly low prices.

N.B. The goods are the cheapest ever shown.
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1, 2, 3, Angel-court, Strand,
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INFANTS' and INVALIDS' LINETTES, Baby Linen, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Under Clothing, for Home, India, or the Colonies.
All parcels sent carriage-free within the range of the Parcels of £2 value free of railway and steamboat charges.
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WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for CASH, as now giving an unprecedented high price for the same, and of the following requirements, viz., Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothes, Old Gold and Silver, Plate, Jewellery, Watches, Musical Instruments, Guns, Rifles, Swords, Telescopes, Timepieces, Bronzes, Miniatures, Oil Paintings, Antiquities, Rare Books, Linen, Trimmings, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, Shawls, Carpets, &c. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to sell, or declining business, may rely upon immediate attention at their residence by a letter addressed to Messrs. Cohen, Colonial Exchange, 103 and 104, Minories, corner of Jewry-street.—N.B. All parcels from town or country, large or small, the utmost value remitted. If the price not approved of, the goods returned. Established forty-seven years. References: Messrs Twining Bankers, Strand, and London and Colonial Bank, Threadneedle-street.

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WARM HOSIERY for the AUTUMN and WINTER, manufactured of the best qualities, expressly for Family use, by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

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RODGERS'S CORAZZA SHIRTS.—Important improvements having been made in this celebrated Shirt, Gentlemen are solicited to suspend their orders until they have seen it. For ease, elegance, and durability, it has no rival. 31s. 6d. and 42s. the half-dozen. Prospectuses, drawings, and directions for Measurement gratis, and post free.—ROGERS and BOURNE, improved Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. (Established Sixty Years.)

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Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by sending a measure (taken tight—1, Neck; 2, Chest; 3, Waist; 4, Wrist; 5, Height of Wearer.

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To any part of the Country,
On receipt of a Post-office Order.
Waist measure only required.

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The Fawn Wove Stay (white or grey) ... 10s. 6d. per pair.
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CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET, and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, Purified Bedding, &c.; may be obtained in profuse variety, and for prices defying competition, at HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warerooms, 295, 297, 299, 299, High Holborn.

AXMINSTER CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and CO. Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family, having become Proprietors of the Axminster Carpet Manufactory in consequence of the Proprietor's retirement, are enabled to execute orders for this beautiful fabric with the most elaborate designs and in beautiful and artistically worked.—Factory, Wilton, near Salisbury; Warehouse, 23, Old Bond-street.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS.—Finest New Season's Congou, just imported in the "Architect," 4s. per lb. Sir Robert Peel Souchong, 4s. per lb. Hall's Tea and Grocery Warehouse, 5, Clifton-road, Maida Vale.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—H. SPARROW and CO. beg to announce that, in consequence of the late reduction of Duty, and the greatly increased sale of the Tea-Caterer they are enabled to offer

Good Breakfast Congou at 2s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb.
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Fresh roasted Coffee, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

With every other article in the Trade proportionately Cheap, and of that Sterling Quality for which they have been celebrated for the last Twenty Years. Price-lists of any may be sent by application, post-free, and parcels of 40 value and upwards, carriage paid, to any station in the Kingdom.—Observe, 8, Gracechurch-street, and 69, Wimbledon-street, Manchester.

COALS, Best Quality.—JUDKINS and CO. —Best SILVERDALE COALS, screened, at the lowest cash prices.—Address, Strand (known by the Office of the new Paper being at the corner).

NO CHIMNEY is WANTED for C. MORTON'S PATENT CALOMERIZE GAS STOVES in Halls, Shops, and Offices, where economy, cleanliness, and close application can be attached to convey away the burnt air.—Manufactory, 142a-street, Strand, opposite Charing-cross Hospital.

10,000 STOVES.—The Tenth Thousand Stove, Just Completed, is now on sale. These stoves so justly celebrated for preserving a pure and healthy temperature, and for their extraordinary economy in the consumption of fuel, are now in universal use throughout the Kingdom, by HARRIS, DEAN, and Co., 45, King William-street, London-bridge, and may be obtained of all ironmongers. N.B. Harris and Dean's Improved Venetian Stove, which is strongly recommended, may be seen at 45, King William-street, London-bridge, and, post-paid, for 1s.

SOMETHING NEW.—ALBANY CHAMBER LAMPS, with Patent Elastic Glass-holder from 4s. to 8. The application of an Elastic Glass-holder to Lamps for family use, is one of the most valuable and useful improvements for many a pure and delicate article—all, which form a light and beautiful shade, and are of the most popular shape, form and adjustable, is of general use in the nice Chamber and Ante-lobby with the Patent Battery, a an admirable Stand for infants and children.

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The Proprietors of Robinson's Patent Barley and Patent Groats, are desirous that public shall at no time purchase these articles of them as spurious imitations, especially since the public that every package is accompanied by the patent lithographic wrapper, bearing the name and address of the Proprietors.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farinas of the oat, and as the best and most wholesome preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nourishing supper for the aged and infirm, a popular food for young and infirmess, is of general use in the sick Chamber and Ante-lobby with the Patent Battery, a an admirable Stand for infants and children.

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VIEWS IN THE CRIMEA.

EUPATORIA.—THE HARBOUR.

EUPATORIA,

One of the points at which the Allied Expedition landed on the 13th of September, lies on a spit of sand, and for a long time it was imagined that it was defended by heavy works, for the solid stone houses close by the sea-coast were so increased by refraction and lifted up so high, that they looked like forts. Towards the south are innumerable windmills; and several bathing-boxes, gaily painted, along the beach give an air of civilisation to the place. The chapel is a conspicuous object, and boasts a large dome; and two churches rise amid the red-tiled and stuccoed houses, and the minarets of two mosques are seen. Eupatoria covers a large expanse of ground. The country appears generally bare, possessing few trees; but plenty of horned cattle and sheep are upon its surface. Previous to the landing, the inhabitants of Eupatoria were seen consulting together in small groups about the town, and a great number of them were collected in front of a Government-looking building with a red roof and white columns.

THE RIVER ALMA.

The Alma is a tortuous little stream, which has worked its way down through a red clay soil, deepening its course as it proceeds seawards, and which drains the steppe-like lands on its right bank making at times pools and eddies too deep to be forded, though it can generally be crossed by wading who do not fear to wet their knees.

Along the right or north bank of the Alma are a number of Tartar houses, at times numerous and close enough to form a cluster of habitations deserving the name of a hamlet; at times scattered wide apart amid little vineyards, surrounded by walls of mud and stone of three feet in height. The bridge over which the post road passes from Boulganak to Sebastopol runs close to one of these hamlets—a village, in fact, of some fifty houses. This village is approached from the north by a road winding through a plain nearly level till it comes near to the village, where the ground dips, so that at the distance of 300 yards a man on horseback can hardly see the tops of the nearer and more elevated houses, and can only ascertain the position of the stream by the willows and verdure along its banks. At the left or south side of the Alma the ground assumes a very different character—smooth where the bank is deep, and gently elevated where the shelve of the bank occurs, it recedes for a few yards at a moderate height above the stream, pierced here and there by the course of the winter's torrents, so as to form small ravines—commanded, however, by the heights above. A remarkable ridge of mountain, varying in height from 500 to 700 feet, runs along the course of the Alma, on the left and south side, with the course of the stream, and assuming the form of cliffs when close to the sea.

BANKS OF THE ALMA.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 11, 1854.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 713.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.

THE Despatches of Lord Raglan and of General Canrobert give an intelligible history of the memorable days of the 25th and 26th October, when the Russians were defeated in their attempts to raise the siege of Sebastopol. The report of Prince Menschikoff to the Czar—corroborated, as it appeared to be, by the vague hints and half-statements of the Electric Telegraph—threw a gloom over London and Paris during a portion of last week, especially in the sensitive regions of the Money-market and the Bourse. But the publication of the Official Despatches dispelled the momentary alarm. If uneasiness still subsist with reference to the progress of the War, and to the heavy cost we have paid, and must yet pay for our victory, the uneasiness is natural. The lives that are at stake are too many and too noble to permit England to look with indifference at the possibility of their sacrifice. But, whatever may be the amount of anxiety which is felt, it is not complicated by any doubts of the military skill and courage of our Commanders, or of the undaunted "pluck" and the chivalric bravery of our soldiers. It is scarcely enough to say that our heroes in the Crimea—for heroes they are, if heroism ever existed in this world—will do all that men can do to maintain the honour of their country. They have already done more than could have been expected even of British and French manhood; and have thrown into the shade in the sober and scientific nineteenth century—the mythic deeds of the warriors of antiquity. Let no idle tongue allege for the future that the highest stages of civilisation impair the manly virtues; and that the aristocracy of Great Britain is effete, or its democracy ignoble. The great memories of Alma and Balaclava give the lie to the assertion, and make every true heart in these islands throb with pride to reflect that the men who gained such victories are its countrymen.

We refer elsewhere to the events of the 5th of November, and of our dearly purchased triumph of that day, and confine ourselves at present to the consecutive story told by Lord Raglan, Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Lucan, and General Canrobert; and to the ampler details communicated by our own Special Correspondents, and those of our daily contemporaries, at Balaclava. And, first of all, while rendering full justice to the modest terseness of the Allied Generals, let us say a word for the brave men who transmit information to the London journals, who gather it at the cannon's mouth, and amid dangers and difficulties of no common kind. The perils and hardships which they undergo are almost, if not quite, equal to those of the soldier; but have not the glory of the soldier to reward them. Though undertaken at the call of private enterprise, it is but due to these gentlemen to assert that their duties are performed with as much conscientiousness as if they were public trusts. They may sometimes err, in their judgment of individuals at home and in the camp; but, on the whole, their impartiality is admirable, their patriotism unquestionable, and their services, in keeping up the enthusiasm of the public at home, and making the war, in every sense, a popular and a national one, are of a kind that it is impossible to estimate too highly.

It is needless to attempt to epitomise the narrative, which we owe to their pens, and to those of the more important men whose business it is to act history—and not to write it. In every house, and every place of public resort within our realms, as well as in our sympathising Colonies, and among our brothers in blood and language in the United States, they will be read with the most eager and admiring interest. Wherever Russia has a foe they will be perused with avidity. Wherever Freedom has a friend, their details will excite both gratitude and hope. We shall merely allude to one or two points, which throw light upon our necessarily incomplete summary of last week, and which have since that time transpired to enlist the applause, or to excite the regret—perhaps the blame—of the nation. In the first place, the Official Despatches confirm the intelligence conveyed to us last week by the Electric Telegraph, that victory was on the side of the Allies, and that they gallantly repulsed an attempt, on the 25th ult., which, if it had been successful, would have saved Sebastopol, and inflicted loss of credit, if not ruin, upon our arms. They also confirm the statement that, on the 26th, a similar attempt was defeated, with little loss to our arms, and with great loss and discomfiture to the foe. When the raw and undisciplined levies of the Turks gave way, under the impetuous charge of the Russians, and the for-

THE LIGHT CAVALRY CHARGE AT BALACLAVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tunes of the campaign depended upon the bravery of a few British regiments, those regiments, with a solidity which excited the wonder and applause of the French, and with a daring which approached the sublime, were true to their duty, and not only retrieved the losses of the day, but inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. The pithy despatch of Sir Colin Campbell shows in true military style how the deed was done, and of what first-rate material—physical and moral—the armies of Great Britain are composed. The achievements of the following day were equally great, when Sir de Lacy Evans defeated a force of Russians thrice, if not four times, his superiors in numbers—killing and wounding six hundred, while his own losses did not exceed eighty.

The country would have abundant reason to be satisfied and grateful, if these and such ordinary casualties of fair and open warfare were all that it had to deplore in these brilliant battles. To have defeated General Liprandi in an attempt which would have been ruinous to our arms if it had succeeded, no unavoidable sacrifice would have been too great. But, either from an improperly or vaguely-worded order sent to the Earl of Lucan by the Commander-in-Chief, or from a misconception on the part of the gallant Earl of the terms of a message which may have been perfectly well considered, the most grievous loss the nation has yet suffered befell the Light Cavalry Division. We cannot say which of the two suppositions is correct, and will not trust ourselves with the expression of an opinion. Lord Raglan does not state by whom the order was sent; and Lord Lucan does not say from whom he received it, or whether the message were a verbal or a written one. It seems to be agreed, however, that the bearer of the order was Captain Nolan—a gallant and daring cavalry officer, proud of his own branch of the service, and filled with the most exalted notions of the services it could render. It is also stated that he, in common with other cavalry officers, longed for an opportunity to make a dash at the enemy, and gain some portion of renown, which it appeared to him that the infantry regiments were monopolising. However that may be, the order which he conveyed was held by Lord Lucan to be imperative, and as admitting of no discretion in its interpretation. The Earl of Cardigan was charged with its execution, and did his duty like a Paladin, dashing on at the head of the Light Cavalry, amounting to little more than six hundred men, against the whole force of the Russian army, to repossess themselves of some captured guns. The deed was one of such unparalleled daring, that the very Russians held their breath in astonishment. Lord Raglan himself, and General Canrobert, when they saw the gallant band riding to certain destruction, with a coolness and order equal to that which they would have exhibited at a review, confessed, when too late, what a noble, and what a useless sacrifice of life had been consummated. Among the first of those who fell was Captain Nolan. Every spectator of the scene admits that it was impossible the attack could succeed. For a time it threw the ranks of the Russians into confusion; but, assailed in front, and by a murderous cross fire, and threatened also in the rear, the noble survivors were compelled to retrace their steps. Thus the British Light Cavalry was all but annihilated.

The subject will no doubt be widely discussed; and the blame, if blame there be, will fall in due time on the proper shoulders. But we, on our parts, shall do nothing to exasperate the controversy that is already raging. We shall but record the general sentiment of admiration at the gallantry of the act; and of regret that the lives of such magnificent soldiers were not spared for deeds less barren; and for glory, not greater in itself, but of greater service to their country.

We regret to observe a disposition, in some portion of the press and the public, to be continually "croaking," and predicting evil. Some critics of the war persist in shutting their eyes to the enormous efforts which have been made to carry it on in a manner befitting a great people; while others expect men in command to defy time and space, and to work impossibilities. We have, on the contrary, felt and expressed confidence both in the Government and in the Generals and Admirals in command; and, most of all, in the cool, steady courage of both the military and the naval branches of the service. That confidence we shall continue to express. We see no ground, as some do, for discouragement, but every reason to rely on the hope that victory will speedily crown the efforts of our armies. Though comparatively small in numbers, and decimated by disease, their only wish was to be led against the foe. No one can allege any short-coming on their part. All they have done has been well done. The landing at Kalamita, the storming of the heights of Alma, the flank march to Balaclava, the tedious but indispensable siege operations before Sebastopol, the repulse of General Liprandi on two consecutive days, and of Menschikoff and Liprandi combined at a later period;—all these achievements have been of a nature to inspire not only admiration, but thorough confidence. Let us hope that the large reinforcements which are on their way will arrive in time to be available for a crowning effort, and that no evil consequences have resulted from their tardiness.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT CAVALRY BRIGADE.

At ten o'clock the Guards and Highlanders of the First Division were seen moving towards the plains from their camp. The Duke of Cambridge came up to Lord Raglan for orders, and his Lordship, ready to give the honour of the day to Sir Colin Campbell, who commands at Balaclava, told his Royal Highness to place himself under the direction of the Brigadier. At forty minutes past ten the Fourth Division also took up their position in advance of Balaclava. The cavalry were then on the left front of our position, facing the enemy; the Light Cavalry Brigade was on the left flank forward; the Heavy Cavalry Brigade *en echelon* in reserve, with guns on the right; the 4th Dragoons and 5th Dragoons and Greys on the left of the brigade, the Enniskillings and 3rd Dragoons on the right. The Fourth Division took up ground in the centre; the Guards and Highlanders filed off towards the extreme right, and faced the redoubts, from which the Russians opened on them with such guns as had not been spiked.

As the Russian cavalry retired, their infantry fell back towards the head of the valley, leaving men in three of the redoubts they had taken, and abandoning the fourth. They had also placed some guns on the heights over their position, on the left of the gorge. Their cavalry joined the reserves, and drew up in six solid divisions, in an oblique line, across the entrance to the gorge. Six battalions of infantry were placed behind them, and about thirty guns were drawn up along their line, while masses of infantry were also collected on the hills behind the redoubts on our right. Our cavalry had moved up to the ridge across the valley on our left, as the ground was broken in front, and had halted in the order already mentioned. When Lord Lucan received the order from Captain Nolan, and had read it, he asked, "Where are we to advance to?" Captain Nolan pointed with his finger to the line of the Russians, and said, "There are the enemy, and there are the guns, before them; it is your duty to take them," or words to that effect, according to the statement made since his death. Lord Lucan, with reluctance, gave the order to Lord Cardigan to advance upon the guns, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble Earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. Don Quixote in his 81st against the windmill was not near so rash and reckless as the gallant fellows who prepared without a thought to rush on almost certain death. It is a maxim of war that "cavalry never act without a support;" that "infantry should be close at hand when cavalry carry guns, as the effect is only instantaneous;" and that "it is necessary to have on the flank of a line of cavalry some squadrons in column, the attack on the flank being most dangerous." The only support our Light Cavalry had was the reserve of Heavy Cavalry at a great distance behind them, the infantry and guns being far in the rear. There were no squadrons in column at all; and there was a plain to charge over, before the enemy's guns were reached, of a mile and a half in length. At 11.10 our Light Cavalry Brigade rushed to the front. They numbered as follows, as well as can be ascertained:—

	Men.
4th Light Dragoons	118
8th Irish Hussars	104
11th Prince Albert's Hussars	110
13th Light Dragoons	130
17th Lancers	145
Total	607

The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of Continental armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles. They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses.' Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true—their desperate valour knew no bounds; and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed than by those who, without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth, from thirty iron mouths, a flood of smoke and flame, through which hissed the deadly balls. Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded or riderless across the plain. The first line is broken—it is joined by the second—they never halt or check their speed an instant; with diminished ranks, thinned by those thirty guns, which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewed with their bodies and with the carcases of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides, as well as to a direct fire of musketry. Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said; to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry, and scattering them like chaff—when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the sad tale—demigods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Colonel Shewell of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate encounter. With courage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilised nations. The Russian gunners, when the storm of cavalry passed, returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and, to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous volley of grape and canister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin. It was as much as our Heavy Cavalry Brigade could do to cover the retreat of the miserable remnants of that band of heroes as they returned to the place they had so lately quitted in all the pride of life. At 11.35 not a British soldier, except the dead and the dying, was left in front of these terrible Muscovite guns.

The following letter is from an officer of the Light Brigade, who took part in the splendid charge at Balaclava:—

We were ordered to charge some Russian batteries and cavalry, and the Light Brigade went down—the 17th and 13th leading in line; the 11th were ordered to hang a little back as a support, and the 4th and 8th followed, in a sort of third line. We all knew that the thing was desperate before we started, and it was even worse than we thought. In our front, about a mile and a half off, were several lines of Russian cavalry and nine guns—to get at which we had to pass along a wide valley, with the ground a little falling, and in itself favourable enough for a charge of cavalry; but the sloping hills on each side gave the enemy an opportunity (which they used) of placing guns on both our flanks as we advanced; and not only guns, but infantry with Minié rifles.

However, there was no hesitation. Down our fellows went at the gallop—through a fire in front and on both flanks, which emptied our saddles and knocked over our horses by scores. I do not think that one man finished in the whole brigade—though every one allows that no hot a fire was hardly ever seen. We went right on, cut down the gunners at their guns (the Russians worked the guns till we were within ten yards of them)—went on still, broke a line of cavalry in rear of the guns, and drove it back on the third line. But here our bolt was shot; the Russians formed four deep, and our thin and broken ranks, and blown horses, could not attempt to break through them, particularly as the Russian cavalry had got round our flanks, and were prepared to charge our rear (with fresh men). We broke back through them, however, and then had to run the gauntlet through the cross fire of artillery and Minié rifles back to our own lines, with their cavalry hanging on our flank. The Heavy Brigade, which had made a good charge of its own in the morning, covered our coming out of action, and lost some men from the Artillery.

There is no concealing the thing: the Light Brigade was greatly damaged, and for nothing; for, though we killed the gunners and the horses of nine 12-pounders, we could not bring them away. Nolan (who brought the order) is dead. The first shell that burst hit him in the breast. He gave a loud cry, his horse turned, trotted back (with him still in the saddle) between the first and second squadrons of the 13th, and carried him so for some way, when he fell dead. He was hit in the heart.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—I had seen something of a Russian army in 1793; but I found that even six years had made a surprising difference—at least in the appearance of their soldiers. Those who had served with us in Holland, were exactly the stiff, hard, wooden machines which we have reason to figure to ourselves as the Russians of the Seven Years' War. Their dress and equipments seemed to have rejected uniformity; they waddled slowly forward to the tap-tap of their monotonous drums; and if they were beaten, they waddled slowly back again, without appearing in either case to feel a sense of danger, or the expediency of using the ultra tap-tap steps to better their condition. But I must do their troops, in 1855, the justice to say that, in appearance, at least, and in movements at a review, they have made a surprising progress; they were now well armed and equipped, and had very much the outward character of good German soldiers. They were regular and firm in their movements, but they were still slow; and their regimental officers appeared to be very deficient in intelligence and activity. Even some of their Major-Generals were little better than semi-barbarian ignorant, sensual, selfish, and perhaps venal. The Montenegrins whom they brought with them, for the eventual benefit of Italy in case of an active campaign, were the wildest of the mountain robber tribes of their country. They had never seen, it was the noiseless creeping of a cat in search of prey: their long steps gave forth no sound; their eyes, though lighted by no passion, were incessantly moving, and marking all things before and behind, and on every side. A sort of coarse shirt, belted round their waist, with a capote of the skins of sheep or goats, formed their dress; and a long gun and a stout knife their arms. These are the little harm to the French, but they would have been deadly protectors to the Italians. In most respects I believe that the Russian infantry is now-a-days but little different from those who came to Naples in 1805; and, brave as the soldiery may be, I cannot regard their armies as very formidable out of their own country, or in a protracted campaign. Their hospitals and commissariat were and are deplorably bad; they are always in want of money, nor ever have they credit. Without the means of raising money, and without good hospitals and an effective commissariat, a great army cannot long keep the field.—*Sir Henry Bunbury's Reminiscences.*

The Austrian Minister of the Interior has just submitted to the Imperial sanction a new plan for the organisation of a national guard for the whole Empire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

Still the same anxiety and the same impatience respecting the progress of the Allied armies continue to act on the minds of all, and to engross all interests. The Emperor, though doubting nothing of the result, is deeply affected by the loss of life, and the delays and hardships that the troops have undergone and are still suffering. At a recent semi-official dinner, at St. Cloud (none but these or intimate ones are given), the Empress appeared in a black dress, fitting tight up to the throat, and wholly destitute of jewels or ornaments. On being questioned if she were indisposed, the Emperor, who overheard the query, replied that "The Empress did well to put on mourning for the loss of so many brave subjects." The example of the Court is generally followed, and as yet no *Mi-carêmes*, and hardly any private houses, are opened for other than merely friendly receptions. An immense number of our compatriots are, however, daily arriving; and only the final intelligence of the success of our united arms is wanted to give the signal for a series of entertainments, public and private.

A most painful sensation has been produced in the higher ranks of society here, by the death of the son of the widowed Comtesse de la Bourdonnaye—*an aspirant de Marine*—killed before Sebastopol. The family of La Bourdonnaye—long known for its Legitimist principles—ranks high among the old nobility of France.

A melancholy accident has thrown one of the wealthiest families of the Chasse d'Antin into the deepest affliction. At a shooting-party in the Forest of Vierzon, M. Lupin, *fils*, received in his chest the contents of a gun which one of his cousins accidentally discharged. The shot, which entered just below the heart, and came out at the loins, was supposed at first not to be mortal; but, notwithstanding all the efforts of the surgeons called in to attend the sufferer, death ensued the following day.

The Emperor, learning the difficulty experienced by the troops in procuring not only the luxuries, but the necessaries of life, before Sebastopol, has despatched a supply of wine for two months, the expense to be defrayed from his private purse.

Active preparations are going on at Lyons for the establishment of the new camp on the Plain of Sathonay, near the town. This corps, to be commanded by General Castellane, is to receive at least 6000 men, in addition to the troops already stationed at Lyons; and it is supposed, will later, contain as many as 24,000. As a better protection from the rigours of winter, the men, instead of being lodged in tents, will have wooden barracks constructed for their accommodation.

An apparently trifling, but yet significant, incident, has been remarked by our armies at Sebastopol—namely, the constant arrival, within a few days, of numbers of dogs from the town, driven out by want of food and water.

The reception of M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, at the Academy, and his speech on the occasion, have excited unusual interest here. The new member was assisted on the occasion by MM. Montalembert, Molé, and de Fallour. After an interview at St. Cloud, where, according to custom, the new Academician was received with certain marks of ceremony, M. Dupanloup has proceeded to Rome, where he proposes passing a portion of the winter. The Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, Besançon, Rheims, and Avignon, and the Bishops of Arras, Blois, Grenoble, Mons, Marseilles, Montauban, and St. Flour, have already started, or propose starting, for the same destination, to be present at the *Concile* about to be held on the subject of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin.

Prince Jerôme, who has some time since returned from the Eaux-Bonnes, whither his health had compelled him to retire for a part of the season, has put the finishing touches to a grand opera, in four acts, which is intended for the Académie Impériale. The work is about to be put in rehearsal, and will before very long be produced.

The direction of the Opera has definitively fallen on M. Crosnier, who so successfully managed the Porte St. Martin, in 1830; and later, gave no less satisfaction in his direction of the Opéra Comique. M. Crosnier is also President of the General Council and Deputy of Cher, and, it is said, intends still to retain his Legislative functions.

We have to signalise an invention, the importance of which it is really difficult fully to estimate to the musical world. This is the discovery of a tuning instrument for the piano, which combines every element of success. It is perfectly simple, certain, and rapid in its action; is equally efficacious for a piano wholly out of tune, or for one where there is but a single false note; and can be used by every amateur. The inventor—M. Delsarte, whose talents as an instructor of singing have already given him a European reputation—has just taken out a patent for his invention in England; and we cannot too strongly recommend to our readers' attention this very remarkable and interesting discovery.

On Thursday last a heavy snow-storm gave the first positive indication we have yet had of the arrival of winter. The flakes—which were large, and continued falling for some hours without intermission—did not, however, lie long; and a return of damp and milder weather seems to have again deferred its setting in.

AMERICA.

The mail-steamer *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, with advices from New York to the 1st November; and, by telegraph, from New Orleans to the 31st October.

By the arrival of the British brig *Margaret*, at Boston, from St. John's Newfoundland, with advices to the 20th October, we learn that all the vessels sent in search of the steamer *Arctic's* boats had returned, bringing no tidings whatever.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* states that the British Government has agreed to abandon all claims of sovereignty over the so-called Mosquito kingdom. At the same time the *bona fide* claims of British subjects will be enforced under any governmental organisation that may arise.

An order has been issued by the Governor-General of Canada, stating that, during the settlement of details of the Reciprocity Treaty, goods may be imported without payment of duty into the British provinces from the United States, on giving guarantees bonds for the nominal amount of duty. The Ministry of New Brunswick had been defeated; but it is thought, will not resign.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a fire, on 28th ult., destroyed property to the value of a million of dollars.

An Abolition riot had occurred at Worcester, Mass., on its being discovered that Mr. A. O. Batman, who had been very active on the occasion of the arrest of Sims and Burns, fugitive slaves, was stopping at one of the hotels. An attempt of violence upon the person of Mr. Batman was made, but the courage of the mob vanished at the sight of his fire-arms. A warrant, on a charge of carrying concealed arms, was then got out against him. When he reached the railway depôt, a gang of negroes, who set upon him, pelted, kicked, and beat him unmercifully.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the Overland Mail at Marseilles has been telegraphed, with the following dates:—Calcutta, Oct. 6; Shanghae, Sept 4; Hong-Kong, Sept. 27; Singapore, Oct. 7; Penang, Oct. 8; and Bombay, Oct. 14. India is tranquil. The harvests are fine.

Shanghae is still in the hands of the insurgents. Fighting is also still going on in the neighbourhood of Canton, and no tea has arrived there. The British, French, and American Plenipotentiaries were to proceed to a revision of the treaties with China. Nothing was doing in imports; the shipments of silk are diminished.

It is not yet decided whether the King of Prussia will open the Chambers in person on the 27th inst. or not.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

THE BATTLE ON THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

The sudden attack and repulse of the Russians on the 25th October, with its brilliant episodes, of which we have given an account elsewhere in this week's publication, have been completely thrown into the back-ground by the subsequent arrival of several telegraphic despatches relating to an obstinate engagement between the Russian army and the Allies, on the 5th inst. The first announcement of the affair was a despatch from Prince Menschikoff, sent to Berlin, in orpher, and forwarded to Paris on Monday morning. It was dated Nov. 4th, at sunset, and stated that "on November 4th, the Allied armies having shown an usual signs of activity, General Liprandi, reinforced by a corps under Menschikoff, had attacked and routed them, killing more than 800 men." The falsehood of this despatch was very soon exposed, by the publication of the following authentic report of the battle of the 5th inst., from General Canrobert, addressed to the French Minister of War:—

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 6

"The Russian army increased by reinforcements from the Danube and from the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the English position before the place.

"The English army maintained the battle with the most remarkable solidity, supported by a portion of General Bosquet's Division.

"The enemy, much more numerous than us, was driven back with enormous loss—estimated at 8000 to 9000 men.

"This obstinate struggle lasted throughout the whole of the day.

"At the same time, on my left wing, General Forey had to drive back a sortie of the garrison. The troops led by him drove back the enemy into the town, with a loss of 1000.

"This brilliant feat of arms—which was not achieved without some loss to the Allies—reflects the highest honour upon our armies.

"The siege continues regularly."

Since the arrival of this encouraging account of a great victory gained by the Allies, several other despatches have been published, chiefly from Russian sources, which profess to give an account of the battle. In one of them Prince Menschikoff reports that "he made two sorties against the enemies, right and left, on the 5th November." His object in speaking of it is evidently thus to make it seem that the affair was not a very serious one. He adds that "he took one battery and spiked fifteen guns of the left French division," and that "the loss on both sides was considerable."

On Thursday morning a *London Gazette* Extraordinary was published with the following translation of a despatch from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, containing an account of the attack and defeat of the Russian army, on the 5th November, but saying nothing of the sortie of the garrison to which both General Canrobert and Prince Menschikoff refer—

"November 6.

"The enemy, with immense forces, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division, and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and part of the Third, and subsequently by the division of General Bosquet, and other corps of the French army, which, by their gallant conduct, contributed immatially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitively repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens, have been wounded. They are all doing well.

"The conduct of the troops in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers has been excellent.

(Signed) "RAGLAN."

As it appears from the letters brought by the *Sinai* steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, with news from Sebastopol to the 3rd inst., that the intention of the Allies was to make the assault on the 5th, the Russians may have made their grand attack on the French and English in the hope of thereby damaging them, so as to postpone the capture of the city.

The latest accounts from Sebastopol, previous to the battle, represent the town as being in a frightful condition. There was no water, and typhus was committing terrible ravages among the Russian troops. Four of the ships-of-war had been sunk by our batteries. The French lines were said to have been opened, with 150 embrasures (about 1200 guns) of the town. If that was actually the case the French must have been almost ready for the assault.

A Russian despatch brings news from Sebastopol to the 8th of November, three days after the battle. It affirms that the siege operations are continued, and that the damage done is quickly repaired. The French are intrenching their left. Nothing important had taken place since the 5th.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

The following Infantry battalions will constitute the reinforcements to be dispatched immediately to the Crimea:—The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards; the 34th Regiment, now at Corfu; the 62nd Regiment, from Malta; the 71st Highland Light Infantry, from Corfu; the 90th Light Infantry from Dublin; the 97th Regiment, from Athens.

The battalion of the Guards will be attached to Major General Bentinck's Brigade, which will then consist of four battalions; but, in point of number, it will not differ much from the other infantry brigades. There will thus be left on home service the 2nd battalion of each of the three regiments of Foot Guards, which may be looked upon as so many strong depôts to keep up the war battalions to their effective strength. The five battalions of the line mentioned above will be joined by the 68th Light Infantry, which is now in the Crimea, but is not attached permanently to any division. These six battalions will be formed into the Fifth Division of the British army; and, as three of the regiments are light, the 68th, 71st, and 90th will probably constitute a Light Infantry Brigade. We believe no arrangement has been yet made as to the command of this division, but it is not unlikely that Colonel Lookyer, of the 97th (who held a command at Chobham), and Colonel Denny, of the 71st, will be the Brigadier-Generals.

As regards the Cavalry, an arrangement has been come to, different from what was originally intended. Instead of sending out the cavalry regiments on home service as regiments, the effective men of those corps will be incorporated with the regiments now in the Crimea, so as to bring them up to such a strength as a cavalry regiment in time of war should possess. With the exception of the King's Dragoon Guards, our cavalry regiments of the line consist of six troops of forty-five men each, the regimental staff and officers making up the entire number to something over 300. Each cavalry regiment in the Crimea will be made up to eight troops of seventy-five men each, or 600 in the whole, besides the regimental staff. The officers of the cavalry regiments at home will not be transferred to those abroad, but will remain with their own corps, and will be usefully employed in keeping up an effective supply of trained men and horses to the regiments abroad. Owing to recent losses, the ten cavalry regiments now in the Crimea cannot be said to muster 1000 men. When the new arrangements are carried into effect they will be increased by 5000 men, and from the regiments at home there will be no difficulty in at once supplying 2000 of this number.

From a report made by General Canrobert to the Minister of War, it appears that on the 15th of October the whole French army in the Crimea consisted of 48,000, including 8360 horse. Of the additional reinforcements from Varna and Gallipoli, 9000 had already arrived at the date of General Canrobert's last despatch at the bay of the 30th; which, with other reinforcements before Sebastopol, gave the French General 68,000 troops. The effective number is, of course less. General Levaillant had arrived; and the *Sinai* steamer, in coming from Constantinople met the brigade of General Mayran, on its way from Athens to the Crimea, together with 2000 Zouaves, who had been embarked at Algeria. The total number of the late reinforcements from France amount to 14,000, nearly the whole of which must have landed by this time. In addition to these, however, a second French army, it is confidently reported, will be immediately dispatched to the Crimea, our Government supplying steam transports for the purpose.

Accounts vary as to the number of Russian troops in the Crimea. The highest estimates give them 74,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry 6000 gunners and drivers, 4000 sappers and train; making a grand total of 99,000 men, with 264 guns. The loss of the Russians since the bombardment began is said to be about 500 daily. That of the English, irrespective of the loss sustained during the two engagements, did not amount to one tenth of that number; although the *Times* rates it at 1000 per day

THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S DESPATCH.

The Maréchal Minister of War has received the following report from General Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the East:—

Head-Quarters, before Sebastopol, Oct. 27, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal,—We continue the construction of new batteries which are to bear upon the east side of the *enceinte*, which we are attacking. They are placed upon the rock, and it is only by blasting, sacks of earth, and other difficult and fatiguing means, that we can proceed. Nevertheless, we shall shortly be able to mu tiply our fire against the defences, at the repairing of which our adversaries work with remarkable perseverance.

Evidently this siege will mark a most laborious epoch.

The town has much suffered by our fire; and we know that the losses of its defenders are enormous.

The English guard Balaclava, which is the centre of their landing point, with mutual caring the siege. The enemy occupies the hills above allided to; its masses covered the woody heights which form the background on the side of the Tchernaya. Some 20 000 men were visible, and the remainder lay concealed in the ravine and brushwood. Their evident intention, the one they seem to have in view, was to entice us down from our excellent positions. I contented myself, at the request of Lord Raglan, with ordering my cavalry to join the Engl sh cavalry drawn up in the plain before Balaclava, and which had already executed a very brilliant charge against the Russian cavalry.

Moreover, whilst Lord Raglan was advancing two divisions of infantry in front of the fort, I ordered all the men of the First Division that I could dispose of to descend the hill-side.

Matters were at this point, and the day was already advanced, when the Eng ish L ght Cavalry, about 700 strong, carried away by too much ardour, vigorously charged the main body of the Russian army.

This impetuous charge, made under a cross fire of musketry and artillery, produced at first very great disorder among the enemy's ranks. But this troop, carried away too far from us, suffered severely. After sabring the gunners of two batteries, they returned, after a loss of 150 men.

During this time my brigade of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, on the left of the English army in the plain, endeavoured to come to its assistance, which it succeeded in doing by a bold and much-remarked manœuvre, which consisted in attacking on the left a battery of artillery and some which it drove back, and who had been keeping up a murderous fire on the English battalions. We lost about twenty men killed and wounded, and two officers. The loss of the enemy on this point was considerable, and our Chasseurs were allowed to retreat in good order, without being annoyed. Night put an end to this combat.

On the following day the Russians made a sortie from the town, and attacked, in the direction of Inkerman, the English division under Sir De Lacy Evans, which protects the siege-works. Received by a murderous fire, with that solidity which characterises our Allies, the Russians left more than 800 dead upon the field, and were pursued to the very outworks of the place, leaving about 100 prisoners. This short and sharp affair was very brilliant, and certainly compensated for the disasters of the preceding day. CANROBERT.

THE MISSING DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary.)

War Department, 11.55 a.m., Nov. 11, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a Despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

(This despatch was lost in its passage through France, and was received at the above hour by his Grace, to whom it was transmitted by his Excellency the Lord Cowley, G.C.B.)

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 18, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—It was arranged between General Canrobert and myself that the batteries of the two armies should open immediately after daybreak on the morning of the 17th; and we invited Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin to attack the enemy's works at the mouth of the harbour with the combined fleets, as nearly simultaneously as circumstances might permit.

Accordingly, upon a signal being given from the centre of the French lines, the batteries of the two armies commenced their fire about a quarter before seven yesterday morning.

On this occasion we employed about 60 guns of different calibres, the lightest being 24-pounders.

It may here be proper to observe that the character of the position which the enemy occupy on the south side of Sebastopol is not that of a fortress, but rather of an army in an intrenched camp on very strong ground, where an apparently unlimited number of heavy guns, amply provided with gunners, and ammunition, are mounted.

The guns having opened, as above stated, a continuous and well-directed fire was carried on from the works of the two armies until about ten o'clock a.m., when, unfortunately, a magazine in the midst of one of the French batteries exploded, and occasioned considerable damage to the works, and I fear many casualties, and almost paralyzed the efforts of the French artillery for the day.

The British batteries, however, manned by sailors from the fleet, under the command of Captain Lushington and Captain Peel, and by the Royal Artillery, under the superintendence of Lieutant-Colone. Gamb.er, kept up their fire with unremitting energy throughout the day to my own and the general satisfaction, as well as to the admiration of the French army, who were witnesses of their gallant and persevering exertions, materially injuring the enemy's works, and silencing the heavy guns on the top of the loopholed tower, to which I adverted in my despatch of the 14th inst., and many of the guns of 8 and 10 inch, opening an extensive explosion in the rear of a strong redoubt in our immediate front; the enemy, notwithstanding, answered to the last from a number of guns along their more extended line.

The fire was resumed this morning, at daylight, by the British sailors and artillery, and responded to, though in somewhat less degree, by the Russians; but the French troops, being occupied in the repair of their batteries, and in the formation of others, have not continued to the renewal of the attack, except from a work on their extreme left; they expect, however, to be able to do so to-morrow morning.

I beg to lay before your Grace a return of the losses sustained by the Royal Navy, and the Army under my command, between the 13th and the 17th inst., and to that I am deeply concerned to add that of Col. the Hon. Francis Hood, commanding the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, an excellent officer, whose death in the trenches this morning has just been reported to me.

The English, French, and Turkish fleets moved towards the mouth of the harbour about noon, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enem 's forts for several hou s

I am not fully acquainted with the details of the attack, or its result, but I understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, with the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil*, assisted occasionally by the *London*, *Queen*, and *Albion*, gallantly approached to within six hundred yards of Fort Constantine, the great work at the northern entrance, where he maintained himself till late in the afternoon, and succeeded in exploding a ma.azine and causing considerable injury to the face of the fort.

Since I wrote to your Grace on the 18th, six battalions of Tu k sh infantry and 500 Turkish artillery have been added to the force in f ont of Balaclava

These troops have been sent from Constantinople, and placed under my command by the Government of the Porte, and I feel greatly indebted to her Majesty's Ambassador, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, for the ability and energy with which he brought under the notice of the sultan the importance I attached to an immediate reinforcement of the imperial troops. I have, &c.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. RAGLAN.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM THE 13TH TO THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file wounded.
2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards—1 officer, Captain Rowley, killed; 10 rank and file wounded.
47th Regiment—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file wounded.
49th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
1st Regiment of Foot—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.
30th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded.
50th Regiment—1 officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy (slightly), 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.
44th Regiment—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, Lieutenant Wood (slightly), 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
93th Regiment—3 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.
Sir Colin Campbell's Highland Brigade—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—3 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.
Total—2 officers killed, 2 wounded; 21 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 124 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES, FROM THE 13TH TO THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS—Privates George East, James Fordham, Henry Griber, William Bridgman, Thomas Wheatman, John Newton, John Steel, Elijah Rabits, William Tarry, Benjamin Tibbitt, wounded.
42ND REGIMENT—Sergeant William Hawkin, Private Patrick Salmon, wounded.
47TH REGIMENT—Private Michael Murphy Robert McFarlane, wounded.
49TH REGIMENT—Private James Dore William Gwyer, Patrick Carroll, killed; Private James Wilson, Patrick Holden, George Brown, wounded.
1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE—Private John Mead, killed; Colour-Sergeant James Powell; Private Joseph Lowe, Robert Goodfellow, James Wood, wounded.
77TH REGIMENT—Private James Henry, wounded.
93RD REGIMENT—Corporal J. Dawson, Private William Corfield, David Devine, James Murphy, George Rushton, James Gurney, wounded.
2ND REGIMENT Sergeant John Woodcock, Privates Patrick Tarleston, Patrick Brady, William Ward Patrick Doherty, William Greenwood, wounded.
19TH REGIMENT—Colour-sergeant Patrick Campbon; Corporals John Austin, Thomas Cushshank; Drummer Barry Hanlon; Privates James Maher, John Corbett, Thomas Dorson, Michael Loughlin, wounded
57TH REGIMENT—Privates Edward Gollifford, Gilbert Monaghan, wounded.
90TH REGIMENT—Sergeant John Matthewman; Privates Robert M'Donald, Peter Leonard, Michael Hynes, Michale Farryman, Daniel Griffin, killed; Sergeant Michael M'Donagh, Privates Timothy Doherty, Thomas Foley Morris Savage, Patrick Leonard, Patrick Burns, Martin Purcle, Edward Englan, Patrick Cullen, John Bush, Daniel Mooarey, Patrick Mullaney, James Kenny, John Daly, wounded
93RD BATTALION HIGHLAND BRIGADE—Corporal W. Campbell, Privates John Bishop, John Farrow, killed. Regier Daniel McCarthy, Privs as William Hagan, George Cann, Alfred Green, and Gerrey, James Berry, Charles Taylor, Thomas Pinfold, wounded.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

THE FOLLOWING IS ALSO THE NOMINAL RETURN OF THE CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY SINCE THE 13TH INSTANT.

Head-Quarters before Sebastopol, Oct. 18, 1854

KILLED—Pocock, acting bombardier. Name not reported, gunner and driver.
WOUNDED—Sergeant Robert Gaviard, sergeant J Walker, corp. Ali James M Fadlyn, bombardiers Solomon, R Sake, Henry Webber, acting bom ardiers; J Gummie, R. Maskell, T. Taggett, James Murphy, J Welsh, John Lyons, Samuel Nicholls, J Hawkins, D M'Cauley, John Orr J Wilson, J Carson, J Hughes, J Orton, J. M'Kaffery, Patrick Devlin, gunners and drivers.

Four other men were wounded, their names not yet reported.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the Grand Duke Constantine, finding that all the large British ships are at the west end of the Baltic, and that he has nothing to fear but the squadron left up in the Gulf, under Captain Watson, has received permission to run out with the two divisions at Cronstadt to join that at Sveaborg, and to make a short cruise. This will be hazardous work with sailing ships at this season of the year indeed, there is every chance of his being iced in before, and iced out if he should make the attempt. The same advices state that Riga and St. Petersburg houses have written to their Memel agents not to ship goods in English vessels, as it is believed the Russian fleet, as all events all the steamers, will endeavour to make a run down to the coast to see if they cannot intercept some English merchant vessels.

THE FRENCH MEDICAL SERVICE.—They have now eight vast hospitals, at Constantinople, all comfortably fitted up, and all in delightful situations. To each hospital are attached a Chaplain and several Sisters of Charity, who continue to be models of activity and devotedness. They pay the most delicate attention to the sick as they could find in their own families. The physicians display incredible activity, and their zeal is almost always recompensed by the greatest success. After the French Embassy the house was installed in the buildings of the Russian Consulate (the keys of which, M. de Bruck, the Austrian Minister, would only give up on the written demand of the Porte), the French demanded the Palace of the Embassy itself to be turned into a hospital; but the Sultan did not think it right to accede to this wish. "When my palaces are not sufficient," said he to the person who spoke to him on the subject, "you may find empty that of Russia." It is known that he has already given up to the French an immense building, one of the dependencies of the Seraglio, and that it has been turned into a magnificent hospital.

RUSSIAN GUNNERY.—The Russians have now so completely the habit of our guns that they are able to do much mischief in the batteries. Yesterday they made no less than nine holes with their shot in the Union Jack which the sailors put up in the morning, and two of the poles that broke the flag-staff into two pieces; the sailors managed to put it up again, fixing the broken part of the staff by means of four trucks placed round it; they had not been so long when another round-shot came, and scattered the trucks, flag-staff, and Union Jack about in all directions. The tars were greatly enraged, and, as seems to be usual when their ire is excited, fired several broadsides in succession at the Russian battery opposite.—*Letter from the Camp*, Oct. 23rd.

THE WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

VICTORIA-STREET.

In Vol. 19 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, pp. 275-276, we described and illustrated the line of the magnificent street now in course of construction, from the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, to Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico; and, by a diagram of that line (Albert-street), to Buckingham-gate. Other edifices are fast rising. In Victoria-street is building the Training College of the National Society; and, adjoining, a Church for the same locality. These we engrave in our present Number; and the group of Gothic houses, nearly completed, at the entrance to Dean's-yard, was illustrated in our Journal of September 23. In Francis-street a large building has been erected, for the better lodgment of married soldiers. Upon the next page, we have engraved the noble street in progress, which may be said to have given rise to the new edifice we have mentioned in the same locality. The main street, is very properly named after the sovereign in whose reign this truly Royal feature of the Westminster Improvements has been commenced; and curious will it be to see these lines of palatial mansions stretching eastward, where, a few years since, the most benighted part of the metropolis, both as respects its godliness and cleanliness.

We have already sketched the plan upon which these noble houses in Victoria-street are being built; namely, to enable families of all sizes to have apartments suited to their number, and their fortunes and distinct; a system of arrangement common to Paris and most other Continental cities, and which is known in Edinburg and Glasgow, as the "flat system" flats."

The houses in Victoria-street are being built in blocks, each on one story *en suite*, varying in accommodation to the requirements of every family, generally from eight to fifteen rooms; each block containing only six or eight sets of apartments. These houses are built as fireproof as possible sound-proof; each has a back stairs and a lift for raising heavy articles, when there is a ball parlor to each, whose duty it is to overlook every one who enters in or leaves the house, and under his care any sets of apartments may be left under lock and key, on the family leaving town for any length of time.

The best proof that these dwellings meet the want of the class of tenants for which they have been arranged, is found in the fact of their being tenanted, as fast as they are ready, by families of great re-

VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

spectability, including leading members of the Legislature

The domestic arrangements are so complete, and so under control, that there results great economy in servants, as well as in all other domestic expenses. In one house all the apartments are heated by hot water, dispensing with the use of open fires, with their necessary cost, and dirt, as well as the labour of attendance. Throughout the whole the cooking is done by an apparatus heated by gas, which is found admirably to answer every culinary purpose.

The adaptation of this description of dwelling to the metropolis is due to the enterprise of Mr. Mackenzie, who has built them, and shown great ingenuity and skill in fitting them up.

The architect, Mr. Henry Ashton, who designed the houses in Victoria-street and the adjoining streets, has aimed at giving them, externally, as much as possible the appearance of being what they are; no expense appears to have been lavished on them with a view to deceive, by raising the outside appearance beyond the character of the interior. They are built (as will be seen) in the Italian style. some of the houses, especially those in Ashley place, are perfectly novel in arrangement, and are pleasing applications of Venetian arrangements and effects. H. R. H. Prince Albert inspected some of these houses a few months since, and was pleased to express his approbation of them architecturally, as well as being a great improvement upon the universal Lodging-houses of London.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ASHLEY-PLACE, WESTMINSTER.

THIS Church takes the place of the temporary church which has existed for some time in Palmer's Village, Westminster, and which circumstances have rendered it necessary to transfer to a new site near Victoria-street. It was at first hoped that it might be erected on a scale more worthy of its position; but, though munificently supported in several quarters, the general subscriptions have been so scanty as to necessitate the adoption of a comparatively humble design

The architect has, however endeavoured, while sacrificing richness and magnificence, to attain a certain degree of novelty and boldness. Instead of low aisles and a clerestory, the aisles are carried up to almost the height of the nave; and the side windows rendered still more lofty by being surmounted by gables over each bay. By this arrangement, the internal columns are of unusual height, giving a very striking effect to the interior; and the side windows are of a height equal to the lofty arches of the nave. The chancel has an apsidal termination, and is of nearly equal height with the nave. There is no tower, that having been cut off from want of funds; but over the chancel arch is placed a bell turret, of a lofty spire-like form, such as is usual in Belgium and Germany. The whole is carried out with scrupulous simplicity, ornament being sacrificed in every instance to height and boldness of effect.

The accommodation is for 1100 persons. The cost is £7000; of which, we believe, £2000 is contributed by the Church Commissioners, £1000 by the Bishop's fund, £400 by the Incorporated Society; and we hear that the munificent sum of £2000 (since increased by several hundreds) has been given by the Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood (by whom the first stone was laid some months since), and a handsome subscription by the Dean and Chapter; so that the sum supplied by the public has been but moderate in amount.

"THE BARRAGE OF THE NILE."

THE BARRAGE OF THE NILE

Some centuries ago the Arabian engineers at Rosetta, Cairo, and other towns on the Nile erected what they called "The Barrage," in a forward state. What may ultimately be the result of this work, remains to be proved. To Napoleon I. is generally awarded the credit of having originated the idea of a Barrage on this mighty river. Since his time, several Frenchmen of eminence have given attention to the subject. Among others, Linant Bey entertained the practicability of the design. At one time it was proposed to construct a Barrage on both branches of the Nile. The design was submitted to the Polytechnic School of Paris, but did not then meet with approval, chiefly, however, the idea was removed by Mongel Bey (at that time M. Mongel), and approved of by the Parisian engineers.

The works have already considerably advanced, and a very large sum has been expended upon them. A large passage is kept clear on the eastern shore, for steamers, to be closed by gates when the Nile rises. Four other passages, added to, are reserved for the passage of river boats, and each of the locks can be closed separately.

Various opinions are held by engineers as to the result of closing the Barrage; some think the waters of the Nile would be diverted in a new direction, that is, the "Bahr Yousef," a watercourse which runs parallel to the Nile for a great distance on its western side, in which case the valuable land would be inundated and the navigation of the river very much injured.

Others suppose that the present waters of the Nile would percolate the land to a level of the present river banks, and forming springs in the cultivated grounds, when in many parts lower than the water level of the "Barrage" Nile, would carry off to the surface quantities of saline matter in which the lower strata abound, and would render the land unsuitable. Besides ruining the valuable land, they would render salt the navigation of the river.

The inspection of the great work enables all to form the relative correctness of these conflicting opinions.

LAUNCH OF THE SHIP "NAPOLEON III."

This fine ship was launched on the 2nd inst. from the building yard of Messrs. Barr and Shearer, of Ardrossan. The ceremony of naming the Ar[illegible] was [illegible]ly performed by the Lady Emily Montgomerie, the only daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.

To say this ship is a fine model is but to say what will may be said of almost every ship that has lately been launched on the banks of the Clyde, but to one could look at the present vessel without being struck with the extreme beauty of her proportions, and the substantial manner in which she is constructed and finished. All her planking and fastenings are fully one fourth larger than required by Lloyd's regulations so as not only to meet the necessity of extra strength for so long a ship, but also, probably, to enable it to go through hard work to meet the competition our ships now require to contend against. The length of keel and fore rake is 187 feet, the breadth 31½ feet, and depth 20½ feet; registering 800 tons, and capable of carrying 1,500 tons cargo. She is classed thirteen years A 1 at Lloyd's, and from the recent alterations in the law by being launched after 1st mst., will class as built in 1854. There is a topgallant forecastle for the ship's company, and a commodious house aft, 50 feet in length, neither of which compartments is included in the register tonnage; so that, while the ship has great sailing powers, she has also large carrying qualities, and has been fitted out under the superintendence of her experienced commander, Captain Crawford, with every recent improvement, after being fully eighteen months in building. The figure-head is an excellent representation of the Emperor Napoleon III., beautifully designed and executed by Mr. Robertson, of Liverpool, the owners are Messrs. Peter and Thomas Wilson, of Glasgow, and the vessel is intended for the India trade.

The interest consequent upon the launch was very great. The inhabitants of the district turned out en masse, and a number of noblemen and influential gentlemen were present from a distance. The ships in the harbour displayed their colours, and when the vessel glided gracefully into the water, the air resounded with the plaudits of the assembled multitude and the firing of cannon.

After the launch, a luncheon was served to upwards of one hundred guests, the only regret being the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Eglinton. In the course of the afternoon Provost Barr stated that he had reason to believe that the Earl of Eglinton was on that very day dining with the real Napoleon III.; adding, that through the same channel the Emperor was already aware of the honour conferred on him.

LAUNCH OF THE "NAPOLEON III." AT ARDROSSAN

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. Charles I. born, 1600.
MONDAY, 20.—St. Edmund Cap. of Good Hope first doubled, 1497.
TUESDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.
THURSDAY, 23.—St. Clement. Old Martinmas Day.
FRIDAY, 24.—Archbishop Tillotson died, 1649. John Knox died, 1572.
SATURDAY, 25. Michaelmas Term ends. Dr. Watts died, 1748.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
0 55 / 1 15	1 35 / 1 55	2 15 / 2 35	2 55 / 3 15	3 35 / 3 55	4 20 / 4 45	5 10 / 5 35

The LARGE PRINT of the NAVAL ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL, will be given next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

THE VICTORY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

AFTER an interval of ten days—of which the history is as yet a blank—the Russians made an attack on the Allied armies, far more desperate than those which were so signally and heroically foiled on the 25th and 26th of October. This great battle was fought before Sebastopol, on the 5th of November. Three separate accounts of it have been given to the world. First in the order of time, and of fulness, came a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert to the French Government, received on Sunday last; secondly, a telegraphic despatch, viâ St. Petersburg, from Prince Menschikoff to the Czar, and published in the German papers; and, last of all, a telegraphic despatch from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, received half an hour after midnight on Wednesday last, and published in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, and in all the morning journals of Thursday. Lord Raglan's despatch was delayed for nearly three days between Bucharest and Vienna, in consequence of the rupture of the telegraphic wires during a violent storm. Up to the hour at which we go to press, no other information than that conveyed by the Electric Telegraph has been received; and the public will have to wait until the arrival of the mails and letters for fuller particulars.

The reports of General Canrobert and Lord Raglan are in perfect accordance with each other. Both claim a great and important victory, both state the losses of the Russians to have been enormous, and both admit their own to have been severe. Prince Menschikoff does not admit that he was defeated; but expressions have escaped him in his despatch which are quite inconsistent with any supposition that he could have been victorious. Animated, it appears, by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas—who suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance at the Russian head quarters—a grand attack upon the Allies, with the same object as the attacks of Liprandi on the 25th and 26th, was resolved upon, and carried into effect. The attack commenced in the dawn of the morning of the 5th. The force of the Russians is not stated in any of the three despatches; nor is that of the British and French. According to General Canrobert, the Russians far outnumbered the Allies; and, according to Lord Raglan, their force very much exceeded that which was opposed to us at the Alma. The battle raged with extreme obstinacy until past noon, when the Russians were definitively repulsed, and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with the dead, and several hundreds of prisoners. General Canrobert states that the struggle lasted the whole day, and estimates the Russian loss at from 8000 to 9000. Lord Raglan forms no estimate on the subject. Prince Menschikoff admits that the Allies were "prepared" to receive him; and does not go the length of claiming the honours of the day. He alleges the damage he did to one of our batteries, and that he spiked eight English and fifteen French guns, and penetrated into the English camp. He adds, "that the Russians retired to their previous position;" and that "the enemy did not pursue;" from which it might not unreasonably be inferred—even if the world had not the despatches of General Canrobert and Lord Raglan to enlighten it upon the true state of the case—that the Russians were beaten. There can be no pursuer, unless there be a fugitive; and the "retirement" of the Russians on their previous position, is probably the emphasism by which Prince Menschikoff designates his repulse. A document, obviously of Russian origin—if not entirely a fabrication—and which is stated to be a letter, and not a telegraphic despatch from Prince Menschikoff to the veteran Prince Paskiewitch, alleges that the Russians lost 4000 men, and the Allies nearly as many. In his authentic report to the Czar, the Prince mentions nothing of this; but simply admits "a considerable loss" on his own side, without making any allusion to the loss of the enemy. He states, however, that one Russian General (Soimonoff) was killed. On the side of the British, Lord Raglan admits that no less than five general officers were wounded; namely, General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, and Brigadier Generals Adams, Butler, and Torrens. The French Commander pays the tribute of his admiration to the remarkable firmness and solidity displayed by the English army; while Lord Raglan eulogises in simple and straightforward language the gallant conduct of the French, which contributed essentially to the decided success of the day.

Thus was defeated the second attempt of the Russians to raise the siege of Sebastopol. A statement has been published that a third attempt, attended with similar discomfiture to the Russians and with even a greater victory to the Allies, was made on the 11th instant, but if not a mistake as to the date, and bearing reference to the battle of the 5th, it rests upon no better authority than a private telegraphic communication from Vienna. It will not unnaturally be asked how the operations of the siege of Sebastopol are proceeding amid these pertinacious and desperate attempts to interrupt them? From all that can be learned, they have suffered no material delays; and General Canrobert expressly states that up to the 6th, the day after the battle, when his despatch was dated, they had "continued with regularity." Lord Raglan says nothing upon the subject; and from his silence, no less than from General Canrobert's positive information, we draw the conclusion, that all is well in that respect; and that the skill and energy of such portions of the French and British armies, as are intrusted with these tedious but indispensable operations, are zealously and ably employed in preparation for the final onslaught upon the fortress. The magnitude of the issue, and its immense importance to the cause of the Czar will no doubt induce the Russians to make other attempts to raise the siege. But we have every reliance that our brave soldiers, already accustomed to victory, will be equal to their work. They will meet the foe, either with solidity, when solidity will best answer the purpose, or with dashing energy and personal daring that fears and thinks of no obstacle, when these qualities are more likely to win the day.

We do not hear that any demand for reinforcements is made by the Allied Generals, but it is known that large reinforcements are on their way, and it is to be hoped that many thousands, both of British and French troops have already landed in safety at Balaclava. It has been asserted that our forces are not sufficient; and that there is a danger that all the heroic valour of the Allies may be rendered of no ultimate avail, in consequence of the overwhelming masses of Russians which keep pouring in by the isthmus of Perekop. It would be most culpable on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and France if they relied exclusively on such almost superhuman courage as the troops of both nations have already exhibited. But there is no evidence to show that this is the case. On the contrary, there is much evidence to prove that it is quite unnecessary to make any outcry for reinforcements, inasmuch as reinforcements were actually on the way before the outcry commenced. A force of 6600 men have already embarked to join Lord Raglan's gallant army; and 5000 more are under orders, and may be expected at Balaclava within two or three weeks. General Canrobert received large reinforcements in October, which he notified to his Government in despatches of the 7th and 22nd of that month; and since that time it has been determined by the Emperor Napoleon to send from 20,000 to 30,000 additional troops to the seat of war, many of which have already taken their departure in British transports from the ports of the Mediterranean. Were there any reasonable ground for the belief that our Government had been remiss in this matter, a burst of indignation would arise from every part of the country, which would speedily scare it into wholesome energy; but we do not believe that this is the case, although it may suit the purposes of a particular journal so to represent it, in order that it may appear to be clearer-sighted and better-informed than other people. It is scarcely honest, however, when a man knows that a thing has either been done, or determined upon, to urge it upon attention, as if he was the first who thought of it, or the only one who had found a voice to recommend it. The public will await with confidence the result of the measures which were taken before any outcry was raised, or which would have been taken, if no voice had been uttered upon the subject. In this just war the people have determined to conquer; and they *will* conquer, let the cost be what it may. If 100,000 British soldiers, or double the number, are wanted, there are spirit enough, and energy enough in the country to make it certain that they will be forthcoming.

WE were very much surprised to read the following sentences in the *Times* of Wednesday:—

"But the people—the many-handed, many-mouthed people—will apparently have to pay this year some 30s. a quarter, or thirty-seven per cent, more for their bread than they did last year. Perhaps the *most striking way* of putting it is to remind the *working-classes* that every man, woman, and child is supposed to consume, one with another, a quarter of wheat a year; so that the head of a family of five persons will find his year's bread will cost £7 10s. more than last year." . . . . "Now, there can be no doubt we owe *a great part of this rise to the war*." . . . . "There is no deficiency which the Black Sea could not easily supply." . . . . "War interposes between the British artisan and vast granaries."

There can be no mistake as to the meaning of these phrases, nor as to the design with which they were written. They are intended to bring home to the working-classes, and especially to the British artisans, in the most striking way, the evils which the war inflicts upon them, by interposing between them and "vast granaries," and so raising the price of bread, as to impose a "poll-tax" equivalent to £7 10s. a year on every head of a family of five persons. It would scarcely be patriotic or laudable, while the nation is engaged in a war, which even the *Times* in the same article admits to be "just and heroic," thus to address a particular and very numerous class of the community, and labour to excite in them dissatisfaction and discontent, on account of the sum they will be compelled by the war to pay, even if that sum were not exaggerated by one single farthing. What name then will it deserve—thus to address the "many-handed" and "many-mouthed people," and thus to bring home to "the British artisans" the sense of a great injury—when it is proved that the whole statement in the *Times* is a pure fiction, or such a gross exaggeration, as to deserve the name of a fiction? This is what we now propose, in the cause of patriotism and national honour, to perform; and we will leave our readers to apply to the design we shall endeavour to make apparent, the epithets it deserves.

It will be noticed that the whole statement applies to the future. The head of a family "*will*, apparently, have to pay"—"*will find* his year's bread cost £7 10s. more than last year." The representation of loss is therefore altogether a supposition of the *Times*; but it is not a supposition that "the Black Sea could supply the deficiency of food," and that war interposes between the "British artisan and vast granaries." These are positive assertions. Thus, on a pure assumption of its own, that the war will occasion a great expense to the workman, the *Times* asserts that the war keeps food from them. To bring the assumption to the test of facts—as the *Times* speaks of the price of this year's bread, we suppose it means the year which is to expire on Dec. 31st next in comparison with the year 1853. Now, whatever may be the difference of average price between these two years, the war did not begin till February; and, therefore, two months of peace must be struck off; but war had threatened for some time, and great exertions were made in consequence to import all the articles which its positive outbreak might stop. To the end of the month of June there were accordingly imported 503,579 quarters more wheat, 512,157 cwts. of flour, or 642,729 quarters of corn of all kinds, and flour estimated as corn, more in 1854 than in the corresponding six months of 1853. The war, therefore, did not diminish the supplies of food in the first six months of the year, when prices ranged above 70s.; on the contrary, the supplies were so large that from the end of June the price of wheat began to fall, and fell so low towards the middle of September (52s. 5d.), that importation ceased. In spite of the war and of our being cut off from the "vast granaries" on the Black Sea, the price of wheat was actually lower in England from July to October than in the neighbouring countries. The low price, not the war, prevented importation in September and October.

The average price of the whole year 1853 was 53s. 3d.; and the average price of the year 1854, as far as it has gone, is 71s. 6d.; so that, instead of the people paying 30s. a quarter more for wheat this year than last year, they have paid only 18s. 3d., or, hitherto, not two-thirds of the sum the *Times* says they will have to pay. Instead of the £7 10s. which the head of a family of five persons will have to pay, supposing the high average stated to continue to the end of the year, he will have to pay less than £5. Should the *Times* by "this year" mean the harvest year beginning on the 1st of September, not the year beginning on the 1st of January, we can state that the average price of wheat of the last harvest year, ending on August the 31st, was 72s. 8d., and that the average price of the present harvest year, as far as it has gone, has been 58s. 8d.; the price hitherto having been 14s. less, instead of 30s. more, than the average of last year. If we confine our attention to the ten weeks of 1853, subsequent to September 1st, we shall find the average price of that period was 63s. 11d., or 5s. 3d. less. Thus, for the assumption that the price of wheat will be, 30s. more per quarter than the price of last harvest year, or 102s. 8d., very near double the actual price to the present time, there is no foundation whatever. The assumption of the *Times* that the "many-handed people" will have to pay 30s. a quarter more for their bread, than they paid last year, is then, as we have stated, "a pure fiction, or such a gross exaggeration as to be worthy the name of a fiction."

Supposing the assumption of 30s. increase of price justified, the *Times* even then grossly exaggerates in supposing that each person consumes a quarter of wheat a year. A few days ago it published, in large type and with all its authority, an estimate of the yearly consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom, which was put down at 18,000,000 qrs. Now, as the population of the Kingdom is 28,000,000, this gives for the consumption of each person something less than 5½ bushels per annum, or 2½ bushels less than the quarter stated by the *Times*. Taking 5½ bushels to be nearer the truth than 8 bushels, we must deduct another third from the £7 10s. stated by the *Times*. Or, assuming that the war causes the actual rise of price which has taken place, it will really cost the head of a family only £2 10s. more in the year, instead of £7 10s. An increase enlarged threefold is a gross exaggeration.

But is it true that the war is the cause of the present or past rise in the price of wheat? The past rise took place before the war could affect it. The highest average weekly price—72s. 11d.—was reached in April; and long after that period the supplies continued to be larger than in the preceding year. Everyone knows that the harvest of 1853 was a comparative failure throughout Europe; and the failure, not the war, was the cause of the high price. In September, after war had been declared six months, the average price of wheat was 52s. 5d. In fact, the war has never stopped the supplies from the "vast granaries" of the Black Sea. By the Russian usurpation of the Principalities, and by our blockade of the mouths of the Danube, the supplies from those regions, which, on the average of a whole year, may amount to 600,000 quarters of all kinds of grain, were stopped. But the chief port of the Black Sea is Odessa, from which the corn of Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine, is shipped to the western part of Europe. Odessa and its neighbourhood grow none. Now, it is well known that the late extension of railways in Germany to the north has made it almost as cheap to bring this corn to the west of Europe through Prussia as by Odessa. In fact, as soon as there was a probability of war—before the end of 1853—measures were adopted at Berlin for importing this corn into the west of Europe through Prussia. But the price in England, from the short crop and high price on the Continent, was not sufficient to pay for importing wheat in this manner; and Prussia, instead of sending us more wheat in the portion of 1854 which has elapsed—as she would have done had war cut us off from the vast granaries of the Black Sea—actually sent us in the first ten months of 1854 259,557 quarters less wheat than in the corresponding ten months of 1853.

As to the present rapid rise of price, it is notorious that it is caused by the almost total cessation of imports from all quarters, since the beginning of September, which was the natural and inevitable consequence of the low and falling price which prevailed betwixt June and September. The war had no effect whatever in stopping supplies from America, Prussia, Egypt, Spain, &c.; but none came, simply because no merchants ordered a single cargo of flour or wheat to be purchased abroad, where the price was as high as, or higher than, in England. It is, therefore, altogether a false assumption that the war has, as yet, materially impeded our supplies, or enhanced the price of grain to any noticeable extent, whatever it may do. The rise of price was the consequence of great consumption, of deficient stocks, and a short harvest. But, supposing the war was the cause of the rise in price, the actual rise by no means warrants the assumption of the *Times*, which has, in the most "striking way," designedly endeavoured, by a gross exaggeration, to make the "many-mouthed people" discontented with the "just and heroic" war.

COMPULSORY PRE-PAYMENT OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE EAST.—Much difficulty having been experienced in the delivery of letters to the East, and in the collection of the postage thereupon, are Baltic, no letters addressed to the army or navy in Turkey or the Black Sea will hereafter be sent from this country, unless the postage be paid in advance. Letters posted unpaid will be opened and returned to the writers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S APPROBATION OF THE ARMY.

A General Order, conveying the Queen's approbation of the conduct of the British Army, on the memorable occasion of the Battle of the Alma, has been issued to the troops.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Letters to the 3rd of November have been received via Marseilles, at which date the assault was daily expected to take place. The Russian batteries are described as being nearly destroyed. Long intervals occur between the firing of any shots from them, even when the Allies open fire early in the morning.

The French have made a large breach in front of their left battery, where the enemy are continually planting fresh guns. The besieged in this quarter have been compelled to mount some guns on the roofs of the adjoining houses.

The French are carrying a mine under the main fortifications in their front. If they are able to do this effectually, the town will be entered with ease. The Russians in the rear continue to annoy the Allied Forces. They have retired as far back as the River Chernaya, but retain possession of the redoubt captured from the Turks on the 25th ult. The rear of, the Allied Forces has been greatly strengthened, and no apprehensions from this quarter are entertained. The Allied batteries opened on the 3rd instant, with a tremendous fire on all sides, which was proceeding when the mail left. It was expected that the town would be stormed within forty-eight hours.

Three thousand Zouaves had arrived from Algiers, and a thousand Tirailleurs had disembarked at Balaclava. On the 11th, 2000 English horses reached Malta, together with munitions of war.

A large covered way has been constructed, which extends from Gordon's battery towards the Russian Redan Fort, and, turning off at a right angle, faces the latter formidable defensive work. This will serve to cover our storming party when the decisive day occurs.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 15.—Letters from Sebastopol state that 6000 French and English troops, and 1600 seamen from the fleets, were to make the assault on the place about the 8th. Several fresh fires had been seen in Sebastopol, particularly at a large provision warehouse. On the 26th ult. the English, with their Lancaster guns, sank two Russian frigates, and damaged several other vessels. The *Twelve Apostles* line-of-battle ship was set fire to. General Kiriatoff is said to have been killed by a shell.

Letters from Marseilles represent the determination of the French Government to increase the force in the East to 80,000 men.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

The 6th Battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes and two batteries of artillery were to embark on the 16th, to join in the Crimea the Sixth Division, commanded by General Paté. By the adjunction of that division the effective forces of the French army before Sebastopol will be increased to 70,000 men. The Government has besides ordered the immediate departure of two other divisions for the East, commanded by Generals Dulac and De Salles. The division of General Dulac, which will form the 7th of the army of the East, will consist of two brigades. The first, under the orders of General Bonsinger, is to be composed of the 17th Battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, the 10th Regiment of Light Infantry, and the 57th of the line; the second, under General Bisson, of the 10th and 61st regiments of the line, two batteries of artillery, and a company of Engineers. The First Brigade was to embark this week at Toulon, and the other troops are to leave in succession, according as the transports are ready to receive them. That division, the eighth of the army, is to consist of two brigades—the first commanded by General Faucheux, formed of the 10th Battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, the 4th Regiment of Light Infantry, and the 16th of the line; the second, under General Duval, of the 14th and 43rd Regiments of the line, two batteries of artillery, and a company of the 3rd Regiment of Engineers. All these troops will have sailed before the end of the month.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle, when Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued, from the 16th inst., to the 14th December. At the Council, the new Spanish Minister was introduced to her Majesty, by the Earl of Clarendon; and the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Schah of Persia, had an audience to take leave. Sir Benjamin Hall was sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council; and Dr. Logan, in attendance on the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, was honoured with knighthood.

The Queen has received a succession of visitors during the week. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle have been frequent guests at the Royal table; and both of these noblemen were summoned from Windsor Castle on Sunday last in consequence of the receipt of important despatches from the seat of war.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, with the four elder Royal children, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen were present at the service. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Royal children, walked on the East Terrace.

On Monday her Majesty drove out in an open carriage, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough. In the afternoon his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the Hon. Charles A. Murray, Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, Sir William Molesworth, Lieut.-General Sir Hew D. Ross, and Dr. Logan, arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

After the Privy Council, on Tuesday, her Majesty gave a dinner-party, at which there were present—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Sir James Graham, Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, Sir William Molesworth, Lieut.-General Sir H. D. Ross, the Hon. P. Talbot, and Sir John Logan.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, walked in the Home-park. In the afternoon the Maharajah left the Castle for his residence at Wimbledon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has had no return of her indisposition, and, during the week, has made frequent visits to Windsor Castle, from Frogmore.

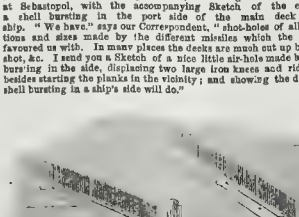
The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and family remain at Dunrobin, in comparative retirement, since the lamented death of the youthful Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, off the Crimea.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday evening, a handsome silver tea and coffee service, with a purse of gold, were presented to Mr. Thomas Stubbs, Station-master at Watford, on the London and North-Western Railway, by subscription, chiefly residents in the neighbourhood, in testimony of Mr. Stubbs's uniform civility and obliging attention, during the period he has filled the above office.

EXTRAORDINARY METEORIC PHENOMENON.—On Monday morning last about three minutes before five o'clock, a tremendous glare of phosphoric or electric flame burst from the clouds, and illuminated for an instant the surrounding scene. A rent or fissure in the clouds was observable (apparently about three yards in length), from the serrated edges of which there appeared to fall numerous sparks, similar to those emitted by a spent rocket, but which disappeared almost as suddenly as the parent flash. The rent or fissure, however, remained, exhibiting the reflection of an immense light of surpassing brilliancy; this gradually closed, and in about the space of fifteen or twenty seconds, the heavens had assumed the appearance they maintained previous to this wonderful and magnificent display.—*From a Correspondent.*

H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON."

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent, who was engaged on October 17 in the *Agamemnon*, attacking Fort Constantine, at Sebastopol, with the accompanying Sketch of the effects of a shell bursting in the port side of the main deck of the ship. "We have," says our Correspondent, "shot-holes of all descriptions and sizes made by the different missiles which the Russians favoured us with. In many places the decks are much cut up by raking shot, &c. I send you a Sketch of a nice little air-hole made by a shell having come in the side, displacing two large iron knees and rider-head, besides starting the planks in the vicinity; and showing the damage a shell bursting in a ship's side will do."



EFFECTS OF A SHELL BURSTING IN THE SIDE OF H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON," WHILST ATTACKING FORT CONSTANTINE, SEBASTOPOL.

The following is an extract from our Correspondent's letter:—

When the *Agamemnon* was engaging the formidable Fort Constantine on the 17th the place appropriated for the wounded being the gunners' store room, in the fore part of the ship, some distance below water, to ensure their safety; the surgeon was in the act of amputating the right arm of the Admiral's valet, who had unfortunately been struck by a shot under the poop, when a very heavy blow appeared to have struck the ship under water in the fore part, the concussion causing the displacement of a number of stores, &c., in the store-room, at the same time uncasting the clergyman of the ship, who was assisting in the operation. At the moment, it was thought a shot or shell had pierced through under water but on the ship being careened on the following day to stop the shot holes on and under the water line, no mark could be traced in that particular place; but, five days afterwards, the diver was sent down with Siebes' apparatus, to examine the ship's bottom further under water, and, to his astonishment, found in the port bow, about twelve feet under water, a large rocket sticking in the bottom of the ship, which had there exploded, doing much damage, and which must have caused the concussion felt in the gunners' store-room by the surgeon and his assistants. The rocket was so firmly fixed, that the diver could not extricate it, and was compelled to break it short off. A similar one burst also on the quarter-deck of the *Agamemnon*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Snake*, screw steam despatch gun-boat, was paid in advance at Woolwich on Tuesday, and left the same afternoon for Portsmouth, to have her compasses adjusted, and will proceed with all dispatch to Sebastopol. The *Snake*, now ready for active service, completes the six despatch gun-boats, each mounting two of Lancaster's 65-pounder oval guns, and all for service in the Black Sea.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Candia* left Southampton on Wednesday afternoon for Toulon, to take in French troops for the Crimea. The same company's steamer *Ripon* left Southampton also on Wednesday afternoon, for Portsmouth, on her way to Constantinople. She had on board Government stores, chiefly addressed to the care of Admiral Dundas—consisting of medical comforts, chloride of zinc, medicines of all descriptions, camp equipage, pearl barley, bedsteads, invalids' chairs, preserved potatoes, &c.; the whole amounting to nearly forty tons. The *Royals* will take in other Government stores at Portsmouth. The *Indiana* will start for Toulon on Monday. The mail packets which are gone and are about to go to Toulon, will carry in the whole 6000 French troops to the Crimea. Southampton Docks look like one vast workshop. The servants of the great steam-packet companies labour with the utmost zeal to get the steamers off to France as soon as possible. Everyone seems to work with a will.

FOUR large first-class steamers are expected at Portsmouth, to embark reinforcements of troops for the Crimea. They are to arrive by the 20th inst., and will be some of those belonging to the commercial steam companies; but their names have not yet been notified officially, nor have the troops that they are to convey out.

THE pressure of business has been so great at Portsmouth Dockyard, owing to the repairs and alterations necessary for the coming spring, that ere long the numbers will be increased to the original war establishment. There will be required upwards of 1000 additional shipwrights and joiners. The immediate increase in the establishment at Devonport will be nearly 400 men, and a proportionate number of officers. Of the 400 about 150 are to be shipwrights.

CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS IN THE EAST.—80,000 fur caps are to be at once sent out for the general use of the troops. The cap to be worn by the officers is composed of fine brown fur, helmet-shaped, and lined with brown silk. A large flap falls under the back of the neck and under the chin, so that very little of the face is exposed. The cap to be worn by the privates is of the same shape, and less fine, though as strong in texture. The cap has been pronounced by several officers and non-commissioned officers to be an article which affords warmth with ease. The cavalry officers and men are to have each a pea-jacket, thickly lined, of dark blue in colour. This will cover the uniform. The trousers will be lined as far as the knee by thick leather overalls. The scarlet cloak for heavy cavalry, and blue for light cavalry, will be continued. It is also intended to supply each man with a scarf, but no final decision has as yet been come to on this point. The infantry are to have a large quantity of under-clothing supplied to them, and an additional great coat to each man.

THE FRENCH SKILLED RIFLEMEN.—There are two companies of these men, composed of 150 men, chosen from amongst the best marksmen of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. In the night they creep in front of the intrenchments, dig holes, and place themselves in them as well as they can. Then they fire at the Russian artillerymen. They have already killed so many that the Russians now close their embrasures with a sort of double door, which is ball proof. But they are obliged to open it to point their guns and fire, and no sooner is this done than twenty balls whistle through it. The Russians have sustained such losses that they are at times seized with despair—raising their guns from behind, they fired volleys of grape-shot at their dangerous visitors. Nevertheless, the latter have succeeded in extinguishing all the first line of their batteries

THE RUSSIAN LANCERS.—Our men were principally slain with lance thrusts; I saw one body with thirteen such wounds through the chest and stomach. Another man had six, which were all mere flesh wounds, and not dangerous. The same man (in the 17th Lancers) extraordinary and incredible as it may appear, had two horses killed under him, one or two sabre cuts and bullet holes in his cap, his sword bent double in its sheath by a Minié bullet, five bullets in his saddle, one in his lance-staff, and sword-cuts innumerable.—*Letter from the Camp, Oct. 27.*

IMPORTANT SANITARY INQUIRY AT MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of the Manchester City Council, held on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. Samuel Brooks, offering to place at the disposal of the Corporation the sum of £1000, to be expended in preliminary inquiries and experiments, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of applying the night-soil and sewage of the city to agricultural purposes. Mr Brooks, in his letter, states that £100,000 is annually lost to Manchester by the present mode of dealing with the refuse of the city, and he suggests that a committee of inquiry shall be appointed by the council, who shall secure the services of Mr. William Fairbairn and Mr. Bateman for the engineering department, and Mr. Grace Calvert and Dr. Angus Smith for the chemical department.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 10	30.170	146·0	37·5	37·1	— 7·1	85	S.W.	0.00
„ 11	30.000	49·0	33·3	42·2	— 1·1	83	S.W.&N.W	0.09
„ 12	30.203	46·2	38·5	40·5	— 2·3	89	N.	0.00
„ 13	30.060	48·0	28·9	39·1	— 4·3	91	CALME S.	0.00
„ 14	29.87.	42·2	35·0	38·0	— 5·2	92	S.E.	0.00
„ 15	29.673	52·0	31·9	43·9	+ 1·0	97	S.E. &S.W.	0.16
„ 16	28.975	50·0	37·0	44·4	+ 1·7	97	CALM	0.35

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.17 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.00 inches by the 11th; increased to 30 20 inches by the 12th; decreased to 28.97 inches by the morning of the 16th; and increased to 29.16 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.718 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 40·8°; being 2·6° *below* the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 34°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 10th, and the highest on the 15th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15·2°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of six-tenths of an inch.

The weather throughout the week (with the exception of the 12th, which was fine, and the sky almost cloudless) was dull and damp, and the sky almost wholly overcast.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, November 17, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, the births of 1805 children were registered within the metropolitan districts—exceeding the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 118: of these, 8·9 were boys, and 727 were girls; being 8 and 15 above the averages respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 1150; the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, being 1112; therefore, from a comparison of the results, it appears that the mortality is not much in excess of the usual amount; but it exceeds in a more important degree the point to which the usual mortality, in an improved condition of London, might be reduced. Cholera, which was fatal in the two preceding weeks in 66 and 31 cases, was this week fatal in 29. In the same weeks diarrhœa numbered 46, 33, and 55 deaths. Nine of the deaths from cholera occurred on the north side of the river, and the remaining 14 on the south side. Scarlatina has for some time predominated among zymotic diseases—the number of deaths from it this week being 101, and the average number 60; in the first week of October the deaths rose to upwards of 100; since which time it has fluctuated near the same point, but its tendency has not been to decrease. To tubercular diseases 168 deaths are attributed. To diseases of the lungs, &c., 267—exceeding the average by 37. And to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 20.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Society of Arts held its first meeting of the ensuing winter session at its rooms, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday night, when an interesting and able opening address was delivered by Viscount Ebrington, the President of the Council of the Institution for the present year. There was a good attendance of members and visitors on the occasion, a goodly number of ladies being comprised in the latter category.

THE NEW SEWERS COMMISSION.—The following has been published as a list of the gentlemen who are to constitute the new Commission of Sewers for the metropolis:—Richard Jebb, Esq. (chairman); Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart.; Thomas Hawes, Esq.; Lawrence Redland, Esq.; G. Spencer Smith, Esq.; Augustin Sayer, Esq., M.D.; James Pascall, Esq.; George Offer, Esq.; Francis Chalmers, Esq.; John Thwaites, Esq.; William Evans, Esq.; John Wade, Esq.; Cuthbert William Johnson, Esq.; Joseph Hodgson, Esq.; Frederick Oldfield Ward, Esq.; Walter Augustus Lewis, M.D. Mr. Jebb, the chairman, with Mr. Hawes, Mr. Redland, and Mr. Spencer Smith, were members of the late commission; Sir John Shelley, Dr. Sayer, and Messrs. Pascall, Offer, Chalmers, Thwaites, Evans, and Wade, have been nominated by the representation of the metropolitan constituencies; while Messrs. Johnson, Hodgson, Wade, and Dr. Lewis are selected by the Home-office.

THE PANOPTICON.—We are requested to state that the Luminous and Chromatic Fountain, at the Royal Panopticon, Leicester-square (incorrectly called the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), is now exhibited three and eight o'clock, instead of a quarter past four and a quarter to eight, as stated in our last

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The twenty-third public drawing of rights of choice on the society's estates, took place in the offices, in Norfolk-street, on Saturday, the 11th inst., in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Worthington and Mr. Cribb, members of the executive committee, the Rev. Mr. Goodchild, and other shareholders. The Rev. Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Troughton were nominated scrutineers. The rev. chairman, at the conclusion of the drawing, stated that the East Retford estate, in Nottinghamshire, would be distributed amongst the members on the 13th of January, and that allotment of other estates would speedily follow. The twenty-fourth public drawing would be held at Exeter-hall, on Tuesday, the 12th of December, at the annual general meeting of the shareholders, on which occasion 100 rights of choice would be drawn, and fifty shares added by seniority. The holders of shares who had been placed on the order of rights for the last four months would have the opportunity of selecting the remaining lots on estates in various counties, on the 29th inst., without any increase of the prices marked on it's plans.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory:* The Rev. J. Jackson, to Fulletby, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. A. Langdale, to Compton, with Upper Mardle, near Petersfield; Rev. R. B. Earle, to Edinsley, Notinghamshire; Rev. E. Griffith, to St. Reverne, Cornwall. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. A. Munro, to Woolley-moor, Derbyshire; Rev. B. Pearson, to Browne Edge, in the parish of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire; Rev. H. J. Graham, to Pudsey, Yorkshire; Rev. G. Rimmer, Mount Pellew, Yorkshire.

A RAILWAY CHURCH.—The Great Northern Railway Company have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for powers to erect and endow a church in or near the town of Doncaster, together with schoolhouse, for the benefit of the inhabitants, natives and servants of the company employed at the plantation at that town.

A TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. F. G. Crossman—consisting of an elegant silver inkstand, with a purse of one hundred and twenty-five sovereigns—was presented to him, on the 7th instant at a parting token of grateful esteem, by his congregation, on his relinquishing, through ill-health, his much-valued ministration at Holland Chapel, Brixton, Surrey.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place on Wednesday, the retiring Rector being the Earl of Eglinton. Three candidates were proposed—viz., Mr. Disraeli, M.P., by the Conservatives; Mr. Thomas Carlyle, by the Liberals; and the Duke of Argyll, by the Presbyterian section of both parties. Mr. Carlyle was withdrawn at a late hour, when the students went to the vote on the two other candidates; and the result was, that the Duke of Argyll was elected by a majority in all the nations; the votes being—Argyll, 250; Disraeli, 147. A protest was taken against the validity of the Duke's election, on the ground that his Grace is Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's; and that it is, therefore, illegal to hold office in two Colleges.

MEMORABLE SEPTEMBER 14.—The Duke of Wellington died, 1852. The Allied army landed in the Crimea, 1854. Moscow entered by the French, and set on fire by the Russians, 1812. The festival, in the Popish Church, of the Holy Cross; which, by the commemoration of the appearance, to Constantine the Great, of a fiery cross, at mid-day.

THE President of Liberia, Mr. Spencer P. Plumer, and Mr. W. H. Fisher, had an interview with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday last, on business connected with the Republic of Liberia.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Thursday being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, but which, in pursuance of an Order in Council is ordered to be further prorogued until Thursday, the 14th day of December next, the House of Lords met at half-past three o'clock for the purpose of the Lords Commissioners by virtue of her Majesty's Commission formally continuing the prorogation.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.—At a meeting of the GOVERNORS of the Charterhouse on Friday, November 10, the Earl of Aberdeen was elected. The Governors present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of London, and the Master.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—PART OF CAPTAIN WODEHOUSE'S BATTERY.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 24, 1854.

THE siege of Sebastopol is slowly progressing, and the Allies are doing all in their power to bring it to a speedy termination; but the Russians, in the meanwhile, are receiving large reinforcements and we have now to combat, not only the enemy within the walls, but a powerful army encamped outside. Since the 23rd the French have been busily engaged in erecting breaching batteries. They have proceeded according to the old approved plan, and pushed their parallels regularly. Their loss has, therefore, been much greater than ours—their men being much less securely covered than ours, and being also much nearer the enemy. The attack which was made upon them on the 21st, was productive of extreme annoyance. The Governor of Sebastopol offered a free pardon to all the convicts in the place who would consent to enter the French lines, and spike the guns. Two hundred men presented themselves, and were led on by four officers, who also volunteered for this hazardous service. The party moved out in the dead of the night. They encountered an advanced French picket, which failed to stand its ground; and, pursuing their advantage, they entered the French battery, where they proceeded to spike a number of mortars. They had succeeded in performing this operation upon two pieces, when they were resolutely attacked by a relief, which drove them out, killing several, and taking prisoners two of the officers. Since that time the French have been gradually advancing, but their breaching batteries are not yet complete. Their works, however, do a great deal of damage to Sebastopol, and the town in front of them has begun to assume a ruinous aspect. A fire was kindled by French shells in a provision magazine on the 23rd, and the storehouses burned the whole day. The buildings of Sebastopol continue, however, to remain fire-proof; and they stand even when gutted by fire. The French have placed a ship under the land close in to Sebastopol, from which they fire every half hour a gigantic mortar. The Russians have made every attempt to reach this ship without success. It is so safely ensconced as to defy all their efforts. This so annoys the enemy that they fire a general volley when the mortar goes off; and this amusement never ceases, day or night. In our lines, there seems, on the contrary, to be a tacit arrangement that the fire shall cease at dusk, to be resumed at daybreak. Our batteries are, therefore, replenished at night with ammunition, and the embrasures repaired without any considerable risk. At times our working parties are disturbed by skirmishers from Sebastopol; but these invariably retire before the fire of our covering parties. The English have not, however, been slow in making advances towards the place. They have not proceeded by parallels, like the French; but they have availed themselves of the sinuosities of the ground to erect batteries nearer the town. On the 23rd a new battery, consisting of three 32-pounders and one mortar, was opened on the extreme left of our lines, and poured a destructive fire into the Garden Battery, which has not been served with its former vigour since. The enemy, on the other hand, did not permit the Lancaster battery on our right to play on the shipping for which it was specially intended; for they moved away their vessels out of its range. The Lancaster gun, however, makes very good practice at the circular tower and the batteries at its base. The former, indeed, can no longer be said to be circular, as its shape is so strangely altered. It has a vast breach yawning in one side of it, and threatens to fall completely to the ground. As for the shipping, the past history of the siege will have served to show that it is the greatest difficulty we have had to contend with. Whenever guns were brought to bear upon them, they were moved out of range; and it was always possible to anchor them in a place from whence they could open a new and destructive fire, without being subject to any return. The Russian fleet has been in truth of the greatest use to the defenders of Sebastopol, and possibly it may yet be put to excellent service after we have stormed the town on the land side, and are forced to commence operations for forcing the works on the other side. It is impossible to say when the assault will be given, although we are certainly making active preparations for it. Wide and convenient trenches have been erected 400 yards in front of Gordon's battery, to cover the storming parties as they advance. The grand and decisive blow cannot now, however, be long delayed. Every day which passes adds to the force of the enemy, whose troops are pouring in from Bessarabia and from Asia. The advance guards of Dannenberg and Liiders' corps arrived two days ago, as well as a large portion of the garrison of Anapa. All these troops have permanently established themselves in our rear, near Balaclava, and are assuming a most threatening appearance.

THE ATTACK ON BALACLAVA.

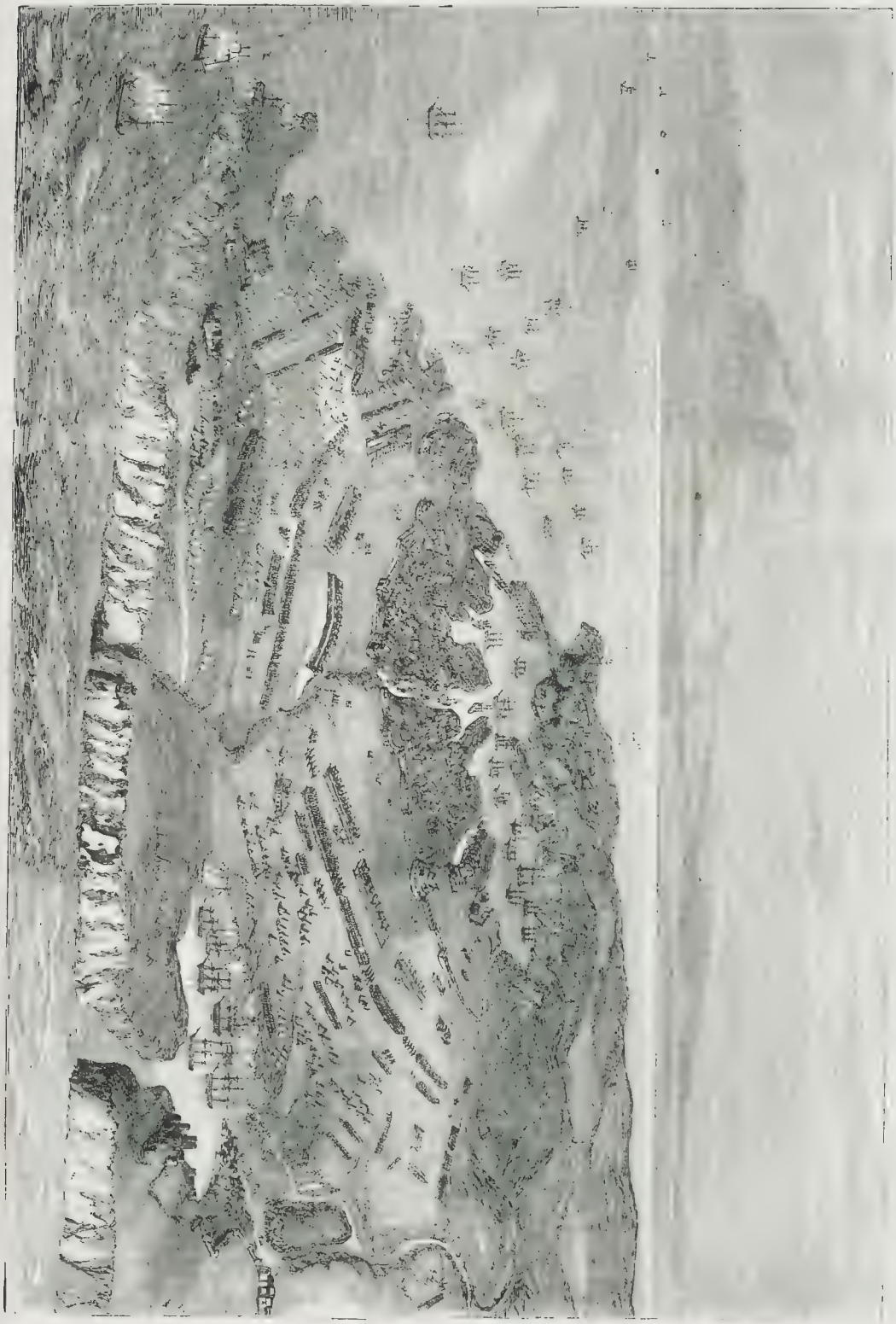
Before Sebastopol, Oct. 25, 1854.

The Russians made their long-expected attack on our rear this day, at ten o'clock, with a large force, consisting of 3000 cavalry, under General Velitchka, eight regiments of infantry, and forty guns, under General Prince Gortschakoff. I regret to say that the result of the day was disastrous to us, though our troops more than sustained their well-earned reputation for undaunted courage and unflinching firmness.

I informed you in a previous letter of the manner in which Balaclava was defended by a line of earthen redoubts covering the crests of the hills in its front; the right resting on high cliffs, covered by our Marines, and the left on the elevated plain, held and fortified by two French divisions. The redoubts before Balaclava were armed with heavy guns—32-pound howitzers and 18-pounders, belonging to the English artillery train. The guns were manned by our artillerymen, supported by companies of Turks. At ten o'clock in the morning, the Russians having mustered in force in the vale leading up towards the extreme right of our position, advanced at considerable speed to the redoubt on their extreme left, and charged the Turks with the bayonet. Our artillery had barely time to fire one round, when the Turks were seized with a sudden panic, and, throwing away their pieces and packs, ran down the declivity to Balaclava.

(Continued in Supplement, page 518.)

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—PORTION OF REDOUBT, OCCUPIED AND EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS.



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—GENERAL VIEW

ENGLISH JOURNALISM AND THE WAR.

The following letter from an Assistant-Surgeon in the — Regiment of Foot conveys a well-merited reproof to those London Journalists who have done so much to mislead the public mind with reference to the war:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 24.

Dear ——,—We are not yet in Sebastopol, though your papers tell us we walked straight from Alma to this splendid conquest. Have you "got heaven of England," neither reason nor sense left amongst you? It is quite plain that you are prepared to regard impossibilities as mere trifles. For three weeks our brave soldiers, with the blue-jackets from the fleet, have worked harder than galley-slaves. Over rocks and hills and through deep defiles have the big guns been dragged day and night, and night and day; an hour or two's sleep on the grass, sodden with heavy dew—no camp, no shelter, scarce a blanket—and then up again to the same incessant toil—the dragging guns and tumbrils of ammunition to the heights which look over Sebastopol—all this had to be done after Alma was over. So fearful was the work, that horses, and even men, died in harness. Yet the, to you, is a mere bagatelle. You, perhaps, had the idea that the forts of Sebastopol, like the walls of Jericho, were afraid of music, and would fall down when the pibroch of the bagpipe and the cheers of the Highlanders gave them a salute from the trenches. I wish some of your scribblers to the papers who direct the military evolutions of the Crimea from their secure firesides, or perhaps from some garret redolent of beer and *harmless* smoke, could be condemned to a twenty-four hours' campaign in the siege batteries, and made to stand in their guns! The chances are, that, not being accustomed to look out for the compliments which accompany the enemy's fire, they would pretty quickly be knocked over, and it is tolerably certain that if they knew no more about a siege *in actu* than they do on paper, neither Raglan nor Menschikoff would ever miss them. We had a hearty laugh last night, at the commencement of a leading article in one of your cotemporaries' papers, something in this way: "If our readers will refer to the very admirable map of the Seat of War, published by Mr. Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, they will observe, &c.; —" The editor then proceeds to describe "reinforcements from Persia so-to be cut off" with prodigious celerity, and how Sebastopol is "entirely unprotected to the south-east, and completely at the mercy of the Allies," if they attack it with vigour. What is the spirit which is to be excited from them?" But the *Times* has given us the "unkindest cut of all." I have not the paper now, but believe it was dated September 21st or 22nd. The editor praises that our young commanding officers are a prey to nervousness and apprehension; that they wander about the camps uttering melancholy forebodings, and that they are infecting the common soldiers with their fears! And then the sapient writer informs the world "It was not by *such* officers that he great victories were won in former days!" Good God! even whilst that many pen was tracing the slander on the paper the Battle of the Alma was either being fought, or had just been won! These "nervous" young officers had charged at the head of their regiments, cheering on their men, pushing up the hill to meet that death, which in the face of such a fire appeared to be inevitable. When that paragraph was read at your English breakfast-tables, many of the brave fellows had taken a long farewell to "melancholy forebodings," and were lying cold and bloody on the field that matchless bravery had won. Yet it was "not by *such* men that great victories were formerly accomplished!" What does the writer mean? What does he call a great victory? Raglan has declared many a time since the fight on the Alma, that (for the time it lasted) Waterloo at the hottest was never so severe. You may be sure that such articles as those I have alluded to, are very disheartening. There is not an officer or a man who is not supported through incredible privation and danger by the thought that in England his countrymen will appreciate his bravery, and honour him for having nobly done his duty. The least your English journalists can do, seeing that they cannot be competent judges of our conduct and necessities, the least they can do is to let us alone. The work is terrible enough, and we need no discouragement.

Faithfully yours,

J. W. E.

THE STEAM BATTERIES.—The fleet of steam floating batteries building in England and France, as an auxiliary force to the Allied fleets in the Baltic, amount to no fewer than forty, and the whole of them are ordered to be launched and equipped by March next. The French Government, it appears, first suggested to the Admiralty the construction of the batteries, which are to be armed with twelve of the largest Lancaster guns. They are nearly 2000 tons burden, flat bottomed, with round stern and stern, 180 feet extreme length, 56 in width, and 20 in depth; each being propelled by horizontal engines, of 300-horse power. They have two decks, the upper being bomb-proof, eight inches thick; and the lower the fighting deck. The batteries are perfectly encased with nearly 700 tons of wrought-iron slabs, each slab four inches and a half twelve inches broad, and fourteen feet in length. The tests these wrought iron slabs have undergone show that they are capable of resisting the heaviest shot in use. The new flat bottom gun boats which are to accompany the expedition are in a very forward condition; and, no doubt, will be completed by the time ordered by the Government.

PRINCE ADAM CZARTORYSKI AND THE POLES IN LONDON.—A funeral service was celebrated on Sunday in the German Catholic Chapel, Great St. Thomas Apostle, for her late Highness the Duchess of Wurtemberg, sister of his Royal Highness Prince Adam Czartoryski, who died in Paris on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of eighty-nine. The Rev. Clemens Podolski officiated, in presence of a numerous attendance of Polish refugees, and, after the mass, in a touching discourse, expatiated on the many virtues and the patriotism of the deceased, a descendant of the illustrious race in Poland. The Prince has also forwarded to Prince Adam Czartoryski, their chief and representative abroad, an address of condolence expressive of their deep sympathy with the bereavement which his Highness has sustained, and with this truly national loss.

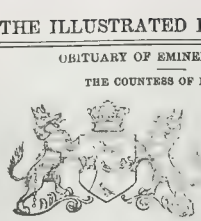
FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF FIFTY-SEVEN LIVES.—A terrible accident occurred on the 26th ult., on the Great Western Railroad of Canada, near the bursting of the tender of the cylinder, which threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours, the train proceeded at the rate of twenty miles an hour; and, when near Chatham, in a dense fog, came in collision with a gravel-train. The locomotive of the express-train was overturned, and crushed two cars (first and second-class) into splinters. Almost every one in the second-class car was either killed or wounded. The deaths were mainly amongst the emigrants. There were, however, a number of first-class passengers among the killed and wounded. The locomotive and tender were thrown quite clear from the line by the collision. A heavy baggage-car was thrown up into the air, falling on the top of the first car, driving it in, and crushing down numbers beneath its ponderous weight. It was four hours before the mangled remains could be extricated. The latest accounts from the scene of the collision state that forty-eight persons were killed instantly; and that the total number of those who have perished, including those who subsequently died, amounted to fifty-seven; while thirty-nine others were injured, and some of these would probably die.

TURKISH DESPOTISM.—The Government of the Turkish Empire has been greatly misrepresented. The shocking stories about its despotism have misled many, and the religious zeal of others to abhorrence and detestation; while many, not under the influence of religious passions, have felt their nature shudder at the frightful idea conveyed by these stories of the unrestrained and regular system of that haughty Court, people have been induced to annex the idea of barbarism to it; have supposed it to be without order or plan, entirely subject to the caprice, cruelty, and avarice of a tyrant, and a slave merely at his oppression of his subjects, and, as far as his power extends, at the destruction of mankind. Surely these men did not, or would not, look nearer home: it was, perhaps, because near; for, as one can say about us, and in partially examine the Governments by which we are surrounded, and we shall then, in all probability, find that the Sultan is not more despotic than many Christian Governments—perhaps not so much as some of them. It is certain that, whatever defects may be in the political system of the Turks, their empire is so solidly founded on the basis of religion, combined with laws, general customs, and the interest as well as vanity of Turkish individuals, that, as it has lasted now for many centuries, it bids fair for a stability of ages.—*Turkey. By Sir George Larpent.*

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1855.—This colossal volume has just appeared, considerably increased in size, as well owing to the constant increase of the population in the area previously comprised, and to the fact that as the suburbs are gradually becoming the places of residence of those engaged in business in the metropolis, it becomes necessary to continually enlarge the area chronicled in the "Directory." In the present volume Messrs. Schlesinger's index has been adopted to the Map, and also the use of the coloured edges, with the names of the different divisions, enables every one to determine not only the beginning, but also the termination of each division of the work. The Official Index has been greatly enlarged by adding to each name, not only the office, but the department. All the information has been brought down to the latest period; we would instance the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, which was first appointed October 15th, and will be found here, with a list of the officers. We trust that the many years of toil which the proprietor has devoted to the completeness of the "Post-office London Directory," will be fully appreciated by the mercantile and general public; in which case the commercial success of the work is safe. To possess a "Directory" that shall increase in correctness as in bulk has been the constant aim of the proprietor; and the passale of his work proves that he has attained this great object. Its production this year has been a Herculean labour: each copy consists of 176 sheets, or 2650 pages; each volume took a quick hand an hour and a half to sew, but the whole number (7000), weighing, when ready for delivery, upwards of thirty tons, was bound in ten days.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF KENMARE.

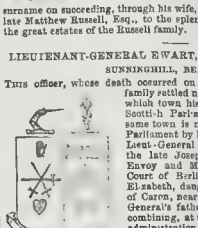


THE death of this Peeress occurred on the 2nd instant, at Farrance's Hotel, Upper Belgrave-street. Her Ladyship was daughter and heir of the late Edmund O'Callaghan, Esq., of Kilgorey, county Clare. Her marriage to the present Earl of Kenmare, then the Hon. Thomas Browne, took place on the 26th November, 1832; and its issue consists of one son—Valentine Augustus Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.; and of two daughters—Lady Ellen Browne and Lady Catherine Berkeley, the wife of Robert Berkeley, Esq., jun., of Spetchley-park, Worcestershire.

HARRIET, VISCOUNTESS BOYNE.

LADY BOYNE died on the 1st inst., at Belgrave square, after a lingering illness. She was the only daughter of Benjamin Haugh, Esq., of Burcaston House, co. Salop; was married, 4th Aug., 1796, to Gustavus, present Viscount Boyne, and leaves issue an only son, the Hon Gustavus Frederick John James Hamilton-Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, who adopted his second surname on succeeding, through his wife, Emma-Maria, daughter of the late Matthew Russell, Esq., to the splendid Castle of Brancepeth, and the great estates of the Russell family.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EWART, C.B., OF BEECHGROVE, SUNNINGHILL, BERKSHIRE.

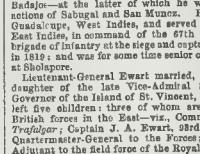


THIS officer, whose death occurred on the 23rd ult., was of an old family settled near Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, which town his ancestors represented in the Scotch Parliament before the Union. The same town is now represented in the British Parliament by his son-in, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P. Lieut.-General Ewart was the eldest son of the late Joseph Ewart, Esq., his Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, from 1782 to 1790, and Elizabeth, daughter of Count Wartensleben, of Carow, near Magdeburg. Mr. Ewart (the General's father) was zealously engaged in combining, at the Court of Berlin, during the administration of Mr. Pitt in England, a system of general opposition among the European Powers to the aggressive designs of Russia, more especially advocating with great ability a common resistance to the final partition of Poland—a policy of which the wisdom has been proved in modern times; but which was probably prevented from taking effect by the breaking out of the French Revolution.

Lieutenant-General Ewart was born at Berlin, July 28th, 1786, and entered the British Army as an Ensign, in the 52nd Light Infantry, in 1803. He accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and was present at the action near Kenge. He served in the Peninsula in 1808 and 1809, under Sir John Moore, and was wounded at Vimeira. He accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt; and served with the Light Division in the Peninsula in 1811 and 1812, including the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos—at the latter of which he was severely wounded; and the actions of Sabugal and San Munoz. He was present at the capture of Guadalupe, West Indies, and served with Sir John Keane in the East Indies, in command of the 67th Regiment; and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege and capture of the Fortress of Asseerghur in 1819; and was for some time senior officer in charge of the field force at Sholapore.

Lieutenant-General Ewart married, in 1816, Lavinia Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B., Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, by whom he has left five children: three of whom are present employed with the British forces in the East—viz., Commander Ewart, R.N., of H.M.S. *Trafalgar*; Captain J. A. Ewart, 93rd Highlanders, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces; and Lieutenant C. B. Ewart, Adjutant to the field force of the Royal Engineers.

THE REV. JAMES HUME SPRY, D.D., RECTOR OF MARYLEBONE, AND PREBENDARY OF CANTERBURY.



THIS aged and respected clergyman—who held for a period of twenty-nine years the Rectory of the important parish of Marylebone—expired on the 12th inst., at his residence, 18, Devonshire-place. By his death, a vacancy is created not only in Marylebone (which is the gift of the Crown), but also in the Prebendal Stalls of Canterbury, and in another valuable living in the country. Dr. Spry was only son and heir of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, M.A., Prebendary of Canterbury; who was brother of William Spry, LL.D., Governor of Barbadoes, Judge of the Admiralty over all America; and fourth son of the Venerable John Spry, D.D., Archdeacon of Berks, by Jane, his wife, sister of John Hume, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.

THOMAS CHRISTOPHER BANKS.

THE death on the 30th September, at Greenwich, in the ninetieth year of his age, of "Thomas Christopher Banks, Baronet of Nova Scotia, and Knight of the Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, Law Genealogist and Antiquarian," is just announced. This gentleman was the well known author of "The Extinct and Dormant Peerage"—a work of considerable ability and research. His designation of "Baronet of Nova Scotia" he derived, we believe, from the *sol-disant* Earl of Stirling, who claimed the ancient title of the Alexander family, and asserted a right to create Nova Scotia Baronets.

COUNT DE SAINTE-AULAIRE.

THE death of Count de Sainte-Aulaire, in his 77th year, took place on Monday morning, at his hotel, 61, Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain, in Paris. The deceased was a member of the Institute, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Under King Louis Philippe, he was successively member of the Chamber of Deputies, Peer of France and Ambassador at Rome, Vienna, and London. His diplomatic talents were of a very high order; and his literary attainments made him one of the most distinguished members of the Institute. As Ambassador at London, he constantly laboured to promote a good understanding between England and France. In his private capacity the Count was respected by all who knew him. Three months back the mother of the Count died, at the advanced age of nearly 100; and, not a month ago, he had the misfortune to lose his daughter, the Baroness de Langsdorff. *Gallignani.*

*** The Obituary in continuation of the recent deaths in the Crimea, will appear next week.

WILLS.—The will of the late Lord Eldon has been sworn to under £180,000 personalty, and will cover upwards of thirty skins of parchment.—Lieut.-General Douglas Mercer Henderson, who died at Naples on 21st March last, has left personalty amounting to £35,000.—Dr. Roupell, M.D., who death was sudden, on 29th September, had made a will, disposing of his personalty, amounting to £10,000.—Lieutenant Arthur William Saltmarshe, 11th Hussars, who died at Varna, 3rd September, personalty £35,000.——John Hamlin Borrer, Esq., Banker, Brighton, £40,000.—Thomas Lewin, Esq., of Raymondbuildings, and Hollies, Kent, died 17th September last, intestate, leaving personalty amounting to £60,000, which has been administered to.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury has accepted the office of President of the Weekly Tract Society.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. Anne, first class, upon the Prussian Minister for Commerce and Public Works.

A public meeting of the working-classes was held in the Corn Exchange, Preston, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of considering the best means of establishing a public free library and museum in that town.

Bossuet's coffin and tomb, which had long been lost, have just been discovered in the Cathedral of Meaux. The tomb was to be reinstated on the 12th inst. with a grand funeral service.

The Duchess of Sutherland received an autograph letter of condolence from the Queen on the melancholy and premature death of her Grace's second son, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 11th publishes a general amnesty, granted by the Queen on the occasion of the opening of the Cortes.

The men here of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy, including Drs. Dixon and Cullen, on their way to the "Eternal City," had a narrow escape from shipwreck on their passage from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia. A storm arose, which entirely disabled the steamer; and as they were getting into a boat, a wave came over and rescued them.

The ship-carpenters at the port of St. Helier, Jersey, have struck for wages. They have been receiving 3s. 6d. a day, and have struck for 4d. a day more.

The solemn obsequies of all the deceased sovereign Pontiffs was celebrated with the customary pomp in the Sistine Chapel, at Rome, on the 3rd.

The Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Rector of the Roman Catholic University of Ireland, delivered his inaugural address at the University-house, Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Thursday week.

The Viceroy of Egypt has determined to adjudicate the railway from Cairo to Suez to a French company. This line, joining the English one from Alexandria to Cairo, will complete the communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The demand for cavalry horses has caused a rise in the price. In leading districts horses have risen from thirty to forty per cent, and for those of a superior class still more, in consequence of the decided scarcity of supply in comparison to the demand.

A new company is about to be established at Bielfield, with a capital of one million thalers in shares, for the purpose of establishing spinning-mills on the most improved mechanical principles.

Three of the Chambers of which the Swedish Diet is composed have voted the credit of 2,500,000 rix-dollars demanded by the King, for a fund to maintain the neutrality of Sweden in the actual war.

The chaplain of the Leeds Borough Gaol, in his annual report, states that the commitments amount to 1366, against 1278 last year, thus presenting an increase of 88. The cases, though larger in number, are more trivial in character.

The Emperor of Austria, in consideration of the services rendered to Austrian seamen by the Seamen's Hospital for All Nations, has been pleased to present to the society, through the Consul-General in London, a donation of £100.

The new Canadian Parliament passed a bill, by the enormous majority of 70 to 5, for prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

A committee is at work in Prussia, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, for the revision and amendment of the marriage law, especially as regards the facilities now accorded for, and the abuses of, the means of, separation and divorce. There is, perhaps, no country, not even excepting Ireland, where married persons avail themselves so largely of these facilities.

The restorations at Llandaff Cathedral, the shrine of St. Teilo, are proceeding apace. Six thousand pounds has been already spent in restoring the fine Norman work, and removing the Italian ceiling and Renaissance trumpery from the beautiful Lady Chapel and nave.

A new theatre is now building at Genoa. It is to bear the name of Teatro Verdi, and will be exclusively devoted to the performances of that maestro's compositions.

The Hon. Charles Murray, C.B., the new Minister to the Shah of Persia, is expected to leave town this week, via the Overland route, to assume the diplomatic duties of his mission. The hon. Envoy has had several conferences with Lord Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon during the last few days.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning last, by which seven persons met their deaths, at Thistleyfield Colliery, near Rochdale.

The noble family of La Bourdonnaye has suffered severely by the war in the Crimea—one son of Madame de la Bourdonnaye having been killed at the battle of the Alma, and the other before Sebastopol on the 17th ult.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant intended to leave home for Italy about the 15th. The Duke will travel incognito, under the title of the Vicomte de Ardenne.

There are now enlisted in Spain about 200 000 National Guards. The regular troops scarcely exceed at the present moment one-fourth of that number.

Count de Goltz left Berlin on the 4th, for his post as Prussian Ambassador at Athens. It is said that he is charged expressly with the task of doing all he can to maintain a good accord between the Western Powers and the Greek Government.

King Frederick VII.'s visit to the Duchies is everywhere being turned into a Schleswig-Holstein demonstration against the Kingdom of Denmark, that monarchy of which Schleswig has always formed a part.

General Narvaez is to remain at Vichy as long as the weather shall permit. He has not yet chosen the place of his future residence; he fears to go to Paris, lest his presence should give rise to conjectures about pretended schemes of reaction with the Queen Mother of Spain.

The Austrian Government has given orders for blowing up the rocks and clearing away the shoals which impede the navigation of the Danube near Orsova; and some officers of the Engineers and 300 men have gone there from Semlin for that purpose.

In consequence of the calamitous fire at Memel having destroyed almost all the warehouses, and caused a dead uninsured loss of about £1,000,000 sterling to merchants, the Russian trade has greatly fallen off, and is now principally directed on Konigsberg.

The plan adopted by M. de Hinckeldey, Director-General of Police, for the employment of convicts of certain classes upon divers manual labours outside of, and at a distance from, their places of confinement, having succeeded at Berlin, it has also been adopted with similar success at Leipsic and Wittenberg.

A point of forensic etiquette has arisen among the members of the bar. Some "leaders" have addressed the jury twice—first, in stating the case, and secondly, in reply on the evidence. This practice is disapproved of in some quarters, as unfair to the junior bar. The Judges generally recommend that the bar should make a general rule on the subject.

The reduction in fares on the Caledonian and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway has increased the number of passengers to an extent which the managers of these lines never contemplated. The number conveyed by the Caledonian last week was 30 567, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26,646; making a total of 57,213.

A photographic artist of Bourg, named Daviel, has fallen into the hands of the Russians whilst taking a sketch of an engagement not far from Kars. The Russians, being repulsed by the Turks, retreated close to the spot where the artist had posted himself, and carried him off, together with his photographic apparatus.

The telegraphic line from Konigsberg to the Russian frontier having been completed, it is the intention of the Prussian Government to establish branch lines to Pillau and to Memel, which latter half-Russian port will be placed in direct communication with St. Petersburg, as well as with Berlin; so that the Prussian Government will be enabled to obtain instant intelligence of the movement of our cruisers.

Baron de Pinva, the Portuguese Minister Plenipotentiary, had the honour of being received on Sunday last, at the Palace of St. Cloud, by the Emperor, and to present to her Majesty, in the name of his Sovereign, the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Isabella.

The Baron de Geer, who for a long period has filled the office of Secretary of the Swedish Legation at the Court of St. James's, is about to leave London for the Hague, having been appointed provisional Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of the Netherlands. The Baron will be succeeded as Secretary of Legation in this country by Baron de Wrede, whose arrival from Sweden is shortly expected.

The German papers speak of a contemplated emigration in masses to Palestine, the former "Land of Promise." The plan has already been so far matured, that it has been resolved to petition the German Diet for its intercession with the Sublime Porte to grant a tract of land for the above purpose.

The children of two quarters of Lille, a few days ago, engaged in a contest with stones—one party crying out "A bas Saint Sebastopol!" and the other, "Aux Cossaques!" Neither party would represent the Russians. The police were obliged to interfere and make some prisoners.

There were even wagers on Tuesday at the Jockey Club, Paris, that the south side of Sebastopol would be in possession of the Allies on or before the 15th.

A piece is in preparation at the Gaité, in which the "Lower Empire" will be more than adequately represented—as far at least as can be judged from its title—"Les Cinq Cents Diables!"

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Charles Kemble is no more!

Few will be surprised to learn that this great actor has been removed from among us. He had outlived the scriptural three-score and ten—had seen brothers sink into their graves—and had become a living monument of what had been. Few men have passed through life with more rational enjoyment than Charles Kemble. He had lived in the world's eye for upwards of sixty years; and, in addition to the reputation he had attained from his own position, borrowed, in early life, additional lustre from the fame of a brother and a sister, as in his latter years he had lustre reflected on him from a daughter and a son. Happy old man!

This great actor was the last of the Kembles. When "Waverley" appeared, Scott was thought to have thrown his story too far back. "Waverley, or Sixty Years Since," was almost beyond the memory of man; yet it is as many years since Charles Kemble made his first appearance as an actor on a London stage. Who (of English birth) does not know Drury-lane Theatre? Well, it was not in the theatre we now see—commemorated in "The Rejected Addresses"—that Charles Kemble made his first bow to a London audience. It was in the theatre which preceded that—the house which opened for the first time on the 21st of April, 1794 (more than sixty years since), with John Philip as *Macbeth*, and his illustrious sister as *Lady Macbeth*. On that occasion, a boy, scarcely twenty years of age, appeared as *Malcolm*. That boy was Charles Kemble. But his *Malcolm* was not a bit. Too much, perhaps, was expected of him—critics had been led to look for something beyond Sarah and John Philip. His reception was somewhat cool; in fact, it was thought that Charles never would be an actor. But Charles was not disheartened. He knew (no one better) that to become a great actor study was all-in-all. He had heard traditions of actors achieving excellence (or something equal to it) in a night. His sister had forced herself into reputation made by and at once. His elder brother had broken out (as was said of Waller) like the Irish rebellion, thirty thousand strong, and when nobody expected a new star of such magnitude in the theatrical heaven. Failure had not disheartened him; he determined to be an actor; to be what he became. He, therefore, dedicated his days and nights to the study of his profession, and was soon a favourite.

A popular writer is said to be engaged on a work entitled "The Decline and Fall of the English Stage." Charles Kemble delighted in the not on of such a work. It coincided with his views. Yet he was no narrow-minded or tongue-tied admirer of excellence in others. He, of course, did not think Edmund Kean a very great actor—nor did he think his acting based on a good school. Yet he admired him; and would, after disparaging the style, allow him every excellence in that style. He liked Charles Young—he approved Macready. His heart was in his calling. There was no place in London he loved better than the Garrick Club. There he could sit—a large Romanlike figure—a Rossus or a Betterton—deaf (unfortunately) to what was said around him, but exquisitely alive to the memories of the past—perpetuated before him, and on canvas, by Zoffany and Clint. We have heard of his favourite chair and table at the Garrick Club, and of his falling asleep, not many months ago, before a picture (and an admirable one it is) which represents him in one of his best characters, and in the prime of life. We can conceive few more suggestive situations than that of an old and eminent man unconsciously falling asleep before a picture which represents him in the vigour of youth and the gaiety of a mimic scene—both never to be recalled.

Charles Kemble was a great actor. We will not, indeed, go so far as to say that certain parts died with him; but it must be admitted that the last half-century has not produced an actor to compete with him in the characters of *Romeo, Laertes, Falconbridge, Cassio, Mercutio*, and *Charles Oakley*. To have seen Charles Kemble play those parts, was to comprehend Shakspeare almost beyond his book. Who, that has ever seen him, has forgotten his vivacity, his dry humour, his inimitable picture of gentlemanly intoxication—so natural, yet never disgusting; his frequent awfulness of frown—in a word, his thorough comprehension of the part he undertook to set before his audience. He is to be buried this day at Kensal-green.

There is a vacancy in the ranks of the Royal Academy of Arts. Mr. John James Chalon died on the 14th instant, at Kensington. As an artist, he is no loss to art; but the vacancy in the ranks of the *forty* created by his death affords an opportunity to the Academy of supplying the place of an indifferent artist by the election of some one really eminent. Mr. Chalon got elected into the Academy solely by the indomitable perseverance of his surviving brother, the present Royal Academician, Mr Alfred Edward Chalon. From 1816 to 1841 the elder Chalon invariably voted for the younger Chalon. We are betraying no secret: the story is let out in "Wilkie's Letters." Fraternal fondness overcame, on every occasion, the love for art. Such pertinacity of purpose was at last successful. In 1838 he was made an Associate, and in 1841 a Royal Academician. He had, however, many disappointments to put up with before he obtained his full rank as a Royal Academician. He was an Associate long before Newton, Eastlake, Witherington, Hart, Cockerell, Gibson, and Stanfield; and yet all seven were elected Royal Academicians before him. The vacancy will be filled up in February next. The Academy must choose well. The public has now an interest in every election. Mr. Chalon's death, and the present condition of the Academy, have, of course, been fruitful subjects of conversation in artistic circles. Artists are asking who is the father of the Academy? We can answer the question. The father of the Academy is Sir Richard Westmacott; and the next in point of period of election are Sir Robert Smirke, Mr. A. E. Chalon, and Mr. Mulready.

We have yet another death to record, that of James Hall, son of Sir James Hall, of Dunglass (no common man), and the brother of the late Captain Basil Hall. He was an author—he was a painter—yet comparatively unknown as both. He had a warm heart, and spent his little independence in works of charity. He befriended the late Mr Jo eph, the sculptor; and, chiefly through his agency, the statue of Wilkie, now in the National Gallery was entrusted to that sculptor. The two men of his unbounded admiration were Sir Walter Scott and Sir David Wilkie. He bought the original MS. of Scott's "Waverley," and gave it (he was no narrow-minded man) to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; he bought Wilkie's palette, and had it inserted in the pedestal of the statue in the National Gallery. His soul was with Art. Pope said of Ambrose Philips that when he first set foot in London his highest ambition was

To wear red stockings, and to dine with Steele.

So poor James Hall's highest ambition was to become a painter, and to sit to Wilkie. He never was a painter, but Wilkie painted his portrait. He has left some choice things behind him, which will of course be sold.

In reference to a statement in our last, we have much pleasure in inserting the following:—

I regret to occupy your space; but permit me to pray the insertion of these few lines in your next Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to contradict a statement in your last week's publication, of my mother not being alive. I am glad to say she is well, and acknowledges with gratitude the grant of Lord Aberdeen to each of her daughters. I suppose you were led into the mistake from her having been civilly dead these last fifty years.

Thanking you for your help in supporting my family's claim upon the nation, and these excellent gentlemen who have achieved so much for us in fulfilling the immortal hero's dying wishes. I am, &c.,

NELSON WARD.

The Registrar office, Chancery-lane, 16th November, 1854.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. B.—The opening you refer to is called "The Sicilian." It will be found at p. 371 of the work you name.

R. M., Kidsdale.—There is a small Chess club recently established in connection with the Mechanics' Institution at Leigh, in Lancashire. Apply to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIBER, Brighton.—1. Your Solution of No. 505 will not do: Mate can be effected only by playing Q. 6 per 3rd in the first move. 2. In the Diagram you have sent, a Black Pawn should stand at Black's Q R 2nd.

CANTERBURY Bells.—There is no truth in the reports which you allude.

CIVIS.—The Relation Chess-club is on the Pier Esplanade. You must apply for admission to J. Verner, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, 20, Regent-square.

GERMANICUS.—J. of Farnworth.—The Variation in the Solution of Problem No. 507, depending on Black's playing for his first move K to K 7th, was not overlooked, but omitted from lack of room.

F. H. S., Twickenham.—The Richmond Chess-club now meets every Monday and Friday evenings at Buckingham's Rooms.

AMBE HADLEY, A. Z., and A. B. C.—The "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn, price 5s.

W. B.—It is somewhat too slight for publication

STOCKAERT, M. C., and Others.—*Chess Problems*, as conceived in modern times *never admit of more in less than the number of moves stipulated, except by an oversight on the part of the composer*, who, instead of the some ingenious and subtle combination, consists only and s mate, obvious to the mere beginner

A. B. C., Limerick.—Its was not beaten at those odds. Seven games only were played, of which each party won three, and the seventh was a drawn game.

T. T. S.—A King can Castle either on to a own or to Queen's side.

J. M., of Sherburn.—You are right in your Solution of Cobb's Red-game. What do you make of the by Greco to the same number of our journal?

S. J. U., H. D'A., H. J. MAYER.—Last week's Problem cannot be solved by playing R to Q 5th on the first m ve

J. M.—You must look at No 507 once more.

HOOKWORM.—The passage is not in Hobbes; it occurs in Lord Bacon's "Essay on Boldness" and is as follows:—"For a bashfulness for spirits do commonly betray them and put but with bold men upon this advantage, they stand at a stay; like a stage at chess, where it is no mate but yet the game cannot stir."

F. R., of Norwich.—The best authorities are not agreed upon the point. Some hold that if a player have no other move left, he is bound to take an adverse Pawn en passing; while others are of opinion that the taking a pawn en passant is optional

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 505, by Argus, unscanned; W. J., George Kidson, Fred. R., Norwich, B. A., angby-bay, Stupby, Cantab, R. T. M., Phil's Chess Pla, Clement Neeley, Perseus, F. W., J. J., of Farnworth, Rob Roy, Alberts, T. L. Harley, Salisbury, Whist, Omar Pacha, Mercutio, W. St. G., G. F., Sigma, F. R. S., T. W. L., Rev. J. W., J. P. C.—Nine are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM by M. W. B., Campden, Perseus, Fox, Mercury, W. T. T., Otho, M. F., Pendragon, Phil's Chess, Rebel ero, B. T. F., George, Albert, D. D., Gregorius, Phi Kappa, Samson, F. P., Rhuno, J. C. R., J. P., Dunbar, Bridget, Verona are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 506.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 7th	K to B 5th, or (a)	3. R to K Kt sq	R moves
2. K to Q 8th	P to R 8th	4. R mates	

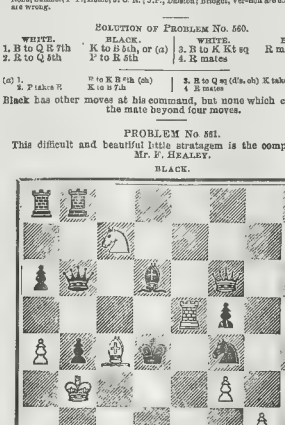
(a) 1. P takes R | P to K R 8th (ch) | 2. K to Q sq (dis. ch) K takes P
K to B 7th | 3. R mates

Black has other moves at his command, but none which can postpone the mate beyond four moves.

PROBLEM No 511.

This difficult and beautiful little stratagem is the composition of Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, is to give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following well-contested Game was played at the Caistor Chess Gathering, between Mr. STAUNTON, on one side, against Messrs. A. B. SHIPWORTH, T. C. ODDHAM, and other amateurs, in consultation together: Mr. Staunton giving to the Allies five odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		23. P takes Kt	Q takes P
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q takes Q	K takes Q
3. K B to Q Rrd	P to K 4th	25. R to Kt 2nd	R to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	26. R to K sq	P to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	27. R to K 2nd	P to K R 4th
6. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	28. R to K B 2nd	R to K Kt 3rd (ch)
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	29. R to R 2nd	P to K R 5th
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	30. R to K B 3rd	P takes Q P
9. Castles	K Kt to Kt 5th	31. K P takes P	P to Q R 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes R	32. Kt to Q 2nd	K to K 2nd (c)
11. P takes Kt	K B to Q B 4th	33. Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
12. R takes R (ch)	Kt takes R	34. Kt takes B	Q K P takes Kt
13. Q Kt to K B sq	P to Q 3rd	35. P to K 4th	P to Q R 4th (d)
14. Q to her 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	36. P to Q R 3rd (e)	P to Q R 5th (f)
15. K to R 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th		R to K Kt 6th
16. K Kt to Kt sq	Kt to K R 5th	37. P to Q Kt 4th	(g)
17. Q to K Kt 2nd	R to Q 2nd	38. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq (h)
18. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K R 3rd	39. P takes P (i)	R takes R
19. B to K 2nd	Kt to K B sq	39. P takes Q P	K to Kt sq
20. Kt to K Kt 4th	B takes B	40. P to Q 7th	K to K B sq
21. Q takes B	Q to K B 3rd (a)	41. P to Q 8th	K to B 2nd
22. K Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch) (b)	42. P to Q 6th	K to his 3rd
		And the Allies surrendered.	

(a) A very important move for White, who now threatens, *could* not *could*, to occupy the K 5th square, when, either, to better the Pawn or both wings.

(b) The Bishop preferred—and perhaps rightly—the immediate loss of a Pawn, rather than permit the adverse Queen or Rook to penetrate within their lines.

(c) That move was no heavy reason. It was well considered; and, as we shall find, it had some decisive influence upon the subsequent play.

(d) The advance of P does not lead to bringing the Q R Pawn for attack, formed anew as per s e Wh e a considerable.

(e) The importance of White a moving his King to R 2nd, now becomes apparent. If Black had been tempted to capture the Q R Pawn, they must infallibly have lost the game, we believe, and in a very few moves; for, let us suppose—

36. R to Q R 3rd	K to K R 3rd
37. R takes P	K to Kt 4th
38. P to Q R 3rd	

(If the Rook returns to Q R 3rd, White still plays King to K B 5th, and wins.)

39.	K to B 5th	40. P takes P, or	R to Kt 7th (ch)
39. P to Q Kt 4th	K to B 5th	P to Q Kt 5th	
		41. K to R sq	K to Kt 6th
	and Black cannot avert the mate.		

(f) This, which appears to throw the game at once into the enemy's hand, by suffering him to march forward the infantry on the Q's side, without let or hindrance, was expedient if not to tempt or compel that advance, by which White trusted to be enabled to accomplish his long meditated and decisive manœuvre of stalemating an exchange of Rooks

(g) P to Q Kt 3rd would have involved more speedy ruin to their game.

(h) Confessedly for very safe defeat. If there is no fallacy in the combination upon which this depends, White must win; but if he have overlooked one link in the long chain, as certainly after this step must be he vanquished—only Kibitzers is passed, and all rest at a loss.

(i) Instead of so playing, it will be obse ved that they might have taken the Rook, and the consequences of that capture it may be improving to examine. Suppose then—

39. R takes R	P takes R (ch)
40. K takes P	P takes Q R P
41. P to Q B 6th	

(Obviously their best move.)

41.	P takes Q R P
42. P takes Q P (best)	P to Q R 7th
43. P to Q 7th	P to Q R 8th, becoming a Queen
44. P to Q 8th, becoming a Queen	Q to K 8th (ch)
45. K to K B 3rd	

(If to K R 4th, White can checkmate in three moves.)

	Q to K B 8th (ch)
46. K to Kt 3rd	

(If to K 3rd, White has only to take the K R P, checking, and then push on to Queen with the Q R Pawn.)

46.	Q to K R 8th (ch)
47. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)
And must win easily.	

MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S OPERA JOURNAL. Boosey and Sons.

This is a new serial publication, set on foot and already carried a considerable length by the above eminent house. It consists of a series—or, rather, of two separate series—of the most celebrated foreign operas, arranged for the pianoforte, either as a set of duets: the one series being for a single performer, and the other being for two performers, or (to use the more technical phrase) for "four hands." In both these ways arrangements of twelve of the most favourite operas of the day have already appeared: "La Sonnambula" and "Norma," of Bellini; "La Fille du Regiment," "Lucrezia Borgia," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Linda di Chamouni," and "Anna Bolena," of Donizetti; "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Nino" (or "Nabuodonosor,") "Lombardi," and "Il Trovatore," of Verdi; and "Les Huguenots," of Meyerbeer.

This publication has great claims on the attention of our fair musical readers. In the first place, though it has never been surpassed in elegance of form, in correctness of text, or in beauty of paper and printing, it is published at only half the prices of other editions. The "Sonnambula," for example (the largest of the series, which occupies three books or numbers) costs, as arranged for one performer, six shillings, and, as arranged for four hands, half-a-guinea; and the other operas are at corresponding prices. And in the next place the arrangement are made by musicians of great eminence, especially skilled in this branch of their art. It is sufficient to mention the well-known names of Nordmann, Dabelli and Calicott.

Every musician knows how delicate and difficult a task it is to arrange vocal music for performance without singing, on the pianoforte. Everything depends on the manner in which the task is executed; and we often find two arrangements of the same vocal piece so different, that we scarcely recognise them as the same music. An inexperienced arranger either buries the vocal melody under a load of crowded and awkward accompanying notes; or, wishing to avoid this fault, falls into the opposite extreme, and makes the harmony meagre and insipid. The skilful musician knows how to bring under the fingers both the air and the accompaniments; preserving the flow of the melody, enriching it with the most beautiful combination of the instrumental orchestra; and, at the same time, giving the whole piece the character and effect of pianoforte music. In the operas before us, these objects have been ably and successfully accomplished. We have heard many parts of them played in both forms of arrangement—both by one performer and by two; and we have found that the spirit and effect of the music are happily preserved, while so much attention is paid to facility of execution, and every passage is so careful y accommodated to the pianoforte, that these pieces are as agreeable to the players themselves as to the hearers.

We wish to call especial attention to the admirable manner in which the arrangements for four hands have been executed. This is the most effective manner in which vocal music, accompanied by a full orchestra, can be adopted for performance on the pianoforte. It is in this manner that the richness and variety of the original score can be most successfully preserved; that the vocal parts can be kept most free and distinct from the orchestral accompaniments; and that the richness and variety of the instrumental combinations can be most happily imitated.

MR. HULLAH'S CHORAL CONCERTS.—Mr. Hullah has resumed his excellent oratorio performances at St. Martin's Hall. The first concert took place on Wednesday evening, when "Judas Maccabæus" was performed to a crowded and most attentive audience. Of the performance of an oratorio so familiarly known to the public it is sufficient to say that it was highly satisfactory in every respect. Mr. Hullah's choristers maintained their own and their instructor's reputation by singing with admirable precision, clearness, and effect; and the principal solo parts were exceedingly well supported by Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Bleaden, Mr. Augustus Braham, and Mr. Weiss.

THE THEATRES, &c.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. William Wallack has produced another new five act drama, and with a fair amount of success. This is proceeding in the right direction, and we hope that the public patronage will enable him to persevere in the path of honourable enterprise. In these days of discouragement, he well deserves the support of every true lover of the dramatic and the acting art. The title of the new play is "Love and Loyalty," and it is the production of a young man, Mr. Robson, the son of the "Old Playgoer," whose worthy aspirations are embodied in it. As the title implies, there is a contest in the drama between two strong and dominant sentiments. *Morston*, the hero of the play, is devoted to the Royal interest, and has to reconcile this state of feeling with his love for a Puritan's daughter, whose father is engaged in a conspiracy against Charles II. The manner in which the author has worked out this reconciliation is full of ingenuity, and evinces a comprehensive circle of characters, displaying much skill in their creation. But the head and front of these is the hero, who, for his daring and noble motive, must grow into a dramatic favourite, so soon as the play becomes sufficiently known. The style of Mr. Wallack playing it also was admirable; commencing with his reflections on trout-fishing, proceeding with his sudden conversion to the love of a fair lady, his obliquity in her defence, his wooing, and his defiance of a lordly scoundrel, and embracing his personal fearlessness, his independence, his vigilance and prompt tude in defeating the plans of his nefarious enemy; and, indeed, all the elements which compose a human character of rare excellence, yet perfectly natural. Mr. Robson, however, will do well to purify his diction from an excess of metaphor, and to restrain his tendency to classical allusion. When he shall have accomplished these important points, he will write a still more successful play. Meanwhile, we congratulate him on the hold which the present must needs give him on the national stage.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Dance's farce of "Beulah Spa" has been revived, to introduce Miss St. George to the boards of this theatre, and a new debutante, Mrs. Fitzallan. The reception of both was highly favourable; and the revival is, besides, likely to answer the purpose of the management.

ADELPHI.—A very fast farce, called "The Step-man," the handiwork of Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced on Thursday. It is occupied with one situation. *Mr. Mustapha Watts*, an epic poet (Mr. Keeley) takes an apartment for the night; and on retiring he had been previously occupied by festival, *Mr Hector Rattle*, and consequently intruded on by a number of strange and unnoticed guests—revelling, bowing, escaping from the police, and other various states of dilemma. The annoyances suffered by the slow but understanding irruptions of opposite natures gives to Mr. Keeley many humourous opportunities, and the curtain descended to great applause.

NICE MARITIME.

NICE MARITIME, now forming part of the Sardinian States, anciently appertained to the Counts of Provence. It is situated in lat. 43 deg. 41 min., long. 7 deg. 16 min. east of London, on the border of the Mediterranean, and near the south-east frontier of France; from which latter it is only three miles distant, and separated by the river Var. Nice is a free port, of which privilege, however, it is much in the discontent of the inhabitants, about to be deprived by the Government. The population, rapidly on the increase, now numbers about 40,000. Numerous visitors, from all parts of Europe, but particularly from France and England, resort here for the winter season—viz. from the end of October till the middle of February, after which time pleasing winds visit it from the south-east. The town lies in a bay, and is sheltered from the north by three ranges of hills and mountains. The nearest, termed Cimies, is some 500 feet high, and covered with a luxuriant and varied vegetation, comprising large groves of the olive, which here arrives at perfection; the orange, fig, vine, the picturesque Mediterranean pines, and other trees. Lovely little valleys run among these hills, and in sheltered situations the palm of Palestine (*Phœnix dactylifera*), aloe, cactus, castor-oil plant, and many other inhabitants of a more southern climate flourish. Numerous plants abound also in the vicinity, and afford much pleasing occupation to the botanist. Beyond this first range rises a second of about 2000 or 4000 feet in height, for the most part barren or scantily covered with pines; and still farther are the Maritime Alps, whose snow-capped summits attain to 10,000 or 12,000 feet. These lie between Nice and Turin. The road to the latter, about 140 miles long, passes over them by the Col de Feude. Marseilles is nearly 160 miles distant. The diligence performs this in twenty-five hours; there are also steamers which make the voyage during fine weather in less time. The scenery on this road is not very striking, passing through a vine and olive country, except while crossing the Estrelle

mountains near Caunes, which are extremely beautiful and well wooded with pines and cork-trees. Genoa is 150 miles from Nice: the road which traverses the famed Riviera, is celebrated for its magnificent views. This route to Italy is the only one practicable for invalids throughout the year; by it the passage of the Alps is avoided. The old town of Nice has the narrow streets which distinguish all Italian cities; but the new portion is clean, handsome, and well built—reminding the English traveller of one of his own watering-places.

The port admits vessels of from 200 to 300 tons. Near it is an isolated rocky hill, formerly crowned by an ancient castle, once closely besieged by the combined forces of the French and Turks. Female heroism alone saved it from capture—the Janissaries had driven back its defenders, stormed the ramparts, and planted the crescent on their summit, when the standard-bearer was cut down by a woman, who rallying her countrymen, drove back the besiegers. Doria relieved the garrison, and the grateful inhabitants erected a statue of their intrepid heroine. A yearly fête is held in commemoration of this event. Crowning the high hill on the east of the town (shown in our illustration), is the Fort Montalbano. From it is a superb view. Corsica may be discerned on a clear day; below is the beautifully-situated village of Villa Franca, with its little harbour and dockyard. Here the climate is even milder than at Nice. Invalids can find accommodation.

The Paglione, a mountain torrent, sometimes nearly dry, but after heavy rain in the mountains, a furious stream, runs through Nice, and is crossed by two bridges—one a handsome stone structure of three arches. On the west bank is the Croix de Marbre, a suburb so named from a cross erected to commemorate the conference of Charles V., Francis I., and Pope Paul III., in 1538. Here is the English Protestant church, a neat edifice, capable of containing a congregation of several hundred persons. The clergyman is the Rev. Charles Childers. Many English reside in this quarter, but it is not considered the healthiest part of the town. In this respect the Cimiez is much to be preferred for invalids, as it is drier and more sheltered, and also less noisy and dusty. There are many good hotels: among the best are the Hôtels des Etrangers, Chauvain, des Empereurs, de France, de l'Europe, Victoria, &c. Furnished houses and lodgings are numerous and excellent. The former, if in the country, and containing about ten rooms, let for about 1000 to 1500 francs for the season; and if taken for the whole year, the expense is much the same. Town houses bring a much higher rent. Apartments are let in floors, as in France: two rooms, with a kitchen, are generally to be hired for from 300 to 500 francs for the season.

Superior medical advice can be obtained; there being, besides native and French practitioners, several able English physicians in Nice, viz., Drs. Gurney, Crothers, and Travis. Turner, near the Pont Neuf, is an excellent chemist.

Good instructors in languages, &c., are not wanting. The Cercle is the principal reading-room; but there is also another very good one at Visconti's—where, in addition to the French, Italian, and other papers, the *Times*, *Galignani*, ILLUSTRATED LONDON News, and English Reviews are taken in. There is a theatre, with concerts, balls, and other public amusements.

The language of Nice and the vicinity is a dialect of the Provençal—a barbarous tongue, equally unintelligible to French and Italians. French, however, both in the shops and hotels, is in very general use; in the environs are several beautiful walks and drives; but the roads are infested with beggars, whom it is to be regretted, the police does not remove.

The Romans resorted to Nice in search of health: the climate is, perhaps, milder than that of any other town of Europe in the same latitude. It is cool, though, adapted for the cure of lung complaints; for these diseases the Spanish Eastern coast is preferable as a winter place of residence. Valuable information on this and will be found in a little work by Dr. Farr, entitled "A Medical Guide to Nice," published by Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

Besides the English church, there are two French Protestant churches. A Protestant church—thanks to the enlightened liberality of the Sardinian Government, forming so grateful a contrast to Austrian bigotry—as also a building at Turin, where there is a native Protestant community from the Vaudois valleys, whose inhabitants were once the object of such violent persecution, and whom Cromwell, to his honour, protected with his far reaching and all-powerful hand!

The Nizzards are very keen at a bargain. John Bull, as elsewhere on the Continent, is looked upon as a fit victim to be sacrificed on the altar of Avarice. The honest Nizzard, if unsuccessful in fleecing him, thinks himself an injured man, and is certainly a discontented one. Nice servants, when sent to market, add so much per cent. to the cost of their purchases, and also often receive a percentage from the shopkeepers. Cooks are very ingenious in filling grease-pots, in the manufacture of potash, and many other methods of saving at their employer's expense. Provisions, groceries, and wines are much cheaper than in London, or even in Paris.

PAINTED WINDOW PRESENTED TO THE KING OF DENMARK, BY MR. PETO, M.P.

PAINTED WINDOW, PRESENTED TO THE KING OF DENMARK.

In the narrative of the opening of the Royal Danish Railway, in our Journal of last week, we omitted to record the recent presentation of a magnificent Painted Window to the King of Denmark, by Mr. Peto, M.P. The superb gift has been placed in the Chapel Royal, in Frederickshorg—one of the King's country palaces, which is pleasantly situated on a lake midway between Copenhagen and Elsinore. It is a very extensive and highly picturesque building, in the Renaissance style of architecture; and was erected by Christian IV. This Chapel is about 250 feet long, the breadth and width being well proportioned; the whole is most profusely decorated—the walls being covered with ornamental panels and sculpture, and the ceiling elaborately groined, having rich bosses and scroll-work gorgeously gilded and effectively picked out with colour. The King's pew is of ebony and other dark and costly woods, relieved with exquisitely elaborate ivory carvings. The stalls and other seats in the Chapel are of oak, tastefully carved. Immediately over the Chapel is a dining-hall of the same length, the ceiling of which is a perfect marvel of cleverly arranged paneling, exquisite carving, and chromatic colouring. The execution of this ceiling occupied the time and talent of a great number of artists for twenty-five years. There are many other parts of the palace deserving attention; indeed, it is, on the whole, of such an interesting character, that it would of itself well repay a visit from England.

The window we have illustrated is placed on the south side of the Chapel—it consists of twenty-five lights, divided into two compartments. The fifteen upper lights are devoted to sacred subjects. The central one contains a life-size figure of our Saviour, as the Good Shepherd. His head seems radiant with holiness, and His garments denote the spotless purity of his nature; the position, too, in the centre of the Window is a clever conception as indicating the position which he occupies as the focus of God's love and "the brightness of His glory." Above, below, and on each side are circular lights—the one immediately above the Saviour containing a representation of the descending Dove, which is most admirably treated: it seems to be darting straight down from its heavenly dwelling-place with such rapidity, that it draws down with it some of heaven's golden glory, the effulgence of which is intensely bright and dazzling, but becomes gradually dimmed and obscured as it approaches the misty regions of earth. Beneath our Saviour is John the Baptist, pointing upwards, as though in the act of saying, "Behold the Lamb of God!" On each side are the Evangelists Mark and Luke, surmounted with their respective emblems. Six of the lights contain the Apostles—two in each: these figures are exceedingly well drawn, and characterised by perfect repose. The colouring of the drapery is strikingly harmonious; and, indeed, the masses of colour in the whole Window are so judiciously distributed as entirely to obviate that monotony which is frequently observed in windows treated as this is, without any pretensions to pictorial effect, but in pure mosaic style.

The four corner lights contain angels holding ribbons upon which are inscribed some of the sacred precepts of our Saviour; the borders surrounding the angels have the appearance of niches, and, being composed of the lily, are both emblematically and artistically beautiful.

The ten lights composing the lower compartment of the window are appropriated to the heraldic devices and Royal insignia of earthly sovereignty. A medallion portrait of the present King of Denmark occupies the centre: it is a correct likeness, and very effectively executed. Immediately under are the Royal arms; and the other lights contain the various insignia of the State of Denmark, ingeniously and gracefully treated, and the colouring rich and sparkling. The whole of the grounds are covered with minute but beautiful tempering, so highly finished as to bear close inspection. This, together with the scrolls, shields, &c., give evidence of a vast power of ornamental design in the artist, as well as a correct acquaintance with the principles of harmonious colouring.

This beautiful Window was designed by Mr. John Thomas, of Paddington; and executed by Mr. James Ballantyne, of Edinburgh.

NICE, FROM THE WEST.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN THE INNER TEMPLE GARDENS.

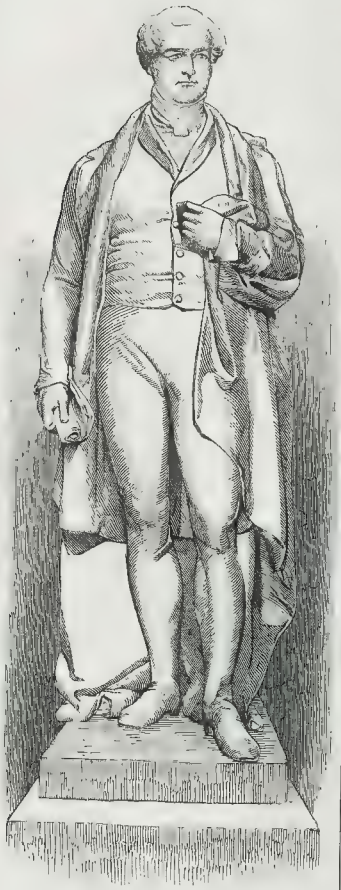
THE floral celebrity of the Inner Temple Garden is of Shakspearean commemoration; but the London atmosphere of our day no longer allows the red and white rose to bloom in this garden as they did when they became the badges of York and of Lancaster. A very pleasing substitute for these delicate flowers has of late years been introduced into the garden, namely, the Chrysanthemum, which, in its gay profusion, cheers the proverbial gloom of London November. The collection this year consists of above 200 varieties of Chrysanthemums of every hue—of which some forty are new. Accordingly, this year's display is one of the best shows of the kind, and much credit is due to Mr. Broome, the gardener to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, for the care and attention he has bestowed upon rearing this beautiful flower, which is a great ornament to the Gardens, at a season when most other flowers have disappeared. It is curious, also, to witness such a display of delicate colour in the heart of the metropolis, in defiance of the "smoke nuisance."

A short time since, the *Horticultural Journal*, speaking of what may be done towards rendering London gardens more sightly than they usually are, remarked:—"Look at the Temple Gardens, in the midst of waterside factory chimneys vomiting black smoke, yet always kept as clean and as bright as a new pin. Nursery maids and children can walk about there as free from dirt as if they were in the country, and all this for the difference of a few pounds a year to the gardener."

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, IN THE INNER TEMPLE GARDEN.

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THIS fine statue, from the chisel of Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street, has been executed by public subscription in Liverpool, and has recently been placed in St. George's Hall. The statue is of white Carrara marble, six feet six inches in height. The dress is modern, the sculptor having judiciously eschewed the anomalous custom of robing English worthies in Roman costume. The attitude of the statue is dignified and easy; and it is at the same time a highly finished work of art, and a successful portrait of the lamented statesman.



MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL (NOBLE, SCULPTOR), RECENTLY PLACED IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Noble was also the successful competitor for the £7000 testimonial to the late Duke of Wellington, at Manchester. The same tasteful sculptor executed the monument over Hood's grave at Kensal-green.

HARD FARE.—I was amused at a letter from an "Old Indian," on the manufacture of campaign bread *more Indico*, in which he advises us out here to use salt! milk! and butter! in the preparation of what must be most delicious food. Salt is a luxury which is rarely to be had unless in conjunction with porky fibre; and as to milk and butter, the very taste of them is forgotten. Lord Raglan was very glad to get a little cold pig and ration rum and water one night on our march here. However, the hardest lot of all is reserved for our poor horses. All hay rations for baggagers are rigidly refused; they only receive a few pounds of indifferent barley. There is not a blade of grass to be had—the whole of these plateaux and hills are covered with thistles only, and where the other covering of the earth goes I know not. The hay ration for a charger is restricted to six lb. daily. Under these circumstances horse-flesh is cheap, and friendly presents are being continually offered by one man to another of "a deuced good pony," which are seldom accepted.—*Letter from the Crimea.*

THE BACON CUP.

THIS elegant and interesting relic of bygone times was made from the Great Seal of England from Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper, father of the great Lord Bacon. Sir Nicholas left this Cup, as an heirloom, to his second son, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stiffkey, (or, as it was anciently called, Stewkey), county Norfolk, K.B., one of the most distinguished painters of his time. It is silver gilt; its dimensions are eleven inches in height, and diameter of the bowl seven inches, and on it are engraved the arms of the Bacon family, and the following inscription:—

THE BACON CUP.

A thyrde bowle made of the Greate Seale of Englande, and left by Sr Nycholas Bacon, Knyght, Lorde Keeper, as an heyrelome to his howse at Stewkey, 1574.

The motto of the Bacon family, "Mediocri Firma," is on the cover, which is surmounted by the crest, a boar passant ermine.

This cup came into the possession of the Townshend family, in which it has remained ever since, by the marriage of Anne, the eldest daughter and co-heir of the above-mentioned Sir Nathaniel Bacon, with Sir John Townshend, of Raynham, county Norfolk, Knight. From him it descended to the late Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, who bequeathed it to his cousin, John Vilhers Stuart Townshend, Esq., its present possessor, son of Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P., who has recently succeeded to the Stiffkey estate.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—HOLBORN BRANCH.

IT is gratifying to notice, from time to time, in the metropolis the exemplary proceedings of many of our wealthy London firms in improving their premises, so as to conduct their business both systematically and sanitarily. In the new building which has just been completed for the London and Westminster Bank (the parent of all the joint-stock banks), in Holborn, we are happy to recognise the vigour of the Directors, and the prudence which has dictated so judicious an outlay.

Those who kept their accounts at this branch a year or two ago will remember the stifling air which met them on opening the shop door of the old place—ceiling about ten feet high—gas burning all day—dirt, darkness, and discomfort everywhere—unfit even for the passing visit of a customer, and most obnoxious to the health of the employés doomed to inhale the foetid atmosphere daily for eight or nine hours. A healthful change has, however, been made. We now enter, through doors of British oak, one of the handsomest and most convenient offices in London; giving immediately an impression of ample space, abundant light, and proper ventilation; the temperature being so even, without draught, that the thermometer varies but three degrees in the course of the day. In the general arrangement of the business department, Mr. Henry Baker, the architect, availed himself of various useful hints in Mr. Gilbart's "Prize Essay on Banking," and carried out the work under the superintendence of a Local Committee of Directors, and with the assistance of the able Manager, Mr. William Ewings. The counters, desks, and fittings are all of the finest oak and Spanish mahogany. The basement story is fireproof, and almost wholly occupied by seven large strong rooms, classed and arranged, to contain money and securities, plate-chests, title-deeds, &c. In one room are about thirty strong iron lockers, of beautiful workmanship, each with a patent lock, adapted for the use of customers who may choose to retain their own key. The several apartments are warmed by hot water, lighted by gas, thoroughly free from damp, and well ventilated. One apartment, with open fireplace and external light, is set apart for the use of the legal profession, who may avail themselves of the opportunity of keeping their clients' papers and deeds in a place of perfect security; and of examining such documents when occasion requires without further trouble than merely removing the box containing them from the strong room to the apartment referred to. This is a great convenience, and well worthy the attention of those prudent attorneys who dread a fire for which no policy of insurance can compensate.

In conclusion, we cannot but express our satisfaction at this artistic improvement of our street architecture. The elevation is entirely of Portland stone, and in the Italian style, not fine or redundant in ornament, but with a high effect produced by good proportion and well studied detail. The upper part is the private residence of the manager.

Mr. Henry Baker is the architect of this handsome pile, and Mr. Myers the contractor.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK. HOLBORN BRANCH.

The opening of this building affords an opportunity of presenting to our readers a sketch of the recent improvements that have taken place in the system of London banking. At the renewal of the Bank Charter, in 1833, the Legislature enacted that banks with an unlimited number of partners might be established in London: accordingly, the London and Westminster Bank, with a subscribed capital of £5,000,000 sterling, of which £1,050,000 has been paid up, was formed in the year 1834. This new establishment adopted several new principles in dealing with the public. Parties were allowed to lodge money upon interest even for short periods, so as to suit the convenience of those who had large sums of money waiting for investment. The sums previously lodged at distance from their usual residence, or those who have money to spare, but send it to the bank, where it is safe from fire or thieves. Those who have large sums they wish to render productive, take them to the bank, and lodge them upon interest. They who wish for temporary advances, apply to the bank. They who are out of business, find that the banker's pass-book furnishes them with a perfect register of their domestic expenditure. They who have valuable documents, as leases or life policies, can put them in a box and commit them to the care of the banker; while the more wealthy, who have chests of plate which they wish to place in security, when they take their summer rambles on the Continent, have only to send them to the bank. At the same time, all classes have, in the person of their banker, a friend readily accessible, who will give them the best information as to the right way of conducting all their pecuniary transactions.

These advantages were supplied to the inhabitants of the district of Bloomsbury in January, 1849; when a Branch Bank, upon the new system, was opened at No. 218, High Holborn.

Although this establishment is called "the Bloomsbury Branch," it has in its relation to the public the attributes of an independent bank. All the arrangements of the London and Westminster Bank tend to localize their branches so as to give them as much as possible the character of independent institutions, combined with the additional security and accommodation to be obtained from a more extended and wealthy establishment.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It says not a little for Mr. Frail, that he has been able to keep so many horses in training till the middle of November; and Charlton, Wells, and Ashwood will hardly be ready to start for their nine months' labour in the sand. Hoylake has a sweepstakes fixed to meeting on Wednesday, with five-race, two of them at racing weights, to be succeeded by a steeplechase on it for Monday. Wirral Park has also got a four steeplechases on it for Monday. The Worcestershire Autumn Meeting is fixed for early in December; and, as three of its events also are flat racing, we may witness the strange phenomenon of a racing season protracted till within three weeks of Christmas! The Coursing Meetings take up for the retirement of at least 1700 racers to their straw beds, and come "fast and furious" during the next week. Ashdown Park (Champion) is fixed for Monday, Sco.; Whitehaven, for Monday and Tuesday; Leyburn (Wensleydale), for Tuesday; Brough and Coquetdale (so famed for its fishing songs), for Tuesday and Wednesday; and Chatsworth (open), for Wednesday and Thursday. Limerick holds its meeting on the latter days; and those at Sandgrove (Salop) and Singleton (Lancashire) close Wednesday and Friday.

Among boating men, the match between Cole and Messenger, which takes place for £200 a side from Putney to Mortlake next Monday, is looked forward to with the deepest interest. It is difficult to say which has the call on the betting: age they are nearly equal; but Messenger has rather the advantage in weight. The start will, we hear, be made about a quarter before two; and the Goldsmith's barge will be moored as the winning post off the Ship at Mortlake. On the following day, two other matches will be rowed on the Thames; one for £20 aside, between Cannon and Corpe; and the other for £5 aside, between Isaac and Woode. The Lady Margaret (Oclquhoun) Sculls are also to be pulled for on Tuesday at Cambridge. These little silver trophies have long been objects of the most earnest competition among the Johnians. In fact a poem, which lately appeared in a University Magazine, tells how that distinguished scholar, Bishop Selwyn, lately made his visitation to many of the sea-beat parts of his distant diocese, in a boat with an old college friend, thus recalling, at the Antipodes, many a fond recollection of the days when "they read, and pulled together in the Lady Margarette," nearly a quarter of a century before. A skiff match is also arranged at Oxford, for the 27th, for £20 aside, between Beesley and Brown, from Jeffey to Oxford. They have rowed the distance before, but some fouling took place.

No sales of the slightest importance are, as yet, announced for Tattersall's next week. On Wednesday the Doncaster Corporation meet in council, to vote the usual race grant; but, although their £1000 Church subscription instalment, and the £681 they have laid out on a new stand, have made them debtors to the sum of nearly £2000 to their treasurer, for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1854, they have now far too much "quiet good sense" to go and cripple their race receipts, and get to loggerheads with the racing men, by refusing to vote the £1200. Their entries this Martinmas have been most excellent as a whole, while those at Goodwood have been a painful failure; which cannot be wondered at, seeing that the head of the house has quite abjured racing, while the added money is also on the most niggardly scale. Of late years, Doncaster and York have been most admirably managed, and they bid fair to throw their great rivals, Ascot and Goodwood—completely into the shade. Newmarket has good entries for her 2000 Guineas and 1000 Guineas Stakes, in 1856; and, among the 36 in the former, are Mario, Voivode, and Yellow Jack—all of which are 1000 guinea yearlings; the two first of which also figure in the Doncaster Champagne. With regard to Newmarket, a contemporary states that its past season may be summed up thus:—27 days, 101 races, 949 starters, and £43,415 stakes.

As regards general news, we may state that Andover's brother is christened Anton, and that Virago heads the winning list with her brace of 300-Sov. Cups and £9645. Her veteran trainer was present last week at the ceremony which introduced their keepsake to his son Alfred's smug "Pyrrhus Cottage," near Longstock: and Charlton, it is also whispered, intends to follow his brother jockey's example. The great better, Mr. Davis, has subscribed 110 sovereigns to the Patriotic Fund.

Tattersall's was decorated for the Westminster-hall when the Alleyne writ of error was discussed last week; and after nearly eight years has been expended in endeavouring to elude justice, the three brothers are at last fairly fixed.

The law has been less fortunate on the foray it made this week on some betting-house patrons. General news is very scarce; but we may add that Hermitage has beaten Border Chief in his 2000 gs. match.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

Abbey Stakes.—Rosaline, 1. Romeo, 2.
Astley House Stakes.—Bolton, 1. Plausible, 2.
Match, £100.—Go-away, 1. Syren, 2.
Shrewsbury Cup.—La Belle, 1. Boddicot, 2
Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Bolton, 1. Plausible, 2.
Racing Plate.—Voucher, 1. Liberty, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Hurdle-race Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Jerrywheat, 1. Kiteflyer, 2.
Two-year-old Selling Race.—Priestcraft, 1. The Baronet, 2.
Welter Cup.—Little Tom, 1. Castlehurst, 2.
Seven Stakes.—Voucher, 1. Jack Leeming, 2.
Column Handicap.—Isaiah, 1. Middlebrough, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nell Gwynne, 1. Professor Airy, 2.
Monkmoor Handicap.—Kennyside Hero, 1. Black Pepper, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap.—Priestcraft, 1. Baronet, 2.
Annual Steeplechase.—Peter, 1. Escape, 2. Peter objected to, and the race given to Eclipse.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been a fair demand for money this week the supply of which continues good, and the rates of discount have been firmly supported Dollars have sold at 4s6d, and bar silver at 5s4d. per ounce.

In the early part of Monday Consols were firm, at an advance of ¼ per cent; but the Market subsequently became dull and heavy. The Three per Cents reduced marked 92¾ ¾ ; the Three per Cent Consols, 93¾ ¼ ; Consols for Account, 93¾ ½ to 93½; and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¼. India Stock was 258 to 260; India Bonds, 11s.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. 5s. 6d. prem. Exchequer Bonds were done at par. On Tuesday very little business was transacted:—Bank Stock, 211 to 213½; Three per Cents Reduced, 92¾ ¾ ; Three per Cent Consols, 93¾ ¼ ¾ ; Ditto for Account, 93¾ ½ ; New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¾ ; Consols for Account, 93¾ to 90⅜ 93½; Long Annuities, 4 5-16. India Stock, 259. India Bonds, 10s. to 12s.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 100. There was much weakness in prices on the following day. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 90⅜ 91¾ 89⅞; the Three per Cent Consols, 92 ¾ ¼ ; Consols for Account, 92 ¾ ¼ ; New Three per Cents, 91 ¾ 90. Long Annuities, 1859, 4 5-16. India Bonds, 9s. to 12s.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 99½ 99⅝. On Thursday Consols were dull in the early part of the day, owing to the continued heavy Bonds, 11s.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. 5s. 6d. prem. Exchequer Bonds were done at par. On Tuesday very little business was transacted:—Bank Stock, 211 to 213½; Three per Cents Reduced, 92¾ ¾ ; Three per Cent Consols, 93¾ ¼ ¾ ; Ditto for Account, 93¾ ½ ; New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¾ ; Consols for Account, 93¾ to 90⅜ 93½; Long Annuities, 4 5-16. India Stock, 259. India Bonds, 10

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—SUNDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, THE SENTINEL OF THE ALPS, and THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS. Tuesday and during the rest of the Week, The Nervous Man, a new Farce called the Balance of Comfort, and the continued of the Alps.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and Thursday, the Courier of Lyons and Schamyl. Tuesday and Friday, Faust and Marguerite and Schamyl. Wednesday, the Corsican Brothers and Schamyl. Saturday, Living too Fast, From Village to Court, and Schamyl.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS.—The celebrated Mr. WIGHT, of the Adelphi, in THREE Pieces; and Mr. FLEMMING and Miss AURIOL every evening.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—A great success of the new play by William James Ranson. Esq., entitled LOVE AND LOYALTY. This most interesting and successful play will be repeated every evening, till further notice. On MONDAY next will be produced a new and original farce, by E. Thomson, Esq., to be called REMEMBER THE GROTTO.

NEW ADDITIONS.—Lieut. Perry, G. V. Brooke, Her Majesty's Bailiffs (Queen of Spain), Keppers, the Bonnet of Turkey, the emperor of Russia, &c.—MAJAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from seven till Ten. Admission, is. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

ONE SHILLING.—THE SULTAN and his COURT, in addition to all the highly-interesting Groups, giving a faithful representation of Turkish Law and Manners, is an Admission to Lower Room, 6d. Tea Gun, 1s. at the ORIENTAL MUSEUM and TURKISH EXHIBITION, Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly Admission, is. Saturdays, 6d. Open Daily. Fancy Tickets for Five, 1os. Hand Book, with illustrations, to be had in the Gallery. One Shilling.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square. A LECTURE on ARCTIC DISCOVERY (illustrated by Locamic Views, from Sketches by Lieut. S. Gurney Lucas) will be delivered by Mr. ALBERT SMITH, during the EVENING, the 31st inst., at 8.15 p.m. Stereoscopes, a large collection of pictures mounted, admission One Shilling. The Fountain plays 140 feet high. A New Gymnasium of 80, subscription, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at 8. Admission, 1s. Open Daily. Open as a Lecture on Chemistry every evening, from eight till twelve. Admission, 1s. Private Lessons, 2s. 6d. Six Private Lessons, 10s. 6d.—Open daily, 10 to 5.

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(Continued from page 514.)

field, in the year 1792, in the character of *Orlando*: and occupied himself for a year in playing various characters at Sheffield, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. His first appearance upon the London stage was in the character of *Malcolm*, in "Macbeth," which he performed at Drury-lane, in the winter of 1794, continuing for two years to assume parts equally subordinate. On account of the illness of his brother John, during the run of the opera of "Mahmoud," Charles was called upon to supply his place at so short a notice, that he was obliged to take the book with him upon the stage; when feeling his confidence strengthened, and his emulation awakened, he threw aside the book, and performed the character with spirit and extraordinary success. He soon afterwards appeared as *George Barnwell*: Mrs Siddons on the occasion performed the part of *Milwood*. The next step which he made was in *Alonzo*: then followed *Campley*, in "The Funeral," and *Young Mirabel*. In 1800 he adapted to the English stage the "Deserteur" of Mercier, performing the principal character with singular applause at the Haymarket Theatre. In the following year illness obliged him to relinquish his engagement at the Haymarket, and he spent the summer in Germany, for the re-establishment of his health, and for the study of the language. From that period Mr. Charles Kemble's career is identified with that of his brother John, until the death of the latter. He did not, indeed, attain the high estimation which he so long enjoyed previous to that event. The station which he subsequently achieved was the reward of slow and steady progress, of continual labour, and unwearied self-examination—the result, indeed, of earnest study, pursued for many years, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. During a long period the excellences of his elder brother and sister had an adverse influence on his fortunes: he might, as it has been said, "have had a larger portion of the sky to himself but for the brightness of their twin-constellation." The press, too, for some unaccountable reason, was adverse to him. This circumstance, however, interfered less with his success than may be now imagined. For, to adopt the language of his artist biographer, Mr. Lane, "at the time when John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons were in the zenith of their fame, when the theatre was mostly looked upon as a school of manners and the most intellectual of all entertainments, the public both attended it, and formed their own opinion of the plays and players; the discovery of the compendious method of judging unseen performances through the medium of a newspaper critique being reserved for an age which steam-engines should propel along at a pace too rapid either for judgment or reflection. In those days, too, when the great men in literary and public life were to be seen in the front ranks of the pit, forming a tribunal whose verdict none could venture to disregard—an actor could not hope for success on easy terms. Around him were eager rivals, emulous, industrious, and early drilled in the exercise of their profession—for any company, at that period, presented a compact mass of talent, which it would now be difficult to equal, were all the provinces and the metropolis to combine their favourites for the purpose; before him were the master-minds of the time—the orators and artists, the wits, and men about town—accustomed to severe rules of judging, intolerant of error, highly educated themselves, and demanding high qualifications in the candidates for their favour. To pass through this ordeal with success was to deserve it."

Under such influences Mr. Charles Kemble gradually matured as an artist, and continued the number of mighty actors, that swayed the destiny of theatres. The system lasted long; and, on its exhaustion, they also showed symptoms of decay. To sustain the fortunes of Covent-garden, Mr. Charles Kemble was willing to make any sacrifice, and to that end successively devoted two of his highly-accomplished daughters—Fanny and Adelaide: the former, a fine poet and actress; the latter an unrivalled singer. Their mother, in the early days of their father's career, had trod the boards with him. Miss De Camp was a comic actress of great excellence. The Old Playgoer says of her that "she played *Lucy Lockit*, *Audrey*, and many other characters, requiring a spice of comic humour as well as spirit: she was by far the best *Lucy* I ever saw." The genius of dramatic representation, therefore, was in the veins of these young ladies, and they justified it fully in their success.

It was not alone by force of art that Charles Kemble won the crown after which he had so long aspired; Nature, also, had done much for him, in the dignity of his form, the beauty of his person, and the buoyancy of his disposition. She had bestowed on him various attributes that qualified him for the highest and lowest range of characters, but made him supreme in those of the middle class. His *Mark Antony Cassio*, *Faulconbridge*, *Romeo*, *Mercutio*, *Don Felix*, *Charles Surface*, *Petruchio*, *Benedick*—all these have never been equalled. He had also performed *Falstaff*, *Octavian*, *Lovelace*, *Macbeth*, *Oberon*, *Lear*, and *Hamlet*. The last-named character formed the crowning effort of his life: and, to our mind, was the most elaborate and princely delineation of the Shaksperian ideal ever attempted. The finish of it was exquisite—wonderful. It was in finish, indeed—that indescribable "last touch," which places a work of art on the pedestal of admiration beyond the reach of censure—that the Kemble family delighted. Charles Kemble carry it to the highest pitch; and this he did by the refinement of his taste and the cultivation of his mind. He demonstrated, at last, the close distinctions that exist between [illegible] and natural beauty of a part: he exhibited how delicately [illegible] mind, who emerges to the stage only an artist of routine. He often frequently associate vulgar, even ugly, but beauty is the polestar of the [illegible], and he never could thereby be moved the Truth and the Familiar with the [illegible] that please and [illegible]

THE LATE MR. CHARLES KEMBLE, FROM A MARBLE BUST BY TIMOTHY BUTLER.

We have already [illegible] to the testimony rendered to the excellences of Mr Charles Kemble by the presentation to him of the Chantrey vase. It was the thought that his acceptance of the office of Examiner of Plays had precluded any further exercise of his profession. At the command of her Majesty, however, he consented for a while to rehearse the scenes of his former triumphs. The stage of Covent-garden was the chosen arena. Again he played *Don Felix*, *Mercutio*, *Benedict*, and *Hamlet*. With this fine and great assumption, Mr. Charles Kemble's career as an actor finally closed on April 10th, 1840. As a reader of Shakspeare, he sometimes appeared in public subsequently; but the occasions were few; and, however gratifying and instructive, it was not desirable that they should have been more numerous. In such cases, rareness is a quality essential to the impression.

We have already implied our opinion of Mr. Charles Kemble's style of acting, both in regard to the school to which he belonged, and the peculiar disposition to which he was prefigured by the great hand of Nature herself. We cannot do better than extract from the sentence of one of his critics some of the details involved in the more general statement. It "embodied simplicity, propriety, and extreme grace; his elocution was perspicuous and flowing; in action and deportment he ranked the master confessed; in him it was neither effort nor merit to play the gentleman in every motion and under every circumstance—the scene making the requirement. High deportment, and that certain demeanour which is the property and attribute of gentlemen, seemed in him the result of a physical and mental necessity rather than the artificial or accidental accomplishment of a profession." That they were really such result, they who knew him well can honestly vouch. In the relations of private life, in the library, and the drawing-room, Mr Charles Kemble was what he seemed on the stage. It was delightful to be acquainted with him. Not only were his manners always courteous, but his motives were uniformly honourable. All felt that they could confide in him, for he was generous and noble; gave with liberality, and forgave with heroism. He was as a man what he was as an artist—an example of finished excellence produced by labour and study, working on an original nature, admirably predisposed to "fine issues."

The accompanying Engraving is from a very [illegible] executed from a marble by Timothy Butler, for Mr Kemble, and now in the possession of [illegible]. Many of our readers will recollect Mr. R. J. Lane's series of graceful studies of Mr. C. Kemble, in his leading characters.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SEVERN, AT UPTON

The town of Upton-on-Severn suffered a serious loss by the destruction of its ancient bridge, during a heavy flood, in the early part of 1852: and it was not until July of the same year that the New Bridge (of which the annexed is a view) was commenced. The autumn of 1852 was, however, particularly wet and unfavourable for the progress of such works; and the laying of the foundations was thereby delayed until the ensuing summer. The New Bridge has been for some time partially opened for traffic, but it is now completed. The design was selected from competition drawings; and there are some peculiarities in the construction of the work which deserve notice. The length of the Bridge is about 250 feet, in two spans of 60 and two of 45 feet. The piers and abutments are of Forest of Dean stone, built on piles; the tubes and girders being of wrought iron with cast road plates. The opening span of 45 feet, is in one leaf, which, with the necessary counterbalance, is about 100 feet long; and, being on Large's plan, the entire leaf is run back horizontally under the approach-road or platform, which it lifts in its progress; and, as the leaf is run out again, the platform falls into its original position. The moveable portion of the Bridge, with the platform, weighs nearly 100 tons, and it is run in and out by two men. This method of working an opening Bridge is the invention of the engineer, Mr. Alfred Giles; and it has the advantage of being adapted to sites where, from want of quay room, swing-bridges would be inadmissible.

The contract for the masonry were Messrs. Nowell, of Birmingham; and for the iron-work, Messrs Butler and [illegible], Stratford-by: and the total cost of the work, including approaches, &c., was about £10,000.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SEVERN, AT UPTON.

THE ACTION AT BALACLAVA, OCTOBER 25.—FIRST CHARGE OF HEAVY CAVALRY.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(Continued from Number, page 508.)

As the Russians advanced, the panic increased; and, when it came to close quarters, there was a general run. The wretched Turks swarmed down the hill like bees; and our artillerymen, seeing the rout, spiked the guns and retired. The Turks in the other redoubts, finding that their comrades on the right had fled, took the alarm, and the whole of them were, in a few minutes, running out of the redoubts, abandoning our guns and artillerymen to their fate. This disgraceful flight took place when no enemy was threatening, except cavalry, which, witnessing the rout of our allies, instantly followed in pursuit, and were observed, in a few moments, crowning the height and occupying the whole line of our forts. Happily, the guns in all the works had been spiked, and the enemy were not able to fire into us with our own artillery. The Russians lined the crests in time to see the 93rd Highlanders deployed in line on our right, and the Heavy and Light Brigades drawing up in order to the left, on the very ground where they had struck their tents. Their astonishment must have been considerable to see the 93rd pour in a volley at the flying Turks, to prevent them from running. Elated by their success, and seeing our cavalry and the 93rd below, immovable, two regiments of Hussars, the Woimarski and Louchtenbergski, charged down the slope, at the Highlanders, with a tremendous cheer. On they came, at the top of their speed, as if to annihilate everything. The Highlanders, however, headed by their gallant Colonel (Ainslie), disdained to form into square to receive them, but poured in a sharp fire at fifty yards, which made them sheer off to their right. As they turned they found themselves in front of our Heavy Cavalry Brigade, which, after a pause, they charged with considerable vigour. They were met by a squadron of Scots Greys, headed by Colonel Griffith, and by a squadron of the Enniskillings, headed by Colonel White. A tremendous hand-to-hand conflict was the instant result. The thick woollen cloaks of the Russians, being admirably calculated to ward off steel, deadened at first the effect of our blows. But our men attacked the head instead of the limbs, and several of the enemy were laid in the dust. Colonel White, in the first shock, received a tremendous blow, which cut through his helmet, but did him no injury. The number of the enemy being greater than ours, they had by this time considerably outflanked us. The Hussars, who had been followed by numerous Cossacks, were beginning to attack us on both flanks, as well as in front, when Major Shute gave the word to his squadron of Enniskillingers; the Royals moved at the same moment; and the enemy, being overlapped in his turn, began to flag, and commenced a retreat. This they did under cover of some field-pieces moved up by the Russians to the crest, but not without damage from our artillery, which now advanced to the front, and from our guns in position before Katichioi. The last charge of British cavalry in the battles of Europe was called the charge of the National Brigade, because it was furnished by the Royals, Enniskillings, and Scots Greys. The first charge of our cavalry in the Crimea was made by the National Brigade, and resulted in considerable loss to the enemy. Upwards of thirty men and horses remained killed or wounded on the field; but the numbers who retired wounded cannot be counted, the Russians having the habit of strapping themselves to their saddles, that their horses may carry them out of action when they are wounded. All the men who fell with their horses were found to have been thus buckled. As the cavalry moved on in pursuit of the enemy, the ground had the strangest aspect imaginable. The tents had been struck at the signal of alarm, but no time was given to pack them. They lay on the ground with the kits of the men and baggage of the officers, and in the midst of these lay dead men and wounded, whilst a skulking Turk or Greek might be seen here and there turning up the effects with a view to plunder. Many valuables were unfortunately lost in this way. Would that this had been the only disaster to record during the day.

As our cavalry moved on, supported by our artillery, the enemy retired from the redoubts on our left, and held their ground in two of those on our extreme right. The 93rd remained in line before Katichioi, and the infantry from the divisions in front of Sebastopol, were observed coming down. Several companies from the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade moved up, and having taken possession of the centre redoubt, abandoned by the enemy, advanced beyond in skirmishing order. The Third Division, under Sir G. Cathcart, followed; and whilst a wing of the 20th occupied the ditch of the redoubt, the other wing lay down behind, with the 63rd, 57th, and 68th behind them, and the rest of the division in the rear. The Guards, under the Duke of Cambridge, were placed so as to cover the road to Balaclava. Whilst these movements were going on, two regiments of French Chasseurs d'Afrique moved down from the heights and took up a position on our left, amidst tremendous cheers. The position of the Russians and Allies at this time formed almost a parallelogram. Our infantry and guns occupied one side; and at right angles with them were the French Chasseurs and our Heavy Brigade of Cavalry. The Russians occupied with artillery and infantry a line of heights parallel to that which we occupied, whilst their masses of infantry and cavalry fronted the French Chasseurs. The Russians, however had the additional advantage of holding two of our intrenched redoubts. They were thus enabled to pour in a destructive fire upon us from right, left, front.

At the moment when the contending parties occupied these positions, Captain Nolan was observed galloping up to Lord Lucan, who headed the Light Brigade of Cavalry. He was the bearer of an order from Lord Raglan to charge the enemy. I am not aware whether any discretion was left to Lord Lucan to obey or disobey, nor is it even certainly known what was the exact wording of the order; but, at the signal of command, the Light Brigade, which was posted on the left of the redoubt occupied by General Cathcart's division, was observed to move. The 17th Lancers led with 150 sabres, the 11th followed with 150, the 4th with 140, the 13th with 100, and the 8th with 110 sabres. Right at the enemy's guns the devoted column started, with Lord Cardigan at its head. Trot, canter, gallop—on they rushed in the midst of a most dreadful fire. A field-battery, on the heights of the Russian right, decimated them; whilst another fire, equally terrific, spread destruction through them, from the guns on the Russian left; and a third mowed them down in front. It was a fearful sight to behold our brave fellows falling in fifties to the ground, most of them to rise no more; others, dismounted, rushing to the horses of their dead comrades, and following up; whilst others, again, endeavoured to limp back through the fire of the enemy. On, however, the Light Brigade proceeded, like lightning; Lord Cardigan was the first man at the enemy's guns. Down went the gunners at their sides as our men rushed at them: not one, save those who fled at the onset, remained alive. Fourteen guns were, for a moment, in our possession. But the Russian cavalry was on them; they cut in between the guns and the Light Brigade, and it became time to retreat. The 11th and 4th covered the 17th, the 8th, and the 13th. Lord Cardigan charged back through the Russian Lancers with his two regiments, and the enemy, opened to let them pass; but a file fire from numerous Russian squares kept up a quick and deadly discharge of Minié balls; whilst the triple fire of the enemy's cannon continued to overwhelm them with showers of shell and shrapnell. Fortunately for the shattered remnant of this brigade, the French Chasseurs d'Afrique had charged up the heights on the Russian right, and caused the artillery there to retire. One squadron advanced right up, and into a Russian square, which had not entirely formed: the Adjutant-Major was killed in the centre of the square; and another officer, with fifteen men, were laid low. The Light Brigade rallied behind the Scots Greys, Enniskillings, Royals, and the rest of the Heavy Brigade. It was fearfully diminished in numbers. Of the 11th, there were hardly 40 men safe; of the 17th, barely the same number; of the 13th, 34; of the 4th, 39; and of the 8th, but a handful. Captain Nolan, who brought the fearful order, was the first man who fell; he had not gone 200 yards before he was shot through the heart. A ball ripped off the top of Lord W. Paulett's cap, and took the head off Charteris, Lord Lucan's Aide-de-Camp. Of the 13th, Captains Goade and Oldham, and Lieut. Montgomery, were killed. Of the 17th, Captain Winter was killed, Morris and Webb severely wounded, Chadwick and Thompson missing, Captain White shot through the leg. Cornet Wombwell, who had been taken prisoner after being dismounted, was rescued, as well as Morris, by the home charge of the 11th. Of this, Lord Cardigan's own regiment, Houghton and Trevelyan were wounded, the latter through the leg; Lockwood missing; and Colonel Douglas was only saved from a rifle shot by the revolver at his side. The lead alighted on one of the nipples, which exploded the barrel of the pistol, which did no harm. Captain Maxse, Lord Cardigan's Aide-de-Camp, was wounded slightly in the foot by the bursting of a shell in the beginning of the charge. There was a grim pause as the shattered Light Brigade re-appeared. The firing ceased, and was not resumed during the rest of the day. Both sides remained observing each other till evening, when Lord Raglan ordered the whole of the redoubts still in our possession to be evacuated. The Russians maintained themselves in the position they had taken, having gained possession of seven guns. Such is the faithful description of the attack on Balaclava and its losses. The Russians may have suffered to the extent of 200 men; on our side, no less than 500 men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, filled the list of casualties. There was a rumour in the evening that Balaclava would be evacuated; and it appeared that, during the day, several ships had moved out of harbour, the *Diamond* remaining with her broadside across to prevent the enemy from advancing.

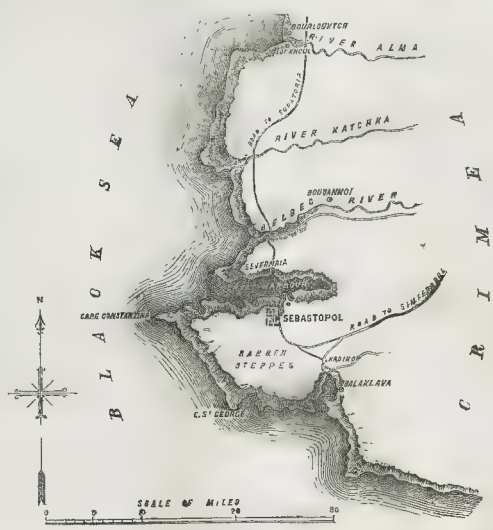
I know not whether the causes of the disaster of the day will ever be explained. Captain Nolan, the bearer of the order, gallantly fell in the performance of his duty. Whatever may be the reasons assigned, or excuses given, it will still remain on record that 650 British charged 20 guns in front of a Russian position held by upwards of 20,000 men, and under a cross fire from three directions. That a single man of this brigade lived to tell the tale is a miracle; and it is not too much to say that no other cavalry in the world would have reached the enemy under similar circumstances. The Russians have to answer for much wanton cruelty during the day. After the charge of our Light Brigade, the Cossacks were observed to overrun the field and drive their lances into the bodies of the wounded. Such barbarity is no more in accord with the usages of civilised warfare than the atrocities asserted by the Russians to have been committed on themselves by the Turkish Bashi-bozouks. The contrast between the atrocities of the Cossacks and the charity of our men is indeed striking; for the Russians were supplied with water and covered with their cloaks until they could be attended to; and when they were removed they were treated with the same kindness as our own soldiers.

I had forgotten to say that Lord Fitzgibbon, of the 8th Hussars, and only son of the Earl of Clare, was missing. It is hoped that he is safe, though a prisoner.

ATTACK ON THE HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL.

Before Sebastopol, October 27th, 1854.

Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Russians advanced to the attack of our positions in front of Sebastopol, and were repulsed with loss. The boldness of the enemy in advancing to force our right—which they did with 8000 men and 32 guns—is explained by the following circumstance:—On the 25th (after the affair at Balaclava) special messengers were sent into Sebastopol with the exaggerated tidings of a great victory gained over the English. Our troops in the trenches heard the tremendous cheer which was sent forth by the garrison of Sebastopol when it received the intelligence. Yesterday the troops were all drawn out to hear a general order read, detailing the losses of the enemy, the capture of its positions and guns, and the annihilation of its cavalry. A prayer of thanksgiving and "Te Deum" were then solemnly chanted in the great church; and, after a distribution of extra grog to the troops, they became so enthusiastic, that General Gortschakoff took advantage of the moment to make an attack upon the right of our positions.



The Russians moved up on our right along the road which leads towards the Inkerman ruins; and, turning off to their right, they ascended the heights near which was encamped the Second Division, under Sir de Lacy Evans. The hill which they ascended is called Shell-hill by our men, who have always met with a warm reception there whenever they showed themselves above a small rain on its summit, which serves as protection to our pickets. To our left of the ruin, a strong force is usually in observation. To our right an equally strong party lines a stone intrenchment, erected across the road, which winds down towards Sebastopol; and further on, a fourth picket covers a spur overhanging the road on the other side. The Russians advanced in three columns of 1500 men each, and drove in the small picket in the ruins. They deployed to the right and left; and, whilst their right moved down into the dip on our side of Shell-hill, their left stretched down, crossed the Sebastopol road, and endeavoured to turn our position by getting round the spur which covers the camp of Sir de Lacy Evans' division. Their advance was made with great confidence, and in good order; but our pickets behaved admirably; they retired in complete order, firing through their intervals with such regularity and precision that the Russians were loth to advance any but skirmishers; and two hours were spent before the grand attack came on. There is no record, I believe, of pickets, amounting in all to five companies, keeping an enemy of such force at bay for so long a time; and it is therefore with a feeling of pride that I record the admirable conduct of Captain Conolly of the 49th, the clever resistance of Captain Atcherley of the 30th, at the ruins, and that of Major Champion of the 95th, on our right. Captain Conolly had fought manfully for a considerable time, when a few of the enemy closed in upon him, and he defended himself with his sword in one hand and his telescope in the other, until he was rescued; unfortunately at that moment he was shot through the side by a conical ball, and fell badly wounded. In the meanwhile the division had been speedily moved out and covered its pickets. The 30th marched out to the right with the 95th, whilst Captains Turner and York's batteries moved to a position above the enemy on our right, and the 55th supported them. General Adams's brigade moved forward on the left, towards the ruins; the 41st, 47th, 49th, taking commanding positions. The Russians advanced with considerable vigour, and in good order, to the attack, under cover of their guns. They seemed, however, to have had considerable difficulty in moving their artillery, for they could only get five of their guns into play, and these were so mauled in a few minutes, by our batteries, that they ceased firing, and were withdrawn. This was the moment when the Russians began to waver; they quailed before the fire of our men, and as we advanced upon them, they gave way, retiring in disorder over the scrubby ground which they had taken up. Their masses at the moment offered a deadly aim to our Artillery, which poured in volleys of grape and shells into them, and committed tremendous havoc. Their disorder increased, and then a general pursuit commenced. General Pennefather's brigade followed them over the hills, in their headlong flight, almost down to the trenches of Sebastopol, from whence it made its way back under the old familiar fire of Inkerman Lighthouse, and a stream with which every man in Sir de Lacy Evans' division is well acquainted. The Lancaster

gun on the right of Gordon's attack, could not miss so fine an opportunity, but sent shell right into the retreating Russians with immense execution. The loss of the Russians in this affair was 500 killed and wounded; and I may say, without exaggeration, that we had all our own way during the time the affair lasted. Our loss only amounted to seventy men killed and wounded. We took sixty-nine prisoners, amongst whom were four officers, and one of them was the identical man who had a few days previously captured Lord Dunkellin. It may afford Lord Cianricarde pleasure to know that his son is well, and cared for, in Prince Gortschakoff's own house. The Prince himself, however, is said to have been seriously wounded during this affair, and there is even a rumour of his death. I regret to say that in this encounter Captains Atcherley and Bailey, of the 30th, were badly wounded; Captain Cahill of the 49th also badly hit, as well as Captain Harriott of the 40th. Captain Conolly has spent a good night, and is doing well. Captain Harriott has a ball lodged under his shoulder-blade, and will, in all probability, recover; and the rest of the wounded are in a fair way of recovery. Though none but the Second Division was engaged in this affair, it was supported by detachments from the Light, the First, and Third Divisions, and by three regiments, sent up by General Bosquet. So that, had the enemy been three times as numerous as they were, they would have been overmatched. Besides prisoners, several trophies were taken—such as drums, colours, trumpets, and quantities of muskets and ammunition.

As regards the siege, it has been proceeding much as usual; but the guns of the Russians are daily decreasing in number. To-day not more than 38 were open against us, which is an essential diminut on from the original number of 158.

Although the Russian force near Balaclava has been considerably increased, and the enemy have moved large guns to the heights nearest to the position on the cliffs occupied by our Marines, it is at present decided that the harbour will not be abandoned. Cavalry have taken up a position nearer to Sebastopol than before.

October 28th, Ten a.m.

Between ten o'clock and midnight last night, an alarm appears to have aroused the Russian camp, which rose all at once to arms, and threw forth a tremendous hurrah. The noise roused all the camps of our division on Sebastopol Heights as well as in Balaclava. No enemy appearing, however, the regiments turned in again to rest, and the pickets ceased firing at imaginary enemies. Two hours elapsed, when the alarm was again given, and heavy firing was heard from the whole French line, which lasted several minutes. It appears that the Zouaves heard the noise of approaching squadrons of cavalry coming on towards them at full speed. They fired in the direction of what they considered to be the enemy, and the guns on the heights poured in at the same moment a discharge of shells. The sudden illumination allowed the Zouaves to see that what they considered cavalry was a troop of dismounted horses, who had been alarmed by the Russian hurrah two hours before, and were running to and fro without riders. A push was made on all sides for the prize, and about sixty horses were captured during the course of the night.

P.S.—I am sorry to be obliged to send you so little in the shape of Sketches this week; but I have been in two actions, which are two days lost for writing or drawing; and to-day I have spent in giving you an account of the battles.

I shall endeavour to make up for this by next mail, if I am not hit; for I can say, without exaggeration, that I occupy, at present, a post of no ordinary danger, being in the tents of Sir De Lacy Evans' division, on the right and exposed flank of the Allied armies.

THE HEAVY CAVALRY BRIGADE CHARGE.

After the repulse of the Russian cavalry by the 93rd Highlanders, the next notable incident in the affair at Balaclava, on the 25th ult., was the charge made by the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, of which our Artist, who watched the proceedings from a neighbouring hill, has given a spirited Sketch. The Russian cavalry, about 4000 in number, cantered down the hill with the evident intention to attack our cavalry. No sooner was this perceived, than the bugle sounded the advance for our men, who instantly moved forward at a canter. As they approached the enemy and began to ascend the hill, the canter merged into a charge, and the pace was terrific. The Scots Greys and 6th Enniskillings went right at the Russian centre. For a moment it was a glorious sight. The glittering helmets and weapons and varied uniforms of our fellows as they pressed forward to the charge, with sabres raised and lances level'd, made the mere spectacle beautiful; but, accompanied with all its terrors, it was one of the most awful grandeur. The solid earth shook and reverberated with a sound like thunder, as a thousand horses spurred to their utmost speed, went tearing up the hill, scattering the turf and grass like a cloud of sand behind them. The enemy were nothing loth to accept the challenge, and, indeed, they had little reason, for their numbers were nearly three to one. In a line of two-thirds of a mile they swept down from the hill upon our men, meeting them about half-way up. The dull heavy noise with which they closed could be heard at a mile, and made the listener's blood run cold.

With the first shock about a hundred men and horses instantly fell; and both sides seemed to recoil and clutch their weapons closer for a deadly hand-to-hand combat. In another moment there was nothing to be seen but a confused crowd of Hussars, Cossacks, Scots Greys, and Lancers, who were shooting, cutting, and stabbing at one another in all directions. It was impossible to say which did best, for the dust, smoke, and confusion were too great to permit anything like accuracy of observation; but it was quite evident both fought well, for neither gave way, though the bodies of men and horses cumbered the ground. After a minute's contest part of the Greys drew off for a few yards, and turning at a gallop made a desperate attempt to break the Russian line; they were almost successful at the first onset, and the 17th, imitating the example, levelled their lances, and charging for a few yards, made an awful gap in the enemy's ranks. To crush these attempts before they had time to be successful, the Russian line, which, from their immense superiority of number, completely outmasked ours on both sides, tried, by wheeling round, to enclose our gallant Greys; but before the manœuvre could be effected, the supporting regiments of the Heavy Brigade, the First Dragoon Guards and Sixth Enniskillings, came down like a thunderbolt upon the Russian flanks. The charge was well timed and well executed, and attended with complete success. The light wheeling Cossacks disappeared like snow before the charge of our Dragoons; the Hussars broke up in disorder, and in another instant the Dragoon Guards, Greys, and Enniskillings were among them, sabring and passing right and left. Unlike our regiments, the Russians, while disordered, made no attempt to rally. The instant their line was broken they sauntered and fled like hares to the top of the hill and across the high road, closely harassed in the rear by our men. Unfortunately, they were unable to continue the pursuit, from the proximity of the Russian batteries, and the instant our cavalry halted, the Russians halted also, and commenced re-forming their line (still twice as numerous as ours), in order to renew the contest; our men in the meantime were compelled to withdraw under cover of the hill, as, while exposed on the heights and high road, the cannonade of the enemy told severely among them. After an interval of ten minutes, during which the Russians poured a perfect shower of shot and shell into our lines, and during which also the long-wished-for reinforcements from our intrenched camp were discerned coming up to our assistance, the enemy's cavalry again advanced to the attack. This time they came in with a battery of Horse Artillery; and, after a severe cannonade of a few minutes upon our men, again descended the valley, and advanced to the charge. The whole of our Heavy Cavalry in readiness line met them on this occasion. There was the same desperate charge, the same shock, but not the same fighting. After a minute's resistance, the enemy's whole line gave way, and retired in confusion towards the heights. On this, the Russian cavalry General—who, to do him but bare justice, reconducted himself with undoubted skill and bravery throughout the day—halted the flying squadrons, and persuaded them to stand again and face our men, who were within ten yards of hot pursuit. The contest was, therefore, for a moment, renewed on the heights. But the struggle lasted only for a few minutes: the remnants of the Light Cavalry came up in proper time; and the ferocity with which they dashed into the enemy's flanks carried all before them. The Russians again broke and fled; but, this time, our men were among them strewing the plain with carcases. To save themselves from the slaughterous attack, the Russians sought shelter under the batteries in that fatal valley where our Light Cavalry have suffered so severely. Two or three troops of our horse imprudently followed in pursuit close up, and were terribly mauled by the batteries as they retired.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary of November 12.)

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCHES.

War Department, Nov. 12, 1854, Four o'clock p.m.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received two despatches, with enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke—I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Balaclava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th instant.

The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed was protected by five small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them; and on a higher hill in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 93rd Highlanders was the only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the Third Division; and on the heights behind our right were placed the marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the First Division with the 93rd.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol the First and Fourth Divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the First Division of French Infantry and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operation by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara; and, after very little resistance, carried it.

They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it; being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them—amounting, in the whole, to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie.

The other and larger mass turned towards her Majesty's Heavy Cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Major-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our Dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

The charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the Fourth Division, under Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects.

In the meanwhile the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the order to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade.

This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour; attacked a battery which was firing upon the advanced squadrons; and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but these his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it—forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the Heavy Brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honour to enclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93rd, and Captain Barker, of the Royal Artillery; and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Cardigan and Brigadier-General Scarlett, which they most fully deserve.

The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves, I propose to forward them by the next opportunity.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the First Division, and the Fourth Division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the First Division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland Brigade also remained in the valley.

The Fourth Division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be reoccupied by the Turks, offering them the support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaclava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

ENCLOSURES.

Balaclava, Oct. 27, 1854.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report that the Cavalry Division under my command was seriously engaged with the enemy on the 25th inst., during the greater part of which day it was under a heavy fire; that it made a most triumphant charge against a very superior number of the enemy's cavalry, and an attack upon batteries which, for daring and gallantry, could not be exceeded. The loss, however, in officers, men, and horses, has been most severe.

From half-past six in the morning, when the Horse Artillery first opened fire, till the enemy had possessed itself of all the different forts, the cavalry, constantly changing their positions, continued giving all the support they could to the Turkish troops, though much exposed to the fire of heavy guns and riflemen, when they took post on the left of the second line of redoubts, by an order from your Lordship.

The Heavy Brigade had soon to return to the support of the troops defending Balaclava, and was fortunate enough in being at hand when a large force of Russian cavalry was descending the hill. I immediately ordered Brigadier-General Scarlett to attack with the Scots Greys and Enniskilling Dragoons, and had his attack supported in second line by the 5th Dragoon Guards, and by a flank attack of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Under every disadvantage of ground, these eight small squadrons succeeded in defeating and dispersing a body of cavalry estimated at three times their number and more.

The Heavy Brigade having now joined the Light Brigade, the division took up a position with a view of supporting an attack upon the heights, when, being instructed to make a rapid advance to our front, to prevent the enemy carrying the guns lost by the Turkish troops in the morning, I ordered the Light Brigade to advance in two lines, and supported them with the Heavy Brigade. This attack of the Light Cavalry was very brilliant and daring; exposed to a fire from heavy batteries on their front and two flanks, they advanced unchecked until they reached the batteries of the enemy, and cleared them of their gunners, and only retired when they found themselves engaged with a very superior force of cavalry in the rear. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan led this attack in the most gallant and intrepid manner; and his Lordship has expressed himself to me as admiring in the highest degree the courage and zeal of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man that assisted.

The Heavy Brigade advanced to the support of the attack under a very galling fire from the batteries and infantry in a redoubt, and acted with most perfect steadiness, and in a manner to deserve all praise.

The losses, my Lord, it grieves me to state, have been very great indeed, and, I fear, will be much felt by your Lordship.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your Lordship the two General Officers commanding the brigades, all the officers in command of regiments, as also the Divisional and Brigade staffs: indeed, the conduct of every individual, of every rank, I feel to be deserving of my entire praise, and I hope of your Lordship's approbation.

The conduct of the Royal Horse Artillery troop—first under the command of Captain Maude, and, after that officer was severely wounded, of Captain Shakespear—was most meritorious and praiseworthy. I received from those officers every possible assistance during the time they respectively commanded.

I have, &c., LUCAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, &c.

Camp Battery, No. 4, Balaclava, October 27, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 25th inst., the Russian force which has been, as I already reported, for some time amongst the hills on our right flank, debouched into the open ground in front of the redoubt Nos. 1, 2, 3, which were occupied by the Turkish infantry and artillery, and armed with seven 12-pounders (iron). The enemy's force consisting of eighteen or nineteen battalions of infantry, from thirty to forty guns, and a large body of cavalry. The attack was made against No. 1 redoubt by a cloud of skirmishers, supported by eight battalions of infantry and sixteen guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could, and then retired, and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks as well as the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of these redoubts retired, and some of them formed on the right, and some on the left of the 93rd Highlanders, which was posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Kadikhoi. When the enemy had taken possession of these redoubts, their artillery advanced with a large mass of cavalry, and their guns ranged to the 93rd Highlanders, which, with 180 invalids under Lieutenant-Colonel Dewaesy in support, occupied very insufficiently, from the smallness of their numbers, the slightly rising ground in front of No. 4 battery. As I foresaw that round shot and shell began to cause some casualties among the 93rd Highlanders and the Turkish battalions on their right and left flank, I made them retire a few paces behind the crest of the hill. During this period, our batteries on the hills, manned by the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marines, made most excellent practice on the enemy's cavalry, which came over the hill ground in front. One body of them amounting to about 400 men—turned to their left, separating themselves from those who attacked Lord Lucan's division, and charged the 93rd Highlanders, who immediately advanced to the crest of the hill and opened their fire, which forced the Russian cavalry to give way and turn to their left; after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93rd, having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there; upon which the Grenadiers of the 93rd, under Captain Ross, were wheeled up to their right and fired on the enemy—which manœuvre completely discomfited them.

During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestation from the Russians. I beg to call Lord Raglan's attention to the gallantry and eagerness of the 93rd Highlanders, under Lieut.-Colonel Ainslie, of which, probably, his Lordship was an eyewitness; as well as the admirable conduct of Captain Barker, and the officers of the field battery under his orders, who made most excellent practice against the Russian cavalry and artillery while within range.

I have, &c., COLIN CAMPBELL, Major-General.

To Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General.

Before Sebastopol, Oct 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have nothing particular to report to your Grace respecting the operations of the siege, since I wrote to you on the 23rd inst. The fire has been somewhat less constant, and our casualties have been fewer, though I regret to say that Captain Child'ra, a very promising officer of the Royal Artillery, was killed on the evening of the 23rd; and I have just heard that Major Dalton, of the 49th, of whom Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans entertained a very high opinion, was killed in the trenches last night.

The enemy moved out of Sebastopol on the 26th with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—amounting, it is said, to 40,000 or 50,000—and attacked the left of the Second Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who speedily and energetically repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the First Division, and some guns of the Light Division, and supported by the brigade of Guards and by several regiments of the Fourth Division, and in rear by the French Division commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of Sir De Lacy Evans's report, which I am sure your Grace will read with the highest satisfaction; and I beg to recommend the officers who are particularly mentions to your protection.

Captain Bayley, of the 30th, and Captain Atcherley, of the same regiment; and Lieutenant Cox, of the 49th, all of whom are severely wounded, appear to have greatly distinguished themselves.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans conducted his various attack. I had not the good fortune to witness it myself, being occupied in front of Balaclava at the time it commenced and having only reached his position as the affair ceased; but I am certain I speak the sentiments of all who witnessed the operation, in saying that nothing could have been better managed, and that the highest credit is due to the Lieutenant-General, whose services and conduct I have before had to bring under your Grace's notice.

I enclose the return of the losses the army has sustained since the 22nd.—I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Second Division, Heights of the Tchernaya.
October 27, 1854.

My Lord,—Yesterday the enemy attacked this division with several columns of infantry supported by artillery. Their cavalry did not come to the front. Their masses, covered by large bodies of skirmishers, ad-

(Continued on page 522.)

H.M. SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP "CÆSAR," 90, AT PORTSMOUTH.

FITTING OUT A WAR-STEAMER.

If anything were wanting to prove the vast amount of energy stored up in the hearts and hands of Englishmen, ever ready to meet any exigency, the sceptic as to this superiority had only to proceed to Portsmouth in the spring of the present year. There he might have beheld such a picture as few artists could do justice to. There might be heard the fleet for the North Sea practising morning and afternoon in gunnery, when the firing was magnificent; the victualling was going on with surprising activity; and the taking in stores demanded a continuance of exertions which were almost superhuman.

Foremost among these mighty preparations for the coming struggle was the fitting of the *Cæsar* (Capt. Robb), 90, new screw-ship, at our great naval arsenal, Portsmouth.

This noble screw line-of-battle ship was launched at Pembroke Dockyard early in the year. Her hull is of wood, and she is fitted with Messrs. John Penn and Son's patent engines, upon the horizontal trunk principle. Diameter of cylinder, No. 2, 64½ inches; with a trunk 28 inches diameter—an effective diameter of cylinder, 56 inches; length of stroke, 3 ft. 6 in. She has four tubular boilers, which are five feet under the load water line. The safety-valves loaded to 20 lbs. pressure. The screw is the common two-bladed kind, with a mean pitch of 18 ft. 10 in.; diameter, 17 feet. Her speed at the measured mile was 10½ knots; having a draught of water—forward, 19 feet 2 inches; aft, 22 feet 5 inches. Her engines make sixty revolutions, and develop by indicator upwards of 1400 horse power, the nominal being only 400.

The following are the remaining details:—

Lower masts, top-masts, yards, sables, &c.	..	110 tons.	
Rigging.—Standing	..	38	,,
,, Running	..	46	,,
Blocks	..	6	,,
Sails and spare ..	..	19	,,
Cables.—Hempen	..	8	,,
,, Chain ..	..	48	,,
,, Anchors ..	..	23	,,
Ninety-five guns ..	..	290	,,

Boats and gear ..	..	12 tons.	
Boatswain and gunners' stores, &c.	..	110 tons.	
Powder	..	48	,,
Shot	..	118	,,
Shells—1000 in number ..		23	,,
Muskets, balls, small-arms, &c.	..	8	,,
Engines	..	250	,,
Coals	..	300	,,

In all, making about a total weight of 2000 tons.

GUNS.

	No.	Pounders.	Cwt.	Length.
Middle-deck	34	.. 32	.. 56	.. 9ft. 6in.
,, ...	6 8-inch	—	.. 65	.. 9 0
Main-deck	34	.. 32	.. 56	.. 9 6
,, ...	8 8-inch		.. 65	.. 9 0
Quarter-deck	16	.. 32	.. 42	.. 8 0
Forecastle	10	.. 32	.. 42	.. 8 0
Total, 90 guns.				

	No.	Pounders.	Cwt.	
Boats	2	.. 24	.. 36	.. Howitzer.
,, ...	2	.. 12	.. 6	.. ,,
,, ...	1	.. 6	.. 6	.. ,,

All the available force of the Dockyard was put upon this great labour. The time occupied in the fitting was five weeks; the greatest number of men at work, at any one time, was 300, working from seven in the morning until nine at night. This remarkably speedy equipment reflects the highest credit upon everybody engaged upon her, the engineer department especially. Upon her trial trip, she steamed out to Stokes Bay, and made two runs along the measured mile; after which she ran through the fleet, and down to the Nab Light, and thence into harbour again. She had a large party on board. Her machinery worked splendidly; not a rivet or crew displaced. She was tried ahead and astern, and answered perfectly. She realised a mean speed of 10½ knots per hour, and came into harbour at four p.m. to complete for sea.

She was provisioned for thirteen weeks, as follows:—

Water.—Tanks, 141	..	300 tons.	
,, Casks, 84	..	25	,,
		325	
Tare of water-tanks and casks	..	40	,,
Spirits and wine ..	..	4	,,
832 bags of bread ..	..	34	,,
4800 pieces of beef	..	17	,,
9600 ,, pork	.	17	,,
Oatmeal	..	1½	,,
Peas	..	9	,,
Flour	..	16	,,
Suet	..	16 cwt.	

Raisins	..	1½ tns	
Sugar, tea, and cocoa	..	7	,,
Vinegar, lemon juice	..	1½	,,
Preserved meats ..	..	7 cw	
Mustard and pepper	..	5	,,
In all, upwards of 60 tons.			
Wood		3 tons.	
Holy-stones, Purser's slops, soap, candles, tobacco, marine stores		6	,,
Officers, men, marines with their bed and baggage	..	90	,,

THE HULK "BLAKE," AT SPITHEAD.

The busy scene towards the close of February was thus described by an eye witness:—"All the available force of the dockyard is put upon the *Cæsar*, 91, Captain Robb, to expedite her fittings; her lower rigging has been got over the mastheads; while hundreds of workmen are employed within, others are popping her bottom and otherwise fitting her without; and arrangements are made to ship her provisions and sea stores while yet in dock."

On the morning of March 26, this fine new heavily-armed ship left Portsmouth, to augment the fleet under Admiral Napier. She weighed about seven o'clock under all plain sail, and left with a fine breeze from the westward. Her crew was completed by a draught of about eighty from the number (215) of coastguard-men, and others brought by the steam-frigate *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Fisher, from the North of Ireland.

The reaction, after the greater portion of the Fleet had left Portsmouth, is thus described:—"No one would think this the chief naval arsenal in the country on the eve of war, to look upon the placid inanimation which appears everywhere to reign. We have no continual booming of great guns from Spithead, no van loads of seamen pouring into the town by every train, or brought in by steam-tenders, no continual stream of victualling lighters, powder, and gun boys, watering vessels, and such like now, keeping up a night and day traffic between the harbour and the roadstead—all is quiet, not to say dull, after our late excitement."

Our Artist has portrayed the *Cæsar*, and the labour of fitting he

FITTING OUT "THE CÆSAR," BETWEEN DECKS, AT PORTSMOUTH.

between decks by candle-light. Accompanying is the hulk *Blake*, where the crew were kept while the ship was fitting. The receiving hulks only keep on board water, not provisions; and the different crews that are hulked draw all from the victualling stores.

MOVING ARTILLERY.

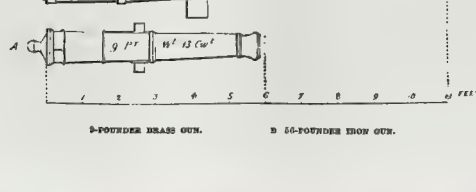
THE non-military public can have very little notion of the enormous labour that has been expended in bringing up the siege guns from the shore of Balaclava Bay to our lines before Sebastopol, and placing them in position to breach the walls by their fire.

The two accompanying Sketches A and B will, perhaps, convey a clear idea on the subject.

The heaviest guns used in our service, for manœuvring with troops in the field, are brass 12-pounders; but the 8-pounder brass gun is the more usual metal, as the former are too weighty to be moved with quickness, without additional horses, not always convenient. Fig A is a 8-pounder brass gun, weighing 13 cwt.; such a gun, with its carriage, limbers, ammunition (32 rounds), side-arms, and stores, weighs 38½ cwt., and six horses can, without distress, gallop with it a few hundred yards into position; march with it about four miles in an hour and a half, eight miles in four hours, and sixteen miles in ten hours providing that the road is a tolerable one; but, since artillery must march in many instances where no roads exist, eight horses are the service complement to each gun. Six horses would draw 38½ cwt. along the hilly and bad road from Balaclava to Sebastopol, at the rate of not more than 1½ miles per hour

Fig. B is a 56-pounder iron gun, weighing from 97 cwt. to 98 cwt.; its carriage (without ammunition, &c.) weighs about 18½ cwt.; making the total weight to be moved 116 cwt. It would require 18 stout artillery horses to march with such a gun at the rate of 1½ miles per hour; and, when we consider the inferior cattle, the miserable roads, their steepness, and the distance, the wonder is, not that such guns were so long in being brought up, but that they were ever brought up at all.

The 56-pounder guns was not, however, the heaviest metal employed; the 10-inch and 68-pounder guns weigh 112 cwt., and the 13-inch mortars, of four calibres in length, weigh 100 cwt.



A 9-POUNDER BRASS GUN. B 56-POUNDER IRON GUN.

Probably, the following few particulars relating to Field Artillery may in these times be interesting to your readers:—A troop of Horse Artillery, consisting of four 6-pounder brass guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers, has in attendance 14 other carriages, and requires 5 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, 168 gunners, drivers, &c., and no less than 195 horses.

A field battery, consisting of four 9-pounder brass guns, and two 24-pounder howitzers, has in attendance 14 other carriages; and requires the same number of officers and men as the former, but only 170 horses; since the gunners are on foot during a march.

An army taking the field with 60 guns, therefore, has the following important additions to its numbers; viz., 50 officers, 150 non-commissioned officers, 1080 gunners, drivers, &c., and at least 1700 horses.—H. A.

PROVISIONS FOR THE FORCES IN THE EAST.—Orders have been received at the Royal William Victualling-yard, Plymouth, for the shipment of 150,000 lb. of salt pork and 300,000 lb. of salt beef on board transports for the forces in the East. In order to expedite the work, a party of Royal Marines from the flag-ship *Impregnable* attend daily. On Sunday the labourers and others were actively employed in shipping bread on board the transport *Chapman*, bound for the Black Sea. The rye-flour ground at that establishment cannot conveniently be converted into bread there; but will be sent to Milbay, where the Russian prisoners, for whom it was ground, will bake it in the ovens attached to the prisons.

(Continued from page 519.)

vanced with much apparent confidence. The division immediately formed line in advance of our camp—the left under Major-General Pennefather, the right under Brigadier-General Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer and the Captains of Batteries (Turner and Yates) promptly posted their guns and opened fire upon the enemy.

Immediately on the cannonade being heard, the Duke of Cambridge brought up to our support the brigade of Guards under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieut.-Col. Dacres. His Royal Highness took post in advance of our right to secure that flank, and rendered me throughout the most effective and important assistance. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude and from a greater distance, approached our position with five French battalions. Sir G. Cathcart hastened to us with a regiment of rifles, and Sir G. Brown pushed forward two guns in co-operation by our left.

The enemy came on at first rapidly, assisted by their guns on the Mound-hill. Our pickets, then chiefly of the 49th and 30th Regiments, resisted them with very remarkable determination and firmness. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, greatly distinguished himself, as did Captain Bagley, of the 30th, and Captain Atcherley; all of whom, I regret to say, were severely wounded. Sergeant Sullivan also displayed at this point great bravery.

In the meantime, our eighteen guns in position, including those of the First Division, were served with the utmost energy. In half an hour they forced the enemy's artillery to abandon the field. Our batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the enemy's columns, which (exposed also to the close fire of our advanced infantry) soon fell into complete disorder and flight. They were then literally chased by the 30th and 95th Regiments over the ridges and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit, that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennefather eventually effected the recall of our men. These regiments and the pickets were led gallantly by Major Maulverer, Major Champion, Major Evans, and Major Hume. They were similarly pursued, further towards our right, by four companies of the 41st, led gallantly by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, A.Q.M.G. The 47th also contributed. The 55th were held in reserve.

Above 38 prisoners fell into our hands, and about 130 of the enemy's dead were left within or near our position. It is computed that their total loss could scarcely be less than 600.

Our loss, I am sorry to say, has been above 80, of whom 12 killed, 5 wounded, were officers. I am happy to say hopes are entertained that Lieut. Conolly will recover; but his wound is dangerous.

I will have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, whose conduct attracted special notice. That of the pickets excited general admiration.

To Major-General Pennefather and Brigadier-General Adams I was, as usual, greatly indebted. Of Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, Captains Turner, Yates, Woodham, and Hamlin, and the whole of the Royal Artillery, we are under the greatest obligation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, A.Q.M.G., rendered the division, as he always does, highly distinguished and energetic services. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, A.A.G., while serving most actively, I regret to say, had a very severe fall from his horse. I beg leave also to recommend to your Lordship's favourable consideration, the excellent services of Captain Glasbrook and Thompson, of the Quartermaster-General's department; the Brigade-Majors Captains Armstrong and Hackwell; and my personal staff, Captains Allix, Gubbins, and the Hon. W. Boyle.

I have, &c.,
DE LACY EVANS, Lieut.-Gen.

To General the Right Hon. Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 22ND TO 26TH OCTOBER, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

CAVALRY.

Staff—8 officers killed, 4 officers wounded
4th Light Dragoons—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, 50 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, wounded.
8th Hussars—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 33 rank and file, 36 horses, killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, wounded.
11th Hussars—2 sergeants, 11 rank and file, 22 horses, killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.
13th Light Dragoons—officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, 76 horses, killed; 2 sergeants, 12 rank and file, wounded.
17th Lancers—3 officers, 1 sergeant, 32 rank and file, 99 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 31 rank and file, wounded.
4th Dragoon Guards—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 sergeants, 7 rank and file, wounded
1st Royal Dragoons—3 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, wounded.
2nd Royal North British Dragoons—2 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 4 officers, 5 sergeants, 48 rank and file, wounded.
6th Dragoons—2 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file, wounded
5th Dragoon Guards—3 rank and file, 19 horses, killed; 1 officer, 3 rank and file wounded.
Royal Artillery—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 4 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 23 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners—3 rank and file, wounded

Total, 13 officers, 16 sergeants, 4 drummers, 142 rank and file, 261 horses, killed; 27 officers, 21 sergeants, 4 drummers, 169 rank and file, wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

INFANTRY.

Staff—1 officer, killed
Red Battalion Grenadier Guards—1 rank and file, wounded
1st Regiment of Foot—1 officer wounded; 4 rank and file, wounded.
7th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
19th Regiment—4 rank and file, wounded.
23rd Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
33rd Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
39th Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
54th Regiment—2 officers, wounded; 1 sergeant, wounded; 6 rank and file, killed; 22 rank and file, wounded.
41st Regiment—1 officer, wounded; 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file wounded.
44th Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded
47th Regiment—2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded.
49th Regiment—2 officers, wounded; 1 sergeant, wounded; 1 drummer, wounded, 1 rank and file, killed; 17 rank and file, wounded.
50th Regiment—1 officer, wounded; 1 rank and file, wounded.
57th Regiment—1 officer, wounded.
63rd Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
77th Regiment—2 rank and file, killed.
88th Regiment—1 officer, wounded; 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded
93rd Regiment—1 sergeant, wounded; 1 rank and file, killed; 8 rank and file, wounded
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file, wounded.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—5 rank and file, wounded.
79th Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded

Total: 1 officer, killed; 9 officers, wounded; 3 sergeants, wounded; 1 drummer, wounded; 14 rank and file, killed; 101 rank and file, wounded

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS FROM 22ND TO 26TH OCT., BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

STAFF.—Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, wounded slightly; Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, wounded slightly; Captain the Hon. W. Charteris, killed; Captain George Lockwood, killed or missing; Lieutenant H. F. Maxse, wounded slightly; Lieutenant A. I. Elliot, wounded slightly.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Lieutenant F. H. Newnham, wounded slightly; Cornet the Hon. G. Neville, wounded severely.

1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Yorke, wounded severely; Captain W. de Rinzi, wounded severely; Captain George Campbell, wounded severely; Cornet W. W. Harington, wounded severely

2ND DRAGOONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Griffith, wounded slightly; Captain G. C. Clarke, wounded severely; Cornet Lenox Prendergast, wounded severely, Cornet H. M. Handley, wounded slightly.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Major J. T. D. Hankey, killed; Lieutenant H. A. Starke, killed; Captain G. J. Brown, wounded severely; Captain Thomas Hutton, wounded severely

8TH HUSSARS.—Lieutenant J. C. Viscount Templetown, killed (doubtful); Cornet G. Clowes, killed (despatch.); Lieutenant B. Clutterbuck, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Seager, wounded slightly.

11TH HUSSARS.—Captain E. A. Cook, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. Trevelyan, wounded slightly; Cornet G. P. Monkton, wounded severely

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Captains J. A. Oulton, killed; Captain T. H. Goad, missing; Cornet H. Montgomery, missing.

17TH LANCERS.—Captain J. F. Winter, killed or missing; Lieutenant J. H. Thompson, killed or missing; Cornet and Adjutant J. Chadwick, killed or missing, Captain W. Morris, wounded severely, Captain Robert White, wounded severely, Captain A. F. C. Webb, wounded severely; Lieutenant Sir W. Gordon, wounded severely.

ARTILLERY.—Captain S. Childers, killed; Captain E. Mowbray, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. E. Hope, wounded slightly.

1ST ROYAL.—Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Brown, wounded slightly.

30TH REGIMENT.—Captain F. T. Atcherley, wounded slightly; Captain F. Bayley, wounded slightly.

47TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant H. C. Harriott, wounded severely.

49TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant J. A. Conolly, wounded dangerously; Ensign P. Cahill wounded severely

50TH REGIMENT.—Brevet-Major Hon. J. P. Maxwell, wounded slightly.

57TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant H. J. Butler, wounded severely.

88TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. D. Maule, wounded severely; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Airey, Captain L. E. W. Ian killed

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

A RETURN OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE, FROM THE 23RD TO THE 25TH OCTOBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.—James Coleman, coxswain's barge, *Trafalgar*

WOUNDED.—Lieutenant Roads, Royal Marine Artillery, *Britannia*; William Revell, A.B., *Trafalgar*; Robert Hellybone, A.B., *Rodney*; Charles Aberde n, A.B., *Queen*; George Wilkinson, caterer's steward, *Vengeance*; Trevor Dunning, *Diamond*; James Bevan, ordinary, *Queen*; James Simmons, captain's scrw, *Queen* (died three hours afterwards); William Bailey, A.B., *Rodney*; Richard Lawrence, ordinary, *Queen*; Joseph Day, A.B., *Trafalgar*; Thomas Beste, ordinary, *Trafalgar*.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.

The Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

WRECK OF "THE FOREBUNNER" AFRICAN MAIL-STEAMER, AT POINT ST. LORENZO.

WRECK OF THE "FOREBUNNER" AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch and account of the loss of the above vessel, by an eye-witness:—

After having bumped three times on the Bonig Bar, and narrowly escaped being wrecked on the Argum Bank, we left Madeira on the 26th ult., about four p.m.; and at dusk the ship was on the only rock to be found, about two hundred yards off the east end of the island of Fora, going about nine knots an hour. I was below at the time she struck, with Lieutenant Child, of the Gold Coast Corps. The shock was very severe. We both ran on deck; and I was just in time to hear a report—from the engineer, I think—that the engine-room was filling. The Master gave the order to look to the boats, and I saw no more of him until I picked him up, after the ship went down. The nearest boat to me was the gig, on the port quarter; and, well knowing there was no time to be lost, I commenced clearing away it; when in the act of lowering, a heavy surf struck the port quarter of the ship, and the boat's foremost tackle either unhooked or was let go, and the boat, nearly full of water, with four people in her, drifted astern. I was left hanging to the fall, but succeeded in getting on board the ship again. I then saw that nobody was attempting to lower the other boat on the port side, forward, and I went to her and cleared her away, at the same time endeavouring to keep the people cool. I ought here to mention the good and steady conduct of a seaman called Antonio—a West Indian, I think—who assisted me in getting the boat down safe: he begged the people to listen to my directions and keep quiet, and proved himself a good and steady man in the hour of danger. I succeeded in getting the boat down safe, and immediately got her round on the weather side; we

I found the life-boat nearly full of people. Governor Kennedy was standing aft endeavouring to prevent them from rushing in. Lieutenant Child, of the Gold Coast Corps, was in the act of handing a rope round Mrs. English, to lower her in: her daughter had been safely placed in the boat. The life-boat only waited for the lady; and she was then to have gone to a small coasting-vessel that had hove to leeward. Mr. Gregory, master in the merchant service, took charge of her, and she was to have returned. Governor Kennedy assured the people he would not leave the ship until every body was out of her. At this moment the ship's stern suddenly rose nearly perpendicular, and in an instant she, with everybody on board, disappeared. The boats with difficulty got clear. As soon as possible I took Mrs. English, and picked up as many as we could; and Mr. Evans, Governor Kennedy, the Master of the ship, and two others, were all we could save out of nineteen who were in the ship when she sunk. We waited about half an hour in certain there were no others floating, and then, with our crowded boat half full of water, pulled in the direction of the coasting vessel, where we found the crews of the gig and life-boat had both arrived safe. Upon calling over names, fourteen were missing; amongst them poor Child, of the Gold Coast Corps, who, it is to be feared, the unfortunate lady clung to, on the vessel sinking; he was a good swimmer, but he never came to the surface; his loss was deeply felt by us all: he behaved nobly; his only thought was for the one female on board, and he had to get her from her cabin. Had she not, in her frightened state, resisted his efforts to put her in the boat, both might have been saved. We got ashore at the little town of Santa Cruz between ten and eleven, nearly dead with cold. We were most hospitably received by a Portuguese family. Early on the following morning I got the ship's life-boat and four hands, and pulled out to the place of the wreck. Nothing was to be seen, with the exception of a double bulkhead, and the surface of the water covered with palm oil. I observed that the surf broke heavily over the rock about every six or seven minutes. On returning to Santa Cruz, I found we were to start for Funchal immediately. To the kindness and hospitality of H.M.S. Conrad and some of the English at Funchal, we are all of us much indebted. I myself am deeply thankful to a good Samaritan of the 52nd, Lieut. Erskine (quite a stranger to me), for a complete fit out, and offers of assistance of every kind as soon as I landed; while Mr. Peters, staying at the same hotel, did the like good office for Mr. Evans. From the agents of the Company we got no assistance whatever.

The Sketch is taken just at the time the vessel's stern began to rise. Her fore part, filled and over balanced by her on the rock; she went down perpendicular, and consequently her stern receding from the boats, they escaped being drawn down with her. As the life-boat backed out our oars got foul of each other, but as soon as clear I pulled in, and was taken out of sight of the life-boat, whose crew thought I had gone down after the vessel.

I have no doubt the conduct of the Master will be inquired into, I have not mentioned anything about him, but shall be ready to give my evidence when called upon.

NORMAN B. BEDINGFELD, Lieut., R.N.

15, Surrey-street, Strand, 13th Nov., 1854.

FALL OF THE ROUND TOWER AT SEBASTOPOL.—On the afternoon of the 24th the roof of the Round Tower fell in, carrying with it all the four guns on its summit. The tower is quite opened by a deep breach in the side which is most exposed to the guns of the 21-gun battery, and the whole structure is now a complete ruin. This fort is said to have been built at the voluntary expense of one man, who received the especial thanks of the Emperor for his enterprise and devotion: he would scarcely derive satisfaction from looking at his work now

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November 4, 1854.

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Patron—His Right Hon. the Lord R GROSVENOR, M.P.

President—The Rev DR MARSH.

Offices, 7, Exeter Hall, Strand, London

The Committee of this Society have now thirteen Scripture Readers engaged with the ARMY. Through the Divine blessing which God has graciously vouchsafed their labours, but a large increase to their numbers is needed, and which is confidently expected will be speedily afforded.

The need for this kind of agency must be self-evident, it being physically impossible for the military chaplains to accompany all the duty specially imposed upon them, besides the ordinary casualties of a military life, will necessarily induce. The unobtrusive character of the Scripture Reader being to aid, and to interfere with, the various duties of the chaplains, commend it to the sympathy and liberal support of the Christian public.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that it is their intention to appoint Readers to the Russian prisoners of war now in England. They have already, by son of the Agents, distributed a large number of tracts in the Russian language, and hope at early to report the appointment of an agent who will exclusively devote himself to that department of labour.

The Rev. Alexander Isavil is appointed to labour among the Protestants in the French army in the East. The Committee hope shortly to increase this department of agency, as they have received earnest solicitations as to the case of the Protestants in France, as well as Christians in the Turkish dominions.

The Committee, through the untiring zeal of the widow of a Russian Christian Officer whose kind contribution of £50 per annum for three years has not a little contributed to the accomplishment of this Society's object, have in hand a Russian lady who speaks the English, and who will in a few days be on her way to the scene of her labours.

The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for sending them in addition a number to the wives and families of that part of the army now engaged on foreign service, and that this part of their work is likewise progressing.

Thus encouraged to sow the seed of truth beside all waters, the Committee would, in humble reliance on Divine aid, and in the confidence of His blessing, and with the truest confidence ask the continuance of the kind liberality made aid of their mission, that they may yet more extend the work of the Lord.

The following sums of £10 and upwards are thankfully acknowledged:—

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch	£50	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	50	0	0
Hon. and Rev. J. E. Pelham	45	0	0
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Rev. Hank Cotton	20	0	0
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Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. Burns, Esq., 17, Furnival's-inn; by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Wilson; A. Baker, at the Offices of the Society, 7, Exeter Hall, Strand, Bankers, Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, and at the Offices of the Local and Christian Unions.

LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY.—It is intended to OPEN a CEMETERY on this NOVEMBER, and the Company will undertake Funerals on and after that date. A Train, consisting of Private and Saloon Carriages only, will start from the Westminster-road station daily, at 11.30 a.m.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 199, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

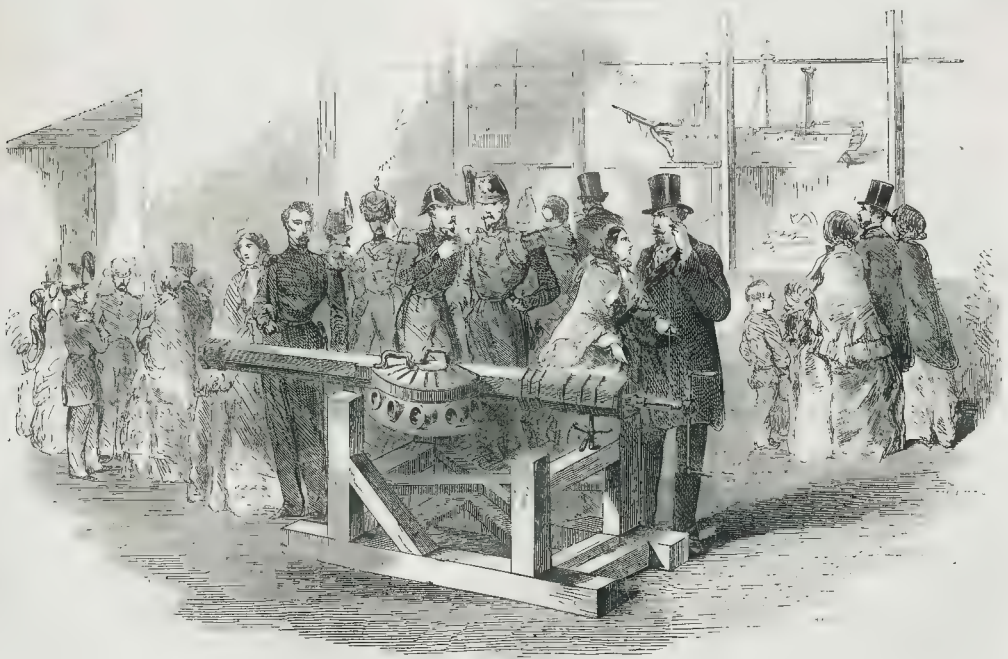
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 714.—VOL. XXV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE DUTIES OF THE ALLIES TO THEMSELVES AND TO EUROPE.

In declaring war against Russia, Great Britain and France acted with full knowledge. They felt the grandeur of their object, and were aware of the mighty efforts which were necessary to accomplish it. History, in all its illustrious annals, shows no brighter example of disinterested virtue. Whether, in the long and patient negotiations that preceded the struggle, or in the actual conduct of the war, the same high principle and unflinching courage have been displayed by both. It is no self-laudation for the people of France and England to say that their cause represents truth, justice, and the common interests of all civilised nations; neither is it a calumny to say that Russia does battle in defence of a lie, of an injustice, and of an attempt, which, if it succeeded, would lay civilisation prostrate, and throw Europe back for a couple of centuries. The world knows on which side is the right; and there is not a Christian or civilised people on the face of the earth, whatever may be the dynastic interests of its rulers, which does not pray for the success of our arms, and thirst for an opportunity of taking part in the encounter. It is in vain that the Czar represents to his ignorant people that he is fighting for Christianity. Even the Russian serfs are aware that a large portion of their fellow-soldiers have the Koran in their knapsacks; and that cupidity to possess the Turkish soil, and the Turkish waters, and not hostility to Mahomedanism, is the mainspring of his actions. It is equally in vain that Nicholas attempts to cajole the slow-minded but honest people, and the timid Sovereigns, of Germany, into the belief that he is fighting for the cause of Conservatism against a revolutionary propaganda. The fiction is transparent, and comes from the mouth of one who is himself the arch-revolutionist of our time. Compared with him, all previous revolutionists were small and of no account. All Europe knows that he is the Disturber and the Anarchist, while he pretends to be the Conservator.

Such are the merits of the war. Having entered upon it, the Allies have duties to perform, not only to themselves, but to all the States of Europe—whose champions and representatives they are, whatever may be the present policy or backwardness of the several Governments not yet involved in the struggle. Of the duties they owe to themselves, the first and most important is self-reliance and a determination to conquer. They must have no dilettantism, no hanging back, no half measures, no postponement till to-morrow of efforts that should be made to-day, no blinking of the question at issue, no niggardliness or parsimony, no self-deception as to the desperate nature of the struggle, and the sacrifices which will be necessary both to punish the aggressor now, and to restrain him for the future. The Czar must feel that to him it is a death struggle. His throne, his life, and the position of his empire are staked on the result. He knows that if he be defeated in the Crimea the ambitious projects of nearly two hundred years o. stealthy, patient, and successful aggression will be crushed. He knows that if Sebastopol be taken, and his armies dispersed, that the Crimea will be lost to him for ever; and that, with the loss of that great and greedy tentaculum, stretching out from the confines of his barbarous Steppes, and grasping the Black Sea and the fairest regions of Asia and of Europe, will be added the loss of a thousand other ill-gotten gains—the aggregate of which will reduce great Russia into little Muscovy. Human life is nothing to such a Sovereign, combating for such a purpose. France and England may be well assured that he will strain every nerve to protract the war. He will fight or he will intrigue, as circumstances may dictate. Wherever one of the Allies has a friend, he will strive to convert the friend into an enemy. Wherever there is jealousy or fear of Great Britain or France he will blow, if he can, the embers into a flame. If truth will serve him, he will tell the truth. If a lie will answer his purpose, he will lie, and lie again; heaping the Pelion of falsehood upon the Ossa of mendacity. He will pour to the scene of warfare his barbarous hordes by hundreds of thousands at a time, to harass, if they cannot destroy, the enemy. He will excite fanaticism, and revenge, and lust of plunder. He will let loose his soldiers to pillage and murder. He will disregard all the laws of civilised warfare, if by so doing he can inflict a damage on his foe. He will appeal to every passion, however base and ignoble, to bring his slaves to the field; and he will lash them up to fury when they get there; by persuasion, if he can; and by the knout, if other means be unavailing. In proportion to the magnitude of the issue will be the efforts he will make to overbear all opposition by the overwhelming torrent of multitudinous savages that he will unmanacle to do his bidding. If he cannot conquer by strategic skill, or military courage, he will try to conquer by ferocity. The Allies owe it to themselves to make efforts commensurate with the desperation and the strength of their enemy. The gallant British and French soldiers in the East never dream that they can be defeated. Mowed down as they have been by the grape-shot of an enemy with numbers greatly superior to their own, they have never once doubted of victory. Courage has not failed when they were exposed to such fearful odds as those which beset them on that glorious fifth of November, when the redoubts were thrice taken and re-taken; and when the Russians, reinforced and re-invigorated, were driven, with enormous slaughter, from the field. And, while these matchless soldiers have been acting thus, never reckoning as a contingency within the limits o. probability or possibility that victory would not reward them in the end, it would be indeed a scandal and a disgrace if we at home should be discouraged, or that we should think any sacrifice too great, that should reinforce their thinned battalions—not by thousands merely, but by hundreds of thousands of men. Rather



CANNON REVOLVER, EXHIBITED IN THE MARINE MUSEUM, AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

than be defeated in such a struggle, every man within our realms capable of bearing arms would turn out in the defence of his country. And to be defeated for mere lack of energy would indeed prove us to be degenerate—a nation of vain boasters and craven-hearts, ripe be blotted out of the map of Europe;—

> Come the Eleventh Plague, rather than this should be—
> Come, rather, sink us in the sea—
> Come Pestilence, and mow us down—
> Come God's sword, rather than our own!

As yet the Allies have put forth only a portion of their strength. The burdens of the war have been scarcely felt, except by the widows and orphans of the slain. But the time has come when we must go to work in more terrible earnest. There must no longer be any talk of paying for each campaign out of the taxation of the year. We cannot pay as we go with such a mighty undertaking on our hands. We must put forth all our energies, and spare no money that our credit can raise. The honour of Great Britain is at stake. If we do not conquer, we fall back, and are no longer the great nation that we were. We are no longer the foremost in Europe: without whose consent no hostile gun could be fired, or an inch of territory appropriated by one State from another. We must not only have men enough, but money more than enough, and if the year will not afford it, we must borrow of the future. and mortgage the resources of our sons and successors to pay the cost of a conflict, in which, if we were beaten, we should have neither resources, nor character, nor standing as a nation, or sons that would not blush for the names of their fathers. Hitherto our principal fault has been to show too much mercy and consideration for the enemy. In the earlier stages of the conflict we made war, as if rose-water, and not blood, were to be spilled. We played the magnaminous, and showed false mercy, where stern justice would have been wiser and better policy. Why, for instance, have we spared Revel and Odessa? Has Russia spared the blood of our bravest soldiers and noblest Generals? Has not Russian ambition brought misery and desolation into thousands of British homes? And is it just to living men who are still fighting our battles, to go shilly-shallying, instead of meting out to the Czar the full measure of retribution and vengeance which he deserves? Had we utterly destroyed Odessa, as we ought to have done when we first bombarded it, we should not have been unjust, or even vindictive to the Czar, but merciful to our own blood. Even now it should be our business, while our fleet has a few ships to spare, to send them to batter to the earth the emporiums and arsenals of a city that supplies the Russians with food, with ammunition, and with reinforcements. The talk of philanthropy, and of the necessity of sparing a commercial city, is out of place. Nicholas, we may be certain, would burn down London, or the city misrepresented by his friend, John Bright, if he had the chance; and shall we be squeamish in weakening Russia when Russian strength is a European calamity? In the war which Nicholas has provoked, we must deal with him and his hordes as with public nuisances. In a vigorous course of action like this, the people will support the Government, even were the sacrifices which they render necessary fifty times more onerous than any which have yet been consummated. Other nations must take their sides. Those Governments who are not with us, must be held to be against us. If we cannot move the Swedes out of Central Europe, we must try what we can do with their subjects. If the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian King will not move, we must try what force there is in their people. If we are fighting for a principle, we must test the principle wherever it has a friend. If Russia appeals to Cossackism, we must appeal to Humanity; and the war must expand to its proper dimensions, with Liberty and Civilisation on the one side, and Barbarism and Barbarity upon the other.

In the meantime, all honour and gratitude to the brave besiegers of Sebastopol! Reinforcements are daily reaching them; and, if need be, they shall have twenty, or a hundred men for every one which we have sent them. They have been no niggards of their blood; and their country would be unworthy of them, if parsimony on this command, or intimidation on the other, left them unsupported in the most momentous contest that was ever waged since Britain was a nation.

THE CANNON REVOLVER.

The present war shows the importance of bringing the arms of the soldier to perfection; not that in itself it be desirable to increase the efficacy of destructive weapons, but because that efficacy tends to shorten the duration of armed conflict, and thus to prevent those continually recurring skirmishes and collisions which cost more in blood, in materials, and in direct pecuniary outlay than does the most murderous general battle, such as even sometimes terminates hostilities. It is a maxim of State that peace should be a preparation for war. But which of the States now engaged has profited in this respect by the long peace? Not one to any great extent. In short, none of the numerous inventions and discoveries which have recently proceeded from the labours of technical science can be said to tend to abridge the period of war. In so deeply supine a sense of false security had the long calm steeped the minds of men, that even several such inventions have been despised without examination or rejected after the most superficial analysis. But circumstances are changed, and the public attention is now sufficiently alive to every improvement by which science can propose to render war shorter, by rendering it more decisive. Among these improvements is that of the Revolver, an instance of which we noticed some time ago. M. Fruniet-Delvigny claims to have invented it, in 1828; and he found much difficulty in getting it accepted or recognised by the French Government. Not for nine years afterwards was the first model cast, which is now exhibited in Paris. The experiments then made did not procure its adoption. This first specimen of a barrel formed on the revolver principle consists of a cylinder communicating with the chamber by a spherical part. The barrel is two inches and a half in diameter, and about three feet long. The side of the barrel is formed of two hollows from the point of junction, and is pierced in the middle by the pippie, or rather charging hole; this is constructed in the metal itself, which is cast iron. The chamber exposed on is like a drawer, and contains a circular plate, supporting twelve chambers, which are hung or pivoted on an axis: these chambers are alternately presented to the loading aperture, and are tightly forced against it by means of a screw pressing vice-wise through the breech. An indented lever, furnished with handles, imparts to the breech the required turn or inclination. The description—which we could not make more minute without rendering it obscure—is sufficient to explain the method.

It is easy to see at once the numberless inconveniences of the revolving barrel: they are the same as those of all fire-arms loaded at the breech. In the first place, the weapon becomes foul more quickly; and this defect, after a certain number of discharges, clogs and arrests all the movements of the machinery. Then, to give to such a machine sufficient solidity is no slight difficulty—the most delicate parts of it being the most exposed to suffer from the chemical action consequent on repeated incandescence. Finally, there is the risk of explosion from several chambers going off together. These inconveniences are not removable by any improvement of the mechanical or instrumental details, but belong to the revolver-principle itself. The very metal it elf must lose much of its consistency, not to speak of the structural delicacy, so easily disordered. All these reasons militate against the general adoption of the revolver in warlike operations; though, in individual contingencies, it may be an invaluable defence. In the open field, for masses of men, it must always be feeble, however much improved. Perhaps on a rampart its utility would be greater. Sieges, however, are but episode in war, as a rule; even though a siege happens to be now our own epic. The most plausible idea is that it would be a fine naval weapon for a boarding party. Yet a division of the French Government has consigned it to the naval museum, among bygone objects of curiosity, the relics of infructuous invention.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The care which the French press takes to publish constant statements and explanations of the necessary and natural delays which occur in the prosecution of the siege of Sebastopol—assurances that these delays were, and are, inevitable, and ought to have been anticipated—and accounts of other sieges, where, with much fewer difficulties to encounter, the result has been longer deferred, seems to have, in some degree, allayed the impatience and restless anxiety with which the news of the termination of the affair was looked for. The alternations of feeling, however, which a nation so impressionable as the French cannot but experience on a question which comes so home to the public and personal interests of all, are, as may be supposed, difficult to follow and chronicle; and the remark that holds good for to-day ceases to apply on the morrow. Meanwhile, the actual situation remains as it was last week—a total absence of anything in the way of fêtes or receptions at the Court, or in official circles; and a similar abstinence in private ones; —everything is *en attendant*, and will remain so till something decisive occurs in the position.

The fête of the Empress, and the seventy-fourth birthday of the Prince Jerome Napoleon, were celebrated at St. Cloud merely by the Imperial family, and without any external demonstrations.

The cannons taken at Bomarsund have been finally placed in the Museum of Artillery, in the Place St. Thomas d'Aquin.

The new system of police, established on the plan of our English one, has begun to work in the first and tenth *arrondissemens* of Paris. The Monnaie is striking a medal in honour of the Marshal St. Arnaud.

The difficulties which have hitherto prevented the election of M. Berryer at the Académie Francaise have been finally raised, and the séance for his reception is announced to take place on the 9th December. It is expected that an immense concourse will attend this meeting, and already tickets are being eagerly sought for admittance. The death of M. Ste Aulaire leaves another vacancy in the ranks of the Academy.

Some of the Russians who yet remained here—among others, Mdme Kalergi, and Mdme. Seebuch, wife of the Saxon Minister here, and daughter of M. de Nesselrode—have quitted Paris to return to St Petersburg. On the other hand, the Princess Ypsilanti, and one or two other Russian ladies of distinction, have obtained permission to pass the winter here.

A singular and interesting discovery has been made, in pursuing the labours necessary to complete the new works of the Louvre. In digging at the foundations of the old entrance of the Musée, the remains of a subterranean gallery have been found, which tradition affirms to have been constructed by the orders of Henri IV., and to have led from thence to the hotel of Gabrielle d'Estree, formerly situated in the Rue de la Monnaie.

Another discovery, however, of much more serious interest, consists in that of the remains of Bossuet, in the Cathedral of Meaux. The coffin having, many years since, been removed in some repairs which the church then underwent, and its precise position not stated, it was only after a somewhat long and minute search that it was brought to light, and recognised by the epitaph, the terms of which history has recorded. The lid being removed, in the presence of the Bishop and the local authorities, the body of the illustrious Pontiff was discovered, still in tolerable preservation. The moustache and imperial—worn in those days even by the clergy—still remained, as well as the front teeth, and a portion of white hair. The length of the corpse measured only five feet two inches (French)—an unusually low stature, which does not seem to be recorded in any memoir of Bossuet with which we are acquainted. Bossuet died in 1704. On the occasion of this discovery, a funeral mass was celebrated in honour of the illustrious Prelate and the other Bishops of Meaux. The coffin is not yet closed, but merely glazed, to preserve the body from the contact of the air. There is a question of performing a grand funeral ceremony at the Cathedral of Meaux before finally consigning the remains to the tomb preparing for them, and inviting to the ceremony the high clergy, the Academy, and the chief officers of the State.

The obituary of last week announces the death of another member of the Las Cases family—M. Auguste de Las Cases, cousin of the Comte Emmanuel, whom a disease of the heart a few weeks since carried off suddenly immediately after his marriage. M. Auguste de Las Cases has fallen a victim to a malady brought on by his services in the present war.

Despite the occupations of the moment with respect to the state of affairs abroad, the preparations for the opening of the Great Industrial Exhibition continue to be carried on with undiminished activity; and there seems to be no doubt that all will be ready for the month of May. We lately gave an account of some of the works of art in progress for this great occasion. We have now to add to the list two statues (life-size)—Tragedy and Comedy—by M. Duret, a sculptor of considerable and well-merited reputation: on the closing of the Exhibition they are to take their places in the vestibule of the Théâtre Français, near the statue of Voltaire.

The Government is also occupied with the question of the theatres. The Minister of State has applied to Mdme. George Sand, and to Alexandre Dumas, for two new pieces for the Comédie Française, to be written in readiness for the grand campaign. A piece of M. Scribe, the subject drawn from the history of Russia, has been received at the National Theatre. The title is "La Czarine;" the part of the heroine is to be played by Mdlle. Rachel, *Pierre le Grand* by Beauvallet, and the *Menschikoff* of the day by Geffroy. It is said that the part intended for Bressant so little satisfies him, that it is probable he will not accept it.

AMERICA.

The *Niagara* steam-ship, which left Boston on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. Telegraphic despatches from Washington state that the United States Government was about to issue a treaty circular providing for the admission of the produce of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, on the same terms as recently established respecting colonial fish. The provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would shortly adopt measures for carrying out the treaty.

An official proclamation had been issued confirming the convention entered into between the United States and Russia, establishing the rights of neutrals at sea. The convention provides that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals on board enemy's vessels is exempt from confiscation, unless contraband of war.

It was expected that Sir Edmund Head would leave Boston for Canada on the 7th, to assume the post of Governor-General, and that Lord Elgin would shortly sail for England, first visiting New York and Washington.

The Political Crisis in Denmark.—On Friday week a meeting of Danish residents in London was held at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. C. Möller in the chair—to take into consideration the present political crisis in Denmark. After several of the members had addressed the meeting, showing in firm, but moderate, language how the late occurrences in Denmark threatened the entire overthrow of the free constitution of the country, and calling upon every one of their countrymen to assist in preventing Russo-friendly encroachment upon the rights which the small but steady Danish people, through the triumphant issue of the unequal and most sanguinary war in 1848-50 had so well acquired, a resolution to form a society in support of the present constitution of Denmark was carried. The most patriotic and loyal spirit manifested throughout the evening; and toasts were drunk with enthusiasm to Majesty the King of Denmark, her Majesty the Queen, and for the Army in the Crimea. "We cannot separate," said one of the speakers, "without expressing our sympathy with the Allied forces at present doing such glorious deeds in the Crimea; it was not the battle of England and France alone they were fighting, it was that of civilisation against barbarism: although that little country, Denmark, was not engaged, they must not forget that her independence, her position as a nation depended upon this struggle. The Danes were akin to the English, whatever the feelings of the Danish Ministry might be, this he could say, that the free-hearted, free-spoken Danes were with the people of England in this mighty struggle of liberty against despotism."

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 8, 1854.

The 5th of November will be memorable, in future, as the anniversary of the hardest-fought action that has taken place for many years. It commenced at daybreak on Sunday—a favourite day with the Russians, who pretend that Divine right is on their side, and who persuade their soldiers that the Sabbath is propitious—experience not having taught the latter the vanity of the pretence. Oltenitza, it is true, might have been borne in mind, as a proof that victory is not always attendant on those who, for the satisfaction of one man's pride, break through Divine command, which makes that day a day of rest; but Russian soldiers are not supposed to reason, and so the pretence goes down. The dawn broke in upon a damp and misty morning, when the action commenced. A heavy gloom covered the spurs on the right and front of our position—the mist rolling slowly down their sides into the vales, and up again upon the hills which overlook Sebastopol and the ruins of Inkerman. During the night a heavy noise, as of carts moving into the besieged town, met the ears of some of the advanced pickets; but our officers were unable to conjecture, from the noise, that danger threatened them so nearly. The noise was that of 50,000 Russians moving up with guns and ammunition—carts to a position in front of our right. Heavy 24 and 32-pounders were in the train, and the masses of the evening moved so silently that they caused us no alarm. The attack commenced as the light appeared. On our left, skirting a ravine which leads to Sebastopol, were pickets of the 47th, under Major Fordyce; and of the 41st, under Capt. Rowlands and Lieut. Fitzroy. The first announcement to them of the enemy's approach was a sharp fire from the sentries along the front. The companies, on moving out, found themselves instantly opposed by columns, when they expected to meet but skirmishers; and, though they maintained a bold attitude, they were forced to retire before the heavy masses of the enemy advancing with irresistible force. Our pickets whilst retiring charged repeatedly with the bayonet, causing the Russians in the front to fall back. Captain Rowlands and Lieut. Fitzroy were both wounded in their efforts to hold their ground against the enemy. The position which the Russians had assumed was the same as that from which they were expelled in the affair of the 26th October. Their columns moved simultaneously — their right extending to the ravine already mentioned, their centre on "Shell Hill," and their left up the main Sebastopol road. Whilst our pickets were driven in by the Russian right, those of the centre were forced back upon the barrier on the Sebastopol road, and a strong Russian force doubled down the quarry ravine, to turn the right flank of our position. The heavy guns, which had taken up a position during the night on the extreme right of the Russians, poured in almost immediately a hot fire of shot and shell upon the camp of the Second Division. The troops had barely had time to form when the fire commenced. The greater part of the tents were struck with great speed, and the various regiments of the division moved up in haste to support its pickets. The enemy had made great progress at this time, however. Their guns had moved to the brow of "Shell Hill," and were pouring in a destructive fire upon the advance of our men; whilst our artillery, which had hastily taken a position opposite to them, were unable to cope, either in weight of metal or in number, with the large and numerous train of the Russians. The enemy, therefore, gradually drove us back from the barrier on the Sebastopol road, from the spur on our right, and from that on our left. They did not do so, however, without heavy loss. As fast as the various regiments came up from the First, Fourth, and Light Divisions to reinforce the Second, companies were detached to the divers points where they were required, and this caused considerable confusion, by separating the different portions of regiments from each other. It is impossible, for that reason, to define with any accuracy the position of any detailed portion of our force. They maintained a determined front everywhere. The 88th, part of the 49th, and companies from some other regiments, were commissioned to hold the enemy in check on the left; whilst, on the right, three companies of the 49th, part of the 41st and 30th, and two companies of the Grenadier Guards, advanced from the two-gun battery against the enemy, and charged at them down the hill. The Russians swerved from them, but continued their flank movement towards our right. As they did so, General Sir George Cathcart was observed advancing with the 46th, the 68th, and Grenadier Guards, who, joining the men already in hot action with the Russians, rushed with an irresistible impulse against them. As they moved down the hill, Sir George Cathcart, conspicuous by his dress, and the Guards by their bearskins, became a sure mark for the enemy. The Russians, however, gave way in front, but gradually closed in upon our right and in a few minutes outflanked us. Our men, by this time, had most of them expended their ammunition, and they found themselves in the dreadful position of charging back up the hill to cut through the enemy who had outflanked them and obtained possession of the two-gun battery behind. Luckily for us the work had been disarmed a few days previously. Sir George Cathcart and many other brave officers fell at this unlucky time, but our men used the cold steel with vigour, and they were cutting their way up when they caught sight of General Bosquet moving with a regiment of Turcos and one of Zouaves upon the battery which the Russians then held. The assistance of the French had not been timely only here, but had been of the utmost consequence in other parts of the field. Whilst Sir George Cathcart charged upon our right, the long line of English infantry which formed our centre had been strengthened and was beating back the Russians along the whole front. Our artillery, which had been reinforced from the other divisions, kept up a heavier fire, and the enemy quailed everywhere at our advance. But when our right flank was turned, the effect was instantly felt at the centre. Fresh columns of Russians poured in to fill the space left by those which had been beaten back, and on all sides our line began to retire. Notwithstanding repeated charges at them, by which they were but partially and momentarily checked, the Russians poured an enormous

column up the Sebastopol road, and reached the crest of the hill above the camp of the Second Division. They formed a dense and compact mass, irresistible in weight wherever it struck, but slow and inert enough in motion. Our retreating companies retiring before this column, were formed up in line amongst the struck tents of the 30th Regiment, and not thirty yards from the enemy. At the word of command they moved with left shoulders forward, and took the advancing Russians in flank; whilst opportunely, at the same instant the French Light Infantry furiously attacked their front. The French had just come up running. They were in the act of formation, and it required all the energy of their Colonel, and the efforts of Captain Glazbrook and Gubbins, of General Evans's staff, to bring them up in time. They charged, in spite of their confusion, in gallant style, pouring in a deadly file fire in front, whilst our line poured in an equally deadly one in flank, and our artillery threw a volley of grape into the midst of them. The Russians withered away before the shower, and fairly ran, leaving the ground strewed with the dead and dying. French artillery came up to our assistance at the same moment, and the 6th Regiment of Infantry joined the 7th Light, the Zouaves, and Turcos in the onslaught, headed by General Bosquet, who had by this time cleared the two-gun battery on the right of the enemy. This grand effort of the Russians was beaten back at half past nine in the morning, up to which time the British had thus been keeping in check with their comparatively small force, no less than 50,000 men, with sixty heavy field-pieces. But, though they had received a severe check, the enemy retired very slowly from the field; and they even succeeded in a second flanking movement against General Bosquet's Division. This bold officer, after having re-taken the two-gun battery, and thus saved the remnants of the troops which charged with Sir George Cathcart, fell into the same mistake as that which had cost that General officer his life: he charged the enemy furiously in front, and drove them before him headlong down the hill. But the Russians again gave way in front, and rallied on the flank; and, before General Bosquet could recover himself, he found he had to retire up hill, through the enemy, which pressed him on the right and rear. The Russians, however, were no longer in spirit to make use of their advantage: they allowed themselves again to be cut through, and then were gradually beaten back towards their centre. There our Riflemen, thrown forward in advance, had been steadily playing on the Russian artillery in front of "Shell Hill." Two heavy 18-pounders, from our siege-train, had been brought up, and played with great effect on the enemy's guns. Several of them were dismounted, and dragged away by ropes with men and horses harnessed to them, and our line gradually advancing as the enemy withdrew, the artillery in our front was finally silenced, and the guns retired. Still, however, the heavy pieces on the Russian left kept up a destructive fire upon the crest where the French and English were firing, and on the camp of the Second Division. Not a spot of ground occupied by six regiments remained untold by a shell from those guns. The enemy probably supposed our reserves to have been there, but they were, fortunately, in error. Their fire, however, was extremely dangerous to the ammunition carts and horses as they passed through to the front, and many men and horses were killed there. Captain Allix, of the Royals, was leaving General Pennefather with an order, when, as he reached that part of the ground, he was struck in the stomach by a round shot, and killed. Gen. Pennefather himself, who had been in the thick of the fight, had two horses killed under him; and, though bruised by a fall, was otherwise unhurt. But death had been busy with many other general officers. General Strangways had been carried off the field, having a leg shot off. He died almost instantly. Brigadier-General Torrens and Brigadier-General Goldie were mortally wounded. Sir George Brown retired early from the field, with a wound through the fleshy part of his arm; and Brigadier-general Buller was contused. Brigadier-General Bentinck was severely wounded, and General Adams bayoneted in the instep. The Duke of Cambridge was slightly contused. Our loss in General officers led the French to say that they exposed their persons too much, and in this they are not far wrong.

The enemy only kept up the cannonade at last to cover the retreat of their men; and by three in the afternoon, the crests of the hills in front of Sebastopol were clear of the enemy, who was observed shortly after debouching on the plain below, crossing the valley of the Tchernaya, and entering the hills on the other side. As they wound along the road, and formed columns to cover the retreat, they were distinctly visible from the heights, and they still appeared to muster about 30,000 strong. The French dragged up some guns to the tops of the hills, and threw shells into the retreating columns, which hastened away as fast as possible. The battle-field thus remained in possession of the Allies. It was frightful to behold: upwards of 2000 Russians lay dead upon the road, amongst the bushes, and around the two-gun battery. Of our own men the loss had also been great. Upwards of 600 men had fallen, and 2000 were wounded or missing. The Second Division alone lost 728 men; of whom 147 were killed, and 581 wounded. Of the 41st Regiment, besides Captain Rowland and Lieut. Fitzroy, who were wounded early in the day, four officers fell—Captain Richards, and Lieuts. Taylor, Swaby, and Sirling. Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, attacking in the morning with part of his regiment on our right, was mortally struck in three places, and only lived twenty-four hours. Lieutenant Bush, Captains Bligh and Johnson, were likewise hit—the latter slightly. Of the 49th, Major Dallas was severely wounded whilst supporting a charge on the left flank. Lieutenant-Adjutant A. S. Armstrong had his arm and shoulder taken off by a round shot almost as the regiment formed in front of its tents. Of the 47th, Lieutenant-Colonel Haly and Ensign Waddelove were hit—the first severely, the second slightly. Of the 55th, Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney, Lieutenant R. Hume, Lieutenant Barstow, and Ensign Morgan were wounded. Of the 30th, Captain Conolly was mortally wounded, and Ensign Gibson fell instantly. Major Mauleverer; Captains Rose, Dixon, and Bayley, and Lieutenant Ross Lewin were wounded. Of the 95th, Major Champion was wounded. Of the Staff, Captain Allix was killed; Captain Gubbins hit in the shoulder, Captain Hardinge also in the shoulder, and Captain Adams was wounded in the left arm.

The severest loss, however, was that which was suffered by the Coldstream Guards. They were conspicuous by their dress; and as they behaved admirably in the defence of the 2-gun battery, and the subsequent charge under General Cathcart, they were almost marked for destruction. Out of the entire regiment, which left England in February 850 strong, only 300 can now be mustered in the field. In the battle of Inkerman the regiment lost no less than eight officers killed and four wounded. Hon. Colonel Dawson was shot through the heart; Colonel Mackinnon was wounded in the face, and bayoneted in six places. His leg was amputated at the hip-joint, but he died shortly after. Hon. Granville Elliot was shot through the head. Captain Ramsden, who was hit in the chest, was bayoneted in six places by the relentless enemy, who refused to listen to his cries for mercy. Colonel Cowell, Captains Disboro' and Bouverie were likewise killed. The wounded were Colonel Upton, Captain Fielding, Hon. Captain Amherst, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy, and Colonel Halkett.

The loss in the numerous regiments engaged I have not been able to ascertain. I have heard of the following:—1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade: Captain Cartwright, killed; Captain Butler, shot through the thigh—these two officers were hit whilst making an admirable charge to the front, at the first repulse of the enemy. Major Roper, of the same regiment, was hit in the shoulder. It may not be amiss to note that the 1st Battalion of the Rifles went in 300 strong, and lost 110 men. 68th. Colonel Harry Smith was badly wounded; Major Wynne, killed. The Fourth Division lost, in all, about 345 men—killed, wounded, and missing. Of the Light Division, the 88th had Colonel Jeffreys, contused; Captain Cross, wounded. 19th. Captain Carr, died of his wounds. 27th: Captain Nicholson, head carried away by a cannon-ball. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant Malcolm, killed; Captain Newdegate, wounded in the foot.

Lord Raglan during the day advanced several times to the crest of the hill above the Second Division's camp, and was accompanied part of the time by General Canrobert. There can scarcely be a greater contrast than that between the staid appearance of our Commander-in-Chief—his white hair and grey dress, and the dashing uniform of the French General—his cocked-hat fringed with white, his spare black hair falling over his face, and the peculiar twitch given to the mouth by a cigar in constant ignition. The sober dress of our Staff was also strangely modest compared to that of the host of officers and orderlies. French and Arab, which surrounded General Canrobert, parading at their head the brilliant tricolour. The courage and ability of both Generals is admitted; but the French had a vast deal of what they call *chic*—more, in fact, of the trick of military dress than we have.

Whilst General Canrobert was thus sharing in the battle of Inkerman—where I must not omit to say a shell contused his arm—the Russians made a false attack on the lines of Balaclava, which was treated with the contempt which it required; but they made a determined assault on the French lines in front of Sebastopol. They sallied with 4000 men, and attacked the sailors' battery by the shore. The covering parties were not re-formed with sufficient speed; and the enemy entered the battery, when they proceeded to spike the guns. This operation they performed very superficially to some of the pieces, when they were charged by General de Lourmel at the head of the 26th regiment, and repulsed to the wall of the town, with the loss of 1000 men and 100 prisoners. General de Lourmel unfortunately was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to recover. The loss of the French in this sortie is estimated at 500 men killed and wounded, and in the battle of Inkerman, at 700 killed and wounded. In this number are fifty officers, a heavy proportion. The French Chasseurs d'Afrique, and our Light Brigade were moved during the day, under fire of the enemy, and they both suffered slightly. Cornet Cleveland of the 17th Lancers was killed by a shell, or rather died of the wound, some time after he received it. The loss of gallant officers and men on this memorable day, will be felt in many a home in England. It is consoling to know that the exertions of these brave men have conduced to the attainment of a victory, and that their names will be preserved amongst those of many gallant fellows, who have fallen like them, for the honour of their country.

The 6th and the 7th has been spent in attending to the wounded, numbers of whom have been placed on board ship, after having had their wounds attended to. The Russian wounded were cared for after ours. It will take some days to finish burying the vast number of dead which encumbers the field of battle.

Yesterday, I am happy to say, a reinforcement of 5000 French troops entered Kherson Bay, the landing place of our allies.

On the 6th a grand council of war was held; but, of course, its decisions are not known.

The French and English together took about 3000 prisoners on the 5th.

I must not forget to mention that Sir De Lacy Evans came up from Balaclava, and took part in the action of the 5th. He then returned on board the *Sanspareil*.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, NOV. 8, A.M., 1854.

P.S. I had a hard day of it on the 5th: I had barely time to get out of my cloak, and put on my boots, when a shell burst in my tent, smashing a great number of bottles, and making various rents. I got outside in time to see a cannon-shot bowl through at the place where I was standing just before. I got on to the front, and saw the Russians advancing. The artillery fire then became too hot for me, and I walked to the rear, with shells bursting about me for at least ten minutes. I never had such narrow escapes of life as on that day. The scenes on the battle-field were awful. I sickened over them, and have been ill ever since. Sketches in my next.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

(From the *Moniteur*.)

The Marshal Minister of War has just received from the General Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the East the following report:—

Head-Quarters before Sebastopol, Nov. 7, 1854

Monsieur le Maréchal,—I have the honour to confirm to you my telegraphic despatch, dated November 6, and thus worded:—"The Russian army, swelled by reinforcements from the Danube, and by the reserves collected in the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, yesterday attacked the right of the English position before the place. The English army sustained the combat with the most remarkable firmness. I caused it to be supported by the Division of General Bosquet, which fought with admirable vigour, and by the troops nearest at hand. The enemy, far more numerous than we, beat a retreat with enormous loss, estimated at 8000 or 9000 men. This combat's struggle lasted the whole day. On my left, General Forey had to repel at the same time a sortie of the garrison. The troops, energetically conducted by him, drove the enemy back into the place, and inflicted on him a loss of a thousand men. This brilliant day, not purchased without loss by the Allies, does the greatest honour to our arms."

The action, summarily expressed by the despatch given above, was one of the hottest and most violently contested. From the very first musket shots that were fired, the deserters that came over to us revealed the true state of the Russian army with respect to its effective strength, and we were enabled to calculate the reinforcements it has successively received since the battle of the Alma. These are—1st, some contingents from the Asiatic coast, from Kertch and Kaffa; 2ndly, six battalions and some detachments of Marines from Nicolaieff; 3rdly, four battalions of the Cossacks of the Black Sea; 4thly, a great part of the army of the Danube; 10thly, 11thly, and 12thly, some divisions of infantry, forming the 4th corps, commanded by General Dannenberg. These three divisions were transported by post horses, with their artillery, from Odessa to Simpheropol in a few days. Finally arrived the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to give a noble stimulus to their troops, with the garrison of Sebastopol, a total of at least 100,000 men.

It was in this condition that 45,000 men of this army surprised the point of the heights at Inkerman, which the English army had not been able to occupy with sufficient forces. Only 8000 English took part in the action, the remainder being employed on the siege-works; they valiantly sustained the shock and at the moment when General Bosquet, arriving with a part of his division, could render them such aid as might ensure success. One hardly knows which most to praise, the energetic firmness with which our allies braved for a long time the storm, or the intelligent vigour displayed by General Bosquet, when conducting a part of the brigades hors-bataille d'Autemarre, in order to attack the enemy, who extended beyond them on their right.

The 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, under the *chefs de bataillon*, Montaudon and Dubos, there justified most signally the old reputation of the army. The Algerine Rifles (*tirailleurs*), Colonel de Wimpffen; a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry, Commander Vaissier; the 6th Regiment of the Line, Colonel de Camas, vied with them in ardour. Three times they crossed bayonets with the enemy, who only yielded ground after the third charge, upon which he left it strewed with his dead and wounded. The Russian heavy artillery and their field-pieces were very superior in number, and had a commanding position. Two horse batteries, Commander de la Mouse mère, and one battery of the Second Division of Infantry, Commander Barral the whole under the orders of Colonel Forgeot, sustained, concurrently with the English artillery, the struggle during the entire day.

The enemy decided on beating a retreat, leaving behind more than 3000 dead, a very large number of wounded, a few hundred prisoners, as well as several powder chests, in the hands of the Allies. His losses, in the gross aggregate, cannot be put down at less than from 8000 to 10,000 men.

While these events were taking place on the right, about 5000 men of the garrison made a vigorous sortie on the left of our attack; siege line, under cover of a thick fog, and along the ravine that favours the their approach. The troops on duty in the trenches, under the orders of General de la Motterouge, marched against the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing more than 200 men on the site of those batteries.

Lieut.-General Forey, commanding the siege corps, arrived by rapid and skilful evolutions with the troops of the Fourth Division to the support of the Guards in the trenches, and himself marched at the head of the 5th Battalion of the Chasseurs à pied. The Russians, repulsed along the whole line, retired precipitately on the fortification, with considerable loss; when General Lourmel, seeing them fly before him, and carried away by a chivalrous courage, flung himself headlong in their rear, with his brigade, and fell wounded under the very walls of the fortification. General Forey had much difficulty in extricating him from the very advanced position to which, yielding to the impulse of superabundant courage, he had led his brigade. The Brigade of Aurelle, which had occupied an excellent position on the left, covered in the rear, which was effected not without a certain loss under the fire of the fortification. Colonel Niol of the 26th Regiment of the Line, who lost his two *chefs de bataillon*, had taken the command of the brigade, the energetic conduct of which was beyond all praise. The enemy in this sortie lost a thousand men killed, wounded, or made prisoners; and, in addition to this, received a very considerable moral and physical check.

The battle of Inkerman, and the contest maintained by the body of besiegers has shed great glory on our forces, and has augmented the moral strength which the Allied armies have always possessed. At the same time, we have suffered losses which must be regretted. The English army has lost 240 men killed or wounded, among which are to be reckoned seven Generals, three of whom are killed. The French army has suffered to the extent of 1726 killed or wounded. We have bitterly to regret the loss of General de Lourmel, since dead from his wounds, whose brilliant qualities promised a grand career in the future. It is my painful duty also to acquaint you with the death of Colonel du Camas, of the 6th Regiment of the Line, killed at the head of his troop, at the very instant in which they came in contact with the enemy.

The vigour of the Allied troops—subject as they were to the twofold struggles of a siege of unprecedented difficulty, and of battles which recall the greatest struggles of our military history—cannot be too highly praised.

Accept, &c. The General-en-Chef, CANROBERT.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

(From the *Invalide Russe*.)

This morning, November 12, his Majesty the Emperor received, from the hands of the Captain of Cavalry, Count Levaschoff, the following report from General Prince Menschikoff, under date of November 8:—

Yesterday, the 5th, a sortie was made from Sebastopol, on the side of the bastion No. 1, the following troops took part in it:—Of the Tenth Division of Infantry: the regiments of Catherineburg, Tomsk, and Kolyvan. Of the Eleventh Division of Infantry: the regiments of Selenghinsk, Yakoutsk, and Okhotsk. Of the sixteenth Division of Infantry: the regiments of Vladimir, Souzdal, and Ouglitch; and of the Seventeenth Division of Infantry: the regiments of Koursk, Borodino, and Taroutino. As many guns were employed as the difficulty of the gales permitted the men to take with them."

The command of the troops was confided to General Dannenberg, the Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Infantry corps.

Our first attack on the heights was very fortunate; the English fortifications were carried, and seven of their guns spiked. Unfortunately, in the first movement, the commanders of the troops, who were attacking the intrenchments and redoubts, were wounded. While these events were passing, the French force arrived in aid of the English. The heavy artillery of these last was placed in position on the field of battle, and it was no longer possible for our field pieces to contend with it to advantage. The numerous superiority of the enemy's infantry, armed with rifles, occasioned great losses in horses, artillery men, and infantry officers.

This circumstance made it impossible for us to remain there, except by a great sacrifice of troops, the redoubts which formed the fighting line had begun to throw upon points where the enemy's position commanded, even as far as the town of Sebastopol its fire.

The retreat was effected in good order on Sebastopol and over the bridge of Inkerman, and the dismounted guns were carried off the field of battle back into their place.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholaïdvich and Michael Nicholaïevitch were in the midst of this terrible fire, setting an example of calm courage in the fight.

Simultaneously with this sortie the infantry regiment of Minsk, with a light battery of artillery, under the command of the Major-General of Artillery Timofieff, executed another sortie against the French batteries, and spiked fifteen of their guns.

Our loss in dead is not yet exactly known, but the number of the wounded amounts to 250 men and 109 officers. Among the latter there are:—Lieutenant-General Soimonoff shot through the body, and who soon sank beneath the effects of his wound; the Major-Generals Vlodbas and Ochterlone; the Colonels Alexandroff, commanding the infantry regiment of Catherinebourg; Pomoutzeloff, commanding the infantry regiment of Tomsk; Bibikoff, commanding the Okhotsk Chasseurs; Baron Delwig, commanding the infantry regiment of Vladimir; and Wrenvikine Schouta II., commanding the regiment of Borodino Chasseurs.

Major-General Kirchinsky, Chief of the Artillery, received a contusion from the explosion of a bomb; Major General Prince Mentchikoff, in the suite of your Imperial Majesty, was hurt in the neck; Colonel Albedinsky, Aide-de-Camp of your Imperial Majesty, and the cavalry captain, Greigh, my Aide-de-Camp, were struck on the head.

General Dannenberg had two horses killed under him, and all the persons around me and him were wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot have been less considerable either, and the sortie of General Timofieff cost the French dear, for, whilst pursuing him with dense masses, they fell under a heavy fire of grape from the bastion No. 6

While these movements were going on, the troops placed under the command of Prince Gortschakoff executed a strong demonstration against Kaffka, and thus kept the enemy's detachment at Balaclava in a state of inaction.

* A part of the troops passed over the bridge of Inkerman.

CAPTAIN LEWIS EDWARD NOLAN,

LATE OF THE 15TH HUSSARS.

THE distinguished soldier, whose premature fate in connection with the late heroic exploit of our Light Cavalry at Balaclava the Army and the country have now to deplore, was a son of the late Major Nolan, formerly of the 70th Regiment; who, after many years of arduous service in various parts of the globe, retired from military life, and became for some time resident at Milan, where he acted as Vice-Consul, in the absence of the Consul-General, and was remarkable for his public spirit and hospitality. The best English and Continental society, including military men of the highest rank, being constantly to be met at Major Nolan's house, and Milan being a large garrison, it was natural that, with such opportunities of association, his sons should imbibe a predilection for the profession; and accordingly, at an early age, Lewis (the subject of our Sketch) sought and obtained a commission in the Austrian service, under the auspices of one of the Imperial Grand Dukes, who was a friend of his father. In this position he was generally esteemed for his amiable manners and strict devotion to all the duties of military life; and it was here that he first applied himself to the acquirement of that knowledge of the *manège* and of Cavalry tactics, in which he became afterwards so proficient—he being, even at this time, recognised as one of the best horsemen in the division to which he was attached. After a short service in Hungary, and on the Polish frontier, by the advice of his friends, young Nolan sought a more distinguished career in the British Army, and he was accordingly gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 4th Foot, on the 16th March, 1839; but in the month following he was appointed to the 15th Hussars, then stationed in India; and, after a short stay at the Dépôt, joined his regiment at Madras, where, his attractive talents having soon brought him under the notice of Sir Henry Pottinger, then Governor of that Presidency, he was appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on his Excellency's Staff. In addition to the knowledge which he already possessed of the French, German, Italian, and Hungarian languages, Captain Nolan availed himself of his residence in India to become master of several of the native dialects; and he also entered actively into all the details of the military system in the East. Apart from these engagements, however, he found time for the sports of the field, and was several times a successful competitor in some of the most severely-contested steeplechases on the Madras turf. The 15th Hussars being ordered home, and having previously obtained his troop, Captain Nolan returned to England before the Regiment, on leave, and proceeded on a tour in Russia; and having visited some of the most important military posts in that empire, as well as in other parts of Northern Europe, he returned to England, and published his justly popular book upon the Organisation, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps, which was reviewed at some length, with three Engravings, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 7, 1854. The work having attracted the attention of the Horse Guards' authorities to its author, it is already known that he received an appointment on the Staff of the Army of the East; and, advantage being taken of his judgment in the selection of horses, he was specially commissioned to make large purchases on account of the Government, at Tunis, Syria, and elsewhere—a duty which he performed to the entire satisfaction of Lord Raglan. We are aware that in the first accounts of the disastrous charge at Balaclava, blame was hastily attached to Captain Nolan, who, it was alleged, had gone beyond the terms of an order which he was instructed to deliver to Lord Lucan; his memory has, however, we are glad to find, been subsequently vindicated from so grave an imputation, and all who knew him best in the closest relations of military life, and his punctilious character on all points of duty, assert that he would have been the last man to be guilty of the indiscretion attributed to him. In fact, the rash movement in question was so opposed to his own published theory on the subject, that he could never have willingly countenanced, much less directed it, even under an excess of zeal. So far, indeed, from this, in Captain Nolan's book, under General Rules, he says:—

Rule 3. Never attack without keeping part of your strength in reserve.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LEWIS EDWARD NOLAN, 15TH HUSSARS.

9. Charges on a large scale should seldom be attempted against *masses of troops of all arms, unless* they have previously been shaken by fire. 10. Always watch for and seize the right moment to attack.

And, again, he says prophetically:—

The most difficult position a cavalry officer can be placed in is in command of cavalry against cavalry; for the slightest fault committed may be punished on the spot.

All these errors were made, however, under some horrible delusion. The Light Cavalry galloped, open-eyed, into destruction as complete as if they had fallen into an ambuscade. Who can doubt that if they had had to charge any reasonable number of Russian Infantry or cavalry, clear of the batteries, that they would have ridden them down? As it was, they sabred the artillerymen at their guns. Captain Nolan was struck on the heart by one of the first shells, gave a loud cry, and died instantly. His horse turned and galloped back with his dead rider firm in his saddle.

At the time of his death he was in his thirty-sixth year, and had shared in the battle of the Alma, as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Airy, Deputy-Quartermaster-General. He leaves a bereaved mother, a widow, who had already lost two sons in the service, to mourn the early fall of the last, who was at once her only pride and hope.

The accompanying Portrait is from a picture painted in India.

We subjoin an extract from a letter written by a young officer, dated "Camp before Sebastopol, October 28":—

Poor Lewis Nolan has gone to his rest. In a cavalry action three days ago he bore an order from Lord Raglan to Lord Lucan to charge a battery of heavy field-pieces, and, in the act of delivering it, a piece of shell struck him on the left breast, and passed through his body. Death, by the mercy of Heaven, was instantaneous. Poor Lewis! he was a gallant soul. The day before his death, I am glad to think, I met him, and he said, "Well, Bob, is not this fun? I think it is the most glorious life a man could lead." Few men of his years promised to be such an ornament to his profession. I am sorry to say, now that he is gone, some people here say that in the heat of the moment, poor Lewis gave Lord Lucan a wrong order. Such is not the case. The order was a written one, and therefore the mistake was not on his side.

CHARGE OF THE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

THE part which this body of French cavalry took in the action at Balaclava, although every way worthy of the fame which those gallant troops had won by their conduct on former occasions, has not received so much notice as the doings of our own soldiers. It was about 10.50 on the morning of the 26th ult., immediately after the charge of our Heavy Cavalry Brigade, which had thrown the enemy into confusion, that the Chasseurs d'Afrique passed down to the plain, and took up their position in advance of the ridges on the left of the British army. About the same time General Canrobert attended, by his staff, rode up to Lord Raglan, and the staffs of the two Generals mingled together in praise of the magnificent charge which had just been made by the Scots Greys and Enniskillog Dragoons.

It was during the charge made by our Light Cavalry Brigade on the Russian army that the Chasseurs d'Afrique took part in the battle. With fearful impetuosity, they dashed down upon a battery on the left of our army, which had been telling most severely upon our men, and cut down the gunners. Unfortunately, however, they could not get the guns off without support; and had to retreat, with the loss of two Captains killed, and 20 men killed and wounded, out of their little force of 200 Chasseurs. Of course there were some very narrow escapes. "One of my friends in this squadron," says our Artist, who has forwarded the above Sketch, "had his horse killed in the very square—in the midst of the enemy; but was fortunate enough to catch an artillery horse, which he mounted, and got off safely, along with his companions."

The charge of the French cavalry is thus described by General Canrobert. After referring to what our Light Cavalry Brigade had done, he says—

During this time my brigade of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, on the left of the English army in the plain, endeavoured to come to its assistance, which it succeeded in doing by a bold and much-remarked manœuvre, which consisted in attacking on the left a battery of artillery that had been keeping up a murderous fire on the English battalions, and which it drove back. We lost about twenty men killed and wounded, and two officers. The loss of the enemy on this point was considerable, and our Chasseurs were allowed to retreat in good order, without being annoyed. Night put an end to this combat.

AN INSTALMENT OF THE GREEK DEBT.—M. Mavrocordato has informed MM. Forth Rouen and Wyse, the French and English Ministers at Athens, that the rent for the houses occupied by the Allied troops in Greece will be paid by the Greek Government, and the amount (400,000 drachmas) placed to the account of the sums due to France and England. This will be the first instalment which France will have received on the loan of sixty millions guaranteed in concurrence with England and Russia, and the interest which has been accumulating for so many years.

CHARGE OF THE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE, OCTOBER 25.

THE ALLIED TROOPS PREPARING TO SILENCE INKERMAN.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of Wednesday, Nov. 22.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1854, 9½ a.m.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 8, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to report to your Grace that the army under my command, powerfully aided by the Corps of Observation of the French army, under the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the ruins of Inkerman, on the morning of the 5th inst.

In my letter to your Grace, of the 3rd, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increased their force in the Valley of the Tchernaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on two several occasions persons of distinguished rank were observed to have joined the Russian camp.

I have subsequently learnt that the 4th *corps d'armée*, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immediately followed by the 3rd corps.

It was therefore to be expected that an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

Accordingly, shortly before daylight, on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced pickets covering the right of the position. These pickets behaved with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the Second Division, under Major-General Pennefather, with its field guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in position.

The Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, was also brought to the front without loss of time; the First Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol, and protecting our right battery, and guarding again attack on that side; and the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, forming on the left of the Second Division, with the 88th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, thrown in advance.

The Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignement of the Second Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the Second Division.

The Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Catheart having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack: the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkerman road; the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tchernaya.

The Third Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the Fourth Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell; while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire.

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy, under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the

VALE LEADING TO INKERMAN.

left and front of the Second Division; while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigour the Brigade of Guards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field, amounting in the whole to ninety pieces, independently, however, of the ship guns and those in the works of Sebastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them.

At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns; three of which were retaken by the 88th, while the fourth was speedily recaptured by the 77th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton.

In the opposite direction, the Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assailed with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous; and the Brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 90th Regiment, of the Fourth Division, when they again advanced, and retook the redoubt.

The ground was afterwards occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily re-formed in rear of the right flank of the Second Division.

In the meanwhile, Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 68th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward; but, finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force; and, while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound; shortly previously to which, Brigadier General Torrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field-batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship-guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and, shortly after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkerman, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle 5000 or 6000 dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented; but upon this I will not dwell.

Having submitted to your Grace this imperfect description of this most severe battle, I have still two duties to discharge—the one most gratifying the last most painful to my feelings.

I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the Allied troops. French and English vied with each other in displaying their gallantry and manifesting their zealous devotion to duty, notwithstanding that they had to contend against an infinitely superior force, and were exposed for many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be borne in mind that they have daily for several weeks undergone the most constant labour, and that many of them passed the previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly; but I am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to their valour and energetic services, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate commander General Bosquet; while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial co-operation on all occasions, I cannot too highly extol.

Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel the effects of it.

I will in a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded: Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens, who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously.

I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, for the excellent disposition he made of his division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post; and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of the killed, wounded, and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy; and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to her Majesty's service.

Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie. Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak: they are known throughout the British Empire; and have, within a short space of time, been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army. By his death her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend.

Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character. The mode in which he conducted the command of the artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure of the Honourable Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care.

Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served.

It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual numbers brought into the field by the enemy. The configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns; but, judging from the numbers that were seen in the plains after they took the line of their retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than 60,000 men. Their loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field near 5000 dead, and that their casualties amount in the whole, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than 15,000.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little exceeded 6000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 6000, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

I ought to mention that, while the enemy was attacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gallant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol.

I have, &c.,
RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN, ON THE 5TH NOV., 1854.

Staff—5 officers killed; 12 officers wounded.
4th Light Dragoons—3 rank and file wounded.
11th Hussars—1 rank and file wounded.
17th Lancers—1 officer killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
Artillery—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 5 sergeants, 74 rank and file wounded.
1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 57 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 141 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.
1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards—5 officers, 3 sergeants, 2 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 84 rank and file, wounded; 33 rank and file, missing.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 31 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 106 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.
1st Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
7th Foot—2 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 46 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file, missing.
19th Foot—1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.
33rd Foot—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file, killed, 8 officers, 17 sergeants, 1 drummer, 194 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 rank and file, missing.
41st Foot—1 officer, 13 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 11 sergeants, 79 rank and file, wounded; 21 rank and file missing.
47th Foot—2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 3 rank and file, missing.
49th Foot—1 officer, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 39 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 rank and file, missing.
55th Foot—1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 65 rank and file, wounded.
57th Foot—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 53 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 98 rank and file, wounded.
63rd Foot—1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 25 rank and file, wounded.
77th Foot—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 24 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 rank and file, missing.
88th Foot—4 sergeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 8 sergeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Marines—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file wounded.
Grand total—43 officers, 31 sergeants, 4 drummers, 393 rank and file killed; 101 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 95 rank and file missing.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN, NOV. 5, 1854.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS—Cornet Archibald Cavendish.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—Brigadier-General T. Reynell Strangways; Major F. Townsend.

FIRST DIVISION.

Staff—Captain H. T. Butler, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.
1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Fremantle; Captain Sir R. L. Newton, Bart.; Captain Hon. Orlando H. A. Neville.
1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. T. V. Dawson; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Cowell; Captain Hon. G. C. Bligh; Captain F. H. Ramsbottom; Captain D. Mackinnon; Captain H. J. Monro; severely; Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Seymour; Lieutenant A. Liddell.
2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Blair

SECOND DIVISION.

Staff—Captain W. K. Alex.
30th Foot—Captain A. Conolly; Lieutenant A. Gibson.
41st Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carpenter; Captain E. Richards, Lieutenant A. Taylor, severely; W. Bird, severely; Lieutenant A. Hill.
49th Foot—Major T. N. Dallas; Lieutenant A. S. Armitrong.

THIRD DIVISION.

30th Foot—Lieutenant W. G. Dashwood.

4TH DIVISION.

Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir George A. Brown, K.C.B.; Brigade-Major F. L. Goldie; Lieutenant C. R. C. Seymour, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant W. D. Wing.
21st Foot—Lieutenant H. F. Ball.
Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant R. S. T. Swyny; Lieutenant G. C. W. Curtois. Ensign J. G. Overbeck.
50th Foot—Major H. G. Wynne; Lieutenant F. C. Barker.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain A. A. Cavanyhgh.

LIGHT DIVISION.

33rd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Thynne.
19th Foot—Captain James Kay.
77th Foot—Captain J. Nunn.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant L. W. Malcolm.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN, NOV 5, 1854.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gamble, slightly; Captain and Adjutant J. F. L. Baddeley, severely; Captain G. Bingham, slightly; Captain C. H. Lindley, severely.

FIRST DIVISION.

Staff—Major-General H. J. W. Bentinck, slightly; Captain T. H. Clifton, A.D.C., severely.
3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Colonel F. W. Hamilton, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Dalbiac, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. R. Percy, slightly; Captain A. Thynne severely; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Pearson, Bart., slightly; Lieutenant G. N. Starr, severely.
1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lord Saint Germans, Lieutenant-Colonel, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord A. C. H. Paget, severely; Colonel Hon. G. Upton, slightly; Captain Hon. F. Byng, severely; Lieutenant W. A. Ambrose, severely.
2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Colonel E. W. F. Walker, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour, severely; Captain C. F. F. Shuckburgh, severely; Captain G. C. Bowles, slightly; Lieutenant T. Halsey, severely; Lieutenant R. Bulkeley, slightly; Captain and Adjutant H. Drummond, severely; Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Edlington, severely.

SECOND DIVISION.

Staff—Brigadier-General H. W. Adams, severely; Captain J. Gubbins, A.D.C., severely; Captain C. Ash, severely; slightly; Captain A. M'Donald, A.D.C., slightly; Captain F. P. Hastings, severely.
30th Foot—Major J. T. Mackerras, severely; Captain C. Tidy, severely; Captain G. Bernard, slightly; Lieutenant T. Halsey, severely; Lieutenant D. Wilson, slightly; Ensign and Adjutant H. Drummond, severely.
41st Foot—Captain H. W. Mockler, slightly; Captain Hugh Rowlands, slightly; Captain F. C. Lysaght, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Hall, severely; Lieutenant G. F. Playfair, severely; Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Johnson, slightly.
47th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Daly severely; Ensign G. W. Wood, slightly.
49th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wyatt, C.B., severely; Brevet-Colonel C. D. Dawson, severely; Lieutenant A. Dickinson, slightly; Lieutenant H. King, severely; Lieutenant H. Wilkes, slightly; Lieutenant R. Congreve, severely.
57th Foot—Captain J. F. Elliott, dangerously (since dead); Lieutenant G. W. Hague, severely; Ensign J. Pennefather, slightly.
63rd Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hartley, severely; Captain C. B. Fairthorne, slightly; Lieutenant J. F. Quarry, severely; Lieutenant W. H. Newman, slightly; Ensign H. T. Tyndale, severely; Paymaster T. K. Mogan, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Bennett, severely.
77th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Lumley, dangerously; Lieutenant J. Cator, dangerously.
88th Foot—Captain W. Hardy, severely; Ensign E. H. Deller, slightly.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major E. Hooper, severely; Lieutenant Coote Buller, slightly; Lieutenant C. S. Hume, slightly.

LIGHT DIVISION.

Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., severely.
7th Foot—Major —— T. Trenchfield, Bart., severely; Captain H. Y. Shipley, severely; Lieutenant H. W. F. Butler, severely; Captain E. H. Ross, slightly; Ensign L. J. F. Jones, slightly.
23rd Foot—Lieutenant T. F. Vane, slightly; Lieutenant J. Duff, mislag.
33rd Foot—Lieutenant F. Corbett, slightly; Ensign J. Owens, dangerously.
88th Foot—Captain J. G. Crosse, slightly; Lieutenant H. J. Baynes, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. J. Hoyle, slightly.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain E. Newdigate, slightly.
Royal Marines—Captain W. H. Mackinnon.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 3RD TO 8TH NOVEMBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, Lieutenant Andrews (slightly), 2 rank and file wounded.
4th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
39th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
47th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
49th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
57th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL CASUALTIES ON THE 5TH—SEPARATE RETURN.

Forty-three officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 389 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 101 rank and file, missing.

Total—43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 393 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1710 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 101 rank and file, missing.

Killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492
Wounded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952
Missing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2552

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

A RETURN OF THE WOUNDED IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE ON THE 2ND AND 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1854.

Killed—John Wood, A.B., *Albion*.
Wounded—William Glass, master, severely; slightly, *Albion*. Mr. Philip Brock, mate, slightly; Joseph Smith, 2nd mate, slightly. Thomas Wilson, A.B., severely, *Inflexible*. Mr. Hall Dunwell, Mr. Stephen Jones, mate, slightly. Frederick Hanks, ordinary, dangerously, *London*. James Gallows, A.B., severely; James Ross, A.B., slightly, *Rodney*. James Berry, A.B., slightly; Richard Webb, ordinary, slightly, *Trafalgar*. Mr. Wilson, mate, slightly; William Tait, A.B., dangerously; John Lloyd, A.B., severely, *Vengeance*.
Total killed 1; wounded, 14.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.

To the Military Secretary to H. R. Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

INKERMAN.

Inkerman, or *the City of Caverns*, stands on the great bay of Aktiar, and was built by the Russians about the year 1750. The bay was called Sebastopol by the Empress during the reign of Catherine II., whence the name of the strong fort at present besieged by the Allies. The great harbour of Inkerman, said to resemble that of Malta, is one of the finest in the world. It has a depth of water varying from twenty-one to seventy feet, in which the largest vessels can ride within a cable's length of the shore. The harbour is divided into three parts, and affords excellent shelter in all weather. The old town of Inkerman stood on the north of the harbour, but there are scarcely any vestiges remaining. The new town recently destroyed by the Allies contained two churches, a fine broad street, and a spacious quay; besides magazines barracks, and a few shops. It never attained, however, as much importance as it might have done, owing to a strange regulation prohibiting merchant vessels entering the harbour, to and at the harbour. The effect of this absurd law has been to crush entirely the commercial spirit of its inhabitants, and to render what would otherwise have been a flourishing town, a miserable village.

The country surrounding Inkerman is the wonder of travellers. Here is truly a city of caverns, for the white rocks that look over the bay of Aktiar (which, translated, signifies *White Rocks*) are excavations of a most extraordinary character. These consist of chambers with Gothic windows, cut out of the solid stone. Near the harbour the rocks are hewn into chapels, monasteries, and warehouses. These are considered by some authorities to have been the retreats of Christians in the early ages. There are several Grecian sculptures in the neighbourhood of the ruined town, which travellers have endeavoured to perpetuate, and antiquarians to test; but the Russians, with a strange disregard of antiquity and of the beauty of ancient architecture, have made havoc of these splendid remains. Many of the excavations have been converted by the Russians into powder magazines; the stone coffins were converted into troughs for beasts, and the altars into places for manure.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 26.—24th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27. Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833.
TUESDAY, 28.—Revolution in Piedmont, 1849. Caldemah born, 1713.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.
THURSDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.
FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—Emperor Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
SATURDAY, 2.—Napoleon I crowned, 1804. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 5	5 35	7	8 17	9 40	10 45	11 30

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

A new name is added to the calendar of victory; and the fifth of November, once but too notorious in the annals of civic dissension, has been made memorable for ever by the splendours of one of the greatest victories ever achieved by this nation over a foreign foe. The field of Inkerman and the 5th of November will henceforth be linked in glory on the page of European history. Great Britain and France will find hereafter, in the bare mention either of the place or of the date, a token of mutual respect and friendship. Deeds like those of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, are pledges that are destined to outlast the present contest, and to bear fruits of happy intercourse to future ages. Alliances which are cemented by the remembrance of perils overcome, by noble blood poured out like water in defence of justice and civilisation, and by a succession of signal triumphs each greater than its predecessor, are alliances that are not likely to be broken or enfeebled. Such an alliance is that which subsists between Great Britain and France; and every thing betokens that it will be as enduring as it is auspicious.

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan (long may the illustrious soldier wear his new honours, and continue to merit higher ones!) has told the history of the great day of Inkerman with a lucidity, impartiality, and vigour, which add another proof to those afforded by the Commentaries of Cæsar and the Despatches of Wellington, that great soldiers are the fit historians of their own actions. At the grey dawn of the morning of the 5th, under cover of a thick mist, the Russians, computed by Lord Raglan to be sixty thousand strong, advanced to attack the British force, amounting only to eight thousand men, stationed on the heights of Inkerman. The ground occupied by our force was similar to that occupied by the Russians at Alma; but now her of the conditions of the combat were the same. On the Alma the defenders of the position were the most numerous. At Inkerman the defenders did not number above a fourth or fifth of their foes. At Alma the assailants, small in numbers, carried the day by native energy and bravery; but at Inkerman, the assailants, mighty in numbers, reinforced by fresh troops who had never tasted British steel, and inspirited by the presence and example of two Imperial Princes sent for the avowed purpose of lashing up their enthusiasm, were kept at bay—foiled—and ultimately repulsed with terrific slaughter.

The English position, which it was the object of the Russians to overpower by the sheer superiority of numbers, was held with indomitable heroism, until a French division of 6000 men, under General Bosquet, advanced to its support. These 14,000 men are stated on the testimony of Lord Raglan—a man not to be suspected of exaggeration on the one side, or concealment of

the truth on the other—to have been the whole number of the Allies engaged in the struggle. We shall not attempt to tell in other words the story which Lord Raglan has so admirably told in his heart-stirring despatch—every word of which proves him to be, not only a hero, but a high-minded and chivalrous gentleman. Suffice it to state, that the battle raged for eight hours, and that every British and French soldier in that fierce encounter must have slain or wounded a foe. The loss of the Russians exceeded 14,000 in killed and wounded, that of the British amounted to 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 198 missing. The loss of the French amounted to upwards of 1500 men. Thus our victory was dearly bought; the British, as on all previous occasions in the Crimea, having borne the brunt of the battle. Yet, after all—and with the sad conviction that every British death on that gory field has brought sorrow and suffering to many homes—and that this sorrow and suffering have fallen, not only among the poor and the lowly, but in the very highest places of our land—we may add—that had victory been purchased by the inevitable slaughter of twice as many men, the result would have been worth the sacrifice. The relatives of the slain will have a proud, though a mournful, satisfaction when they reflect that the noble-hearted men whom they deplore did not die in vain; but that they achieved for their country, and for mankind, a victory almost unparalleled for the gallantry with which it was earned, and for its future effects on the history of mankind.

Among the names of the glorious dead, the country may well lament to see one so ennobled by long and brilliant services, as that of Sir George Cathcart. Generals Strangways and Goldie, to whose memory the Field-Marshal pays such sincere and well-merited homage, were tried and admirable soldiers. The tears of their country will follow them to their honourable graves—and the recital of their deeds will stir the young blood of our countrymen to a generous emulation of merit so exalted. Of the surviving officers—of whom all England, Scotland and Ireland will regret to see that so many are wounded—it is hardly just to signalize any one as being brave, when all were brave—and as being peculiarly deserving of mention, when every officer, and every private soldier, merited the gratitude of a Great Britain. But the conduct of the veteran Sir de Lacy Evans was so exceptional in its heroism as to stand out in relief even from the heroism of his gallant brothers in arms. Approaching the age of sixty-eight, enfeebled by a fall from his horse and by the attacks of a prostrating disease, the old warrior—once the leader of a "Forlorn Hope"—roused himself from his sick bed when he heard the distant boom of the enemy's guns. It was no time for illness, he thought, when brave blood was about to be shed, and when the active brain might be useful, if the strong right arm were enfeebled. To think, in such a case and with such a man, was to do. Without hesitation he resolved to share the perils, if not the honours of the day. Though not strong enough to resume the command of his division—which, during his temporary absence had fallen into the worthy hands of General Pennefather—he stood at the side of that officer during the heat of the battle, and encouraged and supported him by his advice and assistance. Such are the tough old heroes of England! It is a matter both for pride and for gratitude that we have thousands of men in our service as stout-hearted as Sir De Lacy—men of the right metal, whether old or young, with spirits superior to physical weakness, and with an energy that no danger can daunt. While we have such officers and such armies, we may safely defy the hordes of Nicholas, even if they come down upon us like the Plagues of Pharaoh!

The Czar, it is stated by his friends in London—for he has one or two friends besides John Bright—has once again expressed his willingness to listen to proposals of peace, on the basis of the famous four propositions of the Vienna Conference. If he be in earnest in desiring peace, he knows how to secure it. But he is not in earnest. He is playing the old game of procrastination with Austria, so as to weaken and paralyse the efforts of that Power. But the "dodge" will not answer. We would use a more dignified word, if we could find one that expressed with sufficient exactitude the meanness and the cunning of the manœuvre. The "dodge," we repeat, will not deceive even the Austrians. Peace is not now to be purchased at the price which would have been gladly accorded in February last. France and Great Britain have lost too many brave men in the struggle to listen to the proposal, which was barely sufficient to meet the justice of the case even before innocent blood had been shed. A peace dictated at the cannon's mouth, under the penalty of further punishment, is the only form of peace that the Allies will offer to the Czar. If he will surrender without conditions—the world will rejoice; but if he will not, there is no course but vigorous and uncompromising warfare. Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and let us hope Sebastopol.—these will be the names and the memories that will forbid peace with the sanguinary Nicholas on any terms short of total and unqualified submission. All this is on the supposition that he really desires peace—which is a supposition by no means likely. But whether the desire be real or affected, the course of the Allied Powers is clear and unmistakeable. It is their duty to follow up their victories, to send reinforcements to their armies, to double and quadruple their strength, and to allow no proposals, great or small, well meant or the reverse, to stand between them and the vigorous action necessary to secure the utter discomfiture of the forces of Russia. When that result is attained, peace will be possible;—but not till then.

THE dreadful glories of the war have rendered the Army more popular than ever it was at any previous period of British history. Danger and difficulty, so far from affrighting the brave youth of these islands, have attractions, or fascinations, which impel them to offer their services with eager alacrity. Their blood is up, and their spirit is raised, by the recital of the great deeds of their countrymen. Every day which brings news from the gory heights of the Crimea, brings to the War-office a crowd of aspirants for the post of danger and honour. Before the war, the candidates for commissions in the Army seldom exceeded one hundred; but NOW we are informed that the names of upwards of twelve hundred young men are inscribed in the books. Most, if not all, of these, it must be presumed, move in the sphere of gentlemen, and possess means of comfortable, if not of luxurious, living; for the pay of the British officer is but a trifle, and offers no inducement to the majority of the gallant spirits who make choice of the military profession. It is native courage, activity, and patriotism; it is the love of adventure and the thirst of glory that make them so eager to take part in the service of their country, and to forsake a life of ease and comfort at home for one of hardship and peril abroad. And while our aristocracy assume this high and honourable position, and vindicate by their manhood their right to the rank in which they were born, the youth of the humbler classes run a race of honourable rivalry with their superiors in worldly station, and do their part with the equally brave and equally gallant naval service, who perform duties in the day of battle which are in the highest degree essential to the success of our arms. We allude to the Army and Navy Surgeons. For them no loud pæan is ever sung. They have no opportunity, or function, to claim the honours of the strife. They gain no battles, they storm no heights, they lead no gallant men through hostile ranks, and amid the murderous fire of cannon, to hard-won and glorious victory. Their career has no attractions for the dashing youth of the aristocracy; and they, are prepared for it by too expensive and protracted a course of studies, to render it as available a profession as that of the common soldier to the great bulk of the youth of Britain. Before the battle, the surgeon is little thought of; after the battle he becomes, unfortunately, the most important man in the regiment or the ship. It is then that he has to display courage of no ordinary kind—courage united not only with skill, but with a tender solicitude and a kindly bearing. A surgeon of brutal and rough manners, has no curative resources equal to the man who inspires by his words, his looks, and his actions, hope and comfort to the sick and the wounded man; who does his best for him, and adds to that best the priceless medicaments of encouragement and cheerfulness. We trust that during the present war the complaints of this estimable and important class will not go unredressed; and that the Government, abandoning the old system of routine, will not refuse to adopt measures for securing the services of the best men that are to be obtained as Assistant-Surgeons to our forces. It should be the duty of a Government, and of a people, who have both done so much to elevate the condition of the soldier, to do as much as can be done for the elevation of the position of medical officers in both branches of the service. Why, for instance, should the *status* of the Regimental Assistant Surgeon not be raised? And why should the Naval Assistant Surgeon be denied on board ship the decent accommodation given to every other officer who bears her Majesty's commission? And, last of all, why should not the Government offer proper inducements to the youth of the medical profession—hundreds of whom would gladly go to the Crimea, or anywhere else where their services might be required? It can scarcely be said that the pay of 6s. 6d. per *diem*, without any outfit, and on a temporary engagement of six months, is a reward sufficient to induce a properly-educated and qualified hospital assistant to forsake all the chances of his profession at home. The consequence has been, and is, that the best men are not procured; and that the lives of our wounded heroes are but too often sacrificed for the want of that surgical skill which might have been available under a better and more liberal system.

We might dilate upon the grievances which both the military and naval surgeons, in the service of this country, have urged for years upon the Government, without obtaining the least redress; but we have said enough, without entering into technical details, to draw the attention of the public to the subject. The public has its heart in the present war, and can admire and appreciate the heroism of the surgeon, as much as it extols, though differently displayed and differently constituted, the heroism of the soldier. The old routine of war has been changed in many most important particulars, thanks to the new lights that have dawned upon the men of the present day; and there is no reason, that we are aware of, why the system pursued with respect to Army and Navy Surgeons prior to the year 1815, should be maintained, *coûte qui coûte*, in 1854, merely because one or two official persons dislike change—even when change would be for the better—and who meet all arguments by a reference to history. Our battles in the last great war were won under the system which they admire, and for that reason they will not listen to a suggestion for improvement in any branch of the service. This class of officials has happily been defeated in all that pertains to the fighting department of ships and of regiments—but they are still powerful as regards the medical service. Their mode of reasoning partakes more of the Chinese than of the English character. "Why," says the Chinaman, "should I presume to be wiser than my fathers?" But Englishmen reason differently, and have become a great and a progressive nation, by acting on the dictates of common sense—each generation for itself. If we had not been wiser than our fathers, we should not have had steamships of war, Minié rifles, or Lancaster guns; and if we be not wiser than our fathers, we shall lose many valuable lives in the Crimea that might be saved by the employment of skilful surgeons, in sufficient number, and with all necessary appliances for the efficient fulfilment of their duties.

THE COURT.

The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal Family, are in the enjoyment of good health, and take their accustomed walks and drives. Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue to dispense their hospitalities to successive parties of the aristocracy.

On Tuesday, being the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the band of the Royal Horse Guards played several select pieces, on the south terrace, at an early hour.

On Wednesday Prince Albert left for London, and presided at a meeting of the Governors of the Wellington College, held at the Palace of Westminster.

Lieutenant John O'Reilly (R.), R.N., has had the honour of submitting to her Majesty a panoramic sketch of the combined fleets attacking Sebastopol on the 17th ult., and other drawings connected therewith, made by his son, Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, of the *Retribution* steam-frigate.

Madame Van de Weyer, the wife of the Belgian Minister, gave birth to a daughter on Wednesday, at the residence of the Legation, in Portland-place.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. C. A. Lloyd to Rand, near Wragby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. Whitehead to All Saints in the city of York. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. F. Chambers to North Kelsey, near Kirton-in-Lindsey. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. S. Nicholson Smith to Thurstonland, near Huddersfield; the Rev. A. Frith to the church and district of Holy Trinity, Gainsborough; the Rev. J. Colbourne to the church and district of St. Matthews, Bethnal-green; the Rev. W. Fraser Handcock to the newly-consecrated church of St. Luke, Cheltenham; the Rev. Arthur Stone to Prestwold, near Loughborough; the Rev. William Henderson to Chapel Chorlton.

A TESTIMONIAL of regard and esteem has been presented to the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, from the parishioners of Leaden Roding, Essex.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of the 16th, contains a report from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor, in which he states that all the damage done by the enemy's fire was speedily made good, and that the troops were animated with the most heroic courage. The Allies were fortifying their right flank very strongly. The Prince also admits that the Russian loss in killed and wounded, on the 5th inst., was very great; but adds that a number of the latter were only slightly hurt and have already returned to their ranks.

At the most urgent request of Prince Menschikoff, General Annenkoff has sent to the Crimea all the disposable cavalry from Odessa and Kamborn. There are now at Odessa but three and at Kimborn one squadron of cavalry remaining.

We have advices of the 16th and 17th from Odessa, but, as they announce nothing new from the Crimea, it may be safely sounded that, up to the 14th, nothing had occurred there. The Porte has sent 10,000 tents to Balaclava. Four vessels with ammunition have been lost.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

Caligani's Messenger announces that the French Government has resolved to send two divisions into the Danubian Principalities, in addition to the two French divisions now embarking at Toulon for the Crimea.

According to accounts from Vienna, Count Coronini has been ordered not to interfere in any way whatever with the movements of the Turks in their march towards Bessarabia; and at the same time he is to avoid all collision with the troops of the Czar.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

Large detachments of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, amounting in all to 720 officers and men, left town yesterday morning (Friday) at half-past seven o'clock, to embark at Portsmouth, for the Crimea. They marched from their respective barracks headed by the regimental bands; and early as was the hour, were accompanied by great crowds, who cheered them enthusiastically. They embark on board the *Royal Albert*, at Portsmouth, which also takes out 488 officers and men of the 77th, and eight Royal Engineer officers and 120 men of the Sappers and Miners. These detachments, making in all 1346 men, were to embark during the afternoon, and the ship will sail to-day or to-morrow. The 54th are to embark at Liverpool, and the 68th at Southampton, for Gibraltar, to enable the 17th and 89th Regiments to go up at once to the Crimea. These reinforcements will amount altogether to nearly 3000 effective officers and men.

Troops continue to leave Marseilles almost daily for the Crimea. On Sunday last 1600 men embarked for that destination. The *Simoi* steam-packet was to sail yesterday from Marseilles for Constantinople, with the mails and detachments of the 6th and 10th Battalions of Chasseurs, and of the 70th Infantry. By the steamer *Rose*, which left Constantinople on the 13th, we learn that reinforcements for the Crimea were continually arriving in that city.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

The *Frenden Blatt* has received "authentic" information from Odessa relative to the reinforcements sent to the Crimea. The effective force of Prince Menschikoff is 115,000 men, of whom 75,000 men have joined him within the last month. The reinforcements marched from Perekop in three columns, and met with no opposition on their way. The first, which was 30,000 strong, with 100 guns, under Liprandi, reached Sebastopol about the middle of October, and got into position on the 18th, the day after the first bombardment. The 30,000 men belong to Osten-Sacken's corps. The two other columns belong to Dannenberg's corps. The first of them, consisting of 25,000 men, reached Sebastopol at the end of last month; the other, 20,000 strong, was in communication with the main army at the beginning of this month. It is high probable that the force of Prince Menschikoff is greatly exaggerated, but it is here considered certain that 75,000 men had arrived at Sevas opol before the two Grand Dukes went to take a turn in the Crimea. The *Soldaten Zeitung* states that, although the Russian army is stronger than that of the Allies, it is not likely to act altogether on the offensive, as Prince Menschikoff has great difficulties in getting the necessary supplies for his army, and must be sparing of his ammunition. The 17th Russian infantry division has reinforced the garrison of Sebastopol.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived on the 22rd at Trieste, in 118 hours from Alexandria, with the India and Australian mails

In India general tranquility prevails, and no war is in prospect. The harvests are good, and the weather is favourable.

Canton is still besieged by the rebels. Foochow and Ningpo were quiet. Teas have fallen in price; silks have advanced.

The commercial reports from Sydney and Melbourne are unsatisfactory; both markets are overstocked with goods, and shippers have sustained losses. The gold returns shows that the produce of the mines keeps up to the average.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RECRUITING for both services is progressing rapidly. At Liverpool, the number of newly-made soldiers is on the average 150 per day. On Thursday 170 recruits were "passed." The 79th Highlanders have been recruiting in Aberdeen for the last few weeks with great success. No fewer than fifty young men have entered the service since the 1st of November. The Militia Regiments in the north are picking up numbers of volunteers.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Tamar*, recently arrived at Southampton from the West Indies, has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea, and is to be prepared for sea with all despatch. The directors of the West India Mail Company have issued a notice that, in consequence of the requirements of the Government, no cargo can for the present be taken on the Brazil route, nor on the West India route after the 2nd of December, until further notice.

SOME changes have taken place in reference to the regiments of the line lately ordered to the Crimea. The following is a correct:—The 17th from Gibraltar, the 34th from Corfu, the 62nd from Malta, the 68th from Gallipoli, the 71st Light Infantry (1st Battalion) from Corfu, the 89th from Gibraltar, and the 97th from Athens

THE CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

THE Sketch which our Artist has given of this brilliant episode in the action of Balaclava, represents the moment when the command was given to charge the Russian columns, which had by that time given their wheeling about, or movement of conversion, the best time for throwing them into disorder. When the word "Charge!" has been given in such a case, no attempts any longer made to maintain order. Every one dashes forward at the quickest possible pace; the bravest men and the swiftest horses going ahead as in a race. It is this sort of pell-mell onset that the Sketch represents. The result of the gallant charge is thus graphically described by one who looked down upon the exciting scene from one of the neighbouring hills:—

The numbers opposed to the Scots Greys were in the proportion of six to one; and the enemy, opening their ranks before the gallant Greys, received them in their midst, and then closed in upon them. For several minutes the heart-kins disappeared from sight, but at last the belligerent circle sprang asunder, similar to a bursting shell, and the red coats appeared, driving before them, in headlong flight, the routed enemy. The cavalry had been a fearful one, and at first the Russians, encouraged by their formidable numerical superiority fought furiously. Daunted, and at length routed by the heroic bravery of these 300 British sabres, the enemy galloped back in disorder towards the captured redoubts. The Greys were, of course, unable to pursue light cavalry; but had our light horse taken the flying Russians in the flank, as was very feasible, not only would the enemy have been cut off from the main body, and either captured or destroyed, but also the catastrophe, which occurred later, would have been avoided. As it was, the Russian cavalry joined the infantry, and an hour later took up a position in a valley dominated by the conquered redoubts. The loss sustained by the Greys was trifling in killed, but very few escaped without a wound of some kind. Colonel Darby Griffith was slightly wounded in the head by a ball. He was taken into Balaclava, when the wound was dressed, and in the afternoon he again took the command of his gallant regiment. Major Clarke, upon whom the command devolved, in the absence of Colonel Darby Griffith, received a sabre-cut in the back of the neck, which did not, however, prevent him from keeping to his horse;—the actor, by the way, received from the same sabre which had wounded his master a fearful slash across the tail-joint, which had nearly severed it. Cornet Prendergrast was struck in the foot by a ball. Never in the annals of the Scots Greys had they greater odds to encounter and to conquer.

THE ACTION AT BALACLAVA.—CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS, OCTOBER 25.

SORTIE OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SEBASTOPOL, OCTOBER 26.

'L'OBLIGATOR.' VIRAGO. EURYDICE. PIQUE.

NAVAL ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN FORT OF PETROPAULOVSKI.

NAVAL ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN FORT OF PETROPAULOVSKI.

THE Allied squadron in the Pacific has attacked the Russian fort of Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka, destroyed two batteries, and taken three vessels—one of them the *Sitka*, a merchantman, carrying ten guns, and having on board six Russian officers, and a cargo worth 200,000 dollars. Petropaulovski is situated on the eastern coast of Kamschatka, near its southern extremity, in lat. 53° N., and long. 159° E. from Greenwich. It is a fortified town of some 2500 inhabitants, and is one of those advanced posts which, for the last half-century, it has been the policy of Russia to establish on the frontier of her dominions, in time of peace, for the convenience of her commerce; and, in time of war, as places from which operations by sea might be supported. The attack was made under great disadvantages, on the 30th and 31st of August, and again on the 4th of September. The loss of the Allies has been stated to be sixty-four; but *L'Echo du Pacifique*, of October 13, states it thus:—"The total number of men killed, wounded, and left on shore, belonging to the French squadron, 98; of the English squadron, 111: total loss of the Allies, 209." Rear-Admiral Price was accidentally killed by a shot from a pistol in his own hand; and Capt. C. A. Parker, of the Marines, on board the *President*, has fallen in battle. The French have lost Lieutenant Lefebvre, of the *Eurydice*, and Ensign Gueguel, of the *Obligado*, left on shore, and Lieutenant Bourasset, of the *Eurydice*, killed in attempting to land.

The action was a very severe one, the English vessels alone are said to have fired 3000 balls. The loss on the side of the Russians was very heavy, but is not ascertained. The Russian frigate *Aurora*, of 44 guns, and the *Divina*, of 20 guns, were moored inside, and protected by sand-banks, behind which they operated as batteries, beyond the reach of the French and English.

The object of the fleet is said to have been not to take Petropaulovski, but to ascertain where the Russian fleet was. If this is so, they have certainly succeeded, and have learned the important fact that the Russian fleet is all in harbour at the mouth of the river Amoor, which the Russians have taken possession of, and that therefore there is no immediate danger to English vessels in the Pacific. The combined fleet had no troops to disembark, and the season being so far advanced, they concluded to sail for San Francisco, where the French squadron arrived on the 3rd ult. The English vessels had gone to Vancouver's Island, but were expected to join the French in a few days.

The *San Francisco Times*, of the 11th ult., speaking of the Allied squadron, says, "It would, we say, pose, be recruited by the addition of the *Amphitrite* and *Trincomalee*, which, with the French corvette *Artemise*, now cruising on our coast, the combined fleet of five British and four French will then probably proceed to Petropaulovski and complete the work."

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.—We shall have an assault—that is decided. General Canrobert has issued an order of the day which has excited great enthusiasm. You cannot figure to yourself the order of the troops. They are not only full of fiery enthusiasm, but are mad—nobly mad! An immense cry of joy greeted the order of the day; the soldiers threw their caps in the air; shook each other by the hand, embraced each other. The spectacle was one which I shall never forget as long as I live. The General-in-Chief invited all the men who desired to form part of the columns of assault to inscribe their names. There was a great rush, each man wishing to arrive first; and, in a short time, 8000 names were inscribed. That was too many; General Canrobert only wanted 4000. How can I describe to you the grief of those who had to be struck out of the lucky list? I wish to exaggerate nothing; but many of these iron soldiers had tears in their eyes. "*Ord nom*, Captain!" said one of my company. "I have been wounded five times in Africa, and again at the Alma, and am set down for a decoration, and yet I am not to go! *Ord nom*, I have no luck! Recommend me, I pray you, to the General!" I had great difficulty in calming the man by telling him that we should have our part to play in the great day. A deputation of those who have no luck has solicited from the General-in-Chief the honour of following the first column; they state that they have received a positive promise that they shall do so. The men are now engaged in sharpening their bayonets, cleaning their muskets, and carefully examining their gunlocks. Some, however, find time to think of their country and their family, and the *scribes* of the company have been placed in requisition by those who cannot write. How many of these poor devils will be dead before the letters reach France! I forget to state that the columns of assault have been formed and the officers designated. I do not name them to you, in order not to cause disquietude in families. The command of the column of attack has been reserved to Prince Napoleon.—*Letter of a French Officer*, Oct. 3.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.—On Thursday, at half-past one, a grand *feu de-joie* was fired from the guns in St. James's-park, in honour of the success of the British arms at Inkerman.

INCIDENTS AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE.

It had rained almost incessantly the night before, and the early morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had fallen for the previous four-and-twenty hours. Towards dawn a heavy fog settled down on the heights and on the valley of the Inkerman. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet, despite their precautions, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if there were some of them who were not quite so alert as sentries should be in face of an enemy; for it must be remembered that our small army is almost worn out by its incessant labours, and that men on picket are frequently men who have had but a short respite from work in the trenches or from regimental duties. The fog and vapours of drifting rain were so thick as morning broke that one could scarcely see two yards before him. At four o'clock the bells of the churches in Sebastopol were heard ringing dreadfully through the cold night air; but the occurrence has been so usual, it excited no particular attention. During the night, however, a sharp-eared sergeant on an outlying picket of the Light Division heard the sound of wheels in the valley below, as though they were approaching the position up the hill. He reported the circumstance to Major Banbury; but it was supposed that the sound arose from some munition-carts or arabas going into Sebastopol by the Inkerman road. No one suspected for a moment that enormous masses of Russians were creeping up the rugged sides of the heights over the valley of Inkerman on the undefended flank of the Second Division.

OUR PICKETS FALL BACK.

It was a little after five o'clock this morning when Brigadier-General Codrington, in accordance with his usual habit, visited the outlying pickets of his own brigade of the Light Division. It was reported to him that "all was well," and the General entered into some conversation with Captain Fergusson, of the 33rd Regiment, who was on duty on the ground, in the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the morning to make an attack on our position, calculating on the effects of the rain in disarming our vigilance and spoiling our weapons. The Brigadier, who has proved himself excellent, cool, and brave officer, turned his pony round at last, and retraced his steps through the brushwood towards his lines. He had not proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle of musketry was heard down the hill, and on the left of the pickets of the Light Division. It was here that the pickets of the Second Division were stationed. General Codrington at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing; and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in force upon us! Their grey great-coats rendered them almost invisible, even when close at hand. The pickets of the Second Division had scarcely made out the advancing lines of infantry, who were clambering up the steep sides of the hill through a drizzling shower of rain, ere they were forced to retreat by a close sharp volley of musketry, and were driven up towards the brow of the hill, contesting every step of it, and firing as long as they had a round of ammunition on the Russian advance. The pickets of the Light Division were assailed soon afterwards, and were also obliged to retreat and fall back on their main body; and it was evident that a very strong sortie had been made upon the right of the position of the Allied armies, with the object of forcing them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them into the sea.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING—BRITISH PLUCK.

The enemy's columns continued to push forward, trying to overwhelm the British regiments with their superior numbers. Discharges took place here at ten and fifteen paces and gradually the conflict became a hand-to-hand one. The Russians would push on, covered with their superior fire, and were met and driven back at the point of the bayonet. Concentrating their massive columns, they would in their turn bear down with the steel upon the weak British lines, and then a fearful struggle would ensue. In every ravine a separate action was going on. One British regiment was making face against a column of 4000 or 5000 Russians, sometimes surrounded and having to bayonet its way from the pressing foe, at other times driving back the enemy like a flock of sheep, and then in its turn being repulsed, from sheer want of strength. Thus did the contest continue for three hours. The loss here was necessarily great, from the personal nature of the contest. British bayonets and the Minié alone sustained this unequal struggle, where every mounted officer was either killed, or lost one or two horses. Our officers did great havoc, when surrounded in the *mêlée*, with their revolvers; and many had to cut their way out at the point of the sword. Brigadier-General Pennefather commanded here with great coolness. From the nature of the ground, no generalship could prevail. It is alone to the undying pluck of the officers and the men that we are indebted for preservation. To the survivors generally, not the slightest credit for the display of any military talent is due. It was essentially a struggle between pluck and confidence, against obstinacy backed by numbers.

THE BAYONET CHARGE.

It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy have ever stood a charge with the bayonet, but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier wielding his favourite weapon and that at Alma alone did the enemy ever cross bayonets with him; but at the battle of Inkerman not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resort to bayonet to bayonet, the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination. The battle of Inkerman admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France.

HOW BRAVELY THE GUARDS FOUGHT.

At the right angle formed by the heights, and slanting off along the course of the Tchernaya, a small battery, having embrasures for two guns, had been constructed by our Engineers. This small work called "Sandbag Battery," had only been established when the enemy had erected some threatening work in the direction of Inkerman. Upon the Russians discontinuing these works, the two 18-pounders which had been mounted on Sandbag battery were taken away, and the battery left without guns. The Russians, in great strength, now assailed this redoubt, and the line of heights flanking the valley. The Guards advanced to repel them, and a dreadful struggle took place. Four Lines were the Guards driven from the battery, and four times did they repulse the enemy and regain their position. More than half of the Guards who entered action fell here; but around them lie heaps of the enemy. About this redoubt alone not less than 1500 Russian corpses have been counted. The killed were literally heaped one upon another, and most were shot through the head. The position of the Guards became every instant more critical. Fresh masses of the enemy had advanced between their lines and the Second Division, thus taking them in the rear. Pressed by this new foe, the Guards prepared to fall back, contesting every inch of ground, when another Russian column, which had ascended the height below their position, now attacked them on the flank. They were thus simultaneously assailed in the rear and right flank. Nothing remained but to break their way through at the point of the bayonet. The Russians evidently considered the Guards either doomed to destruction or to capture, for they gave a tremendous cheer, or rather a drunken yell, which was taken up by the whole Russian army, and sustained for full ten minutes. The Guards, undaunted by their horrible position, back to back fought their way out of the surrounding masses, and were now rejoined by part of the Fourth Division (the twenty-fourth part of the 63rd, and two companies of the 46th), under Sir George Cathcart. Another of the fearful hand-to-hand struggles which characterised this sanguinary day again took place at this spot. Opposed to these 1800 Englishmen were more than 9000 Russians, animated with great courage, and confident in their superior numbers. Our troops met the attack, and the bayonet or butt-end of the musket repelled the foe when the closeness of the quarters prevented the use of fire-arms. Sir George Cathcart was at the head of his men, encouraging them with his undaunted bravery, when a bullet struck him in the breast, it is said, a little Cross of the Bath, attached to a ribbon round his neck. Sir George continued to advance, and when at five paces from the enemy a second bullet struck him mortally, and the brave old hero fell dead from his horse. His body was recovered mutilated with bayonet wounds. Colonel Charles Seymour, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Fourth Division, fell by the side of Sir George, shot through the heart. The Russians had the brutal joy also to transfix the body three times with the bayonet. Major Maitland, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, received at the same time a severe wound. After a rigid struggle against the superior number of the enemy, who was bringing up fresh battalions every instant, a welcome sight offered itself to our brave men. On the crest of the hill dashed the well-known red garments of the Zouaves, and before the enemy had recovered from his surprise at this timely succour to our weakened lines, these splendid soldiers were amongst them. Then, advancing at *pas de charge* along the ridge of the heights flanking the valley, appeared a strong column of French infantry (chiefly of the Foreign Legion). The Russians, wearied already at the deadly struggle they had sustained with our little band, drew back, and the musketry, which the French now poured in incessantly, took frightful effect in their confused ranks. The English and French drove them to the redoubt, and down the hill into the valley below.

DEATH OF GENERAL STRANGWAYS.

About half-past nine o'clock Lord Raglan and his Staff were assembled on a hillock, in the vain hope of getting a glimpse of the battle which was raging below them. Here General Strangways was mortally wounded, and I am told he met his death in the following way:—A shell came right in among the Staff. It exploded in Captain Somerset's horse, and killed him; it then struck down Captain Gordon's horse, and killed him; it then blew away General Strangways' leg, forcing it hang by a shred of flesh and a bit of cloth from the skin. The poor old General never moved a muscle of his face. He said merely in a gentle voice, "Will any one be kind enough to lift me off my horse?" He was taken down and laid on the ground, while his life-blood ebbed fast, and at last he was carried to the rear. But the gallant old man had not sufficient strength to undergo an operation; and ere two hours he had sunk to rest, leaving behind him a memory which will ever be held dear by every officer and man of the army.

DUTCH COURAGE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The general voice of the Allied army is one most sanguine of success; they do not believe that the men who came on on Sunday will think drunken howl, between a moan and a shout, can for a moment stand before us. Every appeal, both to their fanaticism and the passions, seems to have been made by the Russian leaders during the earlier part of the night before the battle; the whole garrison of Sebastopol were observed to be lighted, and their bells to be tolling as for a solemn service; nor was the material excitement of a large issue of spirits omitted. Their bearing was that of an army under the influence of religious and sensual frenzy.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS.

Even the *Russe Invalide* admits, in an official report, that the Russian loss on the 5th November was 42 officers and 2939 men killed, and 206 officers and 5791 men wounded; giving a total of 8098 killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken by the Allies is not given. There seems good reason to believe that Lord Raglan's estimate of the enemy's loss—15,000 men—was not exaggerated.

WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.

It is believed that the Allied troops will winter in the Crimea. Every preparation is making for keeping them housed as comfortably as possible under the circumstances. Wooden huts are to be sent out, and everything done to enable them to keep out the cold. Stone is in such plenty on the ground occupied by the troops, that they can easily construct small huts of stone, with the tarpaulins they now use for roofs, and so constructed fires can be made, and heat kept up to any degree they may wish.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART.

The death of the popular and accomplished member for Marylebone occurred at Stockholm on the 17th inst. The immediate cause was cold caught after a severe attack of typhoid cholera.

His Lordship was the only son of John, first Marquis of Bute, by Frances, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., of the Strand, banker, and grandson of John, Earl of Bute, the favourite and Minister of King George III. He was born January 4, 1803, and married, in 1824, Christiana-Alexandrine-Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I.; and by her (who died at Rome, May 13, 1847) had an only son, Paul Amadeus Francis Coutts, late an officer in the Navy.

In 1822 his Lordship graduated M.A. at Christ's College, Cambridge; and in 1830 first entered Parliament as member for Arundel, which borough he continued to represent until 1837. In 1847 he became M.P. for Marylebone.

Lord Dudley Stuart will long be remembered for his noble exertions in the cause of Poland and her exiled patriots. In all questions touching the liberty of the subject, the member for Marylebone was arrayed on the side of the people.

PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES.

The distinguished philosopher died at his residence, at Wardie, near Edinburgh, on Saturday last, in the 40th year of his age. It is not too much to say, that science has not lost a nobler son during the present century; and there are none who enjoyed the advantages of his teaching or the honour of his friendship, but will deeply feel the calamity which has befallen them. At a very early age, as a student in the University of Edinburgh, he gave strong evidence of talents of a very superior order. The Botanical Society of Edinburgh—one of the most flourishing scientific bodies in the kingdom—owes its origin to Edward Forbes, and a few of his fellow-students, none than one of whom were his late colleagues. Though Natural History, with the adjunct sciences of Botany, Geology, and Comparative Anatomy, were Professor Forbes' leading pursuits, he was no less distinguished by all the accomplishments which become a gentleman and a man of letters. After delivering a course of extra-academical lectures of Natural History, he proceeded to the East, as Naturalist to a scientific expedition. To this journey we are not a few important contributions to science, and, we have to regret it, the early death of the Professor. Returning to London, he, with credit to himself and advantage to the University, occupied the Chair of Botany in King's College. The Geological Society acknowledged his high merit by electing him to every honorary office which it could confer; and, on the establishment of the School of Practical Geology and Designs he was at once put at the head of the Palæontological department. To admirable arrangement of British fossils in the Museum, in Jermyn-street, is a portion of the fruits of his labours in this situation. Last April, on the death of the venerable Professor Jameson, Professor Forbes, to the delight of every one who knew him, had the appointment conferred upon him. In May he commenced the usual summer course of lectures, and by his energy, his clearness, and his comprehensive views, did much to revive and strengthen in Edinburgh the taste for natural history. Though suffering from disease, he, on the 2nd of the present month, again opened his class; but could only continue for six days. He died, after nine days' illness, leaving a blank in the University of Edinburgh which it will be difficult to fill up.

Next week we shall give a Portrait of the lamented Professor; to be accompanied by a more detailed account of his invaluable services to science.

WILLS.—The will of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., is of considerable length, disposing of £80,000 personalty. Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., has left £20,000 in personalty. Joseph Mayor, Esq., of Dalton-lodge, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, £60,000. The Rev. Orlevar William Kirkpatrick, formerly Vicar of Bignoll, York, but late of Hatfield, £60,000. Andrew James, Esq., of Southampton, £60,000. Major-General Charles Middleton, of Maidstone, £12,000. Lady Shadwell, widow of the late Chancellor, £12,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Thirteen public institutions in the metropolis are benefited £1000 each, under the will of the late John Binchliff, Esq., of Notting-hill-terrace, formerly of Kemercer, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-one, and has left property estimated at £30,000. The societies are as follows:—The Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors; School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-circus; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; Westminster Hospital; Magdalen Hospital; Lock Hospital; London Fever Hospital; City of London Truss Society; Middlesex Hospital; Charing-cross Hospital; Asylum for Idiots, Highgate; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Hospital for the Cure of Cancer, Westminster; and to the following £500 each—House and Poor Society, Broad-street, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Henry Brigge Esq., of Cheltenham, has bequeathed to the Cheltenham General Hospital, the St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and to the Middlesex Hospital, £500 each.—Miss Ann Baddeley, of Frederick-street, Birmingham, has left to the General Birmingham Hospital, £100; the Bluecoat School, at Birmingham, £100; and to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum, and the General Dispensary, and other institutions at Birmingham, small bequests.

The principal telegraphic-office in Switzerland is that of Bâsle. It forwards to the interior of the country from 2000 to 3000 despatches; and to France, England, Belgium, Holland, and a great part of Germany, no less than 1000 despatches per month.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The first acquisition of land in Lincoln-hire for distribution amongst the members, being the twentieth estate bought for the society, has just been made at Alford, on the Great Northern Railroad, about half-way between Boston and Hull, and about seven miles from the sea.

FOUR million of Minié rifle ball cartridges were forwarded from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Friday week, for use in the Crimea.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE newspaper-press has lost an able man in the death of Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt, known and respected among authors as the editor of the *Daily News*, and to whom that journal has it just paid, we are glad to observe, a high, and well deserved encomium. It has been too common a custom among editors to ignore the editorial existence of their brethren no longer alive in the flesh. Thus, if we remember rightly, the *Times* suffered the late Thomas Barnes to sink into his grave at Kensal-green without a paragraph of regret. When Gifford died, the next *Quarterly Review* had nothing to say about the loss that journal had sustained; and critics are quarrelling with the bare account in the *Times* of the late Samuel Phillips. There was a period in our literature, when connection with a newspaper was thought to be discreditable. Then it was, of course, desirable that names should be concealed. Now the newspaper-press, to use the title of Mr. Hunt's book, is a *fourth estate*, and the names of the editors of the best journals may be easily ascertained by any one at all curious on the point. We should be sorry, indeed, to endure or countenance a time when the name of the writer of every article was known within twenty four hours of its publication—but the case of a writer no longer alive is materially different;—by giving publicity to his labours, with his name to them, when he is no more, and when such labours demand to be thus noticed, we are rendering justice to a writer who deserves to be remembered. We never pass the grave of Tom Barnes in Kensall-green, without contrasting the failing condition of his marble monument with the once well known reputation of the writer whose remains it is designed to protect—an author whose articles, from day to day, were read in less than fifteen years ago with avidity throughout the whole civilised world.

Our readers will regret to learn that Mr. Lockhart is so unwell that fears have been entertained, even by the most sanguine of his friends, of his ultimate recovery. He is at Abbotsford, with his only child, Mrs. Hope Scott.

Mr. Macaulay, we are told, has made an important discovery of a mass of Stuart papers relating to a period immediately anterior to the death of Queen Anne. This discovery will, when adding to the value and importance of what he is about, delay, at the same time, the long-looked-for day when two new volumes are to appear.

The veteran Lord Brougham has, we are glad to learn, undertaken to collect and edit his works—including, we believe, his speeches and orations. They will appear in a series of monthly volumes, and will be published by the enterprising firm of Griffin and Co., publishers to the University of Glasgow.

A private subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of marking the grave, in Sydenham churchyard, of Samuel Phillips. The subscription is restricted to one hundred subscribers of a guinea each; and the treasurer is Mr. Bartley, the celebrated actor, 11, Woburn-square, by whom subscriptions will be received. The sum to which the subscription is limited will not allow of any "storied urn" or "animated bust;" but it is sufficient to mark the grave of an author too early removed from among us.

A curious literary and antiquarian controversy is waging at present about the date of publication of the first edition of the "Dunciad;" and the editor of "Notes and Queries" having undertaken to determine the question, has invited his different sub-orbers to entrust him with any early editions they may possess. The invitation has been responded to, and Mr. Thome, the editor, is almost buried under early editions, containing the celebrated plates of the Owl and the Ass. Mr. Croker has sent his early editions; Mr Cunningham has done the same; and Mr. Dilke is sending his. Not a day passes without a Parcels Delivery of Owls and Asses at the door of the publisher of "Notes and Queries," in Fleet-street. Could Pope have foreseen such an inquiry, he would have hitched editor and readers into an implacable acquaintance. But would he have been content with two lines? The whole proceedings remind us of a couplet already in the poem:—

> Silence, ye wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
> Making night hideous. Answer him, ye owls!

The news from the North of the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart has been received with something more than regret by literary men. His Lordship was not, it is true, an author—not even a noble author; but he had a love for authors, and was seldom happier than when he was immediately among them. Much was expected from Lord Dudley, for his Lordship possessed all the Bute Papers, and was well versed in the history of the early part of the reign of George III. There was a chance, it was thought, that when his love of politics had so somewhat subsided, he would have found leisure to prepare the Bute Papers for publication, and to have completed an important portion of the State Papers of England between 1760 and 1785. We trust that they will yet be given to the public, with the remaining letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu which his Lordship is said to have possessed.

The deeds of heroic daring and endurance described in Lord Raglan's despatches, and in all the letters from the seat of war, call to mind a reply made by the great Duke of Marlborough to Queen Anne. When her Majesty at Court complimented the Duke on his great success, his Grace modestly replied, "Madam, while I have the honour to command troops that will march up close enough to the enemy to brush his whiskers without firing, I can never lose a battle." The saying is to be found in "Ben Victor's Letters," and Victor was the friend of Sir Richard Steele, who was to have written the life of the great Duke.

PRINCE LEININGEN and Captain Burgoyne, both wounded in the Crimea, arrived at Southampton, in the steam-ship *Nubia*, on Thursday morning.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll have arrived in London, from the seat of war. His Lordship's wounds are progressing satisfactorily.

The youthful Viscount Hood has been appointed to the Ensigncy in the Grenadier Guards, left vacant by the promotions consequent on the death in action of his uncle, the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood. Lord Hood is in his seventeenth year.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—Lord Campbell gave judgment yesterday morning in the case of the proceedings which have recently been adopted by the Archbishop of Canterbury against Archdeacon Denison. Sir Frederick Thesiger had moved for a rule to prohibit his Grace from proceeding further against the Archdeacon on in the Court of Arches, inasmuch as the charge that Mr. Denison had held and taught unsound doctrine, contrary to the Thirty-nine Articles, had been disposed of by his diocesan the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. His Lordship, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that having read the affidavits, and deliberately considered the statutes which had been cited in support of them, the Court was of opinion that the rule ought not to be granted. The result of this decision will be that the whole question will be opened up in the Court of Arches; and the matter, being one of doctrine, will, in all probability, occupy public attention for many months.

TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. William Walker, Superintendent of the Constabulary Force of the Home Division of the county of Kent, has been presented with a valuable gold watch, by the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of his division, in testimony of the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

MR JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., BURNT IN EFFIGY.—The letter which has recently appeared in the public journals from Mr. John Bright, M.P., on the war, has caused among his constituents of Manchester an unmistakeable feeling of indignation in many circles. On Tuesday evening, an effigy representing the member for Manchester, was publicly burnt at New-cross, in that city. On the effigy were inscribed the words, "Bright, the friend of Nicholas." New-cross Ward contains a large number of Irish inhabitants, who were formerly the warmest supporters of Mr. Bright, but they appear to have as little sympathy with him now as the English electors have.

THE French Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne has received a despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing him that, by a decree of the 5th August last, he Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. has been graciously pleased to confer on Gilbert Ward, Esq., Vice Consul of France at Blyth, the gold medal of first class, for services rendered to the French Marine.

MUSIC.

THE performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" last week, by Mr Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall, has been followed by another performance of the same oratorio by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter-hall, on Monday evening. The martial character of the work (which was written in 1746, to celebrate the victory of Culloden) renders its production appropriate in the present state of public feeling, independently of the charm in excellence of the music—which, as scarcely necessary to say, is of the highest order. The London Sacred Harmonic Society's performance was on a much larger scale than that by Mr. Hullah, but it did not, on that account, give a more complete idea of the grandeur and beauty of the work. We have more than once endeavoured to point out the prevalent mistake of supposing that, in choral and orchestral performance, the greatness of the effect corresponds with the numbers employed. The two Sacred Harmonic Societies endeavour to attract the public by bidding against each other; when the one announces a band and chorus of seven hundred performers, the other outbids it by announcing eight hundred. Except in music as noise and simply as a pleasing tone, it is impossible for these unwieldy masses to move together with unity and precision. All the skill in the world on the part of the conductor could not make them do so, even were they all, individually, well-trained and competent performers. But this unfortunately is not the case. Such multitudes of thoroughbred professional singers and players are not to be had; and the orchestra, consequently, is filled up by inefficient amateurs, without discipline or knowledge, who either do nothing at all, or do harm instead of good. The evil, we repeat, exists in both the Sacred Societies, but it is most felt where the numbers are the greatest. Musical amateurs are like volunteer soldiers—they are not sufficiently able to do-pline—they cannot stand long and persevering drills; they get tired, and take themselves off, and are superseded by others like themselves; so that a portion of these enormous masses always consists of constantly-changing recruits. The performance on Monday evening was such as it has been before. Of those choruses where the band moved together in plain harmony, and all sang time, the effect was frequently grand and solemn; but in the more intricate movements, where responsive points had to be closely taken up, there was the usual amount of indistinctness, waverings, and feebleness. The solo parts were, on the whole, well executed—the singers being Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Wells, Mr Augustus Braham, Mr Farquharson, and Mr. Symour. Miss Birch was in excellent voice, and took to it not always the easy song in pleasant tune. She gave the beautiful airs "Pious Orgies," and "From mighty Kings," in a manner worthy of her reputation. Mr. Augustus Braham (who sang the same part last week) was again very successful. Mr Farquharson, a young gentleman, but he lacks fire, and his execution is at times very emphatic. Mr. Surman, who is most zealous and painstaking in the fulfilment of his duties as the conductor, received a gratifying testimonial of the good opinion of the society. In the course of the evening a deputation entered the orchestra, and their spokesman (one of the vice-presidents) presented him with a silver box containing 100 guineas, expressing at the same time the society's sense of his merit and service. Mr. Surman made a suitable reply, and this pleasant incident was much cheered by the crowded audience.

MUSIC IN LEIPSIC.—At the Gewandhaus Concert, in celebration of the anniversary of the death of Mendelssohn, we performed Mozart's "Requiem," a suite of pieces by Sebastian Bach (the violin solo of which was finely played by Herr F. David), the Reformation Symphony of Mendelssohn's "Christus," his "Lauda Sion," and Beethoven's grand overture to "Leonora." Miss Staabach, who is engaged for the series of concerts, sang the soprano music with much expression, showing at times considerable knowledge of sacred as well as secular music. We have no hesitation in saying that she is the best English soprano formany has heard since Clara Novello.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A new and original piece by Mr. Samuel Lover, who has taken the war of the Crimea for his subject, was produced on Saturday, under the title of "The Sanitoo of the Alma." The plot consists of preparations for the battle, and certain representations of it, the English camp being the chief point of exhibition, of which were finely played by Herr F. David), the Reformation Symphony of Mendelssohn's "Christus," his "Lauda Sion," and Beethoven's grand overture to "Leonora." Miss Staabach, who is engaged for the series of concerts, sang the soprano music with much expression, showing at times considerable knowledge of sacred as well as secular music. We have no hesitation in saying that she is the best English soprano formany has heard since Clara Novello.

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INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF CHARLES XIV, AT STOCKHOLM.

ON the 4th of November the inauguration of Carl Johan's Statue took place, according to the pre-arrived form already published, the weather being most propitious for that purpose. The morning was wet, and the forenoon cloudy; but as midday approached, the sky became altogether clear.

The national banners of Sweden and Norway were planted on each side of the statue; and on each side of the base of the statue, the troops, stood the Staff of his Majesty; and again to the right of these the Councillors of the State; and to the left the Generals and other superior officers of the army. On three sides of the grand square, in which the Statue stands, were placed the different corps of the different regiments of the army—the Cadet Corps, the battalion of Grenadier Guards, and company of the Norwegian troop. The fourth side, in front of the north gallery, was occupied by the officers now present in the city, and was according to rank. The gallery was covered and ornamented with banners. Two immense military flags waved above the Royal tribune, where were seated the Queens and Princesses. The troops, with their respective colours; the numerous vessels in the harbour, with their flags displayed; the vast crowd of people who thronged all the avenues to the square and gazed from roofs and windows, produced the most fete like appearance.

The troops took their places at half-past eleven o'clock, and immediately afterwards his Royal Highness the Crown Prince made his appearance on horseback, attended by his staff; and shortly before twelve, their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Dowager, with the Crown Princess and the Princesses Eugenia and Josephine, amidst a salute of twelve his Majesty arrived on horseback, accompanied by the Princes Oscar and August; Count Gyldenstolpe, Councillor of State; the Commander-in-Chief, General Lehren; and the Grand Governor, Count Hamilton, and his staff.

His Majesty took his place immediately in front of the Statue, and spoke, in a distinct voice, the following noble and memorable words:—

Forty years are passed this day since the power and genius of Carl Johan erected a monument, the immoveable foundation of which is laid upon the affections embraced persons of the Scandinavian land, and the greatness of which knows no limits, because it constitutes the unimpeded advancement of two noble people on the path of virtue and honour.

The union of Sweden and Norway created a new era for the North, which has so far been blessed by the benefits of peace and calm industry. The events of the future are concealed from human sight; they lie in the almighty hand of God. May these kindred nations, by their guardianship of a common well-being, their sacrifices for the common honour, their courage in common danger, be always found worthy of the future, which is so affluent in promise. Thus will the free sons of Scandinavia bear rich harvests of increasing improvement and imperishable laurels.

The memories of great men are perpetuated by human advancement

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE REV. ALFRED WILLIAMS.

and obtain by that means their true, their highest homage. But gratitude behoves a noble people; and we are this day assembled for the celebration of its important festival. We cannot but raise our eyes with heartfelt emotion to the image of that King who, during his honourable and peaceful reign invariably acted up to his beautiful motto—"*The love of the people is my reward.*"

His Majesty, having spoken these words, gave the sign for the unveiling the Statue. The kingly glance and earnest familiar features of Carl Johan were then revealed. His Majesty drew his sword and bowed: all who stood round the Statue uncovered their heads; the troops presented arms; banners waved; and a salute was fired, not only from the shipping in the harbour, but from the Castle.

The singers of the Cadet Corps now came forward and sung the hymn, "Let all people bless the Lord!" in which the military bands and all present joined.

After this the troops filed off, headed by the Crown Prince, in front of the Statue and the King in the following order:—the Cadet Battalion, the battalion of Grenadier Guards, the Norwegian Division, the squadron from the collected army, the collected battalion, regiments of Guards, the Regiment of Södermanland, Life Guards on horseback, a division of the Norwegian Cavalry, and the Regiment of Swedish Artillery.

At the close of the ceremony the Royal personages retired from the scene.

Besides the great dinners at the Castle, his Majesty gave dinners also at the following places:—In the Lower Exchange-hall, to the soldiers of the private army, who had come hither for the occasion; in the barracks, to the privates of the garrison regiment, and the Royal Marines stationed here; to the officers of the Södermanland Regiment, which had come from Waxholm for the occasion, and returned thither the same evening; in the barracks, to the non-commissioned officers of the garrison of the capital; to the entire Cadet Corps at the Military Academy, at Carlsburg; to all the inmates of all the poor-houses and benevolent institutions of Stockholm, with 32 skillings banco to each person; besides refreshments at Mosebacke for all the non-commissioned officers of the private army who had come hither for the occasion; and at the Order of Neptune, to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Burgher Infantry and Cavalry, who had been called out for the day.

In the evening, the theatre being splendidly illuminated, a prologue was spoken, written by Professor Böttiger; after which the opera of "Fernando Cortez" was given. The amphitheatre and stalls were occupied by superior officials and officers; the third, fourth, and fifth tiers of boxes by the non-commissioned officers and men of the private army and in garrison—all especially invited by his Majesty. The first and second rows of seats were, for the most part, filled with ladies. When his Majesty the King and the Royal Family entered the Royal box, the "People's Song" was called for, and sung with enthusiastic acclamation.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. A. WILLIAMS.

SEVERAL members of the congregation of Berkeley Chapel, John-street, Berkeley-square, desirous of presenting their late minister with a parting testimonial of their respect, have had this excellent feeling embodied in an elegant group of plate, which has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Williams and Co. (late Catchpole and Williams), 223, Oxford-street. The design is taken from Isaiah xi.—"The peaceable kingdom of the Branch out of the root of Jesse"—and represents Peace, a female figure; and Truth beneath a fig-tree, with the wolf and the lamb together at her feet ("The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb"). The tree supports a glass dish, and the group is altogether a handsome centre-piece of table plate. It bears the following inscription:—

Presented, along with £300, to the Rev. Alfred Williams, by many of the members of the congregation of the Berkeley Chapel, on the occasion of his leaving; as a token of their high esteem for him personally, and of their entire satisfaction at the manner in which he had discharged his duties during a period of upwards of twenty years.—London, November, 1854.

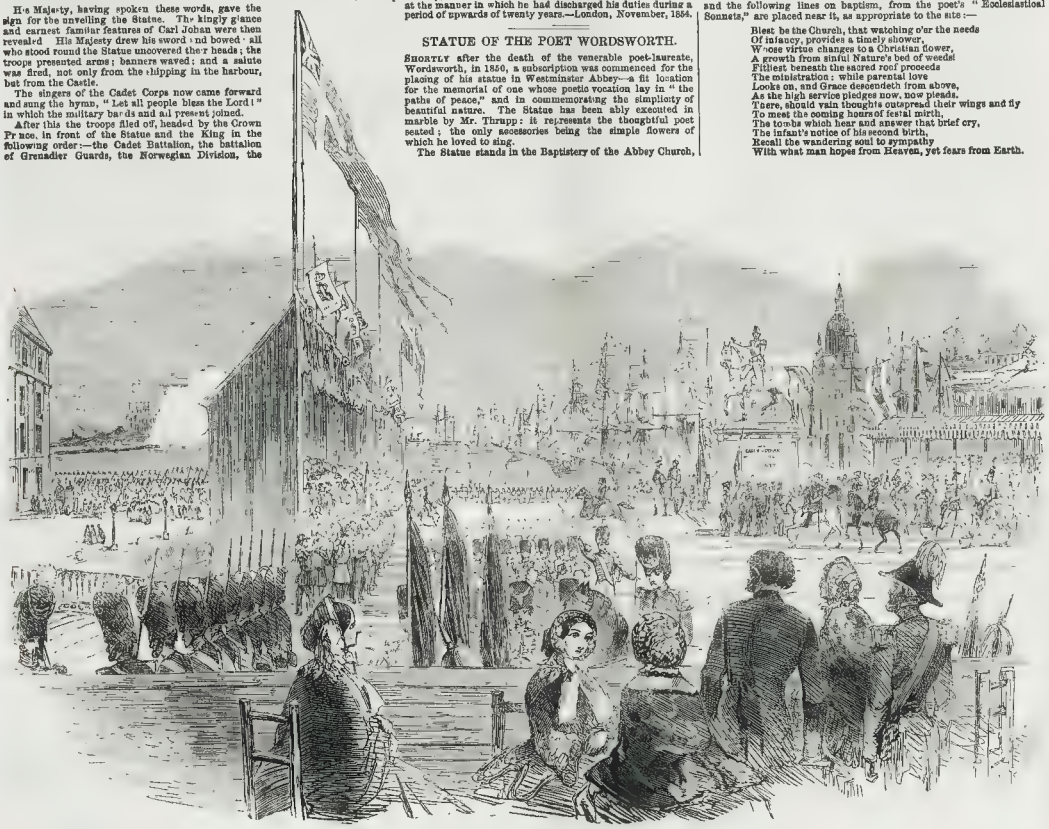
STATUE OF THE POET WORDSWORTH, JUST PLACED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

STATUE OF THE POET WORDSWORTH.

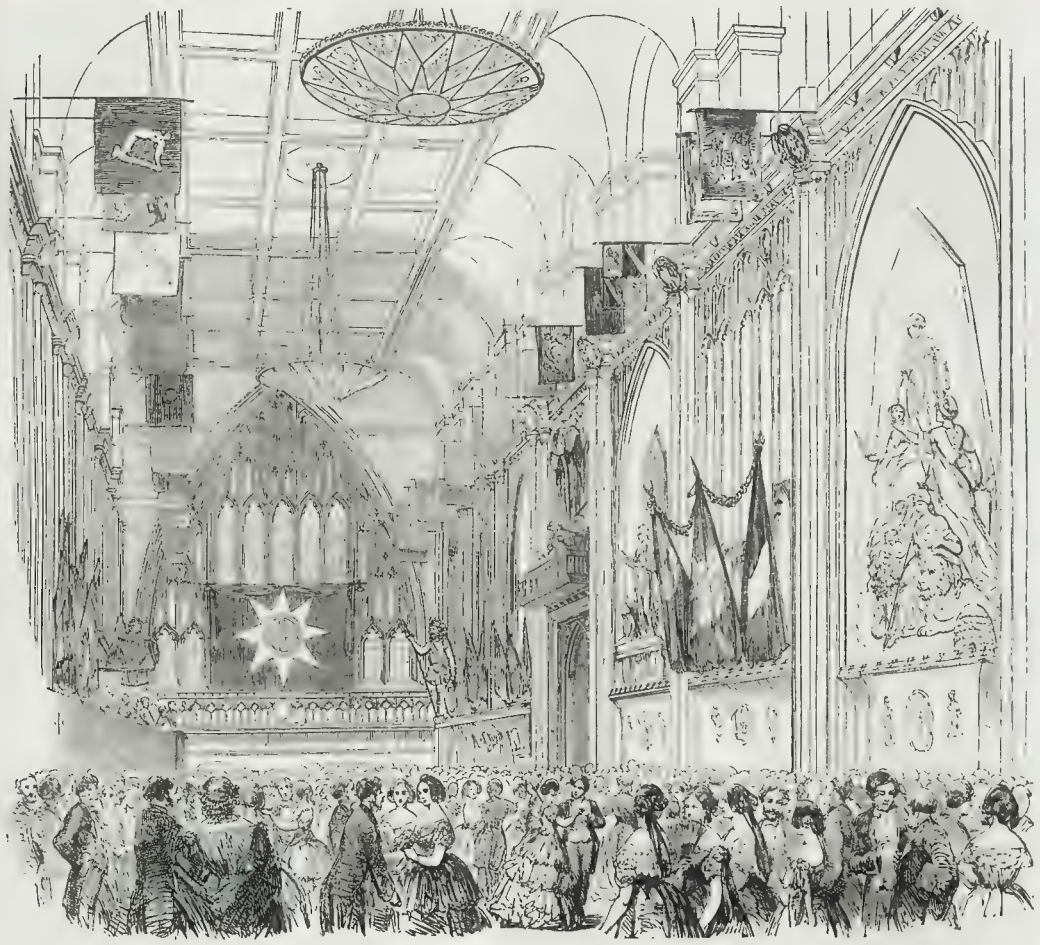
SHORTLY after the death of the venerable poet-laureate, Wordsworth, in 1850, a subscription was commenced for the placing of his statue in Westminster Abbey—a fit location for the memorial of one whose poetic vocation lay in "the paths of peace," and in commemorating the simplicity of beautiful nature. The Statue has been ably executed in marble by Mr. Thrupp: it represents the thoughtful poet seated; the only accessories being the simple flowers of which he loved to sing.

The Statue stands in the Baptistery of the Abbey Church, and the following lines on baptism, from the poet's "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," are placed near it, as appropriate to the site:—

Blest be the Church, that watching o'er the needs
Of infancy, provides a timely shower,
Whose virtue changes to a Christian flower,
A growth from sinful Nature's bed of weeds!
Fittest beneath the sacred roof proceeds
The ministration: while parental love
Looks on, and Grace descendeth from above,
As the high service pledges now, now pleads.
There, should vain thoughts outspread their wings and fly
To meet the coming hours of festal mirth,
The tombs which hear and answer that brief cry,
The infant's notice of his second birth,
Recall the wandering soul to sympathy
With what man hopes from Heaven, yet fears from Earth.



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF CHARLES XIV. (BERNADOTTE) JUST INAUGURATED AT STOCKHOLM



BALL AT GUILDHALL, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

RESTORATION OF ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, ISLIP, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS Church, which has just been restored throughout, was re-opened for Divine service on All Saints Day (Nov. 1). The former condition of the Church was deplorable. It was disfigured, by high and inconvenient pews, of all sizes; and an ugly west gallery blocked up the tower arch. The roofs were found to be so dilapidated as to be unsafe. The Church has been reseated with low open seats of oak. The stone work to the arcades and windows has been repaired, and the walls re-plastered. The tower arch has been thrown open to the Church, and a new belfry floor constructed. A new carved oak pulpit has also been set up. The roofs of the nave, aisles, and the chancel, have been copied from the old examples, in oak from the Royal Forest of Whittlebury and farming woods in the county. A low carved screen divides the nave from the chancel, and on this screen is a brass lectern. The chancel seats are placed stall-wise, and seats are provided for the choir. The prayer-desk is placed within the chancel. At the back of the altar is a reredos, of Caen stone, formed by an enriched embattled cornice, terminated by carved angles, with scrolls, inscribed "Holy, Holy, Holy:" underneath are Minton's ornamental tiles. The brass standards for lighting the Church and the lectern are by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. A stained glass window has been placed in the tower. It has been designed from old fragments found in one of the windows of the south aisle, and has been executed by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars.

In restoring the Church, it was designed to make a better provision for the accommodation of the parishioners, especially those of the poorer class, which has been effectually done.

The works have been carried out under the superintendence, and from the designs, of Mr. W. Slater, architect, of New Adelphi-chambers, London; and executed by Mr. Whiting, builder, of Northampton.

ISLIP CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, RESTORED.

DENSHANGER NEW CHURCH.

THIS picturesque Church has just been completed at Denshanger, in the parish of Passenham and diocese of Peterborough, and consecrated by the Lord Bishop with the accustomed ceremony.

The new Church is of Early English design. At the west end it has a large and unusual gable turret, carried on a recessed arch with massive buttress abutments, and containing three bells, two below, and one above. The plan consists of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, on the north, with an open timbered porch on the south side. The east window is a triple lancet, of excellent proportions. The general basis of the walls is of the stone found in the neighbourhood; and the dressings are of Bath stone.

The north aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four arches, with circular pillars. The interior arrangement consists entirely of open sittings; the floor is of red and black Staffordshire tiles, and there is a handsome font of stone to the north of the centre aisle, facing the south door. In the chancel, which rises by three steps, is a plain altar-rail, and an altar-table covered with rich Utrecht velvet. The vestry is to the north of the chancel: and under it is a crypt, for the bier, ladders, and other church furniture.

The design of the building is by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey; and the contractor is Mr. Hatley, of Stony Stratford. The plans and specifications were highly approved by the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

The amount of the original contract was £1777; and the money collected, including grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies, nearly £2000; in addition to which there have been presents made of bells, altar-cloth, font, service-books, &c., amounting to £147. The purchase of land, law expenses, consecration fees, and extra charges, have caused the expenditure to exceed the receipts by upwards of £300. By the same liberality, however, which promoted the first undertaking, the payment of the deficiency has been guaranteed.

It may be right to mention that the mother church at Passenham, though carefully attended to, and kept in excellent repair—having been much adorned and beautified by the present Rector—is, nevertheless, too small for the accommodation of the parishioners, and too distant for convenience; affording only 200 seats, for a rapidly increasing population of more than 1000 souls, and situated between two and three miles from the hamlet of Denshanger, in which the bulk of the population resides. The new Church, therefore was much required.

Those by whom the good work was undertaken did not overlook the great duty of making proper provision for the poor, having regard to the Apostle's injunction—"My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, with respect of persons." For this purpose a pledge has been given to the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches, that the main body of this Church shall be, and continue to be, free and unappropriated, for the benefit of the poor, for ever.

The collections, after the two sermons on the day of consecration amounted to £45 4s. 9½d.—of which the sum of £1 9s. 6½d. was in pence and farthings.

DENSHANGER CHURCH.

BALL AT THE GUILDHALL, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

For several years past it has been the practice for the Corporation of London to allow their Guildhall, as decorated for the Mayoralty banquet, to be lent, at a hundred guineas appropriated to some fête, or to a charitable object. The aforesaid Fête have hitherto benefited by this commendable sympathy; which, however, has this year been devoted to a more pressing object—namely, the increase of the Patriotic Fund, for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependents of those who may fall in the present mighty war with Russia. Accordingly a ball and concert were given at the Guildhall, the profits arising from which were to be paid over to the Patriotic Fund. The purpose was certainly a noble one; but, in arranging for the Festival, it was not expected that the details of the fiercest battle which has yet been fought in the Crimea would be received in London on the day of the Guildhall festivity. The end, however, appears to have sanctified the means; and the vast apartment was filled with company, who, doubtless, had come with the determination, in compliance with the Royal Commission, of "succouring, educing, and relieving those who, by the loss of their husbands and parents in battle, or by death in active service, in the present war, are unable to maintain or to support themselves."

The decorations of the Hall were nearly the same as upon the 9th Inst.; but were more appropriate to the occasion of Wednesday night than to that for which they were designed. In addition, there were placed in the Hall the two large transparencies of Varna and Sebastopol, which were placed in the Court of Aldermen. The view of Sebastopol shows the batteries served by sailors, and affords an excellent and accurate notion of the localities around this famous fortress. The view of Varna shows the bay, and the transports receiving the troops as they are embarking for the Crimea.

Two thousand persons were present; but the absence of the aristocracy was a noticeable fact, and one which must influence in their part to the cause of patriotism, but as showing the gloom which the arrival of Lord Raglan's despatch must have cast over great numbers of the higher classes now in London. This, however, will not explain the few of the line of seats at the east end of the Hall, which were occupied by the civic personages; although this special accommodation had been reserved for them. The Chairman of the Committee, Sir James Duke, assisted by an efficient staff of stewards—amongst whom Messrs. Cotterell and Salomons were conspicuous—was unceasing in his endeavours to accommodate the numerous company.

Jullien's quadrille band had been engaged, but neither the *maestro*, nor the principal members of his orchestra, were visible in the earlier part of the evening. M. Jullien arrived at about eleven o'clock, from which time everything went off in the most satisfactory manner. For such of the company as did not dance, the committee had arranged a select concert in the Council Chamber. The only attendee was a Mr. Herberte, and, as his place was taken by Miss Dolby, the audience bore the disappointment with commendable resignation. Madame Anna Thilon sang an English ballad with her usual grace and finish; Mr. and Madame Weiss sang a duet of Verdi's, and Giulio Regondi played a brilliant fantasia on the concertina. The other meritorious features in the concert were Mdlle. Christine's harp solo, and Miss Ransford's song, "Fortant pour la Syrie." Both ladies were loudly applauded. At the termination of the concert the audience poured into the ball-room, which soon became almost too crowded for the dancers: when M. Jullien struck up one of his most admired polkas, and the scene—what with the dancing, the crowding, the lights, the banners, and music—became very brilliant and exciting. Refreshments were provided in abundance, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

Our Artist has, upon the preceding page, pictured the Guildhall during the dance.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although the weather is remarkably fine and open, the coursing fixtures for the next week are not very thick on the ground. The Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham, the Ancaster (Surrey), and the Tadcaster meetings are fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; while Salop (one of the staunchest of our coursing counties) has a meeting at Whitchurch on Wednesday, and at Bashburn on Friday.

The boating season is quite at its fag-end, but there is a match still to be decided—from Iffley to Oxford, on Monday next, between two watermen, Bisson and Beesley: and some four-our races will take place among the University men, on the same afternoon. It is well that the heads of houses on the banks of the Isis have put down by during the past week pointed attention to the statutes which forbid undergraduates and B.A.'s to shoot at *volucres ferasve e cavels emissas*, thereby dealing a deadly blow at pigeon and rabbit-shooting, and, peradventure, rat-hunting. The future is so singularly barren this week that we must, perforce, turn to the past.

Hunting is, we hear, very good this season, and foxes, perhaps, more plentiful than they ever were; while the visitors at Taymouth Castle have been verying their deer-stalking by a little bison-shooting—a sport quite new to those northern regions.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer		Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degrees of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest.	Lowest.					
	Inches							Inches.
Nov. 17	29 393	46.8	33.8	41.2	— 1.2	93	N.W.E.	0.15
,, 18	29 676	43.2	33.1	41.0	— 1.4	76	N.E.	0.11
,, 19	29 972	43.2	34.5	38.7	— 3.6	83	N.N.E.	0.00
,, 20	30 116	42.2	34.7	37.9	— 4.1	87	N.N.E.	0.02
,, 21	29 959	44.2	35.4	38.9	— 3.4	73	S.W.	0.00
,, 22	29 845	44.0	33.2	37.0	— 4.8	91	W.S.W.	0.00
,, 23	29 047	37.3	30.4	33.4	— 8.3	95	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29 33 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30 116 inches by the 20th; decreased to 29.39 inches by the 22nd; and increased to 29.05 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 81 feet above the level of the sea, was 29 554 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 38°2°, being 3°8° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years. The effect of this cold weather is exhibited in the following article on the health of London.

The range of temperature during the week was 16°2°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 17th, and the lowest on the 22nd.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 8·8°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of half an inch.

The weather, on the 18th and 19th, was fine, and the sky partially covered with cloud; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky overcast.

Lewisham, Novem er 24, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1293 children were registered with the metropolitan districts, being 109 below the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years: of these, 668 were boys, and 625 were girls, being 48 and 60 below their respective averages. The number of deaths during the week was 1309: the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, is 1126; therefore the present returns shows a mortality considerably greater than usual, which is probably attributable to the increased cold lately experienced, the mean temperature of the last week being about 5° lower than the average. During October 13 deaths were caused by cholera.

DR. JACOB AND THE GOVERNORS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—According to the terms of a previous announcement, a meeting of the Governors of Christ's Hospi al was held on Tuesday, to take into consideration the present lately preached by the rev. the Head Master before the boys. As it is not the practice of the Governors to admi reporters to their meetings, we have no means of giving to our readers a detailed account of what transpired on the occasion; but the *Sun* that an amendment, moved by Mr. M'Geachy, to the effect, "That the thanks of the court be given to Dr. Jacob for his excellent and we l-timed sermon," was carried by a very large majority. The result of the day's proceedings, therefore, is in favour of Dr. Jacob, who is, consequently, triumphantly established in his office.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The attractions here have just been increased by the addition of a new entertainment descriptive of the rise and progress of America, illustrated by a succession of dissolving views, besides a selection of national music by Tyrolese Minstrels, and a series of views of St. Petersburg, Moscow, &c.; together with the costumes of the inhabitants of Russia. The whole is very successful.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

Although the amount of the sales transacted in the Market for National Securities has not been extensive, prices have had an upward tendency, and there has been a better feeling generally amongst the jobbers than for some time past. The public having purchased rather more freely, and some trifling difficulties in the Exchange having been adjusted, the quantity of Stock in the Market has decreased. This change must, in some measure, be attributed to the rumours that the Emperor of Russia has shown a willingness to treat for peace, and to the steady increase in the Government balance in the Bank of England. The assertion lately made to the effect that the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt were about to effect sales of Stock to the extent of £2,000,000 in order to take up that amount of Exchequer-bonds turns out to be unfounded. Already £1,000,000 of those bonds have been subscribed for, leaving only £400,000 to be dealt with.

There was a steady Market for Consols on Monday, and prices were higher. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 89⅞ to 90; the Three per Cent Consols, 91⅛ to 91⅜; Consols for Account, to the 5th, Five per Cents, 119; New Three per Cents, 90½ to 89⅝; Long Annuities, 4⅛; Exchequer-bills, 1s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, 99¾. Very little change took place in the quotations on Tuesday—Bank Stock, 210½ to 212¾; Three per Cents Reduced, 90½ to 89⅝, 90¾; Three per Cent Consols, 91⅜ to 91⅝; Ditto for Account, 91⅛ to 92½; New Three per Cents, 90½ to 89⅝; India Bonds, 10s. to 7s. prem.; Long Annuities, 4⅛; Exchequer-bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds 99⅝. On Wednesday prices were firm: Bank Stock, 210½ to 212. The Three per Cents Reduced were 89⅝ to 90⅜; the Three per Cent Consols, 91⅜ to 91⅝; Consols for Accounts, 92 to 91⅝; New Three per Cents, 90⅜ to 89⅝; Long Annuities, 4⅛ to 5-16; India Bonds, 11s. prem.; Exchequer-bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, 99⅛. On Thursday the Market was steady. The Three per Cents were 91⅛ to 92 for Money, and 92 to 92⅛ for the Account. The New Three per Cents marked 90⅜ to 89⅝; and the Three per Cent Reduced, 90⅝ to 90⅜; Bank Stock, 210½ to 212; India Stock, 230; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.

The Foreign House has been steady, and Turkish Scrip has realized 2½ discount. The Turkish Government has determined on the issue of the Egyptian tribute to the loan, has been deposited in the Bank of England. The stipulations contained in it are sufficient to assure the bondholders of a good return for their investment. Russian Bonds to the amount of £1,500,000, have been drawn for redemption; Brazilian Five per Cents have realized 97. Sardinian Five per Cents, 86½; Spanish Three per Cents, 38; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Five per Cents, 101; Four per Cents, 91½; Chilian, 102; Spanish New Deferred, 18½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Russian Bonds, Five per Cent, 99¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Dutch Four per Cents, 87½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½; Ditto Three per Cents, 38.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm as to price, but the business doing has been limited. Australasian have realized 53. Chartered of Asia, 4½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½; Oriental, 38 ex div.; Union of Australia, 71. Miscellaneous Securities have continued dull:—Australian Agricultural, 27½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 61; South Australian, 11; Land, 36½; Steam Tug, 2½; Price's Patent Candle, 2½; Canal Shares dull:—Grand Junction, 154; Birmingham, 295; Kennet and Avon, 20; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 58; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 69; Loughborough, 375; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 85; Regent's, 16½; Rochdale, 30; Stafford and Worcester, 69; Stourbridge, 285; Worcester and Birmingham, 25. Water-works Shares have realized:—East London, 32; Grand Junction, 90; Kent, 81; New River, 95; Southwark and Vauxhall, 85½; West Middlesex, 91. Ditto, New, 15. Gas-light and Coke Company's Shares have been dull:—British Provident, 21; City of London, 100; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 11½; Imperial, 91½; Ditto, New, 9⅞; London Patent, 2; Peterborough, 2; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 37⅞; Ditto, New, 6⅜. Insurance Shares have been sold as follows: Atlas, 18⅜; Argus Life, 18; City of London, 2½; County, 3; Eagle, 10½; Globe, 128; Guardian, 55; Imperial Fire, 320; Ditto Life, 18½; London, 2 ex div.; Marine, 2; Royal Exchange, 78; Victoria Life, 3⅞. Bridge Shares have been very dull. Hungerford, 12; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 5; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8. 32; Ditto New of £7. 28½; Vauxhall, 22. Dock and West India Docks, 139; London, 106½.

Business in the Railway Share Market has been restricted; nevertheless, prices have ruled tolerably firm. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 69½; East Anglian, 1⅛; Great Western, 70; Lancaster and Carlisle, thirds, 7 prem.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71. London and Blackwall, 8; London and Brighton, 105. London and North-Western, 98⅜; Ditto, Fifths 17; London and South-Western, 79⅜; Midland, 68; North British, 20; North-Eastern, York, 95; North Staffordshire, 14; Portsmouth, 8; South Eastern, 89½; South Wales, 89⅛; Vale of Neath, 17⅛.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 105; Midland Bradford, 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 109; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; Ditto, Preferential, 7 per Cent, 107; Worcester and Wolverhampton, 111.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—Eastern Junction, 1⅛; Eastern of France, 8⅜; Grand Trunk of Canada, 17; Ditto, Six per Cent, 91½; Great Luxembourg, Shares, 4; Six per Cent Obligations, 52; Great Western of Canada Shares, 17⅛; Namur and Liege, 7; Northern of France, 33½; Paris and Lyons, 32⅜.

Friday Evening.

In the early part of the day the Consol Market was heavy, and the Three per Cents were done at 91⅜. Subsequently, however, it improved; and the Three per Cents closed at 91⅝. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 89⅝ to 90⅜; the New Three per Cents, 89⅝ 90⅛; Bank Stock, 210 to 209½; India Bonds 7s. to 12s.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds 99⅛. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been steady. Turkish Scrip, 2½ discount.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, (Friday).—The supplies of English wheat received up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage have been very moderate. Fresh up to day there was small, hence the value of samples was limited. For most kinds we had a steadier legal, yet prices ab tr qu l to those obtained on Monday. Foreign wheat—the quantity which has been part of the week on increase—moved off slowly, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Floating cargoes were held firmly, and, on the spot, the demand for barley, which sold slowly, at late rates. The malt trade was rather dull at Monday's currency. The supply of oats being large, the out trade was dull, at barely sustained prices. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered.

ARRIVALS OF CORN BY WATER.—Barley, 3300; malt, 1510; flour, 1510. Irish oats, 4030. Foreign—wheat, 5400; oats, 6290; flour, 240 sacks.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 39s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 43s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 37s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 44s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 37s. to 42s.; barley, 31s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 37s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 40s.; malt, pale, 70s. to 76s.; brown, 68s. to 70s.; beans, old, 37s. to 39s.; new, 34s. to 36s.; harvest ditto, 36s. to 38s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 37s. to 39s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white boilers, 40s. to 42s.; Essex and Suffolk oats, 23s. to 25s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Scotch ditto, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 26s.; Irish ditto, 23s. to 25s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 32s. to 40s.; maple, 41s. to 43s.; white boilers, 42s. to 44s.; Egyptian wheat, 36s. to 38s.; Spanish ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Marianopoli, 42s. to 44s.; Taganrog, 40s. to 42s.; Polish Odessa, 40s. to 42s.; Danubian, 38s. to 40s.; Marianopoli barley, 34s. to 36s.; Danish and Pomeranian oats, 22s. to 24s.; Brabant, 23s. to 25s.; Dutch, 22s. to 24s.; Egyptian beans, 32s. to 34s.; Lisbon, 36s. to 38s.; Egyptian peas, 34s. to 36s.

Seeds—Linseed and cakes are very firm and rather dearer. Clover seed is held for more money. In other articles very little is doing.

Linseed, English, per last of 10 qrs., Baltic, crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 56s. to 58s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. to 11s. per bushel. Tares, English, per quarter, 40s. to 42s. Foreign, repacked, 36s. to 38s. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £10 15s. per ton. Rapecakes, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt. Canary, 20s. to 60s. per quarter.

Spices.—The transactions have been confined to immediate wants, on rather easier terms. Pepper, 8½d. to 9d.; Cochin, 9½d. to 9¾d.; Singapore, 9d. to 9¼d.

Provisions.—The transactions in butter this week has been limited, yet prices are very firm. [illegible] Irish and Scotch very full prices. The bacon trade is very dull, at 2s. to 3s. per cwt. less money. Hams and lard command very full prices. In other descriptions of provisions no material change has occurred.

Coals (Friday).—Hetton's, 20s. 3d.; Davison's West Hartley, 20s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 20s. 3d.; Wylam, 19s. 9d.; Kelloe, 19s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—This week's imports of foreign hops amount to 49 bales from Dunkirk, 34 from Rotterdam, 187 from Belgium, and 1 from Hamburgh. The duty paid is 1,000 cwt. Fine English hops are scarce, and quote as dear as last week. Low qualities are a slow sale. Mid and fine sorts produce, 74s. to 110s.; ditto, in the Wealds of Kent, 110s. to 210s.; Sussex, 74s. to 110s.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts. Although the demand for all breeds was in a languish state, Monday's prices were supported. Sheep—the supply of which was rather extensive—went off slowly at full quotations. We have scarcely supplied with calves, yet the veal trade was very inactive, at full qy sta tionary prices. In pigs a fair amount of business was transacted, at full currencies. Milch cows met a dull inquiry, at from £14 to £19 each, in middling condition.

Per 8 lbs. to the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d.; and extra, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 1d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; middling calves, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 28s. each. Total imports of beasts, 900; cows, 125; sheep, 3430; calves, 320; pigs, 250. Foreign—beasts, 320; sheep, 600; calves, 2 0.

Newcastle and Leadenhall (Friday).—The demand for each kind of meat was steady at full prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 17.

Royal Marines: Sec.-Lieut. A. W. Sharp to be First Lieutenant

Nov. 20.—Royal Marines: Lieut.-Cols. T. Primrose and J. Buchanan to full pay retirement, with the rank of Colonel; Brev.-Major T. Holloway to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brev.-Major J. G. D. Courtis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, First Lieut. H. J. Tribe to be Capt. sine; First Lieut. and Quartermaster J. W. C. Williams to be Captain; Sec. Lieut. R. A. F. Scudders to be First Lieutenant; Sec. Lieut. H. B. Savage to be First Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS.

W. WESTON, Chewsell-street, Finsbury, boot and shoe agent.—P. CARSON, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, City merchant.—H. W. PEARCE, Bayham-terrace, Camden-town, builder.—H. JINS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. CLEMENTS, Millbrook, Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square, wood-carver.—H. BRAY, Bath, victualler.—J. SMITH, Southampton-row, Russell-square, wine-merchant.—W. FAXON, Queen's-road, Bayswater, carpenter.—W. PARKER, Kingsland, timber-merchant.—T. NEWTON, Jun., Bradford, Wilts, clothier.—H. WILLIAMS, Jun., Swansea, wheelwright.—C. BUTLER, Bury St. Edmunds, wine-merchant.—J. BRAY, Bath, victualler.—J. SMITH, Licensed victualler.—A. M. TODD, Cornwall-buildings, City merchant.—J. CLAY, Wrotham, Kent, and Gravesend, ag ricultural and Smithy's Chemist.—H. Hutchinson, bank agent.—J. BROWN, Wednesbury, staff ordshire, carpenter.—J. E. LIS, Basingstoke, Yorkshire, farmer.—R. DURBURY, Over Darwen, Lancashire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. M'LEAN, Glasgow, cotton-waste dealer.—J. W. LACK, Glasgow, contractor.—W. S. HARVEY, Forfarshire, wine-merchant.—P. E. BARNUM, Perthshire, wine-merchant.—J. T. TELFER, Edinburgh, working jeweller.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 24

5th Dragoon Guards: Major T. W. Wodehouse to be Major.

1st Dragoons: T. F. Gwatkin to be Cornet; Cornet T. Chesshyre to be Adjutant.

1st Light Dragoons: E. L. Mansley to be Cornet.

6th Dragoons: Cornets W. S. Wood and H. Bowyer to be Lieutenants.

10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. and Adjutant N. de J. Lovell, to be Lieutenant, Ensign A. F. Dawson, J. F. Westervelt to be Cornets.

17th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Scott to be Lieutenant.

1st: Lieut. Lord W. Scott to be Lieutenant; E. Walker to be Cornet.

2nd Foot: Asst.-Surg. St. J. Lindsay to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Grenadier Guards: Assistant-Surgeon G. E. Blenkins to be Batallion Surgeon; J. F. Girdwood to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Coldstream Guards: The Hon. W. Edwardes to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

2nd Foot: Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. R. Day to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Dragoons: R. Bewsher to be Cornet; Cornet T. Chesshyre to be Adjutant.

1st Light Dragoons: E. L. Mansley to be Cornet.

6th Dragoons: Cornets W. S. Wood and H. Bowyer to be Lieutenants.

10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. and Adjutant N. de J. Lovell, to be Lieutenant, Ensign A. F. Dawson, J. F. Westervelt to be Cornets.

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2nd Foot: Asst.-Surg. St. J. Lindsay to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Grenadier Guards: Assistant-Surgeon G. E. Blenkins to be Batallion Surgeon; J. F. Girdwood to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Coldstream Guards: The Hon. W. Edwardes to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

2nd Foot: Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. R. Day to be Assistant-Surgeon

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

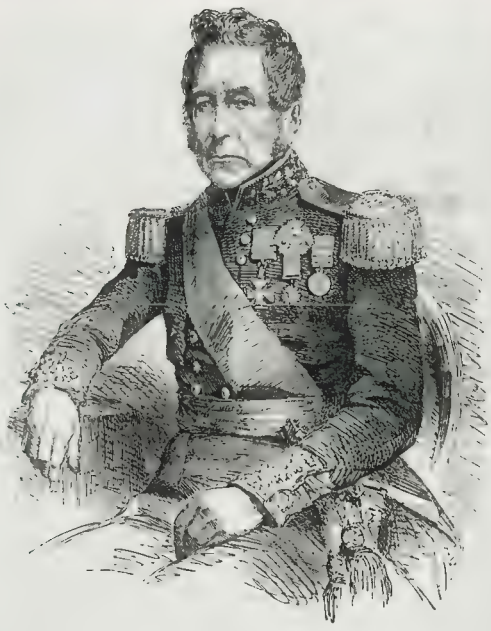
THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Reappearance of Mr. BUCKSTONE who will perform every evening for a week. The new Farce Comedy of The BALANCE of COMFORT every evening, with Mr. BUCKSTONE, the popular Irish Comedian, by SIR PATRICK'S EVE.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and Thursday, the Courier of Lyons. Tuesday and Friday, Faust and Marguerite Wednesday, the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, Living too Fast, From Village to Court, and other favorite Amusements.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. The Celebrated Mr. WIELAND (late Adolph) in Three Pieces every evening. No advance in the Prices.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACK. Great and increasing success of Mr. Wm. James Robson's play of LOVE and LOYALTY, which will be performed every evening. MONDAY, the 13th of November, Marston, Mr. William Wallack; Juliet, Mrs. William Wallack.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that an AMATEUR PERFORMANCE will be given on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1854 at the above Theatre, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1854 for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, when Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH will be performed with the whole of Locke's Music. The principal characters by Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, G.C.B., FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY VICTOR PLUMIER.

GENERAL CANROBERT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.—(SEE PAGE 533.)

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, G.C.B.

THIS distinguished officer entered the corps of Royal Engineers, as Second Lieutenant, in the year 1798. His active military career commenced at the blockade of Malta and surrender of Valetta in 1800. In 1806 he served with the army in Sicily; in the following year he proceeded to Egypt, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. Shortly afterwards he accompanied the expedition from Sicily under Sir John Moore, destined for Portugal, and returned with it to England. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Moore's army to Sweden and again to Portugal, and subsequently in the retreat to Corunna. In 1809 he joined the army in the Peninsula, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and remained with it till the conclusion of the war in 1814—being present at all the sieges, and most of the general actions. He conducted, as Commanding Royal Engineer, the Sieges of Burgos; at St. Sebastian, the conduct of the siege likewise devolved upon him, after the death of Sir R. Fletcher, who was killed in the trenches. Sir John was twice wounded; and has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive; the silver war medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle; and, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword was conferred upon him.

In 1814, Colonel Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to New Orleans as Commanding Engineer; and was present at the attack on that town, and capture of Fort Bowyer.

Throughout the Peninsular campaigns Sir John had been attached to the Third, or Fighting Division, at the express demand of Sir Thomas Picton. In 1815, when the army embarked for Flanders, that gallant officer again applied for Colonel Burgoyne's services. Unfortunately, the Master-General of the Ordnance was forced, by military etiquette, to refuse the application; the command of the Engineer department having been previously bestowed upon the late Sir Carmichael Smith, a junior officer to Colonel Burgoyne, and who would, consequently, have been superseded in the command. He, however, joined the army of occupation in Paris in July, and remained with it until its return to England.

In 1826 Colonel Burgoyne accompanied the army to Portugal, under Sir W. Clinton, as Commanding Engineer; he returned with it to England; and, on his attaining the rank of Major-General, in 1837, he received the order of Knight-Commander of the Bath.

But eminent as this officer is in his military capacity, his civil services have been no less distinguished. For fifteen years he held the appointment of Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; thus associating his name with those great engineering operations, which have tended so much to ameliorate the condition of that country. In this responsible position he remained until 1845, when he was recalled to his military duties, being appointed to the important post of Inspector General of Fortifications, which he still occupies. This office, which has brought Sir John into constant and confidential communication with the Ministers of the Crown, enabled him to place vividly before them the defenceless state of the country; his representations on this subject drew from the Duke of Wellington his celebrated letter, which first roused the attention of the public to a fact, which up to that time had been ineffectually urged upon the attention of successive Administrations.

At the time of the famine in Ireland in 1847, Sir John Burgoyne was selected, by Lord John Russell, as the person best fitted to organise and conduct the commission for the relief of the suffering population of that island—a task for which his intimate acquaintance with the country, general popularity, and acquirements eminently qualified him.

The Brevet of 1851 made Sir John a Lieutenant-General; and shortly

SORTIE OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SEBASTOPOL.—GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS AND STAFF, OCTOBER 26.

EUPATORIA.—(CUSTOM-HOUSE) QUARTERS OF CAPTAIN PAYNE'S DETACHMENT OF MARINES.

EUPATORIA. RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN BROCK.

afterwards the highest military decoration, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, was conferred upon him.

In February last, when it became evident that war was imminent, Sir John was sent by the Government to report upon the best means of defending Constantinople; the English and French Governments not having, at that time, decided upon sending to Turkey a sufficiently large force to undertake more active operations. His journey to Schumla, interview with Omer Pacha, &c. must still be fresh in the memories of our readers. He returned to England again in April; but shortly afterwards, when the expedition to Sebastopol was decided upon, Sir John was appointed Lieutenant-General on the Staff of the army in Turkey. It being considered that his great military talents and experience would prove of essential aid in those important operations of which the Crimea is at present the theatre; and, as a proof of the beneficial nature of his counsels, we may mention the march to Balaclava, which, it is generally understood, was first suggested by Sir John, and of which the Commanders of the Allied armies, with that excellent judgment which has always characterised them, immediately perceived the advantage, and carried most successfully into execution.

EUPATORIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The public attention being directed to the more important events taking place at Sebastopol, a very small portion will, in all probability be diverted to the now insignificant place, Eupatoria. But the place will always possess a historical interest, as being the first port in the Crimea the invading force made. It was also supposed it would be the spot on which it would commence operations. As a place from whence supplies could be readily obtained, it was desirable that we should take possession of it; and, after the disembarkation of the troops in Kalamita Bay, a force consisting of 400 Royal Marines, 200 French, and 100 Turkish, was dispatched on the 13th September for the above purpose. No resistance was offered; but, under the direction of Captain Brock, R.N., an attempt was made to put the place in some state of defence against a surprise. This was the more necessary, as large parties of horse were said to be scouring the country, driving off the cattle.

After assisting at the disembarkation of the troops, re-shipping stores at Kalamita Bay, aiding in the removal of the sick and wounded at Alma, and proceeding with the fleet to the river Katscha, the *Leander* was ordered to Eupatoria for its protection. Here I found the *Jena* (French) and two Turkish line-of-battle ships.

The accompanying Sketches are representations of the principal points of occupation of the forces and places of interest: all of them, with the exception of the Jews' Synagogue, situated on the strand. The head quarters of the Marines were established in the Quarantine buildings and grounds, not seen in any of the accompanying sketches. The residence of Captain Brock was that of a private individual, and is the best in the place. Captain Payne's quarters appears to be the Custom-house. That occupied by the French is some public building, but to what purpose devoted I have not been able to ascertain.

The Promenade was, no doubt, a place much resorted to by the fashionables of Eupatoria in its palmy days. It is small in extent, and apparently but recently planted with trees. The Church is distant but a few yards, and offers nothing worthy of notice. A few gaudy pictures of no merit are to be seen, of which the frames that contain them are of the most value.

The Jews' Synagogue and Schools possess some degree of interest. Unpretending as the Synagogue appears, its interior indicates that the Jews must be comparatively wealthy body here. Within the porch is a paved passage, on one side planted with trees, leading to a tolerably large square, paved with marble, in the centre of which is a large monument of grey marble erected to the memory of the Emperor Alexander. Its height is about twenty feet, and it is surmounted by a gilt Russian eagle. The Jews pointed with some degree of pride to the fact of the monument being composed of three blocks only.

EUPATORIA.—JEWS' SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOLS

The monument is square in form, and on two of its sides are inscriptions—one in the Russian language, the other in Hebrew. On the left side of this square is a Synagogue (the principal one), on the right a smaller one. Proceeding from this square you enter a large quadrangle paved with marble. The walls were covered with inscriptions in the Hebrew language, which I understood to be memorials of their worthies. Amongst them, surmounted by the Russian eagle, was a monument to Catherine. By the side of this quadrangle was a small garden, in the centre of which was an alcove, with seats. Here, no doubt, they assemble before and after service, to enjoy the cool shade afforded by the vines which are trained over it. There was a sort of conservatory and a shady walk which ran round two sides of the garden.

The larger Synagogue is of respectable dimensions, and the chief place highly gilded. They took great pride in showing us a very beautiful manuscript on vellum of the Old Testament Scriptures, and explained to us that it was of great antiquity. It certainly was worthy their pride, and merited all the care they took in preserving it. They showed us various copies of the Hebrew Scriptures, printed in London. The smaller Synagogue is of less pretensions, but a very neat and interesting building. In both there was a screened gallery for females. Joining this building were the schools.

Some days since, a large detachment of seamen and marines were sent on shore from the *Leander*. Her field-piece was also landed. The *Jena* and Turkish ships likewise landed large bodies of men, in expectation of an attack.

The place was further strengthened by the arrival of the *Firebrand* and *Arrow* and a detachment of 500 Turkish marines. The *Firebrand* landed four howitzers and a rocket party. Several rocket guns, in charge of Lieutenant Hood, of the *Arethusa*, have been planted on our outworks, and the works now assume a respectable appearance.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea speaks of various assaults having been made by the Russians in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, who are said to be from 3000 to 4000 strong, and who have killed and wounded several of our Tartar allies: a deep ditch, with a strong breastwork, has been cut across the level ground, in front of the northern and southern entrances, and guns have been planted in advantageous positions. At the back of the town several strong redoubts have been erected and armed with field-pieces and rockets, and a large proportion of the force has been stationed in the immediate neighbourhood. The streets which debouch upon the steppe have been closed by strong barricades; and the general feeling of the garrison is, that they can now bid defiance to any number of cavalry who may venture an attempt to force an entrance.

TARTAR GUERILLAS IN THE CRIMEA.

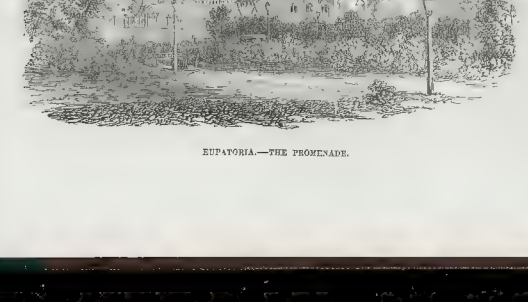
One important feature in the Crimean campaign, mentioned by the *Cologne Gazette*, which has not been much adverted to by any of the correspondents of the French and English newspapers, is the strong sympathy which continues to be manifested in favour of the Allies, by the Tartar population. According to the latest accounts in the Cologne paper, the Tartars of the Crimea have formed guerilla bands which harass the Russians very much by cutting off their supplies of ammunition and provisions.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, which seldom gives any news unfavourable to the Russians, gave a statement on the subject, with the accompanying comment—"Mere idiotcy." The statement is, however, perfectly correct. An Austrian officer in the Crimea, unattached to any service there, has forwarded news to this effect to Vienna, and mentions in addition, that military law is being administered there with such severity and effect, that an incredible number of Tartars had been already put to death, having been captured whilst engaged in these parties.

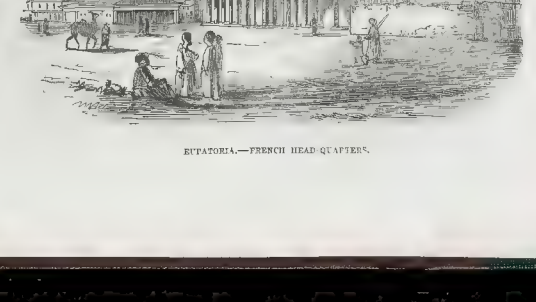
In corroboration of this opinion a long official report has been quoted from the *Invalide Russe*, accompanied by an address from the Sheiks of the Tartar population to General Pestel, governor of the Tauride, in which they profess unalterable devotion to the Emperor, and deplore that some Tartars should have been guilty of treason and rebellion by aiding and abetting the Allies at Eupatoria. They further declare that these faithless rebels are worthy of and shall meet with punishment, the same being a breach of Mahomedan laws (?). The Sheiks who sign their names are the Mufti Seid Dedhli, president; Emir Seid Khalil, Cadi of the Tauride; and Seid-Abdul-Effendi, cadi of Simferopol. Then comes a petition from the delegates of the Nogbaian Tartars, dated October 16, wherein they declare their devotion to the ruler of all the Russias, and beg, in proof thereof, to supply the armies with cattle, horses, and waggons, to a considerable amount. The Emperor, having perused these documents, has been pleased to express his satisfaction to the Mufti and his colleagues, and to accept the offers made by the Nogbaian Tartars for the use of the army. As the delegates and the administrators are nominated by the Emperor, it may be said that the Russian Government has had certificates of popularity sent to it by its own functionaries.

THE SORTIE OF THE 26TH OF OCTOBER.

The Russian prisoners relate that General Luders, thinking he had gained a victory in the battle of the 25th, sent a grandiloquent account of the affair to Sebastopol. Thereupon bells were rung, and "Te Deums" sung in all the churches; the Generals had double and triple rations of brandy given to the troops; they made speeches; they said, "You are mistaken if you think you are fighting against the English whom you saw at Alma. The troops before you are merely Turks. Our brethren attacked them yesterday in the plain of Balaclava. They beat them all, killed large numbers, and plundered the dead. If you try you can do as well as your brethren did yesterday, for the Turks are now discouraged. You can see they are Turks, for they wear grey coats; whereas, British soldiers, as you well know, have red coats." And what with the general joy, and the brandy, and the speeches when a call for volunteers was made, whole battalions volunteered, and ran to kill the Turks and be sharers in the spoil. The poor fellows walked up bravely, never once expecting that our red-coated soldiers have great coats of dark grey to keep out the keen winds of the Crimean mountains. They went rejoicing, and came back sorrowful.



EUPATORIA.—THE PROMENADE.



EUPATORIA.—FRENCH HEAD QUARTERS.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

(From a *London Gazette Extraordinary*.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 17.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received three despatches and enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 21.

My Lord Duke,—Adverting to that part of your Grace's despatch of the 10th instant, in which it is stated that her Majesty will be most anxious to receive such further accounts from me as may tend to relieve the affectionate anxiety of the friends of the wounded, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the Inspector General of Hospitals has reported, from personal observation, that the majority of the wounded are making satisfactory progress, although there is too much reason to apprehend that, among such a number of severe and dangerous injuries, a certain proportion of casualties must occur.—I have, &c.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 31, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—When I wrote to your Grace on the 28th inst., I was not in possession of the names of the officers of the Cavalry Division who had distinguished themselves in the action of the 25th.

I have now the honour to inclose a letter from Lieut.-General the Earl of Lucan, containing the list of those whose services entitle them to be specially mentioned, and I beg leave to recommend them to your Grace's notice. In the despatch to which I above refer, I had the honour to draw your Grace's attention to the conduct of Major-General the Earl of Cardigan and the Hon. Brigadier-General Scarlett.

I omitted in my despatch of the 28th September to state that when, in the battle of the Alma, Lieutenant Colonel Weiber Smith, was obliged, in consequence of a severe wound, to leave the field, Major Champion assumed the charge of the 95th, which your Grace will recollect was one of the regiments that suffered the most, and he gained great credit by the way in which he conducted the command. I am glad of the opportunity to repair this omission.

I stated to your Grace, on the 28th inst., that Major Dalton, of the 49th, had been killed in the trenches; this was an error; the officer whose loss the service has to deplore is Major Powell, of the same regiment. I deeply regret that this mistake should have occurred.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Before Sebastopol, October 30, 1854.

Sir,—In reference to my report of the action before Balaclava, on the 25th instant, I have now the honour to submit the names of officers who, on that occasion, well entitled themselves to the notice of the Commander of the Forces, and for whom I seek his Excellency's kind protection:—Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, Commanding Light Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier-General Scarlett, Commanding Heavy Brigade; Colonel Lord George Paget, Commanding 4th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, Commanding 5th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Fodge, Commanding 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths, Commanding 2nd Scots Greys; Lieutenant Colonel Yea, Commanding Royal Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel White, Commanding 6th Enniskilling Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, Commanding 11th Hussars; Captain Jeunys, Commanding 13th Light Dragoons, Captain Morris, Commanding 17th Lancers; Captain Barton, Commanding 5th Dragoon Guards; Captain Maude, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel Lord William Paulet, Assistant Adjutant-General Cavalry Division; Lieutenant-Colonel Mayow, Brigade Major, Light Cavalry Brigade; Major M'Mahon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division; Captain Conolly, Brigade Major, Heavy Brigade; Captain B Walker, 7th Dragoon Guards, my 1st Aide de-Camp; Captain Fellowes, 12th Lancers, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division.—I have, &c., (Signed) LUCAN.

Lieutenant-General Commanding Cavalry Division.

The Military Secretary, &c

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 3, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—Since I wrote to your Grace on the 28th ultimo, the enemy have considerably increased their force in the valley of the Tchernaya, both in artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and have extended to their left, not only occupying the village of Camara, but the heights beyond it, and pushing their pickets and vedettes towards the entrance of Baidar; and these yesterday fired a few shots, apparently to try the range, which fell somewhat short.

These movements have induced me to place as strong a force as I can dispose of on the left of the ridge in that direction, in order to prevent any attempt to get round to Balaclava by the sea; and the whole line is strengthened by a breastwork, which has been thrown up by the Highland Brigade, the Royal Marines and the Turkish troops, thus circumscribing that part of the position which immediately front on the ravine leading into the town a strong redoubt is in course of being completed which is to be garrisoned by the 93rd Regiment, and armed with several guns; and on high ground behind, and to the left, is a battery manned by seamen, which terminates the position to be defended by the troops under the command of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell.

Further to the left, and in a more elevated position, is the Brigade of the First French Division, commanded by General Vinois, ready to move to the assistance of any of the 3rd its force that may be assailed, and maintaining the connection between the troops in the valley and those on the ridge on which the main armies are posted.

The harbour of Balaclava is under the charge of Captain Dacres, of the *Sanspareil*; and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons is in the roadstead, outside, and is in daily communication with me.

Thus every possible step has been taken to secure this important post; but I will not conceal from your Grace that I should be more satisfied if I could have occupied the position in considerably greater strength.

With reference to the operations of the combined armies engaged in the attack on Sebastopol, I have the honour to state that there is no material change in the enemy's fire; and yesterday morning, two hours before daylight, the cannonade from all parts of the south front was heavy in the extreme, both on the French and British lines; and it continued, I deeply regret to say, some loss, but less than might have been expected under the circumstances.

In the meanwhile the French, who have before them the town and real body of the place, have taken advantage of the more favourable ground, and are carrying on approaches systematically, on the most salient and commanding part of the enemy's lines; and they have constructed and opened batteries, the precision of the fire from which has most materially damaged the Russian works, although as yet they have not succeeded in silencing their guns.

The weather is still fine; but it has become extremely cold, and there was a severe frost last night.

I beg to submit to your Grace the nominal returns of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and rank and file from the 22nd October to the 1st November, both days inclusive; and the list of officers killed and wounded between the 27th October and 1st November.

Captain Maude, of the Horse Artillery, an excellent officer, is, I am sorry to say, severely wounded.

I likewise enclose the naval return and casualties.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS FROM 27TH OCTOBER TO 1ST NOVEMBER, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Royal Artillery—Captain G. A. Maude, wounded (since dead).—Killed in the return from 63rd Regiment—Major C. T. Powell, killed, 28th October

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 27TH OCTOBER TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1854, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Artillery—1 officer (Captain G. A. Maude), 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.		
Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file wounded.		
Coldstream Guards—1 rank and file wounded.		
7th Reg iment—1 rank and file wounded		
19th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fermidable, and the *St. Vincent*, and obtained his commission 7th Feb, 1846.

HALKETT (Major J. T. D.), of the 4th Light Dragoons, nephew of Sir Colin Halkett, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and son of General Hugh Halkett, of the Hanoverian service, was killed on the Light Cavalry charge on the 25th. His ancestors have been, time out of mind, in the military service of their own country or that of some allied Power: for instance, Sir John Halkett, who received the honour of Knighthood from King James VI., rose to the rank of General, and had the command of a Scots regiment in the service of the States of Holland; and his grandson, Major Edward Halkett, was killed at the battle of Ramillies.

HOOD. Colonel the Hon Francis Grevenor), commanding the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was killed on the 18th October, in the trenches before Sebastopol "This deeply-lamented officer," as he is described in Lord Raglan's despatch belonged to a race pre-eminently distinguished in the war annals of our country His father, the Hon Francis Wheler Hood, was slain at the battle of Acre, in Brave, 3rd March 1811, while acting in the execution of his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General to the forces, under the command of the Duke of Wellington His great-grandfather, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., was created by the Prince Regent, for his victory he ne, cted in 1782 over the French fleet, under the Comte de Grasse, and his great grand uncle, Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, obtained the Sovereign's Badge for having, as second in command, contributed to the memorable victory of the 1st June 1794. Colonel Hood after the battle of the Alma, received the special thanks of Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge for the gallant and heroic manner in which he brought up the Grenadier Guards to support the movement against portant to the decisive and defeat of the enemy He deeply-deplored officer was born 4th March, 1809, and married 8th Nov., 1842, Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hood, Bart., G.C.B.

MADAN (CHARLES) Midshipman H.M.S. *Sanspareil* was killed in action at Sebastopol, October 17th. He had not completed his nineteenth year. He was third surviving son of the late Rev Spencer Madan, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Lichfield; and grandson of Dr. Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, and one of the executors of the late General Vyse, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

OLDHAM (Capt. J. A.), of the 13th Light Dragoons, fell on the 26th.

POWELL (Major), of the 49th, a most active and intelligent officer, was killed in the trenches on the 29th of October.

POWLES (Albert Evelyn), Esq., Captain Grenadier Guards, was killed, 18th October, in front of the trenches. He was the younger son of the Rev. Rowley Bold Powles, Rector of Hanwell, and daughter of John Evelyn, Esq., of Wootton, Surrey; and grandson of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Keats, Bart.

REDDIES (Hon Charles Brodrick) Hore, Lieutenant H.M.S. *Dowding*, youngest son of Viscount Ruthven, died October 22, on board the *Londonderry* at Balaclava, of wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol. His brother Walter an officer in the East India Company's service was married on the 8th of December at Bangalore in the female line from the Earls Reddie, the senior heir of the house of Gowrie, the gallant officer derives paternally from the House of Harperstown, county Wexford one of the most ancient Irish families in that district having been connected with it from the Lord Lieutenant Hore's uncles previously held a naval office as in the last war

SPARKE (Lieut H. A.), 4th Light Dragoons, fell in the Light Cavalry charge of the 25th.

STRANGWAYS (Brevet-Colonel Thomas Fox), of the Royal Artillery, one of the chief officers of the distinguished corps to which he has since held, fell in the 5th Division of the Right Attack, 17th October, 1854, per captain In the 11th of Gourie and Leipsic After the death in the latter action of Major Boger, he commanded the Rocket Troop, and had the honour to receive Sir Sydney Smith and confer upon him He was also in command at the capitulation of Paris and received the order of Waterloo Colonel Fox Strangways, was eldest surviving son of the late and Rt. Hon. Charles Redgrave Fox Strangways, third son of Stephen Fox, first Earl of Ilchester, county Somerset, Sir Stephen Fox, the first founder of the great Military Hospital at Chelsea, contributed from £15,000 to the undertaking. Colonel Fox Strangways was born 28th December, 1790. He leaves a widow and one only daughter surviving.

THOMPSON (Lieut. J. H.), of the 17th Lancers, adds another to the long list of gallant soldiers who were lost in the marvellously brilliant charge of the Light Cavalry, on the 25th.

TREDALE (Lieut. Harry George), Royal Engineers, died 22nd Oct., at Scutari, from dysentery, after having severely wounded at the battle of the Alma He was eldest son of Lieut.-Col. H. G. Tredale, Royal Horse Artillery.

WILLETT (Major Saltren), 17th Lancers, died at Balaclava, after the five hours' illness, on the 22nd October

WYNNE (Captain John), 17th Lancers, who fell in the Light Cavalry charge of the 25th, was eldest son and heir-apparent of the present Sandy Pratt Wynne, of Ashley Heath, by a person native of the Hibernian family in that county, established in Ireland by Colonel Wynne, of Rathbeggan, Rector of Cottingham, county York, who married Grace, sister of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., of Killermont, county Dumbarton, and heiress of Hugh Colquhoun, Esq., of Rossdhu, Dublin, and acquired *temp.* Cromwell large grants of land in the Kings County, Meath and Westmeath Captain Winter was, during the last season, one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His death is deeply deplored.

WOLLCOMBE (Lieutenant T. W.), 47th Regiment, died, October 7th, at Scutari, of wounds received at the Alma.

YORKE (Sir George John Pratt), Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, died on the 25th of October, of fever, before Sebastopol He was brother and heir of Sir William Norcott Yorke, K.H., of the 21st Fusiliers, who fell in gallant style at the Alma. How vividly do the deaths of the 2 two brothers recall to our cold, all the traces of youth, and manhood, the hopes and expectations of title and fortune, bring before the mind's eye the scene of war The elder not only maintained the spotless, twenty-one and had only been a few months married, when his career was cut short by the Alma. The younger whose decease we now record, and over whom a colder hand has but completed his nineteenth year The Baronetcy now devolves on their only surviving brother, the present Sir Charles Lawrence Young.

To the Index of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Allow me to correct a statement which appeared in your "Oh, many of Officers who fell at the Alma," page 484. "Cardew Lieut and Adjutant, 19 Regiment," in crossing the river Alma, this brave young officer's horse was shot under him, and he was precipitated into the water. Disentangling himself from his wounded horse, he was obtaining his leg, having, with the assistance of a sergeant, bandaged this wound, he again advanced, button gaining the heights, a shot hit him in the neck, and partially fractured one jaw, and he fell. A letter, however, in his own handwriting, dated from Scutari several days after the battle, in describing the above particulars, says: "I intend having 'Alma' engraved on the bullet as a slight remembrance; and I hope to be able to join, and have a slap at Sebastopol before I return "—I am, &c., H. H.

6, Neck-enburghstreet, Nov 11, 1854.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH WORKS.—Sebastopol must now fall: the enemy's approaches, in the course of five or six days more, will be within rifle shot of the Malakoff and other works upon the Karabelnaia. Lord Raglan has taken the new position which the French assume up. I have been over their lines to-day carefully. As they are placed at present they are in no position for the assault and other fighting operations. In mounting the hill he was obliged to, by the assistance of a sergeant, bandaged this wound, he again advanced, button gaining the heights, a shot hit him in the neck, and partially fractured one jaw, and he fell. A letter, however, in his own handwriting, dated from Scutari several days after the battle, in describing the above particulars, says: "I intend having 'Alma' engraved on the bullet as a slight remembrance; and I hope to be able to join, and have a slap at Sebastopol before I return "—I am, &c., H. H.

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NOTES ON SIEGES AND SIEGE OPERATIONS.

(Continued from page 473.)

MINING.

Mining is a most important resource, in siege operations, both for attack and defence. It was greatly practised by the ancients, but simply as a means of obtaining a subterranean entrance into the besieged city, or the camp of the besiegers, through which to make a sudden assault. It was not until near the end of the fifteenth century that gunpowder was used in mines for the purpose of blowing up the surface of the ground under the fort, or the works of a besieging force, or of making a breach in a revetment wall

Amongst the earliest instances recorded of the use of this agency are the siege of Serravalla, a town belonging to the Florentine, by the Genoese, in 1487, that of the Castle of Del Ovo in the Bay of Naples, which was taken by mining in 1496, and that of Cepsalonia about the same time, under Peter of Navarre. A Spanish gentleman The siege of Candia by the Turks, 1667 is a remarkable instance of a protracted defence, against a vastly superior force, by means of mines. One side of the city, from which sea-ward was open to the sea and was thus opened for supplies, reinforcements, &c., by the Venetians, towards the land the approaches were defended by a line of curtains three miles in extent flanked by seven bastions, and mounting 400 pieces of artillery The ditch was wide and deep, and every outwork had been diligently undermined- 1173 mines, great and small, in this town secretly in mining, like so many graves, for the countless hordes of their assailants One of the mines was said to have required 18 000 lbs of powder, and to have blown into the air 1000 victims The Turks practised mining to a similar extent so that the whole ground in the neighbourhood was honeycombed In a protracted siege of two years, the garrison commanded by the brave Bornizini, sustained fifty assaults, more than forty underground battles, and not less than 500 times blew up the mines of their assailants During the three months, the garrison was reduced from 20,000 (according to some accounts 100,000); and the town at length capitulated on honourable terms.

In the opinion of military engineers, a proper management of the characteristics of a subterranean defence may be made to protract the duration of the siege of a weak place to two months Suns was, indeed, the case of Sohweidnitz, besieged by the Russians, in 1762, and which at last capitulated sooner than it otherwise would, in consequence of the blowing up of a powder magazine.

At Saragossa, in the last Peninsular War, the long defence sustained, even after the fall of the fort. Heations themselves, was chiefly owing to the multitude of mines sprung in the very streets.

The defence of the Castle of Gibraltar, in 1781, by a small French garrison, is an instance of the reward attending patient industry and resolution, which deserves a place on the annals of the most brilliant military achievements The castle stands on a rocky plateau, about 300 feet above the river Sona. The hill being so steep on three sides as to be secure against escalade, or the ordinary work- of attack, and, on the fourth side, the ascent of which was more gradual, the approach was defended by a little outwork, which the Spaniards failed of successfully reducing The attack and defence, therefore, chiefly consisted of mining operations; the details of which, as given in the journal of a sergeant of Sappers and Miners, named St. Jacques, who was the prime mover in them, are truly romantic Before proceeding to quote from the narrative of this humble hero, we should state that the garrison of the little Gibraltar consisted of only ninety infantry, one corporal, and four gunners of artillery, commanded by a captain two lieutenants, and the governor, General Jacques. At the moment of commencing the operations, 5th Sept. 1781, was when the French were being driven out from the Peninsula by the combined armies and the intelligence had so suddenly, that the besieged already resolved were almost cut off from supplies "In the first place," writes the sergeant, "when we saw the enemy, I got four bullocks into the castle for the use of the sick and wounded, and more than a dozen sacks of wheat, which we served out, along with vinegar, to the garrison, when all the wine and brandy was expended. which was during the last fortnight of the siege. It was also necessary to kill the horses of the officers, to save water. At the opening of the siege I found in the first only the shovels, two barrows, two axes, two hatchets, and three pickaxes. I had neither candles nor buckets for the mines. I had no anvil, nor charcoal for repairing tools."

After an unsuccessful attack by artillery, the Spaniards resolved to proceed by mining, with a view of forcing down the front of the Queen's hill upon which the walls stood. Upon perceiving this intention, St. Jacques called for a volunteers to assist as miners, and one corporal of artillery, two gunners, and two infantry gave him their services. The bullocks were killed, and their fat made into candles, of which there were none; and their skins made into a smithy's bellows, for the repair of tools.

The mining operations commenced on the 15th October; and, in the course of them, it was often necessary for the whole garrison to be on duty night and day, to protect the miners; whilst the women of the garrison had to assist in removing the excavated rubbish, and also in filling up the infantry cartridges for the charges for the counter-miners On Oct. 24th St. Jacques perceiving that two galleries of mine were commenced advanced from a ravine near the walls, began a gallery to run between them, and, on the 26th, judging it sufficient to proceed, he charged the chamber, and continued to pick at the ground, to lead the Spanish miners to suppose that he was still engaged, and that the mine was not charged. Next day a false attack was made from the castle, over the spot where the counter-mine was ready to be exploded; and, upon its being fired, a great many soldiers and peasants were blown up, and the two neighbouring Spanish galleries destroyed On the 28th November St. Jacques exploded another counter mine, with equally destructive effect; and in three two first mines which he took, he found what he much needed. two pickaxes, two hammers, four shovels, and ten baskets of earth On the 3rd December, after a week's labour, having run a shaft to feet deep, he broke into a gallery in which the Spaniards had been at work for twenty five days, and drove them out, using hand grenades and musketry during a further supply of coals On the 16th December four of the Spanish galleries had reached within 9 feet, 36 feet, 30 feet, and 45 feet respectively having a common entrance These were all taken by St. Jacques and his company, who, driving the Spaniards, seizing the tools, afterwards blocking up, with a charge requiring 10 660 cartridges, such portions of them as were not likely to be of use in their defence.

On the 9th January St. Jacques and another descended from the fort at eleven at night with two shells and six hand-grenades, approached safely to the mouth of a gallery were with their shells, they killed several grenadiers who were sheltering themselves from the cold four days later S. Jacques pierced a gallery, which the Spaniards were mining under the battery of the fort, by means of two petard explosions, and destroyed eighty feet of it. The Spaniards now began to drive galleries from the side of the town, in order to undermine the magazines of powder and stores in the fort. The indefatigable St. Jacques sunk a shaft seventeen feet in depth, and ran out a gallery to meet them, and thus foiled their attempts. And so this subterranean war went on till the 5th of February, when the surrender of the Spanish forts of Lerida and Mequinenza by the French, as well as the retreat of the French army from Spain, being ascertained, the little garrison of Monzon capitulated, after one of the stoutest and most exacting defences on record. The Spaniards lost in this siege 600 men killed and wounded, and expended £4000 on works of attack. The French lost ten men killed and wounded, and only a trifling sum in the way of *matériel*.

In the subsequent sieges of Salamanca, the fortifications were extensively mined by the assailants, but the existence and extent of these works were fortunately discovered in time by the gallant Lieutenant Butler, who averted the consequences of the explosion by the operation of a strong retrenched work, beside the point where the breach was effected He had not time for countermining; but he kept the garrison in a state of moral discipline to carry out such works with energy and success.

THE QUESTION BETWEEN SHIP'S AND SHORE BATTERIES.

The question as to the supposed superiority of ordnance in ships over land batteries has been actively contested in argument as well as connected with the affair of war. Peace of Westminster, 1854 positive, and some times wrong, instead that ship has no chance against some walls, and Major Straith, with a natural prejudice in favour of his own service, says that the alleged superiority of ordnance afloat rests on no solid argument or well-established facts Guns (he goes on to say) can certainly be worked more rapidly on board ship than in shore batteries, and in tranquillity, or greater security, the prodigious concentration of fire, if properly directed, would, doubtless, overwhelm any shore battery *within certain limits of distance*, in which the gun has only to be loaded and fired to ensure the shot hitting the battery. But, on the other hand, in spite of every effort to ensure correct practice from guns afloat, their direction is noted upon, and the correct line of fire so interfered with, by the motion of the vessel, that, *at long ranges*, the fire of guns afloat is necessarily very uncertain. Meanwhile, a shore battery, effectively served, will pour in a slow but sure and certain destructive fire, which, moreover, with loaded shells and hot shot, would compromise the safety of any vessel that could be opposed to it."

With all deference due to the opinions of a gentleman of acknowledged authority in his profession, we cannot help thinking that Major Straith has in the above overrated, even theoretically, the real advantages of ship artillery. The motion of the vessel, the perpetual altered difficulty, would indeed be a disturbing cause of no mean importance, if the guns were fired at a previously fixed range, in disregard of such motion. Such, however, is not the case: the captain of the gun watching carefully the elevation, ever changing and firing the gun at the precise moment when its range is proper for the purpose The act of firing being the work of an instant, the ship, for that instant of time, is as much a fixed object as any battery on shore would be; although, in the very next instant, it, and the discharged gun which it carries, have come into an altered position So much for theory. In gunnery practice on board the *Excellent*, and, indeed, in the various ships in commission, as well as the experience of active service, all tend to prove that artillery is as manageable on board ship as on land, the a ms are true, even at long range—and that whether in proceeding, with the direction O he observed, if the motion of the ship be not a serious drawback to its efficiency as a battery, it does undoubtedly present a difficulty easily to understanding, more or less in extent, when the ship becomes a target for land batteries Ships have also the further disadvantage over land batteries, that they are moveable at pleasure, that they command the feet circle round the smaller circle of the fortifications attacked, and that two or more of them may be made to concentrate their fire upon a point widely apart upon one spot; whereas the guns of a fortress are always limited in ranges

The other circumstance, in our opinion in which, when used as an attacking force, the sea service enjoys resources inferior to armies on land, is that there are as yet no means discovered of protecting the vessels and the besieging force; but this disadvantage sinks in importance when it is considered that both sides possess the latter can take up its position, whether for breaching or bomba ding, the wide field at their choice for fixing upon such position, and the superior weight of metal it can thus pour upon the besieged.

That terrible missile red-hot shot, also, is very destructive to ships when judiciously and success fully employed, as they were in the brave defence of Gibraltar by General Elliot, against the combined land and naval forces of France and Spain. But in this celebrated case the shot were the more effective in their action from the face of their target plunged from a high elevation into all the ships, which they easily lodged, or left fixed in direct fire, in the ord nary way, would, in a majority of cases, graze off, or pass through the sides of the vessel, without necessarily setting it on fire. Finally, whatever the destructive effect of red-hot shot against shipping, the time required for their preparation is considerable, and in a sudden attack by a steam force, much damage, perhaps total destruction, may be dealt out against a land-battery before they could be brought into use Under the most favourable circumstances, with blast-furnaces, it requires from forty minutes to an hour to heat a target before shot sufficiently to set fire to timber

If we unite to speak of hollow shot, fired, in the defence of coast batteries against shipping, are, in subsidiary formidable efficacy. A great number of experiments have been made at various times, both here and abroad, to test the effect of a shell, bursting in the side of a ship, and that is precisely when turned within the material of the ship's side, when a comparatively small would be no long r expensive, that loaded shell is most destructive. The results of these experiments are to be found, quoted from the original reports in Scammon's Ideas as to the Effect of Heavy Ordnance Directed Against Ships of War," in "Straith's Treatise," and other works. A few words will suffice by way of example In 1750, at Medon, a construction of wood of the dimensions and arrangement of a ship, was set for target practice with a 36 pounder whether at a range of 600 or 800 yards is uncertain of three shots which struck and burst in the vessel two burst, having passed through 18 inches of wood, carried many splinters in the hinds, one of which was 6 feet long, the third sprung four planks, the 4 spaces between him being 3 inches, 4 inches, and as much as 30 inches; then tore away 2 feet of one of the timbers [illegible] three a part of the planking to a distance of 26 feet; started one of the stanchions, and founded on four bolts, screws, nails, &c. the third passed through 24 inches of wood, tore a couple in pieces, carried away 22 inches of lining, carried a set in chain, broke several bolts, then, changing its direction, lodged in the standard of the bits, and there burst; and, by a splinter, raised the cross-piece which passed above the standard of the bits

General Gassendi, writing to General Bonaparte, then commanding the Armée D'Angleterre, describes the result of a trial with a twenty-four pounder:—

A brass 24-pounder firing at 410 yards—24 pounder howitzer, shell weighing 26 the charge 1 the gun, 2 lbs.; charge of the shell, 1 lb.; the butt of oak, 9 the thickness of the diameter of the sides of an 88 gun ship the timbers being twelve inches and three, the 1st ball passing five inches, and the external sheathing, the gun pounds it at ten feet above the water line, having passed through the first timber, the shell penetrated and ars in the middle of the side of the ship, the fuse of the shell took effect in the main wale, a number of the timbers were torn all to splinters to the distance of five inches was torn all to splinters to the distance of five inches was torn all to splinters to the distance of five inches was

THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.—ATT

THE SCOTS GREYS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SPIKING GUNS.

THE ambiguity of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's despatch, concerning the affair of Balaclava, in which the Russians were said to have turned the guns of the Turks upon their former owners, after they had been spiked, renders this subject one of great public interest. The two Engravings illustrate this *dernier ressort*—one representing the spring-spike, and the other the ordinary one. The process of spiking is too simple to require any lengthened description.

SPRING GUN-SPIKE.

The spikes are about four inches long, and of the dimensions of a tobacco-pipe; the head flat; a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft on being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—no easy task, as it is made of the hardest steel, and, being also somewhat loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making a drill bite as effectually as it should do. Its application is the work of a moment—a single tap on the flat head with the butt of the hand sufficing. This can be easily done, even if it is ever so dark.

ORDINARY GUN-SPIKE.

In the affair at Balaclava, we opine that Lord de Redcliffe's despatch was made unintelligible by the imperfections of the telegraph, for it is clear that the Turkish guns were either imperfectly spiked or never spiked at all. The spikes are made of the finest tempered steel, and when driven home, as represented in the accompanying Engraving, the gun may be said to be *hors de combat*.

Mr. J. Lamb Lucklay, of Alnwick, has suggested (in the *Times* of Wednesday) a simple method by which cannon might be so formed that the operation of spiking would only render them useless temporarily. If, instead of the present method of boring the touch-hole in the cannon itself, a perforation an inch or so in diameter be made in its place, and a conical plug adapted to screw tightly into it; then, by having the touch-hole in the plug, if the cannon were spiked the plug could be unscrewed, and a fresh one inserted in a minute. The cannon should be perforated all of one size, so that all the plugs would fit any of them.

ON THE ALERT AT BALACLAVA.—There are hours among the watching hours of night, when all Balaclava is up and in arms. At once, I have no doubt, it is generally thought that the foe is out against Sebastopol, is the post of danger, and that we Balaclavians in the rear of the army are removed from our cue and war's alarms. They have strange notions at home. They forget that an army of Russians has compelled us "to make front in our rear," and that one of 35,000 of Balaclava is the scene of discourse between the two armies. Also, that whenever the Russian in the field wish to assist their brethren in Sebastopol, they make a diversion against Balaclava. The consequence is, that ever since the battle of the 25th of October, when the ships were ordered out of the harbour, and the commissariat chest placed on board a steamer, the military officers at Balaclava have received orders to be ready to quit at a moment's notice. Whenever Russians appear upon our position by night, or when a raw recruit placed as sentinel in front of a picket thinks he hears a Russian in the tumbling of a leaf, and discharges his firelock, all those are as in charge the camp is supported by volleys from his picket and all the neighbouring outlying parties, then do guns open fire from the batteries, and the bugle sounds the alarm in Balaclava streets. And we, who sleep sound, and unarmed, have to get up and join the assembly at the second bugle-call, and be prepared, if not for death, at least for a fleet tour to Kiew, with our hands tied to the manes of Cossack horses, and our movements accelerated by half-a-dozen sons of the wilderness, riding howling behind us, and with their lances poking at our rear. We, who are free from danger, consider them out of danger who are allowed to go out to camp; and that this opinion is well founded is proved by the Commissary-General, justly commiserating the loss the service might sustain if he were lost, having received from a person and private good and chattels to Kalikoi, a village at some distance from Balaclava, and more towards the centre of our position. Still, if ours be the greater danger, there is no denying it that ours, too, is the greater comforts for we are indulged with all the luxuries of Russian furniture, eat the Queen's rations, with any additions that can be made at tables, while we sit in chairs; and, at this extremely cold season, we have the comfort of a roof over our heads, and a wooden flooring to lie on; while the men in camp—their luggage and camp equipage knocking about on board the transports—lie on the wet ground, with nothing but a blanket to cover them, if they took with them on landing at Kalamita Bay; and awfully cold they tell us do they find it, especially in the morning.—*Letter from the Crimea.*

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Time flies, and the siege progresses slowly, but surely; operating goes hitherto cold—such weather as in England would be welcome in November, but in England there are fires and light, and houses to live in, and clubs and dances to go to, where people talk of the Crimea as a land of milk and honey. So far as we know and have seen, and have experienced, it is a bleak, barren, stony, hill country, with not a single feature to recommend it, a cold north easterly wind blowing into our canvas dwellings day and night; the great city in our front; and a Russian army of 25,000 or 26,000 men three miles in our rear, so that we are ever on the alert, and seldom indeed do our men get one whole night under their blankets. There is a great scarcity of fuel, nothing, indeed, of the kind but what the men can grub up of roots and twigs from stunted oak, to boil their kettles—and green bushes make but a sorry fire. Yet there is no complaint, excepting, indeed, that they do swear at their ration of green coffee, the raw berry, to roast and grind as best they can. Tea is always most acceptable, and they have next to their rum, which ration is liberal, and keeps up the heart and spirits in the long nights of out-post duty in the trenches. The officers are no better off; they live on their rations, and complain of nothing but "that ruddily double Income-tax," which prevents many from indulging in some few luxuries, which may be obtained at times from the ships, but at a price beyond their means. "What do you call a luxury?" I asked an old officer to-day. "Nothing," he said, quickly; "I don't consider myself justified in paying these sharks 160 per cent profit for their good things while I have my family at home, two children at school, and mourning here with a double Income-tax on my back, where a man's life is not worth a day's purchase." His remark was unanswerable.—*Letter from an Officer of The 1st Royals, Nov. 2.*

RUSSIAN TREACHERY.—I will tell you a thing I saw that afternoon (the 25th). You must know the wounded Russians fire at you, even when you are going up to help them; that is, when they are lying on the ground, and cannot move. There were a number of similar cases after the battle of Alma. Well, after I had come down the hill, after seeing the cavalry charge, I had to cross a small part of the plain where there were numbers of dead and wounded. I was leading my horse, when I saw an infantry soldier coming towards me, with a wounded cavalry soldier on his back, whom the infantry man was kindly taking to some doctor. They were about two yards from me, when I saw a man raise himself from the ground, and take deliberate aim with his pistol at these two men. I shouted out: the Russian fired, missed the men, and the bullet whistled past my ear. The infantry soldier heard the ball the man from he was carrying. I saw him go up to the Russian, take his own sword from him, and just as I reached them, he raised his arm, and cut the fellow's head clean off. The soldier told me, that previous to his departure he had given the same man a drink of water, and promised to send some one to take him to the hospital. You may think all this cruel, but you soon get accustomed to it. Only two yards from me, when I saw a man raise himself from the ground, and take deliberate aim with his pistol at these two men. I shouted out: the Russian fired, missed the men, and the bullet whistled past my ear. The infantry soldier heard the ball the man from he was carrying. I saw him go up to the Russian, take his own sword from him, and just as I reached them, he raised his arm, and cut the fellow's head clean off. The soldier told me, that previous to his departure he had given the same man a drink of water, and promised to send some one to take him to the hospital. You may think all this cruel, but you soon get accustomed to it. Only two yards from me, when I saw a man raise himself from the ground, and take deliberate aim with his pistol at these two men. I shouted out: the Russian fired, missed the men, and the bullet whistled past my ear. The infantry soldier heard the ball the man from he was carrying. I saw him go up to the Russian, take his own sword from him, and just as I reached them, he raised his arm, and cut the fellow's head clean off. The soldier told me, that previous to his departure he had given the same man a drink of water, and promised to send some one to take him to the hospital. You may think all this cruel, but you soon get accustomed to it.—*Letter from an Officer.*

THE DURATION OF IMPORTANT SIEGES.—The *Pays*, of Monday, contains an article to the effect that, when so much impatience is expressed in some quarters at the delay which has taken place in the siege operations at Sebastopol, it may not be without interest to consider what has been the duration of the most important sieges during the present century. In 1813, the city of Dantzic, defended like Sebastopol by a special system of fortifications and protected from a complete investment, supported fifty one days' attack and then capitulated before the assault was given. The city of Saragossa lasted fifty days from the opening of the trenches. The French, after having, on the 30th of December, 1808, to the 10th of February, 1810. The siege of the citadel of Antwerp commenced on November 29, 1832, and terminated on December 23 by a capitulation. Rome was taken on June 29, 1849, on the twenty-fifth day after the batteries were opened. No astonishment, consequently, ought to be felt at the non-capture of Sebastopol, particularly if the immense resources accumulated in the place be taken into consideration, as well as the diversion effected by a large army of the enemy holding the open country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. E.—A player can demand a Queen for every Pawn he advances to its 8th square, and have two Queens or more on the board at the same time.

CLERICUS. The solution of Dr. Forbes's article on Oriental Chess has been delayed by the all-absorbing topic to-day.

R. De Blois.—The Montpelier Chess-club meets at Redgefield every day, from one to two p.m. For particulars, address the Secretary, Mr. J. Kipping, jun.

BOOKWORM. A copy can be obtained from the Caissa set for about 30s.

C. K. Get the work you mentioned as "Amus Mahlat" on our last Number.

SATURAY.—Be our reading problem last week. The one you submit is incorrect.

W. M. The Games in question will all be found in the "Chess-Player's Companion."

SIR G. S., Gibraltar; Rarik, Gorham. Now under consideration. They shall be reported on next week.

S. W., Bath. We have requested the authors to send the Solutions.

CABALLERO. Promising, but not quite up to our standard.

F. K., of Norwich.—It shall be inserted shortly.

A. Manchester; A. B. S., Chester.—The Games shall appear.

F. CAPRAL, of Cairo is thanked for the interesting selection of Problems he has placed at our disposal.

VON B. d. L., Brussels.—A reply of all be sent speedily through a private channel.

J. L. G.—Jaenisch's very excellent translation of "Carrera's Treatise" was published by Richardson, of Cornhill, in 1822. It has long been out of print, we believe. The same writer's translation of "Greco" was published by Simpkin and Marshall in 1851; and that also if we mistake not, is out of print.

JUNIUS.—The most complete and elementary analysis of the End-game, where one side has a Rook and a Kt against a Rook alone, is in its last *brochure* by Signor Cumurini, published at Genoa lately, under the title "Del Gioco di Torre e Cavallo Contro Torre." &c

D. J.—No copy of the Poem on Chess to which you refer has reached us. By whom is it published?

A. Z. We always use the blank Chess diagrams published at the office of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, they are larger and better than any others.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 560 by Sir Singo, C. B. V.; R. F., Royal Artillery; Wolsey, N. S., Emigrant; J. W. F., Cranbrook, A. P., George W., Mercury, Sonax, J. K. B., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 561, by A. B.; F. S., of Norwich; J. W. F., Charing Horis, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 562.

By Mr. H. KIDSON.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following games were played between Mr. STAUNTON and the Rev T. GORDON ("Graham"), of the Edinburgh Chess-club, Mr. S. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1 P to K 4th		23. P to R 4th	B to Q sq
2 P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	24 Q takes Q R P	B to Q Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	25 Q takes Q	R takes Q
4. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to B 3rd	26 Q R to K Kt 2nd	Q R to Q B 4th
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 4th	27. R to Q Bsq	B to K 6th
6. K 3 to Q 3rd (a)	P to Q 3rd	28 R to Q B 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to K 5th	K B to K 2nd	29. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to Q R sq
8. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q 2nd		
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30. P to R Kt 5th (h)	Kt takes K P
10. Q B to Q 2nd	Q B to Q 2nd	31. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
11. Q to R 2nd	Castles on K's side	32. P to R Kt 6th	P takes P
12. Castles on Q's	P takes Q P	33. P takes P	Kt to K R 3rd
13. Q B P takes P	P to Q R 3rd	34. B takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th
14. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	35. B takes P	Kt takes P
15. Q B to K Kt sq	P to K B 4th	36. Kt takes Kt	K R takes B
16. Q Kt to Q sq	Q to Q R 4th (c)	37. P to Q 6th	K R to Q 4th
17. Kt to Q Kt sq	K R (on K R) (d)	38. P to K Kt 4th	R takes Q P
18. P to Q R 3rd	Q to Q R 5th (e)	39. Kt to K B 4th	K R to Q 5th (ch)
19. Q B takes P	K Kt to K 4th	40. Kt to Q R 2nd	B to Q B 8th
20 P to K Kt 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 4th	41. Q R to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 4th
21. B takes B	P takes B	42. R to Q B 8th (ch)	K takes Kt
22. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q R 3rd	43. R takes R (ch)	B to Q sq
		44. Kt to K 7th (ch)	

And in a few moves Black surrendered.

(a) Taking the offered Pawn would be a born infelicitous, as the student will soon discover by examining the consequences.

(b) This step was overlooked, and, if taken advantage of, would, we believe, have cost White the game.

(c) Very speculative. Black has a fine position, but not one that will permit him to carry the game by a coup de main

(d) The, which like many other of Black's moves in the present game, was played without proper deliberation, throws away a valuable Pawn.

(e) Much better to have moved his Queen to her Kt 3rd, instead of subjecting her to the danger of being hemmed in and captured here.

(f) Indispensable, as White then turned to play Kt to Q B 3rd, and then Kt to Q 2nd, winning the Queen

(g) To enable him to take the K Pawn, which it will be seen he could not do without loss, while his Royal lane was open.

(h) White, in his turn, plays a little inconsiderately here. He should have moved his K R to K 2nd, before advancing the Pawn

BETWEEN THE SAME STRENGTH AT THE SAME ODDS.

(Remove as before Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr S.)
1. P to K 4th		13. P to K 5th	P takes K B P
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Q B takes P	Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)
3. K Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th		
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	15. K Kt to K 2nd	Q takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	16. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to K 4th
6. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	17. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to her 8th
7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd	18. Q R takes Q Kt	Q takes B
8. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	19. Q takes B	P (c)
9. P to K R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	20. Q R takes B	R takes Kt
10 Castles	Castles (a)	21. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
11. K Kt to K R 2nd	B to Q 2nd	22. Q takes R	And White resigned.

(a) With the exception of the Pawn, which he gave before beginning, Black has now no inferior by whatever—a circumstance that his adversary has not made the most of his opening

(b) Desperate, indeed, like his game at this juncture.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 896.—By A. KEMPE, Esq.

White: K at K Rsq, Rs at Q 8th and Q Kt 5th, Bs at K R 2nd and Q R 4th, Kt at K 6th, Ps at K B 3rd and Q 2nd.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 3rd; Ps at K 4th, Q 6th, Q B 2nd and 4th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 897.—By J. B., of Bridport.

White: K at his 6th, B at Q Kt 8th, B at K 2nd, P at Q 2nd.
Black: K at his 8th, Ps at Q B 3rd and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 898.—By A., of Aberdeenshire.

White: K at K B sq, Kts at K B 2nd and 5th, Bs at K B 3rd and 8th
R at K B 6th.
Black: K at his B 5th, B at K B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 899.—By C. M. INGLEBY, M.A.

White: K at Q R 8th, Q at her 4th and Q R 5th, Kt at K 3rd, I at K B 4th, K at his 3rd, Q 2nd, and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at Q 3rd, B at K B 2nd, P at K B 3rd, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 2nd

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Hamilton Seymour has been invited to become a candidate for the representation of Marylebone, vacant by the death of Lord Dudley Stuart.

M. de Persigny has received from the Sultan the order of the Grand Cross of Medjidé, first class.

Lord Brougham has arrived at his château at Cannes, in the south of France, where the Noble and Learned Lord will remain until the meeting of Parliament.

The Archbishop of Paris is about to proceed to Rome, where he is summoned by an autograph letter from the Pope.

The Earl of Carlisle will shortly deliver a lecture to the members of the Rotherham Mechanics' Institution on the "Poetry of Pope."

Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador to the Prussian Court, left Dover on Monday morning for Calais, en route to Berlin.

M. de Pulkammer, Chief President, and M. de Nordenflycht, Presidial Councillor of the Grand Duchy of Posen, have received, the one the Third Class of St. Stanislas, and the other the Second of St. Anne, from the Emperor of Russia.

The Duke of Genoa has been for the last fortnight suffering from bronchitis, but is now in a state of convalescence.

Mr. Martin's Working Men's College numbers already 114 students. Most of these attend two or three, and some as many as four or five classes.

Bossuc's coffin and tomb, which had long been lost, have just been discovered in the Cathedral of Meaux. The tomb was reinstated on the 15th inst., with a grand funeral service.

It is said that Mr. Baxter, M.P., will be unable to resume his official functions as patronage secretary, in consequence of the severe attack of an attract under which he is suffering.

The Emperor of Austria has laid an additional tax upon Lombardy, to the amount of 4½ kreutzers per florin of direct taxes (the florin is 40 kreutzers, and its value corresponds to 2s. 1d.)

Mr. Macready is announced to give a "Night with the English Poets," at the Mechanics' Institution in Manchester. The selections are to be taken from the works of Dryden, Pope, Milton, Wordsworth, and Shakspeare.

The Norwegian press abounds in articles in favour of the Allies in their struggle against the Czar for the independence of the North and of Europe.

No mail will be sent off to America on Saturday (to-day), owing to the Cunard steamer being taken up by the Government; but the next mails will be despatched by the United States steamer on Wednesday.

A misunderstanding has arisen between the United States Consul and the Paraguayan Government.

The magistrates of Kerry have agreed to call on Government for a reduction of the constabulary force to the standard which existed previous to the famine.

The Neapolitan Government has issued a circular to its functionaries, prohibiting the admission of any newspapers into the kingdom from the other Italian States.

The Paper-duty, in the year ending the 5th January last, was £1,057,637, against £947,905 the preceding year, which was an increase on 1853.

The Berlin police has succeeded in discovering a breach of confidence on the part of an *employé* of the Telegraph-office, which has led to the arrest of this person, and of another individual engaged in stock-broking speculations.

The proprietors of the Victoria Dock Company, have agreed to lease the works to the contractors, Messrs Peto, Brassey, and Co., for twenty-one years, the latter paying five per cent on the share capital, and dividing the profits subsequently after reimbursing themselves, losses and expenses incurred.

Eighty persons out of 218 lost their lives by the stranding of the emigrant ship *Johanna*, of Bremen, which was driven ashore off Neuharrumersyel on the 5th inst.

Mr. Parry has returned to Windsor, and has given an explanation of his cheque for the amount of the subscriptions collected. He wanted the money for an investment in an American railway.

The last report of the agricultural society at Clermont, strongly recommends the substitution of *chien-dent* (couch-grass) for malt in the making of beer.

Sir Charles Hotham has been paying a visit to Geelong, where he was entertained at a banquet and ball by 300 of the citizens, and suitable addresses presented him.

The steamer *Yankee Blade*, while on her passage from San Francisco to Panama with 800 passengers, recently, ran upon some rocks near Cape Corrientes, when fifty and sixty persons were lost, and the ship was a complete wreck.

The duty on newspapers and advertisements for the year ended the 5th January last amounted to £563,729, against £634,182 the preceding year. In 1852 the duty was £601,000.

Small silver mines have been discovered in the mountain Bernina, in the Canton of the Grisons, and a company has already started into existence and advanced funds for the requisite diggings.

A troop of bakers' assistants paraded Ramsgate a few days ago with the effigy of a respectable tradesman, a baker, whose offence consisted in supplying good bread 2d. per gallon cheaper than the usual price, which proceedings, although beneficial to the public, gave great offence to the trade.

A man of inventive genius, in Bordeaux, the streets of which are frightfully muddy, has organised a plan for letting out wooden shoes (sabots). For five centimes (½d.) a person having occasion to cross a street will be able to hire a pair of wooden shoes, and on arriving on the opposite pavement they will be taken from him by a little Savoyard in waiting.

In Glamorganshire there in an enclosed rabbit warren, of some 1600 acres, which produces nearly as many pounds annually. "One foreign customer has paid as much as £300 per annum for skins of one particular variety, for German fairs, whence they travel into Russia and the East.

Upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, out of a population of from 20 000 to 25,000 souls have abandoned Athens since the breaking out of the cholera

Upwards of 800 pitmen are now on strike at the Hetton Colliery.

The Corsican submarine telegraph now affords direct communication between Bastia, Turin, and Paris. The first telegraphic despatch from Bastia was received at Turin on the 13th

In the year ending the 5th of January last, the tax on dogs realised £161,814.

The Jesuits who were ordered to leave the Basque Provinces have at length consented to take their departure. They have accepted an asylum offered them by the Bishop of Bayonne, at Larressore, on the French frontier.

Last week a lecture on health and longevity was given in the Town hall, Wells, by Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, President of the Literary Institution.

The 4th of November, the fortieth anniversary of the happy union between Norway and Sweden, has this year been celebrated with enthusiasm all over Norway.

The gaol of Guernsey contains at the present moment only one prisoner, whose sentence will expire in the course of the current month. One of the smallest, with a thirty thousand population, can exhibit similar evidence of internal order!

Prince Ghika entered Jassy on the 10th, but neither the French, English, nor Greek Consuls were present to receive him

Upwards of 500,000 dollars have been collected in New York for the Patriotic Fund by a committee appointed for that purpose.

The lining with concrete the large basin of the Rond du Roi in the Bois de Boulogne having been completely terminated, water has been let in. The operation has succeeded, as not a drop of water escapes.

During the month of October fifty-two vessels were stranded on the coasts of the United Kingdom, twenty-one of which occurred in the heavy gale of the 31st and 1st inst. Twenty-three became total wrecks, the crews of five of which perished, besides ten persons variously drowned from the others.

The directors general of artillery and engineers in the Spanish army have determined to send several distinguished officers of those arms into the Crimea to study the military operations going on there.

The return of "conscience money," whilst Mr. Gladstone fills the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been unusually large. Some one sends news at the announcement the other day that he has returned six Mexican Bonds, each of £500, in further payment of a debt long due to the nation.

In consequence of the treaty concluded by France with the Belgian Government, to ensure the rights of literary property, the [illegible] about 1000 francs have been sent into Belgium by the French publishers, and deposited at the Belgian library.

The unhappy dispute between the master-shipbuilders of the Tyne and Wear and their workmen still continues, and the men remain out of the docks and building-yards. 100 or 200 sawyers have likewise been thrown out of employment.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of the PATENT MELUSINE COTS, a bed long I best with mattresses and pillows, and which can vary in size from a cradle to a cot bed. The Melusine Cots, from Redmond Manufactory, 4, Pall-mall East.

BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS, handsomely trimmed with cloth, new pattern, Babies Hoods, half-mourning, Caps, and every description of Infants' Clothing, at very moderate prices. A superior assortment of Ladies' Dress and Mantle Trimmings, and every novelty in sewings and gimps. Patterns and Prices sent free. Miss Madeline Tussaud's Establishment, 74, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALL & DAY.

MOURNING OUTFITS complete in every-thing necessary for the Trousseau, at one of the most moderate prices consistent with the India Voyage. White Cambric Gowns, Chemises, Night-dresses, Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, Bonnets, Hats, Mantles, Habits, Riding-dresses, Petticoats, Corsets, Stays, &c. In the new patterns of Fashionable Mourning Millinery. Miss Madeline Tussaud's Establishment, 74, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALL & DAY.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS—CHALON and HALL, Tailors to the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family, have every article of dress for Ladies in the most perfect and fashionable style. Ladies' Habits, Riding Trousers, Jackets, Waistcoats, Hats, Boots, Gloves, Whips, &c. Chalon and Hall, 1, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALL & DAY.

REAL BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS.—The most superb quality we shall ever be able to offer. Price for full dress, 10s. per pair. Made in black, plain, and lisse, to wear as in the annexed engraving. Under-clothing of every description, made by the first London houses in England, at 18, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALL & DAY.

BONNETS de la VICTORIA et à la PEUGENIE, the Royal Ladies having adopted the Bonnet and Mantle, Ackermann and Co. have received patterns for the next ensuing month, and are now prepared to execute orders for the above elegant Novelties, at 191, Regent-street, and 4, Royal Exchange, City.

VALENCIENNES LACE (Patterns sent post free). A large Assortment at 3½d. a yard; and at 6½d. is a parcel of 10 000 yards, such as has been hitherto sold at 1s. 6d.; and Ladies' Collars to fit are now beautiful specimens surpassing by far anything of the kind before imported. Gold and Silver Tissue Trimming Buttons, and Silk, Satin, and Velvet Ditto. WILLIAM SMITH and COMPANY, 192, Regent-street, and Wholesale, 56, King-street, Golden-square.

TO LADIES.—The SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS may be had of the maker, JAMES HOWELL, 3, Middle Row, Holborn. Patterns of Materials and a Print of a Cloak sent free on receipt of a Post-office order.

NEW SHAWLS and MANTLES.—LAMPLOUGH and CLARKE, Regent-street, have received an assortment of INDIA PAISLEY and PARIS SHAWLS, consisting of the most splendid productions of India which can be purchased for money, and of such a quality as cannot be equalled in this country for the same amounts until Manufacturers have had time to produce them. They are able to purchase every novelty produced in the foreign and British markets, and to exhibit exclusive designs, manufactured by their own artists. Both proprietors of the Royal Arabia Cloak, so much admired from the Court ladies effect of the Duchess of Kent, and the Arabia Cloak, from the Queen's wear. Lace and Cloak Emporium, 192, Regent-street.

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No. 715.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the 12th instant—six or seven weeks before the customary time. The reasons for this step are alike evident and satisfactory. The war has grown to such formidable dimensions since the Prorogation of the Legislature that the Executive needs money to prosecute it with becoming vigour. To ask in such a case is to have. The flower of our youth and chivalry have given their lives to support the honour of our name. Some of the best and bravest blood of the British Islands has been shed in the struggle against Russian domination. We at home must prove ourselves worthy of our brothers in the Crimea. We must not be niggard of our treasures, or of any kind of sacrifice or exertion that may be necessary to secure a prompt and decisive victory. Whatever the Ministry have the boldness and the sagacity to ask—and in such a case as this the greater their boldness the greater will be their sagacity—the representatives of the people will be ready to grant. An increased Income and Property-tax—a loan of twenty or of fifty millions sterling—all will be conceded on the sole condition that the war shall be carried on in a manner becoming the dignity of Great Britain and the mighty interests which are involved in the struggle. The nation is on this point in advance of the Government, and always has been so. Herein lies our strength. In so critical a period of the national fortunes, it is of happy augury that it is not a rash and impulsive Executive, which has dragged a slow and reluctant people into a war, which it did not understand—or which, if understanding, it did not approve; but a generous, determined, far-seeing, and almost unanimous people, which has compelled a naturally reluctant Government to make itself the arbiter of Europe, and to confront in determined warfare, on the broad question of European safety, the most formidable and rapacious potentate of our time. Impartial men make it no ground of complaint that the Ministry were slow and cautious in the movements and negotiations which preceded the outbreak of hostilities. To have rushed into war without adequate naval and military preparation, without calculation of the probable policy of other States almost as powerful as our own, and without securing at least one ally, whose enduring friendship would be cheaply purchased at thrice the treasure which the war is likely to cost us, would have been imprudent, if not unpatriotic. The Ministry did not commit so unpardonable a mistake. Their forbearance placed the aggressor so thoroughly in the wrong, in the moral judgment of all Europe; it assured, for the cause of Great Britain and France, so entire and hearty a sympathy from the whole civilised world; and lifted the question so completely out of the lower regions of interested and selfish policy, into the high atmosphere of pure justice, that their reluctance and patience, instead of proving sources of weakness, became elements of power. But that stage of the question has fallen into the domain of history. It is out of the field of vision, and the world is too busy even to think about it. To-day, and its necessities, has superseded Yesterday, and its short-comings; and the Morrow is coming with sterner duties and augmented responsibilities. What the Ministry have to do, is to throw themselves unreservedly upon the people, and ask them to support by their contributions, direct or indirect, measures for carrying on the war with as much hearty energy as if the foe were in the Straits of Dover.

If the country ever imagined that the war would be a small one, the delusion has passed away. It has become a life and death struggle for the Czar; but, being so, it is also a life and death struggle for his opponents. Neither can yield an inch without peril and disgrace. The Autocrat knows all this, and takes his measures accordingly. It is for the Allies to imitate his example, and to gird up their loins to the work required of them, whatever may be its cost in men, in money, in tears, or in blood. And they will do so, and not allow heroic lives to have been offered in vain. It would be too much to say that the voice of faction is heard no more in our land; but it is not too much to say that treason and sedition are defunct, that disaffection scarcely exists, and that faction itself does not impugn the justice or necessity of the war, though it may criticise unfavourably the conduct of those who are charged with its management. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli would not make peace with the Czar, on any terms short of his con-

WRECK OF AN EGYPTIAN VESSEL OF WAR IN THE BLACK SEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

dign punishment. If these statesmen inveigh against Lord Aberdeen which probably they are bound to do, as leaders of her Majesty's Opposition—they are too patriotic to complain that he is too warlike. Their quarrel with him is that he is too peaceable.

Look where we will, it is evident that the war is a national movement; proving to the world that we are not a people of low-minded shopkeepers, having no thought except of the till; but a people in whom the heroic virtues still survive; and in whose hearts and arms are the sympathies and the energies that make and maintain the greatness of empires. Even if we inquire amongst the classes on whom the hardships of the war press most severely, we shall find that they object to laxity, and not to vigour; that they are jealous of the honour of the British name, and ready for greater sacrifices than any they have yet made in the struggle. There is not a British nobleman or noble matron—whose gallant sons have proved their manhood and their patriotism, and sealed both of them with their blood in the gory battles of the Crimea—who does not own that the war is just; and ask of the Government as the greatest and most urgent duty it can perform, to send out sufficient reinforcements to overmatch the sanguinary and remorseless Russians. There is not a man who gains his bread by his professional exertions, nor a labourer who earns it by the sweat of his brow, who does not glory in being the countryman of those who fought at the Alma, at Balaclava, and at Inkerman. There is scarcely a household that would not cheerfully give up its luxuries and superfluities, if not a portion of its necessary comforts, if it could thereby expedite the punishment of the Czar, and the termination of hostilities. If there be one such household, it must be sought among the drab-coloured friends of the aggressor, who hold their tongues on the brutal massacre of Sinope, but loudly express their horror that fourteen thousand Allies should kill or wound fifteen thousand Russians at Inkerman; among the people who pray for "peace in their time," even although their children and their children's children should have to pay the penalty of wars a thousand-fold more sanguinary. But the nation is made of nobler material. We may presume that the Government is fully aware how nobly it will be supported if it will raise itself to the height of the occasion.

Parliament will have but little other business before it, and may vote funds for the war and legalise the departure of the Militia to foreign duty, in the short period between its assembling and the New Year. But the advantages to be derived from its meeting will not be confined to these two objects, paramount as they are. In the great arena of Parliament, the voice of this free nation is heard to best advantage. The press speaks out boldly; but it is when the Ministers of the Crown, the hereditary legislators, and the representatives of the people, all declare themselves with authority and unanimity, that the spirit of the British nation is best seen and appreciated. Unanimity on minor details is not to be expected; but, on the great principle of the war, we may anticipate that no party manœuvre, or combination of party manœuvres, will impair the value and significancy of the vote of confidence, which the Ministry will ask. Were any party desirous, or strong enough, to outvote the Government, it would be that party which has disapproved of its real or apparent want of vigour. But the demand of men and money, to make which the Parliament has been thus early summoned, deprives Opposition of its only weapon of offence, and renders its policy identical with that of the Ministry. The Legislative and the Executive powers, acting in concord, and speaking each with the authority due to its high position, will exercise at this time a salutary influence on the policy of all Europe. The neutral, the undecided, or the hostile, will see that no hopes are to be formed from the weakness of Great Britain; that our free institutions, and the diversity of opinions which are the result, are no impediments, but aids, to our action as a great Power; and that the war and its prosecution do not rely upon the caprices of a few individuals, who may be in office to-day, and out of it to-morrow; but on the well-understood interest and enthusiastic decision of a whole nation, able and willing to pay the cost of everything which it undertakes, whether in peace or in war. Unity of will on the part of a despot such as the Czar, has, no doubt, many advantages; but unity of will on the part of a great and a free nation has advantages still greater. His serfs and slaves may fail the Czar when fortune goes against him; but a people true to themselves are never to be defeated.

LOSS OF EGYPTIAN VESSELS OF WAR IN THE BLACK SEA.

While the dwellers on the shores of the Atlantic are mourning the loss of the *Arctic*, that was so lately lost on the coast of Newfoundland, with such an awful sacrifice of life, those who live near the Black Sea have been equally shocked by two unhappy wrecks, just taken place not far from Constantinople.

The night of October 30th, the western coast of that sea was visited by one of the most terrific tempests on record. Many dreadful ship wrecks must have taken place; but none more awful than that of two Egyptian ships of war, returning from the Crimea.

The frigate *Bahiré* went on the breakers of Kara Bournon, at eight o'clock in the evening, only two leagues from the mouth of the Bosphorus. In one hour she went to pieces; and out of four hundred souls only a hundred and thirty succeeded in reaching the shore alive.

The other was a three-decker, called the *Mauhtahi Djehat*, and had the Egyptian Admiral on board, said to be Egypt's most skilful naval commander. She, too, has shared the same unhappy fate, being driven on the dangerous shoals of Euiada, midway between Constantinople and Varna. Out of 800 men composing the crew, it is painful to record that 768, including the Admiral, were lost.

In the accompanying Sketch, the *Mauhtahi Djehat* is represented on the craggy rocks of Euiada. Not a vestige of the ill-fated vessel remains to mark the spot where she perished.

The survivors of the *Bahiré* have been brought to Constantinople, where much kind attention has been shown to them.

A Bad Cross.—The Russian Major who, at the Battle of Inkerman, told his men to grant no quarter, and who was afterwards made prisoner, and recognised by an English officer, is stated, by the *Impartial*, of Smyrna, to be named Alexandre Angueliopoulo, of Greek origin, but born in Finland.

The four young Midshipmen—namely, Messrs. Hammond, Kind, Rowden, and Robinson—who, it will be remembered, were taken prisoners in the *Tiger* when that vessel was captured after going on shore near Odessa, have at length arrived in England.

Turkish Reinforcements.—The Porte is making the most strenuous exertions in order to send reinforcements to the Allies in the Crimea. Ten guns of the largest calibre are, on the average, sent off to them every day, with two hundred cartridges for each piece. The Sultan sent for the Seraskier lately, and laid the strictest commands on him to attend to the wants of the Allies. The Seraskier has sent to all the Pachas of the empire, ordering them to recruit without loss of time, and send all the disposable Nizams and Redifs to Constantinople, Varna, and Kustendjeh.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

The visit of Lord Palmerston has been the chief subject of interest of the moment here; and, as may be supposed, the theme of more speculation and supposition than we have time or space to chronicle, admitting it were worth while so to do. Doubtless Lord Palmerston's presence, especially at the present crisis, is of considerable significance, and interests of no small importance to both the English and French nations attach themselves to it; but rumour endeavours to define these in a manner which sometimes partakes as much of the absurd as of the important. The dinners and receptions offered to the Minister, have made a little break in the general abstinence from such events that the uncertain state of affairs abroad has produced.

On Monday the Emperor passed the troops in review, in the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, accompanied by Lord Palmerston. The weather being favourable, though cold, the spectacle, which was numerously attended by both French and English, passed with considerable éclat. The idea of the receptions at Compiègne and Fontaine bleau seems to be definitively abandoned, and the Emperor and Empress are about to establish themselves for the winter, or at least the early part of it, in the Tuileries. The health of the Empress, which experienced such a marked improvement from her visit to the South, is again becoming a source of some uneasiness, and requires much and constant care and attention: the journey to Boulogne appears to have affected it unfavourably, as the change has only since then become visible.

The death of General de Lourmel, from the result of a wound received at the battle of Inkerman, is one of those that has the most painfully affected society here. General de Lourmel, who was Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, was, at the time of the departure of the Prince Napoleon, suffering from ill-health, and was not designed to accompany the expedition. This so painfully affected him, that he ceased not to entreat the Emperor—personally, and through the influence of the Prince—to accord him the permission (which had at first been refused), until it was unwillingly accorded. The fatal result has occasioned his Majesty deep regret, as he entertained a strong personal regard as well as esteem for the General. This distinguished officer, besides his military talents, possessed a remarkable degree of enlightenment and intelligence on all matters of general interest. A pamphlet of his, on the subject of foundling children, contains much that is highly important and instructive on this question. General de Lourmel had barely reached the age of forty, and has left a widow. We believe he had no children.

The improvements in this city are daily receiving new extension. It is said that on the completion of the Boulevard Malesherbes, which is still in operation, a road is to continue the communication from it to Neuilly. The boulevard itself will probably extend across the Faubourg St. Honoré to the borders of the Seine, terminating at a new bridge to be called the Pont d'Alma. A street is projected from the Place de la Bourse to the Boulevard de Strasbourg; the Rue de Rivoli is to be yet further prolonged; and opposite the Hôtel de Ville is to be erected a second palace, in the same style, which is intended to lodge the various administrations that are attached to it.

The Queen Marie Christine has arrived, and is established at the Malmaison.

The Corps of the Cent Gardes have taken possession of their new quarters in the barracks arranged for them in the old Orangery of the Tuileries.

The works for the opening of the Great Industrial Exhibition continue to advance rapidly. The members of the commission have signified to the architects of the building that a large space must be devoted to the works of foreign artists—the German painters and sculptors, more especially. It appears that Ingres, in consideration of his age and infirmities, declines performing any new work for the Exhibition, but intends claiming the loan of nearly all the collection of his paintings from the different places and person s now in possession of them, for the purpose of exhibiting them here. The occasion of viewing these remarkable productions thus united, would doubtless be most attractive; but what is to be the result of such a precedent, supposing it to be admitted? The whole of the building will be insufficient to contain the pictures alone, if other artists claimed a similar privilege; and the galleries and private collections of Europe would, for the moment, be stripped of all the best specimens of modern art. It is said that the Director-General of the Imperial Museums strongly opposes this pretension, which will, doubtless, be disallowed.

A new Journal, for the purpose of combating the anti-clerical opinions of certain other organs of the press, is about to be established, under the editorship of four of the most energetic members of the Catholic party—MM. Louis Veuillot, of the *Univers*; Sainte Beuve, of the *Moniteur*; Granier de Cassagnac, of the *Constitutionnel*; and Barbey d'Aurevilly, of the *Pays*. The title of this paper is, we believe, to be the *Franc-Juge*. Four other new Journals—*La Gazette Parisienne*, *Le Dimanche*, *La Comédie*, and *L'Opéra* (the two last are united)—have, within the last few weeks, been established.

M. Barge, a sculptor of great talent, lately named Professor of Drawing to the Jardin des Plantes, has received an order from the Minister of State to execute four statues, representing L'Ordre, La Force, La Gloire, and La Paix, for the Palace of the Louvre.

Here is a little anecdote, which is not quite new, but which our readers may not have heard:—On the re-appearance of Mdlle. Cruvelli in the "Huguenots," which took place amid a frozen silence, the *Queen of Navarre* addressed her with the opening speech:—"Dis-moi le résultat de ton hardi voyage." The extraordinary *à propos* of the question was so ludicrous that the audience burst into peals of laughter, in which the prima donna, in no whit abashed, joined.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, which left New York on the 15th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The refusal of the Emperor of the French to allow M. Soulé to pass through France created a great sensation at Washington. The Government are waiting further despatches, as at present advices the Government have no evidence that M. Soulé acted indiscreetly in France; but it is the general opinion that Louis Napoleon would not have adopted such a course without good cause. No immediate trouble is apprehended. The "Know-Nothings" take great interest in this affair, and say, "Send American gentlemen as Ambassadors."

Another dreadful calamity at sea is reported. The ship *New Era*, from Bremen, was wrecked near New York; two hundred and fifty passengers lost. The emigrant ships arriving from Europe are suffering severely with cholera.

Two American vessels have been seized at Cuba, under suspicion of filibustering.

The vote for the Governor of the United States was so close, that it was expected that the official canvass would be required to decide the momentous question. In the State election in Massachusetts, the "Know-Nothings" had been completely triumphant. The election of a United States senator from the member of that body was expected to be the result. Two candidates already in office had turned up as belonging to this party. The "Know-Nothings" had also held a great meeting in the Park, at New York, at which speeches were made and a committee appointed to investigate an alleged illegality in the return of votes. As a meeting in favour of the supporters of J. W. Barker, for the Mayoralty of New York, there was some hustling of an Irish target company, and one or two fights; one party stating that if the opposing candidate went to the City-hall on New-year's-day, he would have to walk over dead bodies. The "Soft Shells" had also had a most enthusiastic meeting, and expressed their determination to triumph over the "malign and dangerous influence of fanaticism, bigotry, and intolerance." A national convention of the "Know-Nothings" of Cincinnati was about to be held, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Millard Fillmore, of New York, Sam Houston, of Texas, and Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania, had been named.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Russian despatches from Sebastopol, which come down no farther than the 12th of November, affirm that nothing of importance had happened from the 5th till that date. The *Egyptus* steamer, which left Constantinople on the 15th, brought no letters from Balaclava, the communication with the Crimea having been interrupted by storms. We have, therefore, no accounts from the Camp to later date than the 12th, at which period two French regiments were camped near Balaclava; where they proved a welcome addition to the Highlanders and Marines, to whom the safety of the place had been confided. In addition to the battery of five 8-inch mortars, established to the right of our position, the French were constructing a magnificent square redoubt, which, when completed, will mount fifteen guns. The French pickets now scour the valley of the Tchernaya, and venture even into the ruins of Inkerman. The Russians had withdrawn their camp to a considerable distance from the ground they occupied before the late battle—probably to conceal their future movements.

There had been a good deal of rain, which had rendered the roads almost impassable. The soldiers were much exposed, but they were consoling themselves with the reflection that the Russians were in a still more pitiable condition. Being upon higher ground than the Allies, they are more exposed to the merciless wind, and are, besides, almost to a man without tents or a covering of any kind. If the English commissariat experience difficulty in transporting supplies over the short distance which separates the divisional encampment from Balaclava, in what a position must the Russians be, who are dependent on the regular arrival of large convoys of provisions collected over the whole of the Crimea?

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday says that on the 13th the siege operations were still advancing. Although the weather had become bad, the health of the troops was good, and their spirit admirable. Reinforcements continued to arrive, and the vanguard of General Mayran's division, 1800 strong, had disembarked on the 13th.

As regards the Russian loss on the 5th, the *Moniteur* says it must have reached 16,000 men in killed and wounded. The Allies had buried 5000 Russians left dead on the field. English and Turkish reinforcements had arrived on the 6th to the number of several thousand men. The *Moniteur* points out that this intelligence confirms the accuracy of Lord Raglan's estimate of the enemy's loss; and adds that from another source it has learnt with certainty that there were 70,000 Russians engaged against the Allies on the 5th.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that, when the muster-roll of the Russian army at Sebastopol was called over on the 6th November, no less than 15,000 men were absent.

THE STORM OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

The steamer *Australia*, which left Constantinople on the 20th November, brings some particulars of the losses sustained in the storm which visited the Black Sea on the night of the 14th. The English were said to have lost thirty-two transports on the coast of the Crimea. The screw-steamer *Prince* and the *Sea Nymph* were reported as having foundered, with all on board. Three smaller English steamers were stranded; and, of the vessels of war, the *Sanspareil* was driven on shore, though she had her steam up. The *Britannia* had five feet water in her hold. The *Agamemnon* was driven on shore, but managed to get off; and the engines of the *Samson* were seriously damaged. The *Retribution* was also stranded, but got off by throwing her guns overboard. The *Terrible* escaped without damage. The French line-of-battle ship *Henri Quatre*, and the *Phlegon*, were lost off Eupatoria, and another French steamer was dismasted. In speaking of the storm, the *Moniteur* says:—"Fortunately the hurricane of the 14th did not extend beyond the Black Sea, so that the numerous vessels now on their voyage in the Mediterranean, with reinforcements and supplies for the army of the East, performed their passage with celerity."

So far as can be ascertained from the various scattered statements regarding the sailing of reinforcements for the Crimea, it appears that the Allied army in front of Sebastopol will amount to upwards of 100,000 men by the middle of this month.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

Of the four divisions which the Emperor is sending out to the East, the two first have nearly all embarked at Toulon, where ships of the line and steamers of large dimensions were prepared to receive them. The passage to the Crimea is one of from ten to fifteen days in this season. These 32,000 men can therefore arrive at Sebastopol towards the 10th of next month. The French troops also have not ceased to receive, almost daily, as reinforcements, detachments from Algeria and Gallipoli, without reckoning the men cured of wounds or illness who are sent from Constantinople to rejoin their corps.

The entire Baltic squadron, which was to winter at Cherbourg, is to proceed to Toulon, with the exception of the *Austerlitz*, which requires repairs. The new destination of the Baltic squadron has been officially announced to the Admirals and authorities of Cherbourg. These splendid vessels are to sail at a moment's notice for the Mediterranean on an important mission. On their return, some of them are to be converted into screw-ships for next year's operations in the Baltic.

The number of Sisters of Charity sent to the East to tend the sick and wounded of the French army amounts to 62. They are attached to the ambulances and hospitals. Some of them have to bear the hard life of the camp, without any other shelter than a tent. The Russian prisoners are attended by Polish Sisters of the same order. The Ottoman Government lately applied for a certain number to take charge of the Turkish hospital at Constantinople, where they are paid the greatest respect, and are perfectly independent.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The announcement that two divisions of French troops are about to embark for the Danubian Principalities, in addition to the two which have already embarked for the Crimea, will probably have the effect of making Austria take a more decided course than she has yet done. As to Omer Pacha, the utmost uncertainty prevails regarding his movements. A few days ago it was again stated that he was about to make a movement in Bessarabia, where the Russian army has been weakened by sending forces to the Crimea. It is now said that he is going into winter quarters, in consequence of orders from Constantinople; and that he has sent 10,000 of his soldiers to the Crimea. Should that be the case, we need not look for any movement on the Danube.

The complaints of Austrian intrigue and treachery to the Turkish cause continue. A letter from Bucharest states that Count Coronini lately presented a document to Omer Pacha, which proved to be a formal dismissal of Massar Pacha (known as Sir Stephen Lakeman), from his post as *Commandant de Place*. The order was dated a long time back, and had, no doubt, been obtained by Austrian influence. Omer Pacha instantly handed the letter back, and informed Count Coronini that he received no orders from foreign Generals, and, above all, not from a General that had never drawn his sword in defence of Turkey. The Austrian Commander took his leave in great wrath, and will, no doubt, make an angry report to Vienna. Massar Pacha offered to resign, but Omer Pacha refuses to accept his resignation, and there the matter stands. The Austrians at Bucharest boast that they will have Omer Pacha dismissed if he is not very careful.

A Bucharest correspondent of the *Bremden Blatt*, whose pen is evidently in the service of the Austrian Government, writes that it was the object of the English party to publish independent newspapers at Bucharest, Krajova, Buseo, and Braila. The Hospodar—who is now to Austria what he formerly was to Russia—refused to grant the privilege demanded, "until the new press laws should be published." The Austrian papers gave the preceding news under the heading of "An interdict laid on the English press in Wallachia." All this looks very unlike a cordial understanding between Austria and the Western Powers.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Letters from Hamburg, in the *Belge Independance*, whose Russian bias is well known, state with no small degree of confidence that the merchants of the Allied Powers, navigating the Russian seas, have been chased by several of the enemy's war steamers, that three have been captured, and taken into the port of Riga, the entry to which, up to the 15th inst., was free from ice. The rumour has been repeated in other quarters; but it appears to be a mere invention, with no other foundation than the bare fact that since the larger ships of the fleet withdrew from the anchorage off Nargen, the communication between Sweden and Finland has been re-established as heretofore. It is also stated in a letter from Kiel, of the 23rd ult., that several of the Russian line-of-battle ships had put to sea, for the purpose of uniting with the squadron at Helsingfors, and that they had scarcely got out of harbour ere a heavy gale came on. The flag-ship lost her rudder, and three of the ships in company got on shore. Their critical situation being observed, steamers were sent to their assistance, suc-

ceded in towing them off, and conducted them back to port. Th ear is said to be highly incensed at the occurrence, and has remarked at he considered it an extraordinary circumstance that the ships of nland and France had for months past been navigated in the Baltic as without meeting with any casualties—whereas his own fleet, the ickers of which were more perfectly acquainted with the situation of e various shoals which exist, had, on merely being ordered to proceed Helsingfors, been scarcely out of harbour, placed in imminent danger e ships entrusted to their command.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The following despatch, addressed to Count Esterhazy, the Austrian bassador at Berlin, by Count Buol, on the 9th November, contains e latest declaration which Austria has made relative to the present ropean crisis, and the course which it proposes to take:—

The Cabinet of Berlin replied to our communication of the 23rd of last onth by a despatch, communicated to us by M. D'Arnim, of which a y is sacrifice to the past the divergencies of opinion which have for so g a time compromised the value and effect of the treaty of the 20th ril, and to take resolutions which actual circumstances may claim of m in the name of its participation in the alliance (offensive and de- ive) of the [illegible] Appl.

[illegible] of that dispos tion of Prussia that we recom- nded in the instructions to Baron Prokesch, and communicated in stance to the Cabinet of Berlin, to avoid as much as possible sterile cussions on the point of the obligations already contracted in virtue of treaty of the 20th April, at the same time, we proposed, in e points, the project of a federal decision, as it seemed to us, accor- ng to the urgent manner by the common interests of Germany in the al state of affairs. It is, therefore, with very great satisfaction that found, in the propositions made by the Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to our last communications, that the three points in question are oduced in their essential dispositions.

e are happy to see in the accordance an assurance of the direction ards the same end of the efforts by which the two German Powers y themselves to obtain the solution of the serious complications of moment. But the more value we attach to our accord with Prussia, the more we hasten to declare that the Prussian Cabinet will not insist upon con- ns and restrictions of pure form which would very probably vitiate hance of the speedy establishment of peace, and might even, in the se of events, compromise the most important interests of Austria and many.

e have not the slightest desire to enter into discussions of pure form the question is so serious. We therefore think it of very little con- ence to examine whether it is better to select, for the disposition to ken, the more simple form of a federal decision, or that Austria and ssia would first come to an agreement (*a preliminary Accord*) but reen themselves on the dispositions to be taken, and then submit them to the public.

Although the adoption of this last form does not appear necessary, nce by the 20th article of the treaty of the 20th April, as consequence of the accession of the Confede- n, has taken a greater extension, and has become, as regards its exe- n and a new eventual extension, the object of the decisions which ld require to take conformable to the federal constitution;

on the other hand, imperious considerations prevent us from nding, under any form whatsoever, contractual engagements binding ourselves in the sense of the additional dispositions proposed by ia.

ceding to the Prussian project, we ought to engage ourselves by a ll convention to address, conjointly with the great contending pur- a new invitation to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to accept the bases ers; and it should only be the result of such a step on it should de- ine if Germany should bind herself or not (*obligerait ou non*) to d our position in the Principalities, and whether she would leave us full liberty of action towards Russia.

ther the conditions upon which it is wished to make depend (*dont on aire dépendre*) the promise of a common defence, nor the restric- ns which appear to be an intention to put upon our eventual reso- n appear to us sufficiently justified.

y should the [illegible] of the Confederation only be assured in the [illegible] Powers [illegible] reject the bases of peace? Supposing [illegible] accepts them, but the Western Powers refused to enter into [illegible] negotiations, and that the war continues, would it not be still our task to associate ourselves in the Principalities? And for what reason would we not, in that case, count upon the assistance of Germany?

make at once the concurrence of parties to the alliance depend upon events and the declarations of Russia and the interpretation given on by the Allies, would be to deprive beforehand the steps that ght be taken at St. Petersburg of a portion of their weight. Opinion is ly to be divided on the rights and obligations which result from ty of April; that it is to be feared that the adhesion of Prussia to ite new controversies, with the resistances of vague declarations, or ssible difficulties of different interpretations. We should therefore have otives in not formally engaging ourselves to take steps of this de- on in common, at least as long as all the German Governments do ish on one powerful body, capable of accepting all the ulterior uences of such steps.

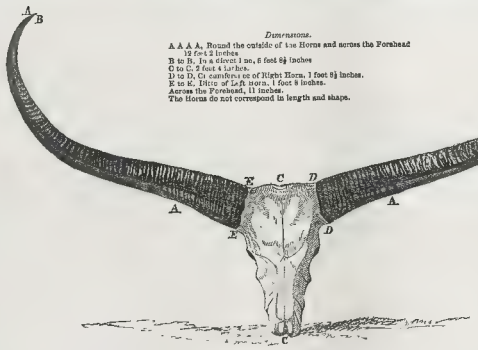
he Prussian Cabinet justly observes, the conduct of Russia will be exercise a very great influence on the measure in which we aim the assistance of our allies. Russia may adopt pacific rela- , and give guarantees against any attack on her part; she may e always (*éloigner de nous*) the danger with which we are menaced present attitude. But she will have the more motives for doing so, e inmate is the alliance of Germany. It is precisely in this re- t it appears necessary to us to extend the common assistance of ay to our position in the Principalities, without making it depend he acceptance or refusal of the bases of peace by Russia.

ally, the want of these restrictions appears to us to exist, as, ng to our proposals, [illegible] from the Powers [illegible] proposal according to circumstances [illegible] degree of danger that would ng upon the cause [illegible] would, always and should be given.

ever, although Russia [illegible] the manner in which we refused to ite the propositions [illegible] to her, as also in the impos- of return [illegible] own interests, to the principles on the basis of which [illegible] orically [illegible] by no means in the intention of ab- [illegible] Prussian despatch to exclude all circumstances which such a step might be taken with the chances of success, in accord with Prussia and the Germanic Confe- The disagreements of our opinion on such a subject [illegible] the [illegible] put [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MATACONG, ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—THE PIER, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

more than four years. With the exception of the proprietor (a British subject) not one European is in the establishment; and only one (a youth) among the agents he employs at the numerous factories, or minor establishments, in the several rivers of the neighbourhood. The principal shipwright is a brother of Caurabar Camker, the well-known Sherbro Chief. The Clerk and Superintendent of the Store-yard is a son of the Chief of Dubrica, in the Soombooya territory; and the sons of other Chiefs are also on the establishment—each department having several apprentices. Pending the erection of the buildings, during the time mentioned, trading has been carried on—the amount of exports and imports increasing, till the latter, in British manufactured goods alone, amount, in the present year, to £60,000. According to the printed list of entries and departures, as many as eighty vessels, under British, French, and American flags, anchored at the port during last year; and the scarcity of shipping, on account of the war, causes a deficiency, at the present time, of fourteen or sixteen ships to take away the native produce ready for shipment. All this has been effected within the period named, by the experience and foresight; the skill, energy, and enterprising spirit of a single individual—Mr. Nathaniel Isaacs, a merchant engaged for many years in the African trade, and who, having gained the confidence and respect of the several chiefs of the neighbouring territories, not only holds the island upon a secure tenure, but has had all the rights and privileges of a chieftain conferred upon him at a meeting of those chiefs, convened expressly for the purpose. Here, then, I was wholly unprepared, with many others, to witness, in so remote a spot, the celebration (for the first time) of her Majesty's birthday, on the 24th of May last, when a general holiday was given to the inhabitants. The *Fox*, cutter, belonging to the island, had arrived a few days before from Sierra Leone, with several gentlemen and ladies residents in that colony, and some officers from the garrison, to share in the festivities. At an early hour the militia assembled in front of the dwelling house; and, after going through different military evolutions, fired a *feu de joie*, and joined in three hearty cheers, responsive to the cry of 'Long Live Queen Victoria!" the band playing the national air. At half past eleven the little military body, with the band, and colours flying, marched down to the Upper-wharf, where they took up their position; and, at twelve precisely, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery on the pier: on the cessation of which "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and a variety of lively airs, were played by the band; the militia again firing a *feu de joie*; whilst cheering, as from the whole impulse of every heart present, continued for some time; the Africans, in a sort of rampant exultation, hurrahing and throwing up their caps with all the fervent loyalty of an English mob. A sumptuous dinner was provided by our host for a larger number of guests than his hospitable table had for some time accommodated. The Queen's health, and other loyal toasts, were drunk with all honours. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, as well outside the dwelling as within: the Africans, in different parties, according to their tribes, indulging in their own peculiar dances and music. I have now only to add that, in quitting this charming spot, I cannot do otherwise than retain a gratifying recollection of the happy days I have spent on it.



Dimensions.

A A A A, Round the outside of the Horns and across the Forehead 12 feet 2 inches
B to B, In a direct line, 6 feet 8½ inches
C to C, 2 feet 4 inches.
D to D, Circumference of Right Horn, 1 foot 8½ inches.
E to E, Ditto of Left horn, 1 foot 8 inches.
Across the Forehead, 11 inches.
The Horns do not correspond in length and shape.

SKULL AND HORNS OF A WILD BUFFALO, SHOT IN CENTRAL ASSAM.

BUFFALO-SHOOTING IN ASSAM.

The Buffalo is found of majestic growth in a wild state in the numerous tree-jungles of Assam, and the killing of this fine animal is one of the favourite wild sports of the country. In a shooting party made for this purpose, in April, 1842, a remarkably fine Buffalo was shot by Lieutenant-Colonel Matthie, near Tezpore, in Central Assam. The skull and horns of this stately specimen of the ox tribe have lately been brought by Colonel Matthie from India, with the intention of presenting them to be added to the already fine collection of horns in the zoological collection of the British Museum. The dimensions of the horns and skull are annexed to the Illustration.

FORT FILLMORE.

A Correspondent, who writes from Fort Bliss, Texas, has favoured us with the accompanying View of Fort Fillmore, in New Mexico, one of the garrisons first built by the United States Government on the Rio Grande del Norte, after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, between Mexico and the United States. The situation of the Fort is exceedingly picturesque, and commands almost every variety of scenery. In front, and for miles north and south, the magnificent Rio Grande is seen wending its stately and troubled course through lofty, snow-capped mountains and fertile valleys. In the background are seen the great chains of the White and Sacramento Mountains; and, far to the south, is the great Guadalupe range. On the west of the Rio Grande, in full view of the fort, is the great Mesilla Valley, its prairies extending to the westward farther than the eye can reach; and, with its table and bottomlands, affording a pleasing contrast to the rough, huge mountains which on three sides surround it. All the mountains in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore are known to be exceedingly rich in iron, copper, silver, and gold ores. Silver mines are now worked.

The Mesilla Valley had been for some time disputed territory, when the question was settled by purchase by the United States Government; thus opening another beautiful region of country to American enterprise.

The climate of the Mesilla is unsurpassed; its soil is equal to that of any portion of the globe. Already are seen growing the grape, fig, peach, apricot, apple, and pear, and corn, wheat, oats, and barley; and all the tropical fruits will grow here as luxuriantly as in any latitude.

A few years hence will be seen an industrious and happy people enjoying this charming country, where now the Apache, Comanche, Navajo, Tongawas, and Lipan, are the chief proprietors.

Fort Fillmore has therefore become an important post, and will doubtless soon attract public attention, by reason of the varied information emanating from its vicinity, and the great private and public interests it will be called upon to protect.

FORT FILLMORE, NEW MEXICO.

THE BROMBOROUGH POOL CANDLE-WORKS.—FROM THE MERSEY.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY—BROMBOROUGH POOL WORKS.

THERE is, probably, no branch of our domestic manufactures in which higher scientific progress has been made, of late years, than in the art of making candles. The application of new substances, and the various processes requisite for their development, have largely employed the resources of a new branch of chemistry since the year 1811, when it was founded by M. Chevreul. Hence arose the science of candle-making, the ingenuity and importance of which, apart from its great commercial extent, led to the appearance in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, December 8, 1849, of a series of Engravings of the seat of this new art, "the Stearic Candle Manufacture," as carried on at Price's Candle Company's Works, Belmont, Vauxhall. In the accompanying account of the writer's visit to the factory, the several stages of the process are briefly explained; and the large growth of the subject in public interest, since the above date, has proved that we did not overrate its importance in thus fully illustrating the subject in our pages. The works at Belmont have since been greatly extended. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 the Company received a Prize Medal; and in the lecture delivered to the Society of Arts, by the managing director, Mr. G. F. Wilson, early in 1852, the history of the new manufacture was fully detailed, and its extent represented, in the fact of the works having employed in the previous winter above 900 hands, and made 100 tons—£7000 worth of candles weekly. The subject next presented a new phase of social interest. In this year the Company very properly took the educational, moral, and religious charge over the persons (and especially the young persons) in its employment, thus adding to the list of those employers who, without legal compulsion, have endeavoured to provide for the improvement of their work people. In an able paper in the *North British Review*, November, 1853, these operations are narrated; the contribution being properly entitled "Candle-making and Christianity," from its proving that advances towards the highest principles of Christian faith and love have been successfully made in this Surrey Factory. Meanwhile, the subject has of late acquired additional importance in a commercial point of view. The progress of improvement in the manufacture has constantly gone on: new English, French, and, latterly, even a highly-promising American process have been brought forward—only, however, to be superseded by a new development of the Company's processes. The Company now employ just 2000 persons; their capital is £700,000; called up £612,000. Their operations have been considerably affected by the war in which we are at this moment engaged: for example, the importation of palm-oil—the raw material of stearic candles—has increased about one-fourth of the whole quantity, which fourth is equal to one-eighth of the tallow brought to this country from Russia.

The works at Belmont having been extended as far as practicable, the Company looked out for "fresh fields" for their enterprise. Vauxhall is over-crowded with factories; the lofty chimney-stalks are thicker here than elsewhere in the suburbs; and the atmosphere is scarcely calculated to lighten labour; and to the moral training of the establishment, rather than to the healthful advantage of the site, must be referred the nimble hands and cheerful faces which may be seen in the workrooms of the establishment, as well as in its long, iron-roofed play-shed. Accordingly, in addition to the Company's factory at Belmont, extending over nearly two acres, with large branch works at Battersea, another factory has been started at Liverpool, the chief port of importation for palm-oil. Now a large portion of the custom of the firm being from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the northern counties, a heavy amount of double carriage, of the raw material first, and then of the manufactured article, will be saved by this new factory; and, if anything were wanted to add to the interest of the subject, we might remind the reader that the trade in palm oil on the African coast is the chief economical antidote to the slave-trade at the present day, the beneficial working of which must have been felt by the President of Liberia, when he last week proposed to inspect the Belmont Factory; and we now purpose taking the reader to the extensive works near Liverpool.

The scene of these operations is Bromborough Pool, on the Mersey about four miles above Birkenhead. The principal works being, in great measure, self-contained, and depending on their own workshops for the trades they employ, the proximity of a great town is not essential. The Company were, therefore (except in the item of good water carriage), tolerably unfettered in choice of position. The price of land about Liverpool put a stop to any thought of settling there; some liberal offers came from the Wallasey neighbourhood; but the Company finally chose the pretty country place above named, and bought sixty acres of land. They were met, at first starting, by an act of great kindness and liberality on the part of Mr. C. K. Malawaring, the proprietor of the estate of which the above land formed a part.

They arranged for the purchase of a less quantity, of land than it afterwards appeared would be required; but Mr. Malawaring, on being made aware that if they were limited to this quantity, some of their plans for the improvement and comfort of their people might eventually be seriously interfered with, allowed another large field to be included in the purchase, at the price per acre originally agreed upon, notwithstanding the increase of value given in the meantime by the establishment of a large manufactory to all the property in its neighbourhood. Indeed, it was only his seeing in the *Quarterly Review* an article on these plans that induced him to alienate any portion of his land for manufacturing purposes; his first answer given to the Company's application, while absent in Italy, and before seeing that article, being a refusal to sell at any price, though he offered to let for a long term of years—an offer the Company, of course, could not accept, as it was out of the question to put so great a mass of property as they were about to erect upon anything but their own freehold land.

In preparing the ground, by cutting off a slice of rising ground, and with it raising the adjoining piece of rush land six feet, were obtained above four acres of level ground, well above the rise of the highest tides, affording facilities for landing and shipping goods. On this area was built the factory, a one storied building, with walls twenty feet high; roofed by Mr. John Walker, of London, with galvanised corru-

THE BROMBOROUGH POOL CANDLE-WORKS.—INTERIOR VIEW UNDER THREE SPANS OF ROOF.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

gated iron, in spans of forty feet, covering three acres and three quarters.

The fourteen steam-boilers are fitted with self-feeding, smoke-consuming furnaces. The stoke-hole is nearly 300 feet by 80; adjoining one corner is the engine-house containing a pair of 20 horse horizontal, high-pressure, expansive, and condensing engines, from drawings by Mr. E. A. Cowper, who has since been appointed the Company's consulting engineer.

The machinery and apparatus have been arranged after the experience and on the scale of the Company's Belmont and Battersea Works combined into one manufactory. This increased extent of manufacturing power will lead to the reduction of prices, will meet the enormous demand which has sprung up from Australia, and will relieve us from any fear of the French interfering with our trade in the home or export markets, of which, at one time, there were symptoms.

The works include shops for the principal trades employed—engineers, smiths, copper-smiths, tinmen, coopers, carpenters, bricklayers, and weavers; and gas works. It seems rather absurd that candle-makers cannot light themselves; but, whatever gas may be in closed rooms for great open buildings, it is of course the cheapest and safest light.

The fresh-air open space and cottages give the factory at Rue-en-Head a great advantage over the parent works. The cottages will attach the people much more closely to the place. The little gardens are very popular; and, considering the short time of occupation and the nature of the soil, their appearance is generally very creditable.

One point connected with the new works, much to be regretted, is that their mode of construction, and the way in which the processes are worked, must prevent the admission of visitors.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.—Advent Sunday. Flaxman died, 1826.
MONDAY, 4. Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
TUESDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
WEDNESDAY, 6. St. Nicholas.
THURSDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
FRIDAY, 8.—Con. B. V. Mary. Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
SATURDAY, 9.—Cowley Cibber died, 1752. Gay died, 1732. Milton b., 1608.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
1 0 1 30	1 45 2 15	2 30 3 0	3 20 3 50	4 10 4 35	4 40 5 0	5 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA.—A ticket to the library of the British Museum, permitting the party to make extracts from MSS., can be obtained on the recommendation, in writing, of any person of respectability known to the Chief Librarian, or of any literary, scientific, or official gentleman of character. No fee is required.

FOG—The *Kelso Archæological Journal*, and the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, as well as the *Weekly Telegraph*, Dublin newspaper, contain papers connected with Irish families.

A. The second Grice—to be heraldically correct must be on the sinister side. If "the wing" be married with the proper lines or dots of Petre Sancta, the colour or tincture can be easily discovered.

ORLANDO.—The Arms of Graham, of Esk, Cumberland, are:—Or on a chief sa., three escallops of the field.

J. S. T., Sheffield—Lord Raglan was, previously to his elevation to the Peerage, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G.C.B. His Lordship's Arms are:—Quarterly, France and England, within a bordure compony arg. and az. Crest: A portcullis or nailed sa., with chains pendent thereto, gold. Supporters: Dexter—A panther, arg. spotted of various colours, fire issuant from the mouth and ears ppr., gorged with a plain collar and chained or. Sinister—A wyvern, wings endorsed vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist gu. Motto: "Butere vel mittere spernor."

AN OLD READER. See "Sidney's Three Colonies of Australia."

M. R. B., Isle of Man; E. M. M., M. W.; and J. G. M., Putney.—Declined.

W. M. T. (British Army in Turkey), is thanked: the Sketches of Bulgaria did not reach us in time to be available.

JUSTICE is not exempt.

F. M., Rudham.—Your coin is a penny of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066, very common, worth about 3s.

J. M. L., Crick.—Declined.

R. C., Hartegate, and J. F. S., Accrington, are thanked; although we have not space for their communications.

G. B.—The *escorp*, or scarp, is the interior side of a ditch, or that next the fortress; the *counterscorp* is the exterior side, and faces the scarp. When it is strengthened by masonry, it is said to be revetted, and the brickwork is called the revetment. A redan is a fortified work of two faces forming an angle in front, employed to cover troops, or the entrance to a principal work. The curtain is the connecting line of rampart or parapet between two projecting works. *Gabions* are cylindrical baskets, open at both ends, used in field fortification; being planted on the ground and filled with earth, in the formation of a parapet. *Fascines* are large *fagots*, strongly bound at both ends, and in the middle, and used in raising batteries, lining up ditches, strengthening ramparts, &c. The *taffrail*, or the upper part of a ship's stern, which is usually ornamented. The Dutch call it *taffereel*, from *tafel*, a table. The *top-gallant mast* (pronounced *to-gallan'-mast*), is the third division of a mast; the second being next above the lower mast, being called the top mast. The *port*, or *larboard* side of a ship, is that to the left hand, looking forward; the *starboard* side is that to the right. We know of no work specially devoted to an explanation of terms in military and naval science.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

THE signal discomfiture which was inflicted upon the Russians at the glorious battle of Inkerman, seems to have had the effect of deterring Prince Menschikoff from further aggression. There was a report during the week that the garrison of Sebastopol had made a sortie, on the 13th of November, against the French, and that it had been repulsed, after a severe battle, with heavy loss on both sides. But Prince Menschikoff, in his various despatches up to the 19th, makes no allusion to any such event, and the report was generally treated as unfounded, even before letters from Balaclava of the 13th were delivered in London, which proved its falsehood beyond a doubt. We do not hear that the Russians have received any reinforcements since the battle of Inkerman, or that they are likely to receive any for several weeks. On the other hand, the armies of the Allies are daily augmented by arrivals from England, and from the French ports in the Mediterranean; and their camp at Balaclava has been transformed into a fortress, which will shortly rival Sebastopol itself. In their intrenchments they may not only defeat any attempts of the Russians to storm their position, but will be enabled to receive supplies of every kind in the greatest abundance. The Euxine, notwithstanding the severity of its tempests, being open to our navies, the liberality of Great Britain and France will provide every possible comfort for their heroic armies; and their sense of the urgency of the case will induce both Governments to pour in reinforcements. The Russians in Sebastopol are in a less favourable condition. While the severity of the winter will be as trying to their troops as to ours, the difficulty of procuring supplies overland from Odessa, via the Isthmus of Perekop, will be infinitely greater than those attending a sea voyage. Already the roads in the Crimea are stated to be almost impassable; and the division of General Dannenberg—the arrival of which inspirited Prince Menschikoff to make his fierce, and, as he hoped, his final onslaught at Inkerman—brought no commissariat along with them. If the Russians were placed on short allowance, before the 5th of November, they are likely to be reduced to still greater extremity, by the presence among them, of the still numerous though shattered remnant of Dannenberg's force. Desperation may thus compel them to make a renewed attack upon the Allied armies. If they fulfil any such intention, we may trust our heroic soldiers to add a fourth victory to the three great names of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. Perhaps, however, the Allies may find it expedient to resume the offensive, in which case we may trust, not alone to the gallantry of the French and the English, but to the skill and daring of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, to achieve a splendid, if not a decisive victory. At present, however, the general impression seems to be that little more will be done on either side until the spring. The Allied armies are taking measures to winter in the Crimea, and to re-open the campaign on a grander scale, with reinforcements that shall raise their numbers to an equality with those of the Russians. The memorable struggle on the heights of Inkerman proved one Frenchman or Briton to be as formidable in fight as four Russians, so that equality of numbers will be an inequality in courage, discipline, and every soldierly quality—and all to the disadvantage of the Russians. The Allies would, with such reinforcements, be enabled to do what might have been done before, if men could be as wise before as after the event—viz., to station a force at Perekop, to prevent the entrance of a single Russian or a single ounce of food into the Crimea, and another force to complete the investment of Sebastopol. With such a disposition of the Allied strength—and it is evident that France and Great Britain are able to accomplish far more than this—Prince Menschikoff would be speedily reduced to the alternative of extermination, or of unqualified surrender. The obvious danger of being caught in such a trap in the spring, will perhaps compel the Russians to make one or more attempts to dislodge the Allies during the winter. But the most recent letters from the Crimea state that the French and British armies have already been reinforced to such an extent as to be fully able to repel any attack which the Russians may make against them. The duty of the Governments of France and England is, therefore, to maintain those troops in the highest state of efficiency, and to keep increasing their numbers to the requisite amount, so that in the spring they may be able to wrest the Crimea from the Czar by one grand and decisive effort. They have already commenced their operations in this sense. Warm clothing for the troops has been despatched in large, and, it is to be supposed, in sufficient quantities; and wooden houses, in numbers adequate to lodge five-and-twenty thousand men, have already left, or will, in a few days, leave our shores. The French Government is acting with similar foresight—so that we may expect both armies will be well provided.

In the severe storms which commenced in the Euxine on the 11th, and continued with more or less violence until the 14th of November, we regret to learn that the British and French fleets both suffered severely. Besides a large number of transports, the British lost one magnificent steam-ship, the *Prince*, recently purchased at a large price, and which went down with all on board. The *Sea Nymph* shared the same fate. Several ships of war were seriously damaged. The *Retribution* only escaped foundering by sacrificing her guns. The French lost two war steam-ships of the first class, besides suffering other injury. For all this, the Czar will, doubtless, chant "Te Deums," and call upon his deluded people to return thanks to the Almighty for a visible interposition in favour of orthodox Russia, assailed by heterodox France and unfilial England. But our affliction, though severe, is not ruinous, and will not be exasperated by self-reproach, that the loss might have been avoided. Man cannot war against the elements; and British and French energy will make amends for the loss, and be thankful, great as it was, that it was no greater, and that it can be met with an unrepining spirit.

The Czar is rejoiced to find that he has some friends in England, and takes care to represent to his subjects that John Bright, the English Quaker (but un-English logician) speaks the mind of the British people, when he maintains in his letter to Mr. Watkin that Russia is right, and his own country wrong, in going to war in defence of the Sultan. John's letter has been reproduced *in extenso* in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, of which the Czar is editor, and Count Nesselrode the sub-editor. We suppose neither the Czar nor the Count will tell the Russians, in their next week's paper, that John was burnt in effigy in the public thoroughfare of Manchester, amid the acclamations of the people; and that two "traitor loons," who had been vile enough to express the hope that the Czar might be successful, have been expelled from the Exchange-rooms of two of our cities, amid the indignation or contempt of their former associates. The Russian serfs may be deceived; but the Czar must know thoroughly well that John Bright spoke for John Bright alone—that he and his opinions are scouted by the British people—and that, in all probability, John Bright will never again have the honour of a seat in the British Legislature.

THE attempt of the Czar to mystify the German Powers, to afford a pretext to his friend the King of Prussia for embarrassing the action of Germany, and for retarding the ultimate adhesion of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the cause to which Austria stands pledged, is politic, and may not be altogether unsuccessful. It is intended for the latitude of Germany, and is based on a thorough knowledge of the Russian sympathies of the German Courts, and the solid inertia, as well as bewilderment, of the popular mind in all the States, major and minor, of the Germanic Confederation. But in France and Great Britain, the willingness which the Czar expresses to listen to negotiations on the basis of the "four points," is, and will continue to be, treated with contempt. The day of the four points is gone by; and, while admitting that, if interpreted without subterfuge or reservation, they may be good enough in their way, the Allies will listen to no terms of adjustment that do not comprise a fifth point, still more essential to the security of Europe. That point is the cession of the Crimea, and the consequent dismantlement and destruction of the fortress of Sebastopol. The Czar, while professing his desire for peace on the basis of the four points, will not, we may be assured, listen at present to any proposition on the basis of point the fifth. It will be the duty of the Allies to strengthen their powers of persuasion by the sword and the bayonet. A Sovereign whose Generals issue the inhuman order to give no quarter to the enemy, is not to be reasoned with. He makes himself a savage, and a king of savages, and must be met with the only argument that savages can understand.

As regards the approximation which appears to have been made towards a better understanding between Austria and Prussia, we must confess our inability to see in what manner Austria has merited the reproaches which certain parties and journals in this country are continually launching against her. It must be evident that Austria has a very difficult game to play; and that if she could be assured of the co-operation of Prussia, her policy towards Russia would be unsimplified that she could, without fear of invasion in her own territory, ally herself by deeds as well as by words with Great Britain and France. Austria has not moved fast enough to satisfy the Western Powers, or even to do justice to her own character; but it should not be forgotten by those who criticise her conduct that the united action of Germany, which she has so pertinaciously striven to accomplish, would reduce the Czar to extremity. Great as his power and resources may be, he could not, unless he were utterly mad, hope to carry on a successful war against the whole force of Germany, in addition to that of France and Great Britain. Although Austria has been timid, nothing has yet shown her to be dishonest. She is pledged to the policy of the Western Alliance, and will, perhaps, carry Prussia and the rest of Germany along with her. If she do, the war will be shortened, and deprived of no small portion of its bitterness; and Francis Joseph will be enabled to play in European politics, the high and dignified part which becomes his position and character, and the interests of his people.

But though the Allies may leave the Austro-Prussian negotiations to "drag their slow length along" at the pace which seems to suit the mental as well as the physical condition of the casuists of Central Europe, they are not relieved from the necessity of taking measures to ascertain whether those Austrian functionaries in the Danubian provinces, whose pro-Russian proceedings at Bucharest have lately scandalized the friends of Turkey, are acting with the authority or cognizance of the Emperor. If the world were to judge of Austria by the conduct of General Coronini, it would declare Austria to be in active alliance with the Czar. It is high time that the conduct of that officer should be disavowed, if the Emperor Francis Joseph desires to stand well with France and England. General Coronini not only treats the Turks with insolent contempt, but he acts as if he were determined to convert Moldavia and Wallachia into Austrian provinces—to goad the inhabitants into hostility by his oppression—and to make their hostility a pretext for annexation. When the Turkish army under Omer Pacha was about to march from Bucharest towards Bessarabia on the 11th of November, the Austrian General wrote a letter to Omer Pacha, prohibiting his march further than between two small villages on the line of the Sereth, not more than four miles apart, named Saverni and Matchiti. If this line of march had been followed by the Turkish Commander, the Turkish army would have been compelled to pass through a narrow gorge, where a very small force of Russian troops might have surprised and annihilated it. We believe that at this very time a large Russian force was established in the vicinity of these villages. It is probable, had the Turkish army marched as directed, that the Russians would have been duly apprised of the fact. We may easily anticipate what the catastrophe would have been. Happily, however, Omer Pacha was informed of the snare into which he might have fallen, and countermanded the march of his army. Surely the Allied Powers ought to insist upon an explanation from the Austrian Government, and the recall of General Coronini, if, in this and other instances, he has acted without instructions, and on his individual responsibility.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has received her Ministers almost daily, and on Monday presided at a Privy Council, at which a proclamation was ordered to issue, summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 12th of December.

On Friday, the 24th ult., Prince Albert went to Portsmouth, to witness the embarkation of the Grenadier Guards, about proceeding in the *Royal Albert* to the Crimea. In the same evening, Prince Ernest of Leiningen arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince, with Prince Ernest of Leiningen walked in the Home Park and slopes. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen. The Earl of Aberdeen had the honour of joining the Royal party.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the four elder Royal children, and Prince Ernest of Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Earl of Aberdeen was also at the service.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which most of the Ministers were present. Her Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and Sir George Grey. The Duke of Argyll and Sir George Grey remained on a visit to the Queen. In the morning her Majesty walked in the Home Park with the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves. In the evening the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen, the Duke of Argyll, the Ladies Augusta and Frances Bruce, Lord and Lady Canterbury, Major-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey, and Sir George Grey.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Leiningen, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the Home-park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, attended by Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey and Captain Du Plat, and returned to the Castle, at a quarter past three, from Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Somerset is suffering from an attack of paralysis, with which his Grace was seized on Sunday last. The very unfavourable symptoms which prevailed at first, have given way to medical treatment, and his Grace is recovering from the shock, but the paralysis remains.

Frances Marchioness of Londonderry has left Holdernesse House for Wynyard Park. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., arrived at Constantinople on the 16th ult., with his detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in the *Queen of the South, en route* for the seat of war. The Earl and Countess Vane are now staying at their seat, Machynlleth, Wales.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby intend passing the winter at Florence. The noble Marquis is greatly improved in health. The Countess of Strathmore was staying with her relatives when seized with her fatal illness.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll have left Lady Agnes Duff's residence, in Eaton-place, for Leamington Spa. The wound in his Lordship's hand, which he met with at the battle of Alma, is going on satisfactorily.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

A despatch from Vienna states that winter has set in with considerable severity in Southern Russia, and that the troops are marching to their places of destination in the midst of ice. The couriers, who only took five days to go from Sebastopol to Moscow, are now so much delayed that it is probable that intelligence will arrive more rapidly by the Levant than by St. Petersburg. This accounts for the want of Russian despatches lately. A letter from Odessa of the 16th ult. states that the weather had become very boisterous—high wind, rain, and snow prevailing. There was no vessel of the enemy in sight. General Osten-Sacken is to replace General Dannenberg in the Crimea, with the most extensive powers. The reason assigned for this change is that General Dannenberg, in the affair of the 5th, did not completely execute the orders which he had received.

The *Semé* steam-frigate, which went to the Crimea to carry out 1200 soldiers accustomed to service in Algeria, has performed her mission promptly, and has returned to Toulon for other troops, having left Sebastopol on the 15th ult. Up to this time no important fact, beyond those already known, had occurred either before that place or in the neighbourhood. On her way back to France, the *Sané* met in the Dardanelles several vessels laden with troops proceeding to the Crimea. The reinforcements of every kind on board these vessels must have arrived at the present time, and others will follow without interruption.

A Queen's messenger, bearing despatches from Lord Raglan, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday afternoon, having come by the *Nil* steamer, which left Constantinople on the 20th ult. He left Marseilles, on his way to London, by the one p.m. train.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S SPEECH.

The King's Speech upon the Opening of the Prussian Chambers on Thursday contains the following passages:—

A bloody conflict has broken out between three powerful members of the family of European States.

Our fatherland is not yet affected; I have fresh occasion to hope that the less effect further understanding will soon perhaps be obtained.

Closely united with Austria and the rest of Germany, I shall continue to look upon it as my task to plead for peace, the recognition of the independence of foreign States, and moderation.

Should I subsequently be compelled to add force to this attitude, my faithful people will bear their inevitable burdens with resignation, and know how to meet such eventualities.

The army shall be made ready for war.

SPAIN.

MADRID Nov. 22.—The bureau of the Assembly is then constituted:—President, the Duke of Victory (Espartero). Vice-Presidents, Marshal O'Donnell, Lieut.-General Duke, M. Madoz, and the Marquis of Perales. Secretaries, Messrs. Fuentes, Calvo, the Marquis de la Vega, and Gonzales de la Vega.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.

The steam-ship *Magdalena* arrived at Southampton on Friday morning, with the West Indian, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico mails. Her dates are—Vera Cruz, Nov. 6th; Tampico, 2nd; Havannah, 6th; Jamaica, 10th; Barbadoes, 11th; St. Thomas's, 16th.

From Valparaiso we have accounts to the 14th of October. Business was brisk, important purchases having taken place for the interior.

In Peru, the Government forces having been taken by surprise, the President had fallen back on the capital with his army.

Some disturbances took place in Lima, the population shouting loudly for Castilla, the leader of the insurgents.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature of the Air. Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°			Inches
Nov. 24	29.163	43·2	37·5	35·1	0·6	80	N.	0·00
,, 25	29·121	41·0	31·8	35·5	— 3·6	91	N.	0·20
,, 26	29·831	39·4	29·0	32·6	— 5·5	84	N.	0·03
,, 27	29·92	40·3	26·5	32·2	— 9·7	89	S.W.	0·00
,, 28	29·81	48·0	36·6	38·4	— 2·5	92	S.W.	0·04
,, 29	29·116	49·0	39·0	41·4	+ 2·5	78	W.S.W.	0·00
,, 30	29·798	44·0	36·8	38·3	— 3·6	87	S.W.	0·04

Note.—The + or — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.16 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.92 inches on the 27th; decreased to 29.81 inches by the 29th; increased to 29.51 inches by the 30th; and decreased to 29.43 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.539 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 36·9°; being 4·6° *below* the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 22·5°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer 49·0° on the 29th, and the lowest, 26·5° on the 27th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 11·4°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of four-tenths of an inch.

The weather on the 26th, 28th, and the morning of the 30th, was fine, and the sky nearly free from cloud; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky overcast.

Fog was prevalent all day on the 27th. The low temperatures of this week were not experienced at stations near the river Thames, the waters of which were fully 7° warmer than the air.

JAMES GLAISHER.
Lewisham, December 1, 1854.

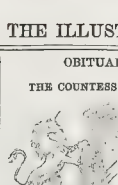
HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, Nov. 25, the births of 1693 children were registered within the metropolitan districts—819 males, and 874 females. The number of deaths was 1266—stoney, 618 males, and 644 females. The number of deaths, from the averages in the same interval from ten years, was 1.23 and, thus, 139 persons died last week above the estimated number—the mortality, therefore, is still high. There were eight deaths from cholera. The number of deaths this week was, however, less than in the previous week by 47. The mortality in children was nearly the same. 649 died—being more than 100 above the estimated number; 261 persons died at ages between fifteen and sixty, and 249 at ages exceeding sixty years. The diseases of the organs of respiration have suffered to an extent, rising from 262 to 301, exceeding the ordinary mortality attributed in great measure to the very cold weather, as shown in our Weather Table. The deaths from scarlatina rose to 113, being more than double its average. There were 29 deaths from small-pox, 33 from measles, 37 from hooping-cough, 51 from fever, 21 from diarrhœa, 144 from bronchitis, and 121 from consumption.

THE RETURNING OFFICER OF MARYLEBONE.—A meeting of Liberal electors, appointed for the three parishes composing the borough, was held at the Westminster Arms Tavern, George-street, Manchester-square, on Wednesday, for the purpose of uniting the Liberal party in the selection of a candidate. Various gentlemen expressed their preference for particular candidates, and the following names were submitted to the meeting in the course of the proceedings, viz., Sir Charles Napier, Messrs. William Conyngham, John Williams (late M.P. for Macclesfield), George Thompson, General Perronet Thompson, Messrs. Crawford, Frewpit (Grote, Prescott, and Co.), Lord Molgrave, Colonel Romilly, and Mr. Ricardo. Seven out of the eleven had, it was stated, given their consent to be put in nomination. After some discussion a resolution was carried, that the number of candidates be reduced to five, and that an aggregate meeting of the borough be convened at some large and central place, when the five gentlemen selected should be invited to attend and explain their political views. On this resolution being passed, the Pancras delegates, with the exception of two or three, left the meeting in a body, asserting that the Marylebone men wished to swamp them. The chairman then put the names to a show of hands, when Col. Romilly, Mr. Crawford, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. Prescott, were announced as the selected candidates. Mr. Kennett then moved that paid agents and canvassers be dispensed with, and that the expenses of the election be confined to the returning officer, the hire of rooms, and printing. The resolution was carried; and it was further resolved that the committee already selected to represent the three parishes be the committee to carry out the necessary arrangements.

LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.—A conference of the advocates of the total abolition of slavery, met at the London Tavern, on Wednesday; present, S. Gurney, Esq. (who presided), Col. P. Thompson, Messrs. Elihu Burritt, S. Stuge, S. Gurney, jun., George Thompson, a considerable number of the society of Friends, and several gentlemen from the West India colonies and the British ports commercially connected with them.

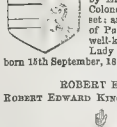
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN.



THIS lamented lady died on the 3rd ult., at Florence, after a short illness, in the 28th year of her age. Lady Strathmore was eldest daughter of the present Viscount Barrington, by Jane-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lord Ravensworth. Her marriage with the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn took place on the 30th April, 1850, but there was no issue of it.

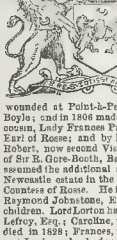
LADY EMILY PUSEY.



THE death of Lady Emily Pusey occurred on the 16th ult., at the family seat, Pusey, Berkshire.

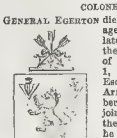
Her Ladyship was born 25th Oct., 1793, the second daughter of Henry-George, second Earl of Carnarvon, by Elizabeth Kitty, his wife, daughter and heir of Colonel John Dyke Acland, of Pixton, county Somerset; and married 4th October, 1822, Philip Pusey, Esq., of Pusey, late M.P. for Berks, elder brother of the well-known Dr. Pusey, of the University of Oxford. Lady Emily leaves a son, Sidney Edward Bouverie, born 16th September, 1839; and two daughters, Edith-Lucy and Clara.

ROBERT EDWARD, VISCOUNT LORTON.



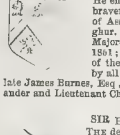
ROBERT EDWARD KING, Viscount Lorton, one of the Irish Representative Peers, a General in the Army, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon, and Colonel of its Militia, died at his splendid seat of Rockingham, on the 20th ult., aged eighty-one. His Lordship—second son of Robert, second Earl of Kingston, by Caroline, his wife, only daughter of Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of Mount Ophaley, co. Kildare—adopted the profession of arms, and served at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe—being wounded at Point-à-Petre. In 1800 he was created Baron Erris, of Boyle; and in 1806 made Viscount Lorton. He married, Dec. 9, 1795, his cousin, Lady Frances Parsons, daughter and heiress of Laurence, first Earl of Rosse; and by her (who died 7th Oct., 1841) had two sons—Robert, now second Viscount Lorton, who married, 1829, Anne, sister of Sir R. Gore-Booth, Bart., and has issue: and Laurence Harman, who assumed the additional surname of Parsons on succeeding to the great Newcastle estate in the county of Longford, from his grandmother, the Countess of Rosse. He is married to Mary, daughter of the late James Raymond Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, co. Clackmannan, and has several children. Lord Lorton has also four daughters—Jane, married to Anthony Lefroy, Esq.; Caroline, who married Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bart., and died in 1828; Frances, who married Charles Leslie, and died in 1836; and Louisa, who died unmarried in 1891.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD EGERTON, C.B.
COLONEL OF THE 46TH REGIMENT.



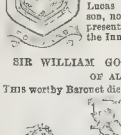
GENERAL EGERTON died on the 18th ult. at Eaton Banks, Cheshire, aged seventy-one. He was the youngest son of the late Philip Egerton, Esq., of Oulton; and brother of the late Rev. Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., of Egerton and Oulton. He married, December 1, 1814, Arabella, daughter of Henry Tomkinson, Esq., of Dorfold. General Egerton entered the Army as Ensign in the 29th Regiment, December 1, 1793; and, after some service in America, joined the forces in the Peninsula in 1809, being then Captain, 34th Regiment. Thenceforward he took part in many a brilliant achievement—at Busaco, Torres Vedras, Olivinza, Badajos, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nives, Orthez, and Toulouse. At Albuera he was severely wounded.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD WHISH, H.E.I.C.S.



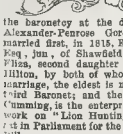
THIS gallant officer, who was Senior Colonel-Commandant of the H.E.I.C.'s Artillery on the Bombay Establishment, died at his residence, at Clifton, on the 10th ult., at the age of 69. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Whish, Rector of West Walton, and brother of the late general Sir W. S. Whish, K.C.B., and the Rev. Martin Whish, Prebendary of Salisbury. He entered the Indian army in 1802, and served with bravery at the capture of Ahmednugger, the battles of Assaye and Argaum, and the storming of Gawelghur. He rose to be a Lieut.-Colonel in 1819, a Major-General in 1838, and a Lieutenant-General in 1851; and, for a long period, commanded a division of the Bombay Army, where he was much esteemed by all ranks. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Barnes, Esq., of Montrose, and sister of the late Sir Alexander and Lieutenant Charles Burnes, who fell at Cabool in 1841.

SIR HUGH STEWART, BART.



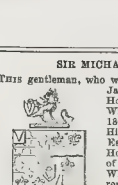
THE death of this gentleman, who, for years, represented the county of Tyrone in Parliament, occurred on the 19th ult., after an illness of a few days. The worthy Baronet was born 14th May, 1793, the eldest son of the Right Hon. John Stewart, M.P., an eminent lawyer, who was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland in 1798, and created a Baronet in 1803. Sir Hugh married, first, 19th Jan., 1826, Julia, daughter of the late Marcus M'Causland Gage, Esq., of Ballarena; and, secondly, 28th February, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Lucas St. George, of Dromore. His eldest son, now Sir John Stewart, third Baronet, is at present serving in the Crimea with his regiment, the Inniskilling Dragoons.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON GORDON CUMMING, BART.,
OF ALTYRE AND GORDONSTOWN.



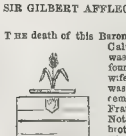
THIS worthy Baronet died at his seat, Altyre House, county Elgin, on the 22nd ult., in the male line, as chief of the name, the ancient family of Cumming; and inherited, through female descent, the estates of the Gordons of Gordonstown, premier Baronets of Scotland. He was also heir-general of the very old house of Penrose, of Penrose, in Cornwall, established there antecedently to the Conquest. Sir William was born 27th July, 1787, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his father, the first Baronet, Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon Cumming, 10th February, 1806. He married first, in 1815, Eliza-Maria, eldest daughter of John Campbell, Esq., jun., of Shawfield and Islay; and secondly, in 1846, Jane-Ellen, second daughter of William Mackintosh, Esq., of Geddes and Millton, by both of whom he leaves issue. Of the sons of the first marriage, the eldest is now Sir Alexander-Penrose Gordon Cumming, third Baronet; and the second, Captain Rosaleyn George Gordon Cumming, is the enterprising traveller, and the author of the popular work on "Lion Hunting." The late Sir William Gordon Cumming sat in Parliament for the Elgin boroughs, at the period of the Reform bill.

SIR MICHAEL H. HICKS-BEACH, BART.



THIS gentleman, who was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, in January last, after a severe contest with Mr. Holland, died on the 22nd ult., at his seat, Williamstrip-park. He was born 25th October, 1809, the eldest son of the late Michael Hicks-Beach, Esq., whose father, Michael Hicks, Esq., of Beverstone Castle (second son of Sir Howe Hicks, sixth Bart.), assumed the surname of Beach, having married the only daughter of William Beach, Esq., of Netherayon. The Baronetcy came to the gentleman, whose death we record, at the decease, in 1834, of his grandmother, Sir William Hicks, seventh Baronet. Sir Michael married 14th August, 1832, Harriet-Victoria, second daughter of the late John Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, county Northampton, and leaves a son and heir, now Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, ninth Bart., and several other children. The immediate founder of the Hicks family was Sir Baptist Hicks, silk merchant to the Court, who built Hicks' Hall, in 1612, and was created a Peer, as Viscount Campden, 4 Charles I.

SIR GILBERT AFFLECK, FIFTH BART., OF DALHAM HALL,
COUNTY SUFFOLK.



THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 18th ult., at his residence, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells. Sir Gilbert was eldest son of the late Rev Sir Edmund Affleck, fourth Baronet, of Dalham Hall, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Elijah Impey, Knight. He was born 9th June, 1804, and married, 20th December, 1834, Severina-Frances, eldest daughter of Francis Ellis, Esq., of the Royal Crescent, Bath. Not leaving any issue, he is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Robert Affleck, sixth Baronet. The title was originally conferred on Sir Edmund Affleck, a gallant naval officer, in consideration of his conduct in the command of the Centre Division in the memorable victory obtained by Admiral Rodney in 1782. The family is of Scottish extraction, being descended from a younger son of the Auchinlecks of Auchinleck.

SIR ARTHUR BRINSLEY BROOKE, BART., M.P.,
OF COLE BROOKE, CO. FERMANAGH.

SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, who returned recently from Germany, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, died on the 21st ult. For several years he had sat in Parliament for the county of Fermanagh, and always supported the Conservative party. Sir Arthur was third, but eldest surviving, son of the late Sir Henry Brooke, of Colebrooke, Bart., by Harriet Butler, his wife, granddaughter of Brinsley, first Viscount Lorneborough. His eldest brother, Francis Brooke, Lieutenant 7th Dragoons, fell at Waterloo. Sir Arthur was born in 1797; and married, in 1841, the Hon. Julia Henrietta Acton, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and youngest daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.B., by whom he leaves Sir Victor-Alexander Brooke, third Baronet, and other issue. The first of the Brookes who settled in Ireland was Sir Basil Brooke, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, who was appointed Governor of Donegal, and one of the Commissioners for the settlement of Ulster.

GENERAL HUNTER, C.B.

THIS distinguished Indian officer died on the 11th ult., after a few days illness, at the Bridge of Allan. General George Hunter, C.B., was in his sixty-ninth year. He entered the Army in 1801 and continued in active service till within the last three years. He saw much service, commanding in Scinde during the Afghan war, in which he took a distinguished part, and was publicly thanked by the Directors of the Hon. East India Company, in particular for the courage and discretion he displayed in quelling a dangerous mutiny. Sir Charles Napier entertained so high an opinion of his abilities, that when he last went to India he made it a condition that General Hunter should accompany him. This he did with all the ardour of youth, though in his sixty-third year. He returned about two years ago to spend the remainder of his life in his native land.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

WHAT ARE ZOUAVES?

In reply to this question a paragraph is going the round of the press which states that they are natives of the French provinces of Algiers, disciplined by French officers; and hold exactly the same relation to the French army that the Sepoys in India have to the regular British troops. Others speak of them as having been recruited from *Les Classes Dangereuses* of Paris, and propose that similar regiments should be formed out of our convicted poachers and ticket-of leave men.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* in describing the review of the French Imperial Guard on Monday last, says:—

"I see many of your contemporaries are much puzzled as to what the Zouaves really are. According to some they are Arabs; while others contend that they are a mixture of all nationalities. The truth is, they are simply Frenchmen, picked principally from those who have served in Africa; and chosen for their courage, dariug, activity and powers of endurance. Most of them have been *Gamins de Paris*, and the metal still rings as true as it did in June, '48, when the gamins of the Garde Mobile saved the capital.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE 2ND DIVISION.

THE annexed Engraving (from a Sketch taken by an eye-witness) gives a faithful representation of what might be seen in one part of the field about ten o'clock on the memorable 5th of November. On the hill-side, in the background, may be seen the remains of the ancient town of Balaclava, from which the battle has taken its name. A large body of Russians are ascending the heights, in close column—having been ordered, by the Imperial Aroudnes, to drive the Allies into the sea—and are met with a charge of the second Division, which fought so bravely, and suffered so severely, in that desperate engagement.

Prince Menschikoff, in his apologetic description of the battle, ascribes it in reples to the fact that the Russian Commanders were wounded; and that "the enemy's infantry occasioned great losses in horses, artillerymen, and infantry officers." A more just explanation would have been to confess that the wretched serfs, raised on black bread and grass, when the Czar sent their stomachs to stand against English and French soldiers, even when the former number more than four to one of the latter.

The regiments belonging to the Second Division, which took so prominent a part in that day's engagement, were the 30th, 41st, 47th, 49th, 55th and 95th. In these six regiments alone, 9 officers and 179 rank and file were killed; and 22 officers and 447 men were wounded. We have no means of ascertaining what loss the Second Division inflicted on the enemy, but there is no doubt that they performed their full share of the terrible work of that day.

The following description of one portion of the battle by an eye-witness gives some notion of the scene which must have presented itself to a spectator an hour or two before noon on the heights opposite Inkerman:—

The enemy were now completely out of the bush which had screened and sheltered them on their advance, and upon fair ground they stood no chance with our men. Our regiments halted, extended the line to the left, and commenced a tremendous file fire. The enemy, in disorder, hardly returned a shot, but stood their ground, and fell by hundreds and hundreds. Thrice they moved up stoidily to break our line on the left, and were met each time by terrible volleys of musketry, until they closed in, when our fellows charged and mastered them at the point of the bayonet. The fortune of the day still hung doubtful. The enemy were getting up all their strength for a final effort, when Canrobert came up with three regiments of Zouaves, five regiments of French infantry, and a strong force of artillery, and commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's right flank.

This occurred about eleven o'clock, and from that moment the Russian chance was hopeless. Yet, though under the French fire they were literally falling by battalions, they never showed the least sign of irresolution or disorder. On the contrary, they formed up in the most beautiful order, altered their front so as to meet the attack of the French, and, extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the English. At that time, however, our men were well prepared, and, without any order or arrangement, flung themselves headlong upon the

ZOUAVES.

FRENCH INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

enemy, charging with the bayonet, which the enemy met for the first time. The Russians now boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for the space of five minutes the 30th, 41st, 49th, 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments were stabbing, beating, and firing at each other in the most fearful manner. At last the enemy gave way, and began retiring in good order across towards the Inkerman heights. Until I saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could have retired under such a murderous fire in such perfect order. The French and English, with a whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the retreating battalions, pouring in volley after volley of grapeshot, shell, and musketry. In fact it was a perfect carnage. Yet, in spite of this, the enemy kept their order, retreating almost at slow time, and every five or ten minutes halting and charging desperately up the hill at our men and the French. In these charges the Russians lost fearfully. We received them with volleys of musketry, and then dashed at them with the bayonet.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.—REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE "TRAFALGAR" AND "RETRIBUTION" AT THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL: FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT MONTAGU O'REILLY

THE "RETRIBUTION" AND THE "TRAFALGAR" AT SEBASTOPOL.

During the attack of the Allied Fleets on Sebastopol, on the 17th October, the *Retribution* was lashed alongside the *Trafalgar*; at 3.40 p.m. a shell struck the mainmast of the steam frigate about twelve feet above the deck; the top part suddenly perforated the upper and main decks, and was secured in that position while the ships remained "under fire."

This scene was sketched by Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, on board H.M.S. *Retribution*, and is engraved upon the preceding page.

Masts shot away in battle generally fall over the side of a ship, but here we have an instance of a *lower mast* so suddenly snapped, that, before it had time to incline much, the incumbent weight of yards, sails, rigging, &c. cut it through two decks, where it lodged, after narrowly passing the boiler.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Polish exiles in London solemnly celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of their national insurrection of 1830 on Wednesday last. In the morning they attended at the chapel, Sutton-street, Soho-square, a funeral service for their compatriots fallen in the cause of Poland. The service was performed by the Rev. Ernestus Podolski, who also preached a sermon suitable to the occasion; in which he deplored the recent loss sustained by Poland and her exiled sons in the death of their most generous friend and protector Lord Dudley Stuart. After this ceremony a public meeting, composed only of Poles, and convened by their committee, acting under the orders of his Highness Prince Czartoryski, was held at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St James's; Colonel Baron Wiercinski in the chair. Resolutions were passed protesting against the usurpation of their country by foreign Powers, expressing their anxious interest in the issue of the struggle in which the Western Powers are now engaged with the Czar, and their painful disappointment that no Polish Legion, to act in conjunction with the Allied Powers had yet been formed.

In the evening, the anniversary meeting commemorative of the Polish revolution of 1830, was held at St. Martin's Hall. The meeting was one of the most crowded ever held in the Hall; and a number much greater than that which obtained admittance was turned away from the door. The chair was taken by Sir Joshua Walmsley; supported by M. Kossuth, and other English and foreign friends of Polish nationality M. Ko such was loudly cheered on entering and leaving the room. The immense crowd and pressure caused some slight disturbance at the commencement of the proceedings; but order was soon restored, and the business proceeded with.

Mr. Shaen, the secretary, read letters from Signor Mazzini, General Peyronnet Thompson, Messrs. W. J. Fox and T. Duncombe, approving of the objects of the meeting, and apologising on various grounds for non attendance.

Sir Joshua Walmsley, after a few words of eulogium on the late Lord Dudley Stuart, the unwearied champion of Polish independence, said he had no doubt that the people of England were prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for the independence of both Poland and Hungary. He was fully persuaded that it was the interest of France and England to make common cause for Polish independence. The sooner they directed their efforts to the real issue, the sooner should they be able to check the game of aggression and tyranny, and ensure a permanent and honourable peace.

Mr. Shaen, the secretary, read the address of the Polish Committee. The substance of it was a recapitulation of the efforts of Poland to recover its freedom, and an assurance that the Poles were now ready to rise against Russia, if properly supported by France and England.

The following resolution, which was moved by Mr P. A Taylor, and seconded by Professor Newman, was carried unanimously:—

That this meeting, believing it essential to the freedom and peace of Europe that the encroachments of Russia should be unceasingly resisted, approves of the present war as a just and necessary one, and emphatically records its conviction that that object can only be achieved by the frank and unhesitating recognition by the Western Powers of Polish nationality, with out which the risk of disgrace in the conduct of the war is imminent, and its termination will be disastrous—immense treasures will have been squandered in vain, the unequalled heroism of our countrymen and our allies wasted, and their lives sacrificed not as martyrs to freedom, but as victims of a vicious diplomacy.

M. Kossuth now came forward to the front of the platform, and his appearance was the signal for loud and general cheering. After paying a graceful tribute to the memory of Lord Dudley Stuart, he held up the fate of Poland before England as a warning and a lesson. Referring to certain recent diplomatic movements which had been talked of with relation to the Polish question, he warned the Poles to be on their guard against any attempt to make use of them, as at the Vienna Congress, in 1815, when the name of the nation was used to secure certain concessions, while Poland itself was sacrificed to expediency. In reviewing the conduct of the war, he censured the course taken by the Allies as the one best calculated to give every advantage to the Czar, and to inflict the most terrible losses on France and England. Referring to the present position of the Allied army in front of Sebastopol, he said:—

At what price has this situation been purchased? Gentlemen, on the 5th of July, ten weeks before English embarked on that expedition, it advised as well as ill-prepared, I, in a speech, the contents of which would have been well for Great Britain to mind, spoke these words at Glasgow:—"Not one out of five of your brave sons will see Albion again." Of course I used the number figuratively, as indicative of great loss. Now, it is a sad tale: number your dead, your wounded, and your disabled—more than 20,000 out of 30,000 are already lost. My sad anticipations are literally fulfilled! And here at home—why, here the number of widows and orphans already for support in patriotic charity amounts to 11,000. Such is the position, gentlemen. Now, with that position thus analysed, I call on contemporary age, and on history, to say whether I was exaggerating or too harsh in saying that England's policy has been wrong, that it has been successful nowhere, but inefficient, unsuccessful, and disastrous everywhere. But you are told, for all consolation, that "no human foresight could have fully anticipated the extraordinary position which you had yourselves in." Now, as to this, I must say it is not true. Many a man must have anticipated that position. I, for one, have foretold it fact by fact, and word by word. And I certainly claim not the slightest credit for penetrancy in that account. I could say nothing mean sound do otherwise than know all that. And now I utter my disregarded words here from Britain, so I did in the Scottish Press say. "The words he spoke rest in the inspiration of a seer, or a picture drawn from history." Others, the *Times*, say, "No human foresight could have anticipated the extraordinary position in which long and finds herself." Extraordinary! Why, what is there extraordinary in the inexorable logic of consternation between cause and effect? Is it extraordinary that Sebastopol is found to be an intrenched camp with a numerous army in it? Is it extraordinary that the Czar is pouring whole fresh armies to its defence? The Czar has been left perfectly free, and with ample time to do it; may, in fact, he has been invited to do it by the Lord-Aberdeen treaty, negotiated under England's auspices.

Instead of being surprised at the Czar's having 100,000 Russians ready to defend Sebastopol, the only surprising thing was that he had not 200,000 men there, as he certainly would have had, but that he needed 300,000 men to watch Poland.

In the Crimea proud England and France attack him: he is content with opposing 100,000 men to them. On the Danube the flower of the Turkish army, elated by victory, defies and harasses him: he is content to oppose them with 80,000 men. But to Poland, where there is not one man in arms, but where the unquenchable fire of a heroic nation's hatred is smouldering, he sent an army of 300,000 men, to be prepared for emergencies (Cheers). Some may tell you that this is due chiefly to a precaution against Austria. But it is clear to demonstration that the Czar feels perfectly easy about the submissive obedience of his pro consul in Vienna (a laugh); or else he certainly would not have left the very existence of his 80,000 men on the other side of the Pruth at the mercy of his good friend the Hapsburg. Yes, it is the game of Poland you have to thank for the fact that your whole army in the Crimea, all heroes as they are, have not yet fallen victims to overpowering numbers.

As regards the future, he did not say that they would be unable to take Sebastopol. Leaders and men like those who were encamped there might do prodigies. Still, he contended, their position was far from satisfactory; and even if Sebastopol were taken, and the Russians driven out of the Crimea, that would give no security for the future. To make a radical cure of the Russian difficulty, they must go to the root of the evil. The real obstacle was Austria. Either England feared Austria too much, or loved her more than she ought. Their only safe course was to throw Au tria overboard, and then the way to a thorough settlement of the European crisis would be clear.

After an eloquent peroration on the importance of seizing the present favourable opportunity of striking at Russia's weak point, M. Kossuth resumed his seat, amid loud cheering; and the chairman declared the business of the meeting to have terminated.

LOOKING DEATH IN THE FACE.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, NOV. 4TH.

—Ay, in thy face, old fellow! Now's the time!
The Black Sea wind flaps the tent-roof; at night,
Going his rounds, sentinel like; nor wakes
These lads of mine, who take of sleep their fill,
As if they feared never to sleep again,
Instead of ——. Pitiless Crimean wind!
How many a bowling lullaby thou'lt raise
Next night, and all nights till the world shall end,
Over some sleepers here.

Some! *Who?* Dumb Fate
Whispers in no man's ear. Each in his heart
Believes "Not I not I."

But thou, grim Death!
I hear thee on the night-wind, dying abroad;
I feel thee now, squatted at our tent-door,
Pointing——

"Huzza!" Why howl so in your sleep,
Comrade? Did *you* see aught?

Well, let him dream!
Who knows; to-morrow, such a shout as that
He'd die with. A brave lad, and very like
His sister. * * *

So! Just two hours I have lain
Freezing. That pale white star, which came and looked
Through the tent-opening, has passed on to smile
Elsewhere; or lost herself i' the dark.—God knows!
Two hours nearer to dawn. The very time
When we light-headed and light-footed fools
Used to be jingling swords in waltz or reel,
And grinning in fair faces. How they'd start—
Those dainty red and white soft faces kind—
If they could look upon my visage now,
Or his— or his—or—some poor faces cold
We covered up last noon.

Ay, there it sits—
The laidly thing I felt at our tent-door
Two hours back. It has sat, and never stirred.
I cannot challenge it, or how it down,
Or close with it—breast to breast—like that young Russ
Whom I stabbed yesterday. (What eyes he had!
Great, clear blue eyes, and curling dark red hair;
A woman's picture hidden in his breast!
I do not like this fighting hand-to-hand!)
'Twill not be grappled with like flesh and blood.
This formless, voiceless, immaterial thing.
But I will meet it. Here I sit alone
Show me thy face, O Death!

There—there. I think
I do not tremble.

I am a young man:
Have done full many an ill deed—left undone
Many a good one; lived unto the flesh,
Not to the spirit. I would rather live
A few years more, and try if things might change;
Yet—yet—I think I do not tremble, Death;
And thy cold finger pointed at my brow
But calms the tumult; there.

God—oh, great God!
How small accounts Thou tak'st of this thin flame,
Which we call life! Thou send'st a moment's blast
Out of War's nostrils, and a thousand strong
Of these our puny lights are all blown out
For ever! Yet we shrink not;—we, such frail
Poor knaves, whom a spent ball can instant strike
Into e'ernity; we helpless fools,
That a boor's hand, opening the blood-gate's flow,
Shall in a minute into nothingness
Let out that something rare which can conceive
A universe and its God!

Free, open-eyed,
We rush like bridegrooms to Death's grisly arms:
Surely the very longing for that clasp
Proves us immortal!

Ay, immortal! 'Tis
Our immortality that teaches us to die.
Thou, War, art but God's ploughshare, which He drives
Over the barren fallow fields of earth,
Preparing for the harvest; rooting up
Grass, weeds, and flowers, which necessary fall,
That in the furrows the wise husbandmen
May drop world-seed.

So, let us yield our lives
As the flowers do—believing He'll not lose
One germ of his immortal. Nought of His,
Or Him, can perish; therefore, let us die.
I half remember many things like these
She says in her dear letters. So, let's die!
What, dawn? The faint hum in the trenches falls!
Is that a bell I'm the mist? My faith! they go
Early to litany in Sebastopol.
A gun! Lads, stand to your arms! The Russian's here!
Mary! Kind Heaven! I have looked Death in the face,
Help me to die!

D. M. M.

Narrow Escape of "Our Own Correspondent."—A great deal of mischief was done by the Russian ships in the harbour, which threw a perfect shower of eight and ten-inch shot and shell among our fellows. They continued this all the night after the battle, though their own troops were withdrawn, and the shell only fell among their own killed and wounded. Some of the narrow escapes of individuals seem almost miraculous. The Correspondent of the Illustrated London News had a most narrow one. Two round-shot passed through his tents and before he could leave it, they were followed by a large shell which burst *inside the tent*, within two feet of where he was standing. The tent was literally torn to ribbons by the explosion; yet strange to say, the representative of your pictorial contemporary was unhurt.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

The Bombardment of Sebastopol.—Some idea of the terrific reverberation from the opposing batteries at Sebastopol on the day of the opening of the bombardment, may be formed from the statement of the master of the *Glendaleagh*, in writing home from Eupatoria to the proprietors of that vessel. He observes:—"Although at the time thirty miles distant from the scene of the engagement, the ship was kept in a continual tremor by the unceasing cannonade at Sebastopol."

General Cathcart at Inkerman.—When, at the battle of Inkerman, General Rose quest sent to Sir George Cathcart to inquire whether he wanted reinforcements, the latter being at the moment hemmed in by an immense Russian force, is said to have replied, "Yes, but don't hurry yourself."

A letter from Riga, in the *Cassel Gazette*, states that maritime communications have been re-established between that port and St. Petersburg. There are to remain at Riga only the number of troops left there in ordinary times. The rest are to be directed towards Poland.

MUSIC.

The Bach Society.—"It is by performing all the oratorios of Handel," said an English musical historian, writing about twenty years ago, "and by introducing in an English dress the sublime works of Sebastian Bach, that the general taste for sacred music in this country would be purified and exalted." The first of these things has, in a great measure, been accomplished by the Sacred Harmonic Society; through whose labours, if not all, yet the greatest oratorios of Handel, in their entire state, are now known to, and enjoyed by, the thousands who frequent the magnificent performances at Exeter-hall. It certainly belonged to that society to introduce in like manner to the knowledge of the public the sacred works of the illustrious John Sebastian Bach, the only musician in the world who can be regarded as the compeer and the rival of Handel. In this country, it is true, Bach never fails to be mentioned whenever the names of the great masters of the art are enumerated; but Bach, after all, to our public and even to our professional amateurs of the art, is little more than a name. He is known as the author of the most masterly instrumental fugues that ever were penned; but of his sublime vocal music—his oratorios, motets, hymns, and other compositions of a sacred character—we have hitherto remained in almost total ignorance. The Sacred Harmonic Society, doubtless, have been deterred from bringing forward any of those works in an English dress by the extreme difficulty of the task. Such a reason ought not to have prevented them: on the contrary, it ought only to have stimulated them to exertion. What they have not had the courage to undertake, has not only been attempted, but accomplished, by a small body of professional musicians, actuated only by a love of their art, and veneration for the memory of one of its greatest ornaments. The Bach Society has existed for several years. It was projected, we believe, by Mr. Sterndale Bennett, who is its president; and its members are, like him, eminent in their profession, and ardent lovers of their art in its highest and purest forms. They have deeply and perseveringly studied the works of the great German master; they have, with the aid of able singers and instrumentalists, rehearsed them in private till they have, in a great measure, conquered the great difficulties they had to encounter, and it was not till they felt that they had so far succeeded, that they ventured to bring the result of their labours before the public. Their first public performance, last season, of Bach's masterpiece, the "Passion-Music," an oratorio on the subject of the Passion of Our Saviour, though imperfect in various respects, was yet sufficient to give an idea of the grandeur and beauty of the work, and to excite much attention and interest.

A second performance of the same oratorio was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday evening last; and such was the impression already created, that the announcement of this performance attracted a crowded audience, among whom were numbers of the most distinguished musicians and *dilettanti* now in London. This performance was not only on a larger scale, but more finished and correct than that of last year. It showed that the intermediate time had been passed, on the part of every one concerned, in earnest study and practice. It was under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. The solo singers were Miss Dolby, Madame Ferrari, Miss E. Williams, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ferrari, Mr. Walworth, and Mr. Bolton; and the organist was Mr. Hopkins. The choir and band instrumental orchestra, though not numerically strong enough to give the full effect to the sublime conceptions of the author, were composed of excellent performers, and surmounted the enormous difficulties of the score with gratifying firmness and precision. The work was produced (the original words being extremely well translated into English) according to the version adopted at Leipzig and Berlin by Mendelssohn, who judiciously made several omissions; the piece in its original form being very long, and encumbered by many narrative passages in recitative, which, however well declaimed, would now seem dry and tedious. Even thus abridged, the oratorio is still nearly as long as the "Messiah." The impression made on the audience by this sublime music was very great. The principal airs and choruses were warmly applauded, and several were encored with expressions of enthusiasm. The members of this excellent society must be gratified to find their zeal and perseverance thus appreciated by the public; and the lovers of music have reason to hope that ere long Bach will be recognised in England (as elsewhere) as one of the great masters of his art.

The new organ just erected in the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, by Messrs. Rivington, of Greek-street, the eminent organ-builders, was used for the first time on Thursday last (St. Andrew's Day), on which occasion Mr. E. J. Hopkins acted as organist. Externally it is a noble-looking instrument and a great ornamental ornament to the church; and its musical qualities are not unworthy of its appearance. It is of great magnitude and power. The great organ, in compass from CC to G, contains 18 stops and 1264 pipes; the swell has 15 stops and 940 pipes; the choir-organ has 12 stops and 624 pipes; and the pedal organ, in compass from CCC to F, has nine stops and 330 pipes. The total number of pipes is 3168; and the stops embrace every variety and improvement in the most modern construction of the organ. The morning service of Thursday was preceded by an extended voluntary, well calculated to display the powers of the instrument. It consisted of an introductory movement, followed by an andante with a series of variations, in which many grand and beautiful effects were produced, without any departure from the grave and solid style which belongs to the music of the church. The various parts of the service were selected from our best ecclesiastical compositions: the "Preces" and Chant to the "Veni Creator" were by Tallis, the "Te Deum," "Jubilate," and Responses to the Commandments, by Nares; and the Anthem, by Dr. Croft. Throughout the whole of the music the effect produced by the organ was most satisfactory. In the full organ, when the whole thunder of the instrument were brought into action, the volume of tone was immense, but always mellow and grateful to the ear, while the varied play of the soft stops was often delicious. In short, this organ is a superb instrument, not excelled we have every reason to think, by that of any parish church in London.

Music in Holland.—The Low Countries, in the olden time the cradle of ecclesiastical harmony, are now doing much to revive their ancient musical fame. The Society for the Encouragement of Music in the Netherlands, which has existed about twenty-five years, has been gradually growing in magnitude and influence, and is now one of the most important musical institutions in Europe. It was founded by M. Verhulst, of Rotterdam, a distinguished amateur musician, who has been unremitting in his successful efforts to promote its welfare and progress. The ramifications of the society spread over the whole kingdom: its meetings being held not only at Rotterdam, but at other places, including Amsterdam, the capital. It may give an idea of the magnitude of the society to mention, that, at the recent anniversary festival, held at Rotterdam, the chorus and orchestra included a thousand performers, collected from all parts of Holland, who had been previously trained in their own respective towns, and afterwards attended numerous general rehearsals in Rotterdam under the direction of M. Verhulst, the conductor of the performances. M. Verhulst is a young musician of Rotterdam, who was a pupil of Mendelssohn, and has produced many important choral and instrumental compositions. Musicians and amateurs from all parts of Europe (England included) were invited to this festival, and received into private houses as guests, by the principal families of Rotterdam, who vied with each other in their hospitable attentions to the strangers. It must be specially mentioned, as a great feature in the character of this society, that it periodically publishes, at its own expense, the meritorious works of young Dutch composers, such works having been submitted to the examination, and having received the approbation, of some of the most eminent musical connected with the society, among whom are many eminent names belonging to every European State. In addition to this most liberal proceeding of Rotterdam, worthy of imitation by other musical institutions, the society likewise gives annual prizes for works of merit.

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter-hall.—The concerts for the ensuing season will commence on Friday, 8th December, when Handel's oratorio of "Deborah"—a work containing some of the great master's greatest choral inspirations—will be revived. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, and Herr Formès will make their first appearances in London this season on the occasion; and Mr. Costa resumes the post of conductor.

Newspaper Postage in India.—The Court of Directors has granted a uniform rate of one anna per sheet upon newspaper postage throughout India. Even as things now stand, the press in India will remain fettered, in comparison with the press in England. For one sheet of paper, weighing much less than one sheet of the *Times*, the people of India pay 1½d.; for the gigantic *Times* we only pay 1d. stamp. Were any one in Bombay or Calcutta to publish such a paper as the *Times*, it would cost for every number going through the post about 1s. 6d. or 2s. The new arrangement was to come into operation on the 1st of November.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday Mr. Buckstone re-appeared at this theatre, and was enthusiastically received by a numerous audience. The part selected for the occasion was that of *Master Geoffrey Wedderburne*, in Stirling Coyne's interesting comedy of "Presented at Court." Mr Buckstone never played the character better. The phenomena of advancing lachrymose were never more precisely traced. It was, in its way, a "psychological curiosity." The drama itself was elegantly placed on the boards—scenery and costume perfect.——An excellent drama, by Mr Boyle Bernard, was produced at this house on the previous Thursday. The novelty is entitled "The Balance of Comfort," and is original in its idea and situations. Both are exceedingly ingenious, and the development of the former is managed with admirable skill. The plot, however, may be traced in a few words. *Mr. and Mrs Torrington* having been married, in the course of family arrangements, discover, when too late, that their dispositions are not suitable, and agree to a separation; the lady retiring to a suburban box, and the gentleman travelling all over the world in search of the excitement to which his youth had been a stranger. There is a philosophic basis in this distinction of character, which elevates at once the author and his drama in our esteem. After awhile, *Torrington* returns, and calls on his wife, well inclined as it soon appears to settle down in domestic comfort, but finds that in her house he can no longer claim the privileges of a husband, particularly as she had chosen to pass in the neighbourhood for a widow. Secretly, however, *Mrs Torrington* is as wasted of seclusion as her lord has become of wandering. She has married, and is surrounded by the attention of two suitors, one of whom applies to *Mr. Torrington*, as her brother, for his consent to their union. His jealousy is awakened, and he discerns that he still loves his wife; but his claims are not immediately admitted, and he consequently gets up a flirtation with another lady, which in turn excites Mrs. Torrington's jealousy, and reveals to her likewise "the inner life" of her affections. The catastrophe might here have immediately supervened with effect; but the author had resolved on a spice of melodrama, and introduces a needless and improbable duel to effect an apparent precipitation of events which were really hastening to a close without the intervention of any foreign element. The husband and wife were well played by Mr. Howe and Miss Reynolds, and the piece was deservedly successful. The dialogue was throughout carefully written, frequently witty, and always sensible. The drama has vitality.

LYCEUM.—This theatre re-opened on Monday, with the "Game of Speculation;" and a new piece called "A Comical Countess," adapted from a French comedietta, the title of which, "Une Soubrette de Qualité," expresses sufficiently well the spirit of the production. The heroine (Miss Talbot)—at the opening of the play the *Countess de L'Espublier*, but who had formerly been the waiting-maid to the aunt of the *Chevalier de Vilbrac* (Mr. C. Mathews), and cook to the nobleman whom she had married—displays in her altered state, many signs of her humble origin; but, being beautiful as well as rich, is still attractive as a widow, particularly to the *Baron de Berjonce* (Mr. William), who, to carry out his designs, plants upon her a footman, apparently recommended by the *Chevalier de Vilbrac*. This worthy, however, is really the Chevalier in disguise, who, in dread of the Bastille, has resorted to the *ruse*; having, as he thinks, accidentally struck in the eye *Madame de Parabère*, at an entertainment given by the Regent of Orleans, in which the lights had been suddenly extinguished. The lady whom he had been struck, however, was none other than the Comical Widow—who, by the way, was an early flame of the Chevalier, and soon penetrates his disguise. A scene of courtship ensues sufficiently salient and curious; but it is interrupted by the Baron, with whom a duel is consequently imminent. The Countess, in her turn, now resorts to disguise; enters, as *Madame de Parabère*, with two swords, and challenges, as a professed female duellist, the Chevalier to personal combat in the supposed blow on her visual organ; and finally prevails him into accepting it; but is soon disarmed. The Baron, perceiving his opponent's skill, would declare off, but, he ag compelled into apologetic conditions, the lady unmasks, and the Comical Countess weds the whimsical Chevalier. Mr. Mathews acted with his usual ease; but Miss Talbot, though a fine woman, is, verily, but a raw recruit—and, indeed, gives but small promise of becoming a good actress.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.—The Ascent of Mont Blanc is announced to re-open for the fourth season on Monday evening, with several fresh additions and attractions. Mr. Albert Smith always changes his route, so that his audience may not be wearied by going over the same ground twice on their way to Chamouni. The first year he conducted them through via Geneva; then by Paris and Strasburg; and this time he proceeds by way of Rotterdam, Holland, and the Rhine. The principal viewsare from the able hand of Mr. W. Beverley, and comprise—Amsterdam, on the Railway, looking towards the city of the old Scottish name; the Village of Broek; the High-street of Berne, with the Clock Tower; the Pass of the Gemmi; the Hut lately erected on the Grands Mulets; Lyons; and the Place de la Concorde, Paris. In addition to these, a Panorama of the whole popular "lions" of the Rhine, between Cologne and Bingen, by a Berlin artist, will be exhibited, and explained by Mr. Smith in a novel, running commentary on the scenery and tradition called "Up the Rhine." Two more songs—"Poste Restante" and "Murray's Handbook" will be introduced; with the always novel "Galignani's Messenger." We have no doubt that we shall encounter scenes of our old travelling acquaintances; indeed, we have heard that *Mr Pringle* will be on the Alps, having taken to photography; and the *Engineer* will be found on Lord the *Scone* steamer re-moved from the Lago Maggiore Lost. The gratifying recognition of Mr. Albert Smith's efforts to amuse and inform the public, by her Majesty, during the past season, will tend to keep the "Ascent of Mont Blanc" in undiminished position amongst the exhibitions of the metropolis; and it pre-eminently merits that distinction.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. E. S. Barnes, to Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire; Rev. J. Bush, to Ousby in Cumberland; Rev. G. Goodman, to Southill, in next parish to Lend; Rev. W. Brooksbank, to Lamplugh, Cumberland. *Livings*: The Rev. J. Bell to Brace Meole, Salop; Rev. J. Palmer, to Bryngwyn, Herefordshire; Rev. J. H. Armstrong, to Bicknoller, near Taunton. *Vicarages*: The Rev. T. Cox, to Threapwood, near Whitchurch, Salop.

The Lord Chancellor has bestowed the vacant stall in Bristol Cathedral on the Rev. Edward Girdlestone, the Vicar of Deane in the county of Lancaster.

THE Rev. William Smith, M.A., of Lewes, Sussex has been appointed Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, vice the Rev. Wyville Thompson, M.A.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk has given a considerable portion of land for the site of a new church about to be erected at Haddenham, near Glossop, Lancashire.

CONSECRATION OF TWO COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Thursday being St. Andrew's-day, the Rev. Dr. Barker, the Bishop-elect of Sydney, and the Rev. Dr. Vincent W. Ryan, the Bishop-elect of the Mauritius, were solemnly consecrated for the episcopate in the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, which is situated contiguous to the Archiepiscopal Palace, in the presence of a numerous attendance of clergy and other gentlemen.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the St. Gregory's College, Downside, a Benedictine Institution for the education of Youth for the Catholic Church, a legacy of £1,000 is bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Ann Throckmorton, of Versailles. Also a sum of £600 (subject to a few expenses) is to be given to the Benedictine Female Convent of Saint-Cord, Warwickshire, formerly of Cambrays, France; and £1000 to the Catholic charitable institution, according to the discretion of her mother-in-law, the following charitable institutions are entitled to £1,000, are left by the will of the late Miss Eliza Shackell:—The Royal York Lying-in Hospital; The Church Missionary Society, £1,000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; London City Mission, £500; New Hospital, Gumee-street, Bristol, £500; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, £500. Bethnal Green Asylum, Park street, Bristol, £500; Industrial Home at Clifton, £400.——Miss Martha Danbeny, of Gloucester, has left to the Bristol Infirmary a legacy of £500.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Major-General Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H., was sworn under £70,000 personalty; William Hicks, of Clapham and Mincing-lane, £60,000; George W. Barley, King William-street, tea-dealer, £14,000; Thomas Parker, surgeon, of Apsley, Guise, Bedford, £35,000; Thomas Smith, of Dorset-place, Brixton, £60,000; W. Forrest, of the Strand, curiosity dealer, £14,000. The will of Henry Wright, who died at Varna on the 15th of August last, whilst acting as Assistant Commissary in H.M.'s Field Train Department, has just been proved.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE was too much truth in our paragraph of last week about the state of Mr. Lockhart's health. On the very day on which our paper was published that contained the paragraph expressive of the fears of his friends, this great critic and biographer died, at his sixty-first year, at Abbotsford, in the house of his illustrious father-in-law, and attended by his only child. Of the three grandchildren of Sir Walter Scott, one died before manhood; a second, after running a fine constitution and depraving a clear intellect, died childless a few years ago; and the third (a daughter) is married to a successful barrister—is the mother of an only child—a girl—and with her husband is the possessor of the classic domain of Abbotsford. "I have heard great things," Byron writes to Sir Walter, "of Mrs. Lockhart's personal and mental charms, and much good of her lord: that you may live to see as many novel Scotts as there are Scott's novels is the very bad pun but sincere wish of yours ever most affectionately. Byron."

Though the deep-rooted desires of the great novelist and poet, and the expectations of his brilliant son-in-law and biographer for a long and fruitful lineage of the Scotts of Abbotsford, have not been realised, the race, we are happy to think, is not yet extinct; and future generations may hereafter look with interest on the descendants of one who has contributed so largely to the amusement and information of mankind.

The literary career of Lockhart dates from the year 1818, when he was introduced to his future father-in-law for the first time. He was then in his twenty-sixth year—fresh from a career of promise at Oxford, and full of what he had seen in Germany and heard the great Goethe say. Sir Walter (then only Mr.) Scott took to him at the first; but one with whom his early labours were still more identified, and with whose name his own will live hereafter, both for evil and for good, was John Wilson—some seven years older than himself—an Oxonian poet humourist, philosopher, and wit. They soon became intimate, and both found a ready outlet for their varied talents, their pleasantries and hostilities, in the columns of a magazine then newly started, and now known, wherever a Scotchman is known, by the title it still bears, of *Blackwood's Magazine*. It was in *Ebony* that the Tories of Edinburgh found a corrective for the Whig tyranny of the *Edinburgh Review*; and their twelve shots a year were, of course, annoying to a contemporary who could only defend himself (however ably) but once a quarter. Mr. Lockhart's contributions, though anonymous, were soon known to be his. He attacked with equal skill and daring, till the pungency of his satire became almost unbearable. His articles on the Cockney School of Poetry have not yet been forgiven by the survivors of that school; and the sons of poets, who still frequent the "farmy fields of Hampstead," yet burn with hereditary dislike of John Gibson Lockhart.

At this time he was good-naturedly described by the Ettrick Shepherd (one of a little, but choice fraternity that made the far-famed "Nocter Ambrosianæ") as a mischievous Oxford puppy, of whom he was terrified, dancing after the young ladies, and drawing caricatures of every one who came in contact with him. This love of drawing caricatures, we may here observe, he retained to the last; no one enjoying a number of *Punch* the day before publication, or the day after, more than John Lockhart.

In the second year of his introduction into life, he married Sophia Scott, the eldest daughter of the great novelist and poet, and the one of his children, who inherited most (and that in a great degree) of the many captivating qualities of her illustrious father. This new alliance drew, of course, fresh and more attractive fire on whatever he wrote or might be supposed to write. His novels, for by this time (if we are not mistaken) he had written at least three—viz., "Valerius," "Adam Blair," and "Reginald Dalton"—increased in sale as soon as his marriage to the daughter of the "Great Unknown" was made public.

He made his first appearance as an author, with his name to what he wrote, in the year 1823, when Blackwood published a quarto volume of "Translations from Ancient Spanish Ballads," which will entitles him to be ranked as a true poet. There were critics at the time who pertinaciously insisted that the ballads bore traces throughout of Sir Walter's marked and unmistakable assistance; but this was a cry raised by envy, and originating in the very excellence of the ballads; a cry to which every success'ul author—with able friends about him—must be more or less subjected. In Lockhart's case, a more unfounded untruth, connected with literature, has seldom been heard; but the very authors who gave rise to so unjust an assertion lived to be convinced of its injustice, and to talk of it as something meant only to annoy.

Mr. Lockhart's next great step in life was from Edinburgh to London. In 1825, Gifford, full of years and infirmities, retired from the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*. A new editor was of course required, and one of the Coleridge family (now Mr. Justice Coleridge) was tried, and soon retired. At this juncture, Mr. Murray, with his usual sagacity in fixing on the very best men, made an offer of the editorship to Mr. Lockhart. The offer was, we believe, made through Sir Walter Scott, and at once accepted. It was indeed a tempting offer to a young man:—political and literary position, much and increasing influence, and at least twelve hundred a year.

But before he became editor of the *Quarterly*, he had published a Life of Robert Burns—in every respect a manly and well-written work. The dedication to James Hogg and Allan Cunningham was deservedly looked upon, at the time, as an unmistakable proof that Lockhart was not seeking for authorship, as a court nobility; and that, in thus singling out the poet-shepherd and the poet-mason, he was ambitious of being considered nothing more than a distinguished member of the republic of letters.

Mr. Lockhart's connection with the *Quarterly* extended over a period of seventeen years: indeed, he may be said to have been connected with it to the last; for his sound advice was always, it is understood, sought, and always generously given. He was, in very many respects, admirably fitted for the duties of an editor. He was a versatile scholar, retaining his Greek and Latin studies to the last, and adding to his thorough knowledge of French and German an unusual intimacy with Spanish literature. His style was clear and copious; his judgment wonderfully sound; and his unwillingness to lend himself to the cabals of authors—generally most determined. He was apt to give, it is true, too courtly a turn to the class of publications selected for review; but this is a necessity sometimes forced upon an editor by his staff of reviewers, and in some degree arising from the very wants of a publication meant for selling, as well as leading.

Of Mr. Lockhart's own contributions to the *Quarterly*, the best that we can call to mind are those on Theodore Hook, and the poets Campbell and Southey. How pleasant his style in the "Theodore Hook"—how sagacious and penetrating his knowledge of man in the "Campbell" contribution—how bitter, how partially true, and how partially untrue, is he in his famous article on Southey. It is impossible to write about Southey, Campbell, and Hook, without drawing largely on Lockhart's three articles upon them.

But the book by which his name will live is his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," a work in English literature second only in importance to Boswell's "Life of Johnson." How truly, and therefore how admirably, has he set Scott before us! He has portrayed Scott's best-known associates, the two Ballantynes, Constable, Dan Terry, and Willie Laidlaw, with a Chaucer-like skill. You more than see them, you hear them. How admirable are his anecdotes! Would that we had anything only half as good about Byron as Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Moore was a miserable biographer, while Lockhart sketched like Hogarth or Wilkie.

Mr. Lockhart, it has been said, was not a man with many friends, and there is something of truth in the assertion. His nature, haughty and retiring, did not fit him for a large circle of friends; his position, high and influential, did not require that he should be too accessible. Yet, to those who knew him, he was a warm-hearted friend. No one took to him readily. The *fin*-like finger he extended to many a warm hand sent numbers away with a hard word of dislike about him. But, when once known—when you broke through the ice that chilled his nature—when you unwrapped that Spanish cloak which sat so gracefully upon him, he was cordial, companionable, clubbable, full of anecdote, full of humour, full of satire—his fine dark eyes revelling with delight at every fresh turn that his humour or his malice gave to the story he was telling.

Mr. Lockhart's last London residence was at No. 14, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, whither he removed, in the early part of the present year, from that house in the Regent's-park which will hereafter most assuredly be pointed out in every book descriptive of celebrated London localities. He had newly returned from Italy—not full of hope or fears—for his now attenuated frame and once vigorous constitution foreboded both; but a few years "just to look about him and to die," were, he possibly thought, before him. But these were not allowed to him; and, on Friday last, John Gibson Lockhart was laid in Dryburgh Abbey, by the side of Sir Walter Scott; and thus an additional interest is attached to a spot already attractive to thousands of pilgrims.

The best portrait of Mr. Lockhart is that by Pickersgill, in Mr. Murray's collection. This fine portrait is now being engraved by Mr. Doo. There is another head of him, by Wilkin, well lithographed and like. The sketch in *Fraser's Magazine*, by Maclise, will always recall him most agreeably to his friends. (This portrait is engraved at page 564 of the present sheet.)

The dearth of books in the Crimea and at Constantinople has led to a volunteer supply from all sources—some noisily announced to the public, others liberally and most unostenta.ously given without any kind of public letter or announcement. Mr Arthur Smith (the brother of Albert Smith), whose business-like habits are well known, is conducting, without noise or puff of any kind, the shipment of a very large supply of varied and well-selected books. As he has the means of sending still more, and is never tired when engaged in a kind act, we may mention that his address is the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly.

The curious oak carvings of the fifteenth century, and of Scottish workmanship, known as the Stirling Heads, which formerly ornamented the King's Chamber at Stirling, were, on Monday last, knocked down to the Marquis of Breadalbane, for 20 guineas each. The Board of Works had authorised their purchase, and its agents bade as far as 19 guineas each for them. The collection of tracts fulminated against the *Edinburgh Review* was secured, at the same sale (the late Lord Cockburn's), for the British Museum, at £63 8s. 6d.

CROSBY HALL ELOCUTION CLASS.—The third public entertainment of this class was given on Friday, 24th ult.; Mr. Leopold Smart, the teacher of the class, in the chair. The programme contained an admirable selection of scenes and recitations, in the delivery of which the pupils manifested great improvement. Some members of the Crosby Hall Glee Club sang a few glees. The Hall was crowded; and the whole entertainment was highly successful.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening next Mr. T. J. Mechi, of Tiptree-hall celebrity, is to read his fourth Paper on British Agriculture before the Society of Arts. It is on these occasions that he produces the balance-sheet which has excited so much attention among agriculturists during the last few years.

OPENING OF SIR B. HALL'S NEW WELSH CHURCH, AT ABERCARN, IN THE PARISH OF MYNYDDYSLWYN.

ON Thursday last, the 16th ult., the Church just built in the mountains by Sir Benjamin Hall, on his estate at Abercarn, in South Wales, for the sole use of the native Cymri, was opened for Divine service. The new edifice stands high above the village of Abergwyddon, on a terrace cut on the side of the mountain backed by woods, and commanding a magnificent view. Notwithstanding its height, a commodious road has been made to the church door. The edifice is built of the fine stone of the locality, the style is the simple, solid architecture of the oldest ecclesiastic edifices in Wales, with a belfry, but no tower. The masonry is excellent; and the whole fabric has been executed by Welsh workmen, from the plans of Sir Benjamin Hall himself. The sculpture of the stone corbels and mullions of the windows is very fine, but devoid of all fantastic ornaments.

The interior has a well-proportioned roof, with solid cross-beams of oak intersecting each other. The seats are open; and the pulpit and communion rails and chair are of oak. The Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, in Welsh, are emblazoned in black letter on large slates, framed in oak, with a gilt moulding. There is a capacious gallery at the west end, in the front of which the Royal arms are painted. The Church is lighted by four lanterns, suspended from the centre of the roof by blue chains. The building is warmed by hot-water pipes, which run beneath the floor.

The whole proceedings were arranged with the greatest attention to the benefit of the Welsh people, by the establishment of a commodious Church, where they can be certain of regular services in their own language, which will be performed by a native minister (selected and maintained by Sir Benjamin Hall), and who will exclusively devote himself to his Cambrian flock.

The Right Hon. Baronet has long openly declared his opinion that the decline of the Church in Wales has been chiefly caused by the general preponderance of the non-Cymric churches of the Principality (ordained by pious Welshmen for the benefit of the aboriginals of the soil), for English or mixed services; and, in the exceptional cases, where there are entirely Welsh services, the frequent appointment of English ministers, not understanding a word of the language, and the character of the people, rendering them incapable of obtaining any spiritual influence; and to all these two reasons have caused the assertion of the native population from the ordinances of the Church, and the general prevalence of Dissent by the erection of dissenting chapels, with eloquent Welsh ministers, voluntarily supported by their native congregations, where the people naturally resort for religious instruction in their own tongue.

Sir Benjamin Hall had given explicit orders that everything on this occasion should be done consistently, not only with the rites of the Church (could it be possible), but certainly in opposition to the usages of his countrymen. With these instructions all the Welsh clergymen of the Church except the Bishop of Llandaff (Llandaff and Merthyr Dean, and those natives of the higher class residing in the district, who understood the language in which the services were performed, and who were deeply interested in the revival of the Church in Wales.

At eleven o'clock, Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall, of Llanover, followed by their Welsh servants, and accompanied by their own immediate party; and the Rev. Hugh Williams (the Welsh Chancellor of the diocese), with twenty native clergymen, walked from their mountain residence at Abercarn (the distance of a mile) to the new church; in front of which they received the Bishop of Llandaff, who had just arrived with the Rural Dean.

The native population (to the number of about a thousand, in their native costumes), with that intuitive propriety which characterises the Welsh people, had formed themselves in picturesque groups beneath and on each side of the Church, and very few persons availed themselves of the three doors which were opened for their admission before the entrance of Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall and Mrs. Hugh Williams, the wife of the Chancellor of the Diocese.

The services were entirely Welsh.

At the conclusion of the Morning Service, about 200 children of the Welsh Sunday-school were ranged on each side of the road, leading from the principal entrance, accompanied by the Welsh Master, who, though a Dissenter, gave the Bishop a cordial Welsh greeting as he passed.

The Bishop and clergy, with the other guests, numbering about thirty, were then conducted on foot by Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall to their house, to partake of an early dinner; whilst the Welsh choirs, farmers, tradesmen, and tenants, who had journeyed from a distance, took refreshment in a large room over the market-house.

After the three o'clock service, tea and coffee, fruit, &c., were prepared at Sir B. Hall's, for the refreshment of the guests; who afterwards again

NEW CHURCH, BUILT BY SIR BENJAMIN HALL, AT ABERCARN, SOUTH WALES.

repaired to the evening service, which concluded about ten o'clock. The three congregations were computed at 2000 persons. The various Welsh sermons delivered by the native ministers justified their claim to

WELSH PEASANT-WOMAN.

the high reputation for oratory ascribed by Giraldus Cambrensis to their ancestors of the twelfth century.

The sacred music of the Welsh is scarcely known beyond the boundaries of the thirteen counties, and even there is chiefly confined to the devotional use of congregations worshiping in their native language. Many of the tunes are traditionally believed to be of extreme antiquity, and their sublime and touching strains probably uttered the thanksgivings of the pious Cymri, in days long anterior to the Saxon mission of Augustine, when Brân the Blessed, and other contemporaries of the Apostles, first brought Christianity to our island, and founded the ancient British Church.

Sir Benjamin Hall has lent his private chapel for the use of the English residents, who have service performed in it every Monday for themselves by another clergyman.

THE FONT IN WHICH EDWARD THE CONFESSOR WAS BAPTISED.

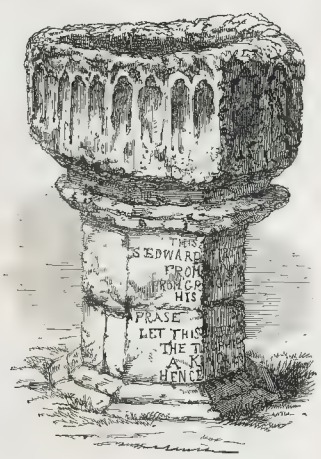
Edward the Confessor was born at Islip, about five miles from Oxford, in the year 1010. Islip, though now an unimportant village, was in early Saxon times a place of great note. Ethelred II., the father of Edward the Confessor, had a palace here; and the Chapter of Westminster, to whom the manor of Islip was granted by the Confessor, had, until very recent times, a country mansion at Islip. Traces of the palace of Ethelred existed up to the close of the seventeenth century, and are described by Dr. Plot. Wharton, in his "Specimen of a History of Oxfordshire" (1783) says:—"I have examined the spot. On the north-east part of Islip is a court called the Court-close, at some distance from the Chapel. In this close there are vestiges of a moat now almost entirely filled up, the proof of some large building; about sixty years ago many loads of lead were dug up within the area or compass of this moat in irregular masses as if melted. Here might have been the Palace."

At this period a building described as the Royal Chapel was then entire; and this chapel contained the Font in which the Confessor was baptised. It was taken from the chapel by Sir Henry Brown, in 1660, and was placed in the garden of the mansion-house at Riddington, near Woodstock. It subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Mostyn Brown, afterwards Lord Vaux; of whom it was purchased by the late Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart., for £400, and sent to Langford, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, the residence of Mr. Paxton, elder brother of Sir Joseph. Some little time afterwards it was, at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Ireland (then Dean of Westminster), removed back to Islip, and stored in the garden till the death of Sir G. O. P. Turner; when it was again placed in the charge of Mr. Paxton, and it remained at Langford until the 15th of September last, when it was sold by auction, by direction of the late Baronet's trustees; and Mr. W. C. Turner, of Bicester, became the fortunate purchaser.

There can be no doubt of the veritable originality of this most interesting relic. Plot in his "Oxfordshire," "Hearne's Gloss.," and his "Preface to Curious Discourses" (1720), and Wood's Manuscripts in the Ashmolean Collection in the Museum, all bear testimony to this; and show that not merely historical facts, but the popular traditions of the country in their times, pointed unmistakeably to this piece of sculptured stone as the receptacle of the holy fluid used at the baptism of the Confessor 850 years ago. Hearne has recorded "that an old lady kept most to cram her turkeys in this font, but that the turkeys all died." On the pedestal on which the font stands is the following far more modern inscription:—

> This sacred Font Saint Edward first receivd
> From womb to grace; from grace to glory went
> His virtuous life. To this fayre isle bequeathd
> Prase, . . . And to us but lent
> Let this remaine—the trophies of his fame:
> A king baptised from hence a saint became.

There is also inscribed on the pedestal, "This Fonte came from the King's Chapel, at Islip."



THE FONT IN WHICH EDWARD THE CONFESSOR WAS BAPTISED, AT ISLIP.

The annexed Sketch of the Font was recently taken, and is a correct representation. The interior is circular, whereas the external shape is octagonal, with specimens of sculpture on each side in style differing one from the other. From this circumstance, some antiquaries have supposed that the Font is not so ancient as it professes to be; but by far the more numerous of those who have interested themselves on the subject are of opinion that the monks, from a feeling of veneration, made such external ornamental additions as the taste and style of their day suggested.

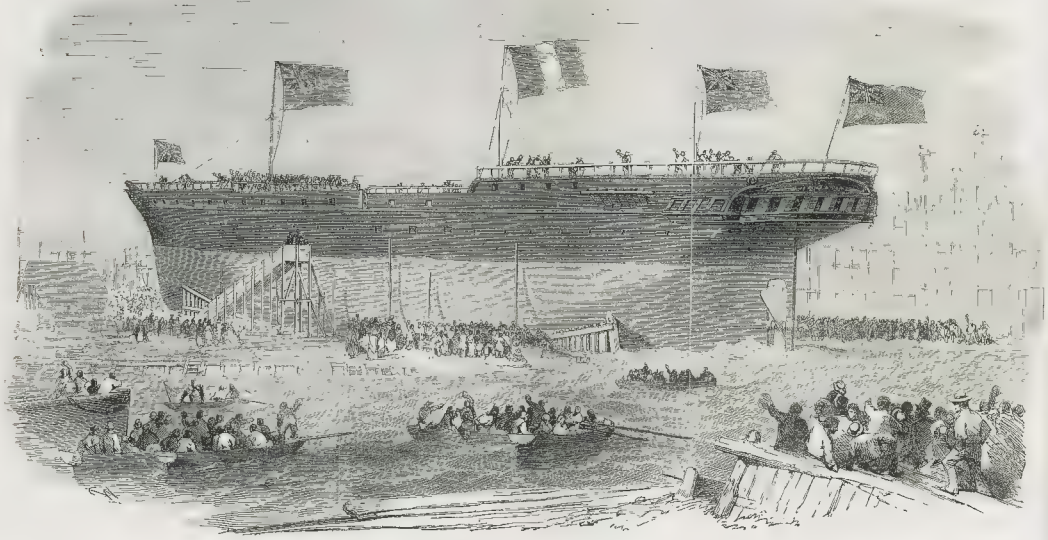
THE "VITTORIO EMANUELE."

This fine vessel, which was launched on the 21st ult., from the shipyard of Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, is an iron screw steamer of 1600 tons burthen, and 280-horse power (the engines making by G. Rennie and Co.), with accommodation for 250 passengers, 800 tons of merchandise, and 500 tons of coals. She is fitted with electric apparatus and all the improvements discovered to this time, and has five water-tight compartments.

This boat forms the first of a fleet of steamers, to be constructed for the Transatlantic Company of Genoa—a Company established under distinguished patronage, by Royal charter, and of which the King of Sardinia (whose name the vessel just launched bears) is himself a shareholder to a considerable amount. It is a commercial Company for establishing steam navigation for postal services and passengers and traffic communication between Genoa, France, Spain, and North and South America.

The capital of the Company consists of ten millions of francs, raised in shares, which have been disposed of on the Exchanges of Genoa, Turin, and London.

The *Vittorio Emanuele* has been constructed under the superintendence of Messrs Draper, Pietroni, and Co., of London, agents; and the ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Draper, in presence of the Marquis d'Azeglio, Envoy Extraordinary in London of the King of Sardinia; the Chevalier de Rollo, Managing Director of the Company, and various other distinguished persons.



LAUNCH OF THE "VITTORIO EMANUELE" IRON SCREW STEAMER, AT BLACKWALL.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

We have hitherto found considerable difficulty in giving the fashions for walking dresses at a moment when nobody in Paris thinks of any thing but ball and evening dresses for the season, which is just about to open. At a later period in the spring, when at Paris it will only be questions of walking dresses, London will require the details of balls for the high season. We have never seen richer or more splendid materials than are now worn. An evening dress often costs 300 or 400 francs for the stuff alone, besides trimming. The robes are enormously loaded with lace for walking dresses, more especially in the corsages and the sleeves; but for soirées, the skirt is completely covered either *en volants*, *en tabliers*, or *en quilles*, held in by bouquets of flowers. The robes are generally of large patterns, and have large stripes placed lengthwise; the ground is blue, chesnut, *reps* or *gros-de-tours*, with another stripe with satin rays in the middle of which is sometime seen a line of red and blue, which sets off this stripe; whilst the other is of a thick stuff without brilliancy. These patterns are varied *ad infinitum*; but that which we engrave is one most in use. We also notice those superb robes which are called *velours à pentes*. They have plain grounds, on which stand out, woven in the material, patterns in velvet, either in garlands, or sprinkled about the dress. This is the richest pattern which we have as yet noticed. Another robe worty of note is of plain ground, with flounces woven or shaded into the stuff. In sober and well-assorted shades this oddity is very remarkable.

Bonnets are made of satin, velvet, and of *velours épinglé*. Coloured *reps* sprinkled with little peas of black velvet, or embroidered with squares of jet, are also much worn for the crown of the bonnet: and the trimmings are very full about the cheeks. The bonnets are smaller than ever, hardly covering the back of the head, and leaving the upper part bare. This is a good fashion for the summer, but a very bad one for the winter. For ordinary headdresses, velvet bands passed over the plaits of the hair, without long ends, are much worn. In the evening, on this velvet are placed pins with different-coloured stones, according to the complexion of the lady. This simple fashion is more especially adopted by young persons.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

White striped velvet bonnets, trimmed with blonde; a folded plume; the upper part of the head ornamented with blue flowers.

Mantelet *en peau d'ognean* grey, with bands of black velvet, sleeves of *Marie Zibeline*; *Robe de velours à pentes*, blue ground, with black velvet flowers.

Boots with the toes of varnished leather, and the upper part of kid, buttoned over the instep.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Bonnet *en gros de tour*, violet, with the under part white; mantelet of black velvet, trimmed with marten fur. *Robe de reps*, with large patterns in satin lines, colour on colour. Muslin sleeves, fastened at the wrists with a manchette turned back, and worked at the edge. The collar is disposed in the same way, and the shape of the body of the robe mounted very high and fastened exactly at the neck. The basques are still worn.

For gentlemen, the long frock-coat called *imperial* is abandoned, and its place supplied by a long silky and comfortable coat, which it is useless to describe, as it is brought from England. For ball and evening dresses you approach us as near as possible in the English *tenue*; avoiding, of course, all eccentricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE SLOW MAN.

We give an Illustration of the extraordinary scene in Mr. Mark Lemon's farce of "The Slow Man," in which the epic poet, who is the hero of the piece, is intruded upon by *Hector Rackett* and his friends of the fancy, with the pet-boxer, much to his personal disquiet, and altogether to the ruin of the great work which he had projected. The headlong revelry of the situation is novel in stage-incident; and, had it been sufficiently prepared for, would have created for the drama in which it was introduced a permanent reputation. As it is, it serves for a variety in stage-business, and presents an unusual group of characters. The suggestion might be profitably adopted, and carried out in a higher class of piece, as a melodramatic accessory, to lighten the burthen of more important business.

Writers of drama have too great a tendency to run into routine; and thus it happens that one production resembles another too closely. Combinations, like the present, drawn from real life, not only present novelty, but give vitality to situation. Mr. Lemon is, therefore, to be commended for the boldness which he has shown in the invention of the incident.

St. James's.—We are glad to see that an amateur performance of a superior description is advertised to take place at this theatre, on Monday, December 11, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The pieces chosen for the occasion are the tragedy of "Macbeth" and the musical farce "The Waterman." In the former, Miss Glyn (who has kindly offered her services) will sustain the part of *Lady Macbeth*; and, being supported by a numerous and powerful company, we have every reason to believe that the entertainment will meet with that support which its benevolent object so well deserves. The orchestra will consist of members of the Amateur Musical Society, and be conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie. The chorus will be under the superintendence of Mr. Frank Mori.

SCENE FROM THE NEW FARCE OF "THE SLOW MAN," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

NATIONAL SPORTS

Steeplechasing—although the Hoylake finish between Sailor and Needwood was a glorious glimpse of old days—has shown such a "strange alacrity in sinking" since the Switcher Chandler, and Proceed were in their prime—to say nothing of Grimaldi, Vivian, and Lottery, that is fast becoming extinct amongst us. It is still, however, as much beloved by Irishmen, as fakeracing and coursing are by English men and Scotchmen respectively. Hence all Dublin will, it is expected, run down nine miles by rail, next Monday, to see Mrs M'Donough ride Seamstress, the winner of the last Limerick steeplechase—a three-miles 100 sovs. a side match, over the Conly Castle course, against the Knight of Glynn, on his celebrated hunting mare, Victory. The lady is, we hear, to wear a scarlet habit, and "Jerry" hat on the occasion; and both parties are to ride on sight as the "Iron Duke." Mrs. M'M's fests in the Leicestershire country (where Sir Rich. Sutton has now a stud of seventy hunters) have shown her to be a worthy partner of the celebrated "Allan M'Donough," and it is quite expected that she will win Wolverhampton meeting comes off on the following day; and compre hends a match, two flat-races, a hurdle-race, and two steeplechases. Its Grand Annual has fifteen entries—including Bourton, Miss Mowbray British Yeoman, Kcsn, &c

Coursing meetings are rife during the week. The second edition of the Biggar One, whose late St. Leger running between Breastknot and Ratsplan was completely reversed in their £100 a side match at Alton, is fixed for Tuesday, &c, as is that at Deptford Inn, and the Southern (Cork) Kenilworth and Barton on Humber stakes for Tuesday and Wednesday; the Spelthorpe (Puppy) Cup (Middlesex), Ridgeway, and Mid Annandale, for Thursday and Friday; while Amphhill has its little tryst on the last named day. The death of Border Chief, in the train, on his return from his Newmarket victory, wherein he was for below par, is a great loss to Mr. Brown, whose 800 guineas Bellamira has not run since he broke two of his toes at Horsby Park last season. Backbolt was defeated at Alton, but he never was a quick dog, though a magnificent "finisher when he once "got to it."

As Messinger has completely confirmed his early superiority over Cole, we do not hear that any fresh match is on the *tapis*, though it is not improbable that another will be made between Canon and Corpe, who got quite waterlogged in their struggle at Oxford Beach. Seem to have all the boat-racing next week, and intends to recreat itself with some four-oar races on Monday, and some "scratch" four-oar races on Thursday.

In the way of sales there is nothing of immediate importance; but the clever little Cimicina, and some other blood stock are to be sold at Wolverhampton on Tuesday. Red Lion, Russborough, Chief Justice, and several of Mr. T. Dawson's brood mares are also in the market, as well as West Australian's brother, Marley Hill. The late Mr. Meiklam's stud of ten, including old Inheritress (who, albeit she won forty-two out of eighty-nine races while in Mr. Meiklam's hands, has been sadly unsuccessful in the stud hitherto), are to be sold at York on New-year's day. Daniel O'Rourke, retires with £5450, as his winnings, which include only one event beside the Derby. The present war prospects are very discouraging to the turf and speculation on the coming Derby are exceedingly languid. It is not a little singular that the best racer and soundest favourites—to wit, Greenuts Saufeins and St. Hubert—are cases of them "dark" horses, and the latter sprung from a sire, whose stock have run anything but well in their first season. Fitzroll is the sire of Mr. E. R. Clark next season; and we are told that Bartholomew has received a ridding retainer from Lord Derby, but we do not suppose that he will have the "first riding," unless Sim Templeman retires from the saddle. Frank Butler's re-appearance as Sir Tilbury Tickey at Astley's must doubtful, although he is at present in capital health, and able to hunt with the Cambridgeshire.

We hear of nothing new in the shape of sporting books, though it is rumoured that masters of hounds intend to get up a testimonial to Cecil for his recent work on hunting. Messrs. Fores have just published a beautiful picture, after Herring, sen., of Bay Middleton and Barbelle; the latter of whom bears no resemblance, in her general points, to either of her distinguished sons, Von Tromp and Flying Dutchman. We conclude that Melbourne and Phryne will be the next pair. Mr. Hall's Knight of St. George will be published by Baily Brothers in a few days Basham is on the back of the little bay, which is led by Mr. William Stebbings. The likenesses of the three are admirable; and, in fact, we have only one fault to find—viz., that the horse's ears are not screwed tight back, "as is his custom of an afternoon"

HARROW RACES.—THURSDAY.

Hurdle Race.—Hero, 1. Bullfinch, 2.
Annual steeplechase.—Janus, 1. Nom de Guerre, 2.

THE Earl of Ellesmere is about to send his capacious and swift-sailing yacht to the Crimea, filled with provisions and clothing for the army

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY to be performed by the Queen's Scholars this year will be the "Eunuchus," of Terence, on Thursday, Dec. 16; Monday, Dec. 18; and Thursday, Dec. 21.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The determination on the part of Government to call Parliament to gether in the present month, has had considerable influence upon the Consolmarket, especially as it has been announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a new loan of £10,000,000. Upon this point, however, opinions differ, although it is evident that our expenditure to carry on the war must be met, and that, too, on a gigantic scale. The mode of raising the above sum is variously stated. Some parties contend that there will be an additional issue of Five per Cent Stock; others, that several millions of Exchequer-bills will be added to the present Unfunded Debt, the future interest on which will be increased. As yet, however, everything is involved in uncertainty; but, for our parts, we still entertain some doubt whether the Chancellor will make a direct application to the Stock-Exchange.

The fall in Consols has not been heavy, and we may congratulate the public upon the great firmness that prices exhibit, in the fact of a protracted and most expensive struggle. Private purchases have been tolerably numerous, and the supply of Stock in the hands of the jobbers is by no means large. Business, on Monday, was very inactive, and prices were decidedly flat. Subsequently, however, the Three per Cents marked big to buy, the three per cents Reduced, to leave, and the New Three per Centuries strong and buoyant. In the Long Annuities, the New Stock was in demand, and the Old Stock, to sell. Bank Stock was steady, at 214 to 216. India Stock, 260 to 262. Exchequer Bills, 65s. to 68s. prem.; Exchequer Debentures, 98. On Tuesday bank stock was done at 214 to 216. The Imperial Three per Cents, for account, were done at 90½ to 90¾. Consols, 91¼ to 91¾. Consols for Account, 91¼ to 91¾. The New Three per Cents, 90 to 90¾. Long Annuities, 16 to 16 5-16. India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis. Exchequer Bills, 65s. to 68s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 98 to 99. Exchequer Debentures, 98. The following were the transactions on Wednesday, as far as we have been able to collect them:—Bank Stock, 214 to 216. Three per Cents Reduced, 90¾. Three per Cent Consols, 91¼ to 91¾. Consols for Account, 91¼ to 91¾. New Three per Cents, 90¾ to 90¾. Long Annuities, 16 to 16 5-16. India Stock, 260 to 262. India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis. Exchequer Bills, 65s. to 68s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 98 to 99. Exchequer Debentures, 98. On Thursday bank stock was done at 214 to 216. Consols, 91¼ to 91¾. Consols for Account, 91¼ to 91¾. The New Three per Cents, 90¾ to 90¾. Long Annuities, 16 to 16 5-16. India Stock, 260 to 262. India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis. Exchequer Bills, 65s. to 68s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 98 to 99. Exchequer Debentures, 98. The transactions on Wednesday were limited, as follows:—Bank Stock, 214 to 216. Three per Cents Reduced, 90¾. Three per Cent Consols, 91¼ down to 91¼. Consols for Account, 91¼ to 91¾. New Three per Cents, 90¾ up to 90¾. Long Annuities, 16 to 16 5-16. India Stock, 260 to 262. India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis. Exchequer Bills, 65s. to 68s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 98 to 99. Exchequer Debentures, 98. On Thursday the business rather more extensive, and the Three per Cent Reduced were sold to 90¾, and the New Three per Cents, to 90¾. The Three per Cent Consols left off at 91¼ both for money and time. Bank Stock was done at 214 to 216. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. dis. India Stock, 5s. to 7s. prem. India Stock, 260 to 262.

The Money Market has become firmer, and the rates of discount have advanced to 4½ per cent for first class paper of short date, and 5½ to 6 per cent for six months' bills. Money, on "call," is worth 4 per cent. The exports of bullion have been only £250,311, from New York. The demand for gold on Continental account has not been large.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been very moderate, yet we have to report a decline to notice in the quotations:—Danish Five per Cents have marked 101; Ecuador 3½; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 68; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¼; Ditto, Deferred, 18¾; Passive, 4¾; Turkish Scrip, Six per Cent, 7½ to 8 discount; Venezuela, One per Cents, Deferred, 9¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 96¾; Brazilian Five per Cents, 96; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¼; Portuguese Five per Cents, 45¾.

Joint Stock Bank Shares have met a very inactive demand, and prices have had a downward tendency. Chartered of India, Australia, and China, have realised 1¼; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 13; London Chartered, 23¾; London Joint Stock, 23¾; London and Westminster, 40¾; Oriental, 28¾; Provincial of Ireland, 9¾; Union of Australia, 74; Union of London, 24 to 23. In Miscellaneous Securities, very little has been done. Australian Agricultural, 36. Australian Pacific Mail, 9¾; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 109¾; Crystal Palace, 2¾; General Screw Steam-Shipping Company, 1¾; North British Australasian, 2¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 1¾; South Australian Land, 3¾. Canal Shares have ruled dull, as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 184; Birmingham, 95¾; Coventry, 209; Derby, 61; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 576; Neath, 190; Oxford, 170; Peak Forest, 88; Regent's, 18¾; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 228; Worcester and Birmingham, 28. Waterworks Shares have realised—Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 81; New River, 85; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89¾; West Middlesex, 99; Ditto, New, 18. Gas Light and Coke Companies' Shares have ruled heavy:—City of London, 100; Equitable 28; Great Central, 21¾; Imperial, 103; Ditto New, 9¾; Phœnix, 26¾; Man chester, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 33; Ditto New, 7¾. Insurance Companies have been tolerably firm:—Alliance, 10¾; Argus Life, 22; City of London, 24; Guardian, 2¾; Hope and Law, 2¾ 11s. dis.; General, 8¾; Globe, 128; Guardian, 5¾; Imperial Fire, 230; Ditto Life, 18¾; Indemnity Marine, 64; London, 99¾; Phœnix, 180 ex div.; Provident Life, 30¾; Rock Life, 7¾; United Kingdom, 4¾; Victoria Life, 9¾. Bridge Shares have sold: Hungerford at 19; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 4¾; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 29; Ditto, New, of £7, 28; Vauxhall, 22. London Dock Shares have produced 104¾; Ditto New, 99¾.

The total note circulation of the United Kingdom, in the four weeks ending on the 28th October, was £26 217,569—being an increase of £2 276,363 compared with the corresponding period in 1853.

As regards the Railway Share Market, we may observe that the transactions in it have been trifling, and the prices have tended downwards. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 19¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 78; Caledonian, 86¾; Eastern Counties, 11; East Lancashire, 69; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65¾; Great Northern, 98; Ditto, B Stock, 120; Great Western, 69¾; Ditto, Stour Valley, Stock, 67; Lancash re and Yorkshire, 70¾; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 98¾; Ditto, Eights, 10¾; London and South-Western, 79¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21; Midland, 67; North British, 31. Nor.h-Eastern, Berwick, 72¾; Ditto, York, 69¾; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 92; South Wales, 29; Vale of Neath, 17½.

LEASE HOLD AND FEUED RENTALS.—Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; South Staffordshire, 7¾; Wilts and Somerset, 91.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 14; East Lancashire, Six per Cent, Ex. Div., 11¾; Ditto, Five per Cent, 11¼; Ditto, Redeemable at par, 10¾; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 98¾; Ditto, Eights, 10¾; London and South-Western, 79¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21; Midland, 67; North British, 31. Nor.h-Eastern, Berwick, 72¾; Ditto, York, 69¾; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 92; South Wales, 29; Vale of Neath, 17½.

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Numerous fluctuations have taken place in the value of national securities to-day, and several rather large sales of stock have taken place. The Three per Cents have marked 91¼ to 91¾. The Three per Cents have realised 90 to 90¾, and the same prices have ruled for the New Three per Cents. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares only a moderate business has been transacted.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have arrived this week, especially any by land carriage. Some samples to-day sold fully 1s. per qr. higher. The trade is dull, and were a fair request on Monday any further rise must be realised. The arrivals of foreign wheat into the port of London last week were 10,000 qrs., of which none by non-owner or [illegible]. There was very little business done in foreign wheat last week, which is dull and heavy, and low parcels of [illegible] sold at 1s. per qr. lower. The demand for [illegible] is moderate, and a decline of quite 6d. per qr. has taken place in the value of [illegible] flour common to good [illegible]

Arrivals of English wheat [illegible] qrs.; of barley, [illegible] qrs.; of oats, 2,100 qrs.; of beans, [illegible] qrs.; of peas, [illegible] qrs.; of flour, [illegible] sacks and [illegible] barrels.

English. Wheat [illegible] 74s to 78s; Suffolk, red, 72s to 74s; Ditto, white, 76s to 78s; Kingston and Ware, 74s to 78s; Chevalier, 78s to 80s; fine, 82s to 84s; malting, ditto, [illegible] 68s to 72s

Barley, 34s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 34s to 36s; Chevalier, 36s to 38s; fine, 40s to 42s; distilling, ditto, 32s to 34s; grinding, ditto, 28s to 32s; rich beans, 42s to 43s; fine, 44s to 45s; Winchester, white, 42s to 43s; fine, 44s to 45s; Ditto, grey, 40s to 42s; Kingston and Ware, white, 42s to 43s; fine, 44s to 45s; Ditto, grey, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 40s to 42s; fine, 44s to 45s; Lincolnshire, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Yorkshire, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Scotch, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Irish, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Foreign, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Egyptian, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Turkish, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Odessa, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Taganrog, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Marianopoli, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Salonica, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Smyrna, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Alexandria, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Egyptian, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Turkish, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Odessa, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Taganrog, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Marianopoli, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Salonica, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Smyrna, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s; Alexandria, 38s to 40s; fine, 42s to 44s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—[illegible]

Tea.—The business doing in our market is but moderate, at last week's quotations. The total shipments from China to the 16th October were 38,300,000 lbs. against 2,300,000 lbs to the same date in 1853.

Coffee.—The demand for all kinds of sugar is in a sluggish state, and prices rule is favour of buyers. Alphabetical [illegible] 5d. to 5s. 6d.; Demerara, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Bengal, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Madras, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Bombay, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Manilla, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Java, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Siam, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Penang, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Singapore, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Sydney, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Port Phillip, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Moreton Bay, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Swan River, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Adelaide, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Western Australia, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Van Diemen's Land, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; New Zealand, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Fiji, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Samoa, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Tonga, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Marquesas, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Society Islands, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Sandwich Islands, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Galapagos, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Peru, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Chili, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Mexico, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Central America, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Cuba, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Jamaica, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Haiti, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Porto Rico, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Trinidad, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Barbadoes, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Antigua, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; St. Kitts, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Nevis, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Montserrat, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Dominica, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Guadaloupe, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Martinique, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; St. Lucia, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; St. Vincent, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Grenada, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Tobago, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Curaçoa, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Surinam, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Demerara, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Berbice, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Essequibo, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Trinidad, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Barbadoes, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Antigua, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; St. Kitts, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Nevis, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Montserrat, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Dominica, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Guadaloupe, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Martinique, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; St. Lucia, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; St. Vincent, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Grenada, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Tobago, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Curaçoa, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Surinam, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Demerara, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Berbice, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Essequibo, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.

Tallow.—The business doing in our market is but moderate, at last week's quotations. The total shipments from China to the 16th October were 38,300,000 lbs. against 2,300,000 lbs to the same date in 1853.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request, at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. Cocoa-nut oils move off steadily and the quotations are on upward tendency. No change is to mention.

Spirits.—Another Government contract being advertised, the rum market is steady, at full time values.—Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8d.; Ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request, at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. Cocoa-nut oils move off steadily and the quotations are on upward tendency. No change is to mention.

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Wool.—An unusually small amount of business has been doing in this market, and the quotations are not supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are but moderate, and a steady business is doing, at from 8s. to 15s. per ton.

Coals (Friday). Carr's Hartley, 19s. 9d.; Trewbury, 19s.; Wylam, 20s.; Hetton, 20s.; Stewart's, 24s.; Whitwell, 22s.; Caradoc, 23s.; Hough Hall, 23s.; Tollen, 23s. 6d.; Wortley, 23s. 6d. per ton.

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Provisions.—The sales for Irish butter is in a sluggish state, and prices have a downward tendency. Fine fresh has sold at 96s. per cwt. In English, very little is doing. For weekly Dorset, 112s. per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, at a further decline of 2s. per cwt. Fine hams are in good request, at full prices, but other kinds are a slow sale.

Tallow.—The business doing in our market is but moderate, at last week's quotations. The total shipments from China to the 16th October were 38,300,000 lbs. against 2,300,000 lbs to the same date in 1853.

Coffee.—The transactions are very moderate, yet the quotations are supported. White Bengal, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½.; Mocha, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

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Spirits.—Another Government contract being advertised, the rum market is steady, at full time values.—Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8d.; Ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request, at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. Cocoa-nut oils move off steadily and the quotations are on upward tendency. No change is to mention.

Wool.—An unusually small amount of business has been doing in this market, and the quotations are not supported.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 28

The following promotions and appointments to take place consequent upon the decease of the following officers, viz.—Queen's Bays, Sir George Brandreth, K.C.B., who died 16th Oct. last, 1854; Lieutenant-General J. F. Ewart, C.B., who died 23rd October, 1854; Major-General Charles Middleton, died 23rd October, 1854.

BREVET.—Colonel Frederick Markham, C.B., to be Major-General; Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Hope Gibbons to be Colonel in the Army; Major Rudolph de Salis, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Captain James Speedy, to be Major in the Army. The Commissions bear date 5th November, 1854.

2nd Dragoons.—F. R. Maconochie to be Cornet.
23rd Foot. Ensign J. Lawrance to be Lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 24.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 21st August, last, of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., Commander of the Ships in Ordinance at Sheerness, to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain G

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—
Return of Madame PERSIA NENA and her Spanish Dancers for a few nights, previous to her departure for Madrid. MONDAY, DEC. 4, and during the week, Madame Persia Nena. Also, Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Hudson in popular pieces.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and Thursday the Curse of Ivora. Tuesday and Friday, Faust and Marguerite. Wednesday, the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, Living too Fast. From Village to Court, &c.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Positively last Fortnight. The Celebrated Mr. WRIGHT (of the Adelphi) in Three Pieces; with Mr. GEORGE WILD and Miss FANNY WILD. LEARE, every evening.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that an AMATEUR PERFORMANCE, in AID of the PATRIOTIC FUND, will be given at St. James's Theatre, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1854. The seven nights entertainments will commence with Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH (with the whole of the Music and Incidental Music), the principal characters by Messrs. J. Jay, W. H. S. Mackwell, Walter Maynard, Lionel Brough, J. Wilkinson, W. Emmett (making his first appearance), W. G. Orton, J. Moncrieff, R. Morris, Arthur Chappell, Howard Paul, Leslie Barnes, and Mayer. Miss Cissy Nott Mrs. Howard Paul; and Lady Macbeth Mrs. Gaynn (who has generously given her services). After which, the Musical Farce of THE WATERMAN (Tom Tug, Mr. Bayley Bundle, Mr. G. Wilkinson; Mrs. Bundle, Mrs. Bayley; Robin, Mr. J. Wilkinson; Widow Jones, Mrs. Tennant). The Orchestra will consist of members of the Amateur Musical Society. Conductor Mr. Henry Leslie. The chorus will be sung by the Choristers of the Royal Chapels. The Prince of Wales has kindly given us all of which this performance is designed will, it is hoped, secure a full audience, and form as a valuable contribution for the aid of our brave and suffering countrymen to the East. WILLERY BEALES, Esq., Hon. Sec. Prices of admission: Orchestra Stalls, 10s 6d.; Pit Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; First Circle, 2s.; Amphitheatre and Slips, 1s. 6d. Private Boxes—Two, three, four, and five guineas to be had in Cramer, Beale and Co.'s; Chappell, 2; Jullien's, Mitchell's, and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers; and of Mr. Rogers, at the theatre.

THE HERO of ALMA and of INKERMANN.—A PORTRAIT of that chivalric Soldier, Field Marshal LORD RAGLAN, in the full costume of his high rank, is now added to the fashionable TUSSAUD and JONES' GALLERY, BAZAAR, Baker-street. Admittance, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 8d.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that his ASCENT of MONT BLANC will HE-APPEAR for the SEASON, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, December 4, 1854.

SEE the CATTLE and ARABA at the TURKISH EXHIBITION, Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly. Admission daily to Saturday, 3.30 p.m., and every Monday (Family Tickets) 5s. Five, 10s. Open daily from 10 a.m. til. 10 p.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the PUBLIC on Mondays, Tuesdays, and on Thursdays, Wednesdays (Students admitted), Fridays, and Saturdays, on which days the admission is 1s. On Saturdays the charge for admission is 2s.; on which day the Palace will be opened at noon; and will be closed each day at Five p.m. Tickets of Admission, and every information by Railway, may be obtained at the London Bridge Terminus, and at the several Agents in London (rates can be had at 2, Exeter-hall, and every Railway Station). Trains up to 4.30 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace Station up to 10 p.m. By Order.

December 1st, 1854

CRYSTAL PALACE GRAND MILITARY CONCERTS. It is proposed to give a series of GRAND MILITARY CONCERTS in the Palace, in the Chestnut-walk, and in the Centre Transept. In addition to the Band of the Company, the following Military Bands will take part in each performance—the First Regiment of Life Guards, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Grenadier Guards. During the morning the Bands will play attentively, and at two o'clock will be a selection of instrumental music by each corps. Detailed programmes will be duly published. The first concert will take place on SATURDAY, the 9th DECEMBER, when the Palace will open at 10, the musical performance commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. The doors, in Gd., Children's Fee (3, half-price), by railway, including admission—First-class, 2s. 6d.; second-class, 2s. third class, 2s. 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—The collection of living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lionesses, Lion Whelps, Oriental Tigers, Hunting Dogs, and other Carnivora, Bisons, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami. Admission on ordinary days, 1s.; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and other Mondays, 6d.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr COSTA.—The Season will commence on Friday, 1st of DECEMBER, when will be revived Handel's Oratorio, DEBORAH. Principal Vocal Performers, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. F. Hudson, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Williams and Herr Formes. Tickets 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. at 6, Exeter-hall. Subscription for one, two, or three guineas per annum, according to the weekly rehearsals held in the Large Hall, on Friday evenings. Subscribers can obtain tickets for the Concerts at 2, Exeter-hall for the receipt of subscriptions and sale of tickets; also on May-day, from from seven till one o'clock.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.—MAGIC LANTERNS with Coloured Dissolving Slides may be obtained of PRESIDENT COX, Opticians, 185, Strand (for upwards of established 40 years), at very reduced prices.—Improved Lanterns, with three dissolving tubes, and 100 slides, 5l. 5s.; ditto, with 50 slides, 3l. 3s.; Phantasmagoria ditto, 24s. 6d., 12s. A very superior Lantern for 1l. 1s., and for the same price the Model Dissolving Views exhibited, with 100 slides, or other slides 21s. to 30s.

CATTLE SHOW.—Visitors should call at BLACK'S ELECTRO PLATE, CUTLERY, and IRON-MONGERY WAREHOUSE; where they may learn the Annual Cattle Show is held, to look at the lowest prices. Catalogues Gratis. Orders above £2 Carriage Free to any part of London.

THE LINCOLN SHOW. FIRST PRIZE.

ROOT-PULPING MACHINE, Invented and Patented by FREDERICK PHILLIPS, of the HALL FARM, Stradbroke, Suffolk.—The object of this machine is to produce a mere pulp, in mode of feeding fattening animals, by giving the roots and dry food in wet vegetable, instead of the old system, of giving them at one meal, with cold slops, roots, and at another with other substances or mealiness food. Their peculiar advantage is, that they so effectually pulp and mix the roots with the dry food, that the animal cannot pick them out from any dry meal, or chaff, they are mixed with. Animals by this mode improve fast, and at less expense, than by the old system of feeding. It is also an admirable method of keeping lean stock in health for the plough horses, as they may be made to eat with a relish, straw chaff, or any dry food, by mixing a portion of pulped roots with it. These Machines have been greatly simplified, improved, and reduced in price for the present season, and they were exhibited at the Lincoln Show. They will be exhibited at the coming Cattle Show of the Oxford Club, Oxford 23d.

BURTON and HARE'S IMPROVED IN-SOLE PROPELLER, supported by Steel Springs. These grand and much admired Carriages are furnished with all the modern improvements. Adult and Juvenile Pony Chairs upon the same principle. Burton and Hare, Manufacturers, 485, New Oxford-street. Dealers supplied.

BURTON'S PATENT PERAMBULATORS, by distinguished patronage, the flattering encomiums, and increasing demand are sufficient proofs of the utility and excellence of these fashionable, safe, and elegant carriages, for adults, children, and invalids. Proposal from behind by the slightest pressure. Illustrated Circulars, shipping orders. Office, 487, New Oxford-street.

AIDS for DEFECTIVE SIGHT.—Those who suffer from impaired vision or whose sight is becoming defective from constitution, decay, old age, or other causes, are invited to inspect particulars for its restoration by artificial means obtained by forwarding their address to Messrs. HORNE and THORNTHWAITE, Opticians, 123 and 125, Newgate-street.

NO CHARGE for DIES or STAMPING.—Coronets, crests, ciphers, addresses, &c., engraved on dies, stamped on paper or envelopes, free of charge, on orders amounting to 20s. per quire, on receipt of post-office order. Observe, SMITH, Sole Inventor of the Patent Adhesive Envelope, and Manufacturer of Initial Paper and Envelopes, 43, Basinghall-place, Gresham-street, London.

CHINA and GLASS ROOMS.—JOHN W. SHARPUS begs respectfully to call public attention to his very large STOCK of CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, and IRON STAIR-RODS, in the most Modern and Classic Designs, both useful, including hundreds of patterns, from 10s. 6d. per set, and elegant Services, arranged conveniently for inspection in spacious show-rooms, comprising every description of Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, from 10s. 6d. per set, to the most costly manufactured. The Glass Furniture is in repair of every Article of Kingdome that. Burgue can supply together with a large assortment of the more useful and ornamental Goods required for the table or for ornament.—69 and 70, Lord-street, and Portland Bazaar, Langham-place.

GAS-FITTING.—GARDNERS' Twelve-Guinea Radiators, for two-roomed houses, includes chandelier. The most at gaze designs, for sitting and drawing rooms (all brass), library, staircase, kitchen and bed-rooms—surprising, the Moss Gate Gardners (by appointment to her Majesty), 453, Strand, Charing-cross.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide, Landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships.	Commanders.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Ralph Wal ...	D. Lewis ...	1800	Port Phillip	Dec 10
Ulleda ...	...	2000	Melbourne ...	Dec 30

These A 1 Ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigration Agents. Apply to WM. HARNETT and Co., 65, Philpot-lane, London.

THE WEST INDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS sailing have England on the 2nd and 17th of each Month (except on the 17th in June, when the first will be on the 18th), to the Island of PORT ANTONIO, ST. THOMAS, and thence to CURAÇOA or ASPINWALL, via Jamaica.

Mails, Passengers, and Parcels for HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, and MEXICO to be forwarded by the Company's Steamers leaving Southampton for HONDURAS and NASSAU, by the steamer of the 17 h of each month.

For all other places accepted will in the Company's West India Steamers of October, and other Ports Harbour, Colon (Aspinwall), and every Town Mail Steamers, and parcels will be conveyed by the Steamers, on the 2nd and 17th of each month.

The Company's Steamers leave Port of Port Royal, Jamaica, for the Spanish Main on the Company's Offices, in London and Southampton, before parcels, Bullion, and Specie cannot be received on board the steamships.

Rates of Passage Money, available for six months, with an abatement of 15 per cent in the passage money.

Rates of freight on homeward freight to and from Harland's, Devereux's Colonade, Liverpool, Jamaica, Honduras, Nassau, Colon (Aspinwall), and Vera Cruz, and Mexico. Newspapers, 1d. Magazines, 2d. Pamphlets, Vera Cruz, and Mexico, 1s. Parcels.

Further particulars as to rates of freight may be had of the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department at the Southampton freight Office.

B. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1st August, 1850. Accumulated Fund, upwards of £400,000. Annual Income, £150,000. Bonus every five years, that all participating Policies effected with the Company on or before the 25th January next (on which date the Books will be closed), will SHARE in the BONUS which will then be declared. N.B. The Bonus for the last eight years has been 2 per cent per annum, or a half-per cent for the current Prospectuses Forms of Proposal, and every information supplied on application to the Chief Office, 19, King William-street, City, London Office 19, King William-street, City.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 125, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square, London. Capital, £250,000

DIRECTORS.

Capt. the Lord Frederick Kerr, R.N., Chairman.
The Right Hon. Lord Dalmeny
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W. B. Vickers, Esq., 39, Baker-street Portman-square.

PHYSICIAN—H. W. Fuller, Esq., M.D., 13, Manchester-square, Assistant—Dr. Moo ne, Great Portland-street.

SURGEON—T. Spencer Wells, Esq., F.R.C.S., 50, Brook-street.

SOLICITOR—W. W. Fisher, Esq., 3, King-street, Cheapside.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Jenkin Jones, Esq., F.I.A.
BANKERS—Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
SECRETARY—Edwin Chaston, Esq.

The business of this Society embraces—
Assurances on Lives and Joint Lives, and the survivor of two or more lives
Payments of fixed sums at a specified age, or sooner in case of death.
Endowments to widows and children.
Annuities, deferred, and immediate, and survivorship.
Special policies to temporary or permanent residents in any part of the world
Short-period policies at small extra premiums.
Loans on personal and other securities, for two or three years, repayable by quarterly instalments.

ONE HUNDRED RIGHTS of CHOICE.—The ONE HUNDRED and FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26th, in Exeter-hall, Strand, after the routine business of the ninety-seventh Annual Meeting has been disposed of, at three o'clock, Viscount RANELAGH in the chair, the Twenty-fourth Grand Distribution by the STATIONERS' COMPANY will take place. One thousand One Hundred Numbers will be drawn, and Fifty will be added to the Order of Rights by Seniority

JOHN LEIGHTON, Secretary.

COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION. The GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, at KNELLER-HALL.—AN EXAMINATION will commence at this School on the 4th of DECEMBER for the election of Queen's Scholars and Exhibitioners to be trained for the Government Service. Forms of application to be addressed to the Secretary, may be obtained from the Rev. F. Temple, Kneller-hall, Isleworth, Middlesex.

THE PERMANENT HAPPY EXISTENCE of the HUMAN RACE; or, the Commencement of the Millennium in this world. Governments, Religions, Classes, Souls, and Parties, in all countries, are invited to send DELEGATES to a MEETING to be held in the Metropolis of the British Empire, on MONDAY, the 11th of DECEMBER, in ST. MARTIN'S HALL, to hear explained "that Tidings of Great Joy to all Mankind," which were echoed by the Angels of God, at the birth of Jesus Christ; by which all Governments may make, with the aid of their respective religions, every man born, good, intelligent, wise, and safe, and permanently prosperous and happy. And, as in ordinary meetings, it is expected that the delegates so appointed to meet and send delegates to a meeting to be held in St. Martin's Hall, on Monday, the 11th of, 1855, at seven p.m., to have explained to them that they may explain to their constituents in London, and in the Provinces, the wonderful change in the condition of the human race without revolution or violence, to be effected in peace, with peace, wise foresight, and without injury to any one or any class in any country, but with high lasting benefit to all, and that they may then send delegates to those new conditions. Let all those who shall attend these two meetings, come in the spirit of pure charity for all men, and a right good-will to all and henceforth, regardless of their class, creed, country, or colour. This will be the last general survey in these present age but the whole will be concluded with "Truth, without a mystery, and Science, without a veil." And the glory of the Revelation of mankind to a new phase in their condition will be a tune to the God of the Universe, and to mankind, and things in regular progress for the welfare good and happiness of mankind.

London, 25th November, 1854. ROBERT OWEN

LATHE.—To AMATEURS and OTHERS. For SALE, a Foot Lathe, Four feet long, 6½-inch centres, iron and wood chucks, for 4l 10s.; cost 8l. To be seen at Mr. Robinson's, 2, Durham-street, Strand.

TENT, 61, Strand, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER, by Appointment, to the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, sole successor to the late E. J. Dent, in all his patent rights and business at the above address, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, and Somerset House; maker of Chronometers, Watches for Naval Officers, and of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament. Dent's Watches are in her Majesty's yacht. Gold Watches, Keyless Work, and Gold Chronometer Balances. Two Guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, 5l. 5s.

LAMPS for the MILLION.—FRENCH MODERATOR TABLE-LAMPS, 8s. each—light of three candles for the cost of one. The most varied stock in London, cheap, choice, and recommended.—SMITH, 281, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

MODERATEUR LAMPS.—EVANS, SON, and CO. respectfully invite their friends and the public to an inspection of the extensive and beautiful STOCK of these moon-adjusted LAMPS, just received from Paris, embracing all recent improvements, in bronze, or-moulu, crystal, alabaster, and porcelain, of various elegant designs, suitable for the cottage or mansion. Showrooms, 33, King William Street, London-bridge.

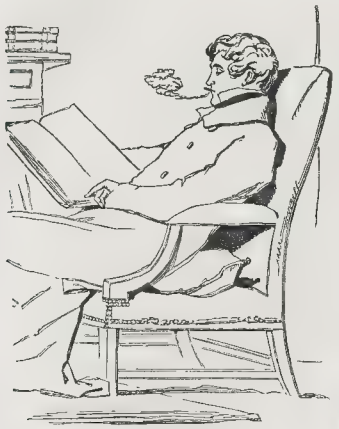
SOMETHING NEW.—ALBANY CHAMBER LAMPS, with Patent Magic Gas-holders, fixed, or as a pendant, for the Drawing-room, Library, Bed-room, Hall, or Staircase, in the greatest improvement and Safety ever before produced, and extremely simple in their fitting, no nipple—JOHN WISKER, Albany-street, Regent's-park. The Albany Chamber Lamp Candles give sufficient light to carry a Book, and burn long enough for a Sermon. To be had of the name on the Lamp, and on the Box of Candles at 3, Albany-street, Regent's-park. N.B. CLARKE, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park, is the only Manufacturer of the Albany Lamp, and Candles can be had of him only, retail, by all Lamp-dealers. N.B. Mechanics and Schools supplied with these very portable articles to extract.

CANDLES, SOAPS, and OILS.—Composite, 7d. and 8d. 6d., and 11d. 6d. per lb.; Sperm and Stearine, 1s. Palmer's, 8d. 9d., 9d. and 10d.; Store Lights, 8d. 9d. 11d. Moulds, 9d. per lb. Pure Sperm, 8s. 6d. per gallon; Seal, 4s. 6d.; Olive, 6s. 6d. per lb. Fresh Supply (strongly recommended for the shah), 1d. the pocket; Windsor Soap (for shaving and hands), 6d. per lb.; Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.—JONES and SONS, near the Turnpike, Islington. Lists of Prices sent free per Post.

10,000 STOVES.—The Tenth Thousand is now on sale. The Patent Portable SUSPENSION STOVES have a pure, & healthy atmosphere, and for their extraordinary economy in the consumption of fuel—are sold, wholesale and retail, by DEANE, DRAY, and Co., 46, King William-street, London-bridge and 46, Strand. These stoves—so justly celebrated for preserving their powers

J. G. LOCKHART, ESQ.

John Gibson Lockhart, a famed critic and writer himself, and still more famed from his connection with the greatest of all Scotland's authors, was the son of a clergyman in Glasgow. He received his edu-



THE LATE MR. J. G. LOCKHART.

cation at Glasgow College, and at Baliol College, Oxford. He chose the law for his profession, and was called to the Scotch bar: his success, however, as an advocate was very moderate, and he soon resigned forensic pursuits for those of literature. There he speedily attained a very high position. He was a popular contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and wrote, in that journal, "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk." Lockhart owed his introduction to Sir Walter Scott, in 1818, to the poet Hogg. The intimacy resulted in the union of Lockhart with Sir Walter's daughter, Charlotte Sophia. The late surviving issue of this marriage, and the sole descendant of the author of "Waverley," is the present Mrs Hope, the wife of James Robert Hope, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., now the possessor of Abbotsford. Through Sir Walter Scott's influence Mr. Lockhart became, in 1825, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*. Apart from his contributions to magazines and reviews, Mr. Lockhart was the author of some singular novels, and some excellent biographies. His chief works of fiction were, "Valerius: a Roman Story;" "Reginald Dalton;" and the remarkable and startling tale, entitled "Adam Blair." Mr. Lockhart possessed a good family estate; and he was Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. Mr. Lockhart died on the 25th ult.

A character of Mr. Lockhart, as a critic, a novelist, and a poet, will be found in our column of "Town and Table Talk" of this week.

Vacant Seats in the House of Commons.—There are now no less than eight in the House of Commons vacant. Abingdon was vacated by Lord Norreys's succession to the peerage; Marylebone, by Lord Dudley Stuart's death; Bedford, by the decease of Mr. H. Stuart; Coventry, by that of Mr. Geach; East Gloucestershire, by Sir Michael Hicks Beach's death; Fermanagh, by that of Sir Arthur Brooke; Antrim, by Colonel Pakenham's death, at Inkerman; and Ayr, by that of Colonel Hunter Blair, also killed at Inkerman.

THE LATE VISCOUNT CHEWTON.

By the death at Alma, of Viscount Chewton, the Army and the country have been deprived of the services of a most promising young officer. He died from wounds received on the heights of Alma whilst gallantly leading on his company of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and his gallant spirit was not yielded until he had received no less than thirteen. His right leg was broken by shots from the Minié rifle.

The deceased officer, William Frederick, Viscount Chewton, was born June 29, 1816; being the eldest son of William, present Earl Waldegrave—a distinguished naval officer—by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., by Lady Elizabeth Grey. He entered the Army in July, 1841, as an Ensign in the Line; and, in the August of 1847, he obtained his company. During the insurrection in Canada he served with the militia, and aided materially in putting the malcontents down. He subsequently proceeded to India, and served with the 53rd Foot, on the banks of the Sutlej. He particularly distinguished himself at Sobraon, for which he received a medal. Lord Chewton married, in 1850, Fanny, only daughter of the late Capt Bastard, R.N., of Shurpham, Devon, by whom he leaves issue three children, the last posthumous. Lord Chewton

THE LATE VISCOUNT CHEWTON, FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY THE BROTHERS MAYER.

was removed from the Crimea to Scutari, where, after a brief suffering, he expired. His remains were interred in the English Cemetery at Constantinople.

Literature for the Army in the Crimea.—It having appeared from several letters sent home by the officers and soldiers of the army now in the Crimea, that any periodicals or books, more especially of the lighter class of literature, would be most acceptable, several gentlemen have subscribed a number of magazines and volumes to form the nucleus of a cargo, to be forthwith dispatched to the East. It is presumed that there are few families who will not cheerfully contribute those odd volumes which at present may be found lying about every house, perused and no longer valued here, but which would be gladly received by our gallant defenders. All contributions will be received and very carefully collected and packed, if forwarded to Mr. Arthur Smith, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly; and Mr. James L. O'Beirne, Secretary to the General Screw Steam Company, has kindly undertaken to send on these parcels, free of any charge, to their destination.

THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.

In the Illustrated London News of last week we recorded the severe loss which the scientific world has just sustained in the death of Professor Edward Forbes, at the early age of thirty-nine, just as he

THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

had attained the distinguished position of Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. "His friends," says the *Scotsman*, "indeed, know well how irreparable is their loss. But it is more difficult to estimate the loss to science caused by the removal of one who, following, like his predecessors Walker and Jameson, in the footsteps of Linnæus, gave promise of raising the science of Natural History to a height nowhere yet attained."

Edward Forbes was born in 1815, in the Isle of Man. He was heard to say, that his love of natural history dated from his earliest childhood: it was inherited all his own, for no individual of his family, or even acquaintanceship, had the slightest taste for scientific studies. His first printed guide or text-book was one of the driest, "Turton's Translation of the Systema Naturæ;" and by the time he was seven years of age he had collected a small museum of his own. Next, though in very early life, came the perusal of Buckland's "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ," Parkinson's "Organic Remains," and Conibeare's "Geology of England"—rather hard reading that last for a boy, and probably rather wrestled with than understood. These books, however, when he was not more than twelve years old, inspired him with a warm and abiding love of geology. At this period also he compiled a Manual of British Natural History in all its departments—a youthful labour, which he afterwards found serviceable up almost to his close of life."

(*Continued in Supplement, page 566.*)

PUBLICATION OF A WAR "GAZETTE" EXTRAORDINARY, AT THE OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE.—(SEE PAGE 562.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDING AT CAPE CHERSONESE.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDING AT CAPE CHERSONESE.

THE place which our French allies have chosen as a landing-place for their troops and supplies, if not so well sheltered as Balaclava, has the advantage of being much more spacious, and of being not so easily molested by the enemy, owing to the absence of hills in the immediate neighbourhood. In the event of any attack by the Russians, the warships in the bay would also be able to give effectual assistance to the troops on shore.

In his sketch of the landing of the French troops, our artist gives a pretty good impression of the bustle attendant upon that part of the business of war. The projecting jetty is crowded with warlike implements recently landed from the transports, of which a large number are lying at anchor. A file of military waggons is passing to the camp, some of them drawn by six or eight horses, with mounted drivers. A glimpse into the Intendant's tent in the foreground shows several persons busily engaged writing out reports to be forwarded to head-quarters.

Mr. Scott, in his recent travels in the Crimea, describes the ancient city of Chersonesus, which was founded by the Greeks 600 years before Christ, as having been built "on the smaller peninsula, washed on the west by the waters of the Black Sea, and on the east by one arm of a double bay." This must have been the very spot which the French have pitched upon as their point of disembarkation.

The town called "New Chersonesus," which was founded after the destruction of the ancient Greek city, and which rose to considerable wealth and power as a republic, was built on a promontory to the west of Quarantine Harbour, about a mile and a half from Sebastopol. The ruins of this town still remain; but they have been sadly demolished by the subjects of Nicholas, who do not seem to have very refined tastes. "One cannot walk amidst the ruins of Chersonesus," says Mr. Scott, "free from profound regret and indignation that so many beautiful relics, which even the Tartar had spared, should have been utterly destroyed by the barbarism of the Russian soldiers. Much of this appears to have been done from sheer wantonness, and subsequent to the period at which the Government had given orders to preserve what then remained.

It was in the town of Chersonesus that the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia was baptised and received into the Greek Church, A.D. 988, so that the Muscovites have had a very old connection with the Crimea. In a recent address to the patriotic and religious feelings of the Russian population in that quarter, the weak in faith are asked if the Crimea is not the cradle of their Christianity?—if the light of the orthodox faith did not radiate from thence over the plains of Russia? "Can they deem it possible that the double cross will here pale before the crescent of Mohammed? Does the Church pray in vain for victory and for her right pious Emperor and his Christ-loving warriors? Do the martyrs who left their bones there stand round the throne of the Almighty and throw down their crowns of thorns before Him in vain? Can the sainted Grand Duke Vladimir forget how much he owes to this country (he was baptised there), and leave you a helpless prey to the degenerate heretical intruders of the West?" And this is wound up with an exhortation to all loyal Russians to be more zealous in providing provisions and means of transport for the army, and then they will soon attain to rest and repose.

STREET IN BALACLAVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

A STREET IN BALACLAVA.

The little town of Balaclava, which the Russians have been making various attempts to regain, with the view of thereby cutting off our supplies, has been more than usually busy during the last two or three weeks, some ding to all accounts. In addition to the constant arrival of vessels with ammunition, provisions, and stores of every description, a number of transports with reinforcements must have recently reached it, and indeed the harbour of Balaclava, where they have been to await daily looked for. The accompanying Sketch gives a view of one of the streets of the Tartar town along which a party of Dragoons are passing, on their way to the English Camp; while a couple of dromedaries, and two or three natives in the Tartar costume, give an Oriental aspect to the scene.

A recent letter from the Crimea gives the following description of a street in Balaclava:—

The street fronting the harbour of Balaclava is as busy a scene as can be imagined. The murmur of the various different languages—the boats loaded with ammunition and stores—the hundreds of arabas drawn by camels and oxen wending their slow way to the trenches—the gallopping to and fro of officers at orderlies, and too often, I'm the slow tread of ox-carts bearing to the hospital another sick or wounded comrade—form a striking spectacle. As one passes along the high road out of Balaclava, leading the Marines in their strong position on the hill to the right, and the sailors of the *Vesuvius* busy in forming an invenced battery on the heights to the left, we observe a sure indication that the hills are growing cold, and fuel on these wide bare hills and valleys scarce, in the sight of soldiers busily employed in removing the fittings of some of the detached houses in order to get at the beams for firewood. Very different indeed are those weather-beaten and travel-stained warriors look to what they did on parade at home. Al, the pomp and circumstance of war has been shorn away, and they have now to fight for it really. Red certainly does not stand the work of the pattle as well as the blue coats and loose trousers of our sailors. A new suit of clothing to every man would be a boon indeed, and many are the inquiries for the hundreds of tons of fleecy hosiery reported to be on its way. Still, though diarrhœa is prevalent in both armies, there are few fatal cases; but there is a good deal of typhus among the Turks, especially among the 10,000 brought in our steamers from Batoum. It is scarcely fair to judge them after a long sea-voyage, but their present discipline and appearance does not say much for the army of Asia. Balaclava is further defended by the whole of the Bays and Brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell, and a large body of Turks. The 93rd are encamped on a hill side, about a mile out. Their gallant conduct on the 25th, when, perhaps for the first time recorded, infantry received cavalry in line, has been highly eulogised in his general order by Lord Raglan. The *Niger*'s guns, and the greater part of her crew, are with the 93rd, and they, assisted by certain sailors from the Turks, are entirely employed in throwing up what will be a very strong position. The only point from whence it can possibly be commanded is one of the three ridges seized by the Turks; but it is not thought that the enemy have with them guns of sufficient calibre.

THE BREVET.

(From Tuesday Night's *Gazette*.)

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 28.

The undermentioned officers, who were placed upon retired full pay [illegible] Her Majesty's Royal warrant of the 6th of October, 1854, to [illegible] rank, in order to place them in as [illegible] position as those who may prospectively obtain retirement [illegible] the provisions of the said warrant, the rank in both cases being [illegible]:—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Le Blanc James Lewis [illegible] Charles Warrington, Edward Pole Crawfield Bewsher [illegible] Hunter, Joseph Kelsall, William Ross, Edward T. Troutbeck, John [illegible] George Mary Hardy, Peter John Grubbe, William Barney, Gerald Hochfort, Philip Bainbridge Wilkinson, Richard Westmore, Robert Paterson, John Pow, C.B., Edward James [illegible] Hall, Edward William Hoey, C.B., Alexander Shannon, Robert Lennox [illegible] Hamilton, Joseph Shewbridge, Daniel Fraser, Charles Hagremore Pote, Henry Edmund [illegible] Hudson Hoole.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Majors Geo. Xedaile Brigston William [illegible] Edward Gorin Stephen Noel [illegible] Richard Hendcote, Peter Sutherland, John Rosamy, John Thomas Romaine, James Thomas Moore, Ambrose Lopp, John Clarke, James [illegible] Robert Browne, Rowland Tarrant, James Jackson, Alexander Sharrock William [illegible] Hutton Hamilton, William Wadeson, Martin Cross Lynch, Edward Boyle, Joseph Smith Cowan Stephenson, William Dempster, Charles Rayner Newman, Charles [illegible] John Grey, Archibald Campbell, Henry Dillon, Charles Donald [illegible] Alexander Anderson, Richard Bender, William Atkin, Abraham Sykes, [illegible] Ware, John Norman, Angus William Mackay, John Sol ce, William Farmer, Daniel [illegible] Henry Alexander Kerr, William Stokes, William Newbonne, Henry Francis Stokes, Charles Hay [illegible] James Eagle Challoner, Charles Barnes.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.—Captains Sir William Wynn, Marcus Loole, George St [illegible] Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Thomas Lister Colclough, Archibald Blundell, William [illegible] Sir Thomas D'Arcy, Robert Gray, Josiah George Hart, William Kelly, Joseph [illegible] Augustus Frederick Fellowes, Richard Woods, Daniel Hall Pearson, Thomas [illegible] Thomas Fenwick Agnew, Brooke Pigott, Bailie Gordon, Richard [illegible] Francis Lowndes, John Adrian Lennox, John St Digant Hoe, Adam Von Beverhout, John [illegible] Charles Robert Shepherd, Robert Stuart Ridge Jun Harvey, John Campbell [illegible] Henry Abbott, Robert Graham, John Bockett Bender Monnatieres [illegible] Lovell, George Gabb Kaye, George Browning Williams, John Shaw, William [illegible] Thompson, John M'Quahlin David Cooper, William Armstrong Rogers, [illegible] Knox, Robert Thomas Hamilton, William M'Donald, Patrick Dunn. The commissions to bear date 9th Nov. 1854.

NOVEMBER 2.

The undermentioned officers having comp eted three years' actual service as Regimental Lieutenants-Colonel, or in other appointments equivalent to those situations, to be presented to the rank of Colonel in the Army in accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenants-Colonel Edward Rowley Hill, George William Rose, Bruce, Sir George Shewell, Edward Pole, Archer Shee, Frederick Hill Maberly, C.B., Robert Wilson, Arthur Johnson Lawrence, Hon. George Cadogan, John Hennage Gubbins, William Hawkins Ive, Francis Charles Charles-Fr Arnold, Henry Darrell, Fred an Maxwell, Alexander Nelson Hood, David Russell, Richard William Henry, Horatio Charles Ross, Samuel Reynolds Hughes Henry George Carey, Charles Burney, John Rose, Robert Mowell, R. C. Miles Hillman, Spencer Jerrard, Edward Thornton, Henry Lee [illegible] Lindsay, William Augustus C. Weld Forester, Edward Cosslett, Frederick Rudolph Bake, C. Cooke Yarborough, C.B., William Henry Charles Wellesley, Henry Edward Doherty, C.B., Alexander Halliday Ferguson, William Henry Lane, Thomas James Galloway, William Jones, C.B., James Campbell, Alexander Stewart, Lewis Lee Reid, Hon. Keith Stewart Mackay, Charles Trevor Clive, William Gunyon Brooke, Henry Jones, Michael William Friend, John Maxwell Fenwick, Colin Henry Wm. Stisted, Thomas James Adair, Philip Monnoch Nixon Guy, George Hudson, Charles Gunning Wood, Thos. Phillip Anthony Vigors, Thomas John Moore, William O'Grady Haly, John Enoch, William Henry Vicars, William Montgomery, James Fraser, Henry Richmond Jones, Henry Sowerby Smith, Charles Rogers, George Augustus Wellington Hamilton, Alexander Stirling, Alexander Fife Cumming, to bear date the 24th Nov., 1854.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ballyngale Ross, K.C.B. and Colonel Hon. Charles Gardner, K.C.B., R.C.H.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Majors General Frederick Campbell George Tucker, C.B., Peter Mc.gregor Walker, Richard Jones, John Mitchell, C.B.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Colonels William Rose Ingilby, Thomas Cubitt Wright, Henry Percy Robert William Shirley, William Frederick Williams, C.B., Archibald Maclaine, George James Henry Pelliser, Robert Longmore Garstin, John Alexander Wilson, Richard Goodwin Bevan Wilson, Burke Coppinger, Robert Burn, Richard Beaumont Barnesby, John Longueford Griffin, William Howe Rumsin, Thomas Ascott Lethbridge Hamilton, Lorrod Ivey, Henry Brandreth, William Henry Dunlop, Henry Moss Trevor de Desbrisay, Charles Smith Symonds, William Wallace D'Arley, Edmund Read Wilmot, John Upton, William Henry Goldfinch.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenants-Colonel Charles Wright, Tracie Wright Pearson, Thomas Ogle Arnold, Joseph Julius Pettiber, Henry Wareham, Frederick Henry Baddeley, Edward Vicars, Thomas Budgen, Henry Powell Wynd, John Hamilton, Alfred A. Cuch.

The Commissions to bear date the 16th November, 1854.

RUSSIAN GENERALS KILLED AND WOUNDED.—From the silence generally maintained in Russian reports as to the nominal casualties, it is difficult to ascertain the names of killed and wounded officers even of high rank. Nevertheless, the following list, carefully and successfully noted down, since the campaign on the Danube, from Russian and other trustworthy reports, may be regarded as approximating to correctness:—Prince Paskiewitch, wounded at Silistria and invalided; Lieutenant-General Schuler, died of wounds at Silistria; Lieutenant-General Selwan, killed at Silistria; Lieutenant-General Dreshern, died at Jassy; Lieutenant-General Chrulew, wounded at Giurgevo; Lieutenant-General Sobolew, wounded at Giurgevo, killed Nov. [illegible]; Lieutenant-General Lüders, wounded at Silistria; Admiral Nachimoff, killed at Sebastopol; Admiral Kornileff, wounded at Sebastopol; Admiral Istomine, killed at Sebastopol; Major-General Kiriakoff, wounded at Silistria; Major-General Schilder, wounded at Silistria; Major-General Schilder, killed at Silistria; Major-General Kozlowski, killed at Silistria; Major-General Dubourg, wounded at Silistria; Major-General Bakanoff, wounded at Giurgevo; Major-General Lüders, wounded on the Danube; Major-General Saturin, wounded on the Danube; Major-General Todleben, wounded on the Danube; Major-General Chelaschi, wounded at Calafatia; Major-General Velitzki, wounded on the 5th of Nov.; Major-General Uchtomsky, wounded on the 5th of Nov.; Major-General Prince Menschikoff, wounded on the 5th of Nov. (not the General-in-Chief). Here, then, is a list of twenty-five Generals and Admirals who have been put hors de combat and strong grounds exist for believing that four or five others have been omitted in the divers reports furnished to the journals of Petersburg.

THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.

(Continued from page 564.)

When very young, Mr. Forbes commenced his studies as an artist, and attended for six months the studio of the late Mr. Sarc, in London; and in his travels and natural history studies in after life, Forbes felt the advantage of this short training. His love, however, of natural history led him to the medical profession; and, in 1830 he commenced his career as a student at the University of Edinburgh; there he studied with great zeal and success, but never presented himself for his degree. At the age of eighteen, Edward Forbes made a spirited excursion, in company with a fellow-student, to Norway; and spent several weeks in collecting specimens and observations, and revisiting the glaciers. Forbes had previously made a voyage in the Mediterranean, and visited the coast of Algiers; and one of his earliest published papers was "On the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of Algiers and Bougia." During this time he was active in the pursuit of natural history, and he published several papers giving the result of his observations. Among these were his "Notes of a Natural History tour in Norway," "On the Comparative Elevation of Testacea in the Alps," and "Malacologia Monensis—a Catalogue of the Molluscs inhabiting the Isle of Man and the neighbouring Sea."

Whilst a student in Edinburgh Mr. Forbes may be said to have invented the art of dredging; for till his time it had scarcely been regarded as part of the serious work of the naturalist. His numerous papers at this time "On the Structure and Forms of the Marine Invertebrata" attested the value of the dredge (hitherto only employed by fishermen to procure shell-fish), and with it he may be said to have opened a new field of research, of quite a new branch of science. It was, afterwards, with this instrument, in the Ægean Sea, that he made the important observations by which he was enabled to point out the great law, that, as there were zones of animal and vegetable life at the bottom of the sea, so there were zones of animal and vegetable life in depth on the sides of the valleys of the ocean. His dredging excursions are frequently recorded in the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*; and, through his influence, Dredging Committees have been appointed by the British Association, whose labours have greatly contributed to enlarge our knowledge of the inhabitants of the British seas. One of the earliest, and most important, of his systematic works, was the result of his dredging labours, in a "History of British Starfishes," published in 1841, illustrated with vignettes and tail-pieces from the author's own pencil.

In 1841 he was attached, as naturalist, to H.M. surveying ship *Beacon*. He had, in consequence of this, an opportunity of examining some of the most interesting and least-known parts of Asia Minor, in company with the Rev. E. T. Daniell and Lieutenant Spratt. Mr. Daniell died of sickness brought on by the climate. Mr. Forbes, on his return to England, published, jointly with Mr. Spratt, an account of the Expedition. The scientific results were also made known in a "Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the Ægean Sea," &c., presented to the British Association, at Cork, in 1843. Mr. Forbes's appointment to the Chair of Botany in King's College, London, took place during his absence in the East. "Those who attended his class will ever remember the charm he threw around the study of Vegetable Structures, and the delightful hours they spent in his company during the periodical excursions, which he made a point of taking with his pupils, in the neighbourhood of London. Nor were these excursions attended by pupils alone. Many are the distinguished men of science in London who sought this opportunity of availing themselves of his great practical knowledge in every department of natural history."—*Athenæum*.

Not long after entering on the duties of the Professorship, he was chosen to be Secretary and Curator to the Geological Society of London. He, too, he was enabled to apply to geological research that peculiar knowledge of the sources of animal and vegetable life by means of the use of the dredge, which to use his own words, "is an instrument as valuable to a naturalist as a thermometer to a natural philosopher." Professor Forbes also contributed greatly to the value of the Geological Society's Museum in the arrangement of its fossils. He had been elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, on his return from the Ægean, in 1843; and in 1845 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became ere long a member of the Council. He also received from the Government School of Mines in connection with the Ordnance Geological Survey under the direction of Sir Henry de la Beche, Professor Forbes resigned the Curatorship of the Geological Society, and accepted the appointment of Paleontologist to that institution; and on its location in Jermyn-street, he was appointed its Professor of Natural History. He gave frequent lectures there, arranged and displayed the valuable collection of fossils, and he published a splendidly illustrated series of monographs of the new species. He also carried hard at intervals the different parts of England, Wales, and Ireland with his geological hammer; and it was during a campaign in the Isle of Wight that he made that shrewd discovery in the character of the Eocene beds, which has made it necessary to alter the tertiary classification of last family. About this time he also wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Handley, a comprehensive and beautifully-illustrated history of "British Molluscs."

Not long after Professor Forbes's connexion with the Museum of Practical Geology, he published, in the first volume of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, "one of the most remarkable contributions to the science of geology in this country. This paper, which may be regarded as a work on the subject, is entitled 'On the Connexion between the Distribution of the existing Fauna and Flora of the British Isles and the Geological Changes which have affected their Area.' In this work, the happy combination of great botanical and zoological knowledge is made to bear on some of the most interesting inquiries with regard to the age and relationship of the rocks of Great Britain. From this time the *Transactions of the Geological Survey* and the *Journal of the Geological Society* were enriched with Professor Forbes's papers, all displaying accurate and extensive observation, combined with profound and original thought. His papers and works on Zoology and Geology, in the "Bibliography," published by the Ray Society, amount to eighty-nine; this number not comprising his numerous "Botanical Papers," or those published since 1850. He was likewise a most valuable contributor to Johnston's "Physical Atlas." The Geological and Paleontological Map of the British Isles was constructed by him; and a World Map of the highest interest, embodying all the previous results of the most original researches, entitled "Distribution of Marine Life, illustrated chiefly by Fishes, Mollusca, and Radiata, showing also the limits of the Homoiozoic Belts."

In 1852 Professor Forbes was elected to the President's chair at the Geological meeting which had been filled by Professor Sedgwick, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and Sir Charles Lyell, who bore willing testimony to the genius of their useful success r. At the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, in September last, he filled the President's chair in the Natural History Section. "It was in that distinguished and honourable post (says the *Literary Gazette*) that his admiring geological colleagues, Lyell, Murchison, Sedgwick, Owen, Greenough, Portlock, Smith, Egerton, Ramsay, Jukes, Phillips, and others, saw him for the last time." On the death of Professor Jameson, the Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Edward Forbes was elected to succeed him. He lived to complete but one course of his lectures. Up to the time of his illness he was diligently engaged in organising his plans as Professor at the Museum. He had resolved to make himself generally useful to the public; the last work his pen was employed in being the revisal of his elaborate Paper on the Geological and Paleontological Map of Britain, for the new edition of Johnston's Physical Atlas.

Whilst thus engaged, a chronic disease, contracted by Professor Forbes when in the East, re-excited and rendered violent by a severe cold caught last autumn, burst forth with uncontrollable fury, and in ten days proved the immediate cause of his premature death. He was buried on Tuesday week, in the Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh (the Town-council and Professors of the University and students following his remains to the grave.

Professor Forbes was pre-eminently a naturalist. His attention had never been exclusively directed to any one of the natural sciences. He was equally a botanist, a zoologist, and a geologist, from first to last. With a remarkable eye and tact for the combination of species, and the allocation of natural groups, he combined the utmost delicacy in the perception of organic and comical relations. He possessed that rare quality so remarkable in the great masters of natural history, Linnæus and Cuvier, the power of unveiling himself of the genius of his brethren—not, as is too often the case, by appropriating their exquisite, but by associating them voluntarily in the common labour. Entirely destitute of jealousy in scientific matters, he rather erred in overrating than in underrating the services of his friends. He was, consequently, as much beloved and confided in by his seniors in science as by the youngest naturalists of his acquaintance.

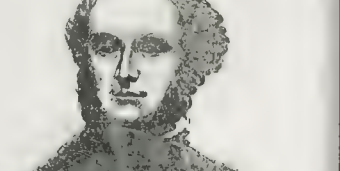
We have already enumerated a sufficient number of Professor Forbes's works to show the amount of severe scientific toil which their production demanded. Meanwhile he found time for literary occupations of a lighter class. He contributed several valuable papers to the *Literary Gazette* and *Athenæum*. He wrote also for the first number of the New Series of the *Westminster Review* a sparkling article on "Shell-fishes their Ways and Works." From the latter journal we learn that, at the time of his death, Professor Forbes was engaged on several works. The one which he early announced, under the title of "Rambles of a Naturalist," he still intended to complete. Another, the "Zoo gey of the European Seas," is nearly all printed. He was also preparing for publication the results of his researches in the Ægean. We should add that he had already been announced to edit a new series of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, formerly Professor Jameson's.

The brilliant paper in the last *Quarterly Review* upon "Silaria" was one of the latest productions of Professor Forbes's pen. How eloquent is this closing passage, and how expressive of his noble nature:—

Men whose work, both of head and hand, is done mainly under the broad sky, and along the craggy sides of mountains, heedless of weather and toil, are not likely to use mincing forms of speech, or mollify their sentiments when engaged in discussions, though all the time mildness and mercy are at the foundations of their thoughts. Better and truer men, whether in field or council, there are not living than the two famous zoologists, the nature of whose difference we have endeavoured to expound. They have worked long and well in co-operation, heart and hand united; and though the fortune of scientific warfare has led in the end to the crossing of their pens, the names of Sedgwick and Murchison will go down to posterity side by side, and bracketed together in the glorious list of benefactors of mankind through the advancement of science.

WYNDHAM GOOLD, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

The death of the member for Limerick occurred, in London, on the 27th ult. He was on the eve of taking his departure for Malta and the East, when he was attacked by sudden indisposition, which proved fatal after a brief struggle.



THE LATE WYNDHAM GOOLD, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. Goold was the youngest son of the late Thomas Goold, Esq., of Dublin, many years Serjeant-at-law, and afterwards Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, Rector of Painstown, in the county Meath; was born at Dublin in 1815; was educated at Westminster; and in 1831 entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a fellow-commoner, and was a distinguished student, obtaining nearly every classical and several science honours during his course. In 1834 he took his degree of A.B., went abroad, and spent rather more than a year at Rome and Naples, and in travelling in Germany. On his return, in 1835, he entered as a student at Gray's Inn, was called to the Irish Bar in 1837, and joined the Munster circuit (of which his father had, for many years previous to his appointment as Master, been the leader); and in 1843 he was appointed Crown prosecutor for the city of Limerick, by Mr Attorney-General Blackburn, now Chief Justice of Ireland.

Upon the death of his father, in 1846, and the outbreak of the famine, Mr. Goold retired from the Bar, the state of the country requiring his entire attention to the landed property bequeathed him, and which he was still further called upon to exercise, by the melancholy demise, in 1848, of his eldest brother, the High Sheriff of the county Limerick.

Mr Goold was appointed a magistrate for the county of Limerick in 1848; and on the vacancy, in December, 1850, occasioned in the representation of the county by the death of Samuel Dickson, Esq., was invited to become a candidate for the representation; and was opposed by Captain Samuel Auchmuty Dick-on, nephew of the late member, and Mr. Michael Ryan, as candidate of the Tenant League. The election was under the old registration, and, after a sharp contest of four days, Mr. Goold was returned, December 14, by a majority of forty: the numbers being Goold, 238; Dickson, 199; Ryan, 138.

At the opening of Parliament, February 4th, 1851, the hon. member took his seat, and made his first speech in the House, in the debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, March 21st, in which he opposed the measure; arguing that, as to what seemed the main cause of complaint against it—the want of courtesy in his Bull—we had set the bad example, by refusing, unless by stealth, all political relations with Rome; and so, though we acknowledged the Sultan, and even paid tribute to Juggernaut, we ignored the Pope's existence. He admitted that the Pope had made the effort to put his church on a footing of equality with the Church of England, but denied that this constituted any political aggression. Even in its dwarfed proportions, he viewed the bill before the House as the perversion of the principles of civil and religious liberty, as calculated to hamper, irritate, and annoy the Roman Catholics of these countries; and holding, that, if passed, it would be a humiliating record of a period of unslighted excitement, he supported the amendment of the noble Lord the member for Arundel. The hon. member spoke with ease, was heard with attention, and on taking his seat, was loudly cheered; and has since several times addressed the House.

The family of the Goolds were originally from Devonshire, and were amongst the first settled under Strongbow, from whom, in return for their services, they received at that time an extensive grant of land in the county Cork, marked on ancient maps as "Goold's County."

Mr. Goold's father sat in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Kilbeggan, in Westmeath; was the associate and friend of Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, Curran, and the almost unequalled brilliant circle of wits and orators, of whom the Right Hon. Lord Plunkett, late Lord Chancellor, now alone survives. In that Parliament, Mr. Thomas Goold was one of the most able opponents of the Legislative Union, which he resisted both in Parliament and out of doors, by speech and pen, to the last. Afterwards, he was one of the first to advocate the Repeal of Roman Catholic disabilities—a course which, in those days, was a complete bar to professional promotion; his knowledge of law, however, carried him over every difficulty. He was held the best read and soundest common law lawyer of the day; and having, before his call to the bar, squandered a fortune, he realised a much larger one by his profession, which he mostly invested in lands in the county Limerick.

Mr. Goold was brother of the Rev. Frederick Goold, Curate of Bradfield, Bury St. Edmunds, and brother-in-law of the present Earl of Dunraven, and of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P. for Sligo in politics Mr. Goold was a decided Liberal, and supported the present Administration.

The accompanying Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet.

The regiments of Russian Riflemen, which are about to be formed from the serfs belonging to the Imperial family, are to retain their ordinary costume, and are to be armed with the bowling-pieces which they have hitherto used.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF THE SIEGE.

From Mr. Oxley's well timed publication, entitled, "Remarkable Sieges, from that of Constantinople, 1453, to that of Sebastopol, 1854; with Observations on Fortification and Siege Operations," which has just appeared, we extract one or two passages touching the rationale of a siege works, which will be read with interest at the present moment. In the chapter devoted to "Wellington's Sieges in the Peninsular War," are some observations upon the exceptional character of the modes operandi adopted on those occasions—a matter, perhaps, not much at present understood and which has certainly been often condemned by most of the best foreign strategists. After remarking that the occasions upon the segment into which Vauban's scientific rules had failed in recent years, especially with British commanders, the author says:—

Our favourite system has been that of making a breach from distant batteries, and then rushing to the assault, undaunted by the fire of the besieged; trusting for the result to the valour, determination, and power of endurance of the troops engaged. Many successes which have crowned these dashing exploits adorn many a page of history; but whilst neither those successes, nor the honour due to them, are disputed, it is proper to bear in mind the peculiar circumstances under which they occurred, before accepting them as precedents. Sir John Jones (in his "Journal of Sieges") devotes a note of a dozen pages to this point, besides frequently referring to it in other places. He states that "the extreme hazard and little eligibility of such hasty proceedings are less apparent to British officers than to those of other nations; but a strict investigation will shew that in their operations, wherever a distant and hasty attack has succeeded, it has been against places ill-constructed and weakly garrisoned, or else improperly defended, or basely surrendered." One simple but important circumstance now noticed by the able authority is, that the only conquests made by us in the last century, where fortified towns have been attacked, have been colonial; and that of the places attacked—as Cape Breton, with its capital Louisbourg, in 1758; the Isle of Belleisle, with the Castle of Palais, in 1761; and the Island of Cuba, with its chief city the Havannah, in 1762 the fortifications, though not ill-planned, were unquestionably defective, and the garrisons not such when compared with European fortresses, constructed or improved upon the modern system. The case of Belleisle, which Sir John (after Mr. Duncan and Lieutenant Grenfell) describes, occurred since the time he wrote, may also be included in the same category, where a fierce attack by storming has been successfully carried out.

The same system of attack commented upon in the above remarks, was that adopted by Wellington in his splendid but dearly-bought conquests in Spain; and these, perhaps, are the only circumstances in the whole military career, the merit of which has been criticised, and still is continued, with any show of reason. General Foy condemns the mode of these attacks in the most unqualified manner, denouncing them, in high technical and unphilosophical; and charges them as proofs of want of military acquirements in the General, and of want of professional knowledge in the Engineers. Sir John Jones, in some "Preliminary Observations," inserted in the second edition of his "Sieges," comes to the defence of the great British Commander, though in a manner to show that the peculiar strategy of the latter on these occasions was matter of necessity rather than choice. In reading the passage, one is certainly struck with astonishment, almost bordering upon incredulity, that up to the period in question—only forty years ago—the military establishments of the country were so incomplete as not to boast of a corps of Sappers and Miners for use in all naval operations. Yet, in this dilemma stood Wellington throughout the Peninsular campaign, or at least until the very close of it; the siege of St. Sebastian being the first occasion on which the skilled aid in question was included within the resources at his command.

We have no room for the extract from Sir John Jones. Mr. Ottley, however, proceeds as follows:—

The general impression with the public and with most writers upon this subject is, that Wellington was induced to this irregular and violent mode of attack simply with a view to save time, having decided for the moment where, and from the apprehension of the allied troops being relieved by a sally, or force of the enemy, not taken speedily. These are suggested as which open very important considerations, public, in issue the rules merit of the regular and irregular mode of attack, even in respects this question of time. Upon examination, the best authorities, backed by a formidable majority of examples, favour the claims of the regular and comparatively blameless mode of siege. From the authority on the subject, it may be sufficient to quote again Sir John Jones, who, in one of his notes, says:—"Viewing the reduction of Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Saint Sebastian, abstractedly as martial achievement, they must be admired as daring efforts of prowess and talent to rise superior to circumstances, applauded as brilliant instances of courage triumphing over art and crowned around deeds of arms, rules honourable to the army and to the national character. Lest, however, the éclat of these hardy deeds should per.suade a mode of attack adopted through necessity, it may be well that the sieges of Gibraltar, several of Gibraltar, several of Speaker Cornwallis, Lord Heathfield, Lord Rodney, and Lord Howe, with the siege of Sebastian being the first occasion on which the skilled aid in question was included within the resources at his command.

BOUVERIE (Captain Henry Montolieu), of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, was the only son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and cousin of the Earl of Radnor. He had scarcely completed his twenty-fourth year.

BUTLER (Captain Henry Thomas), Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, was the elder brother of the hero of Silistria," Captain Charles George Butler, and son of the Hon. Major General Henry Edward Butler, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and Colonel of the 57th Regiment, and grandson of the late Archbishop of Cashel, and brother of the present Lord Dunboyne. He was born in 1812, and married, in 1850, Jane-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain Fraser.

CLUTTERBUCK (Ensign James Hulton), 63rd Regiment, was killed, whilst carrying the colours at the battle of Inkerman. He was eldest surviving son of Robert Clutterbuck, Esq., of Watford-house, Herts, and had not completed his twentieth year.

CONOLLY (Captain Arthur Wellesley), of the 30th Regiment, was son of the late Colonel Conolly, of Castletown, county Kildare, M.P., who succeeded to the estates of the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, grandson of Speaker Conolly, viewed by many as the founder of the Castletown family. He married Miss Elizabeth Wesley, daughter of John Wesley, Esq., of Whaley Abbey, county Wicklow. He married, 30th January, 1851, Augusta Frederica Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. John Wilson Patterson, and left a son, born two years after.

DISBROWE (Captain Edward A.), of the Coldstream Guards died from a gunshot wound through the lungs at the battle of Inkerman, in the twenty-first year of his age. He was son of the late Sir Edward Crom well Disbrowe, G.C.H., of Walton hall, county Derby, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy.

DOWLING (Lieutenant William Henry), of the 20th Regiment, who was killed whilst most gallantly leading his company, was third son of the late Captain Joseph Dowling, R.M., St. Sauveur's.

ELIOT (Captain the Hon. Granville Charles Cornwallis), of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, fell on the memorable field of Inkerman, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, honoured and lamented by all who knew him. Captain Granville Eliot was second son of his Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Countess, Jemima, daughter of Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis, who was son and heir of the celebrated General of that name. Previously to his departure for the East, Captain Eliot acted as one of the Viscegal Aide-de-Camps and assistant Private Secretary to his father, and it was upon the news came that the gallant son of the Lord Lieutenant had fallen in the fierce and heroic struggle From more than one source did the young soldier derive his martial spirit. Descended in a direct line from the great Marquis Cornwallis, he rejoiced, among his collateral ancestors, the celebrated Duke of Ormonde, and the chivalrous Earl of Peterborough. The aristocracy of these realms, ever true to itself, and ever to emost in war as in peace, is full reserved at Inkerman. Several of some of our noblest families have fallen, and the long held commissions in the Coldstream Guards. Captain Mackinnon's grandfather was wounded at the famous siege of Gibraltar; his grandmother, Major-General Mackinnon, fell gloriously at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; and his uncle, Colonel Daniel Mackinnon, was wounded at Waterloo. The Mackinnons are an old and warlike Scottish race, deriving their descent from Finlon, the youngest son of Alpin, King of Scotland. In 1631, Lachlan Mackinnon, of Strathordil, Isle of Skye, was made a Knight Banneret by Charles II. on the field of Worcester. Captain Mackinnon married Charlotte Lavinia, daughter of Sir Dudley Hill, and leaves issue.

MALCOLM (Lieutenant Leonard Neill), 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was killed at Inkerman, his youthful soldier, aged only nineteen, was second son of John Malcolm, Esq., of Lamcraig, Kent, by Isabella Harriet his wife, second daughter of the Hon. John Wingfield Strutt, Lord; and grandson of the late Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, county Argyll, by Mary-Anne his wife, daughter and heir of David Orme, Esq., M.D., of Lamorbey.

NEVILLE (Captain the Hon. Henry Aldworth), of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, was third son of the present Lord Braybrooke, was killed at the head of his Germans, and first cousin of Captain Granville Eliot. A descendant of the illustrious house of Neville, this young officer has met a soldier's grave, worthy of the great name he bore. One of his uncles, Captain the Hon. Henry Neville, of the Dragoons died in Spain, immediately after the battle of Talavera, in which he had been engaged.

NEWMAN (Captain Sir Robert Lydstone William), Bart., of the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, fell in the memorable and heroic resistance of the Duke of Cambridge's Brigade to an overwhelming Russian force. When at length the Guards were driven back from their redoubts, Sir Robert Newman and Mr. Greville, both wounded, were unable to retire with their regiments. Within a few minutes, the Guards retook the position, and the bodies of the two officers were found pile ed with innumerable bayonet wounds. Sir Robert Newman, aged thirty-two, was son and heir of the late Sir Robert William Newman, Bart., the representative of a very ancient Dorsetshi family; and succeeded at his father's death, in 1848, to the title, as well as the beautiful seat of Mamhead, in Devon.

FAKENHAM (Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William), of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, slain at Inkerman, was eldest son and heir of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, a gallant soldier in the Peninsular war, and brother of the still more distinguished Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G.C.B., who fell in action before New Orleans. He was also nephew of the late Duchess of Wellington. The Earl of Longford, who is a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, is first cousin of the deceased officer; and Captain Arthur Conolly, who was also killed at Inkerman, was nearly related to him. In 1852 Lieutenant-Colonel Fakenham was elected knight of the shire for Antrim, and generally supported the Conservative party in Parliament. By his untimely death a vacancy is created in the representation of that county. Colonel Fakenham was just thirty-five years of age.

RAMSDEN (Captain Frederick Henry), of the Coldstream Guards, was killed on the 5th November, in the battle of Inkerman. He was eldest son of Captain Henry James Ramsden; nephew, maternally, of the present Earl of Ellenborough; and grandson of the late John Ramsden, fourth Bart. of Byrom, county York, by Louisa Susan, his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Charles Abbot, first Lord Colchester. His great-uncle, Sir John Ramsden, Knight of Byrom, fought gallantly, under the Royal banner in the great civil war. Captain Ramsden, whose death we record, was aged twenty-four.

SEYMOUR (Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis), of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Adjutant-General to the South Division, was the eldest son of the late Sir Horace B. Seymour, and grandson of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. Sir Horace served with distinction in the cavalry in the Peninsular War, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Anglesey at Waterloo, where he was wounded, and had three horses killed under him. He was subsequently Equerry to William IV. His son entered the Guards in 1833. In the year 1846 and 1847 he served in the first Sikh War as principal Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, General Sir George Berkeley. In 1852, on hostilities again breaking out, he accompanied Sir George Catheart to the same colony, as his military secretary; and in both wars displayed courage and intelligence which procured him the regard of the officers with whom he served. On returning to England in August last, at the close of the war in Africa Colonel Seymour's health had suffered so severely, that care and rest were recommended in his case; but he determined to accompany his old friend Sir George Catheart to the Crimea, and as Adjutant General of the Fourth Division in the operations in September and October, showed his usual ardour. His body was found on that of his General, after the battle of Inkerman; and he is described, although previously wounded, to have disma.nted to assist Sir George Cathcart when the latter fell, and to have been bayoneted by the Russians when attempting to raise him. Both fell an honoured grave. Lord Raglan, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, writes:—"Colonel Seymour, the officer in whom Sir George Catheart most confided, and who was one of the most promising young men in the army, fell by his side."

THOROLD (Lieutenant Henry), of the 33rd Regiment, was eldest son of Henry Thorold, Esq., of Oakwell, in the county of Lincoln. He had only attained his nineteenth year.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY OF OFFICERS WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

AILLIX (Captain William Kent), on the Staff of the Second Division, was the second son of Charles Aillix, Esq., of Willoughby Hall, county Lincoln, by Mary-Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of William Hammond, Esq., of St. Albans Court, Kent. The family of Aillix was founded by Dr. Peter Aillix, of Alençon, head of the Protestant Church in France, who emigrated on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral. His son, the Very Rev. Peter Aillix, Dean, who married Miss Elizabeth Wager, niece and coheiress of Admiral Sir Charles Wager, First Lord of the Admiralty, temp. George I., was great-great-grandfather of the gallant officer who fell at Inkerman.

BARKER (Lieutenant Frederick Grete), of the 68th Regiment, was second son of George Barker, Esq., of Sandlake, Berks.

BLAIR (Lieutenant-Colonel James Hunter), of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, entered that regiment in 1835 and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1848. He was eldest son and heir-apparent of the present Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan, in Ayrshire, and derived descent, maternally, from the noble Houses of Tweeddale, El bank, and Cromarty. He was M.P. for Ayrshire, and one of the equerries of Lord Derby's Government. He had completed his thirty-seventh year.

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DISBROWE (Captain Edward A.), of the Coldstream Guards died from a gunshot wound through the lungs at the battle of Inkerman, in the twenty-first year of his age. He was son of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.H., of Walton hall, county Derby, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy.

DOWLING (Lieutenant William Henry), of the 20th Regiment, who was killed whilst most gallantly leading his company, was third son of the late Captain Joseph Dowling, R.M., St. Sauveur's.

ELIOT (Captain the Hon. Granville Charles Cornwallis), of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, fell on the memorable field of Inkerman, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, honoured and lamented by all who knew him. Captain Granville Eliot was second son of his Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Countess, Jemima, daughter of Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis, who was son and heir of the celebrated General of that name. Previously to his departure for the East, Captain Eliot acted as one of the Viscegal Aide-de-Camps and assistant Private Secretary to his father, and it was upon the news came that the gallant son of the Lord Lieutenant had fallen in the fierce and heroic struggle From more than one source did the young soldier derive his martial spirit. Descended in a direct line from the great Marquis Cornwallis, he rejoiced, among his collateral ancestors, the celebrated Duke of Ormonde, and the chivalrous Earl of Peterborough. The aristocracy of these realms, ever true to itself, and ever to emost in war as in peace, is full reserved at Inkerman. Several of some of our noblest families have fallen, and the long held commissions in the Coldstream Guards. Captain Mackinnon's grandfather was wounded at the famous siege of Gibraltar; his grandmother, Major-General Mackinnon, fell gloriously at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; and his uncle, Colonel Daniel Mackinnon, was wounded at Waterloo. The Mackinnons are an old and warlike Scottish race, deriving their descent from Finlon, the youngest son of Alpin, King of Scotland. In 1631, Lachlan Mackinnon, of Strathordil, Isle of Skye, was made a Knight Banneret by Charles II. on the field of Worcester. Captain Mackinnon married Charlotte Lavinia, daughter of Sir Dudley Hill, and leaves issue.

MALCOLM (Lieutenant Leonard Neill), 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was killed at Inkerman, his youthful soldier, aged only nineteen, was second son of John Malcolm, Esq., of Lamcraig, Kent, by Isabella Harriet his wife, second daughter of the Hon. John Wingfield Strutt, Lord; and grandson of the late Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, county Argyll, by Mary-Anne his wife, daughter and heir of David Orme, Esq., M.D., of Lamorbey.

NEVILLE (Captain the Hon. Henry Aldworth), of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, was third son of the present Lord Braybrooke, was killed at the head of his Germans, and first cousin of Captain Granville Eliot. A descendant of the illustrious house of Neville, this young officer has met a soldier's grave, worthy of the great name he bore. One of his uncles, Captain the Hon. Henry Neville, of the Dragoons died in Spain, immediately after the battle of Talavera, in which he had been engaged.

NEWMAN (Captain Sir Robert Lydstone William), Bart., of the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, fell in the memorable and heroic resistance of the Duke of Cambridge's Brigade to an overwhelming Russian force. When at length the Guards were driven back from their redoubts, Sir Robert Newman and Mr. Greville, both wounded, were unable to retire with their regiments. Within a few minutes, the Guards retook the position, and the bodies of the two officers were found pile ed with innumerable bayonet wounds. Sir Robert Newman, aged thirty-two, was son and heir of the late Sir Robert William Newman, Bart., the representative of a very ancient Dorsetshi family; and succeeded at his father's death, in 1848, to the title, as well as the beautiful seat of Mamhead, in Devon.

FAKENHAM (Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William), of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, slain at Inkerman, was eldest son and heir of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, a gallant soldier in the Peninsular war, and brother of the still more distinguished Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G.C.B., who fell in action before New Orleans. He was also nephew of the late Duchess of Wellington. The Earl of Longford, who is a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, is first cousin of the deceased officer; and Captain Arthur Conolly, who was also killed at Inkerman, was nearly related to him. In 1852 Lieutenant-Colonel Fakenham was elected knight of the shire for Antrim, and generally supported the Conservative party in Parliament. By his untimely death a vacancy is created in the representation of that county. Colonel Fakenham was just thirty-five years of age.

RAMSDEN (Captain Frederick Henry), of the Coldstream Guards, was killed on the 5th November, in the battle of Inkerman. He was eldest son of Captain Henry James Ramsden; nephew, maternally, of the present Earl of Ellenborough; and grandson of the late John Ramsden, fourth Bart. of Byrom, county York, by Louisa Susan, his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Charles Abbot, first Lord Colchester. His great-uncle, Sir John Ramsden, Knight of Byrom, fought gallantly, under the Royal banner in the great civil war. Captain Ramsden, whose death we record, was aged twenty-four.

SEYMOUR (Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis), of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Adjutant-General to the South Division, was the eldest son of the late Sir Horace B. Seymour, and grandson of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. Sir Horace served with distinction in the cavalry in the Peninsular War, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Anglesey at Waterloo, where he was wounded, and had three horses killed under him. He was subsequently Equerry to William IV. His son entered the Guards in 1833. In the year 1846 and 1847 he served in the first Sikh War as principal Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, General Sir George Berkeley. In 1852, on hostilities again breaking out, he accompanied Sir George Catheart to the same colony, as his military secretary; and in both wars displayed courage and intelligence which procured him the regard of the officers with whom he served. On returning to England in August last, at the close of the war in Africa Colonel Seymour's health had suffered so severely, that care and rest were recommended in his case; but he determined to accompany his old friend Sir George Catheart to the Crimea, and as Adjutant General of the Fourth Division in the operations in September and October, showed his usual ardour. His body was found on that of his General, after the battle of Inkerman; and he is described, although previously wounded, to have dismounted to assist Sir George Cathcart when the latter fell, and to have been bayoneted by the Russians when attempting to raise him. Both fell an honoured grave. Lord Raglan, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, writes:—"Colonel Seymour, the officer in whom Sir George Catheart most confided, and who was one of the most promising young men in the army, fell by his side."

THOROLD (Lieutenant Henry), of the 33rd Regiment, was eldest son of Henry Thorold, Esq., of Oakwell, in the county of Lincoln. He had only attained his nineteenth year.

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH EMPEROR ON THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes the following letter from the Emperor to General Canrobert:—

Palace of St. Cloud, Nov. 24.

General,—Your report respecting the victory of Inkerman has excited deep emotion in my mind. Express, in my name, to the army my entire satisfaction with the courage it has displayed, with its energy in supporting fatigues and privations, and its warm cordiality towards our allies. Thank the Generals, the officers, and the soldiers for their gallant conduct. Tell them that I warmly participate with their misfortunes and the cruel losses they have experienced, and that my cousin and colonius shall be directed to the task of softening the bitterness of that grief. The glorious victory of the 5th, so dearly bought for, is a contest that the routed army of the enemy would not so easily have repaired its losses, and that Sebastopol would soon have fallen under our attacks; but the unexpected reinforce d has come to the enemy. Its presence has arrested the Russian army have, for the moment, arrested the course of our success. I approve of the resistance you made to the imminence of the troops who left to their position the sensible circumstances which would have involved too great a loss.

The English and French Governments direct their serious attention to the allied army in the Euxine. Already steam-boats are traversing the seas with considerable reinforcements. The increase of assistance will double your forces, and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful diversion will also take place in the Baltic. I receive this assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favourable to us. In Europe should have seen without a murmur the long and painful struggle, dispayed by with so much energy, it is because it knows that we are only fighting for its independence. If France has resumed the position to which she was entitled, it is victory has also restored her upon our flag, to it—I declare it with pride—to the patriotism and to the unanimity of the army that I owe it.

I send my aide-de-camp, General De Montebello, one of my aides-de-camp, to convey to the army the rewards which it has so well merited.

In the meantime, General, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

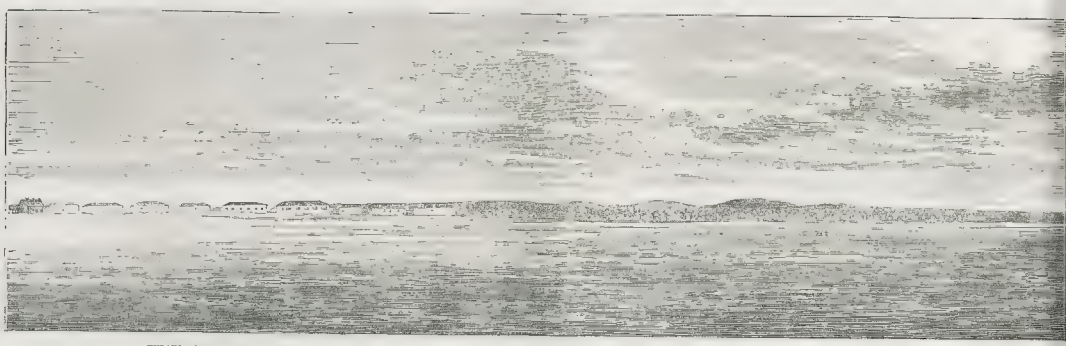
THE RUSSIAN ARMY ON THE 4TH NOVEMBER.—As I returned from Mauchava this evening I could see the Russians busily engaged in "hutting" themselves for the winter in one of the redoubts. They had erected posts were just lighting fires to cook the night. A solitary horseman, with the last rays of sunset glittering on his brass helmet, was perched on the only redoubt in our possess on, watching the movements of the enemy. Two saddled horses were picketed close by on their knees, while their horses browsed the scanty herbage on the second redoubt, at the distance of about 500 yards from our Dragoon camp. Now hundred yards in their rear were bodies of cavalry of twenty or thirty men each. A stronger body was stationed in loose order some four or five hundred yards further back. Six *pelotons* of infantry came behind the latter, and the rear of the Russians. Behind each *peloton* were six strong columns of cavalry *en echiquer* in reserve, and behind the intervals six batalions of grey-coated infantry, the ground consisting of stony rock, barren and desolate day and night, it is said, and occasionally they give us an alert by pushing on the valley. On looking more closely into their position, through the glass, it could be seen that they had fortified the high table land on their right, with an earthwork of quadrilateral form, in which I counted sixteen guns. It was the cross fire from the field guns, which had been brought to bear on their position, which did so much damage to the cavalry affair of the 25th October. In their rear is the gorge of the Black River, closed up by towering rocks and barren mountain precipices. On their left there is a succession of high ground, consisting of stony (so to speak) flat table land, each higher than the other, and at length attaining an elevation of 1900 feet. The little village of Kamara, perched on the side of one of these peaks, commands a view of our position, and is no doubt the headquarters of the Russian army in the valleys. The Russian troops are stationed all along these heights, and they have even posted their lines to the sea on the very high peaks of mountain chain to the south of our Marine camp. As their army in the valley is connected with their army in rebustopol by the valley and by the Inkerman road, it may be considered impregnable. They have drawn a *cordon militaire* round our position on the land side, and that we are besieged in our camp; having, however, our excellent friend, the sea, open on the west.—*Letter from the Camp of, Nov. 4.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE AND HER COLLEAGUES.—The Protestant sisters, with their female nurse, and hospital nurses, by the *Vectis*, arrived here on the 4th, after a very stormy passage. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge, and Miss Nightingale, who will be missing at their post, already endeared to many by her arduous and charitable duties in the British hospitals at Scutari. There are altogether sixty one in number, and are composed of eight Protestant sisters (a few more than the rest being professional nurses. They have already got quarters at the hospital at Scutari, and may be seen there distinguishing their truly honourable and harassing duties, each wearing an apron and band, with "Scutari Hospital" embroidered upon it. I am happy to say that, since the Protestant Sisters have arrived, things have been getting very much into order. They may be said to have arrived here just in time to wait upon the sufferers brought in from the Crimea, and who were wounded in the battle of Inkerman. They arrived on the 4th at Constantinople, and the victory of the Allied arms was gained on the 5th. We may thank the Government for the prompt energy displayed in sending out the Sisters, who proved to be a real godsend. They are already attending upon the wounded who were brought down from Balaclava.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE COAST OF

SKETCHED BY LIEUT. M

EUPATORIA: QUARANTINE STATION. LAZARETTO PIER. MILITARY COMMANDANT'S SUMMER PALACE. BATHING HOUSE. GOVERNOR'S PALACE.



EUPATORIA: STORE-HOUSES FOR GRAIN. SASIK (PUTRID) LAKE AND WINDMILLS.

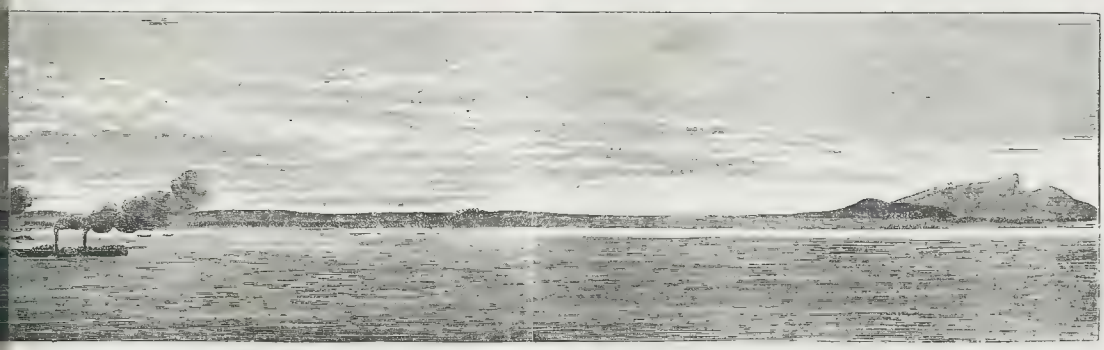
LAKE JAMISHLI.—BRITISH TROOPS LANDING

CRIMEA, FROM EUPATORIA TO THE ALMA,

EALLY, H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION."

PIER. INFANTRY BARRACKS. MOSQUE. MINARET. RUSSIAN CHURCH. GREEK CHURCH. MINARET.

LAKE TUZLA (SALT WATER).



SCOTS FUSILIER, COLDSTREAM, AND GRENADIER GUARDS MARCHING OFF

ALMA VILLAGE AND RIVER. BLUFF POINT, SOUTH, TOWARDS SEBASTOPOL.

THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE CRIMEA.

SKETCHED BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, R.N.

THE panoramic View which we engrave of the Coast of the Crimea, from Kupatoria to the mouth of the Alma, embraces not only the whole extent of the march of the Allied Army from the point of disembarkation to the scene of battle, but a few miles north from Lake Kimi-shli in the neighbourhood of which the English troops bivouacked so uncomfortably the first night after they landed. The town of Eupatoria presents an imposing appearance as seen from the sea. The Quarantine Station, the Military Commandants' palace, the Governor's palace, and the Barracks, and a number of Greek and Russian churches, stand out so prominently, and stretch along the shore at such a distance from each other, as to make the town seem much larger than it is in reality. As a great portion of the wheat raised in the Crimea is shipped from this port, and also large quantities of salt from saline lakes in the vicinity, this will account for the long line of store-houses which are seen along the coast to the south of Eupatoria. Where the store-houses terminate a crowd of windmills is seen, sufficiently numerous, one would think, to grind corn enough for a far larger population than that at Eupatoria.

The coast, along which the British troops are seen marching southwards, becomes gradually much bolder, and a range of hills is seen in the distance. Behind the Alma—the craggy banks of which are discovered here and there at the extreme right of the Panorama—the hills rise to a considerable height, and the most memorable hat is-field the mountain chain continues without interruption to Sebastopol, and onward to Balaklava.

THE BATTLE-EVE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP.

A correspondent of *La Presse* communicates the following curious information respecting the proceedings in Sebastopol and the Russian camp, from the arrival of the reinforcements under General Dannenberg till the battle of Inkerman:—

The new reinforcements which have come to the assistance of the Russians had been already announced to the Commander-in-Chief from Perekop. It was known that this army, commanded by General Dannenberg—the most able, the most esteemed, of all the Russian Generals—and by the two Archdukes Michael and Nicholas, was composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions. Each of these corps consists of sixteen battalions of infantry, of artillery, the calculation of which, and of a force of cavalry, the number of which is not accurately known. Altogether 30,000 men have arrived at Sebastopol, post haste, having left their baggage in hand at Nicolaieff.

Having reached a forest, two leagues to the north-east of Sebastopol, the army halted, and the two Archdukes put themselves in communication with Prince Menschikoff, who paid them a visit. A council of war was held on the 3rd, at which the two Archdukes, Prince Menschikoff, and General Gortschakoff, were the only persons present. It was decided at the council that an attack should be made upon the Allied forces two days afterwards. The army was to advance towards Inkerman, to take possession of the fortified works which crown the heights and surround the plain of Inkerman. After having accomplished this, the army was to attack the eastern side of the French works towards Balaclava. At the same time a vigorous sortie was to be made to keep these operations. The point chosen was a space between the Fort Quarantine and the Southern Fort. A portion of the garrison of the city and of the Southern Fort was to attack and destroy the first and second French batteries, which are causing considerable damage in the town.

Matters being thus arranged, Prince Menschikoff reserved to himself the command of the town and the direction of the columns which were to make the sortie. The army and the reinforcements which had arrived were passed under the command of General Gortschakoff. The details of operation was to reserve also grands of troops from the garrison of Sebastopol. The Archdukes were placed on the staff. Measures were media ely taken to ensure the due execution of these plans.

On the 4th a solemn benediction took place. A solemn service was held at all solemnity by Bishops who had come with the Archdukes. At the end of the mass the troops were assembled, and one of the Archdukes addressed them. I should have been incapable as the Archduke was about to be communicate, had I not received them from a Russian officer, at present a prisoner at Balaclava; and if they had not been confirmed by special investigations which I made for the purpose of ascertaining their truth. The Bishop began by reminding the soldiers of their duty to the Czar and their country, and drew their attention to the two Archdukes who had come to share their dangers. He then spoke of their enemies, and gave an explanation of the battle of Alma calculated to flatter the self love and to elevate the courage of the Imperial army. The English came under the special notice of the Bishop. He said they were poor soldiers destitute of all energy, and hostile to the cause of God. His allusions to the French were a mere echo of the proclamation of the Czar at Moscow, in the year 1812. The most remarkable point, however, was the strange conclusion of the address:—"If you are conquerors," cried the Bishop, "great joy is in preparation for you. We know, from unimpeachable sources, that these English heretics have in their camp an enormous sum, which God will give into your hands. The sum amounts to thirty million roubles. The Emperor makes you a present of the third part of this enormous sum. The second third is reserved for the purpose of the rebuilding of Sebastopol, which you are on the point of relieving. The remainder will be divided amongst the Princes and officers who will throw down the commanders in the battle. Every one of you soldiers will receive 500 roubles. To the wounded the Emperor promises a month's pay and rations. As to those of you chosen by God to die, your superior will personally provide you to dispose of your share in the booty by will. Whatever may be the wishes of anyone of you, they will be respected sacredly." The speech was terminated by an appeal to the zeal of arms of the soldiers of Russia. A distribution of medals and coronets followed.

The officer who has given me these curious details is a person of high family, with a spice of Voltairianism in his composition; but he assures me that the scene was almost sublime. It was calculated to make a great impression on the soldiers, on whom the recollection of the battle of Alma had operated most prejudicially. Whatever may have been the cause, whether it were the exhortation of the Bishops, the presence of the Princes, greed for gold, or any other reason, there is no doubt that the Russians fought most admirably on the morrow.

WANT OF ORGANISATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—What is mos wanted here is a centralised, empowered, and competent direction for the affairs of the British army in general at Constantinople. A number of different departments, such as the superintendence of the transport service, the postal service, different departments of the hospitals service, with the purveyorship, medical department, and others, all seem to work very well separately, owing to the truly laudable zeal and activity displayed by the gentlemen at the head of these several departments; but something more than this is necessary in order to bring these several departments to act in unison and with a perfect general effect. For instance, the transport and landing of the troops in the Crimea, owing to misunderstandings between the Post-office authorities and the superintendent of the transport service, have suffered on several occasions; yet it cannot be said that any direct fault is to be attached to either one party or the other. The mail has more than once been landed too late for the French postal steamer; and the sick and wounded, who are highly prejudicial to the interests of the public in general, must continue to occur, unless a general and superior direction organ see the whole system of the British army carried out in detail. Then there is the difficulty of the language, and you have to make your inquiries through the medium of dragomen. It is therefore but just to allow that the establishment of a hospital calculated to supply the wants of Englishmen and suit requisites, indeed, a difficult task. At present every thing is going on satisfactorily at Scutari, and I have not heard any complaints made of overcrowding the transports that have come with the wounded from the Crimea.—*Letter from Constantinople, Nov. 13.*

A RUSSIAN AGENT.—The Russian General Count Orloff stopped at the Hotel de Geneve, Annecy, on the 16th ult., on his way from Switzerland, and left the next morning for Turin, passing through Albertville. The visit of the Czar's Aide de Camp to Switzerland and Italy, at the present moment, when all the Russian nobility have orders to return to their own country, gives rise to many conjectures. When Count Orloff was sent on a mission to Vienna and Berlin, the Prussian and German journals stated that he possessed the entire confidence of his master. Having failed in that mission, the Count has either fallen into disgrace, or is going to Italy on some new diplomatic intrigue.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. of Hesworth, S. E., and Others.—We repeat that Problem No. 537 is perfectly correct. If Black adopt the line of defence suggested, the solution is effected thus:—

1.	K to K 7th	
2. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K 5th (best)	3. B to Q 3rd. P moves
		4. B to Q 2 5th—Mate

LION Richmond.—Hardly decipherable and quite impracticable.

CHESSICUS, RUSH.—What is your 3 action of No. 537. You omitted to forward it.

S. F., of Brompton.—I Provoking, all of them. Thought not quite so far out mark. 2. The other Problem, by a Cambridge G aduate, cannot be solved in the way you propose, if Black for his first move, play K to Q Kt 3rd.

W. C. C.—A Pawn, if taken in passing must be so taken at the moment; it cannot be captured after one has removed from the board.

B. L. C.—When a player announces "out of his Pawns to the 5th square, he may claim for it any piece he pleases, no matter whether he have the piece on the board or not.

H. F. J.—Yes. S. Le ca.

Y. H. Yarmouth.—There are some Chess-book for beginners, and study that a year or two. We cannot afford either time or space to answer such frivolous questions.

IVAN M., of Utrecht.—Your solution is the true one.

O. D. L., Islington.—You have not looked very far back. See the notice to E. H., in our last Number.

H. E. N.—Under such circumstances the game must be drawn. Black is perfectly right in refusing to play any other move.

E. H. New-ch.—The key-move of Problem 536 is 1. Kt to Q 4th.

ISLINGTON.—You appear to have hit upon the key-move in Problem No 561, but not to know how to describe them. See our Rules.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 560, by Ivan M of Utrecht, Jobson, T. W., N., S. S., Peter, Fred., T. of Derby, W. de L., A. M., Fakenham, French Student, F. W. &c., are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 563, by Derwent, L. L., L. A. M., Fakenham, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derwent, F. R. of Norwich, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 561.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	R takes R, or (a)	2. Mates.	
2. Q to K 6th	Anything		

(a) 1.	Q takes Kt	2. Mates.
2. R to Q 5th (double ch)	K to K 6th	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 562.

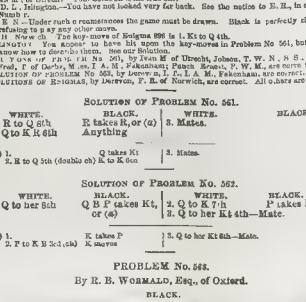
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 5th	Q B P takes Kt, or (a)	2. Q to K 7th	P takes Kt
		2. Q to her Kt 4th—Mate.	

(a) 1.	K takes P	2. Q to her Kt 6th—Mate.
2. P to K B 3rd (ch)	K moves	

PROBLEM No. 565.

By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

In the two following Games Mr. STAUNTON gave the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. T. GORDON ("Gamma"), of the Edinburgh Chess club.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		18. K to K sq	B takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	19. P takes B	Q to K 6th (c)
3. P to Q 5 h	Q Kt to K 4th	20. Q to Q B 2nd (*f*)	Q to K R 3rd
4. P to K 5 4th	Q Kt to K B 2nd	21. Q to K 4th	Q R to Q B sq
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. Q R to B sq	P to R 4th
6. P to K 5 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
7. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	24. Kt to K B 5th	P to K R 4th
8. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	25. Q to Q Kt sq (g)	Kt to Q 6 q
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt P takes P	26. Q to Q sq	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
10. K P takes P	P to K Kt sq (a)	27. P to Q B 3th	P to K R 5th
11. Q to K 2nd	K Kt to K Kt 5th	28. P takes Q P (h)	R to Q sq
12. B to K B 4th	P to K Kt 2nd	29. B takes K R P	Kt takes Q P
13. P to Q B P (b)	P takes P	30. B takes R	Kt takes R
14. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q R 4th (c)	31. B to Q B 7th	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch) (i)
15. Castles (d)	Q B takes P		
16. R takes B	Q takes B	32. K to Kt sq	Kt takes R
17. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 4th (ch)	33. Q to Q 8th (ch)	—and wins

(a) A very unusual mode of defending the Pawn and two moves attack. It forms, indeed, a curious attack, but leaves the Black awkwardly posted for a long time.

(b) To prevent the adversary from Castling.

(c) Threatening to win the K Pawn, and preparing also to Castle, or at least remove his King into safer quarters.

(d) Handsome in appearance, but perhaps in reality the best and safest step he could have taken.

(e) Leaving the Queen. He should rather have played K Pawn to K 4th, to enable him, if possible, to Castle.

(*f*) Black at least move threw the attack once more into his opponent's hands, who now maintains it with spirit and beauty to the end.

(g) An ingenious flank movement, and very difficult to meet.

(h) Well played.

(i) By playing Q to K B 3rd he might still have made some fight; but White, with careful play, must ultimately have won the day.

BETWEEN THE SAME ANTAGONISTS.

(Remove, as before, Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		8. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	9. Kt to K Kt 5th	
3. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	(a)	P takes P
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	10. P takes P	Q Kt takes
5. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	11. B takes P (ch)	P takes B
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	12. Q takes Kt	Kt to K B 4th
7. Castles on the K side	P to Q B 4th	13. K to Q sq (b)	Q to Q 6th (ch)
		14. K to K sq	Kt mates

(a) Black has already a safe, well-opened game, and this unfortunate move enables him to improve his advantage greatly.

(b) A grave oversight. White's game, however, at this point was not to be recovered.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 900.—By J. B., of Bridport.

White: K at Q B 3rd, K at K B 6th, Bs at Q 5th and 6th.
Black: K at K 4th; Ps at K R 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 901.—By G. M'A., Aberdeenshire.

White: K at Q K 8th, Q at Q B 2nd, B at Q B sq., Kt at K 5th; Ps at K 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q 4th.
Black: K at his 2nd, P at Q K 4th.
White playing first, to mate in three moves.

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—The governors have accepted the free offer of Mr. R. Gibson, of twelve acres of land near Wokingham, as the site on which to erect the Wellington Colleges, with liberty to take 100 additional acres, at the price of £10 per acre. The professors of the Military College of Sandhurst will thus have easy access to the new establishment, the distance between them being about two miles. Out of £110,000 subscribed, £100,000 has been actually received. Of this sum £80,000 has been lent on mortgage at 4 per cent, leaving £25,000 for the purchase of land, and the erection of a suitable building, which, it is hoped, will be ready for the reception of pupils in eighteen months from this time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Hamilton Seymour has courteously declined the invitation of the Marylebone electors to bring him forward to fill the vacancy caused in the representation of that borough by the death of Lord Dudley Stuart.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 19th November contains a translation—or extract—of Mr. Bright's letter to Mr. WATKIN, which has given great satisfaction at St. Petersburg.

The day on which the engagement at Balaclava took place is St. Cristin's Day, the anniversary of the memorable battle of Agincourt.

The French Government has just sent off from Marseilles 60,000 pairs of gaiters, hand with fur, for the army of the East.

Writs have issued from the Hanaper Office for electing a temporal Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Baron Dunally.

A Congress of several Governments of Germany, and particularly Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, is now assembled at Vienna, to consult on the means of creating a uniform gold coinage for all the States of the German Confederation.

Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor of Canada, arrived at Quebec on the 18th ult. Lord Elgin was to leave in a few days, for England.

The *Giornale di Roma*, in enumerating the prelates that have been arriving at Rome for some time past, mentions Monsignor Razzolini, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong-Kong.

In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining rye, the contractors have been released from their engagements, and the Russian prisoners in Plymouth are to be supplied with wheaten bread.

The biscuit-making establishment of Messrs. Packham and Co., at Eu, has in course of execution an order from the Government for 9600 chests of biscuits, weighing together 500,000 kilogrammes.

A soirée, "in commemoration of Poland's struggle for independence in 1830, from under Russian oppression," was held in the library of the Manchester Athenæum on Wednesday.

The Turkish Government has arranged for the free export of grain from the Danubian Provinces in the spring.

The Committee of Privy Council on Education have refused to countenance the employment of the pupil teachers under their control in school-rooms not having boarded floors.

The King of Prussia has presented Herr Bernhardt, a Bavarian portrait-painter, with the Order of the Red Eagle.

The new battery in front of the Mersey, north-west of the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool, from the design of Captain Westmacott, is ready for the reception of guns and ordnance-stores.

The French Government has decided that a railway shall be formed between Calais and Boulogne-sur-Mer, and surveys for it are immediately to be commenced.

Extraordinary as it may appear in these railway times, a new canal is about to be cut in the heart of the manufacturing districts. The object is to unite Oldham with Manchester by canal.

The Minister of Marine at Turin has informed the Chamber of Commerce at Genoa that the waters of Sardinia are infested by three bands of pirates, under the command of three chiefs, named Moro, Nicolaira, and Carajut.

On Sunday evening last an extensive cotton-mill, belonging to Mr. Thomas Bromfield, at Middleton, in Lancashire, forty yards long by twenty-six wide, and four stories and two attics in height, was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents.

Several ladies of high rank in Madrid are endeavouring to get up a society for preventing cruelty to animals, and even, it is said, to preach a crusade against bull-fights.

The Right Hon. W. G. Hayter has returned from the Continent, and resumed his official duties at the Treasury.

The voters of New Orleans had decided, by a majority of five thousand, in favour of granting licenses to sell ardent spirits.

The *Chevalier* steamer, employed in the West Highland trade, was cast away upon a well-known conspicuous rock in the Sound of Jura, at an early hour on Friday morning, the 24th ult.

The individuals compromised in the attempt to land at Spezia have been sentenced. The ringleader, Giacomo Ricci, is banished for four years, and the other men for three years.

Advices from Port-au-Prince mention that the Government had concluded a treaty with the French Consul-General for the debt due from Hayti to France.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have determined in all cases where parties have been assessed for dogs, and have neglected to pay the tax, to cause the defaulters to be committed to prison.

Queen Christina passed, on the 20th instant, through Turbes, on her way to Dax, whence her Majesty was to proceed by the railroad to Paris.

A private in the 93rd Highlanders, writing to his father, in Caithness, informed him that the sheet of paper forming his letter had cost him 8s.

M. Ivanhoff, former Secretary of the Russian Embassy, whose presence was only tolerated in Paris, has received orders to quit France. A similar order has been given to all the Russians, even the servants of that nation, still residing in France.

A treaty for the reciprocal extradition of criminals is spoken of as likely to be concluded between Great Britain and Prussia, similar to that which has lately been concluded between Prussia and the United States of North America.

On Saturday, the ex-Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. John Gibson, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The unfortunate gentleman had been ailing for several months, and latterly he had suffered great mental despondency.

Mr. Gordon, the newly-appointed Minister to Switzerland, has left town for Berne, to assume his diplomatic duties.

A number of parchments, belonging generally to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, have been found at Paris by workmen engaged in the demolition of the tower of St. Jean de Latran, opposite the College de France.

The mischievous rumour of a compulsory ballot for the militia being impending has gone abroad amongst the Irish peasantry, and in some districts has caused quite a panic, causing the people to neglect their work, and in a great many instances inducing them to fly to America.

Orders have been received by the Irish constabulary, giving permission to the whole of the force to wear the moustache.

One of the principal tanners in Lyons is buying up all the sheepskins he can find, in order to fulfil a contract with Government to furnish 80,000 for the clothing of General Canrobert's army.

A meeting of the well-known Society for the extension of conjugal principles, and one of the persons condemned at Bourges for being concerned in the attack of May 15th, on the Constituent Assembly, has just expired in the public prison at Sarthe, in consequence of the loss of his wife.

The strike of the Glasgow cab and omnibus men against doing any work on Sunday is virtually at an end. An arrangement has been made by which they will have time to attend church at least on alternate Sundays, and will be paid for their extra labour.

An electric telegraph office is to be established within the walls of the Castle at Windsor, in order that all messages at this important crisis may be instantly sent to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Government of Canada have agreed to send £20,000 in aid of the funds for the widows and orphans of the killed at Alma—one-half for France (about a third of the whole population is of French origin) and one-half for England.

A postal line is to be established between Malta and Cagliari, by which means intelligence will be received much sooner at Paris and London, by means of the electric telegraph through La Spezia.

Joseph Paxton has issued an address to the electors of Coventry, in which he announces his acceptance of the invitation given to him to come forward as a candidate on the Liberal interest at the approaching parliamentary election for that city.

The fishing-boat, intended for the voyage to Australia, has sailed for her destination. She is named the *Mystery*, and is only 12 tons. Her crew, on leaving Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, were in the best health and spirits, and appeared sanguine of a safe and speedy voyage.

A new system of footlights for the stage of theatres has just been invested by the Chevalier Taddeo del Conseri, of Florence. It consists of lamps or burners and lenses doubly convex, and gives a finer and more intense light than the present system, and at much less expense. It has been tried at the great theatre of Florence with marked success.

Turkey has just decided, notwithstanding the charges of the war now going on, she will send products of her industry to the Universal Exhibition at Paris next year.

The *Nubia*, on her last passage to Alexandria, encountered such bad weather that two valuable horses, presents from her Majesty to the Pacha of Egypt, died.

Mr. George Cowell, the prime leader in the late Preston turn-out, is now imprisoned for debt in Lancaster Castle, whence he has indited an advertisement to the public for their assistance.

Several very large nuggets have recently been discovered in Australia. One was found at Maryborough, weighing 900 ounces; and a quartz specimen found at Ballarat, containing a large proportion of gold weighed 95 lbs.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 716.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE "NATIONALITIES," AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE WAR.

WHAT are the "oppressed nationalities," without whose aid M. Kossuth and many other persons insist that the war cannot be carried to a successful issue? In such a conflict as that in which Great Britain and France are engaged, it is well that they should accept all honourable assistance and alliance; but the public, before it is carried away by eloquence like that of M. Kossuth, should inquire whether the alliance and aid of such "oppressed nationalities" is possible? and, if so, whether it would be honourable and advantageous? It may serve to clear up some of the confusion and misapprehensions created by the glowing appeals of M. Kossuth, if we consider, in the first place, who and what are the "oppressed nationalities" of which he speaks; and, in the second place, how far it is wise, politic, or just, to have anything to do with them.

It is said that the war is one of principle; that it is the war foretold by Napoleon; the great war of Despotism against Liberty, and Civilisation against Barbarism. On the one side we are told to look for Great Britain and the friends of popular institutions and liberty of thought and speech. On the other side we are told to expect Russia and all who admire and uphold the Russian system; all the friends of absolute power; all the opponents of freedom of conscience, and the rights of man. Certainly, it is not impossible that the war may assume this formidable shape; but at present the line of demarcation between the belligerents does not leave on either side of it any such principle and counter-principle. Though all the friends of freedom and civilisation feel themselves to be the enemies of Russia; many absolute Sovereigns look with as much detestation upon the ambitious projects of the Czar as the most furious exile in Leicester-square, and have interests at stake quite as mighty as the people of Great Britain and France. To separate the States of Europe into two hostile camps with this principle as their watchword and "shibboleth," would be to deprive Great Britain of the invaluable aid of the Emperor Napoleon III., and to array that Sovereign and his magnificent armies on the same side as the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Czar, with all their multitudinous hordes and hosts against this country. Nay, Turkey itself the very subject of dispute—would have to unite with Nicholas, and fall foul of England; for, if Barbarism and Despotism have a representative more barbarous and despotic than Russia, it must be sought in the Government of the Ottoman Empire. It is clear, therefore, that no such state of things exists at present, as the war of Despotism against Liberty, on which M. Kossuth and others are so fond of expatiating. If the war ever attain such colossal dimensions, it must be from the defection of France which, happily, is a most unlikely, if not impossible, catastrophe and from the defection of Austria, which, after the signature of her treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Maritime Powers, is in a high degree improbable. The war—as has been stated a thousand times, and as most sane and impartial people know—is a war in vindication of the public law of Europe; a war in defence of a weak State, unjustly attacked by a strong one; a war waged on the principle that animates Society in each country when it declares and enforces laws against felony and murder; and which was undertaken with the full conviction that if one State were allowed to make such attacks against another for the purpose of aggrandisement and extension of territory, Europe would speedily be reduced to a condition of such hopeless anarchy that Civilisation would become impossible.

In no sense can the war be considered a war against Despotism as a principle. It is not forms of government which are involved, but the eternal principles of Right. If it had been the United States of America which had attacked Turkey, on the pretences and for the objects avowed by Russia, the duty of Great Britain and France, and of all the other States of Europe, would have been identically the same as now. It would have been necessary to confront the free and enlightened States of America with the same boldness with which we now confront the enslaved and barbaric Power of Muscovy. This country has no quarrel with the Czar because he is a despot and a semi-barbarian. Our grievance is that he wrongfully attacked his neighbour, and would attack other neighbours if the outrage were tolerated. On this plea we fight; and on this plea, with the aid of Heaven, we will conquer.

In such a struggle, Great Britain and France have clearly nothing to do with the "nationalities" that may form the component parts of the States and Empires with which they are at peace. It would be fatuity to prefer the aid of the imaginary armies of M. Kossuth to the aid of the real armies—a quarter of a million strong—of the Emperor Francis Joseph. But this is the course which M. Kossuth and others assert to be the only wise and only available one. The Emperor Napoleon III. might with as much unreason disapprove of an alliance between France and Great Britain. If he were no wiser than M. Kossuth, he might ask if the late O'Connell did not vehemently assert, during his long and busy life, that England oppressed the nationality called Ireland? If the still-living Smith O'Brien did not repeat the same story? And if the Earl of Eglinton, Sir Archibald Alison, and certain Scottish Bailies and Provosts, do not assert—from the Salt-market, and elsewhere—that England behaves with injustice and contumely towards that noble nationality called Scotland On the actual state of the conflict, the alleged wrongs of Hungary and Italy, whatever they may be—and we have no wish to under-

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—THE RIFLES IN THE TRENCHES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rate or to extenuate them have no more to do with the principle at issue than the wrongs of Connemara, or the indignities which are said to be inflicted on the Scottish unicorn.

The nationality of Poland involves a totally different question. Hungary and Lombardy were not the result of any spoliation on the part of Austria. That power did not declare war against the public law of Europe to acquire either of those portions of her Empire. If one or both be misgoverned, England may deplore the fact, but has no more right to remonstrate or intermeddle, than Austria would have to interfere with this country in the internal administration of Ireland or Scotland. The case of Poland stands in solitary grandeur, and has little affinity with that of Hungary; and less still with that of Lombardy. Poland was incorporated with Russia by an act of unparalleled iniquity. Its partition was not only "the bloodiest picture in the book of Time," but a great European calamity. It was robbery and murder on the largest scale. It was an outrage against all law—divine and human, national and international; it was an act of infamy to the States which perpetrated, and a disgrace to those which permitted it. If the nationality of Poland had been taken under the safeguard of Europe—as it would have been, had Europe been wise—the present war, and perhaps many future ones, would have been avoided. Great Britain and France, and all Europe, who have learned their lessons in the school of bitter experience, have a clear right, and will yet, we hope, feel it to be an imperative duty, to strive for the re-establishment of that State—not simply as an act of justice, and atonement for past wrong, but as a barrier against future aggression. If, in the gigantic struggle which they are now waging they prove to be the stronger—as every true patriot, and every true friend of humanity and civilisation most devoutly prays—they will show mercy untempered with justice, and undignified by discretion, if they do not argue the question of Poland on the broad basis of Truth and Justice. Austria, by her tardy but welcome alliance with Great Britain and France, has placed herself in the front of Germany; and all true Germans will follow her lead. Prussia—reduced to a secondary position by the impotency of will, and infirmity of purpose displayed by her pettifogging King—will vindicate at a future time her own claim to better fortune, and to higher rank in the European commonwealth. In the meantime Austria is Lord of the Ascendant, and Prussia must walk in her footsteps. To neither of those Powers as we endeavoured to show on a former occasion has their share of the partition of Poland been of the slightest real advantage. The ill-gotten gain has brought ill-luck along with it. If the re-establishment of Poland be, as we think it, absolutely essential to the maintenance of a European equilibrium, those Powers will be no losers by the disgorgement, voluntary or involuntary, of the plunder, which has so long been their opprobrium and their punishment. Hungary and Lombardy are questions that do not vitally concern Europe. They are highly interesting, and may hereafter become important; but the question of Poland, like that of the Crimea, is pressing and paramount. The Allies will not do their great cause the injustice to neglect it.

THE RIFLEMEN IN THE TRENCHES.

When Prince Menschikoff writes home to the Czar that nothing new has occurred in the siege operations, it must not be inferred that all is going on comfortably in Sebastopol. The latest accounts from the English Camp inform us that our riflemen in the trenches continue to pick off the Russian gunners in the most astonishing manner. One rifleman is said to have killed no less than fourteen in one battery, so that we need not be surprised at their bad gunnery. Never was the superiority of skill and science in war so plainly demonstrated as it has been in the use of the Minié rifle, both by the French and English, during the campaign in the Crimea.

The Emperor Nicholas, who begins to see that sheer brute force and numbers are hardly a match for such enemies as he has to encounter, has resolved to organise a regiment of sharpshooters for the spring campaign, "in full view" as he says, "of the dangers that threaten our beloved fatherland." If he do not succeed any better in the training of his riflemen than he has done in the manufacture of fire-arms and powder, there will not be much reason to be afraid of his new regiment.

SPIKING CANNON.

In your Journal of the 25th ult. the method of spiking cannon was attempted to be explained—but was scarcely made intelligible to the general reader.

It is only when the last glimmering hope fails, that the Artillery officer gives the word "Spike the gun," to render it unserviceable to the enemy. The spike used in this case is of steel, four inches long, about a quarter of an inch in diameter at the head, and one tenth at the point; it is driven into the vent by a tap with the hammer, and then broken short off. A gun so spiked may be unspiked by loading it with a charge of powder equal to half the weight of the shot, laying a leader of quick match along the bore, double shotting the gun, and firing it; but generally a new vent has to be drilled.

The *spring*-spike described in your Number, of the 25th ult. is only used when a gun has to be abandoned *for a time*; that is when it is intended to be retaken, and is called the *temporary spike*. It is made much smaller in diameter than the common spike, that it may pass easily through the vent. When the spring is clear of the metal it expands, and cannot be withdrawn, unless it is again compressed sufficiently to allow of its being again driven into the vent, which may be done by pressing a rammer-head against it, provided the spring is towards the muzzle, which may be known by a small notch cut in the head of the spike to point out its direction. When such a spike as this is used, the attention of the enemy may be sure of being so well kept up, that its withdrawal by him is a remote chance.

The motto of his regiment, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt," is never forgotten by an artillery officer or man either; his gun is his standard, which it is his pride to defend to the last possible moment, and which he never deserts without *positive orders*. R.A.

The Twerton New Parochial Schools were opened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on Monday, the 4th inst. The building is in the Tudor style, from the designs of Mr. Charles Davis, of Bath. The schools are calculated to educate 300 children, and consist of a boys' and a girls' school-room, with class-rooms attached.

Russian Emulation.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* states that, on the 16th ult., thirty-one Sisters of Charity left Moscow to devote themselves to the care of the wounded Russians in the Crimea. Their expenses are to be paid by the Grand Duchess Helena. They are accompanied by their superior and a chaplain.

Captain Stuart, the Conservative candidate for Bedford, has been returned. The polling took place on Wednesday, and the numbers at the close were:—Stuart, 422; Trelawney, 331: majority, 91.

The officers of the Ordnance at the Tower were actively engaged on Monday in forwarding bale goods, consisting of blankets, fur cloaks, caps, and gloves, waterproof capes, cowhide boots, suits of inner flannel clothing, waterproof leggings, 40,000 of each description, to Portsmouth and Woolwich, for shipment to the Crimea. There were also forwarded 10,000 suits of the above-mentioned articles for the use of officers.

A man, named Sellers, stands remanded before the magistrates at Manchester charged with attempting to set fire to some warehouses. A police officer saw the prisoner issue from behind a block of warehouses with a ball of burning cotton-waste in his hands.

A Philadelphia court has decided that a landlady has a right to get rid of a boarder, who does not pay, by covering the sheets of his bed with thistles.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Thursday.

The decisive step at last taken by Austria has had, as may be supposed, a cheering effect here; though the reports from the Crimea, and the rapid closing in of the winter season, with all its dangers and severities, continue to excite much anxiety and uneasiness for the fate of the troops engaged in this dangerous and harassing campaign. The Emperor takes the strongest and deepest personal interest in all the plans proposed to add to the comforts and diminish the hardships of the brave soldiers who so manfully support all the difficulties of their position. He has had erected in the Jardin des Tuileries, opposite the Palace, three different models of tents—in wood and in canvas—that he might examine the construction of all, and decide which might be best suited to send to the seat of war. Having made his determination, an immense number are now in the course of construction according to the model he has chosen; and, such is the expedition used, that they are to be dispatched to their destination at the end of the month.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Alba, accompanied by the Comtesse Montijo, have completed their visit to their Imperial Majesties, and have left Paris on their return to Madrid.

A plan is in agitation for establishing a grand national subscription for the widows and orphans of the men who have fallen in the East. The Empress has, we believe, already pledged herself to head the subscription.

A number of arrests, made on the ground of a pretended conspiracy in the south, have, on examination, proved to be wholly causeless; and the persons accused (some of whom were public functionaries) have not only been set at liberty, but reinstated in their offices.

The *Mousquetaire* publishes a letter from M. de Lamartine, which we cannot resist translating for our readers:—Alexandre Dumas, in a notice on the "Turquie Contemporaine," of M. Charles Rolland, makes some remarks as flattering to M. de Lamartine and the Sultan as they are severe on the ingratitude of France towards her noble poet and statesman. Here is his reply:—

My dear Dumas,—Your voice reaches far, because it comes from the heart; it has reached me in my retreat; I thank you for your appreciation of the book of M. Rolland; I take in it the interest which is inspired by the youth of the writer, his talent ripened before the time, and this cause of Ottoman independence, which has become the cause of the equilibrium of Europe. Never was it better exposed by reasoning, while it is pleaded with so much disinterestedness by the heroism of France and England, in the batteries of Sebastopol.

Let me thank you for the too flattering allusions which you make in these articles to my short and forgotten public life. But do not pronounce the word ingratitude. I have experienced none; and, had I experienced it, I should have blushed to own it. Our country, according to my idea, sufficiently recompenses her children in permitting them to serve her; she is like the Divinity, we owe her all—she owes us nothing. *Au revoir.*

Alph. Lamartine.

The new police service is now in action over a large portion of Paris. Though organised on the model of our English system, it partakes also of the military character, which always distinguishes the municipal guardians in France. The members of it are, for the most part, men of from five-and-twenty to three-and-thirty, selected from those who have served their term in the army. The uniform has a much more military type than ours, and they wear swords.

The death of the Duc de Mouchy is much regretted in society here: his high character, liberal and gentlemanlike sentiments, and amiable and distinguished manners, rendered him universally popular. Few Frenchmen displayed such a decided taste and sympathy for English ideas, customs, and usages as the Duc de Mouchy: his household, one of the best organised in France—was entirely established on the model of those of the upper class in England; and all his mode of life showed the same tendency. The Duc's illness was long, severe, and complicated: the principal and first immediate cause of his death was disease of the stomach. The health of M. Bineau, Minister of Finance, is in a state to excite the utmost uneasiness. A consultation of M M. Rayer Chomel, and Andral recommended a visit to Nice; but there seems little reason to hope that the invalid's strength will enable him to support the journey.

The Louvre has just received a new acquisition, in the shape of a beautiful painted statue—discovered by M. Mariette, in the course of his excavations in Egypt. The figure—which is coeval with the pyramids—represents a man sitting cross-legged, and holding a roll of papyrus in the hand. Preparations are being made to place a variety of other no less curious and precious objects resulting from the researches of this enlightened traveller.

A remarkably fine picture, though of small size, representing Louis XIV. on horseback, and painted by Vander Meulen, has been deposited at the Préfecture de Police, by the finder, who, when the Palais Royal was sacked, in 1848, discovered it in the palace garden. Ignorant of its value, more especially as the canvas was, in various places, pierced by bayonet thrusts, he carried it home; but, being lately informed of the value of his *trouvaille*, even in its dilapidated condition, he resolved to restore it to its rightful possessors.

One of the greatest theatrical successes of the day is that of the "Roman de la Rose," at the Théâtre Lyrique, in which piece Mdlle. Bourgeois, a singer and actress of much promise, made her début.

AMERICA.

The *Atlantic* steam-ship, which left New York on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

The steam-ship *George Law* arrived at New York on the 24th ult, from California, with upwards of a million and a half of dollars. The Anglo-French fleet had arrived in San Francisco, and had brought with them a Russian prize ship, which was taken off Petropaulovski.

Captain James Smith, who had been sentenced to death for trafficking in slaves, had applied to the United States Circuit Court for a new trial. After hearing argument, the Court postponed the consideration of the motion until February term.

Twenty people were severely injured on the Harlem and New Haven Railway on the 22nd, through a freight train having stopped on the track, and those in charge neglecting to send back signals.

The third reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was carried in the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, on the 23rd ult. The minority consisted of High-Church Tories and extreme Reformers.

The Turkish Ministry.—A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople announces the retirement of Mehemet-Kipreli Pacha, who had been the Sultan's Grand Vizier since May last. Redschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, again becomes Grand Vizier, and the office which he lately held falls to Ali Pacha, previously in the Ministry without portfolio.

According to letters from Dantzic, the *Impériense* and consorts have picked up several prizes, of greater or lesser value. Russian merchants, supposing that our squadron had drawn off, and being further encouraged by the report attempted by half a dozen Russian steamers, had ventured to put to sea, and thence fell into the hands of our sailors.

A Bold Stroke for Freedom.—About forty French sailors, including two officers, having been cast on shore during the late storm in the Black Sea, and made prisoners by the Russians, were left under the guard of a strong picket of Cossacks. In the middle of the night, whilst seated round a fire, the sailors, on a signal from their officers, arming themselves with burning sticks, attacked their keepers, disarmed some, put the others to flight, and escaped to the coast, where they embarked in boats sent by the vessels that were able to weather the storm.

The Imperial Revolutionist.—Russian agents are making their appearance again in Greece, in the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus; and it is believed that a rising is being prepared, in the anticipation of some great reverse befalling the Allied armies in the Crimea. Almost all the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Thessaly and Epirus, and these provinces are, consequently, but ill guarded.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Address of the House of Commons, in reply to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P. for Kerry.

M. Bineau, the French Finance Minister, is so ill, that it is doubtful whether he will be able to travel to Nice, where he has been ordered by his physicians to pass the winter.

Sir Joseph Paxton has been elected to represent Coventry in Parliament, without opposition.

The French Emperor and Empress have quitted St. Cloud, and have taken up their residence at the Tuileries for the winter.

The Queen has appointed Lord Dufferin one of the Lords-in-Waiting, in the room of the Marquis of Ormonde, deceased.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant arrived at Venice on the 24th ult., and alighted at the Hôtel de l'Europe, where apartments had been engaged for them. It is thought that their Highnesses intend to pass the greater part of the winter at Venice.

A great addition to the different grades of the Noble Order of the Bath will be shortly made. The promulgation is only waiting for Lord Raglan's report upon the Battle of Inkerman.

Queen Christina and the Duke of Rianzares, on the occasion of their return to Paris, have paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress, at St. Cloud.

On Saturday evening last, the Liverpool People's Concerts were honoured with a visit from the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., who kindly acceded to a request made to him to take the chair on that occasion, and delivered an excellent speech to the company.

Under the Emperor of the French, has instructed his Ambassador to present a gold watch, of the value of £50, to Sergeant Morrison, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, as a testimony of his thanks for his kindness to the Imperial band of the Guides during their visit to London, to play at concerts for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

It has been determined to place the Leeds statue to the late Duke of Wellington (by Marochetti) in the Leeds Infirmary gardens until the Town-hall is erected, the area in front of which is to be the permanent site of this monument.

M. de Lartic, Aide-de-Camp to the French Emperor, is about to proceed to the Black Sea to present Admiral Hamelin with the bâton of a full Admiral, just granted to him by the Emperor.

Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, has arrived at Madeira. That genial climate has already produced a beneficial change in his health.

The Russian Baron de Streglitz, who has been for some time at Vienna, endeavouring to induce capitalists to subscribe to the Russian loan, has taken his departure after having failed in all his efforts.

Mr. Cowan, M.P. for Leith, was presented with a large silver inkstand, and a purse of 400 guineas, by Roman Catholics in London, at the Sablonnière Hotel, last week.

A Madrid journal states that General Liprandi is a Spaniard, who has been several years in the Russian service, and that his real name is Espejo.

Several papers, including journals and sketches, sent to this country by Livingston, the intrepid African traveller, were lost in the steamer *Forerunner*.

Professor Maurice delivered his first lecture on the Religion of the Romans, and its Connection with Christian Civilisation, on Tuesday last, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

The French Commission charged with the organisation of the Fine Art department of the Universal Exhibition, has extended the date (November 30) already fixed for sending in the lists of foreign artists desirous of exhibiting their works, to the 30th of December.

The Rajah of Puttealah has arrived at Allahabad, on the Ganges, on his way to Calcutta, to embark for his visit to the Queen of England.

Sir William Jardine, Bart., and Professor Harkness, of Cork, are among the candidates for the chair of Natural History in the Edinburgh University.

The scarcity of ship-carpenters in the French ports is so great at the present moment, that Messrs. Barbey, of Havre, who are building ships for the Government, have been authorised to employ Russian prisoners for that purpose.

The strike of the shipwrights, at first confined to Sunderland, now extends, in a greater or less degree, to most of the ports along the north-east coast; and there seems little prospect at present of a termination to it.

A national subscription is to be raised in France, in favour of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who lose their lives in the Crimea. The Empress is to place her name at the head of the list.

The orange season is remarkably forward this year. Large quantities of ripe oranges have been imported at Southampton for the last three weeks—being a month earlier than is usually the case.

All the shipbuilding yards in Devonshire are now full, and there is a great demand for shipwrights. During the past week several vessels have been launched from ports in various parts of the county.

A body of Mormons, 400 in number, has left Denmark for this country, on their way to America.

Orders have been given by the French Government to commence immediately the necessary surveys and estimates for a railway from Lisieux to Honfleur, by Crépy and Villers Cotterets.

There are now on the books of the relieving officers of Preston forty-six more persons than in the corresponding week of last year, when the strike was raging fiercely.

The Estates of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg have adopted a bill prohibiting any one from carrying on trade in corn without a special permission from Government.

The London and North-Western and Midland Companies are said to have concluded an alliance of a character so intimate as to be little less in effect than an amalgamation under Act of Parliament.

A cave, beautifully adorned with stalactites hanging from the roof and sides, has been discovered at a limestone-quarry at Oystermouth, in Glamorganshire.

The coasting trade of Norway has been thrown open to British vessels.

Winter has set in early this year in Poland. Between Kowno and Warsaw sledges are now used, and in the neighbourhood of Kalisch and Leuzcio the ground is covered with snow.

During the ten months ended the 5th November, 1852, the quantity of tobacco entered for home consumption was 47 124,979 lbs.; in 1853, 49,800,647 lbs.; and in this present year, 51,46..,318 lbs.

The Swedish Parliament has granted a sum for a railway between Fahlun and Gefle. It has also purchased one of Professor Nyander's sewing machines.

At the towns which supply, in sales, the averages, there were sold, in the last three months, 1,868,429 quarters of wheat, being an excess over the same three months in 1853, of 726,444 quarters.

Judson's Hotel, Broadway, New York, was, with its contents, almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. The entire loss is estimated at 70,000 dollars.

Yang-Sien-Chai of the Chinese insurgents, has published an edict against the drinking of wine. In this document he calls himself Prince of the East, the Consoler, the Holy Ghost, the Precursor, the Supreme Physician, the First Minister of the State, and the Captain-General of the Army.

In Paisley about a third of the weavers are stated to be idle—some report even more. In Kilbarchan, where chiefly plain weaving is carried on, the number unemployed is as high as 700 out of 900.

Now that hemp is looking up in the English market the *Delhi Gazette* hopes some adventurous trader will turn his eyes on the hundreds of acres spontaneously produced in the mountains of Kumaon, where it is the chief of the weeds, and but little checked in its superabundance.

The French photographers in the East have already sent to Par s 468 photographs of incidents in the campaign.

One of the passengers to Australia by the *Great Britain* says:—"We had a charming passage—no terrors, no horrors, nothing but a long pleasure-trip in a large yacht. Dancing, singing, eating, drinking, sleeping, all the way, to a most enjoyable extent."

Amongst the most important of the developments of the resources of Texas, is the discovery of an inexhaustible bed of anthracite coal, which is said to be located convenient for the purposes of the projected Pacific railroad.

A majority of 144 Spanish deputies against 40, have declared that the Ministry of the Duke of Victoria deserves the confidence of the Cortes.

The shores of the harbour of Vera Cruz were for several days in the beginning of the month of November, covered with thousands of dead fish, the effect of disease, or of some volcanic eruption.

On Thursday evening week, Mr. Macready, in compliance with an invitation from the committee of the Midland Institute, gave readings in the Town-hall, Birmingham, from Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Shakspeare, and Pope; the proceeds to be devoted to the funds in aid of that institution.

A Congress is now assembled at Vienna to consult on the means of creating a uniform gold coinage for all the States of the Germanic Confederation.

MESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY, AND BETTS' OFFICE, WATERLOO-ROAD.

ESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY, AND BETTS, AND THE RAILWAY FROM BALACLAVA TO SEBASTOPOL.

In consequence of the advertisements put forth by the above leviathan contractors, on their having been requested by the Government to supply the Civil Engineering Corps for the Crimea, their office in the Waterloo-road, on the Surrey side of Waterloo-bridge, adjoining the York Hotel, was on Saturday and Monday last besieged by masses of fine stalwart men, eager to be engaged for that service, in the capacity of navvies, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, plate-layers, and engine-drivers; and also as gaugers, time keepers, and foremen.

They came in crowds, and the only difficulty was that of selection. The outer room was filled, and the office doors beset like the pit door of a theatre. Judging of them by their conversation, it would appear as though the men thought they were going out to fight rather than to work in a civil capacity. "Hope we shall get out quick," remarked one athletic fellow, to his neighbour in the crowd, as he stood with his hands in his pockets; "Hope they'll hold out till we come." "We'll give it 'em with the pick and crow-bar, them Russians, instead of the rifle," said another.

The men employed in our engineering works have been long known as the very *élite* of England, as to physical power;—broad, muscular, massive fellows, who are scarcely to be matched in Europe. Animated, too, by an ardent a British spirit as beats under any uniform. If ever these men come to hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, they will fell them like ninepins. Disciplined, and enough of them, they could walk from end to end of the Continent.

The applications were so numerous that the office was closed on the second day, and the notice posted on the door, "no more men wanted."

Some, nevertheless, lingered about, loth to leave the spot. Those engaged quit England in steamers from Liverpool, Sandelland, and Southampton; which also carry out the necessary materials for constructing the railway. Mr. Beatty, the engineer, will immediately follow his chief assistant, who goes out in the first steamer from Marseilles. Most of the workmen have been employed, under Mr. Beatty, on the Canadian railroads, and are, consequently, well acclimatised for a Crimean winter.

They are not pensioned in case of wounds, but they are very highly remunerated—a labourer obtaining five shillings per day and soldier's rations, and his passage paid out and home. The engagement is for six months.

Those now going out will form a nucleus to direct our troops and the Turks. There are now about to sail, 300 navvies, 100 carpenters, 30 masons, 20 blacksmiths, 12 engine-drivers, and about 30 well-sinkers, besides gaugers, foremen, and plate layers.

The Railway will be a double line from Balaclava to near the batteries. From a certain point single lines of rails will radiate to each of the latter, and supply them with shot, shell, guns, and stores, from the fleet. Materials for fifteen miles are to be immediately dispatched. The rails will resemble those of the Great Western. The line will be worked by means of stationary engines, four or five in number; and the trucks be drawn by wire rope.

It is not intended that this body of men, or that which will follow them, shall work in the trenches. Such labourers would, however, be most efficient in that capacity. It is well known to military men that our soldiers, unlike the Roman Infantry, have a great repugnance to spade-work. They regard themselves as fighting men only, and do not appreciate the axiom of old Tilly, who contended with the great Gustavus, "that as many battles were won by the spade as the musket."

The public will hail with much satisfaction the departure of Government in this instance from the usual routine of office and red-tape traditions. Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, will execute their business in a business-like manner. They are not likely men to land their workpeople without tents or tools, or to fill the hold of a vessel with medical stores and put tons of shot and shell over them, any more than they would lay the rails of a line and then tip an embankment on top.

PORTABLE PAVILION BARRACKS FOR THE TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

It is striking how rapidly these gentlemen have organised this force. Their employment by the Legislature in this matter is a great step in advance. Its indication, it is to be hoped, of a disposition to make use of the intelligence of the country, irrespective of party and patronage.

The sagacity, energy, resources, and heroic feeling of our military station, have but to be well directed and wisely launched forth, to "shook the world in arms," and finally to terminate the great struggle we are now entering on, so as to add new glories to our ancient renown, and to spread and maintain freedom and liberal institutions throughout Europe.

The following is the form of agreement signed by the above parties proceeding to the Crimea:—

Whereas her Majesty's Government have requested Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts to supply a Civil Engineering Corps for the Crimea, for the purpose of forming and laying a line of Rails from Balaclava to the Heights round Sebastopol, and for other general purposes in assisting the operations of the Allied Forces in conducting and carrying on the present War And whereas James Beatty, of No. 8, Great George-street, Westminster, Civil Engineer, is authorised by the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, to get together and form such Engineering Corps. Now these presents witness that

Each hut will comfortably lodge twenty to thirty men; and such dwellings will, doubtless, prove very acceptable to our brave soldiers against the inclemency of the weather, more especially if a winter campaign outside the walls of Sebastopol be inevitable.

The dimensions of each hut are 26 feet long by 16 feet wide. The men will lie feet to feet, and this will allow of a four-feet passage up the middle, in which space a stove will be placed for the warming of the building, as well, if required, to assist in the cooking of provisions.

The hut, or barrack, is entered by a single door, made to look, with a window above, and two sliding windows at the other end for ventilation. The roof, sides, and ends are made water-tight by a system of close boarding, and the nail ng of strips of wood over the joints; in addition to which it is proposed to cover the roof with felt. Two rows of shelves are placed along the room for the purpose of holding the men's accoutrements.

The whole are carefully fitted up, taken down, packed into easy, portable packages for the convenience of stowage in the ship's hold, and easy removal afterwards, hooped toge her with iron, and systematically lettered. The letters and numbers on each package will agree with that on a lithographed plan, which is to accompany each house. A box will also be sent with each house, containing two hammers, two gimlets, two pair of pincers, and 14 lb. of nails, in case the Sappers and Miners, who are to erect them, have not sufficient at their disposal.

The Russians call our revolvers infernal machines, which have been given to their enemy by the Devil, and imagine that they will go off whenever required by invoking his aid; hence the great terror always evinced whenever these weapons are brought forth.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Heroes of Inkerman.—Among the passengers by the *Indus*, which brought the Indian and Australian mail to Southampton, were Lieutenant-General Torrens, Captain Torrens, his Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Gambier, R.A.; Major Heyland, 95th Regiment; Staff-Surgeon Legrees. Lieutenant Morrison, 19th Regiment; Lieut. Hon. W. Amherst, of the Coldstream Guards; Captain Murani, 68th Regiment; Dr. Skelton, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Harrison, of the 79th Regiment, Captains Taylor and Wethered, and Lieutenant the Hon. A. Crofton—most of them wounded at the Battle of Inkerman. General Torrens nearly lost his life at Gibraltar. While on shore there the horses of his carriage ran away, and the vehicle was upset. Colonel Gambier is internally injured. He was knocked off his horse by a 24 lb. shot, which had touched the ground and struck him afterwards in the chest. One of the above-named officers, a beardless youth, had his arm in a sling; another, scarcely older, was walking on crutches. Some were married, and others were led on shore. Some hundreds of people were in the docks when the *Indus* arrived, and the most intense curiosity was manifested to see the heroes of Inkerman. A lane was formed by the spectators, who treated the wounded soldiers as they passed with the greatest respect. The pale appearance and maimed state of the officers prevented anything like cheering. The labourers and coal-heavers working in the docks and on board ships stopped their work and ran to look at the men who fought so gloriously in the Crimea.

Volunteering for the Crimea.—In consequence of a communication from Colonel Anderson, commanding the field batteries at Woolwich, the men belonging to the Royal Artillery now lying in Leeds were informed that 20 men might volunteer for service in the Crimea. Instantly 53 stepped from the ranks and offered themselves. They were subsequently inspected by Colonel Anderson, who selected from them 20 unmarried men. The remaining fifteen, who were a good deal disappointed on being told that they could not go, were informed that, in all probability, further volunteers would hereafter be required; and, in that case they would have the preference.

The 10th Royal Hussars, serving at Kiokee, Bombay, are held in readiness to embark for service in Turkey, should Lord Raglan send for the regiment, which he is empowered to do. Ships belonging to the East India Company's navy are held in readiness to convey the regiment from Bombay to Suez.

Militia Volunteering.—From all parts of the country reports arrive of the volunteering of militia men into regiments of the Guards or the Line. The Northamptonshire Militia has just offered 300 men to the Guards. The South Middlesex Militia have given 100 volunteers to the Rifles, Marines, and the Line; the Lanarkshire have also given upwards of 150 to the Line and Guards; the Essex Rifles have furnished over 200, and the Wiltshire 158 volunteers to the Line, and more daily join. The South Lincolnshire Militia, which has for some months been quartered at Chichester barracks, under the command of Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., exhibit a great desire to join the Line, and no less than 150 of them have volunteered during the past week.

Royal Sappers and Miners.—The bounty money for the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners has been raised to £7 19s. 6d; and upwards of 600 men are wanted to complete the strength of that branch of the Ordnance service.

More Nurses for the East.—Fifty nurses for the hospitals of the East arrived at Boulogne on Saturday last by the Folkestone steamer, and departed by the 12.30 p.m. train for Paris, *en route* for Marseilles. They were accompanied by the Hon. J. Percy, a medical gentleman, a lady, and two couriers. An excellent dinner, wines, &c., was ready for them at the Hôtel des Bains; but, as before, the proprietor and his servants refused to receive a single sou, and this generous conduct was marked with every kindly feeling and attention. The same liberal display of good nature was experienced from the Custom-house authorities and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hamilton, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, was in attendance, and kindly saw them off by the rail to Paris.

Winter Clothing for the Troops.—On Saturday the Messrs. Almond completed the following contract with the Ordnance for the army in the East: 44,000 fur caps (helmets), 44,000 fur cape (helmets), 44,000 fur gauntlets (gloves), 44,000 waterproof capes, 44,000 long boots (cowhide material), 44,000 suits of inner clothing, 44,000 pairs of leggings, 10,000 suits of fur clothing for officers.

More Sailors.—So very numerous were the applicants for service in her Majesty's ships fitting out and in commission, that police constables were stationed at the doors of the naval rendezvous, Tower-hill, on Tuesday, to prevent the overcrowding of the reception-room. A large number of fine athletic young men were entered for general service, and will be sent to her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth; and *Firequard*, at Woolwich, for instruction.

A number of ladies in Southampton have advertised to receive contributions of knit, linen, knitted comforters, mufflers, warm caps, flannel, worsted stockings, list slippers, gloves, books, newspapers, lucifer matches, pens, paper, envelopes, ink, potted meats, arrowroot, tea, coffee, pepper, curry powder, jams, raspberry vinegar, biscuits, tobacco and pipes, to forward free to the sick troops at Scutari, or to the fighting Englishmen at Balaclava. Large contributions have already been received.

Minie Rifles, to the number of from 1100 to 1200, are now being sent into the Ordnance stores weekly. Upwards of 570 tons of round shot and shell are now in course of delivery at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for service in the Crimea.

The Commissioners for Victualling and Transport Service have issued contracts for the supply of 400,000 lbs. of preserved boiled beef for the use of the forces in the Crimea; also for the conveyance of 2400 tons of prov sions from Deptford and 1100 from Gosport, to Malta; as also 375 tons of powder to Malta. Contracts were also issued for the supply of 22,800 pair of boots—one half to be delivered within six weeks.

PORTABLE BARRACKS FOR THE CRIMEA.

We annex a Plan of the 1000 Pavilion Barracks, or wooden huts, constructed by order of the English Government, for the Crimea; a moiety of which were contracted for by Messrs. Price and Co., timber-merchants, of Gloucester; and the remainder given for execution to a Portsmouth firm. By this time the whole will probably have been shipped for their destination.

We are indebted for the intelligence and illustration to Mr. G. R Jeens, C.E.

WRECKS AT BALACLAVA.

THE HURRICANE IN THE BLACK SEA.

By the steamer which left Constantinople on the 20th ult., we have received ample details of the damage inflicted by the terrible storm by which the Euxine was visited about the middle of last month. From Monday morning, the 13th, until the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th, the most terrific gale ever known in that part of the world continued to rage throughout the length and breadth of the Black Sea. Pilots accustomed to the navigation of the Euxine cannot remember a tempest so lamentable as the one which has committed such ravages The prevalent wind was from the south-west, with occasional shifts to other quarters. It commenced about seven o'clock on Monday morning, and, with the abruptness common to this sea, soon lashed itself into a perfect hurricane. Ever and anon, through the gale, fearful gusts came sweeping down the wind, blinding men with hail and mist, snatching strong ships from their holding-ground and snapping the iron cables like bands of tow. Whenever this "scud" lifted, another and again another hapless craft was seen dashed miserably upon the inhospitable shore. It was impossible to give them help of the faintest kind in the midst of the resistless swell of that wild surging sea and the mad howling of the tempestuous wind

A Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the Sketch of the wrecks at the Katcha, gives the following account of the *Samson* and the other vessels:—

"The first mishap which occurred in the anchorage off the Katcha (where the Commander-in-Chief was stationed, and the larger number of the Allied vessels) was to her Majesty's ship *Samson*, which, together with other steamers, had got up steam the moment the gale began. About half-past seven a.m. it began to blow most fearfully, many old sailors saying they had never seen it blow so before. The two transports in the Sketch were lying ahead of the *Samson*, No. 20 being a little ahead of No 1. About nine a.m. we observed No. 20 part and fall astwart hawse of No. 1, both bowsprits and cutwaters getting smashed, and then they both drove on top of the *Samson*. The *Samson* being close we could see everything. They turned their hands up and went ahead, full speed, seemingly to separate the transports, which was done; No 20 passing on the port side of the *Samson* and bringing up just under her stern and there smashing the stern boats, bulwarks, &c. No. 1 fell athwart-hawse the *Samson*, and topped her bowsprit right up and in on her forecastle. Shortly after, the transport's foremast fell, and was followed by the *Samson's* foremast falling against her mainmast, mainmast against her mizenmast, and she lay a wreck. The Sketch shows the *Samson* with her masts down. No. 20 under her stern with her foremast gone, and No. 1 drifting astern, where she brought up. Both Nos. 20 and 1, about an hour after, drove and went on the shore, followed by Nos. 31, 57, and 89 transports, together with the Maltese barque *Idole Adam*, and five or six small brigs—in all, making fourteen wrecks on the beach on the Wednesday. We could see the Cossacks come down and take the crews of one or two prisoners, as well as pick up anything of value on the beach and load their horses."

At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning a small French brig stranded near the mouth of the Katcha, and from this time till darkness hid the scene from view, a series of terrible disasters followed each other in quick succession Fortunately, the shore in the neighbourhood of the river is terminated by a sandy beach; hence here we have not had to deplore the loss of life as well as property. At one p.m. her Majesty's ship *Terrible* parted all her anchors and the cry rose to every tongue, "The *Terrible* will be on shore:" but gradually the noble ship faced round to the wind, and passed majestically out through the fleet The wind, perhaps, was at its utmost height about 10:30; but after successive squalls, accompanied by sleet and hail, it passed to W.S.W. and W., from which none of our anchorages on the Crimean coast afford any shelter, and an awful rolling sea then set in, during which the English transports 37, *Rodney*, and 57, *Tyrone*, a Maltese brig, and four more small French transports, went on shore. Meanwhile hordes of Cossacks and cavalry hovered round the wrecks, and, as each of the smaller vessels was thrown up, were seen occupied in examining what the chances of the sea and war had sent them. The French sailors could be seen from the ships led off towards Sebastopol with horsemen before and behind them. Our transports, from their greater burden, were at some distance from the shore; and the Cossacks rode backwards and forwards regarding them as the hungry fox did some grapes in the days of Æsop. Darkness fell that evening on anxious hearts, and few eyes could have closed that night amid the roaring of the pitiless and unabated storm. Soon after midnight its force was broken, and men thanked God, for neither hemp nor iron could have stood such a strain much longer. But the sea continued as heavy as ever during the darkness, which was only broken by the lurid flash of the cannon over Sebastopol, showing that the war of the elements had been powerless to suspend that of men. The grey dawn showed that to the disasters of the previous day had been added that of another transport (No. 83, *Lord Raglan*, and that the Egyptian line-of-battle-ship, which still remained, had been compelled during the night to cut away her fore and mizenmast, and had also lost her bowsprit. Daylight also showed the inland hills covered with snow. In the course of the morning the transports on shore made signals of distress to the Admiral who ordered the *Fury* to weigh; she, however, signalled that communication was yet impossible on account of the surf. but, in the afternoon, the sea had gone down sufficiently to attempt their relief, although the effort was still attended with much danger. The Cossacks had been busy during the day, and they made one or two attempts even to swim off to our transports, but were carried back by the surf, aided by a knock or two on the head from our merchant sailors, who by no means relished the idea of a Christmas in Sebastopol. One gentleman, in a carriage, drove down to the beach, near the *Tyrone*, and, in good English, exhorted the sailors to make a trial of Muscovite forbearance. 'We, too,' said he, suiting the action to the words, 'have hearts as well as the English.' The reply was what somebody calls "John Bull's great everlasting "No" accompanied by certain rather strong adjectives. No fire had been opened on the enemy during the day from the fleet, and it was determined not to do so till they proceeded to overt acts of hostility. About four p.m. volunteer boats from the *Queen*, *Rodney*, *London*, and some steamers, pulled in, and the *Firebrand* got under way to cover them. On seeing them approaching the Cossacks drew up on the cliff and fired on the boats, killing a man belonging to the *Queen*. This fire was immediately returned from the steamer and they at once scurried off. The surf prevented the crews being rescued till the morning of the 16th, when they were recovered by the boats of the *Firebrand* and other steamers, after having, in one of the ships, fired a parting salvo at the Russians with cartridges which had been collected from the field of Alma.

The tempest commenced at Balaclava about seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismasted and rendered unfit for service. The most terrible disaster was the total loss of the new magnificent steam ship *Prince* which had arrived a few days previously, with the 46th Regiment and a cargo valued at £500,000, and indispensably necessary for the prosecution of the siege and the comfort of the army. The loss of the *Prince* seems to have been partly owing to the negligence of her officers. When she arrived at Balaclava she let go one of her anchors in thirty fathoms water. It appears that the cable had never been clinched, and the whole of it ran out; anchor and cable were lost together. She then let go the other anchor, the cable of which was so inefficiently fastened that she lost this also She then steamed out to sea until she could get up another cable from the hold, and at last let go a smaller anchor, with which she rode until the tempest broke upon her on Tuesday morning. An eye-witness saw her carried from her moorings on to the rocks with such force that in ten minutes there was hardly a piece a yard long remaining. She might almost be said to go to powder. Of a crew of 150 only six were saved. This splendid vessel, of 2700 tons, was purchased by Government some time since, and sent out full of most valuable stores and munitions of war. Everything is lost. With the exception of the troops, everything remained in her at the time she was dashed on the rocks. The whole of the winter clothing for the men went down—40,000 suits of clothes, with under garments, socks, gloves, and a multitude of other articles of the kind; vast quantities of shot and shell; and, not least in consequence, the medical stores sent out in consequence of the deficiencies which formerly existed. The latter were, with not uncommon negligence, stowed away under the shot and shell, and could not be landed at Scutari. They are now lost, at a time when the demand for them is likely to be more urgent than ever, and when the commissariat is fully occupied in ministering to the wants of those who still remain onboard

A first glance at Eupatoria after the storm showed that it had suffered even more than the Katcha. True, the *Bellerophon* and *Leander* rode it out, but the total wreck of an Egyptian line-of-battle ship, and near the beach the tricolour floating mournfully over the *Henri Quatre*, strong and erect as ever, but never again to carry the flag of France to victory, as well as the stranded transports in front and to the southward of the town, told a dreary story. In front lay the stranded remains of five French merchant vessels; just beyond it, along the sandy isthmus, between the sea and Lake Sasik, lay what three days before were strong and well-found ships, in the following order, commencing from the town:—No 81, *Georgina*; No. 61, *Hirtzinger*; French Government screw-steamer, *Pluto*, No. 3, *Her Majesty*, No. 55, *Glendalough*; a small French steamer; No. 53, *Asia*; an Egyptian two-decker; *Henri*

WRECKS OFF THE KATSCHA.

Quatre, 100 guns. All these ships, with the exception of the two line-of-battle ships, were stranded during the day. The *Henri Quatre* parted after the force of the gale was spent; but when the sea was at its heaviest shortly after six in the evening, she went on shore without any damage, and no doubt might have been recovered in better times. The Egyptian was a perfect wreck; she also stranded during the night. The *Sea Nymph* foundered during a heavy squall in the day. The enemy took advantage of the gale by advancing on Eupatoria with about 6000 cavalry and twelve field-pieces; they were, however, warmly received with such a heavy fire, both of guns and rockets, that they retired with a loss of about a hundred killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to only two men wounded. Lieut. Hood, of H.M. *Arethusa*, was in command of the battery which repulsed this formidable assault.

Although there is every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the fleet behaved during the storm, yet it would be folly to expose them to another such trial. All the sailing transports are to proceed immediately to Buyukdéré, the sailing liners to Sinope; the idea of Baltschik being abandoned as too exposed. Four only from each fleet will remain at Cherssonese, in one of the small harbours to the eastward. Report says that the *Britannia*, which laboured so heavily as to have had at one time more than four feet of water in the hold, is among the ships to proceed to Sinope, the Commander-in-Chief shifting his flag to the *Furious*. Five French line-of-battle ships damaged, especially about the rudder and stern frame, have left for the Bosphorus. Admiral Hamelin's flag is on board a steamer. Many of our ships, especially the steamers, which have been through the whole campaign, from Besika downwards, are in want of a thorough repair before undergoing the further chances of a Euxine winter. Still there are plenty of fresh ones, both already arrived on the station, and now in England, to supply their places.

It has been determined to abandon Eupatoria, and orders have been sent thither to destroy the *Henri Quatre*. There is a rumour that the Tartar inhabitants who have trusted to our protection are to be removed to Sinope. The gale appears to have injured the Russian breakwater at the entrance of Sebastopol, as they sunk another two-decker on the 17th, in the same position as the others.

DEJEUNER TO THE 89TH REGIMENT, PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE CRIMEA.

The city of Waterford, on Wednesday week, presented the very interesting scene of the public farewell of this gallant regiment, now on their route to the Crimea. This demonstration of the sympathy of the citizens of Waterford, for those who are going to fight the battles of their country, was participated in by all classes and creeds. These gallant soldiers, headed by the Mayor, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops, filed into the Town-hall: and the cheer that greeted them evidenced how heartfelt was the joy in this union of two such

DEJEUNER TO THE 89TH REGIMENT, IN THE TOWN-HALL, AT WATERFORD, PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE CRIMEA.

dignitaries in honouring our brave defenders, and showing that the religious bodies, of which they are the head in this locality, were equally anxious to show their approval and sympathy with the war, and those who were staking life and fortune on its hazards.

In the Town-hall, the Union Jack, the Tricolour, and the Crescent were blended over the Mayor's seat; and the fine apartment was decorated with other flags and evergreens. Soon after the arrival of the soldiers, the Mayor and High Sheriff, accompanied by the Bishop of Cashel and the Roman Catholic Bishop—who, we were informed, met this day for the first time—went down to the Hall to receive the guests; and a procession was formed, with the Mayor bearing his wand of office at its head. The officers and troops following amounting to about 250 men. On entering the large Assembly-room, they were received with hearty cheers. Lieut.-Colonel Graham was prevented attending by illness, and his place was filled by Captain Hawley. The other officers present were Captains White, Thorp, and Atkinson; Lieutenants Haycock, Morris, and Holmes; Ensigns Robinson, Hall, Beech, Breaden, Lloyd, and Barslow.

The Mayor took the chair, supported on his right hand by the Lord Bishop of Cashel, and on his left by the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop. The soldiers having filed into the room during the most rapturous cheering, were seated at the tables, with a civilian at the head of each to see that their wants were supplied.

The Mayor addressed the company, stating—

That he felt much pleasure in the cordial reception given by the citizens to these brave soldiers, now about to go to defend their country from the enemy. Allusions were being done honour to those departing to the seat of war. The English army had in various climes maintained its character for valour and intrepidity; it had shown those qualities in the Peninsula, on the Scheldt, as well as at Alma and Balaclava (Great cheering). When Nelson lived he gave to British sailors the signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Now, it can be said of the British army—and the England expects them to do their duty—but they have most nobly and gallantly done it. (Here all the soldiers rose and cheered at the top of their voices). Up to the present time the troops of England had merited their fame and covered themselves with laurels—they had contended against unequal numbers—they had fought as brave men and they had triumphed (Great cheering). Soldiers and officers, you are going to join your comrades—you are going to unite with those who never turned their backs on the foe. You will emulate their ardour (Immense and prolonged cheering). You will lead the van, and never pause until you send back the Russian eagles deprived of their claws and stripped of their feathers, to their home in the north (Great applause). Brave 89th, we have great pleasure in meeting you; we send you forth wishing you every success.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel then rose, and, after a long continuance of enthusiastic cheering, his Lordship said:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 89th,—I deem it right to explain the feelings with which the citizens of Waterford are actuated in asking you thus to meet them previous to your departure to the seat of war, to express their sympathy with those engaged in the arduous struggle that is going on in the East, and in which you are so soon to take a part. We, who tarry at home, have an interest, a vital interest, in the character, and conduct, and movements of the soldiers and sailors who are sent to foreign climes to fight for the welfare of their country. We pray that God's blessing may rest upon those engaged in this contest. 89th, you are going to assist in this war; we know your deeds in India and in Egypt; we feel that you will not allow British valour to be su lied (Great cheering); we know that you will add glory to glory, and we hope you may be crowned with triumph (Renewed cheering). But we, who stay at home, have asked you to meet us ere you leave, to say that we feel for you, we sympathise with you, we bear you on our hearts; I may say, for myself, that I never kneel before God to ask his blessing on myself that I do not put up prayers for the welfare of the army. I pray God that he will, through the efforts of the army and navy, bring about peace, that the horrors of war may cease throughout the world (Cheers). Every family in the country has a personal interest in this contest, as they have some near relative at the seat of war. Waterford has sent soldiers and officers to the field, and every family who has some relative or friend engaged in the war feels a personal interest in the success and welfare of our troops. I myself had one nephew dangerously wounded at the battle of Inkerman—that noble but glorious fight—and who now lies in the hospital at Scutari. I have another nephew in the 89th, who will either meet you at Gibraltar, or precede you to the seat of war (Cheers). His Lordship concluded by proposing the "Health of the Queen," which was drank most enthusiastically.

Lord Carew then rose, and briefly proposed "The Health of the Army and Navy"—viz "Rule Britannia."

General Roberts returned thanks for the Army, and Captain Anthony on behalf of the Navy.

The Right Rev. Dr. Foran then proposed "Success to the 89th Regiment and the Allied Army in the East" (Great cheering). As the paper was originally put to him, it was the "89th Regiment and the army in the East" he had taken the liberty of changing it, as he thought the French were equally concerned (At the mention of the French the whole assembly rose, and the most vociferous cheering took place, in which the soldiers joined). Both armies were fighting in the same cause; the two great Powers, England and France, were fighting to put down the Autocrat of Russia (Great cheering). He hoped the brave 89th Regiment would fight the battles of their Queen and their country; he wished them every happiness, and proposed the toast; which was drunk amidst great applause.

Captain Hawley returned thanks, the Colonel being laid on the bed of sickness:

Were I to say for my brother officers that they leave you with light hearts, I should be far from representing their true feelings, but both officers and men quit with strong ones; trusting they will prove worthy to fill the gaps which pestilence and the enemy have made in the ranks of that gallant band that left their homes in the spring—many now no more. If report speaks truly, we go to encounter a barbarous foe, but we hope that even in the heat and fury of the battle, we shall never tarnish the bright name of soldiers and Christians, by forgetting the humanity due to a fallen and disabled enemy. But that we shall do as we would be done by (The soldiers cheered at this sentiment and cheered most heartily). This is the second time within a few days in which publicly has been expressed to us most kind and generous feelings by the inhabitants of Waterford and the neighbourhood. The conclusion of your sympathy will indeed cheer us in the dreariness of our winter campaign and bivouac. May our future actions in some degree repay you. I beg to propose the "Health of the Right Worshipful the Mayor and the citizens of Waterford."

The Mayor, in returning thanks, said he had been requested by his brother magistrates to thank the 89th Regiment for their orderly and peaceful conduct while in this city.

The soldiers were then ordered to retire, and they formed in the street, in front of the Town-hall, where they were saluted with cheers from the spectators which followed them as they marched to their barrack; and so closed the "Farewell to the 89th Regiment."

The gallant Regiment left Waterford on Friday; previous to which they were addressed by General Roberts. Captain Hawley replied. The whole regiment then took off their shakos, and gave three loud and hearty cheers for the citizens of Waterford; which was so loudly responded to. The word was given—"Quick march!" Captain Hawley placed himself in front; the band struck up "British Grenadiers;" and the fine fellows (250 strong) left the barracks with stout hearts and many blessings.

The *Parlamento* of Turin states that the Conference of Bishops at Rome was closed on the 2nd, after coming to a nearly unanimous conclusion on the matter under debate.

At the Italian Opera, Paris, the efforts of a lady who made her début as *Marguerite*, the other night, were very unhappy. Her appearance was so unprepossessing, that when *Raoul* spoke of her "Beauté divine, enchanteresse," there was a general titter throughout the house.

In the sitting of the Municipal Council of the Seine on Monday, the necessary funds were voted for building a new bridge, to be called the "Alma," which the Emperor desires to have built across the Seine, between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont d'Iéna. The cost is estimated at 1,700 000f., half of which sum will be defrayed by the State and half by the city of Paris.

The very discouraging advices lately received from the Australian colonies, with regard to the markets for European manufactures, have caused a great check to the shipment of fresh goods. At the present moment there are few vessels loading for Australia.

Abraham Hayward, Esq., Q.C., has been appointed one of the Secretaries to the Poor-law Board, in the place of Lord Courtenay, who has succeeded to the Commissionership of the Royal Forests and Woodlands, lately held by the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy.

The first-born son of Prince Frederick of Hesse has been baptized, at Berlin, in the presence of the King and the Court, &c. Of the diplomatic bevy, only the Russian and Prussian Ministers were present. The child was called Frederick William Nicholas Carl.

So favourable was Prince Menschikoff's report of the conduct of the Grand Dukes at the battle on the 5th, that the Czar has rewarded their bravery by bestowing upon them the title of Knights of the Order of St. George of the fourth class.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT, SKETCHES OF THE WAR, AND THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Charles XII. killed, 1718.
MONDAY, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before the National Convent on, 1792.
TUESDAY, 12.—Lord Bolingbroke, 1724. Oliver Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—St. Lucy. Dr. Johnson died, 1784.
THURSDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799. Izaak Walton died, 1683.
FRIDAY, 15.—Earl Stanhope died, 1816.
SATURDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term ends.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 30	5 49	6	6 16	6 35	6 45	7 10	7 29	8 10	8 45	9 20	9 55	10 23	10 55	11 2

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR ELEVEN YEARS.—The publication rests with the Fund Committee.

T. D., Dublin.—Declined.

S. K., Dover; and A RETIRED OFFICER, Ringwood, are thanked; but we have not room for their letters.

A. F. may find the number of killed at the Battle of Waterloo, by reference to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 25 1852.

Holyrover is mistaken: the statue of Newton has not been erected at Liverpool; but at the recent meeting of the British Association he'd there, the propriety of placing the monument at Grantham, where Newton was educated, was much discussed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—"The Royal Asylum for Destitute Females" is now "The Royal Female Philanthropic Society:" the address is Manor Hall, Little Chelsea, Fulham-road.

E. C., Putney-heath.—A pamphlet, entitled "An Account of the Tonic Solfa Method of Teaching to Sing," is published by Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster row, at the nominal price of four copies for one penny. The "Tonic Solfa Association" meets at the "School Room, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street," on Tuesday and Friday nights. A letter addressed to Mr. E. Grant, the Honorary secretary, there, will meet with early attention.

W. C.—Sturgeon's Treatise on Draughts.

ETONENSIS.—The account was written by an eye-witness.

MUCH WEENDER.—Your fine is a brass jetton of Nuremburg, made by Hans Krauwinckel, in the sixteenth century; and the other is a coin of Caracalla, A.D. 207 to 223.

ENQUIRER.—The Queen Anne's shilling is of no value, numismatically.

H. S., late of Reading, Berks, is referred to the Supplement to the Census.

A. D. P. can obtain information respecting the expense incurred by the various countries of Europe, and by the United States, in the maintenance of a standing army in almost any modern Geography (say Mr M'Culloch's) or Gazetteer (say Blackie's). For very precise information she may consult the Appendices to the Annual Returns of the Population, Revenue, &c., concerning Foreign Countries, published by the authority of Parliament. She will observe, however, that the number of troops and the expense varies from year to year; and that, at present, all the great European Powers have larger armies on foot than is anywhere described except in the last annual budget, or financial statement, of each country. On several occasions, of late years, the information she seeks has been published in a compendious form in the newspapers; and she will find in the *British Almanack* for 1852 a statement, copied from a well-conducted German newspaper, the *Cologne Gazette (Kolner Zeitung)*, which may, perhaps, suit her purpose.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

A TREATY of Alliance offensive and defensive was signed at Vienna on the 2nd instant, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Austria. As the ratification has not yet been exchanged, the exact terms of the document are unknown to the public. But, as the new alliance is expressly stated to be "offensive and defensive" the treaty, whatever its exact terms may be, cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the progress of events, and, at some future, and no remote period, to link Austria still more closely to the policy of the Western Powers. It has been remarked that the day on which the treaty was signed was the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, and of other great events in the history of the House of Bonaparte, not the least remarkable of which was the *coup d'état* by which Louis Napoleon re-established the Empire. The day will be still more memorable hereafter if the new treaty shall lead to the cordial understanding and joint action of the three Powers against Russia.

It would have been better if Austria had resolved to declare immediate war against the Czar, for the offences which he has already committed against the European Commonwealth. This course of proceeding would have been the wisest in itself, and the most merciful towards Russia, as tending to bring the war to a speedier termination. But, although Austria has not chosen to adopt so bold a line of policy, the Western Powers, strong in their own resources, and in the justice of their cause, may be well content to secure her adhesion on her own terms; certain as they are that her last act binds her effectually to their interests, and secures her co-operation at a future time. The basis of the treaty appears to be that Austria will insist, in her own right and for her own reasons, upon the adoption by the Czar of the four celebrated conditions of the Conference at Vienna—conditions which he refused, unless he could put an interpretation upon them which would altogether nullify the spirit of the compromise, and stultify the Powers which agreed to it; and which interpretation Turkey, France, England, Austria, and Prussia refused to sanction. These conditions are the minimum upon which a project of pacification will be entertained by Austria. The minimum of Great Britain and France depends upon the fortune of war, and will be considered hereafter. In the meantime Austria, with the sanction, though not with the assistance, of the Maritime Powers, will press those points—in their spirit as well as in their letter—and with an interpretation which will leave no room for cavil, perversion, or *arrière pensée*. Three months—one of our contemporaries, not celebrated for the trustworthiness of its news, asserts one month—will be allowed by the Czar to give an answer to the Austrian summons. If he refuse, Austria binds herself—so it is understood the document runs—to declare war against Russia, and to assist the Allies by all the means at her disposal. In this case Prussia will be compelled to support Austria; or, failing compliance, will be forced from her neutrality, and exposed to the hostility of the three Powers. But here another question not unreasonably suggests itself. May not the progress of events breed a misunderstanding on the very terms of the treaty? May not Great Britain and France find themselves at issue with Austria, if Russia, at the end of the three months, and before that time, should endeavour to confound the policy of the Maritime Powers by acceding to the minimum terms of Austria? In other words, may not the Czar, as the best means of extricating himself from a dilemma in which he finds the whole of Europe against him, yield the four points, with the view of saving Sebastopol and the Crimea? In this contingency would Austria be satisfied? And, if Austria were satisfied, would the Government and people of great Britain and France be contented to let the arch-offender escape so easily? The answer is obvious. Neither Great Britain nor France could consent to a pacification on such terms, unless they should be defeated by the Czar. Defeat we do not hold to be possible. True men never despair of their country. It was treason to do so in the days of old; and is, virtually, as treasonable now. And neither France nor England does or will despair, or "bate one jot of heart or hope" in this mighty struggle. While Austria is negotiating, it will be their duty to fight, as long as the elements allow them. The Minimum of To-day may be rendered obsolete by the Victory of To-morrow; and, until Russia sues for peace, the Minié rifle, the shell, and the bayonet must be the arbiters between us. Our only business is to fight and conquer, and reduce Russia to submission. Austria can pursue her object while we pursue ours. If, at the latest moment, Austria should endeavour to convert her present minimum into a maximum, binding on other Powers, Great Britain and France victorious over Russia, and having the right as well as the power of dictation, will know how to treat the proposal. England and France will not accept peace, merely to relieve themselves of the burthen of war. They detest war too much to make an unstable pacification. The peace which they will effect must be a durable one; and, to be durable, it must deprive Russia of the opportunities which she has perverted, and of the territorial advantages which she has turned to such deadly account against her neighbours. Austria, having gone so far, will yet go further. She has pledged herself to the policy of Great Britain and France, and vindicated her claim to rank among the great States of Europe. If France and Great Britain were defeated—a consummation which would be the downfall of European civilisation—it is possible that Austria might play false and side with the winner. But such a consummation is, happily, not probable, and has never entered into the calculations of the highest or the lowest in either of the two nations. Great Britain and France will, therefore, not relax in their efforts in the slightest degree, in consequence of their alliance with Austria. The Maritime Powers are glad of help, however small; but will pursue their own objects with as much earnestness and singleness of purpose as if help were not offered them. This is the secret of success; and, as portion of that success, we fully expect to reckon on the entire adhesion of Austria to her policy. Austria, we think, would not have dared to go so far, if she had not fully made up her mind to go as far as England and France may find it necessary to lead her.

THE friends of "Peace at all price"—the drab (we will not say the black) sheep of society—who make it a point of principle not to resist the wolves—and who flatter the Great Wolf Nicholas—and attribute all the mischiefs and enormities of the war, not to him who originated the evil, but to those who have resisted it—have been placed, it appears in a dilemma by the Patriotic Fund. "The question is," says their monthly newspaper, the *Herald of Peace*, "whether the Friends of Peace ought to contribute to the Fund?" It might have been thought that it was a question of charity and benevolence—if it be not one of justice—the members of the Peace party, who are for the most part substantial citizens, sleek and portly, and well to do in the world, would have opened their purse-strings, and remembered the case "of the widow and the fatherless—and of those who were ready to perish." But, after earnest deliberation, the friends of Peace have decided that they will not, directly or indirectly, contribute one farthing to the Patriotic Fund. "It does

not seem to us possible to take part in this movement," says their organ, "without directly contributing to feed and further the system by which these orphans and widows have been created, and which, the more it is encouraged, will only the more add to the number of such sufferers, day by day and year by year. For, in the first place, no one can have marked the tone of the meetings which have been held to promote this Fund, without perceiving that, with very few and rare exceptions, their whole tendency is to glorify the entire war system, and to fan into a broader and hotter flame the sinister enthusiasm for the present war, which already burns so fiercely among the people." We might expatiate upon the Quaker immorality which considers it sinister to resist the Czar in his sanguinary attempt to appropriate to himself the territories of his neighbour; and which attributes the making of widows and orphans to the evil passions of their countrymen, and not to the wickedness of their model hero, the Czar—a Sovereign who, in the eyes of Quakers, seems as if he could do no wrong; but the Quaker mind is so obtuse, or so perverted, that it is useless to attempt to shame them out of their delusion. It scarcely needed a display of such meanness as their refusal to relieve the distresses of those whom even the friends of Peace must admit to be the most interesting, the most helpless, and the most blameless of the victims of the war, to render the very name of the Peace Society odious in the nostrils of the people. If, in affecting to blame their countrymen, because in the fierce battles already fought in the Crimea, there have been such horrors as "fearful sabre cuts," "heads cloven to the chin," "wounded men dying for want of assistance," and "moaning horribly for a drop of water," "shattered limbs," and "frightful gaping wounds," they seek an excuse for saving their money, and leaving the widow and the fatherless to die of starvation, in consequence of a struggle which they could neither foresee nor influence, words are insufficient to express the contempt in which their parsimony will be held by all right-thinking people. But let the "Friends" keep their money. The country will have this consolation, that it will not be missed; and that the generosity of all classes will raise a noble Fund for the relief of those whom the pitiless Quakers, if they had their will, would either leave to die by the road-side, or drive into the paths of crime for a subsistence. Yet, the interpretation which may be put upon their refusal to join with their fellow-countrymen in this act of piety, has been forced upon their attention. "We have reason to believe," says the Peace editor, "that it would be a satisfaction to not a few among the Peace party if some suitable channel could be opened, into which they might cast the contributions which, but for the principles they hold, they might have been disposed to give to this Fund. As there are no conceivable means so likely to strike at the root of the entire war-system, as a settled conviction diffused among Christians of its utter antagonism to the principles and spirit of their religion," it has been decided "to raise a fund for the special purpose of printing and distributing, particularly among Christian ministers of all denominations, such works as treat of war on this great and fundamental principle." One five-pound note distributed among the widows and orphans of the slain would, in the opinion of millions of as true Christians as are to be found among these sham friends of Peace, be a more acceptable offering in the sight of Heaven than five hundred, or five hundred thousand, pounds distributed in such tracts as the "Friends" propose. "Christian ministers of all denominations," and Christian men and women throughout the length and breadth of our land need no tracts to teach them how fearful and how wicked a thing is War. They do not leave to the "Peace party" the feeling of horror which such sanguinary scenes as War occasions must ever evoke in every Christian and humane mind. They do not leave to Messrs. Sturge and Bright any monopoly of indignation against those who provoke war. But, unlike these men, they can distinguish right from wrong; and do not give all their countenance to the aggressor, and refuse all sympathy or aid to him who resists. Although men of Peace proclaim themselves to be wiser, better, and holier than all the rest of the world; although they hold their heads high in consequence, and walk through public places with that most offensive of all pride—the pride that apes humility, their principles, if resolved into their elements, are principles of immorality, of injustice, and of pandering to evil. They would fill the earth with the blood of the innocent—and would throw the world into barbarism, extinguishing civilisation with all its products—Quakerism included. The "friends of Peace" may, of course, keep their "dirty money;" but after their refusal to consider the hard case of the widow and the orphan, it will not become them to boast any longer of their charity or their benevolence.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have received a succession of visitors during the week just closed. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone closed their visit on Saturday last. On the same day Major-General Bentinck had the honour of an interview with her Majesty, on his return from the Crimea.

On Monday the Prince Consort, with the two elder Princes of the Royal Family and Prince Ernest, came to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, and visited the Exhibition of Prize Cattle and Implements of the Smithfield Club, at the Bazaar in King-street, Portman-square.

On Wednesday morning all the company visiting at the Castle left for London.

The Court will arrive in London on Monday next.

The Earl Somers and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. Hood have succeeded the Earl of Listowel and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin as Lord and Groom-in-Waiting.

We are glad to announce that the Duke of Somerset continues to go on favourably. The inquiries after the health of his Grace are still very frequent.

The Viscountess Doneraile gave birth to a daughter, at Doneraile, on Thursday last. The Lady Heron Maxwell also gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, at Springkell.

Hookeem Abdool Nubbee Khan and Sirdar Gholab Khan Bahadoor, Aides-de-Camp to his Highness the Rajah of Putteeala, paid a visit of ceremony to Sir Charles Wood, President of the India Board, on Friday last. They notified to the right hon. Baronet that the Rajah had, by the last accounts from India, arrived at Allahabad, on the Ganges, on his way to Calcutta, to embark for his visit to the Queen of England.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—On Wednesday, 135 of the children of the St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Sunday and National Schools, contributed one penny each, towards the Patriotic Fund, to be added to the liberal subscriptions of this parish.

MUSIC.

A NEW Musical Game, called the "Poly-Harmonicon," has been published by Messrs. Dean and Son, of Ludgate-hill. It is pleasant and entertaining; and may, moreover, be employed in giving useful lessons to young musical students. Dr. Paris, in his work, "Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest," has shown in what a variety of ways instruction may be conveyed through the medium of amusement; and this new Musical Game is an addition to the number. It is founded on a scientific principle—the astonishing and almost infinite variety of combinations into which a few numbers may be thrown. A musical air is made up of a few simple elementary phrases; and, generally speaking, one air differs from another in the order in which these elements are arranged. In this game, a number of such phrases, each consisting of two bars, are printed on *separate* cards; and they are so constructed that, when they are arranged continuously in various orders of succession, every such arrangement will give a different air. The separate phrases, when now combined, form a polka in the key of G, modulating in the first part into D, and closing in the original key. Every combination will produce a tune of this general form; but each variety will be essentially different in its details. In this manner, and by varying the accompaniments according to certain given directions, upwards of two thousand different polkas may be produced. This musical pastime is not entirely new; but we have never seen it made so simple and easy. To fabricate such an endless variety of tunes, and then to play them over on the pianoforte, is a delightful amusement, calculated to keep a young person's attention constantly alive; and this pastime, enjoyed under the eye of a teacher or relative acquainted with music, may be made the occasion of useful lessons in the rudiments of the art.

MISS DOLBY has commenced her Chamber Concerts for the season, at her own residence, as usual. The first took place on Thursday evening, the 30th of last month, and attracted a numerous and fashionable audience. It was an elegant and interesting entertainment. Miss Dolby herself sang several beautiful pieces, in various styles; the most remarkable was Mozart's very fine, but little-known cantata, "Alcandro, lo confesso," which gave full scope to her powers of execution and dramatic expression. She also sang Haydn's celebrated "Spirit Song," and a couple of pretty national ballads. Miss Amy Dolby sang Mozart's air from "Figaro," "Vieni non tardar," with taste and feeling. This young lady is making much progress, and following in the footsteps of her sister. There was some classical instrumental music, admirably performed by Mr. Stendale Bennett, Herr Ernst, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Lazarus. The vocal pieces were accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, in his usual masterly manner.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY commenced their concerts for the season at Exeter-hall, on Friday evening, with Handel's oratorio of "Deborah." We shall give some account of this performance next week.

It is said that there are again to be operatic performances at Drury-Lane after the termination of Jullien's Concerts; and it is even affirmed that Meyerbeer's new chef-d'œuvre, "L'Etoile du Nord," is to be the first opera produced. But how this arduous task is to be accomplished, and by whom, rumour saith not.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—A new farce, entitled "Aggravating Sam," was produced on Wednesday. It is partly indebted to the French—"Un Drôle de Pistolet"—a vaudeville by MM. Varin and De Leris. The morbid hero of the piece is well calculated to set forth and exemplify the talents of Mr. Charles Mathews. *Sam Naggins* habitually indulges in the propensity indicated by his prefix in the title; and it will be readily seen that an English colouring is attempted to be given to the incidents and character. Thus the victims of *Sam's* aggravating temper are named *Mr. Biffin*, *Clara* and *Arabella Biffin*, his daughter and sister, *Peregrine Popplewig* (Clara's lover), *Simon Stowboy*, and a Mexican lady, grandiosely christened *Saphonisba*. The last character was performed by Miss Harriet Gordon, who made in it her début at this theatre. The lady has been deserted by *Popplewig*, and pursues her faithless lover with spirit and determination. In this fact *Sam* finds an element of mischief, assumes himself the name of *Popplewig*, having already informed *Saphonisba* of the latter's approaching marriage with *Clara*, and thus introduces confusion among the party, which is increased by *Stowboy*, having also, at *Arabella's* instigation, assumed the name of *Popplewig*, the perfidious *Peregrine*. As a consequence of these perplexed relations, errors, accidents, and tribulations, without end, take place; through which the aggravating *Sam* moves with agreeable *nonchalance*. In this assumption, Mr Mathews, as we have suggested, meets with an attribute that comports admirably with his forcurite style—one which he always performs with felicity, and which affords occasion for the display of that artistic ease, that with him has become a second nature His success was, therefore, complete; and we are glad to state him on having accepted a part likely to be beneficial to his management.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC.—Under this title, as we have already intimated, Mr. Albert Smith has considerably varied his entertainment, by a change in the route to Chamouni, viâ Holland, the refashionment of its lyrical interludes, and the introduction of many new views from the pencil of Mr. William Beverley, and a panorama of the Rhine by M. Groppius, of Berlin. The lecture, with its original matter and novel attractions, recommenced on Monday, and was successfully delivered to a full and fashionable audience; the room being, as usual, decorated with the representation of a Swiss village, buildings, wood carvings, fountains, heaths, Alpine plants and flowers. The panorama (by M. Groppius) embraces Rotterdam and the chief objects of interest between Cologne and Bingen. Mr. Beverley's new views are rich and various, and include Amsterdam, on the Rokin Canal, looking towards the site of the old Bourse; the village of Broek; the High-street of Berne, with the clock-tower; the pass of the Gemmi; the hut lately erected on the Grands Mulets; Lyons; and the Place de la Concorde, Paris. With the hut or cabin recently built on the Grands Mulets, an interesting story is connected. It is the work of the guides of Chamouni, who, during last winter, employed themselves on it, and composed a framework for shelter during the night-bivouac of the travellers on the rocks. "Hitherto," remarks Mr. A. Smith, "blankets and railway rugs have formed the chief protection against the low temperature; and these, under ordinary circumstances, were found sufficient in the majority of cases; but as the rocks themselves are situated at an elevation of 10,500 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently about 2000 feet above the Alpine line of perpetual snow; and, moreover, are frequently exposed to fearful and unexpected storms, the want of some sort of refuge, however rudely constructed, has long been felt." The hut itself, he describes as being "constructed after the manner of the dissected barns sold in the toyshops, and kept together by wooden pegs and braces. Its external walls are formed of flat blocks and splinters in the rock, and these also serve to keep the roof in its position, during high winds, by their weight. It is fitted up with a few rough planks, forming tables and shelves. There are two sliding windows, glazed; a door which closes tolerably well; and an iron fireplace, the chimney of which passes out at one of the windows. Its size is about fourteen feet long by seven broad, and the roof of the lean-to slants towards the west, so that the afternoon sun melts the snow thereon; and the water that drips from the eaves is carefully collected in bottles, as there is no other chance of getting any, except by the stove. As soon as the sun goes down, if there be the least puff of wind, the cold is very sharp and biting, and icicles form, almost immediately at the edge of the roof."

In describing his new route, Mr. Smith indulged in that rapid and comic style so replete with *bonhommie* and humorous excitement, which hitherto has made his lecture so popular; but the theme was frequently serious, and the argument instructive. There is a general feeling now current, that this attractive form of exhibition should be rendered useful as well as amusing; and Mr. Smith is apparently willing to go with it. But the lecturer was never heavy. Whether he described Belgium or Brussels, expatiated on the peculiarities of foreign hotels, or painted the eccentricities of Brown, he maintained the same facility and felicity of matter and manner. He told a capital story of Brown's photographic mania, and his invisible nocturnal view of the Rotterdam Cathedral. A family group of the Simmonses was also in capital, their sayings and Mr. Peabody Taylor, with his American criticisms on Byron and Tennyson, proved sufficiently extravagant. A rhythmical running commentary on the scenery of the Rhine was so well timed that the stanza and the object to which it referred in the Panorama, eventuated simultaneously, thus producing a theatrical effect that was highly successful. Mr. Pringle likewise re-appears; and the ascent of the Alps proceeds with all the old spirit and more than the usual celerity of utterance. In a word, "Mont Blanc" has lost none of its former attractions, and acquired many that are not only novel but remarkably interesting.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MR. LAYARD has returned from "before Sebastopol" to his Parliamentary duties. He is said to be full of anecdote and life-like description of what he has seen and heard, but does not meditate a book about the War, though tempting offers have been made to him for even a little volume about the Alma and Inkerman. We can hardly suppose that the member for Aylesbury will be silent in the House when the subject of the Crimea is discussed. Mr. Disraeli may, in a debate, extract from Mr. Layard what Mr. Murray's liberality is unable to obtain in the shape of a printed narrative. We shall see.

The British Archæological Association is on its last legs. It has had a noisy life. It began in a quarrel—existed through a continued series of internal bickerings—had some pleasant congresses—contributed a few papers of real importance to the study of antiquities—and is now about to die. The story of its approaching dissolution is this. The Chepstow Congress of last year was a pecuniary failure. "The members," says Mr. Pettigrew, in a letter to one of the Secretaries, "attended very badly at the Congress, *twenty-three* only being present—and three of these residing in the locality: some of these, too, but for very pressing solicitations, would not have been there. The product, I fear, will be bad, for I have received only *sixteen shillings* as the balance from Chepstow." This is not a cheering account; and so it has been considered by two of the three Secretaries, and by other members who have taken an active part in the welfare of the Association. What is to be done? Two of the Secretaries require a meeting of the Council. Mr. Pettigrew, the Treasurer, is against a Council. The two Secretaries call a Council. Mr. Pettigrew is now roused. He calls a Council at his own house; refuses to have any further correspondence with his late dear friend, Mr. Thomas Hugo, one of the three Secretaries; and then it is that seven members of the Council resolve on telling the whole story in print to the public. We have the circular of the seven before us while we write. It is well drawn up, and concludes with the notice of a special general meeting to be held elsewhere than at Mr. Pettigrew's house. Here are nuts for Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Edward Hawkins, and all the early members of the Archæological Institute.

Poor Dr. Kitto has not enjoyed his pension from the Crown, of £100 a year, for any very long time. It was given to him early in the year 1851, "in consideration" of the service he has rendered to Biblical literature, especially by his works entitled "The Pictorial Bible," "The Pictorial History of Palestine," and "The Bible Cyclopædia." The pension was well earned, but was too small to be of much use. He is now no more. He was born in 1804; and died on the 25th of last month, at Cannstatt, near Stuttgard, "whither he had gone for the benefit of his health."

None of our contemporaries has noticed the death, at Edinburgh, on the 5th of last month, of Jane Ferrier, the well-known authoress of "Marriage," "Inheritance," and "Destiny." Miss Ferrier was born at Edinburgh, on the 7th September, 1782. Her father, James Ferrier, was an Advocate in Edinburgh, and an associate of Sir Walter Scott at the Clerks' table. It was to Mr. Ferrier's kindness that Scott was indebted for the arrangement by which, in 1811, he came into full possession of his rights as Clerk of Session. Miss Ferrier's best-known and most-admired novel was "Inheritance." Nor is it too much to say of her, that she combined many of the talents of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austin—the wit and humour of the one, with the keen observation of the minutiæ of domestic every-day life of the other. "Tals gifted personage" (says Sir Walter Scott, in his Diary), besides having great talents, has conversation the least *exigeants* of any author—female, at least—whom I have ever seen among the long list I have encountered; simple, full of humour, and exceedingly ready at repartee; and all this without the least affectation of the blue-stocking." By marriage, Miss Ferrier was nearly connected with Professor Wilson—an edition of whose works, including the "Nootes," her nephew, Professor Ferrier, is now preparing for publication.

Her Majesty's Government, we observe with regret, will not take any part in the preservation of the triangular-shaped opening that allows St. Paul's Cathedral to be seen at present to such surprising advantage. The land is valued at £60,000; and Lord Palmerston observes, in his letter to Mr. Tite, the architect, that the preservation of the opening is peculiarly a City matter. The City thinks it peculiarly a national matter; and so the spot will be covered with some huge Manchester warehouse, that will disfigure the great work of our greatest architect. Lord Palmerston has evidently not profited—architecturally—by his recent visit to Paris and Louis Napoleon.

The Bernal Collection of Mediæval antiquities, French art, and books in beautiful bindings, is valued at £40,000. The antiquities will be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson; the books by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

Mr. Owen Jones is offering the remaining copies of his many beautiful publications to public competition. The hammer of the auctioneer will, on Monday next, commence dispersing his "Alhambra," and other works at the highest prices which John Bull may be willing to pay for them. Mr. Shaw's exquisite works sold so well under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, that we have little fear for Mr. Jones's labours under the hammer of Mr. Hodgson. Mr. Jones's services to Art have not been sufficiently appreciated: and hitherto the prices of his works have been too high for the pockets of many who have waited eagerly for some such public distribution as Mr. Jones has now ventured to make of his many labours.

The rarest of all the rare early-engraved portraits of Shakspeare—a fine impression of the medallion of 1655—has just been secured by Mr. Halliwell, at the low figure of seven pounds fifteen shillings. It is said that only two other original impressions are known. We may add that Mr. Halliwell has just issued to his subscribers the *third* volume of his splendid folio "Shakespeare."

The war has had no effect as yet on the prices obtained for the luxuries of life when made of silver. At the recent sale (by Messrs. Dowells and Lyon) of the effects of the well known Campbell of Islay, a silver-gilt wassail-bowl sold for £120; a silver salver and gilt tea-set brought £115; tea sachets, £115; four épergnes, £140; gilt-silver dessert, set, £325 11s.; six silver-gilt salts, £67; six small fruit-plates, £48, or 31s. per ounce; the ormolu candelabrum, £75; bread-basket, £37; a claret-decanter, 21 guineas. Other objects of a like character sold equally well: a specimen of Palissy-ware brought 23 guineas; a Majolica vase, 21 guineas; painting on lapis-lazuli, 42 guineas; and a Bohemian dessert-service, £25 15s. We remember to have heard it observed by a distinguished traveller, an author, that "there are more silver forks and spoons in Mayfair than in the whole of Madrid."

THE Opposition papers speak of Sir James Ferguson, as their candidate for Ayrshire, in the room of Colonel Blair. Should a Conservative come forward, the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Crauford) will, it is said, not divide the Liberal interest by opposing Mr. Oswald.

THE *oldest church in America* is one in the state of Virginia, and built of timber imported from England during the reign of Charles I. *Notes and Queries.*

AS a PROOF, says the *Suabian Mercury*, that Saxony is making preparations for war, it may be mentioned that the contingent has been called out for the 30th of December. For many years past it has not been called for before April.

A DESPATCH from Madrid, dated the 4th, states that the Cortes had, by a majority of 146 to 40, given a vote of confidence to the new Ministry.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL, GENERAL

—SKETCHED FROM THE HEIGHTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 12, 1854.

THE working parties, told off for the purpose of burying the dead Russians on the field of Inkerman, had gathered about 2400 bodies up to the 10th, when their labour ceased, owing to the difficulty of removing bodies under the fire of the enemy; for it is one of the peculiarities of the Imperial artillery that it cannot respect those who are performing the last duties to their dead. "We are enemies," said a Russian General, in answer to a flag of truce asking whether our men had been interred after the Battle of Balaclava. "We are enemies, but we are Christians, like you." If this were intended to convey a reproach against our allies the Turks, it is a pity that the Russians should now lay themselves open to the serious charge of committing offences surpassing in magnitude those which they accuse others of perpetrating. Shelling burying parties, as the Russians did for three days, is nothing compared to the cruelty of stabbing defenceless, wounded men on the field of battle; and the instances of this are too well known to admit of doubt for a single moment. I told you in my last letter of Colonel Ramsden of the Guards receiving six bayonet wounds as he lay on the ground. Other officers and numerous men were killed in the same manner. Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, would possibly have survived his gun-shot wounds, if he had not been struck on the head when he lay bathed in blood on the ground. It is the object of civilised nations to give the example of generosity in war; and therefore our men have not, and will not, imitate the conduct of the Russians, but it is necessary that proved instances of cruelty on their part should be punished severely. A Greek officer in the Russian service was taken prisoner on the 5th, and is proved, on undeniable testimony of officers, to have stabbed wounded men on the field. He has, I am told, been tried by Court-martial, and now awaits his sentence at Balaclava. His fate is not known to be decided as yet; but surely, if the case is proved, the man deserves the utmost rigour of Martial Law.

The field of battle, when I visited it on the 8th, was still encumbered with dead and wounded. The paucity of our arrangements for the conveyance of sick rendered it impossible even to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forty-eight hours after the engagement. The wounded Russians, therefore, remained most of them a longer time without any relief for their hurts. With the assistance of the French *cacolets*, all the wounded were cleared off by the 9th; but many of the Russians complained bitterly of the delay in looking after them. Charity, however, begins at home; and when the cases in the Grenadier Guards alone required the attendance not only of its own assistant-surgeon, Mr. Wyatt, but of Mr. Cross and Mr. Wilkin, of the 11th; of Mr. Kendall, of the 4th; and of numerous others, for forty-eight hours, to deal with them all—the Russians must not complain. They drove us into the war, and they must bear the sufferings attendant on our insufficient staff for medical purposes. Many of their wounded men spoke the Wallachian language, and addressed me in that tongue, requesting water. Food and drink they were not left to want; but they must have suffered much from cold, notwithstanding their heavy great-coats and boots. None of them had packs with them, and they were in a filthy state. It may be inferred from this that they had been lightened to march quick; and the worn appearance of their shoes proved that they had come a long distance. They were well provided with black bread, both in loaves and reduced to powder. They had their wooden spoons and canteens, and the bayonet scabbards stuffed with the long wooden pegs which serve as their musket-stoppers. The wounded informed us that some of the Imperial Princes were in the action, and that the attack was made with 52,000 men. It is scarcely a matter of surprise that, with such a force, they should have succeeded in forcing our weakened regiments back for a time, until the assistance of the French enabled us to repel them, and throw them back gradually from the position they had gained. As usual, there is no lack of episodes related in camp since the engagement. Deeds of daring are numerous, and wondrous were the escapes of many. It is strange that any of the men who accompanied Sir G. Cathcart in his downhill charge on the enemy, should have escaped with life. There was a moment when English and Russians were hand to hand in the two-gun battery, and both parties having no ammunition, were hurling stones at each other. Sir George Cathcart, as he charged, was struck in the chest by a fragment of a shell which ripped off his coat and waistcoat. He remarked to an officer by his side, that that was a narrow escape, and he had hardly said so when he fell mortally wounded by five musket balls. General Strangways, who had his leg shot off, and did not long survive, was buried by Sir George's side; and it was remarked as the grave closed over the remains of these gallant soldiers, they were the last Generals here who had seen Waterloo.

Sir G. Browne retired early from the field, and rode up almost to the powder-mill, before he complained of his wound. The blood was pouring down along his scabbard. He was immediately attended to by Drs. Gibson, Dumbreck, and a couple of other gentlemen; and after having his arm bandaged he was carried from the ground on a stretcher. General Adams, General Bentinck, General Buller, who are wounded, are doing well. Sir Colin Campbell, by the disabling of all the generals around him, has become Commander of the Fourth Division.

The progress of the siege has not been great during the last five days. The enemy are very numerous in the town, and I suspect that this is the cause of the assault being delayed. There is a prospect consequently of the army wintering here. The siege, at all events, will not be so speedily brought to a termination as the most sanguine expected. Our positions in the meantime are stronger every day, and the enemy will be unable to attack us any more on what has been hitherto our weak side—the flank, guarded by our Second Division. Works have been erected on a large scale to protect us there, and these have been executed notwithstanding a heavy fire from the shipping in the harbour, of which the range was wild at first, but which became more deadly as the gunners received signals from the observatory of the Russians at Inkerman.

There has been no further attack on Balaclava, and the works there have been improved so as to defy the enemy. But that which is now the most troublesome to us is the weather, which, for the last four days, has been a succession of gales of a terrific character, accompanied by rain. The roads about the camp are rendered very bad by the weather, and working parties in the trenches and redoubts suffer much from wet and cold. The *Trent*, the *Medway*, and other ships have arrived at Balaclava, and at French Bay, with detachments. The 46th has safely arrived, and contrasts, by the brilliancy of its uniforms, with the wea her-beaten regiments which have been in bivouac so long.

Lord George Paget, who was in command of the 4th Light Dragoons, has left for England.

From the 8th to the 28th of November the Russian army appears to have remained at rest, trying to recover from the fearful injuries sustained at Inkerman. The brief telegraphic despatches during the last few days are of a satisfactory nature. On the 28th General Canrobert forwarded the following report:—

The rain has ceased, and the weather seems disposed to improve. Our works will now exhibit fresh activity. Our reinforcements continue to arrive; and I have just received the 6th Regiment of Dragoons, the 6th Battalion of Chasseurs, besides various detachments of different regiments. The enemy still shows no signs of activity; but continues to protect the town by repeated retrenchments.

The position of the Russian army in and around Sebastopol is described as being very bad, on account of the want of proper equipage for Dannenberg's corps, while the heavy rains have so delayed the Steppes as to cut off all immediate hope of fresh reinforcements from Bessarabia, even if they could be spared from that province. Some accounts speak of the Russian army having been reduced to short allowance. Each man, it is said, receives only half a pound of meat per week. The garrison has made several sorties, but has always been repulsed. On one occasion the English made themselves masters of a redoubt, of which they kept possession. This was on the 26th. On the 26th a part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but was routed with a loss of 230 men. The French lost 75 men, three of whom were officers.

The *Copirie Zeitung's Correspondenz* learns from the best authority that Prince Menschikoff has written to St. Petersburg for fresh orders. He describes the position at Balaclava to be extremely difficult of attack. Twice has he in vain attacked it, and will do so a third time if the Czar should so order it; but no better result is promised, and he will not answer for the consequences.

Vienna papers, favourable to Russia, state that the want of proper surgical assistance is much felt in the Russian hospitals. On the 19th ult., there were 5000 sick or wounded Russians in Sebastopol.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes accounts from Sebastopol of the 18th ult., which are of a more encouraging nature than those for warded by most of our English correspondents:—

Our letters (it says) state that the results then known of the battle of Inkerman by far exceed the first appreciation. Thus, the dead bodies were counted one by one, and upwards of 5,000 Russian dead bodies had been interred. The total loss of the enemy on that memorable day amounts to between 18,000 and 20,000 men. The Russians appear to have charged for the present their plan of campaign. They have destroyed the bridge of Inkerman, and retired to the height on the right bank of the Tchernaya, only leaving in the plain the division of General Liprandi and the cavalry. Should they attempt a new attack, the Allied troops are ready to receive them, and, if possible, to treat them still better than the first time. With the large reinforcements already arrived, and in the position they occupy, the French and English armies may defy all the troops of Russia; the more so, as, beyond a certain limit, the great number of the latter would render their position more difficult. The country is unable to maintain any large agglomeration of troops, and the conveyance by land of the necessary provisions is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible. The Russian army must suffer more from the rigours of the bad season than that of the Allies. The men are not sheltered by tents, and the last arrival having left their knapsacks behind, have only the clothes they were on the march. The roads being now almost impervious, they will have to remain along time in that state of destitution. With the exception of the brandy, which is abundantly distributed to them on the day of battle, the muddy water of the Tchernaya is their sole beverage. The fire of the besegers and besieged continues, but only at intervals. In the evening of the 12th, being no doubt apprehensive of an assault, the garrison opened a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry. All their powder was burned to no effect, while every one of our shots tells, in consequence of our converging fire. On that account the garrison and people within the town suffer greatly see the end of the siege according at least to the reports of the prisoners and deserters. But on our side we prefer proceeding slowly and surely. The fleets have landed additional guns, to arm new batteries. Several have been executed in the direction of Inkerman, which produce excellent results against the ships still lying in the port. Redoubts have been likewise constructed to strengthen the position on which the battle of the 5th was fought. Those works obviate in a certain degree the inconvenience resulting from the incomplete investment of Sebastopol, which constitutes its principal strength. The English have sent to Malta for heavy mortars, which will be usefully employed on that side. The French army has received a number of great-coats with hoods and capes, with which the soldiers are very well pleased. Skin jackets have likewise been distributed and found excellent. Thanks to all those precautions, the army will be able to pass the winter without suffering too much; and, in the interior of its positions, it will find wood in sufficient quantity for its wants.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

A treaty between Austria and Great Britain and France was signed at Vienna on Saturday—but nobody is enabled to tell what obligations it imposes upon Austria, nor when we shall see any fruits. It may be assumed, however, that it binds Austria to the Western Powers as to some community of objects and interests; and the general belief is that it stipulates that Austria shall lend armed aid in the event of Russia not submitting to the terms proposed for her acceptance before the 1st of January. It would be rash to infer more than that Austria has agreed to something demanded by the Western Powers, and placing her, at least prospectively, in a more hostile attitude towards Russia. In Germany the prevailing impression appears to be that Russian diplomacy has not been so successful at Vienna as was anticipated.

The report in Paris on Thursday, was that the treaty is to become eventually a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. Peace will be proposed to Russia by Austria on the basis of the four points, *interpreted as mentioned in the treaty*. If by March 2 Russia shall not have accepted the four points *so interpreted*, Austria will recall her Ambassador from St. Petersburg; and if by March 2 the four points (or at least some conditions satisfactory to the Western Powers based upon the four points) shall not have been accepted by Russia, then Austria will declare war. The interpretation of the four points includes the throwing open of the Black Sea, Russia not to be allowed to have a larger number of vessels therein than France and England. Six ships from each nation is to be the stipulated number. A European port is to be formed as a counterpoise to Sebastopol, either at Batoum or at Sinope. The liberty of the Danube is to be declared; and, as a guarantee for such liberty, the town and fortress of Ismael and all the Russian forts near the mouth of the Danube are to be destroyed. The protectorate of the Christians (subjects of the Sultan in Turkey) is to be exercised collectively by the Five Powers. Each Power will have the right to protect separately its own subjects of its own religion, but not the subjects of the Sultan. Should Austria be compelled to declare war, she will enter with all her forces into Bessarabia, and will send 20,000 men to the Crimea.

The three contending parties engage themselves not to accept any proposition for peace without having deliberated in common.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS AGAINST AUSTRIA.

There are several indications of a Russian movement on the Austrian frontiers. The Russian Guard and Grenadiers are advancing into Poland. The entire First Infantry Corps, under General Sievers, is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula. The Second Corps, under General Paritsitin, has orders to proceed to Volhynia and Podolia. An Imperial decree, dated Nov. 12, orders that 20,000 more battalions to be added to the regiments of the Finland army. Sixty battalions of sharpshooters are to be raised. The "state of siege" at St. Petersburg had been suspended by a ukase, dated Oct. 10.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A statement, copied from the Vienna *Wanderer*, has been going the round of the press, to the effect that Mussar Pasha (Sir Stephen Lakeman)—an officer whose previous career has been mentioned with well-deserved eulogium in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—has positively been removed from his post as Governor of Bucharest. Like many other pieces of intelligence from Vienna, the announcement is untrue for although Count Coronini, the Austrian General, presented an order for the dismissal of the Governor to Omer Pasha, the latter returned it on the spot. Mussar Pasha continued to perform his duties as formerly, and soon afterwards a despatch was received from Constantinople, which withdrew the dismissal, and approved of his conduct in every way.

As regards the movement of the Turkish army against the Russians, it is affirmed that Austria no longer offers any obstacle to it. Now that the rainy season has begun, when Omer Pasha cannot move his troops, without great loss, Count Coronini has been instructed not to interfere. Had the same instructions been given two months ago, before the Russian reinforcements were forwarded to the Crimea, the Allies would probably have been masters of Sebastopol some weeks ago.

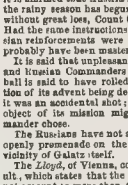
It is said that unpleasant messages have passed between the Austrian and Russian Commanders in the neighbourhood of Galatz. A cannon-ball is said to have rolled into an Austrian camp; and, on an explanation of its accidental being demanded, the Russian officer coolly stated that it was an accidental shot; but that, since it had reached the camp, the object of its mission might be construed just as the Austrian Commander chose.

The Russians have not altogether abandoned Moldavia. Their patrols openly promenade on the right bank of the Pruth, and even in the vicinity of Galatz itself.

The *Lloyd*, of Vienna, contains a letter from Bucharest of the 23rd ult., which states that the whole of the Russian troops in Bessarabia do not amount to more than 40,000 men—viz., 15,000 at Kilia, Ismail, and Reni; 20,000 at Reows, Kesshenew, Kagul, and Bolitsch; and about 6000 dispersed on various points on the frontier.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ALEXANDER CRAY GRANT, BART., OF DALVEY, ONE OF H.M. AUDIT COMMISSIONERS.



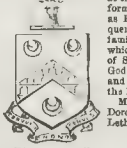
THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 29th ultimo—the eve of his seventy-fourth birthday. He was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Grant, fifth Bart., of Dalvey, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heir of Jeremiah Cray, Esq., of Ibley, Hants; and represented a branch of the very ancient family of Grant, of that ilk which diverged from the main stem about the close of the fifteenth century.

Sir Alexander filled the office of Chairman of Committees in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830, and was a member of the Board of Control during Sir Robert Peel's Administration of 1835. In 1842 he vacated the representation of Cambridge (for which borough he had been twice returned) by accepting the appointment of Commissioner for Auditing the Public Accounts.

THE REV. HENRY RAIKES, M.A., CHANCELLOR OF CHESTER.

THE Rev. Chancellor Raikes died on the 28th ult., at his residence, Chester, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was second son of the late Thomas Raikes, Esq., an eminent merchant of London, Governor of the Bank; and nephew of Robert Raikes, the well known philanthropist and founder of Sunday Schools. One of Mr. Chancellor Raikes's sisters married Lord William Fitzroy, and another Sir Stratford Canning, now Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

AMBROSE GODDARD, ESQ., OF SWINDON.



MR. GODDARD, of Swindon, died on the 29th ult., at the Crescent, Bath, aged seventy-five. He was formerly a Captain in the 10th Hussars; served as High Sheriff of Wiltshire 1819-20, and subsequently sat in Parliament for Cricklade. His family is one of high consideration in Wilts, of which county his father, Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of Swindon, was M.P. from 1772 to 1806. The Goddards derive their origin from a Saxon source, and possessed property in England previously to the Norman Conquest.

Mr. Goddard married (August 1st, 1818) Jessy Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bateler Lethbridge, Bart., and leaves several children.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Rear-Admiral Joseph Gulston Garland has been proved under £40,000; that of Charles Geach, Esq., M.P. for Coventry, at £40,000. A long list of legacies to public institutions, some of which we enumerate is left by the late Henrietta Octavius Roe, Esq., of Weston, near Baldock, Hertford, whose personal estate was estimated at £26,000:—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1500; Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £1500; education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, £800; Enlargement of Churches, £500; Church Missionary, £300; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Queen Anne's Bounty, £200; Baldock's Providence Society, £200; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, £100; Bedford Lunatic Asylum, £200; Ditto Infirmary, £500; Hitchin Infirmary, £500, and £300 for its enlargement; Brompton Consumption Hospital, £500; Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, £500; Corporation for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, £500; and for the Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating the Children of Clergymen until Apprenticed, £200.

RESULTS OF THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL'S RECENT PENDULUM EXPERIMENTS.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 4, we gave the details, with Engravings, of the Paduan Experiments recently made by the Astronomer-Royal, in the Harton Pit, at South Shields. By the following letter, addressed by Professor Airy to Mr. James Mather, it will be seen that the important question of the real density of the earth has been at length solved; for the average weight of the shell, 1260 feet, thick, between the bottom of Harton Pit and the surface of the earth, is all that remains to be done, and which is within easy command:—"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, December 2, 1854.—My dear sir,—It will be, I am sure, matter of satisfaction to you to know that the result of the comparison of the pendulum-vibrations given the highest confidence in the certainty of the results to be deduced from them. The comparison of the rates of the pendulums before and after their interchanges prove that there is no evidence of their having undergone any mechanical change whatever, and almost positive evidence against their having undergone any change, amounting, in its effect on their vibrations, to 1-20 part of a vibration in a day. The immediate result of the comparisons is this. Supposing that a clock was adjusted to go true time at the top of the mine, it would gain ¼ seconds per day at the bottom. Or it may be stated thus: that gravity is greater at the bottom of the mine than at the top by 1-19190 part. To go a little further into the interpretation. If there had been no coal-measures or rocks of any kind between the top and the bottom, but merely an imaginary stand to support the pendulums, the gravity at the top *would have been* less than at the bottom by 1-8400 part nearly. But it *is* less by only 1-19200 part. And what is the cause of the difference? It is the attraction of the shell of matter, whose thickness is included between the top and the bottom of the mine. The attraction of that shell, therefore, is the difference between the two numbers which I have given, or is 1-14900 part of gravity nearly. But if that shell had been as dense as the earth generally, its attraction would have been 1-5600 part of gravity nearly. Therefore the earth generally is more dense than the coal measures, in the proportion of 140 to 56 nearly. You will remark that all these numbers are rough, and that to make their results available, some small corrections are required (to which I have not alluded) and some knowledge of the density of the different beds, &c., which I do not possess at present. I am, my dear Sir, yours, very truly, G. B. AIRY."

AGES OF AMERICAN POETS.—J. K. Paulding, 75; H. Dana, 67; C. Sprague, 66; W. C. Bryant, 60; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 51; N. P. Willis, 47; R. W. Longfellow, 47; J. G. Whittier, 46; H. T. Tuckerman, 41; J. R. Lowell, 35; Bayard Taylor, 29.

ACCORDING to the Italian correspondence of the *Independance Belge*, Mazzini and his followers were again busily at work. By a sudden change, which appears unaccountable, the Mazzinians, it says, have become the warmest partisans of Russia, praying fervently for the success of her arms, and building thereon hopes, to which the Democrats alone have the clue.

FINE ARTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD FROM GIOTTO'S FRESCOES IN THE ARENA CHAPEL AT PADUA. By MESSRS. DALZIEL; after Drawings by W. O. WILLIAMS.

GIOTTO AND HIS WORKS AT PADUA. By JOHN RUSKIN.

The Arundel Society are doing important service in producing examples after the great masters of the early Italian School;—men who broke the fetters which had hitherto confined the pencil and the fancy of Art, and who bequeathed the domain of Art, thus extended and emancipated, to Leonardo, Michael Angelo, and Raphael. These productions, carefully considered and rightly understood, will serve to reveal the secret of the power and proficiency displayed by that bright triumvirate; and will also afford means to judge of the chances of a similar revival of Art in our own day by a proper use of the same examples.

Upon this point, Mr. Ruskin, whose fervid language breathes of the pure love of his subject, is very sanguine,—more sanguine than we confess to be. This gentleman, in his able essay on Giotto, scatters the innovations made by Giotto, "consisted in the introduction A, of gayer, or lighter colours; B, of broader masses; and C, of more careful imitations of nature than existed in the works of his predecessors." Upon points of A and B, we will not enter; but the writer's observations on point C, we propose to bring directly on the subject under consideration. In respect to the "close imitation of nature," Mr. Ruskin says:—

In this one principle lay Giotto's great strength, and the entire secret of the revolution he effected. It was not by greater learning, nor by the discovery of new theories of art, not by greater taste, nor by "ideal" principles of selection, that he became the head of the progressive schools of Italy. It was simply by being interested in what was going on around him, by substituting the living men for conventional attitudes, and portraits of living men for conventional countenances, and incidents of everyday life for conventional circumstances, that he became great, and the master of the rest. Giotto was to his contemporaries precisely what Millais is to *his* contemporaries—a daring naturalist, in defiance of tradition, idealism, and semi-classicism. The Giottesque movement in the fourteenth, and pre-Raphaelite movement in the nineteenth centuries, are precisely similar in bearing and meaning: both being the protests of vitality against mortality, or spirit against letter, and of truth against tradition: and both, which is the more singular, literally links in one unbroken chain of feeling; for exactly as Niccola Pisano and Giotto were helped by the classical sculptures discovered in their time, so the pre-Raphaelites have been helped by the works of Niccola and Giotto at Pisa and Florence: and thus the fiery cross of truth has been delivered from spirit to spirit, over the dust of nineteen long generations.

No one can dispute the eloquence of this passage: it almost carries conviction by storm. But at the same time it is very fallacious: for, that it attributes Giotto's excellence to matters formative, whereas his greatness was in matters creative; and, 2ndly, that even as regards matters formative, it is a very different thing for Giotto and Pisano, who evidently commenced a new style, to borrow assistance from the classical sculpture (models of perfection in themselves) of the ancients, and for the artist of the nineteenth century to borrow at secondhand from Giotto and Pisano, who are not models of perfection even in matters formative, which, as we observed, is of secondary consideration; and in which, spite of Mr. Ruskin's view, Giotto's "great strength" did not lie, nor the "entire secret of the revolution he effected."

Giotto's strength consisted in his fine comprehensive appreciation of nature—that is, of the passions, impulses, and habits of nature; he not only gave men in the real attitudes of "every-day life," and with the portraiture of "living men," as suggested by Mr. Ruskin, he did more, he dived into the recesses of the heart, and depicted men in every variety of trying and exciting incident, with a dramatic power scarcely surpassed by any artist since his time. We need hardly add that a man who thus drew from the pure fount of nature, could stand in little stead for the invention and sentiment displayed in his works, to the sculptured or any other works of another age, itself influenced by a totally different creed and fancy; and that, in asserting the creative faculty, Giotto was, what creators always must be, strictly original. In the copying of nature in the various details of animal and vegetable life, and in other secondary matters, Giotto, like the other artists of his time, was careful, but with a certain dryness of style, and even faultiness of drawing, which contrasts marvellously with the life and truth which breathe through all that relates to the action and sentiment of the scene.

Upon this subject we will quote a writer of no mean authority, who laboured assiduously in the cause of Art a generation and more ago:—"Before Art had become fashionable, much less popular, amongst us, but whose works, published in a large and expensive form, are as yet known only to a few. We refer to the late William Young Ottley, who, in his great work, "The Italian School of Design," and "The Early Florentine School," was the first to draw serious attention to the works of the artists of the early period of the Revival, and to illustrate them with facsimiles upon a suitable scale. In the following brief passage he sums up his appreciation of the peculiar merits of the early Italian artists of this progressive school, and of Giotto in particular:—

But, whatever may be the defects of their works, they are more than compensated by positive beauties, and those of a very high kind. In regard to the *three great requisites of an action, composition, and expression*, and for the foldings of the draperies, the best of these productions may even now be studied with profit; and those of Giotto, especially, abound in examples in which, by the unpolymented and ingenious distribution of the figures, the interested subject is developed with a degree of perfection seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed, by painters of later times. We may add, that it is among the chief characteristics of the paintings and sculptures of the early Florentine artists, that they are also entirely exempt from affectation of manner, and that their figures often possess the charm of greatness without the alloy of extravagance.

We have here the claims of our pre-Raphaelite artist resting upon a wider and more important basis than Mr. Ruskin assumes for him. Of the influence undoubtedly exercised by his works, one amongst many instances will suffice. In reference to the frescoes of the "Life and Miracles of St. Francis at Assisi," W. Young Ottley says:—

Assisi is not far distant from Perugia, and there can be no doubt that Raphael attentively studied this extraordinary work; many of the compartments of which, in respect to invention, composition, and expression, merit the highest praise. It may safely be asserted that Giotto was one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived. His talents were duly appreciated in his own time, and his style continued to be generally followed throughout Italy till some time after the commencement of the fifteenth century.

The question remains, whether genius as original and as truthful as that of Giotto's (that of Mr. Millais, for instance, whom Mr. Ruskin pronounces to be the Giotto of our day) might succeed in raising Art again to the grandeur of its culminating point in the fourteenth century: whether, in fact, the pre-Raphaelite movement in the nineteenth century is "precisely similar in bearing and meaning" to that of the fourteenth. This question we would answer in the negative, and for reasons suggested less to faithfully by Mr. Ruskin himself, in the very next page of his Essay:—

One point more remains to be noticed respecting him (Giotto) As far as I am aware, he never painted profane subjects. All his important existing works are entirely devoted to the illustration of Christianity. This was not a result of his own peculiar feeling or determination—*it was a necessity of the period.*

Here, in our opinion, lies the whole secret of the case. "It was a necessity of the period;" it was a necessity to decorate church walls with Scripture subjects and Church legends, for the instruction of men who had no other prayer-book, and also as aids to fix the attention and secure the devotions of an ignorant multitude. These subjects were so numerous, and so frequently accepted, that no assertion that Giotto was one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived. His talents were duly appreciated in his own time, and his style continued to be generally followed throughout Italy till some time after the commencement of the fifteenth century.

An artist's "invention," in the great days of Italian Christian art, was restricted to the mode of treatment of well-known and oft-repeated subjects; how it has to hunt up the subjects themselves—subjects novel and s range—and to seek them every time "further afield," further from the sphere of every-day experience and every-day necessity; till at last it has become a wretched mannerism between insipidity and extravagance.

When Mr. Ruskin suggests that "the day has perhaps come when genius should be shown in the discovery of *perpetually various interest amidst the incidents of actual life*," he puts genius indeed a fearful task, only to be equalled by that of making a hempen rope out of a desert of sand. The incidents of actual life are mostly of more or less interest to those actually engaged in them, but comparatively of little interest to others: there are few, or none, of a generic character commanding the sympathies as a "necessity," of all the world; and this being the case, Mr. Ruskin speaks with undue severity of the artists of the present day—having only such materials at their command—when he sees on to say, "the absence of inventive capacity is very earnestly proved by the narrow selection of subjects which commonly appear on the walls of our Exhibitions." The walls of our Exhibitions display much to give us for the prospects of Art, but the fault is not always wholly with artists. Art languishes for want of material—material of "necessity;" and hence arises a curious problem as to its future destinies, which we will not stop to discuss. Suffice it that Art flourished in Italy, as in Greece of old, when it had a field to work upon, wherein it was a "necessity," and languished only when the field grew barren and the material failed. The case is the same with the drama and the poetic art generally: without a subject, without a demand, which depends upon the subject, there is no hope for genius.

To return to the Arundel Society and Giotto. The subjects in the two parts before us, fourteen in number, are drawn with a fine bold pencil, and the engravings on wood having very much the free and marked expression of etchings. They are accompanied by a pamphlet full of curious and eloquent disquisitional matter by Mr. Ruskin—whom though we cannot always agree with, we must always admire. Thus produced, and aided by the lights of ingenious criticism, the publication is one of extreme interest and value.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Temperature Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Dec. 1	29 427	51·0	28·7	43·3	+ 1·6	80	W.	0.00
„ 2	29 746	45·0	34·3	40·7	— 0·9	79	W.S.W.	0.00
„ 3	29 925	49·3	37·2	44·2	+ 2·7	94	W.S.W.	0.01
„ 4	29 993	50·2	41·7	45·4	+ 4·0	78	W.	0.01
„ 5	29 621	50·0	41·5	46·5	+ 5·2	88	S.W.	0.12
„ 6	29 419	49·5	34·1	39·3	— 2·0	86	S.W. & W.	0.00
„ 7	30·036	42·0	34·8	38·0	— 3·0	81	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29·42 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29·93 inches by the 3rd; and decreased to 29·86 inches by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30·04 inches by the 4th; decreased to 29·40 inches by the 5th; and increased to 30·12 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 85 feet above the sea, was 29·762 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 42·4°, being 1·1° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 16·7°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 1st, and the lowest on the 2nd and 6th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 10·1°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than one-tenth of an inch.

The weather on the 3rd and 5th was dull, and the sky overcast, the rest of the week fine, and the sky during the former part of the day nearly cloudless.

For the month of November, the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29·870 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 62·0° on the 1st, and the lowest was 26·5° on the 27th. The range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 35·5°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 47·8°, and of all the lowest by night was 32·3°; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 14·2°. The mean temperature of air during the month was 40·8°, being 2·7° below the average of the corresponding month during 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation was 39·2°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 37·6°. The mean degree of humidity was 88 (complete saturation being represented by 100). And the fall of rain during the month was 1¼ inches.

Lewisham, Dec. 8, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1610 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these 806 were boys and 804 were girls, exceeding the averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 86 and 131 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 1501: the average of the ten preceding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, is 1230; therefore, the present return shows an excess of 120 above the average number. To zymotic diseases, 298 deaths are attributed, the average being 251; of these 7 only were caused by cholera, which epidemic has now happily subsided in London, and which in the first week in September destroyed 2650 of the inhabitants; and 30 to scarlatina, the average being 53. To tubercular diseases, 188, of which 120 were caused by consumption. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 41. To diseases of the lungs, and the other organs of respiration, 200, the average being 238; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 25 deaths are attributed.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—We are requested to correct an error at page 515, wherein it is stated that the architect to the Bloomsbury Branch had obtained some useful hints from Mr. Richardson's "Prize Essay on Banking," the source of such information being the Essay written by Mr. Granville Sharpe, who obtained for the same the prize of £100, offered by Mr. Gilbart, in 1851, for the best "Essay on Practical Banking."

TRIAL OF THE PYX.—The Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council met on Wednesday morning, at the office of the Comptroller of the Exchequer, for the trial of her Majesty's gold and silver coins set apart from every coinage between the 16th December, 1850, and the 30th June, 1854, in the Pyx of the Mint. The jury (composed of goldsmiths) having been sworn, were charged by the Lord Chancellor, and the proceedings were then adjourned, the jury taking the specimens deposited in the Pyx in order to test them, for the purpose of ascertaining that they were of the legal weight and standard.

ALARMING FIRE IN BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Heath, builder, 122, Bishopsgate-street Without, owing to the high wind that prevailed, speedily extended to the neighbouring houses; and, although every effort was made to extinguish it no less than eight houses were burned to the ground in the space where the fire commenced, and in Acorn-street and Skinner street. The Royal Society's fire-escape promptly attended, as well as powerful bodies of the City and metropolitan police; and, had it not been for their timely arrival, some dozen persons must have been burnt to death.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. G. G. Bayley, to Burnham-Sutton, Norfolk; Rev. N. Davies, to West Lexden, near Rougham, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. W. Wood, to Atwick, near Sigglesthorne, Yorkshire; Rev. J. M. Rice, to Wye, near Ashford, Kent. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. B. J. Binns, to St. Ann's Church, the parish of Llandegfy; Rev. T. Cox, to Threapwood, Flintshire; Rev. W. R. Wroth, to St. Philip's, Clerkenwell.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—The chair of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, vacant by the removal of Professor W. Thompson to Queen's College, Belfast, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. W. Smith, of Lewes, in the county of Sussex.

NEW ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT IN ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—The vestry of St. Marylebone has adopted the report of a committee, recommending that the income of the incumbents of the new district of St. John's-wood Chapel, shall be £250 a year, in addition to a parsonage-house and one-tenth of the pew-rents. This will render the benefice worth about £400 a year. The new district will be assigned as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. The living is in the gift of Lord Aberdeen.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. Irwin Lloyd, M.A., Curate of St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir-town, Kingsland, has been presented with the works of St. Chrysostom and a purse of 100 guineas; being the sixth testimonial presented by the inhabitants to their worthy pastor, during a residence of five years.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. N. SUBSCRIBER, HON. SEC.—GRAND CHESS TOURNAMENT IN PARIS DURING THE EXHIBITION OF 1855.—We know not what steps have been taken to realise the project—which a very committee has been organised, or any subscription set on foot; but from the following appeal which appears in the last Number of *L'Illustration, a Universal* it would seem that the subject is on the "tapis" of the Parisian Chess circles:—" M Staunton s'efforce à rendre du terrain dans les Parties encore indécises, mais on prend toute cette question au sérieux à Londres, et on espère que M Staunton y viendra bien vite. Si l'on propose, on espère aussi que la Commission Impériale pourra s'occuper de cette intéressante question, et encourager par quelques primes d'honneur la lutte des échecs pendant l'Exposition."

C M C. We think your two attempts are fair ones. Black escapes in both cases easily.

DOLLY. We are sorry to say, we know nothing whatever of the game you mention.

ALPHA, W. B. A., R.M., CAROLINE, J. F. S., F. C., Islington.—We believe it must be admitted that Mr Healey's Position of No. 59 is a decisive yet still the Mate can be effected in three moves by—1. P to K 4th (ch), 2. P to Q 5th, &c.

CHESSING HOURS.—It shall have attention.

GRADUATE.—Go through the selection of games at the odds mentioned, which are given with our own notes from p. 41 to p. 151 of the "Chess-Player's Companion." Bohn, London, 1849.

A. TELEMACO.—The Paris Circle des Echecs is held at the Estaminet de Lyon, Galerie Montpensier, Palais Royal. If desirous of admission, while resident in Paris, you must apply to the Honorary Secretary, M. Riel re.

R. R. J.—In saving our Chess Problems the most amusing, and by much the most instructive course is to work them out in the head, without touching a Piece. You Solution is very near, but not quite perfect.

J. R., Melrose.—It is truly surprising that a Solution so very simple and obvious should have been overlooked.

Sigr or l' ctf Genoa.—The parabloid in question, together with a reply to your last communication, was duly received a fortnight ago by the channel indicated in your letter.

R. S. G.—Will still consider. May we not add, improve?

ARMITAGE. The Amateur Chess-players of the St. James's Literary and Scientific Society, Oxford-street, have lately organised themselves into a Chess-club, to be called the St. James's Amateur Chess-club. You will no doubt obtain all the practice you require at very little expense, by joining this Institution.

GRADUATE.—The famous matches between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell, were played at "The Westminster Chess-club" (since defunct), which was held in Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

SUBSCRIBER.—1. You should procure one of Jaques's excellent Staun-ton Chessboards and sets of men. 2. To give the list of Chess-clubs and the particulars regarding them which you seek, would occupy two sheets of a column. You will find a complete list on the wrapper of each month's number of the *Chess-players' Chronicle*.

CRITICUS.—Why so, MAYFOLE, JAMES, and not rather Mayfole, James, and Others. Refer Notice to "Alpha," &c., above.

A CONSTANT READER.—We quite concur with your friend in his view of the case.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 563, by Bicknell, C. P. Q., Sultan, A., R., J. P., Dalston; Lewis, Devonshire; J. P., Pole, F. R., of Norwich; Mona, and others.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 568, by Dereson, F. R., Norwich; Stricklands, J., D., J. T., Derby; J. A. M., Fakenham; Mrs Pitt-orly, C. P. F., Hants, Harry V., H. N., J. T., of Plymouth; J. G. Wills, J. R. Malcom, J. D. Pain, A. E., Gregory, Alpha, R. N., Mona, Sultan, and Mr. F. Perreau.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by J. F., W. H. M., Sultan, M. P., Launceston, R. D., Phin, Dereson, F. R. C., R. P., F. R. of Norwich; Lee, F. R. S., Stricklands, Osborn, J. R. Rose, Sidgreaves, and others. All others are wrong.

*** The notice of many communications is unavoidably postponed until next week.

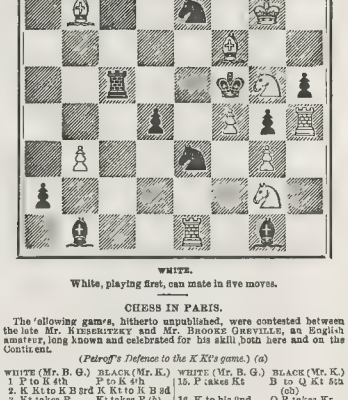
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 568.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K B 4th	P tks P in passing	2. Kt to Q 6th	Anything
		3. B or Kt Mates	

PROBLEM No. 564.

A clever piece of Chess strategy, by Mr. J. G. CAMPBELL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following game's, hitherto unpublished, were contested between the late Mr. KIESERITZKY and Mr. BROOKE GREVILLE, an English amateur, long known and celebrated for his skill both here and on the Continent.

(Petroff's Defence to the K Kt's game.) (a)

WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd		
3. Kt takes P	Kt takes P (b)	16. K to his 2nd	Q R takes Kt
4. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	17. R takes P	R to Q 2nd
5. Q takes Kt	P to Q 3rd	18. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 8th
6. P to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	19. K R to Q B sq	B to Q 3rd
7. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	20. R takes B	K takes R
8. Q Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	21. K Kt to Q B 4th	R to K sq (ch)
9. Q P takes P	Q P takes P	22. K R to K 4th	R takes R (ch)
10. Q Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt to K B 3rd	23. P takes R	K to K 4th
11. B to Q 3rd (c)	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	24. P to Q 6th	R to K sq (ch)
12. Kt takes Q B	P takes P (d)	25. K to Q 7th	P to Q B 4th
13. K Kt to Q 4rd	Kt to Q B 4th	26. R takes K Kt P	
14. Kt take Q R P	Kt takes B (ch)		

And in a few more moves Black resigned.

(a) This defence, though called by Mr Petroff's name from the circumstance of that distinguished player having brought it into vogue a few years since, is one of the very strongest upon which we have experience. The accomplished authors of the German Handbook have mentioned it but in touched on in the sixteenth and seventeenth Parts of their work, namely, the "Attack of Greco" and "Defence of Lucena," supposed to have commenced about 1495, where it begins practically as far as the present game.

1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	3 Kt takes P	Kt takes P
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	4 Q to K 2nd, &c.	

(b) The move usually played at this point is P to Q 3rd which is found in Cozio, and has of late years undergone complete analysis at the hands of Mr. Jaenisch.

(c) We should have preferred playing B to Kt 5th, shutting out and then taking the Kt (ch), &c. White however obtains some advantage by the line of play adopted.

(d) This may be done with safety, since the White Kt has no means of escape.

(e) We cannot see how Black can satisfactorily save the game by moving his King to K Sq; but we believe at bringing the Rook into action, ensuring as it did the gain of a Pawn, was a highly scientific order of play.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(At the same opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	21. Q B to K 6th	Kt to K B 2nd
3. Kt takes P	Q P takes P	22. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	23. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	24. B to K B 2nd	P to K R 5th
6. B to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	25. B to K B 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
7. P to Q B 4th	B to K to 3rd	26. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q R P takes P
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	27. P takes P	Q to K Kt 2nd
9. P to K R 3rd	Castles	28. Q to K 2nd	B to Q R 6th
10. Q to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	29. Q to Q R 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th(f)
11. Q B to K R 6th	K R to K sq	30. Q B to Q Kt P	P to K R 6th
12. Castles on K side	P to Q Kt 4th	31. B takes B	P takes P
13. Q R to K sq	Q to Q 2nd	32. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th
14. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q sq	33. B to Q B 6th	R to K B sq
15. K Kt to Q 4th	K Kt to Kt 5th	34. P to K B 4th	P takes P
16. B to K B 4th	K B to B 3rd	35. P to Q 6th (dis. ch)	K to R 2nd
17. B takes B (ch)	Q takes K	36. Kt takes P	Q to K R 3rd
18. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd	37. P takes Q B P	Kt to K B 2nd
19. K R to K sq	K Kt to K 4th	38. P Queens	

And Black surrendered.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.—SITE OF ARUNDEL HOUSE.

NORTH VIEW OF ARUNDEL HOUSE IN 1646.

FIRE has much to do with changing the aspects and reminding the associations of great cities. On Sunday last, within a few hours, the Whittington Club House, formerly the Crown and Anchor Tavern, extending from Arundel-street to Milford lane, was laid in ashes. The building itself had little to recommend it, in age or design: it was scarcely 70 years old; but it, in part, occupied a site of great historic interest, such as the void caused by a conflagration rarely revives. Upon the ground now covered by Arundel-street, Surrey-street, and Norfolk-street, stood the old Inn, or town-house, of the Bishops of Bath, with its gardens and appurtenances, reaching from the south side of the Strand to the Thames; and shown, with its water gate, in the river views in the sixteenth century. The house was then called Bath's Inn, or Hampton-place. It was wrested, or, in the parlance of history, it passed "without recompense," from the possession of the Bishops, in the reign of Edward VI., into the hands of the King's uncle, Lord Thomas Seymour, who, when Stow wrote, had lately "new builded the house," and given it the appellation of Seymour-place. In 1547, Seymour, who held the post of Lord Admiral, married the Queen Dowager Catherine, Henry VIII.'s last wife, and buried her the year following. He next contrived to place here the Princess Elizabeth, evidently with the object of marrying her and sharing in the succession to the Throne; but his trial and execution for treasonable practices put an end to all his schemes. Seymour-place then reverted to the Crown, and was sold to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, for the sum of £41 6s. 8d., with several other messuages, tenements, and lands adjoining. The Earl dying in 1579, was succeeded by his grandson, Philip Howard, who, being attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and dying abroad, in 1595, his house passed into the keeping of the father of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth. At Arundel-house, according to the parish register of Chelsea, 25th Feb., 1603, died the Countess of Nottingham, after her interview with Queen Elizabeth, to implore forgiveness for having withheld from her Essex's ring.

On the accession of James I., the Duc de Sully, then Marquis of Rosny, Ambassador from Henry IV., was lodged at Arundel-house; he having been accommodated for one night at the French Ambassador's, in Butcher-row, in the Strand while "the Palace of Arundel" was preparing for his reception. It is described by Sully as one of the most commodious houses in London, from its great number of apartments on the same floor; he adds, that the views from the extensive gardens, up and down the river, were remarkably fine. In this reign was restored to the Earldom of Arundel, Thomas Howard, son of Philip, above mentioned; and here he began to assemble the celebrated Arundelian Marbles: the inscribed slabs he inserted in the garden walls, and the statues he placed in the gardens; altogether 250 inscribed marbles and thirty-seven statues, besides sarcophagi, altars, and fragments, and the inestimable gems Peacham, in his "Compleat Gentleman," thus commemorates this collection:—"To the Earl's liberal charges and magnificence this angle of the world oweth the first sight of Greek and Roman statues, with whose admired presence he began to honour the gardens and galleries of Arundel-house, and hath ever since continued to transplant old Greece into England."

In the Journal of Sir Thomas Browne's nephew, MS. Sloan., 1906, we find the following entry:—"March 1, 1664.—I went to Arundel-house, where I saw a great number of old Roman and Grecian statues, many as big again as the life, and divers Greek inscriptions upon stones in the gardens. * * * March 2.—I went to Mr. Foxe's chamber in Arundel house, where I saw a great many pretty pictures and things cast in brasse, some lemmings, divers pretious stones, and one diamond, valued at eleven hundred pound."

Even in those days the atmosphere of the metropolis was ill-adapted for the out-door location of these treasures; for John Evelyn, in one of his visits to Arundel-house, records "how exceedingly the corrosive air of London impaired the marbles."—"A view of the Statue Gallery forms the background to Van Somer's portrait of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and a view of the Picture Gallery, to Van Somer's portrait of his Countess."—Cunningham's "Handbook of London."

The Earl, who met with Hollar in 1636, when proceeding on his Embassy to Ferdinand II., took the engraver into his retinue, and brought him to Arundel-house, where he was not confined to his Lordship's service, but allowed to take employment from others. While here, he engraved several views of Arundel House, and a prospect of London from the roof. "This print is very rare: an impression, at Sir Masterman Sykes' sale, in 1824, sold for £13."—("Curiosities of London.") The originals of the accompanying Views of Arundel-house, of the same date as Hollar's, 1646, bear in the left hand corner, "Adam A. Bierling delin," and were "published by J. Thane, Rupert-street, Haymarket, February 1, 1792." They are, however, evidently copied from Hollar's prints. They show the several buildings of "Arundel-house," to have surrounded a quadrangle, and to have been rather remarkable for number than architectural character. In the North View, the principal building is the great hall, with its large Tudor windows, and a louvre upon its roof; above the lower buildings we obtain a glimpse of the opposite bank of the Thames. On the left is a cavalcade of riding horses; and, on the right, is the Earl's coach, with six horses. One of the Earls of Arundel is stated to have introduced the use of coaches, about 1580; but, upon the better authority of Stow, the first coach was used by Queen Elizabeth, in 1564.

Lord William Howard (Belted Will), who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. and died in 1640, resided at Arundel-house; and in the household book of his receipts and expenses for several years, we find "the cost of the long cavalcade which accompanied him on his occasional journeys to the metropolis; his expenses there whilst living at Arundel-house, in St. Clement Danes, and amongst them a payment to Mr. Shakspeare, the parish sanvenger; his purchases on the road, and in London; his payments for gowns for his wife, trinkets for his daughters, provisions for his house, payments for books, pictures, and

VIEW OF LONDON FROM THE ROOF OF ARUNDEL HOUSE.

other interesting things."—(*Athenæum*, No. 1403.) Among these payments are several of 5s. to the barber for cutting hair and trimming my Lord's beard; a pair of silk hose, 35s. (this was in 1619); a black frize jerkin for my Lord, 16s.; and every year two pairs of spectacles, one set down at 1s. 6d. We also find the entry of a payment to Mr. Leonard Milborn, for a coach and four horses, £30; two saddle clothes, bridles, reins, and furniture, for my Lord, £2 18s.: possibly the coach here engraved may be that above specified. There are likewise charges for plate, Turkey carpets, and crimson velvets. These items are quoted in Mr Sidney Gibson's Third Series of his very interesting Notices of Northumbrian Antiquities; and some of them appear in Mr. Howard's privately-printed "Memorials of the Howard Family." There is a transcript of this curious household book, at Corby Castle; the original is in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard. We should much like to see it printed.

In the South View is shown a strange assemblage of gabled and half-timbered buildings, more in the style of offices than the mansion of one of the most magnificent nobles. On the right is seen the angular pinnacles and central bell-turret of the tower of the old Church of St Clement Danes, in the Strand; the tower of the present church was not built until 1719, although the body of the church was rebuilt to the old tower in 1683.

The centre Engraving shows part of the view of London, from the embattled roof of Arundel-house: in the foreground are the temple buildings; and beyond are old St. Paul's, spireless, and London bridge, with the houses upon it: showing a picture-in-little of London two centuries since.

Thomas, Earl of Arundel, died at Arundel-house, in 1646 the year in which the above views were taken. His house and marbles, which had been taken from him during the Civil War, were restored to his grandson, Mr. Henry Howard, at the Restoration, in 1660. After the Great Fire of 1666, the Royal Society, who had given up their meeting-place, Gresham College, for the use of the Lord Mayor, were offered the use of Arundel-house, by Mr. Howard; and here they accordingly met for the first time, Jan. 9, 1667; when, to quote the Journal-book of the Society, "the President took notice of the great favour which Mr. H. Howard had expressed to the Society, not only in accommodating them with convenient rooms for their meetings, but also in presenting them with the library of the said house." Pepys records their first assembling here as "a great meeting of worthy noble persons: addressed by my Lord Bronncker, who pretended to make a congratulatory speech upon their coming hither, and great thanks to Mr. Howard, did do it in the worst manner in the world." The visit of the eccentric Duchess of Newcastle to the Society, and other interesting occurrences at this period, are recorded in the "History of the Royal Society," by Mr. Weld. In the following year Mr. Howard at the instigation of Evelyn, gave the inscribed marbles, still known as the Arundelian Collection, to the University of Oxford. Evelyn records, in his *Diary*:—"Sept. 19, 1667.—To London with Mr. Henry Howard, of Norfolk, of whom I obtained ye gift of his Arundelian Marbles. * * * When I saw these goodly monuments miserably neglected and scattered up and down about the garden, and other parts of Arundel-house, and how exceedingly the corrosive air of London impaired them, I procured him to bestow them on the University of Oxford. This he was pleased to grant me, and now gave me the key of the gallery, with leave to mark all those stones, urns, altars, &c., and whatever I found had inscriptions on them, and not statues." The donor of the marbles died in 1677. In the following year, Arundel-house was taken down. Sir Christopher Wren designed a new mansion for the Duke of Norfolk, on the site; on which, however, were built Arundel, Surrey, Howard, and Norfolk streets, already named: the Norfolk family then removing to St. James's-square. But, for the Hon. Charles Howard, the eminent chemist, was built, on the east side of Surrey-street, a large garden-house, fronting the Thames: here Mr. Howard is thought to have discovered his process of refining sugar in vacuo. The philosopher, however, also resided at the Deepdenes, near Dorking, where he built a laboratory for his experiments.

The streets which now occupy the site of Arundel-house and gardens have had many celebrated residents; but we can only notice Arundel-street, the scene of the late conflagration. Hatton, in 1708, described it as "a pleasant and considerable street;" and Gay thus commemorates the noble mansion:—

Behold that narrow street which stoop descends,
Whose building to the skinking shore extends,
Here Arundel's fam'd gardens rear'd its frame,
The structures retinue an empty name:
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
And Raphael's safe design the judgment charm'd,
Now hangs the bellman's song, and pasted here,
The coloured prints of Overton appear;
Where statues breathed the work of Phidias' hand,
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands.—TRIVIA.

The Crown and Anchor Tavern was on the east side of the street, upon the site of an older house with the same sign. Strype (1720) mentions it as "the Crown Tavern," a large and curious house, with good rooms, and other conveniences fit for entertainments." This was the house mentioned in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," as one of the Doctor's resorts, where he occasionally supped with Boswell. Mr. Cunningham notes:—"Here Johnson quarrelled with Percy about old Dr. Mounsey; and here, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was maintaining the advantages of wine in assisting conversation, and referring particularly to himself, Johnson observed, "I have heard none of those drunken—nay, drunken is a coarse word—none of those *vinous fights*." Here was instituted the Academy of Ancient Music, in 1710. In this house the Royal Society Club, who had originally met at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet-street, removed in 1780, when they dined for the first time on December 21, at the Crown and Anchor; and here they continued to meet until that tavern was converted into a club house, in 1847.—("Mr. Weld's "History Royal Society.") The tavern-house, just destroyed, was built on the site of the former one, with additions, in 1790. Its first landlord was Thos. Bumpkin a very corpulent man, who, in leaning over a balustrade giving directions as to the serving-up of a large dinner, had the misfortune to break the

SOUTH VIEW OF ARUNDEL HOUSE IN 1646.

REMAINS OF THE WHITTINGTON CLUB, AFTER THE FIRE.

railing, when he fell from a considerable height to the ground, and was killed. The sign appears to have been originally the Crown, to which may have been added the Anchor, probably, from its being the emblem of St. Clement's opposite; or from the Lord High-Admiral having once resided upon the site. The Tavern contained several large rooms, and a ball-room 84 feet by 35 feet 6 inches. In 1798, on the birthday of C. J. Fox, was given, in this house a banquet, to 9000 persons, when the Duke of Norfolk presided.

The large room was noted for its political meetings in the stormy Tory and Radical times; and the Crown and Anchor was long the rallying point of the Westminster electors: the great room held 2500 persons. One of the latest popular orators who spoke here was Daniel O'Connell. In 1847 the premises were let to the Whittington Club, originated in 1846 by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, who became its first president.

The premises occupied a frontage in Arundel-street, whence they proceeded nearly at a right angle, eastward, to Milford-lane—the latter range including the large room. There was formerly an entrance from the Strand, by a long passage, such as was the common approach to our old metropolitan taverns. (This entrance was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 612.)

The fire on Sunday broke out in the kitchen of the Club-house, at half-past five o'clock in the morning; and so rapid was the spread of the flames, as scarcely to allow time for the escape of the inmates sleeping on the premises. The flames were discovered by Mr. Brace, secretary to the Club; and who, with his wife and child, slept in one of the first-floor rooms fronting Arundel-street. He was awoke about ten minutes to six o'clock, by a loud crackling noise, as of wood burning; and, hastily arousing his wife, he ran to the upper floor and called the servants, nearly twenty in number. The fire, which had evidently originated in the kitchen, in the basement, had made great progress before Mr. Brace was aroused; and it advanced so rapidly up the staircase and through the passages of the building, that, before the servants could descend, the whole interior was in flames. Only one man succeeded in following Mr Brace down-stairs; and he, with Mr. and Mrs. Brace and their child, escaped by the entrance-door. All that the servants could do was to effect a rapid exit through one of the parapet windows, and, by making the circuit of the stone coping round the building, get on to the roof of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printing-office, abutting on the south side of the Club premises: whence some were rescued by means of the Royal Society's fire-escape, and others were lowered by the "110" attached to the premises. Scarcely one of these persons saved a particle of their clothing, and several were in their night-dresses.

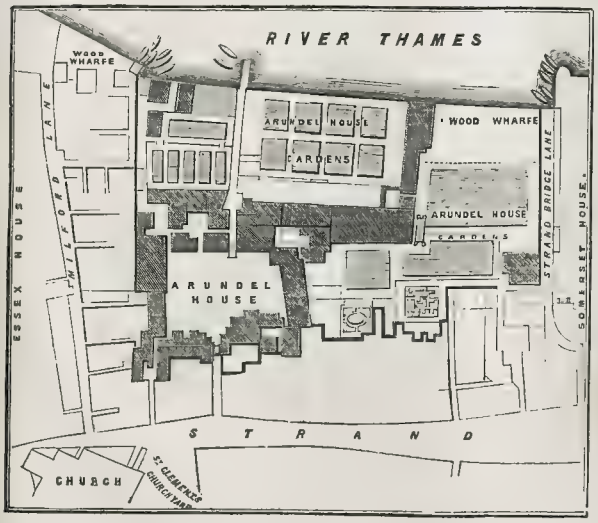
The alarm having been given to the police, the engines were soon upon the spot; but, before they could be got into play, the flames had attained complete ascendancy over the building, and threatened destruction to much of the adjoining property—to the saving of which the efforts of the fire-brigade were chiefly directed from the first. The Tavern was ill built; and it is chiefly to the strength and thickness of the newly-erected printing-office adjoining that these premises were saved—a measure of precaution due to the foresight of Mr. H. R. Abraham, the architect.

The flames swept furiously through the great room, and bursting through the large windows at the east end, across Milford-lane, had a most alarming appearance; so that, before seven o'clock, an entrance was forced into the premises opposite (Milford-House), a hose was conveyed to the upper stories, and thus a large volume of water was directed upon the most dangerous parts of the fire, and its violence somewhat abated. Soon afterwards, the steam floating fire-engine was brought up from the station at Southwark-bridge to the bottom of Arundel street, and the machinery being in full work, an immense quantity of water was thrown upon the premises. But all the efforts of those engaged failed to arrest the fire: first the roof of the enormous building fell, and ultimately little more than the bare walls were left standing.

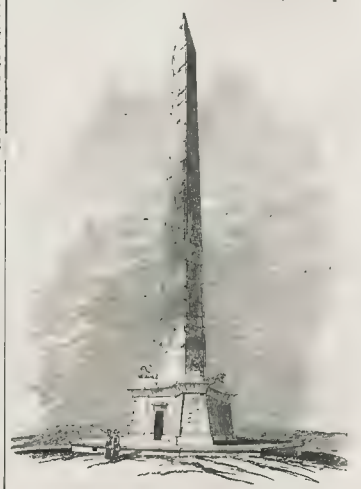
The deputy-foreman of the West of England Fire-office, and Wilkinson, an officer of the brigade, narrowly escaped being killed by the unexpected fall of ruins. For some time their brother officers considered they were killed, and their escape unhurt is described to have been miraculous. The plate and money were dug out of the ruins on Sunday.

We regret to add that there have also been lost a good library of modern books, files of newspapers since 1847, &c.; and an interesting memorial of the Club—a picture of Whittington listening to Bow-bells, painted by F. Newenham, and presented by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. The picture has been ably engraved.

The premises, which were part of the Arundel estate, and the pro-



GROUND-PLOT OF ARUNDEL HOUSE AND GARDENS. (THE DARK LINE ENCLOSES THE PREMISES.)



WELLINGTON MONUMENT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

perty of the Duke of Norfolk, were insured for £10,000—£5000 in the Westminster Fire-office, and £5000 in the County Fire-office. The Club-house was rented at about £500 a year. In the vault beneath the range in which was the ball-room, was a large quantity of paper for printing the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. This paper was supposed to have been greatly injured; but, on clearing away the ruins of the fire, only the edges were found to be slightly discoloured, and for which we have this and next week to claim the indulgence of our subscribers.

The clearing away of the ruins of the Club-house has been commenced. On Thursday afternoon the workmen began pulling down the lofty north wall of the premises by a rope attached to its upper east end, when the entire wall, to the height of the first story, fell with a tremendous crash, destroying the premises in the rear of the three adjoining houses in the STRAND. The alarm to some of the inmates was very great; but, fortunately, the unlocked-for fall of this long and lofty mass of brickwork was not attended with loss of life.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT, AT WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

IT will be recollected that, soon after the lamented decease of the Duke of Wellington, the completion of the Wellington Memorial, near the town of Wellington, Somerset, was resolved on. The Committee, after satisfying themselves of the stability of the old shaft (which had been struck by lightning), decided that the original shaft, which was triangular, and about 100 feet high, should be carefully repaired, where necessary; and be carried up about 50 feet higher, so as to bring it more to the proportions of an obelisk. The staircase is to be carried to the top, where there is to be an opening in each face, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. These restorations are expected to be completed before the close of the present month. The funds hitherto raised have not been sufficient to justify the Committee in laying out any additional sum for ornamenting the Pillar.

We are happy to hear that subscriptions continue to be received, so as to enable the Committee to carry out the design in its original integrity. The Committee therefore, hope also to raise sufficient funds to place colossal granite lions on the basement, as shown in the accompanying Sketch; and to surround the whole by a sunk fence, or "ha-ha."

A collection has lately been made at Wellington for the Patriotic Fund, amounting to £368—a very large sum when reference is made to the smallness of the town and its limited population.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season of 1854—which comprised 185 race meetings at 165 places in England and Scotland—came to an end at last, at Wolverhampton, last Tuesday, only to open again, at Lincoln, in about two months' time. The chestnuts have had quite the best of it, as Virago has been beaten but once out of eleven starts, and Kataplan (who is again in Mr. Thellusson's hands) has won eighteen races (nine of them Queen's Plates) out of twenty-nine starts. Steeplechasing, now that its military supporters are nearly all away, is at an utter stand-still. The struggle at Wolverhampton, which Peter won, was a very good one; but there are no more, as yet, set down for this month.

Coursers are still taking every advantage of the open weather, with a zeal which nothing can quench. The Lanesharp "division" have a day at Pilling on Tuesday; Mountsinnows (Meath); and Southminster (Essex), always for Tuesday and Wednesday: Hainton, for Wednesday and Thursday: Cound (Salop), for Thursday; Caledonian (Lanark), for Thursday, &c.; and the Alcolar Club for Thursday and Friday. A meeting at Shiffnall is also, we believe, arranged for Tuesday. But we are not quite sure on the point.

At Tattersall's the Derby betting goes on very quietly, and speculation is varied at times by the apparition of an invalided sporting hero from the banks of the Alma or the Tchernaya. Some few speculators seem to expect now that Gay Lad will not close with General Charritties' offer to take £1000 even that Sebastopol was taken before Christmas-day. A biennial race, called the Alma Stakes, has just been established at Chester, to celebrate the bravery of the 33rd Rifles, who were for a long time quartered there. The bloodstock sales at "the corner" are rare at this season, but Heapy, of Liverpool-Cup memory, is to be sold there next Monday, along with five blood-mares (including Sacrifice, half-sister to Virago), and four very high-bred Touchstone foals. A sunning of Joan Scott's stable, which have been officially declared, comprise £30,900, divided among fifteen masters, and of which Lord Derby claims £15,300. This is the second sunning that Joan Scott has won the largest amount in stakes; but last year he won only £13,300. Baron Rothschild has, it is said, offered something under £3000 for the Derby colt, Wild Dayrell, which has been refused. We are glad to hear that, though Lord Exeter's string is absent, there are noble horses in training at Newmarket than have been seen there for some years past, and that some additions are expected. "Racing men, however, are mere "men of straw" now, as a body, to what they were during the late war, which was positively a benefit to Newmarket, by keeping the great owners of race-horses from wandering off to the Continent all the summer. At present, owing to the absence of Lord Exeter's name in the Two-year-old Races, Ruff's "Winter Guide" has on y a scanty Newmarket list for 1855, and the whole number of matches on the *topis* both there and elsewhere, is only fifteen. One of them at Newmarket, between the Duke of Bedford and Earl Glasgow, is for £1000 h. f. aided, and is to be run three years in succession. The Duke has six nominations, and the Earl five, living out of seven. The 2000 guineas promises well, as Bonnie Morn, Dirk Hatteraik, St. Hubert, Claret, and Lord of the Isles, are all in it. Virago has only one engagement, viz., against Acrobat, &c., on The Port. The Duke of Beaufort and Sir Robert Peel are both added to the list of young John Day's masters; and the Duke of Rutland has become "confederate" with Lords Chesterfield and Wilton, and trans ferred his small stud of horses to Tom Taylor's care, at Bretby-park. We hear, also, that a subscription is going on for Sam Day, the ex-jockey; and that Robinson, whose excessive kindness and liberality to his relatives, had placed him in somewhat straitened circumstances, before he was compelled to leave the saddle, has had an annuity settled on him by a subscription among his old masters and admirers. Would that the spare money of turfites was always devoted to setting such a mark on honesty and talent, instead of being frittered away at the hazard-table!

Fox-hunting goes merrily on; but its devotees will not be sorry to see a frost ere long, as four to six days a week are beginning to play havoc with some of the smaller studs. The season will long be marked by the celebrated "Talegalla-fever's Pheasant," which has just been delivered by Lords Redesdale and Yarborough, on a most point between the Essex and Herts Hunts. It is civ ded into seven heads, and w.ll no doubt settle, for all time, the hunting etiquette, as regards neutral coverts, quite as firmly as Baron Alderson did the law of "Leave and License;" or Chief Baron Ho t that of "Batliments." It is a pity that Messrs Merry and Dorling cannot get some such arbitrators to settle their present dispute about the Great Metropolitan Stakes Day.

WOLVERHAMPTON AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sherts Handicap.—Kennyside Hero, 1. Kiteflyer, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Romeo, 1. Voucher, 2.
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Peter, 1. Jemmy the Black, 2.
Match, £100.—Mr. C. Boyce's 8st. Hilary received forfeit from Captain Rhy's Royalty.
Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—Sailor, 1. Garland, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

DERBY 9 to 1 agst Gowthorpe Nonsuch (c). 12 to 1 agst 88 Hubert (c); 16 to 1 agst Oaiten (1). 20 to 1 agst Wild Dayrell. 1000 to 12 agst Rambling Katie.

ANACHARIS ALSINASTRUM.

About three years ago I was walking by the river Trent, near Wilden Mill, when my attention was arrested by an aquatic plant which I had never seen before. It was then growing in small patches, or clumps, about a yard in width, in a particular part of the river only; but since that period it has spread very rapidly, and it may now be found in great abundance in all the shallow parts between Swarkeston-bridge and King's Mills. It grows beneath the surface of the stream, seeming to prefer those parts where the bottom is muddy; and, if examined rather closely, has a pretty appearance in the water. From a most excellent Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 30, I find that it is the *Anacharis Alsinastrum* (of new water-weed), which is likely to prove such an annoyance if navigable rivers and canals. In that part of the Trent which I have named it appears to be very rapidly increasing; and, during the last year, owing to the absence of floods to dislodge and carry it away, it has formed very large beds, over which accumulates other weeds of different kinds, which instigate the surface of the stream. I have been induced to send this short notice of the plant, growing in a locality not named in your interesting account of it, thinking that it might be useful to botanists wishing to obtain a knowledge of its geographical distribution.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
King's Newton, Derbyshire. JOHN JOSEPH BRIGGS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

It having been asserted on the best authority that no fresh loans or taxes will be demanded by the Government during the present month's sitting of the Legislature, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates a balance in the Bank of England equal to four millions sterling in January next, even after making full allowance for an extraordinary war expenditure, the Council market has ruled active, this week, and prices have advanced nearly one per cent, the Three per Cents having touched ½. The upward movement in the quotations has been materially aid-d by the further large amount of stock taken by the public, and the somewhat heavy investments made by parties desirous of receiving the dividend. The transfer books are now closed, consequently stock can only be transferred under special circumstances. The supply of Stock in the Exchange is now smaller than for some weeks past; and altogether matters in the City have worn a favourable appearance. There has been a steady, though not to say, brisk demand for money, and the rates of interest have been well supported.

We have again to report the arrival of a very large supply of bullion, including the supplies of that metal from Australia and India, the total import has been little short of £900,000. For export to France, there has been very little; hence, the bulk of the importations are finding their way into the Bank. The stock of gold is nearly £18,000,000; and it is fully expected that the returns to be issued next week will show a further increase in it.

A full average business was transacted in the English stock market on Monday:—Bank Stock was done at 210 to 208½; the Three per Cent Reduced were 90¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¼; the Three per Cents for the Account, 92½; and the New Three per Cents, 91¼. Long Annuities, 4 5-16; India Stock, 231; India Bonds, 10s.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. pm. Of foreign securities, all securities were steady. Bank Stock, 208 to 209½; Three per Cent Reduced, 90¾; Three per Cent Consols, 91¼ to 92⅛; Consols for Account 92⅜ up to 92⅝; New Threes per Cents, 90⅝; Long Annuities, 4 5-16; India Bonds, 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99⅝. There was active business transacted on Wednesday, at enhanced quotations. Bank Stock, 208. The Three per Cents Reduced varied from 91¼ to 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 92⅝ to 93⅛; Consols for Account, 93½ to 93⅝; New Three per Cents, 91¼ to 91⅝; Long Annuities, 1860, 4⅛; Ditto, 1859, 4⅛; India Stock, 230 to 232; India Bonds, 8s.; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. prem. Exchequer Bonds were 99⅜. Thursday was the settling day in Consols, and the "contango" was as high as 5 16ths to 3 per Cent. Consols were done at 93 to 93⅛, and 93⅜ for Transfer, and 93½ to 93⅝ for Account. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s.; and India Bonds, 8s. to 11s. prem. The New Three per Cents were 91⅛ to ⅜, and the Reduced, 91½ to ⅝. Bank Stock, 208.

The Foreign-house has been steady, and prices have improved. Brazilian Four-and-a Half per Cents have realised 92⅜; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Danish Five per Cents, 101¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 68; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Dutch Four Cents, 91; Russian Five per Cents, 97; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 33½; Turk.sh Scrip, 7 to 6¾ discount; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84¾ ex div.; and Belgian Four-and a-Ha.f per Cents, 96. A small remittance has come to hand on account of the Mexican Dividends.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm and the quotations have been well supported:—Australian have marked 79; Commercial of London, 30¾; Oriental, 26⅜; South Australian, 69; Union of Australia, 26. In Miscellaneous Securities very little has been doing:—London Stock per Cent Bonds, 97; Crystal Palace, 1½; Hull and River Land and Mineral, 5⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67; Ditto, New, 65¾; Royal Mail Steam, 62; Van Diemen's Land, 12¾; London Dock, 104¾; Electric Telegraph, 9; General Shares have continued dull:—Ashton and Oldham 164; Birmingham, 92¾; Coventry, 209; Derby, 84; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 57⅝; Neath, 130; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent's Canal, 96; Stainforth and Keadby, 42⅝; Stourbridge, 265; Worcester and Birmingham, 23. In Waterworks' Shares, very little passing:—Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 80; New River, 55; Southwark, 82; Ditto, New, 104; West Middlesex, 95; Ditto, New, 16. Gas-light and Coke Companies' have sold:—British Provincial, 21; City of London, 100; Equitable, 38; Great Central, 11; Imperial, 91¾; Ditto, New, 8; Phœnix, 5; Ratcliff, 70; Surrey Consumers, 11; Westminster Chartered, 38; Ditto, New, 7¼; Insurance Companies' Shares have sold as follows:—Alliance, 18¾; Atlas, 18; Argus, 21; City of Glasgow, 125; Crown, 17½; Eagle, 10¾; Ditto, New, 6; Guardian, 5⅝; Imperial Fire, 330; Ditto Life, 18¾; Law Life, 56; London, 29¾; Phœnix, 180 ex div.; Rock Life, 74; Victoria Life, 6⅜. In Bridge shares only a few have been done:—Chelsea, 10; Hungerford, 9; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 4¾; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 3½; Ditto, New Annuities of £7, 7s.; Vauxhall, 22.

The returns of the trade of the country are very satisfactory. The aggregate value of our exports during the first ten months of the present year has been £79,809,466 against £73,155,755 in the same period in 1853.

There has been a steady market for all Railway Shares, and prices have slightly improved. The total value for the present month are only £197,940. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22¾; Amberzate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction 4⅜; Caledonian, 81¾; Chester and Holyhead, 14¾; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 53¾; Great Northern, 88; Ditto, A Stock, 75; Great Western, 70¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72¾; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 99¾; Ditto, Fifths, 19¾; Ditto, £10 Shares, 6¾; Ditto, Eighths, 11¾; London and South-Western, 85; Midland, 68¾; Newmarket, Bury Extension, 4¾; North British, 33; North-Eastern, Berwick, 75¾; Ditto, York, 83½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 9; South Devon, 12¾; South-Eastern, 93¾. Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 33

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 135; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 7¾; Ditto, Guaranteed, 4½; Ditto, 5 per Cent, Preference Shares.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, ½ prem.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 60; Great Northern, Five per Cent 105; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Quarter Bonds, 102; Ditto, Three Thirds, 74; Consol dated bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent, 135; North Eastern, Berwick Four per Cent, 91⅜; Ditto, York, 94½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 109; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1⅛; East Indian, 22¾; Ditto, Extension, 1¼; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, 102; Ditto, Central of France, 1⅛; Great Luxembourg, Shares, 4¾; Ditto, Obligations, 2⅝, Madras, 1⅝; Ditto, New, 2¼; Namur and Liege, 6⅜; West Flanders, 3⅛; Western of France, 17.

Mining Shares have commanded very little attention. On Thursday, Agua Frih were done at 1; Cobre Copper, 47; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4¾; South Australian, 1⅛; Nouveau Monde, 1; New Grenada, ⅝; West Maripoura, ⅜.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 4.—We had a fair ave age supply of English wh'at on sale in today's market. The demand for it, in fact, was in a sluggish state, at a decline of 1s per qu rter, as obtained on Monday last, of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and a clea ance was no off-shot. Foreign was best, the supply of which was by no means extensive, was in limited request, at late currencies. We were well supplied with both English and foreign barley. A ki ness were dull, and 2s per quarter lower. Malt sold heavily, on rather easier terms. Oat eal trade was in a sluggish state and prices were rather easier. Beans, peas, and flour commanded very little atten tion, at barely last week's quotations.

The f llowing is the return of the aver ge prices of corn (in round numbers).

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 68s. to 73s.; ditto, white, 72s. to 80s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 67s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 74s. to 77s.; grinding barley, 32s to 34s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 35s., malting ditto, 35s to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 74s.; brown ditto, 57s. to 70s. Ringmon and Wisbeach, 72s. to 76s. Kingston and Ware, 74s. to 78s. Hertford and Marlborough ditto 70s to 75s.; potato ditto, 42s to 51s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 29s. to 30s.; ditto, white, 30s. to 32s. Sligo, 29s. to 30s.; per cwt., oats, Dublin, 30s. to 40s., maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 26s. to 30s., Rollers, 47s. to 51s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; Suffolk, 36s. to 38s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s. to 36s. per sack. Americ n, 46s. to 48s per bar el.

Seeds.—Linseed commands very full prices. Cakes are quite as dear as last week, with a good inquiry. All o her articles are steady.

Linseed, English, sowing, 66s. to 68s.; Baltic, crushing, 56s. to 58s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 54s. to 55s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s., per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard seed 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 10s., winter tares, 11s. to 12s. per bushel. English imported, 230 lbs. to 234 per last or two quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 15s to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 15s to £12 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £8 5s. to £8 10s. per ton. Canary, 50s to 55s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto 8½d to 9½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s. 4d.; barley, 34s. 10.1.; oats, 29s. 3d.; rye, 45s. 9d.; beans, 40s. 9d.; peas, 40s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 73s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 5d.; oats, 28s. 8d.; rye, 43s. 5d.; beans, 40s. 7d., peas, 40s. 6d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 109,071; barley, 111,399; oats, 16,733; rye, 481; beans, 4,767; peas, 1,080 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly and prices have been with difficulty supported. In the private m rket, very little business is doing, yet we have no sellers of fine qualities except at full quotations.

Sugar.—Our ma ket has been inactive. In prices, however, scarcely any change can be noticed. Low to good brown Mauritius has changed hands at 51s. 6d. to 52s 6d.; low to good yellow, 52s to 54s.; white Sourabaya, 56s to 57s.; native Madras 55s. 6d to 57s per cwt. Crushed and fine sugars afloat are tolerably firm. Refined goods have changed hands steadily, at from 62s. 6d to 63s. 6d per cwt. The total clearances to the 2nd inst. were, 5,76 2 tons, against 6,102,261 ditto in 1853.

Coffee We have to report a slow sa'e for all kinds Prices almost generally are a shade easier. Good ordinary native, 46s per cwt.

Rice.—All descriptions command very little attention, and the quotations are barely supported.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of Irish butter has rule l very inactive, at barely last week's prices. Foreign qualities have changed hands slowly, at late rates. For English bacon the demand is sluggish on lower terms. The bacon market continues dull, at 2s per cwt. less money. In the value of other kinds of provisions we have no change to notice

Tallow.—The transac ions are only m derate. P.Y.C on the spot, 63s. to 63s 3d.; all the year 63s. spring, 62s. 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 61s 6d, per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil on the spot, is selling at 37s 6d. per cwt. Pine spars is worth 2?9s. Palm itself is pillo at £47; cet., £45; pale seal, 84s.; brown, 78s. No change in turpentine

Spirits.—The sa e of rum is steady. Proof Leewards, 2s 7d to 2s 9½.; East India, 2s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is rather dearer, with an improving market. Geneva and corn spirits are quite as dear as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 16s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £3 3s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 5s to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Lynn and Hetton, 17s. 3d.; Gosforth, 20s. 6d.; Riddell, 20s. 6d.; Eden Main, 20s.; Bein cut, 22s.; Haswell, 22s.; Lambton, 22s. 9d.; Whitwell, 20s.; Cassop, 21s. 6d.; Tees, 19s. per ton.

Hops.—Fine hops are scarce, and quite as dear as last week. All other kinds are dull, at barely a nominary prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are but moderate, and a steady business is doing, at from 90s. to 120s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The general demand has been less active, and, in some instances, prices have had a downward tendency.

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s 0d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4 to 5s. 8d. per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold heavily, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb, by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 1.

2nd Foot: Capt. D. W. G. James to be Major, by purch.; Lieut. J. H. Hooke to be Captain.
13th: Brevet-Major J. G. Kennedy to be Major; Lieut. H. A. Wa rd to be Captain; Ensign J. S. Wheeler to be Lieutenant.
31st: Capt. W. H. S. Anderson to be Major; Lieut. J. G. D. Marshall to be Captain; Ensign R. Metford to be Lieutenant.
34th: Lieut. W. F. P. O'Brien to be Captain; Ensign H. J. Fane to be Lieutenant.
45th: Lieut. C. Perrie to be Captain, Ensign C. J. T. Dunsbury to be Lieutenant.
49th: Lieut. C. U. Shuttleworth to be Captain, Ensign E. R. F. Vicars to be Lieutenant.
71st: Lieut. A. Campbell to be Capt in, Ensign R. J. Upton to be Lieutenant.
73d: Lieut. W. Frost to be Captain, Ensign G. Mellond to be Lieutenant.
90th: Lieut. F. Mil er to be Captain, Ensign H. St. Leger to be Lieutenant.
91st: Lieut. R. de Vere Hunt to be Captain; Ensign H. R. Floyd to be Lieutenant.
3d West India Regiment: Lieut. H. G. Watson to be Captain; Ensign S. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.

BREVET. Brevet Lieut.-Col. O. Robinson, A. T. Hice, F. Wigston, W. H. Gillman, L. Parker to be Colonels in the Army; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. J. Jacob, Bengal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Captains J. E. Wood, J. Ottwright; G. Duperier, H. Massay, to be Majors in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 1.

1st Life Guards: Lieut. H Viscount Ennisy to be Captain; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. F. D. Wegram to be Lieutenant; M. W Viscount Newport to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.
2nd Veterinary Surgeon J. Ley ow to be Veterinary Surgeon.
Coldstream Foot Guards: Lieuts. and Capts. Wo. G. Dawkins and G. W. Strong to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. Ensign and Lieut. A. J Fremantle to be Lieutenant and Captain.
3d Foot: Acting Assist. Surg J. C. Johnson to be Assistant-Surgeon.
14th: Acting Assist.-Surg J. W. Hyde to be Assistant-Surgeon.
C. b: M Robinson to be Ensign
31st: Lieut. J. O Brien to be Captain; Ensigns J. P. Campbell and A. J. Austin to be Lieutenants.
34th: Acting Assist.-Surg E. Alder to be Assistant-Surgeon.
38th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. B. Hamilton to be Captain; Lieut. J. Cassidy to be Captain; Ensigns A. H. Tucker and J. M. Stobart to be Lieutenants.
72nd: Maj r T. Reynolds, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. W. Parke to be Major; Lieuts. C. Price and R. D Bushe nan to be Captains.
77th: Ensign C. E. Ingelby and E. M. Longfie ld to be Lieutenants; A. C. Croker and H. F. L. Brown to be Ensigns.
82nd: Lieut. R. Meade to be Adjutant; Acting Assist.-Surg. F. G. Foulden to be Assistant-Surgeon.
90th: Ensign R. H. Evans to be Lieutenant.
R. fle Brigade: Lieut. M. W. L. Smith to be Paymaster.
Cold Com Cp: Ensign G. Clarke to be Lieutenant; J. T. W. Andrews to be Ensign.
Rifle Brigade: Lieut.-Colonel G. Maclean, C.B., to be Major; Lieut. A. Spinall, M.D., T. Mines A. R. Marsden, and W. G. Hoe to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons
STAFF.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Adye, Royal Artillery, to be Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Major-Gen. J. Simpson to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces; Capt. R. A. Lowen to be Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. J. Hall, C.B., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals to the Staff of the Army serving under the command of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—NOV. 29.

Royal Artillery: First Lieut. W. D. Saffle to be Second Captain; Second Lieut. W. H. Harris to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. C. Shaw to be Second Captain; Second Lieut. D. Carr to be First Lieutenant, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Ingilby to be Colonel; Brevet-Major W. Cotton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. Lloyd to be Major; Second Lieut. W. J. Turner to be Second Captain; Second Lieut. G. W. Wilcox to be First Lieutenant; Second Capt. T. Lewis to be First Captain; First Lieut. A. F. Davis to be Second Captain; Second Lieut. W. G Martin to be First Lieutenant; Second Capt. A. F. Connell to be Captain; First Lieut. the Hon. A. Addington to be second Captain; Second Lieut. F. H. Sandilands to be First Lieutenant.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 28.

BREVET

With reference to her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th September, 1854, the following promotions are to take place:—

Royal Marine Light-Inf.—Lieuts.-Gen. W. Treamenhere, K.H.; E. Nico ls, to be Ge.erals.

To be Commanders of Officers, who were placed upon Retired Full Pay previously to her Majesty's Order in Council, to rank next succeeding a step of Brevet rank:—

Lieuts. C. H. J. Lumley, S. Germaon, J. H. Stevens, C. Pegus, R. L. Hornbrook, W. L. Lawes, W. Calmy, J. Clarke, J. Tuhill, to be Coupeds

NOV. 30.—Royal Marines: First Lieut. H. Mawbey to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HUNT, Dedford-row, Middlesex, wine and spirit merchant.—J. BISLEY, Southampton, carpenter, builder, &c.—J. C. JOHNS, King William-street, City, and Mitcham, Surrey, commission agent and dealer in manure.—J. KELLY, High-street, Kensington, and Bayswater-row, Bayswater, Pembroke-square, Middlesex, accountant and dealer in plate of various kinds.—H. PEARN, Cornwall-road, Kentish-town, Middlesex, builder.—C. S. SABEL, High-street Portland town, Middlesex, bread and biscuit baker.—C. CALVER, Loveday-street, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—T. B. DAVIES and W. BENNETT, Bristol, cabinet manufacturers.—J. B. MERCER, Bath, harness maker.—S. L. BOX, Bristol, corn and seed merchant.—W. SMITHIES, late as cork-cutter.—J. M'CULLOCH, Liverpool, merchant.—J. MACKENZIE, Liverpool, merchant.—J. BOWDEN, late of Liverpool, merchant, and lately a grocer and provision agent at Southsea.—D. AINSWORTH, Manchester, warehouseman and commission agent.

W. SCOON, High street, Edinburgh, baker.—J. FINDLE, Nicolson-street, Edinburgh, bookseller and stationer.—J. and S. FERGUSON, Dundee, flax-dressers and victuallers.—J. MACLEAN and CO., Glasgow, merchants, shipowners, and stockbrokers.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., in Queen's-square, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. R. L. Wayne, of a daughter.
On the 3 d inst., at Sedgley Rectory, in the county of Stafford, the wife of the Rev. T. F. Bedell, ejun., of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at the Vicarage, Little Marlow, the wife of the Rev. W. Milnes of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Broom s Rectory, the wife of the Rev G. Hill, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Quy-new-court, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Hyde, B.A., Rector of Swaffham Bulbeck, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at Lonsdell's-park, the Viscountess Deneraide, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at Shadingfield Parsonage, the wife of the Rev J. F. Moor, jun., M.A., incumbent of Ansfield of a son.
On the 18th of November, the wife of Captain Worsley, of the 3rd Madras Europ an Regiment L.I., of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Bexfield Gorey, Ireland, Viscountess Stopford, of a daughter.
On the 17th ult., at Gordon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. Hamner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., in the parish church of Loughboy, M. Treay, Esq., of South Hackney, London, to Jane, only daughter of the late R. Treay, Esq., and great-grand-aunt of the Rev. R. Treay, to Alice Kate, only daughter of I. Treaco, Esq., of Fermoye county Mayo.
On the 29th ult., at Christchurch, Marylebone, T. Bayley, Esq., of Mogeat's park, to Elizabeth widow of the late Lieut Col. Nixon, of the Madras Artillery.
On Saturday the 2nd inst., at the parish church of Sandy Bury, the Rev B Seymour, M.A., brother of W. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P. for Sunderland, to Isabella, daughter of the late R. Robertson, Esq., of Rowan-hill.
On Tuesday, the 5th instant, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Thomas Garner, Rector, Lieut. Frederick Wallace, of the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot, only son of Gerald Wallace, Esq., formerly of Dublin.
On the 1st inst., at Bexhill, Sussex, Lieut. Colonel Hamilton, of the 20th Regiment, to Sophia Amy, elder daughter of William Burchell, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at King's Lynn, Norfolk, aged 79, Harriet Emma, the beloved wife of the Rev. Richard Hutchinson Cary, M.A., Curate of St. Margaret's, in that town, and only daughter of the late Admiral Henry D'Arcy Hutton, Esq., of Aldbrough Hall, Yorkshi e.
On the 9th ult., killed at the bat le of Inkerman, Lieut. Alured Gibson, of the 30th Regiment, aged 24, second son of Wood Gibson, Esq., of Manchester.
On the 5th inst., at Clifton House, Nelson-street, Manchester, aged 54 years Elizabeth, the beloved wife of James Gordon of Wardley Hall, and eldest daughter of the late George Dixon, Esq., formerly of Baldon.
On the 1st inst., John Petre, Esq., of Westwick Hall, Norfolk, in his 85th year.
On the 30th ult., at Blackheath, after much patient suffering, Eleanor Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. Charles Williams, aged 38.
On the 30th ult., at Shiplesham, Suffolk, the Rev. W. H. Deane, for thirty-two years Rector of the parish, aged 66.
On the 27th ult., at Cannstadt, near Stuttgard, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, J. King, D.D. F.S.A., editor of the "Pictorial Bible," and author of many standard works in theological literature.
On the 1st inst., at Quarendon House, Addestone, near Chertsey, Surrey, R. K. Hoyle, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for the county, aged 69.
On the 3rd inst. at Stoke Newington, in the 63rd year of his age, the Rev. E. Page. M.A., Rector of Bawdrip, Somersetshire.
On the 4th inst. at Bath, in Major-Gen. C. D. Pemberg rat late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.
At the residence of his father-in-law, Sir Alexander Searey, at Kensington, on the 13th of last year, William Andrews, Esq., late of the Island of Jamaica who leaves a bereaved widow and family to mourn his lamentable loss.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, 11th December, and during the week, the renowned Scenes Pores Nena and her Spanish Dancers. After a few nights only, to be closed for Sunday next week. Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Hudson Every Evening

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and Thursday, the Courier of Lyons. Tuesday and Friday, Henri and Marguerite, the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, the Rivals, and other Entertainments.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr JOHN DOUGLASS. —Great Attraction.—The Celebrated Mr. WRIGHT (late Adelphi) in These Pieces: with Mr. GEORGE WILD and Miss FANNY WILD. Every evening

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—An Amateur Performance in aid of the above Fund will be given on MONDAY next, DECEMBER 11th, (by kind permission) To-night) of MACBETH. Lady Macbeth, Miss Glyn (who has for an early private Day rehearsal. To conclude with the WATER-MAN. Tickets at Cramer, Beale, and Co.; Chappell's, Bond-street; Andrews, Jermyn-street; Leader and Cock, Bond-street; and at principal Librairies and Musicsellers. WILLERT BEALE, Honorary Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (exce t Saturday) at Eight o'clock. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Stalls can be taken at the Box-office every day from Ten till Four.—Egyptian hall, Piccad lly.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—War with Russia.—The Diorama, illustrative Scenes of the War (the Lancers by Mr. J. H. Brocqueleit), REMAINING DAILY at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

ONE SHILLING.—The SULTAN and his COURT, in addition to all the big-ly interesting groups, giving a faithful impression of the Sultan's Court, are now exhibited daily, from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m. at the TUSK SH EXHIBITION of Arabian and Circassian Beauties, 14, Haymarket. Saturdays, 3s. 6d.; children, 2s 6d.; family tickets, for five, 10s.

THE HERO of ALMA and of INKER-MANN.—A MODEL of that chivalric Soldier, Sir J. Marks. Lord RAGLAN in the full costume of his high rank, is now added to Madame TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street. Admittance, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 15th, Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Mr. Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes, with Orchestra of (including sixteen double-basses) nearly seven Hundred Performers Tickets—No 1 Reserved Seats, 7s. each; to Members of Chorus, one, two, or three guineas each, may be taken at the society's Offices, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—The PALACE and GROUNDS will be OPEN daily on Monday, at Nine a.m; and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten a.m; which days the Admission to the Palace will be reduced to the charge for season tickets (as on which day the Palace will be opened at Ten a.m. instead of Nine) and such days will be Shilling days. Table d'hôte, including conveyance by Railway, may be obtained at the London bridge Terminus, and at the several Agents in London Season tickets 3 guineas. Every half-hour from 10.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace Station up to 6.0 p.m.

December 1st, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Christmas Festivities. —Mr LEWIS SOLOMON, of Covent-yard a Market, has obtained from the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company permission to rent in the Central Transept, an EXHIBITION of the Choicest Varieties of the season, suitable for an extraordinary display of Christmas Trees, Christmas Gifts, Fruit and Flowers, and other appropriate novelties, characteristic of the approaching Festival to Christmas. The site for the collection is now compounded, and will be on sale up to Twelfth Night.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The collection of living Animals includes a magnificent Lioness, Lion Whelps, Clouded Tigers, Hunting Dogs, and other Carnivora, Sloths, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami, together with the largest number of Reptiles ever exhibited. Open Daily. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

BOARD of TRADE DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.—ADD to PUBLIC SCHOOLS in obtaining EXAMINERS for ART INSTRUCTION. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having received to furnish Examiners to Schools in accordance with the plan adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, and to appoint, on the recommendation of any big a stock of such articles as the Department notices hereby give notice, that on the 1st January, 1855, the Examinations will be held at the Department of Science and Art as at Marlborough-house, in London and in other numerous parts of the Country.

Forms of application for aid, and further informa ion, may be obtained on the Office, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

Pall-mall, London.

THE BARNHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOWS, 1854.

THE SIXTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, SHEEP, and DOMESTIC POULTRY will be held at BARNHAM, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th of DECEMBER next.

Two Silver Cups, value £10 10s. and £5 5s. respectively, and PRIZES to the value of £50 will be awarded.

The Show to be open for Inspection from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Show to be open for Inspection from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Entries to close on the 12th inst., and no Entries will be received after that date.

Forms of Entry may be had of Mr. JAMES HOWARD, Secretary, Bedford.

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Entries to close on the 12th inst., and no Entries will be received after that date.

Forms of Entry may be had of Mr. JAMES HOWARD, Secretary, Bedford.

DANCING, DEPORTMENT, and EXERCISE.—Mr. MASON'S ACADEMY of the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, 4 Hanover square, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. Hours from Ten o'clock. Mr. MASON begs to call the attention of Dancing and Exercise may now be obtained at the Academy, 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, and at 3, Berkeley-square, and three quadrille Dancing Classes.

MRS. J. W. HAYTHORN and her DAUGHTER are wishing to enter some family where their united services can be thought advantageous in the education of the children.—Address Mr. SUTTABY, Editor's office, 4 Northumberland-street, Strand.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY, experienced in Tuition, wishes for a Re-engagement. The most accomplishments, with French (acquired in Paris) German, and a sound English education in part. Address, M. A., Summerly's Post-office, Queen's-road, Islington.

WALMER, KENT.—Mr. WILKINS, residing at Bedford Cottage, half a mile from the Beach, receives LITTLE BOYS, from seven to Ten years old, to prepare for the Public Schools. Terms, 70 to 100 guineas. He would like an age of two or three boys during the Vacation.

DR. K. P. TER REEKHORST, formerly Professor of Modern Languages at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Member of the Institut de France, &c., has REMOVED to No. 1, Langham-place, Regent-street, London. Translations from the French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, and Russian into English. Dr. Reekhorst offers to instruct in the above languages, also in Italian, on Reasonable terms. He corrects Languages, the Resident particularly Private Lessons given. Dr. R. begs wishes to set up a Private Academy for the Study of the Country, or to join one. References, Professor Dalton, Lloyd's; Rev. Tait-Gallaher, contemporary; Copyholder of the "Morning's Friend," in Fen Languages, for sale.

THE PATENT SPRING-SHAFT CART and G-PE Y CAR.—The vehicle is admirably adapted for the use of Coal Merchants, Farmers, Surgeons, and all persons for whose purposes it will be found superior to any yet introduced. Price complete, with scraper, stay of dough, rounds, gaps, and safe Ash Pan Cart or Chaise Cart, to convey Pa sons, Luggage, &c. as a Sporting or Dog Cart, the springs are so constructed in the event of the axle-tree breaking it will carry, its safety is a fully country its ease of draught, and its facility is affords to the especially for posting in and out. As a Tradesman's, Colonial, Emigrants, or Farmers' Cart it will adapt itself to the carriage of implements, Stock (or in a passive or family) and Stores of all descriptions. The peculiarity of the Spring enables it to be applied without expense, to any ordinary Cart at the premises of such Gentlemen as may be seen at the Maker's, T. B. A. SEFTON, 24, Bury-lane; and it was exhibit ed at the Great Show in Baker-street, Portman-square, and is sold by Mr. Wilson Patent Agricultural Engineer, 74, Ma k-lane, City where all information and full particulars may be obtained.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—CHURCH SERVICES on Vellum, Morocco and sheets, 10s.; Loding Leaf Writing-desks, elegantly gilt, stocked with stationery, 7s 6d to 30s.; Table Blotters, 7s 6d to 42s.; Reading Rotices from the Tercentenary Card-cases 5s. to 20s.; Travelling Desks, 10s. to 63s.; Papier-Mâché Writing Cases, 5s. 6d to 42s.; Porte Monnaies, 3s. 6d to 30s.; Carriage Bags, 7s 6d to 40s.; Mahogany and Rosewood Desks, 5s. to 70s.; Inkstands, fitted with patent Glass, 3s. 6d. to 50s.; Silver Pencil-cases, 2s. 6d. to 30s.; Gold ditto 5s. to 70s.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases from 21s. Every article of the luxury at lowest prices, and no charge made for embossing the name, crest, or initials on paper, &c.—At THOMAS STEPHENSON'S Stationery Warehouse, 59, Oxford-street.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide, Landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships.	Commanders.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Ralph Waldo Emerson	D. Lewis	1800	Port Phillip	Dec. 19
Utica	...	2000	Melbourne ...	Dec. 30

These A 1 Ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigration Agents. Apply to WM. BARNETT and Co., 74, Dale-street, Liverpool.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—OUTFITS will supplied on the following fast-sailing A 1 Clipper SHIPS at the dates named as under

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	Docks.	To Sail.
Jane Pratt	779	H. Chas	Calcutta	London	Dec. 12
Royal Family	1000	J. Harrison	Calcutta	London	Dec. 15
The Queen	862	J. Gray	Calcutta	London	Jan. 1
Asia	1000	J. Davidson	Calcutta	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Typhoon	11.2	A. Ball	Bombay	London	Dec. 10
Bowling	600	A. Bowers	Shanghae	London	Jan. 10
Ayrshire	618	A. Shaw	Sydney	London	Feb. 1
Morse	700	A. Shawan	Sydney	London	Jan. 7
Leander	1000	J. Stivens	Geelong	London	Jan. 7
Lalla Rookh	1700	J. K. Betts	Melbourne	London	Dec. 15
John Knox	1000	J. Reid	Cape of Good Hope	London	Dec. 10

These ships have been selected specially for their high class and fast-sailing qualities, and will be found well worth the attention of Shippers and Passengers.

W. O. YOUNG, 54, Cross-street, Manchester; 13, Dale-street, Liverpool; and Sun-court, Cornhill, London.

WAR in the EAST.—PACKAGES and PARCELS for the Army and Navy in the Black Sea and North also, to India, China, Australia, and all parts of the World, are forwarded by every opportunity, at moderate charges and insurances effected at the lowest rates, by RICKIE, HORMAN and CO., East India and General Agents, 137, Leadenhall-street, London; and Orient-chambers, Southampton.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1838. Capital £500,000. Accumulated Fund, upwards of £360,000.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have determined to make a SPECIAL APPROPRIATION of the PROFITS on or before the 30th January next (to which date the Books will be closed) to all SHARE IN THE BONUS which will then be declared. N.B. The Bonus for the last eight years has been 1 the net premiums paid, and the sum assured.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information supplied on application to FRANK. F. ELDERTON, Secretary.

London Office, 12, King William-street, City.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 133, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square, London. Capital, £500,000.

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Assurances on single and joint lives, and the survivor of two or more lives.

Payments of fixed sums at a specified age, or sooner in case of death.

Endowments to widows and children.

Annuities, immediate, deferred, and survivorship.

Special policies to temporary or permanent residents to any part of the world.

Whole world policies at small extra premiums.

Policies effected on either sensible, for two or three years, repayable by quarterly instalments.

HYDE-PARK COLLEGE for YOUNG LADIES, 31, Westbourne terrace. Established 1853 by great desire to the Public, for the purpose of affording to Young Ladies, privately introduced, the advantages of a sound and extended Education in cases conducted by the First Masters.

Visitor—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LONDON

Principal—Mrs. and the Misses ELLIOTT, assisted by RESIDENT and VISITING MASTERS.

Pupils must be introduced by the Pres dent, Vice-Presidents, Committee, or Ladies Visitors.

The HALF TERM for the Senior Department will commence on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Prospectuses with every information, may be obtained on application at the College, 31, Westbourne terrace. J. S. C. HUMPHRY, Secretary.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. —The ANNUAL ACCOUNTS—A copy of the Annual Accounts and Balance-sheet for the financial year ending the 24th of September, 1854, the Twenty-Second of the ANNUAL MEETING next TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th inst., at EXETER-HALL, has been duly audited in accordance with the Conservative Land Society. In the event of any Shareholder in town or country not having received such copy, immediate application is requested to be made to

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

15, North'n-street, Strand, Dec 1, 1854

One Hundred Right s of Choice will be drawn next Tuesday, and Fifty Shares Advanced in Seniority. Members should refer to their Pass b ok to learn that their subscriptions be not in arrear on the Twenty-fourth Instalment, payable 18th inst., up to which date new Shares may be taken to be included therein. Thirty-one Shares may be taken for Three Guineas.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Every description of PHOTOGRAPHIC and DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS and MATERIALS may be had at MCMILLAN'S Wholesale Photographic Depôt, 133 Fleet-street. Price lists free on application.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and DELINEATIONS of CHARACTER, by Mr. and Mrs. J. MACKENZIE DICK, 8, Alfred-place, Bedford-square. Chart by post, 1s. French German, and Spanish spoken.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY, 78 Newgate-street.—At this Institution the Art of using Photography is taught in One Lesson, and the requisite Apparatus purchased for £5. No charge is made for the Instruction.

WEDDING CARDS.—An Assortment of STEPHENSON'S beautifully engraved WEDDING CARDS, ENVELOPES, Seal, and Die, can be had on application, by post paid-free, on receipt of two Queen postage stamps. Address to Stephenson's General Stationery Warehouse, 59, Oxford-street.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 8, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten til. Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time, during their own convenience. Lessons can be had each. No classes. No extra. Improvements guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. A specimen lesson for which (post-paid) (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, elegant, and method of Recording Ideas, Silk, or Bills, is with the PATENT ELECTRO SILVER PLATED. By means of a Revolving Pencil, which can be carried with infinite, ease, or never, to ten minutes. Any person can use them. Name fix n, No. Initials, 1s. Crest, 1s. Set of Numbers, 2s. Sent free, with instructions, on receipt of Stamps or Post-office Order to Patentee, T. CLIFFORD, Dealer in Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, 10, Cornhill, London.

BRANDY.—Dr. URE and Dr. LETHEBY, having analysed our SAL-DE-VIN, assure us prove having it a spirit of undoubted purity, peculiarly free from acidity perfectly wholesome, and decidedly preferable to direct importation from Cognac.—Imperial gallon, 16s. In French bottles, 20s per dozen, duties included. HENRY BRETT and CO.,

Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn

KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL WHISKY is pronounced by the Faculty to be the most delicious and wholesome spirit, either for mixing or for medicinal purposes; being perfectly free from acidity with age, very mild, and free from those fiery or burning qualities so much objected to in other whisky. Can be obtained of most of the leading wine merchants in London and its vicinity; in respect of all the principal towns in England; or wholesale from KINAHAN, SONS, and SMYTH, Wine, Spirit, and Bottled Stout Merchants, 9, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

GO FRIEND, WINE MERCHANT, begs respectfully to acquaint private Gentlemen, Tavern-keepers, and others that he is SHIPPING MONT'S CHAMPAGNE direct from the Estate at Epernay.

The most superior quality, per Dozen, 36s.

The most superior quality, in Pints, per Dozen, 24s.

Other Champagnes at Reduced prices. A deduction made if two or more sorts are taken, sma. Cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, at the above prices. G. F.'s stock of Port, Sherry, and other wines amounting to five thousand dozen, will be found well worth the attention of buyers. Clarets from 8s. to 48s. per dozen. Hocks Sparkling Hock and other Rhenish wines, sparkling and still. Foreign and British Spirits of the first quality; Foreign Liqueurs. The lowest possible profit will be taken for cash. Warehouse, 71, Fleet-street; Bar, 1, Bride-lane. P. S. Five dozen of sparkling light Champagne at 50s. per dozen; or 25s. per dozen by the case.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. TO FUTURE READERS.

The Year 1855 bids fair to be one of the most eventful of modern history. On the 5th of January, 1855, will be issued the first number of a new volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—each volume being perfect and complete in itself—containing, for the time, a faithful record, pictorial and descriptive, of all Events of Interest in every part of the world. To that public, secured for the Paper who do not subscribe to this Journal, it may be stated, that no period could be selected more important for commencement. The whole expense is but Twenty six Shillings per annum, exclusive of double numbers, which are issued on rare occasions when it would be impossible to crowd the important Events and Engravings into a single number. For this extent sum the Subscriber will receive twenty-four large Pages—seventy two Columns—of the most interesting information, carefully select d from the News of the Week, interspersed with a variety of attractive Articles on the other topics of the day.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has, by its impartial and consistent advocacy of the wishes of the People, secured for itself a political influence scarcely sec nd to any Newspaper in the Empire; and reference can, with some pride, be made to the support afforded by this Journal to all beneficial measures, proposed and adopted by the English Parliament.

The Russian Politics will ever command the attention which ought to be devoted to so important a feature of a Newspaper. On the question of the European War, during the last TWELVE THOUSAND ENGRAVI GS appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Extensive arrangements, calculated to improve its popular Journal and engravements, such as will greatly enrich its Literary, Scientific, and other departments, have been made and the New Year will be combined the greatest talent of he day.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been established thirteen years, during which period it has received a great degree of encouragement and support, so that any Journal ever published. This is proved by the Returns of Stamps issued from time to time by order of Parliament. The Stamps supplied for the first six months of 1854 were upwards of 7,751,000

The means by which the Gallery of Pictures in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is rendered unrivalled consist in the unremitting labour, skill, and truthful representation, such as can only be ensured in an age when scientific triumphs, it has been said, "are the world's palmiest time and space." The Steam-boat, the Railway, and the Daguerreotype, have created the pictu e Art to the amazement of the ensamples which first projected the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in which the Engraver was to be the chief and essential interest. It has been well remarked, what valuable records would the Journal furnish a hundred years hence, if the Exhibition of 1851, and the many thousands supplied to the first six months of 1851, and the many thousands supplied to the first six months of 1851, and the many thousands supplied to the first six months

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND,

16A, GREAT GEORGE-STREET, WESTMINSTER,

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, WHO HAVE DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE SINCE 28TH MARCH, 1854.

THE attention of the public is particularly requested to the following extracts from the Royal Commission:—

"Whereas amidst the glorious successes which, through the power of Almighty God have attended Our arms during the present war, many sold ers, sailors, and marines serving in our armies and fleets, have gallantly fallen in battle or by other casualties during war; and many who shall hereafter be engaged in conflict, or in the further prosecution of hostilities may as well by sacrifice their lives in Our service, while entitled to the grateful liberality of Our Ally, and expressing the lawful ambition of Our enemies:

"And whereas it hath been represented to Us that many of Our loving subjects throughout Our Kingdoms and Dominions actuated by a just sense of the claims which those who fall in the country's service, and as a portion of Our just cause of war are anxiously desirous of testifying their ready sacrifice to Us and to Our Throne, by all and every means hereby in a manner to widows and orphans of those of Our brave soldiers and sailors and marines who shall hereafter die amidst the ravages and casualties of war and also to the afflicted and misfortunes occasioned to a portion of those means with which Our nation has been blessed to a the exercise of the noble and manly skill of those who are to their husbands and parents in battle, or by death in active service on the present war, are unable to maintain and support themselves:

Her Majesty the Queen ... £1000 0 0
His Royal Highness the Prince Albert ... 500 0 0
And sums already advanced ... 109,140 4 4

Ankerwycke, collected at ... £1 7 0
Attorney General (Committee), per Gardiner, Judge of Admiralty ... 228 17 2
A G S 5 0 0
Atkinson and Bigger (Messrs.) ... 25 0 0
Anderson (Miss Miles) ... 5 0 0
A F T 0 7 0
Aston Rectory (parish of) ... 6 1 6
Rev G Magee
Brockenhurst, New Forest collected by
N B Smith, Esq ... 5 0 0
R H Mosley, Esq ... 5 0 0
Rev F Nash 2 0 0
By Church-wardens, Overseers, and others
Begger's Mite, Mr [illegible] stamps, &c. ... 5 0 10
B 0 0 6
Boswell (Rev Martin) and family ... 9 16 0
Baston and Grafton, Warwickshire, collected by Rev C Dupuis
Ballycastle (district of) county Antrim
Bridgewater (borough of) and vicinity; first remittance ... 250 0 0
Second ditto, ditto
Tottenham 55 0 0
Beaminster (town and parish of), including £30 by the Mayor ... 109 10 9
Baldwin (parish of), Shropshire—
W Moseley, Esq ... 10 0 0
Rev J Bartlett ... 10 0 0
Collection after sermon ... 8 19 9
Brockleby and Wessels (Messrs.) ... 100 0 0
Barrow (H), Esq ... 1 1 0
Bell (Wm) 1 1 0
Bacon an (the Lord) ... 50 0 0
Bateman (the Lady) ... 5 0 0
Bacon co nected in Lord Bateman's household
Collected in the parish of Shobdon ... 7 12 0
Bourne (Rev 5 0 0
Bridport Church collected on Nov. 19th ...
Bethel Chapel, Somerset, Bedford collected by Mr [illegible] ...
Bethel Chapel, Somerset, Bedford collected by Mr Moseman ... 6 19 3
Bal Pol (L Bunifred) collected by the wardens
Barnes (Sir William) ... 1 10 0
Bowden (Lieut) ... 2 0 0
Bagwyllydiart (parish of) ... 3 3 0
Bromley Hexam ... 111 5 0
Barchard (Mrs E) ... 5 0 0
Boston 400 0 0
Bodfuan, near Pwllheli collected in
Bagnall (Mr) ... 1 0 0
Badger (contributions from parish of, per Rev T F Buddington
Bulesby (Sir Richard), Bart, M P, Servants of, Byron-hall, Boston ... 10 0 0
Carrick (the Lady) ... 20 0 0
Chatteton, Oxford—
Offered on the last of Thanksgiving ... 9 18 6
Ditto, collected in the pew of the Rector ... 11 5 0
Clifford (F M), Esq ... 5 0 0
Clowes, W, and Sons (Messrs) ... 53 10 0
Cowsby (S), Esq ... 2 2 0
Cranbourne, St Peter's, near Windsor; per Rev Willis ...
Christ Church, Blackfriars road; per Rev Jos Brown, (first payment) ... 60 0 0
Children of Bloomsbury Rabbs h School, at Paul s wood South Tra nere, Cheshire ... 9 0 0
Count i (Proceeds of), Green Dragon Tavern, Hyde's road, per Mr T Graves ... 5 0 0
Corporation of Bayswater Exchange Assurance, office-keeper and messengers ... 3 0 0
Clyn ng, Carnarvon, part collection made by Robert Williams and others ...
Cut ected at Calvinistic Chapel (Congregational Fast day ... 0 9 0
Coates (F W), Esq ... 5 0 0
Clark (R S) Esq ... 2 12 6
Canal Secretary, fishing subscription of the servants of the Rev F T Pelham ... 3 0 0
Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace; per W Hedley ... 45 0 0
Coates (H), Esq ... 10 0 0
Collected per Rev E D Green, via the Secretary and another Resident Floors of the Mansion and Royal Household
The Chaplain and his Family ... 0 11 0
Che sham (parish of) per Rev Hughes ... 16 1 0
Cranne (Capt) Royal L n on Militia ... 1 1 0
Co len G W) Esq ... 1 1 0
Ca terigh (Miss) ... 0 10 0
Clark (Mark) and Son ... 50 0 0
Clonbury Rectory, by the Rev Gregory and Churchwardens ... 17 6 1
Chilcompton near Bath D H Samuelson ... 13 4 6
Chapham (S S) Esq ...
Chapham (S S) Esq. ...
Hackbeath ... 1 1 0
Charlton Hackbeath, Kent per W Long. ... 8 5 0
Chs of Cudgendenth, Orange street, Leicester square; by Mr K pp 9 0 0
Dowell (Mrs (M) ... 1 1 0
Davison W B, Esq ... 11 12 3
Dartmouth (the Earl of) ... 5 0 0
Darlington & (All) Esq. Per Rev T Dundas ... 100 0 0
Dias ers and Co, Messrs J. & S. Old Bury 100 0 0
Duchy of Cornwall and stannary—Court: the officers of, one day's pay ... 81 19 1
Additional subscription from Duchy officers, viz—

J C L £1 0 0
Mottram (In Longdendale Cheshire) ... 17 8 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne; collected in the Commercial Room at the Royal Exchange ... 18 12 6
North Dissington, Northumberland ... 23 10 0
Overton, Flints (Local Committee) ... 29 0 0
Oystermouth, collection after sermon, per Rev Benj Davies
An offering at St Jude's Church, Haverstock Hill, per Rev J Haines
Offley (the) Rev Edward ... 1 0 0
Pontil x (E. W), Esq ... 5 0 0
Pen Moe rs 25 0 0
A Poor Woman ... 0 1 0
Pirbright (Surrey), Church and Queen's Rectory
Ba. gor £1 0 0
Power (Mr David) ... 5 0 0
Rodd (J H) Esq ... ...
Rhuddlan (Flintshire), parish of, per T W Edwards, treasurer ... 71 16 6
Rochdale Local Committee ... 395 0 0
Ditto 53 9 2
Retired Private of Dragoons ... 0 0 6
Reid (A), Brookland Cottages ... 0 0 0
Rull, Rev (Messrs.) ... 100 0 0
Rose (T Hayley) Esq ... 1 0 0
Rose, Mrs C Hayley ... 1 0 0
Ripley, Arlington, Derbyshire Local Committee, per Rev Jas Clarke ... 83 19 0
Rouse (Robt), Esq ... 5 0 0
Rosebery, parish (the Lady) by Rev F Hotham 5 5 0
Ruma, (Hon Mr and Mrs) Smythe and Nephew (Messrs) ... 5 5 0
Samuda, John) Esq ... 5 5 0
Stanmore, near Waldall, per Rev J D wyer ...
Seaton Carew (parish of) per Rev J Lawson
Brandsby (Yorkshire) (parish of) per Rev Thomas Hall ... 22 5 0
Saunde s (A W) Esq ... 1 0 0
Sowerby (Mr), Cumberland ... 5 5 0
Sharrow (H), Esq ... 3 3 0
Swearenmoke & Greenhithe collected at Rev J Bishop Wallis, Esq 146 7 2
Slade (Commander H), R N 1 0 0
Sunday Rose what she could ... 0 4 6
A few subscribers by William Phelps ... 6 8 6
A Rich Sub ect by Postboy, Notts ... 2 0 0
Southwell, Notts per Lubbock and Co ... 115 3 0
Smith (Mrs Sarah) ... 5 0 0
Subscriptions of Id and upwards collected by t use and Hone Cry road
Streater (Mr T) 1835
Sunderland & Ki. Ex. ... 1835
hervants of Lady Williams Hervey ... 0 19 6
St Mark's, Summers town, Wednesday collection of collection, per Rev Richard Twopenny ... 11 0 0
St George's, Hanover square, United Sunday School of Industry and Instruction (collection of) ... 119 3½
Shrewsbury (W), Esq ... 10 0 0
Swallow, collection at Sailing Match (parish of) per Rev George Mortimer ... 21 9 10
Smethcote, Shrewsbury, per Rev J Sandford
Smith (George (parish of) Bengeworth ... 146 7 2
S B 1 0 0
Stowell (Wm), Esq ... 5 0 0
Sotheby (Mr Augustine), R N 3 3 0
Stewart (John), Esq ... 5 0 0
Taylor Jas W) Esq ... 5 0 0
Thompson (Mrs D) ... 5 0 0
T D H ... Post office order, Scarborough
Upton (the Lady) ... 10 0 0
Upton Hall near Neston, Cheshire ... 10 0 0
Vase (Col H and Mrs), Servants of ... 3 13 0
Vyvyan (Sir R R) ... 10 0 0
Vyse and Sons (Messrs) ... 53 10 0
Wright and Ellenbrook Coolie Proceeds of Amateur Concert among Workmen ... 17 2 0
Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Wesleyan Reform Chapel (Tunnel-street, Bloomsbury
Wharton & Field (Messrs) ... 20 0 0
Wilkinson (Charles and Son), Messrs ... 10 10 0
Walker (Thomas), Esq ... 10 10 0
Westminster Hall (Any) Esq ... 5 0 0
Watts (Chr and Mr, rough of) ... 375 19 9
Wardell (J L), Esq ... 5 5 0
Wrexham (Sirks), Fa ... ...
Wyld and Co (Messrs) ... 53 14 6
Woo stanton, Salop ... 2 2 0
Wood (Mrs Jas) ... 10 10 0
Woodfine (Mrs) ... 10 0 0
Wellington Club House (the Secretary) ...
Wellington (Salop) collected in the parish and per Rev T Whitmore ... 9 7 7
Lord Clock (the gift of) ... 300 0 0
Leighton, brewsbury, collected per Rev H L Owen ... 23 2 8
Lacey and part of Ellesmere (Carnarvon and Mon 9 7 2
Mandeville (Joseph) Esq ... 206 13 8
Messrs Bridges Augustus (collected at Rev W Ellis) ...
Fraser, Esq, late Governor of Sierra Leone ... 63 7 6
Mc Lod and Stenning (Messrs 100 0 0
Morgan David (1) Esq ... 20 0 0
Morgan (Mrs David 1) ... 20 0 0
Mitchell (F D) Esq ... 1 0 0
Mid ction (R J), Esq, Madrid 5 5 0
Menzies (Scot), Esq ... 10 10 0
Mold company of Flint, (division of) ... 200 0 0
M A W 1 1 0
M W 1 1 0
M H 1 1 0
M H 1 1 0
M 0 5 0

and Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates 437 8 4
Ordnance School, Carshalton collection (the Captain Frederick Madison, R.A., ... 15 0 0
H M S Asp, one day's pay 2 13 0
H M S Hogue, Officers and Men 94 4 3
H M S Cumberland, (Officers of 9 5 6
H M S Saturn, and Admiralty, Messrs Prospero and Ariel 1 0 6
Hall (Rev Edward) ... 130 0 0
Alfred Box ks, Esq ... 5 5 0
Mrs Mary Hussey ... 10 0 0
Rathbuttland, Esq ... 3 3 0
Hall (Rev Edward) ... 1 0 0
Hanson (the Hon Alexander) ... 20 0 0
Hunt 4 7 0
Dr A J Hudson ... 21 10 0
T T Hudson, Esq ... 10 0 0
Wm Hudson, Esq ... 10 0 0
J C Hudson, Esq ... 10 0 0
Miss A Hill 20 0 0
Miss Eliz Hudson ... 10 0 0
Mrs Frances Hudson ... 2 0 0
Lord Vernon 100 0 0
Per Cooke, Biddulph, and Co
Mr John Hall 1 1 0
Sprag grove 1 1 0
Mrs Ann Taylor ... 5 0 0
Miss Alice Taylor ... 0 10 6
Miss Mary Taylor ... 0 10 6
Miss Ellen Taylor ... 0 10 6
Miss Jane Taylor ... 0 10 6
Miss Florence Taylor ... 0 10 6
Master Alfred Taylor ... 0 10 6
Lawrence Wallop, Esq 5 5 0
Rose, of Rissmann Hall 5 0 0
Per Messrs Coutts and Co.
Subscription received at Vienna, viz—
The Rt Hon the Earl of Westmoreland ... 100 0 0
Sum collected by her Majesty's Embassy ... 84 18 0
Hon and Rev E H Bligh 100
Baron Ward ... 100
Mr Kenyon ... 100
Mr Chapman Marshall 100
Mr Thomas Butler, Wat ercroft ... 50
Mr Haswell ... 50
Mr Hutchins ... 50
Mr T C H Hird ... 50
Mr De Lambert ... 50
Mr Lowson ... 50
Mr Hudson ... 50
Mr Adam Clark, Perth 50
Mrs Maylor ... 50
Madame Bretzner ... 10
Baron De Geisard ... 10
Mr Riddell ... 30
Mr Surtees ... 20
Mr Bosgood's ... 10
Mr's Skinner ... 10
Mr's Pearse ... 10
Mr Dixon ... 10
Lieut Hackett, 8th Hussars 10
Mr Hudson, 2nd subscription ... 20
Mr Chrystler ... 20
Mr O'Brien ... 20
A Bengal Officer ... 20
Mr John Morton ... 20
Mr H Morton ... 5
Sir Culling Eardley Eardley ... 50
Mr Fenwick Austin ... 20
Mr M Hewlins ... 10
Mr J Richardson ... 10
Mr Robert Gibson ... 5
Mr Lees 10
Mr Richard Evans, Wolverhampton ... 10

1835
1835 So ies at the ex-change of 21 3 33 per Gerrard 146 4 4
Jacob Cats Esq ... 5 5 0
James Jacob, Esq ... 5 5 0
J B Leamington ... 5 5 0
Henry Jacob, Esq ... 5 5 0
Lady Frances Polly ... 50 0 0
C K Prescott ... 10 10 0
Mrs Charlotte Jeffreys ... 10 0 0
Martin J Wise ... 10 0 0
Miss Elizabeth Carson ... 10 0 0
Evans and Glode ... 10 10 0
Miss C Bridgeman ... 10 0 0
Rev John Anrubus ... 5 5 0
Sailing Match (parish of) per Rev George Mortimer ... 21 9 10
Smethcote, Shrewsbury, per Rev J Sandford
Smith (George (parish of) Bengeworth ... 146 7 2
S B 1 0 0
Stowell (Wm), Esq ... 5 0 0
Sotheby (Mr Augustine), R N 3 3 0
Stewart (John), Esq ... 5 0 0
Taylor Jas W) Esq ... 5 0 0
Thompson (Mrs D) ... 5 0 0
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Upton Hall near Neston, Cheshire ... 10 0 0
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Wilkinson (Charles and Son), Messrs ... 10 10 0
Walker (Thomas), Esq ... 10 10 0
Westminster Hall (Any) Esq ... 5 0 0
Watts (Chr and Mr, rough of) ... 375 19 9
Wardell (J L), Esq ... 5 5 0
Wrexham (Sirks), Fa ... ...
Wyld and Co (Messrs) ... 53 14 6
Woo stanton, Salop ... 2 2 0
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Woodfine (Mrs) ... 10 0 0
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Morgan (Mrs David 1) ... 20 0 0
Mitchell (F D) Esq ... 1 0 0
Mid ction (R J), Esq, Madrid 5 5 0
Menzies (Scot), Esq ... 10 10 0
Mold company of Flint, (division of) ... 200 0 0
M A W 1 1 0
M W 1 1 0
M H 1 1 0
M H 1 1 0
M 0 5 0

Miss Meade 5 0 0
Miss Edlin Mead ... 5 0 0
A M Morrison, Esq ... 5 5 0
R W K R Bourdier, Bt 25 0 0
Messrs Longsmaith ... 10 0 0
Viscountess Dungarvan 10 0 0
Miss Darcy Irvine ... 1 0 0
Miss L Darcy Irvine ... 1 0 0
Geo Pownall, Esq ... 1 0 0
Mrs Ann Hall 1 0 0
Royal Malta Fencible Regiment ... 6 12 6
Lieut Colonel Macdonnell, late 92d Regt
The Non commissioned Officers and Men of the squadron of the Carabineers at Hampton Court ... 5 18 6
Lady Hughes 10 0 0
Lieut Col G H Rose
Grenadier Guards ... 25 0 0
Lieut Col Fremantle ... 10 0 0
Edward Hulme, Esq ... 2 2 0
Mrs Col Cockburn ... 5 0 0
Major Gen Lord Dutton ... 20 0 0
Lieut-Gen Sir Edward Kerrison, K C B, late Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards ... 2 0 0
Gen Sir E Bouverie ...
Major-Gen W Beckwith
Lieut H N L Beverley, late 8th Hussars ... 5 0 0
The Col of 90th Regt ... 20 0 0
Lieut Johnson, R N ... 5 0 0
Disembodied Staff of the Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia ... 5 0 0
Major Thomas Perkins, late Commissary Staff ... 5 0 0
Capt W B Phillimore, late Coldstream Guards ... 10 0 0
Capt T H Powell, late Scots Fusilier Guards ...
Lieut-Col Fletcher, late 1st Life Guards ... 5 0 0
Officers and Men of the G D vision of Police
Supernumerary subs of Malta Garrison ... 0 18 1
Messrs Foster and Sharpe ... 5 0 0
Officers and Men of the Metropolitan Police
Per Messrs Ransome and Co.
Thomas Dry, Esq ... 5 0 0
W B Ja 5 0 0
From Taunton, Somerset through Mr Laing
White (the Treasurer to Local Committee; first collection ... 400 0 0
A Wager (Mr B) ... 0 10 6
Per Mc srs Strahan and Co.
Hon Mrs Louisa Cavendish 15 0 0
J H Lloyd, Esq ... 25 0 0
Lady Harriet F Ramsden 10 0 0
Dr John Griffith ... 10 0 0
Mr Pearson, Esq ... 10 0 0
J R Bowen, Esq, 1874, Piccadilly 5 0 0
Per Sapte, Margrett, and Co.
Messrs Laurie, Hamilton, and Co 100 0 0
G C Bruce, Esq ... 10 0 0
Per Messrs Barclay, Bevan, and Co.
Rev G Pochin, of Glaisdale 10 0 0
Per shore's of Ayston ... 20 0 0
Per shore's of Ayston ... 20 0 0
The Misses Colville ... 5 0 0
The Hon Mrs Colville ... 5 0 0
E Jackson 5 0 0
S M S 40 0 0
Messrs Palin and Co ... 10 10 0
Albert Pelly, Esq ... 10 10 0
Miss Pelly, Sussex, and Co 10 10 0
A Clark 1 1 0
Mrs Wm A Crichton ... 5 0 0
Mrs Richardson, Esq ... 20 0 0
Lieut Colonel Bruce, Rifle Brigade ... 5 0 0
Johnson, Fabor, and Co (Messrs) 100 0 0
Rev William Borton ... 5 0 0
Miss H L Borton ... 1 0 0
R S Wise 1 0 0
Tees Wood Milk-street 2 2 0
J C D Boz 5 0 0
Miss H Borton ... 1 0 0
R S Wise 1 0 0
Tees Wood Milk-street 2 2 0
J C D Boz 5 0 0
R Jung, of Silverfield ... 10 0 0
Mrs Hall, Dublin ... 5 0 0
Harris and Hassett ... 20 0 0
Callaghan Brookfield ... 10 0 0
Church Hanna ... 8 13 0
Per Messrs Hoare, Barclay Bevan, Trinitarian, and Co
R Wilson, Esq ... 10 10 0
Dudgeon and Co ... 50 0 0
James Thomson and Co, Billiter-square ... 21 10 0
Edmund Collier, Esq, Walsoken 21 0 0
F H and A Collier ... 21 0 0
R Wright, Esq ... 10 0 0
Mr Watters 2 0 0
John Walmesley, Esq, Dewsnap House, Dorset 20 0 0
Messrs Temple, and Co 30 0 0
C B 1 1 0
H Dales, of Ruiseston 5 2 6
Kentmeagley at) ... 5 0 0
Messrs Call, Martin, and Co 10 0 0
T G Gardiner, Esq ... 2 2 0
Lynch (Mrs) Grove ... 10 10 0
Hoot Esq, Shropshire 25 0 0
Messrs Cocks, Biddulph, and Co 50 0 0
Grs Hi chcock and Co 53 10 0
Collection at Abington, Cambridgeshire ... 2 0 0
J A Morgan Esq ... 3 3 0
Morgan, Hooke, Esq 5 5 0
William Whare Esq ... 5 5 0
Rev E Lees 5 0 0
Arthur Vaveon, Esq ... 10 10 0
Rev Peter Young Jones 5 0 0
Per Rev F J Nonan ... 31 8 0
Per Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths ...
Messrs Spicer Brothers 52 10 0
Rev J Cobb 5 0 0
Wm Thorowgood, Esq 10 0 0
Messrs Child and Co ... 20 0 0
Messrs C R Somersall and Co 21 0 0
Messrs Gale Rice and Stabb's-hill, Esq., ... 5 5 0
Messrs Hoare, Barclay, and Co 21 0 0
Messrs Forster-row ... 10 0 0
The Messrs Sleigh ditto 10 0 0
Miss Farmer, ditto ... 5 5 0
C B W ditto 5 0 0
Servants at Aldbrook, do 5 0 0
Rev J Hall 1 1 0
Servants of Ripper, Esq 0 17 6
Mrs Hall 0 10 0
W G, Forest-row ... 0 10 0
Mrs Hall 0 10 0
Colls to last Matthew, Esq 48 15 9
Lady Astor 5 5 0
Rev Wm Patrick, Mastoh 1 1 0
Smyth (Charchill), Esq 5 5 0
Per London Chronicle
Alderman Sir G Carroll
Messrs Pugh and Taylor 21 10 0
Ditto 21 10 0
Messrs Barclay, Bevan, and Co 21 0 0
Wm Buck, Esq ... 21 0 0
H J Blakiney, Esq ... 5 5 0
Jos Henry, Esq. ... 5 0 0
Mrs Henry 5 0 0
Master Henry 5 0 0
W G Harrison, Esq ... 1 0 0
Messrs R F Jones and Son 20 0 0
Messrs Cooper and Anes 20 0 0
Messrs Godson and Co 20 0 0

Messrs. Malts, Staff £32 15 7
— Royal Artillery ... 6 19 7
— Royal Engineers ... 13 15 0
— Ordnance Dept ... 5 10 0
— Commissariat Dept 2 0 0
— Medical Department 1 6 0
— Dept, the Bath ... 14 16 6
— 9th Ditto 44 10 10
— 14th Ditto 26 15 6
— 63rd Ditto 4 18 6
Per Messrs Prce, Maryat, and Co
Messrs Hankins and Coulter 5 0 0
Rowen J Austen, Esq 10 10 0
J Johnson, Esq ... 1 1 0
Messrs Jackson, Archer, and Co 3 0 0
Mons a De Bernard and Sons 5 5 0
Per Messrs Glyn, Mills and Co
M Hall and Co ... 0 10 0
H Lowe Esq ... 0 5 0
G Rayner Esq ... 0 5 0
J T Weller Esq ... 0 5 0
R W Wilson Esq ... 0 10 0
H Greenwood, Esq ... 0 10 0
Mr Webster and Co ... 0 5 0
H Brisk, Esq ...

SEBASTOPOL AND BALAKLAVA
SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE ARMED FORCES.
British
French
Turks
Batteries
Trenches
Forts
SCALE
1 Mile
DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY JOHN DOWER, LONDON.
SEBASTOPOL
HARBOUR
Fr Constantine
Russian Entrenchments
Inkerman West
Inkerman Bay
INKERMANN
Karabelnaja
Malakoff Tower
Redan
Barrack Batty
Dockyard Harbour
Quarantine Harbour
Careenage Harbour
Victoria Harbour
Town
Hospital
Cemetery
Garden Battery
Lighthouse Battery
Second Parallel
First Parallel
Trench
Advanced Line of Defence
Valley of Inkermann
Inkerman Heights
Defence Works
Lancaster Guns Battery
Lord Raglans Head Quarters
Commissariat Depots
Khutor Seuz de Ofar
Khutor Farm
Khutor Karagatch
Traktir
Entrenched Heights
Turkish Works
Turks Defence Works
Redoubt
Sailors Camp
French Head Quarters of Gen. Canrobert
Brit. Cavalry
Second Depot of Siege Artillery
First Depot of Siege Artillery
Cavalry Earl of Lucan
To Simferopol
High Road
Open Country
Kadikoyka or Kadikoi
Karani
Highlanders
Guard Ho.
Marines Camp
Balaklava Harbour
Phuleron C.
Balaklava
Black Sea
Sea of Azoff
Russia
French Division
Fourth Division
Third Division
First Division
Second Division
Light Division
Sir G. Catheart
Sir R. Garland
Sir R. Dacres Brigade
Sir De Lacy Evans
Sir G. Brown
Sir R. England
Sir J. Pennefather
Sir W. Eyre
Sir H. Jones
Sir J. Campbell
Sir J. Lysons
Sir A. Barnard
Sir J. Bentinck
Sir J. Scarlett
Sir G. Cathcart
Sir R. Dacres
Sir De Lacy Evans
Sir G. Brown
Sir R. England
Sir J. Pennefather
Sir W. Eyre
Sir H. Jones
Sir J. Campbell
Sir J. Lysons
Sir A. Barnard
Sir J. Bentinck
Sir J. Scarlett

POSITION OF THE ALLIED FORCES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

(See the Plan upon the preceding Page.)

On the preceding page we give a Map of Sebastopol, and the Position of the Besieging Army before it; showing al. the works constructed up to the date of the latest accounts from the Crimea. In what remarks we have to make upon the subject, we shall at present confine ourselves to what concerns the defensive works of the besiegers. The fortifications of the town itself and the batteries of attack set up against it by the Allies, have already been sufficiently described at various times, and their nature and position will be easily understood on an inspection of the Map.

The severe and costly battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, and the approach of winter—which will necessarily delay, if not temporarily stop the active siege operations of the Allies—pointed out the necessity of putting the Camp of the latter into an efficient state of defence, by means of complete lines of circumvallation. Before proceeding to the examination of these works, we will pause, to investigate upon the Map the purpose and scope of the operations intended by the Russian on the two occasions above referred to, and the extent of defensive works with which the Allies were then prepared to receive them. The object of the two attacks was very different. That of Balaclava was to take the Allied armies in the rear, and cut off their communications with the sea at Balaklava. The forwardness of heights which commanded this important point it on was protected only by three or four redoubts (which will easily be discovered on the Map), which had been hastily constructed, and were garrisoned by Turkish troops. How sudden was the attack, how the Turkish soldiers fled from their assailants after a vain resistance in the first redoubt, how the brave 93rd came gallantly to the rescue, and how the defeat of the assailants was completed by the irresistible charge of our cavalry, heavy and light—the Chasseurs d'Afrique coming just in time to support the latter after a brilliant exploit which has had its full share of fame—are facts well known to all our readers. The effect was to prove to the enemy that they had no chance of taking any advantage of us in that quarter.

The battle of Inkerman was fought upon different ground, and with a different object on the part of the assailants. Now, it was not to take the Allies in the rear, but to attack and "pound" them in their right flank—a manœuvre which, if successfully carried out, would probably have ended in the rout and destruction of the whole Allied army. The attack in this case was made up the heights of the Tchernaia, which overlook the Valley of the Inkerman, and immediately in face of the camp of the enemy. These heights—so strongly crowned with thick, stunted wood—were (contrary to the opinion of Sir De Lacy Evans, we see division, the Second, occupied this position) considered to well defended by nature as to render artificial works of defence almost unnecessary. The result most disastrously disproved these imputations; and there can be little doubt that if these heights had been properly scarped (that is, their faces cut down so as to present a wall-like front), and their crests crowned with intrenchments and batteries, the attack would never have been attempted, which ended in such fearful loss, and which was within an ace—within the length of a British bayonet, wielded by British "pluck"—of ending in complete disaster. Let the reader look again upon the Map at this ever-memorable point, and consider what the consequence would have been if the thickly-massed forces of thousands of the Czar, whom we kept at bay in the narrow gorge of the Tchernaya (as was done of old by the Spartans, in the pass of Thermopylæ), had pressed against our clear little band of heroes, and, running over their bodies, had deployed over the plateau whereon was established our camp: taking our batteries, both those of siege and of defence, in the rear. In spite of all the desperate energy of men in the heart's core, there could have been but one solution of the problem.

To return to the works, however, as they are; and with a view to the future. At the extreme right of the Camp, opposite the position of the Second Division, and the site of the battle of Inkerman just spoken of, at about 200 feet from the top of the height, is a sand-bag Battery, intended for two guns, which it appears had not been mounted at the time of the battle in question, in consequence of Sir De Lacy Evans considering that they could only be used for attack, and would be certain to be taken, unspiked as they would have been by any line of defence. In this opinion the gallant General was probably right: it being an unfailing maxim in field defences, that works are never thus placed which may not reasonably be expected to hold out against a sudden assault by any probable amount of attacking force; and another, that a single gun should never, and a pair of guns rarely, be used, unless well supported. As it is however, this objection will be obviated in the future. Immediately after the sad but glorious day of Inkerman, the engineers of the besieging army were set to work to fortify the Camp with a complete line of intrenchments. These intrenched works, covering the crest of a hill, varying from 800 to 1200 feet in height, the latter being deeply scarped wherever occasion requires; with advanced works, in the shape of redans—one of which will be seen on the Woronzoff road; and with redoubts at all the more important and commanding points; the whole being supplied with sufficient materiel, and sufficiently garrisoned, may, we think, be considered next to impregnable; such at least as to enable the Allied army to keep their position until, strengthened with ample reinforcements (making their number not less than 200,000 men), they may be in a condition again actively, and for the first time efficiently, to besiege the neighbouring stronghold of the common enemy. When this time arrives (and it is of operations will commence by returning the compliment of the day of Inkerman; attacking the Russians on their extreme left, turning their position in the valley of the Inkerman, and then, extending our line along the north side of the place to the sea, thus effecting its complete investment.

It is but proper to add, however, that in this sanguine view of the case we are not borne out by the weight of authority, or by the average experience of the past; "for we know by experience," says Simes ("Portable Military Library"), quoting "a celebrated author," whom, however, he omits to name, "that scarce any intrenched camp was ever attacked without being forced. And it was so with the ancients, as well as among the moderns." The reason of this superiority of the attack over the defence, there can be generally little doubt, is the same which applies in sieges and other similar operations, namely, that the assailants have the choice of time and place for the attack; thus keeping the besieged always on the alert, and wearing them out with watching; that the numbers of the attacking force are always matters of uncertainty to the defenders, even during the progress of the conflict; added to which, that the moral as well as physical influence which must affect men rushing boldly and confidently to the assault, gives a momentum to their attacking force, which is not to be expected in a similar body of men waiting for, and resisting, attack.

There are many occasions, however, in which it is indisputably necessary to intrench, on these occasions to quote again from the author last cited, he "should at least endeavour to take post in such a manner as to leave the enemy no inclination to attack him. It was thus Fabius, styled the shield of the Roman (and the case is parallel in some respects to that now engaging our attention on the Crimea), contrived to stop the progress of Hannibal, and give his country time to recover her strength after all the blows she had received. He avoided the plains, and *encamped always on heights*, to avoid coming to battle, and to wear down the Carthaginians to nothing, merely by the length of the war. This was conduct could not but succeed *against an adversary very inferior to the Romans in cavalry, but the reverse in infantry.* Was it not for this circumstance, all the prudence Fabius was master of would not perhaps have been sufficient to prevent his being forced in some one other of his posts. But Hannibal knew that the command of the Roman army was likewise chiefly passing from one hand to another. He still hoped, by means of some stratagems, to be able to draw the Romans into the open country, and would not hazard an attack in his enemy might be ruined. *Such reasons as these, or others equivalent to them, will ever be sufficient to secure a strongly intrenched camp against any assault.*" We may add that, in many essential particulars, the present position of the Allied Camp has infinitely the advantage over that which they would have occupied to the north of Sebastopol, if the first intention of the Commanders—from which they were prevented by the obstructions thrown down in the Katcha river—had been carried out. The present Camp is situated high, limited in extent, and in the circumference to be guarded, compact, and safe against attack in the rear.

In a future Number we intend giving a description of the various kinds of field-works, as *breastworks, redans, redoubts, &c.*; the materials of which they are constructed and strengthened, as *fascines, traises, abbatis, trous de loups, &c.*; their method of construction; and the operations in their attack and defence; with numerous Engravings of the subjects.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(FROM A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE.")

War Department, Dec 2, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G C B :—

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 11, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—When, on the 5th instant, I reported the gallant and successful repulse of the very considerable attack made upon the position occupied by our troops above the ruins of Inkerman, I stated that I would, in a subsequent despatch, lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose conduct upon the occasion had been brought to my notice. I now proceed to discharge that duty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge reports most favourably of the exertions of Colonel the Hon. George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Reynard-on, of the Grenadier Guards; and Colonel Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; as well as of Colonel Cunynghame, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Hon. Percy Fielding, Acting Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster General, who was severely wounded; and Captain Butler, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, who was unfortunately killed; and here I may pause to mention that he was the brother of Captain Butler, who so distinguished himself at Silistria, and fell just before the siege was raised.

His Royal Highness also recommends Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, of the Royal Artillery, who commanded the field batteries of the First Division, which were admirably served by Captains Paynter and Woodhouse. Captain Hamley of the Royal Artillery, acting as staff-officer to that branch of the service; Captain Ellison, the Brigade-Major to the Guards; and Major the Honourable James Macdonald (whose conduct particularly attracted my attention), and the other officers of his personal staff.

His Royal Highness speaks also in the highest terms of the spirited exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, of the 7th Hussars, who, at a critical moment rallied a few men, which enabled them to hold the ground till reinforced.

In the Second Division which, as I have already informed your Grace, received the first attack, and was engaged throughout the day, the officers whose names I have to bring forward are very numerous.

Those who commanded the regiments of which it is composed were, without exception, either killed or wounded; and, in many instances, those who succeeded were wounded. Major-General Pennefather commends them highly. Colonel Warren, of the 95th, in command of the 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sweeney, 94th, who succeeded to it on the former being wounded, and was himself wounded afterwards; Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, 30th, and Major Patullo, of the same regiment, who took the command of the regiment when the Lieutenant-Colonel was wounded, Major Champion, 88th Regiment, and Major Hume, of the same corps, who were both wounded, the latter having also seeded the former in the command and being himself relieved by Captain Davis, when he was obliged to leave the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, who was mortally wounded and succeeded in the command by Major Eman; Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, of the 47th, who was obliged, when wounded, to relinquish his command to Major Farren; Major Dalton, of the 49th, who fell at the head of his corps, and was succeeded by Major Grant; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, commanding the batteries of the Second Division, under the able direction of Captains Pennycuick and Turner; Lieut. Colonel Wiltrasham, and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, the Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Thompson, 19th Hussars, and Captain Glasbrook, 49th Regiment, the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster General of the Division; Captains Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade Majors; Captain Hardy, Aide-de-Camp, and the other officers attached to the Major General's personal staff—one of whom, Captain Alix, the First Aide-de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir de Lacy Evans, and a most promising officer, was unfortunately killed.

The Third Division was only partially engaged; but having been actively employed in all the siege operations, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England avails himself of the opportunity to mention, in terms of high approbation, the conduct of Colonel Shirley, of the 68th regiment, and has drawn my attention to the services of Major Wood, Assistant-Adjutant-General, the Honourable Major Colborne, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Captain Wortley, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, the Royal Engineer; Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th Regiment; Colonel the Honourable A. Spencer, of the 44th; Lieutenant-Colonel Lorkin, of the 38th; Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 28th; and Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th Regiments; Captain Hope, of the Royal Fusiliers, but Captain Daniell, of the 38th, Brigade Major; and Captain Edward Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards, his Aide de Camp.

The superior officers of the Fourth Division, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and Major-General Goldie, having fallen, and the survivor, Brigadier-General Torrens, having been severely wounded. I take upon myself to recommend the surviving officers of the staff, viz.—Colonel Wyndham, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Major Leigh Smith, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Major Maitland Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant General, who is wounded; and Captain Street, 57th Regiment, and Lieutenant Torrens, 32nd Regiment, Brigade Majors; and I may here express my deep regret that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, should have fallen. He had served on the staff with the lamented Sir George Cathcart at the Cape, and had accompanied him to this country in the capacity of Assistant-Adjutant-General; and he was remarkable for his intelligence, gallantry, and zeal.

I would likewise beg to solicit your Grace's attention to the services of Colonel Horn, who commanded the 20th, and came out of action the senior officer of the Division; Captain Inglis, commanding 57th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, commanding the 55th Regiment, who was severely wounded; and Captain Dallas, commanding detachment of the 49th; of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 21st, who was wounded; of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry, who unfortunately fell at the head of the 63rd, and was succeeded in the command by Major the Hon. Robert Dalzell: and Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, of the Rifle Brigade; of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wood, the senior officer of the Artillery of the Division; and Major Townsend, of the Royal Artillery, who was unfortunately killed. He was considered a most valuable officer, and was ably succeeded by Captain Hoste. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell would have commanded the 57th, but he was on duty in the trenches.

The officers of the Light Division whose services have been brought to my notice by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was obliged, by a wound in his arm, to quit the field before the action terminated; and by Major General Codrington, who succeeded him in the command; are—Lieutenant-Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers; Major the Honourable Troubridge, of the same regiment, who was commanding in a battery—and, though desperately wounded, behaved with the utmost gallantry and composure; Major Bunbury, of the 23rd, who replaced him in command; Brevet-Major Mundy, commanding the 33rd; Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley, of the 88th, who was employed in the trenches; Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferies, commanding the portion of that regiment which was in the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, commanding the 77th; Majors Seaton and Dixon, of the same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, of the 19th, on duty in the trenches; Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence and Captain Elrington, of the Rifle Brigade; and Captain Hopkins, commanding a detachment of Royal Marines, which had been brought up to replace a wing of the Rifle Brigade that had been sent down to Balaclava, and fully maintained the reputation of that distinguished corps; Lieutenant Colonel Lake, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and Captain Norris, commanding the battery attached to the Division; Colonel Sullivan, Assistant-Adjutant-General; and Colonel Airey, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Captain Hallewell, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster General; Captain Macdonell and the other officers of the Lieutenant-General's personal staff; Lieutenant the Hon. H. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Codrington; and Brigadier-General Buller's Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant the Hon H. Clifford, whose conduct is represented to have been peculiarly conspicuous; Captains Mackenzie and Glyn, the Brigade Majors of the Division.

It is due to the principal medical officers of the several divisions—Drs. Alexander, Cruickshank, Forest Linton, and Humfrey—to report that their able exertions have been strongly represented to me, and deserve to be most honourably mentioned; and the arrangements of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Hall, for the care of the wounded, merit the expression of my entire approbation.

Lieut.-Colonel Gambier, of the Royal Artillery, who had the command of the Artillery in the trenches during the siege, a duty which he discharged to my perfect satisfaction, was, I regret to say, unfortunately wounded, when moving up with the two 18-pounders which I had ordered to be brought to the right of the Second Division; and I have great pleasure in speaking in terms of high panegyric of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, who had charge of those guns, Captain D'Aguilar, and the officers and men who worked them; they performed under Lieut.-Colonel Dickson's directions the most effective service, notwithstanding that they had a very heavy fire upon them, and that their loss in consequence was very severe, seventeen men having been either killed or wounded, and one officer wounded.

I deserved, as upon every other occasion, the most able and effective assistance from the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Estcourt and Brigadier General Airey, and their aids-de-camp, the Officers and men who worked them; they performed under Lieut.-Colonel Dickson's directions the most effective service, notwithstanding that they had a very heavy fire upon them, and that their loss in consequence was very severe, seventeen men having been either killed or wounded, and one officer wounded.

I deserved, as upon every other occasion, the most able and effective assistance from the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Estcourt and Brigadier General Airey, and their aids-de-camp, the Honourable W. Fakenham and Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable A. Gordon, and the officers of their departments; and from the Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Steele, Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff; and I feel deeply indebted to Lieut. General Sir John Burgoyne for the consistency with which he applied himself to the discharge of his arduous duties, and the beneficial advice from his advice and assistance; as well as to Captain Gordon, Commanding Royal Engineers, Captain Chapman, and the officers of that corps; and to Major Adye, the Hon. Captain Gage, Captain Fortescue, the Staff Officers of the Royal Artillery, to the command of which Lieut.-Colonel Dacres has succeeded by the lamented death of Brigadier-General Strangways, whose Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gordon, I would also bring to your Grace's notice.

I profit by this opportunity to render justice to two officers whom I omitted to mention in my despatch of the 28th September.

The one, Captain Maude, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who has since been badly wounded, distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, as I myself observed; the other, Captain W. Pitcairn Campbell, became the senior officer of the 23rd Regiment when Lieutenant-Colonel Chester was killed, and, though severely wounded, could hardly be persuaded to quit the field.

I have, &c.,
RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

War-office, Dec. 2, 1854.

The Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M P., the Secretary-at-War, has received no list of casualties amongst the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the forces under the command of Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G C B., at the battle of Inkerman; and it appears that no such lists can be forwarded to England until after the next or following mail, in consequence of the great difficulty existing in obtaining complete and corrected lists from the several regiments of the army in the Crimea.

The following General Orders have been issued from Lord Raglan's head quarters:—

The Commander of the Forces has reason to think that the advanced sentries are not sufficiently quick in stopping those who approach them from the enemy's side, or in firing upon those who do not answer them in a satisfactory manner.

Men, both on foot and on horseback, have come up close to the sentries, and have been permitted to turn away without being questioned or fired upon.

The only persons who may be permitted to approach them from the enemy's side are deserters and flags of truce; but these must be made to halt, and not be allowed to come forward until a party from the picket has arrived to receive them.

When patrols go out in front, or officers go forward to reconnoitre, notice should be given to the sentries, and all this should be fully explained to them when they are posted.

From the following order, published by Lord Raglan, we may suppose that some arrangement has been come to by Prince Mentschikoff, which will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of the inhuman proceedings referred to.

GENERAL ORDER.

October 11.

When burying the dead, if the party so employed will hoist a black flag, the enemy will not fire on the party.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the East has addressed to the Minister of War the two following reports, which he has received from the Generals Forey and Bosquet, commanding the French troops engaged on the 5th of November, at the battle of Inkerman:—

ARMY OF THE EAST—CORPS DE SIEGE.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 7.

Mon Général,—I have the honour to acquaint you that, on the 5th of November, at nine o'clock in the morning, the left of our attack against Sebastopol was assailed by a Russian column, composed of four battalions of the Regiment of Minsk; three battalion of the regiment of Wolhynsk, and of a certain number of volunteers who joined them. This column 8000 strong, sup orted by a battery of artillery left the city by the bastion of the Quarantine, and proceeded along the ravine at its extreme left of our lines. Its march, favoured by a thick mist, could not be immediately arrested, and it threw its force upon the batteries Nos 1 and 2, which it carried. The troops of these batteries having been compelled to retire towards the battalions of the 39th and the 19th Regiments of the line, and upon four companies of the Foreign Legion charged with the defence of the trenches. These battalions, or portions of battalions, were also compelled to retire before the efforts of the Russian column, but they vigorously resumed the offensive, when two companies of the 20th battalion of Chasseurs, in reserve at Clocheton, and four companies of the Foreign Legion, from the building of the Carrieres, arrived at the scene of the conflict.

The Generals De la Motte Rouge, who occupied his post at the trench in the first parallel, rapidly advanced with some companies of the 20th Light infantry upon the points attacked. When he reached the batteries No. 1 and 2, they were already abandoned by the enemy, who was thrown back upon the opposite side of the ravine, at a little distance from the trench. Encouraged by the General, our soldiers advanced with ardour beyond the first lines of defence, pursuing the enemy, and subjecting him to a murderous fire. They stopped themselves at the height of the building called, "Victoria Regia," taking up a position behind the walls, whence they continued their fire.

While these events were going on, and at the first report of the *fusillade*, I mounted my horse and issued the following dispositions:—I ordered General of Lourmel to proceed directly upon the battalions, and General d'Autemarre to march in advance of his front along the Sebastopol road, which borders the sea.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon was instructed to hold his division under arms, and it advanced as far as the Maison du Clocheton to support my right, while at the same time being made on the left.

Lieutenant's division, having taken the place of the brigades of Lourmel and of Aurelle, at the moment of their departure, went in advance of their position. The column by brigades, General Levaillant placed himself at 800 metres behind this line, to judge of the moment when his aid would be necessary.

I placed myself at the head of the 5th Battalion of Chasseurs, and of my Artillery, and I followed the ravine of Carrière perpendicular to the Sebastopol road, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy in case he should have advanced beyond the batteries No. 1 and No. 2. Such were the general dispositions which I took to put myself in a condition to be prepared for every event on the side of the *corps de siège*. I was briskly attacked. I heard the fire in the direction of Inkerman. I knew that you were then smartly engaged; but, not being able to judge from what side the most violent effort would be made, I felt bound to advance to the centre with my first lines, supported by the whole of my reserve.

The brigade of Lourmel, carried away by indescribable ardour for their chief, bore down the enemy before them as soon as they met. Two battalions of the 7th Regiment of the Line rushed impetuously pursued the Russians, who retired in disorder. It was then that General de la Motte Rouge, perceiving General de Lourmel arrive on the height of the Quarantine where he was in position, followed by his division, placed himself at 800 mèt

time, and to retire into the fortress. It was upon the opposite side (the north) that I wished to arrest the pursuit of the enemy, if, impelled by a warlike ardour, which I deplore, the brave General de Lourmel had decided his troops beyond. In this pursuit, seriously wounded by a ball which traversed his chest, he gave up the command to Colonel Niol, who was obliged to effect a retreat under an extremely violent fire of all the batteries of the place, a movement which did not terminate until they reached the bank of the ravine of the Quarantine.

Our losses have been very considerable; but I do not believe I am far from the truth in calculating at about 1200 the number of the Russians killed or placed *hors de combat*.

The enemy obtained no advantage in compensation for his losses, for our trenches are intact; and of the eight guns spiked, six renewed their fire immediately, and the other two did so to-day.

I cannot give too much praise to the troops engaged on the 8th of November. I was most completely supported by every one—generals, officers, and soldiers. The officers of my staff, from the commencement of the siege, a fact particularly during the day of the 5th, have never ceased to distinguish themselves by their bravery and *sang froid*. General d'Aurelle exhibited a high degree of military intelligence during this day. General Lourmel—who, though wounded very seriously, did not give up his command until his strength was exhausted—has been the admiration of all. He has succumbed to his wound. I cannot entrust to you the great this misfortune occasions me. The army loses in him a General whose enlarged bravery knew no obstacle, and a chief for whom there seemed to be reserved a high destiny.

You will remark, General, by the number of officers put *hors de combat*, that they were the special object of the fire of the enemy. The French officers, proud of their position, do not disguise their rank, like the enemy, under the *capote* of the soldier. I am, with respect, &c,

The General Commanding the *Corps de Siège*, FOREY.

ARMY OF THE EAST—CORPS OF OBSERVATION.

Before Sebastopl, Nov. 7, 1854.

At the break of day, on the 5th of November, the enemy showed themselves in position upon three points of our lines, namely—1. Upon this side of the brigade of Inkermann, opposite the right of the English. 2. In the plain of the Tchernaya, menacing the English redoubt. 3. In face of the Telegraph. They had occupied these positions during the night of the 4th and 5th, and they opened their fire about half-past six o'clock, before Inkerman, and before the telegraph.

I ordered the whole Corps of Observation under arms, and I went myself to reach the mill. General Bourbaki followed me with a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry, a battalion of the 6th Regiment of the Line, four companies of the Foot Chasseurs, and two Horse Batteries. I there met the two English Generals, Sir Colin Campbell and Sir George Cathcart, together. I offered them my aid, informing them that I was followed by the troops which I have just mentioned, and by others which I could withdraw from the lines, if the serious attack should occur at that point of the English. They thanked me, and assured me that they had at that moment reserves; but that they had no one towards the right in rear of the English redoubt, and they begged me to secure that part of the line, which I at once did. I then went to ascertain for myself what would be the effect of the two attacks by the Tchernaya and the plain of Balaclava in face of the Telegraphs. They were evidently false attacks.

I was examining the nature of the threatened attack in face of the Telegraph, when some English officers came to inform me that the fire had become serious on their right. Colonel Sirl especially gave me excellent information, and I instantly caused General Bourbaki to proceed towards the English right. At the same time I gave orders that a battalion of Zouaves and a battalion of Algerine Tirailleurs should march in the same direction. Finally, a little after, General Autemarre received instructions to march towards the same attack with a battalion of Zouaves and the two battalions of the 50th.

The two battalions of the Second Division had been directed, since the break of day, upon the Telegraph; I sent one of them to the right of the English in order that they might join the two horse-batteries already in motion.

I rejoined the troops led by General Bourbaki as they were about to form in line. All the ground in front of the English right was unoccupied, having no one upon it but the guard, who preceded by a distance of twenty paces the first row of tents. I did not hesitate to march up with the battalions in advance, with the four companies of Foot Chasseurs, who charged the enemy with extreme bravery, and very nearly reached the small advanced redoubt on the right. Upon the arrival of the battalion of Zouaves (Dubos commanding), and the Algerine Tirailleurs, I made a fresh charge, and continued it as far as the crest which commands the ravine of the road.

I reckoned that the English would be able to support my left beyond the road, but they were prevented from doing so. The enemy turned my left by the road and fell upon the rear. I may say, surrounded the Zouaves of the Commandant Dubos took the heads of the columns, which turned us, in the rear, and completely stopped them. It became necessary for me to form front in the moment, in order to receive the battalion charge, which this time also succeeded in a marvellous manner. But the enemy, crushed by the fire of British artillery and of the French artillery which I had caused to assemble on the crest in rear of my left, at length offered no further resistance, except while flying.

In these encounters with the bayonet, our field of battle was covered with dead; it was a real butchery; several officers had their horses killed under them. The 7th Light Infantry, commanded by Chef de Bataillon Vaisser, showed an ardent and brilliant courage, which merits particular notice, as likewise the enthusiasm of the Zouaves and the Tirailleurs of the 3rd Battalion. The battalion of the 6th Regiment of the Line charged most brilliantly; and well revenged the death of their brave Colonel, M. de Camas, who fell amid the ranks of the enemy. The battalion of Zouaves, commanded by Dubos, manœuvred with that intelligence and bravery at every turn which is never disturbed, even when surrounded by the enemy. The Algerian Tirailleurs leaped as agile as panthers at the gate to bar out the brushwood. This day does them honour, and likewise their Colonel De Wimpffen. The other battalion of Zouaves, and the two battalions of the 50th, were in vigorous support, without having occasion to charge the enemy.

During this combat the two horse-batteries (under Commandant Lebœuschère), and the battery of the Second Division (directed by Commandant de Barrel), had to maintain a fierce duel with the Russian artillery, which was composed of 24 and 30-pounders in position, and of a considerable number of field-pieces. Our batteries, aided by an English battery of 8-pounders, had the honour of extinguishing the Russian fire, and reducing it absolutely to silence. This combat of artillery was directed by the brave Colonel Forrest, who rendered me during this day the greatest services.

Finally, at the moment when the Russian fire was extinguished I caused to be led to the last crest a divisional battery supported by two battalions, which covered with shells and balls the bridge of Inkerman, over which the Russian troops rushed in the great disorder, and we had the pleasure of seeing them fly in a complete rout. But this rout was protected by the marshes of Inkerman, which we unfortunately could not traverse, for otherwise our cavalry would have ended the day gloriously.

The Brigade of General Monet, arriving in second reserve, had no occasion to act. It, however, experienced losses by the cannon-balls of the enemy, fired from places having an extreme range.

Before the Telegraph we had only one cannonade without wounded, but I feel real pleasure in here expressing how much the detachment of Marines, under Captain de Cantensen, served those excellent 30-pounders, which kept the enemy's line very distant, and caused them to experience severe loss.

I have thanked the Generals d'Autemarre and Bourbaki, who so valiantly headed their troops; and Colonel de Cissey, my Chef-d'Etat-Major, who has most energetically aided me. I wish I could mention all the brave men who so well fought at Inkerman; but this would be to name every one.

The General of Division commanding the Corps of Observation,

BOSQUET.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE PACIFIC.

We have been favoured by the Admiralty with the following despatches:—

"H.M.S. *Pique*, Sept. 19, 1854.

"Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, for their Lordships' information, copies of letters addressed to Captain Frederick, of H.M.S. *Amphitrite*.

"These copies will be forwarded in the event of a mail leaving San Francisco during Captain Frederick's absence from that place.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "F. W. E. NICHOLSON, Captain.

"The Secretary of the Admiralty."

(Enclosure.)

"H.M.S. *President*, Petropaulovski, Aug. 30, 1854.

"Sir,—It is my painful duty to report to you officially the death of Admiral Price, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, which took place at 4.30 p.m. this day.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "R. BURRIDGE, Captain.

"To Captain Sir F. Nicholson, Bart., &c."

RETURN OF OFFICERS SEAMEN, AND MARINES KILLED WOUNDED, AND MISSING, ON BOARD H.M. SHIPS ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BATTERIES AND TOWN OF PETROPAULOVSKI THE 4TH SEPT., 1854:—

PIQUE.—Lieut. A. Bland, slight contusion; G. Robinson, mate, slightly wounded; L. Chichester, midshipman, slightly wounded; Lieut. J. M'Culloch, R.M., slightly wounded; Lieut. W. H. Clemmins, R.M.; severely wounded. Seamen 6 killed or missing, 5 dangerously wounded, 5 severely wounded, 1 slightly wounded. Marines 4 killed or missing, 2 dangerously wounded, 5 severely wounded, 1 slightly wounded. Total: 13 killed or missing, 7 dangerously wounded, 11 severely wounded, 2 slightly wounded 33

PRESIDENT.—Captain C. A. Parker, R.N., killed or missing; Flag-Lieut. E. H. Howard, wounded severely; Lieut. G. Palmer wounded severely; Lieut. W. G. Morgan, wounded slightly. Seamen, 3 killed or missing, 3 wounded dangerously, 14 bruised severely, 4 wounded slightly. Marines; 8 killed or missing, 19 bruised severely, 4 wounded slightly. Total: 11 killed or missing, 3 wounded dangerously, 33 wounded severely, 8 wounded slightly—55.

VIRAGO.—T. Whitelock, boatswain, wounded severely. Seamen, 1 killed or missing, 1 wounded severely, 1 wounded slightly. Marines; 1 killed or missing, 1 wounded severely. 1 wounded slightly. Total: 3 killed or missing, 3 dangerously wounded, 4 severely wounded, 2 slightly wounded—12.

DIANA.—E. BURRIDGE, Captain.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SEAMEN KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, OF BOARD THE FRENCH FRIGATES, ON THE 3 AT ARGOS, AND 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1854, AT PETROPAULOVSKI—

31ST AUGUST, 1854.

FORTE.—Dumesnil, midshipman, slightly wounded. Seamen: 1 died on board, 1 dangerously wounded, 6 slightly wounded. Total: 1 died on board, 1 dangerously wounded, 6 slightly wounded.

4TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

FORTE.—Seamen: 7 left on shore, 1 died on board, 16 wounded dangerously, 4 slightly wounded.

EURYDICE.—Lefebvre, lieutenant, left on shore: Rouzaset, lieutenant, died on board; D'Lacombe, lieutenant, dangerously wounded. Gingeot de Fouches, mate, dangerously wounded. Costa, midshipman, dangerously wounded. Gefroy, surgeon, dangerously wounded. Seamen: 8 left on shore, 7 dangerously wounded, 8 slightly wounded. Total: 16 left on shore, 1 died on board, 11 dangerously wounded, 8 slightly wounded.

ORIFLAMME.—D'Journel, mate, slightly wounded: Cleg de la Touches, mate, left on shore: Le roi ad'Espain, slightly wounded. Seamen: 8 left on shore, 1 died on board, 16 dangerously wounded, 16 slightly wounded. Total: 8 left on shore, 1 died on board, 18 dangerously wounded, 18 slightly wounded. Grand total. 32 left on shore, 4 died on board, 52 dangerously wounded, 32 slightly wounded—102

(Translation.)

Frégate la Forte, Sept. 5, 1854.

M. le Commandant,—If the disembarkment has not been fortunate, it is owing to difficult as of the soil; and if our men have been obliged to re-embark, we have at least acquired the certainty that the two nations can depend on each other, an I that, if circumstances place us in the presence of the enemy, our efforts will be crowned with success.

Our crews, little accustomed to fight on shore, showed great ardour. Receive, M. le Commandant, my acknowledgments, and transmit them to your captains, officers, and men; and I shall be happy to inform the Government of the courage, the discipline, and the devotion which they showed.

F. FONTES.

Rear-Admiral in Command of the French Naval Forces.

H.M.S. Ship *Pique*, Petropaulovski, Sept. 6, 1854.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I have received the letter which you have done me the honour to address me, in which you mention in high terms the conduct of our men while engaged on shore with the enemy.

Allow me, sir, to convey to you the heartfelt thanks of every officer and man in the British squadron for the expression of your good opinion.

I hear from all quarters the highest praise of the ardent courage of your men while advancing, and of their coolness and discipline during the retreat—remarkable qual ties in seamen, who are, as you truly observe, unaccustomed to shore operations.

Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my deep sympathy for the loss sustained among the officers and men of your squadron.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. W. E. NICHOLSON,

Captain and Senior Officer.

To F. Pontes, Rear-Admiral in Command of the French Naval Forces.

A MINUTE-GUN FROM THE BLACK SEA.

On the fourteenth of November, off the steep Crimean coast,
As we lay, a mighty leaguer, round about the Russian host:
From the southward came a tempest, driving on the shore a lee—
Storm and darkness in the heavens, seething mist upon the sea.

Now brave iron, stoutly welded, in the linked cable chain,
Hold for dear old England's honour, hold against the tightening strain;
Lond and louder grew the storm-wind, louder still the billows roar;
On the "weather" frowns the tempest, on the "lee" a foeman's shore.

Brave old walls of merry England—guardians of our distant home!
Lo! the wretched transports parted, reeling past ye through the foam.
Billow-tost, but all unscanted—drenched in driving seas and hail,
As ye battled with the foeman, so ye battle with the gale.

So the night passed dark and grimly, and on morrow's tardy morn
Shattered wreck: of noble vessels strew the Russian beach forlorn.
Down the angry billows—bare, mysteriously grand—
Tempest scarred, but still unconquered—rode the bulwarks of our land.

So, amid the truest sorrow for a loss so full of pain,
Let us bless the Hand that spared us—let us bow and work again.
England's wealth can well replace all these, and greater losses far:
England's honour still is guarded by her stout old dogs of war.

F. NEGUS, Surgeon,
Nov. 18, 1854. H.M.S. *Sevastopol*, Sebastopol.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSARIAT.—Mr. Commissary-General Filder deserves the greatest praise for his exertions in supplying our men with food. The stories which have been circulated concerning the inefficiency and irregularity of the supply of meat, biscuit, and spirits, are base calumnies. No army was ever fed with more punctuality; and no army, I believe, was ever so well fed under such exceptional circumstances as those in which we are placed. The writers who describe the Southern Crimea as a land flowing with milk and honey, forget that to us it is a forbidden Eden, and that the Cossacks stand at the gate to bar our approach. We have eaten up everything edible within the precincts of the little angle of which we maintain possession by force of arms: the hay has been consumed, the vegetables have been devoured, the grapes have been consumed—nay, the very leaves have been boiled for food, and the vines used for fuel; the cattle and sheep have been consumed; and we are now masters of a huge camp as sterile as a rock, and from which the last vestige of shrub or tree will soon disappear under the campkettle. We are fed by Balaclava alone: thence comes our daily bread. It has to be carried on day by day; and yet no man in this army has ever been without his pound of good biscuit, his pound and a half or pound of good beef or mutton, his quota of coffee, tea, rice, and sugar, or his gill of excellent rum, for any one day, except it has been through his own neglect. We draw our hay, our corn, our beef, our mutton, our biscuits, spirits, and necessaries of all kinds from beyond sea. Eupatoria supplied us with cattle and sheep to a moderate extent; but the commissariat of the army depends, as a general rule, on sea carriage. Nevertheless, large as our advantages in the circulation and regularity of the supply of food, the officers and men have had to undergo great privations.—*Letter from Balaclava.*

HUNTING.

(Continued from Page 475.)

Then roused from sweet slumbers, the lad ye high horn
Her paifrey would mount at the sound of the horn,
With couching, up eased which trapping an ear,
And neighed with delight such a burden to bear.—WARBURTON.

Our two Illustrations—"Stag-hunting in the reign of George II.," and "Fox-hunting in the reign of Victoria I."—convey a better idea than pages of description of the essential difference between the sports of 1700 and 1800.

The stout, plump, coarse-bred horses; the huge hunting-horns; the yeoman pricker, with the slow lyme hounds in couples, with which he has marked down the stag for the swifter pack of the forest lords:—all speak of the age of slow, stately, scientific hunting, which was carried on in this country under the forms, and with the terms of our Norman conquerors, until the progress of agriculture thinned our forests and exterminated the great herds of deer, which, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, were to be found in all wild and wooded districts between Enfield-chase and their last refuge, Exmoor.

Stag-hunting, after the fashion of the time of George II., is still practised in the German forests; and during the reign of Charles X. in France, we have ourselves seen huntsmen and *valets de chasse* in the forest of Chantilly, dressed, armed, and horsed very much like the figures of our Illustration.

The great French-horns, such as Beau Nash had played before him on his triumphal entries into Bath, were not in the olden chase merely ornamental, or employed like the short, straight, silver horn, used with fox hounds to encourage the pack in woodland hunting, and call them quickly out of cover to a "Tally-ho—away!" It was the privilege of every noble follower of the hunt to use a horn, and to give with it a kind of telegraphic intelligence of the progress of the chase. One set of notes called the sportsman out of bed; another informed him that the game was on foot; others indicated that a red deer, or fallow deer, or wolf, or wild boar, was the chase of the day. An appropriate blast told that the game had taken to the open plain, or was at bay in water, while a chorus of horns celebrated the holiall or dead-hallao.

If we may venture to guess, our Artist had Sir Roger de Coverley with the fair widow in his mind, when he drew the subject before us. The scene may be in Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, or Devonshire—for wild deer abounded in all those counties in Sir Roger's time. It is to be presumed he hunted them in his youth, before he took to beagles. It is evidently not a Royal or noble hunt, but the establishment of well-estated country squires. Our Fox-hunting Picture is an average provincial scene, with more sport and fun than fashion. We should say that Reynard has been dodging them round a big wood for an hour or two, until the whole field has become thoroughly impatient; and, on the welcome sounds of "Tally-ho—away!" a good many are dressing out of the cover and over the post and rails—the pace is not to last. The boy on the pony is making tremendous play, and means to go while he can. The young lady, on the other hand, has enjoyed the morning ride to cover, and the excitement and sounds of the find, and the repeated ringing of the fox round the big wood; she will now discreetly leave her father and brothers to ride to the hounds, and return under charge of the old groom who brought up papa's hunter.

It is odd that, in these days, when so many laborious investigations are made into the history of the manners, customs, and amusements of the English, that so little light has been thrown upon the origin of Fox hunting. It is quite certain that the fox was not accounted a noble beast of chase before the Revolution of 1688; for Gervase Markham classes the fox with the badger in his "Cavalrie, or the part of Arms wherein is contained the Choice Training and Dieting of Running Horses, whether for Pleasure or for Wager. The Third Booke. Printed by Edw. Allde, for Edward White; and are to be sold at his Shop, neare the Little North Door of St. Paul's Church, at the signe of the Gun. 1616." He says:—

"The chase of the foxe or badger, although it be a chase of much more swiftness (than the otter), and is ever kept upon firm ground, yet I cannot assent for training horses, because for the most part it continues in woody rough grounds, where a horse can neither come easily make foorth his way nor can head without danger of stubbing. The chase, much better than any of these, is hunting of the bucke or stag, especially if they be not confined within a park or pale, but having liberty to chuse their swiese, whom some sentences call 'hunting at force.' When he is at liberty he will break forth his chase into the winde, sometimes four, five, and six miles forth right; nay, I have myself followed a stag better than ten miles forth right, before the pleace of his rousing to the place of his death, besides all his windings, turnings, and cross passages. The time of the year for these chases is from the middle of May to middle of September." He goes on to say, "which being of all chases the worthiest, and belonging only Princes and men of best quality, there is no horse too good to be employed in such a service; yet the horses which are aptest and best to be employed in this chase is the Barbary jennet, or a light made English gelding, being of a middle stature." "But on contrarie, and I come to the chase which is of all chases the best for the purpose whereof we are now entreating; it is the chase of the hare, which is a chase both swift and pleasant, and of long endurance: it is a sport ever readie, equally distributed, as well to the wealthie farmer as the great gentleman. And his beginning contrary to the stag and bucke; for it begins at Michaelmas, when they end, and is out of date after April, when they first come into season."

This low estimate of the fox, at that period, is borne out by a speech of Oliver St. John, to the Long Parliament, against Strafford, quoted by Macaulay, in which he declares—"Strafford would be regarded not as a stag or a hare, but as a fox, who was to be snared by any means, and knocked on the head without pity." The same historian relates that red deer were as plentiful on the hills of Hampshire and Gloucestershire, in the reign of Queen Anne, as they are now in the preserved deer forests of the Highlands of Scotland.

When wild deer became scarce, the attention of sportsmen was probably turned to the sporting qualities of the fox by the accident of harriers getting upon the scent of some wanderer in the old setting season, and being able a straight 30-mile run. We have more than once met with such accidents on the Devonshire moors, and have known well-bred harriers run clear away from the huntsman, after an outlying fox, over an unrideable country.

Fox-hunting rose into favour with the increase of population attendant on improved agriculture. In a wild woodland country, with earths unstopped, no pack of hounds could fairly run down a fox.

We have found in private records two instances in which packs of hounds, were established, were turned from bare hounds to foxhounds. There are, no doubt, many more. The Farquelys, or Cheshire Hunt, was established in 1762 for Hare-hunting, and held its first meeting on the 24th November in that year. "Those that kept harriers brought them in turn." It is ordered by the 8th rule, "that the number of the society kept hounds, or that it were inconvenient for masters to bring them, a pack be borrowed at the expense of the society."

The uniform was ordered to be "a blue frock with a plain yellow metilled buttons, scarlet velvet cape, and double-breasted flannel waistcoat. The coat sleeve to be cut and turned. A scarlet saddle-cloth, bound singly with blue, and the front of the bridle kept with scarlet." The third rule is that "which our members set at liberty about ten and half-past eleven o'clock:—" The harriers shall not wait for any member after eight o'clock in the morning."

As to drinking, it was ordered "that three collar bumpers be drunk after dinner, and the same after supper; after that every member might do as he pleased in regard to drinking."

By another rule, every member was "to present on his marriage, to each member of the hunt, a pair of wel-stitched leather breeches," which seems a good custom.

In 1769, the club commenced Fox-hunting. The uniform was ordered to be changed to "A red coat, unbound, with small flock sleeve, a green velvet cape, and green waistcoat, and that the sleeve have no buttons; in every other form to be like the old uniform; and the cape of the cloth to be bound with green instead of blue, the fronts of the saddles to remain the same."

At the same time there was an alteration in regard to drinking orders—"That instead of three collar bumpers, only one shall be drunk, except a fox be killed above ground, and then one other collar glass shall be drunk to 'Fox-hunting.' Among the names of the original members in 1762, we recognise many whose descendants have maintained in this generation their ancestral reputation as sportsmen. For instance, Green, Mainwaring, Wilbraham, Smith, Barry, Cholmondeley, Stanley, Grosvenor Townley, Watkin Williams Wynne, Stamford. But, although the Farquey Hunt Club has been maintained and thriven through the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria, the pack of hounds, de-troyed or removed by various accidents, have been more than once renewed. But the Brocklesby pack has been maintained in the family of Pelham ever since the year 1710 without more than a short break or change of blood; and a written pedigree of the pack has been kept for upwards of 100 years; and it is now the oldest pack in the kingdom. The Holtsemore, which was established before the Brocklesby, has been repeatedly disper-ed and has long passed out of the hands of the family of the Nicols—by whom it was first established, as we learn from Gelieri, 200 years ago.

By the kindness of Lord Yarborough we were permitted to examine all the papers connected with his hounds. Among them is a memorandum dated 26th April, 1713, by which it is agreed "that the fox-hounds, then kept by Sir John Tyrwhitt and Charles Pelham, Esq. 'ancestor of Lord Yarborough), should be joined in one pack, and maintained at the joint expense of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Charles Pelham, and Robert Vyner for five years, each paying for one-third of the year; and that, on any of the three parties retiring, the pack should remain the property of those remaining.

In this manner the pack came into Mr. Pelham's hands, as sole proprietor. From that date a pedigree of the hounds was kept in a rough manner; but in 1746 a regular pedigree or stud-book was opened, and has been kept up with the greatest exactness by the father, the grandfather, and great-grandfather of the present huntsman.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt kept harriers at his Manor House of Aylsby, at the foot of the Lond in hire Wolds, before he turned them into foxhounds. A farm at Aylsby was formerly known as the "Kennels." The Aylsby estate has passed, in the female line, into the Oxfordshire family of the Tyrwhitt Drakes, who are so well known as masters of hounds, and first-rate sportsmen; while a descendant of Squire Vyner, of Lincolnshire, has, within the last twenty years, been a master of fox-hounds in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Mr. Meynell, the father of modern Fox-hunting, and founder of the Quorn Hunt, formed his pack chiefly of crosses from the Belvoir blood.

Between the period that Fox-hunting superseded Hare-hunting in the estimation of country squires and that when the celebrated Mr Meynell reduced it to a science, and prepared the way for making hunting in Leicestershire almost an aristocratic institution, a great change took place in the breed of the hounds and horses, and in the style of horsemanship Under the old system, the hounds were taken out before light to hunt back by his drag the fox who had been foraging all night, and set on him as he lay above his stopped-earth, before he had digested his meal of rats or rabbits. The breed of hounds partook more of the long-eared, dewlapped, heavy, crook-kneed southern hound, or of the blood-hound. Well-bred horses, too, were less plentiful than they are now.

But the change to fast hounds, fast horses, and fast men, took place at a much more distant day than some of our hard riding young swells of 1854 seem to imagine. A portrait of a celebrated hound, Ringwood, at Brocklesby-park, painted by Stubbs, the well-known animal painter

STAG-HUNTING IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.—FROM A PAINTING BY FREDERICK TAYLER.

n 1793, presents, in an extraordinary manner, the type and character of some of the best hounds remotely descended from him; and though the song say—

> When each horse wore a crupper, each squire a pigtail;
> Ere Bluecap and Wanton taught fox-hounds to scurry,
> With music in plenty, oh! where was the hurry? –

It is more than eighty years since Bluecap and Wanton ran their race over Newmarket-heath; and a generation has passed away since, in Shropshire, the "Flying Childe," recorded by Cecil, and the father of the present Lord Forester, introduced the "bruising system" of riding to hounds. Perhaps they rode under the inspiration of "Tom Moody," one of the few classic names in fox-hunting. Tom was whipper-in to Squire Forester of Wiley, the uncle of the first Lord Forester.

We don't quote from "Somerville's poem of "The Chase," because it has been quoted, in season and out of season, ever since it was written; but it is worth noting that, although the poet died in 1742, his work is, with few exceptions, as clear and correct in its directions for Fox-hunting as if it were written yesterday. It appears from a work lately published, that the poet kept only one horse. In the long reign of George III., the distinction between town and country was much broken down, and the isolation in which country squires lived destroyed. Packs of hounds, kept for the amusement of a small district, became, as it were, public property. At length the meets of hounds began to be regularly given in the country newspapers.

With every change sportsmen of the old school have prophesied the total ruin of Fox-hunting. Roads and canals excited great alarm to our fathers. We ourselves expected to see sport entirely destroyed by railroads; but we were mistaken, and have lived to consider them almost an essential auxiliary of a good hunting district.

Looking back at the manner in which Fox-hunting has grown up with our habits and customs, and increased in the number of packs, number of hunting-days, and number of horsemen in full proportion with our wealth and population, we are amused at the simplicity with which Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who comes from a country where people never amuse themselves out of doors (except in making money), tells, in her "Sunny Memories," how, when she dined with Lord John Russell, at Richmond, the conversation turned on hunting; and she expressed her astonishment "that, in the height of English civilisation, this vestige of the savage state should remain." "Thereupon they only laughed and told stories about fox-hunters." If any of the company had been acquainted with old Gervase Markham they might have answered, "Of all the field pleasures wherewith Old Time and man's inventions hath blessed the hours of our recreations, there is none so excellent as the delight of hunting, being compounded like an harmonious concert of all the best parts of most refined pleasures, as music, dancing, running, and ryding"

(To be continued.)

FOX-HUNTING.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE-SHOW.

CLASS 27, NO. 195.—DUKE OF RICHMOND'S SOUTHDOWNS. GOLD MEDAL, FEEDER; SILVER MEDAL, BREEDER.

CLASS 10, NO. 69.—DUKE OF RUTLAND'S ROAN OX. GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—PRIZE £25.

CLASS 22, NO. 136.—MARQUIS OF EXETER'S PRIZE LEICESTER. GOLD MEDAL, FEEDER; SILVER MEDAL, BREEDER.

In the next page we give the list of prizes awarded at this fat stock show, which annual event, although losing nothing in general interest, has almost gone beyond the reach of criticism. Living beings are not like machinery. There is a limit to their improvement, and that limit has certainly been reached by the principal breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. What remains, is to extend to every district the benefit of the breeds suited to their respective climate, style of cultivation, and market. We can confidently state that the growing intelligence of farmers, stimulated by the facilities of modern travel and exhibitions of stock, local and general, is diminishing the number of inferior breeds year by year. Every farmer in the country has now a market for his meat; the rail and the steam-boat have all but abolished cheap beef and mutton districts. In addition to the great centres of manufacturing industry, iron and coal mines, opened within the last ten years, have created all over England and Wales new, profitable, and constantly-increasing markets for every kind of agricultural produce. In fact, all our efforts up to the present moment have failed in making the supply reach the demand. What we could do if the cattle of this kingdom were of the best of the half-dozen breeds which alone carry off prizes at fat-stock meetings, we have no means of calculating, without agricultural statistics. But, certainly, the difference between the Welsh runt, that is fed six or seven years, and then is not fat, and the Short-horn, Devon, Hereford, or cross-bred of those breeds, that you cannot prevent from getting fat with ordinary care, is enormous.

In the present Show, there were thirty-three entries of Devons in the usual four classes, twenty-two Herefords, and forty-two Short-horns; six Scotch and Irish only, five Welsh, one of the old Long-horn, two Sussex, one of the old Norfolk Polled breed, ten of Mixed Breed (chiefly crosses of the Short-horn), and twelve Extra Stock. If we average these entries at only £30 a piece—which is decidedly low, considering the quality and weight of the animals—we have an exhibition of cattle worth upwards of £4000.

The Gold Medal for the best Beast in the yard, the First Prize of £25, and the Silver Medal, as breeder, go to the venerable Duke of Rutland, for his four-year-old strawberry roan ox (No. 69)—as fine an animal as was ever exhibited at this Show for quality, symmetry, and weight combined. Many wonderful events—many extraordinary improvements—has the Duke seen in the fourscore years of his life. Among them, the general diffusion of the Short-horn; which, when he came

CLASS 31, NO. 251.—MR. J. V. WILLIAMS'S BLACK PIGS. PRIZE £10, FEEDER; SILVER MEDAL, BREEDER GOLD MEDAL, FEEDER.

CLASS 12, NO. 89.—MR. CHARLES TOWNLEY'S WHITE SHORT-HORN COW. PRIZE £20.—GOLD MEDAL.

NO. 282.—WHITE PIG, BETTY, THE PROPERTY OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—SILVER MEDAL.

of age, and the long-famous festivities, including a herd of oxen roasted whole, took place, was confined to a few localities, and looked upon with considerable suspicion and disdain by the brown coated farmers—patrons of local breeds, and especially of the now all but extinct Long-horn of Bakewell. His Grace has lived to see fresh beef made accessible to tens of thousands, to whom it would have been a luxury as rare as house lamb, had it not been for the introduction of the early maturity of the Short horn, on farms in every county in England and Scotland, that early maturity being supported by the comfortable, warm, well ventilated farm buildings, the varieties of roots, the supply of oil-cake which we are able to obtain by the improvements of modern cultivation and the extension of modern commerce.

In quality the Short-horn is inferior to the Devon and the Highlander, but superior in general adaptabilty to different districts—superior in utility as a ox either for the butcher of the dairy. Among the Short-horn prizes Mr. Townley's white cow, No. 89, which carried off £30, is wonderfully perfect as a fat beast. At the Smithfield Stewards' private dinner, on the evening of the 4th inst., the carcass of this cow, with a text in very fine large round-hand. Her sisters could never be of much use in the dairy, as, although six years and eight months old, she has never had but one calf; but her brother bullocks would certainly fat as rapidly as could be desired. Of another kind, No. 84, a steer, bred by Mr. Thomas Webb, the celebrated Southdown breeder, which, although only "commended," is worth notice because bred out of a cow which had eight calves in three years, of which seven lived, and from a grandam which bred ten calves all single in eleven years.

The Devons are beautiful in quality, but rather small. The Devonian breeders declare that, although short on their legs, if the test of comparative measurement be applied, the amount of prime joints will compensate for the smaller dimensions. Certainly, they are very pretty little beasts; and Prince Albert carries off the first prize, No. 2, with a beautiful animal, mild and gentle enough for a Queen to pet and feed Mr. Farthing, who was successful in carrying off a string of prizes for Devon breeding stock at Lincoln, has the 2nd prize for a bullock in the same class as the Prince; the Earl of Leicester (whose father was the father of Norfolk agricultural improvements) wins the two first prizes in Class II. and Mr. Sheppard is fa'ther and breeder, with Devons, No. 19 and No. 25; and Mr. Hudson, of Castle Acre (who holds one of the largest arable farms in England, under L rd Leicester), wins, with No. 29, the first prize for Devon cows. That little cow may stand for an epitome of the perfection of Norfolk farming. A short account of how she was bred, and what she was fed on, and what was done to cultivate and import the food she ate, would be a picture of the best modern agriculture, based *on paying principles*.

The Herefords presented a useful class of beasts, which grow in favour in the Midland Counties, where they displace the old Long-horn. The cows seemed rather coarse. In steers, a Bristol innkeeper took the first prize, and Prince Albert the second.

The Scotch and Irish show was very small. Mr. Gurney had the one prize—which, if it does not bring out more numerous competitors, will not be worth giving.

Prince Albert had a very picturesque cream-coloured West Highlander. These were two or three pretty polled Galloways.

The Welsh do not improve in their Christmas shows. Would it not be well to supersede their native breed with a Highlander or North Devons?

Class XVII. presents the only instance in which we can find fault with the judges. The prize was given to an ugly, ill-shaped Long-horn, passing over a very handsome Sussex; while in the next class a Sussex cow, which, but for age, might have been own sister to the steer, took the prize. This cow is as fine and blooming in her coat as a race-horse. It was whispered in the yard that the Sussex ox was passed over from a suspicion of a Devon cross. It was a great mistake.

Among the Cross breeds there were some very nice beasts. All the prizes were crosses between Short-horns and Hereford, or Hereford and Short-horn. In the Class No. 115 is even a larger animal than that exhibited by Sir Henry Verney last year, and nearly as ugly.

We have no Foreign Cat le this time; yet the exportation of bulls of our best breeds is going on briskly. We look forward with interest to the result in Holstein and the breeding districts of North Germany and Holland. There they have excellent dairy cows, and they understand stall-feeding; they only want blood.

In the sheep of Long-Woolled breeds there were forty-one entries. The Marquis of Exeter carried off the first prize and the gold medal for the best pen of Long-Woo s, with three pure Leicesters, bred by himself, in Class XXII. The second prize went to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall. In the next class the positions of the Squire and the Marqu s were reversed as to first and second.

A peculiar interest is attached to Mr Foljambe's appearance as an exhibitor of sheep and cattle. He was for many years known as a most enthusias ic and popular master of fox hounds, and very successful as a breeder of hounds. Having been afflicted with total b indness, he has given up hounds, and applied the same enthusiasm and skill to breeding sheep-stock with great success. He can decide by feel better than most men by sight and feeling, on the form of a sheep.

In Short-Wools the Duke of Richmond earned the gold medal and prizes with a pen of very fine and very well got up South Downs, in Class XXVII., and also in Class XXIX.

Of Cotswolds, only two pens were shown. In Cross Breeds, both Downs and Leicesters and Downs and Cotswolds gained prizes.

The story of the origin of the present South Down deserves telling, at some less warlike time than the present.

In Pigs there was a famous show, both large and small breeds. The gold medal, the first prize of £10, and the silver medal to breeder, went to Mr. Williams, of Somerton, for a pen of black pigs, called Improved Leicesters—we should say, crossed with Essex. Prince Albert had a medal as feeder in extra stock, for white pigs; but out of five prizes, four went to black pigs, of Essex stain

Some of the Yorkshire pigs were enormous balls of fat, six feet from snout to tail.

As a whole, the Exhibition was a full average in quality, most beautifully and comfortably arranged. Perhaps there were never fewer inferior beasts.

The display of Roots and Implements was good, but cramped for want of room. Messrs. Gibbs have, as usual, a good display of seeds and roots. Mr. Skirving, who has spent thousands in investigating the potato disease, shows the best potato we have ever seen—the "Flukes," but he does not pretend to guarantee a total escape from the blight. His roots are well worth examination.

The roots above, and the Prize Sheets below, are the two ends of English farming—the corn coming between.

The following is a complete List of the Awards:—

DEVONS.—Class 1—Steers.

1st prize of £25 (No. 2), his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Silver Medal to the breeder, Mr. R. Mogridge, of Molland, South Molton.
2nd prize of £10. (No. 8), Mr. W. Farthing, the representative of the late S. Farthing, of Stowey-court, Bridgwater.

Class 2.—Steers or Oxen.

1st prize of £25 (No. 10), the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Leicester.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 16), Mr. F. King, of Nursling, near Southampton.

Class 3. Heifers.

1st prize of £15 (No. 25), the Earl of Leicester.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Leicester.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 22), his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 4.—Cows.

1st prize of £20 (No. 29), Mr. J. Hudson, of Castleacre, Swaffham, Norfolk.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Hudson.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 27), Mr. Thomas Bond, of Park, North Petherton Bridgwater.

HEREFORDS.—Class 5. Steers.

1st prize of £25 (No. 38), Mr. I. Nibletl, of Congyre House, Flitton, Bristol.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. T. L. Meers, of Coand Arbor, Shrewsbury.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 36), H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Class 6.—Steers or Oxen.

1st prize of £25 (No. 42), Mr. Wm. Heath, of Ludham Hall, near Norwich.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Thos. Carter, of Dodmore, near Ludlow.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 40), Mr. J. Ford, jun., of Rushton, near Blandford.

Class 7.—Heifers.

1st prize of £15 (No. 51), Mr. F. King, of Nursling, near Southampton.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Thomas Samson, of Kingston Russell, near Dorchester.
2nd prize of £5 withheld.

Class 8.—Cows.

1st prize of £20 (No. 59), Mr. Wm. Heath, of Ludham Hall, near Norwich
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. R. Longmore, of Ludlow.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 54), Mr. J. Stevens, of 43, Holy well-street, Oxford.

SHORT-HORNS.—Class 9.—Steers.

1st prize of £25 (No. 60), Mr. Jas. Fatcher, jun., of Fovant, near Salisbury.
Silver medal to the breeder, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., of Wilton, near Sa lisbury.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 61), Mr. Wm. Aldworth, of Frilford, Abingdon.

Class 10.—Steers or Oxen.

1st prize of £25 (No. 63), his Grace the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham.
Silver medal to the breeder, his Grace the Duke of Rutland.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 67), Rev. J. Holmes, of Brooke Hall, Norwich.

Class 11.—Heifers.

1st prize of £15 (No. 83), Mr. Jos. Phillips, of Ardington, Wantage.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. W. Fussell, of Laycock, Chippenham.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 82), Earl Spencer of Althorp-park, Northampton.

Class 12.—Cows.

1st prize of £20 (No. 93), Mr. C. Townley, of Townley-park, Burnley.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Alex. Bannerman, of South Cottage, Chorley.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 87), Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P., of Sarsden House, Chipping Norton.

SCOTCH OR IRISH BREEDS.—Class 13.—Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £10 (No. 99), Mr. John H. Gurney, of Canton Hall, Norwich.

Class 14.—Heifers or Cows.

Prize of £5 (No. 103), Mr. H. Lindsay, of Westdean, Chichester.

WELSH BREEDS.—Class 15.—Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £10 (No. 104), Mr. B. E. Bennett, of Marston Trussell Hall, Market Harboro'.

Class 16.—Heifers or Cows.

Prize of £5 (No. 108), Mr. Richard Worthington, of Saddington, Market Harbor'.

OTHER PURE BREEDS.—Class 17.—Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £10 (No. 110), Mr. R. H. Chapman, of Upton, Nassington.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. R. H. Chapman.

Class 18.—Heifers or Cows.

Prize of £10 (No. 112), Messrs. C. Neame and Sons, of Selling, Feversham.
Silver medal to the breeders, Messrs. C. Neame and Sons.

CROSS OR MIXED BREEDS.—Class 19.—Steers.

Prize of £15 (No. 115), the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, Berks.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Radnor.

Class 20 Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £15 (No. 116), Mr. William Hewer, of Sevenhampton, Highworth, Wilts.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Hewer.

Class 21.—Heifers.

Prize of £10 (No. 121), Mr. John Tucker, of Abbey Print Works, Stratford, Essex.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Tucker.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.—Class 22.

1st prize of £20 (No. 136), the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park, Stamford.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Marquis of Exeter.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 139), Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, Worksop.
3rd prize of £5 (No. 137), Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, Bedford.

Class 23.

1st prize of £20 (No. 143), Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Worksop.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. G. S. Foljambe.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 142), the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley Park, Stamford.
3rd prize of £5 (No. 144), Mr. R. Newman, of Harrowden, Bedford

LONG-WOOLLED (NOT BEING LEICESTERS).—Class 24.

Prize of £10 (No. 147), Mr. Wm. Slatter, of Surnton, Cirencester.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Slatter.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.—Class 25.

1st prize of £10 (No. 172), Mr. Sam. Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Samuel Druce.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 170), Mr. John Overman, of Barnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Class 26.

Prize of £10 (No. 176), Mr. John Overman.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Overman.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.—Class 27.

1st prize of £20 (No. 195), the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Duke of Richmond.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 201), Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford.

Class 28.

Prize of £10 (No. 216), Mr. Wm. Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Rigden.

Class 29.

1st prize of £20 (No. 222), the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Duke of Richmond.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 220), Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford.

SHORT-WOOLLED (NOT BEING SOUTH-DOWNS).—Class 30.

Prize of £10 (No. 230), Mr. Wm. King, of New Hayward Farm, Hungerford.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William King.

PIGS.—Class 31.

1st prize of £10 (No. 251), Mr. J. V. Williams, of Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. J. V. Williams.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 269), Mr. W. M. Barber, of Langley Broom, Slough.

Class 32.

1st prize of £10 (No. 262), Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, Dorset.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Coate.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 266), Mr. Sam. Druce, of Eynsham, Oxford.

Class 33.

1st prize of £10 (No. 275), Mr. Samuel Druce, Oxford.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Samuel Druce.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 276), Mr. S. Marjoribanks, of Bushey Grove, Watford.

GOLD MEDALS.

Gold medal to the best steer or ox in any of the classes (No. 60), the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham.
Gold medal to the best heifer or cow in any of the classes (No. 89), Mr. Charles Townley, of Townley-park, Burnley.
Gold medal to the best pen of long-woolled sheep in any of the classes (No. 136), the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park.
Gold medal to the best pen of short-woolled sheep in the 27th, 28th, or 30th classes (No. 195), the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood.
Gold medal to the best pen of pigs in any of the classes (No. 251), Mr. J. V. Williams, Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater.

EXTRA STOCK.

Silver medal to the best beast in extra stock (No. 128), Lord Feversham, Duncombe-park, York.
Silver medal to the best long-woolled sheep in extra stock (No. 161), Mr. William Sanday, Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham.
Silver medal to the best short-woolled sheep in extra stock (No. 235), Mr. William Rigden, Hove, Brighton.
Silver medal to the best cross-bred sheep in extra stock (No. 185), Mr. George Hine, jun., Oakley, Bedford.
Silver medal to the best pig in extra stock (No. 282), his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

COMMENDATIONS.

Highly commended.—The Earl of Leicester's Devon steer. Mr. G. Hine's, jun., pen of Cross-bred sheep. Mr. W. Rigden's pen of South Downs; the Duke of Richmond's pen of South Downs; Mr. S. King's pen of Hampshire Downs; the Earl of Leicester's South Down wether; Mr. John Coate's pen of Dorset pigs; Mr. M. Newman's pen of Essex and Berks pigs; Rev. J. Holmes' pen of pigs.

Commended.—The Earl of Leicester's Devon cow; the Marquis of Exeter's Short-horned steer; Mr. Edward Frost's Short-horned steer; Mr. J. W. Brown's Short-horned steer; the Marquis of Exeter's Short-horned steer; Mr. S. Goodn's Short-horned ox; Rev. J. Arkwright's Short-horned and Ayrshire cow; Mr J Hutchman's Cross-bred wethers; Mr. H. Lugar's pen of South Down wethers; Sir R. Throckmorton's, Bart., pen of South Down wethers; the Earl of Radnor's pen of South Down wethers.

Class 31.—Young pigs—Commended generally.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

THE Exhibitions of Implements and Machinery at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show have hitherto been little more than large colle tions of the various articles the different manufactures have to offer for sale; they have attended at their respective stands to dispose of such articles, and receive orders from the visitors to the Cattle Show; and, as no prizes are given here, novelties have been usually kept in reserve for the Royal and other Agricultural Meetings. This year the collection assumed more properly the character of an Exhibition—such machines and implements only being put forward as the manufacturers conceive necessary to uphold or increase their character for improved design and superior workmanship. Consequently, they were fewer in number and seen to much greater advantage—not being piled one upon another as in former years.

Mr. Howard, of Bedford, exhibited beautiful specimens of his Lincoln Prize Ploughs, which, for beauty of form and perfection workmanship, are not to be surpassed; although it is doubtful if the principle of increasing the length of the lines of the mould-board, to allow it to pass through the ground with the least possible resistance, does not render it a less efficient implement for disintegrating the soil, and producing the same effect as digging. These long ploughs doubtless make very clean work, and are of easy draught; but that is not all that is required in a plough; for the fact should never be lost sight of, that the plough is only a tolerable substitute for a spade.

Drills of every description were exhibited by Messrs. Garrett, of Leiston, and Hornsby, of Stamford, calculated to perform almost any description of work in any locality. We did not observe anything new in their arrangement, with the exception of an improved steerage apparatus, attached to one of Messrs. Garratt's large Drills, which will, doubtless, give increased accuracy in its working, by affording the operator much more control over the machine.

We should have been glad to see some advance in the construction of Dibbling Machines; but the makers seem to have exhausted all their ingenuity in the Drop Drill.

Chaff-cutters, Crushers, and Horse-hoes, of all kinds, were found at the different stands; but nothing of a novel character, except a Rotatory Hoe, exhibited by Garrett—an ingenious and well-made implement. It is designed for cross-hoeing turnips; or, as it is technically called, pitching—that is, cutting out the spaces in the drills to the width intended to be left between the plants.

Two descriptions of Rotatory Cultivators were exhibited: one by Messrs. Samuelson, the other by Gibson. These cultivators, or grubbers, or diggers, as they are variously called, are getting into favour with agriculturists, as they deserve to be; for in the cultivation of root crops they are of the greatest possible advantage, as no implement in use will so nearly produce the garden-like tilth, so necessary in the production of heavy crops of such plants.

A new show-yard has been added this year, in which are placed steam-engines and thrashing-machines. We shall, next week, engrave this interesting display.

Chief matters of increased powers were found at most of the stands. Considerable improvements have been made in these machines, as they now cut much more equally than formerly, and are not so jerking in their action; the necessity of superior framing has also forced itself upon the attention of the makers, and the consequence is, that the cutting powers of the engine are immeasurably superior to what they used to be.

The chief novelty in the collection was a large machine, called a General Cultivator or Lever Plough, intended to perform a variety of operations with greater ease and economy than they are at present done. It consists of a skeleton frame, having three wheels, two permanently fixed in front, and a swivel wheel in the rear, with vertical guide-rods at each end to receive the ends of several beams; to which are attached a set of ploughs, skim cultivators, drags, or scarifiers, as may be required. Each beam is fitted so as to alter its depths by means of two rows of pulleys in the frames, one at each end, over each of which travels a chain connected with the beam beneath, and to a lever handle in the rear, by which means the attendant can raise or sink the ploughs horizontally as required, or take them out of the ground altogether. The beams are fitted to front vertical guide-rods by means of a block which slips up and down, as a drill lever, and giving them an independent action. They are guided in the rear by slipping up and down the guide-rods, by which they are held, thereby doing away with the necessity of manually holding the same. There is a frame in front to which the pulleys are attached, which makes a cross-traverse, and carries with it the upper end of the front guide-rods—thus giving the plough an inclination to the right or to the left. This is a most important part of its mechanical arrangement, and displays considerable ingenuity. The frame is moved by a rack and pinion, the handle attached to which passes to the attendant in the rear, so that, as he follows the machine he has perfect command over the ploughs he may be employed. It is, on the whole, an exceedingly clever contrivance, and may be well adapted to ploughing by steam. Perhaps, in its present form it may not be quite what is required, yet it may nevertheless be the foundation of a very efficient and valuable machine. It is exhibited by Plenty, of Newbery.

Mr. Cro-kill, of Beverley, exhibited his Improved Reaper, Keeper, and M'Cormick's machine appears in model, with a new side delivery.

THE NEW WATER-WEED, *Anacharis Alsinastrum*, has been found growing in large masses at the mouth of some of the creeks, and other parts of the River Thames, above Bovency Lock. The mischievous plant was first observed by some of the Eton watermen last year, but no particular attention given it, until the engraving appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, when a specimen was gathered and forwarded to one of our leading British botanists, who speedily confirmed the suspicion that there were entertained respecting the troublesome stranger.—*Windsor and Eton Express.*

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—A meeting of medical and scientific gentlemen was held in Birmingham, on Monday, to take steps in aid of the resolutions of the recent conference on the serious and extensive adulteration of drugs and articles of food in general consumption. William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, who briefly stated the progress made since the meeting of the conference, and announced that it was his intention to move, at an early period of the approaching session, for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the practice of adulteration of articles of food and general consumption—including drugs—and the best means of preventing the evil.

THE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS.—The proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Empire*, the *Melbourne Argus*, and other Australian newspapers, have increased the price of their respective journals from 3d. to 6d. per copy. The grounds put forth are their enhanced superiority as journals, and the consequently augmented cost of production. The new tariff came into operation in September last. The *Ballarat Times*, a very small paper, the *Mount Alexander Mail*, and others at the diggings, have for some time past been published at 1s.

MANCHESTER AND THE WAR.—The following memorial to the Mayor of Manchester is now in course of signature, and has already been signed by a number of the most influential Liberals of Manchester, supporters of Mr. Bright:—"To the Worshipful the Mayor of Manchester.—SIR,—We, the undersigned, having learned that the letter of Mr. John Bright, M.P. on the war, has been transmited and circulated in Russia, as embodying the sentiments of the people of Manchester, respectfully request that you will call a public meeting, in order to enable the citizens to declare that they do not concur in the opinions of Mr. Bright; but are fully convinced of the justice and necessity of the war, and earnestly hope that it will be carried on with the utmost vigour until the objects for which it was commenced are thoroughly effected."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND THE WAR.—As the accounts from Sebastopol, both Russian and English, affirm that the damage inflicted on the defences of the town is, to a considerable extent, repaired under cover of night, it is suggested that the electric light is capable of sufficiently illuminating the works of the enemy at a far greater distance than exists between the two positions. By means of a simple lantern reflector and tube, a jet of light could be thrown on any spot of the enemy's works, keeping our own position in complete darkness, so that by the same means that the damage is done could its repair be prevented.

THE SERFS OF RUSSIA.—The Russian soldier's great-coat is grey, with certain facings; and with the exception of a small gilt strap on the shoulder, the officer's is precisely that of the private; indeed it is generally the case, going into action the generosity of unmounted officers put on the common great-coat, so that they may not be picked off. It is a very marked fact, that among the thousands of dead we find very few officers indeed. Perhaps the Emperor has laid down a stringent rule that, when possible, officers shall be carried off the field; or it may be the custom of the men, owing to the intense reverence that the serf has to rank, never to leave behind him the body of his leader. As to food, the Russian army has, in comparison with ours, a very rough commissariat: the bread is perfectly black, and when that runs short, resort is made to a bag of crumbled oil-cake, which is very nutritious, and therefore of the greatest possible value when troops have to march a long distance over uncultivated houseless steppes.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 3, Strand, opposite Drury-lane. Horses are warranted not to vary more than a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable at the Strand Office, one will be sent free. James's Sketch Book of Watches, free for 2d.

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Country orders to be accompanied by a remittance.

ROUSSILLON, 26s. per dozen; four dozen hampers for cash, carriage free.—FOSTER and INGLIS, Miter-court, Milk-street, Cheapside. Private evidences is restrained from matters of delicacy, which publicity in his wine "Roussillon," says, "About this time (1667) the French and English began mutually to repeal each other's industry by the like duties and prohibitions." Shortly after this date, Roussillon, and all other French wines, were absolutely excluded from the British consumption, by extravagant enactments. "The Methuen Treaty, in 1703, confirmed and perpetuated the system, and which was followed by establishing a differential duty of more than 100 per cent in favour of Portuguese wines. A better spirit pervaded our councils when Pitt came into duties on foreign wines, in 1786-7, at which period Roussillon, under another name, was introduced, and won favour and reputation. Messrs. Ireland and Co. imported it largely from 1786 to 1792, and said it as a wine that was esteemed one of our purest red wines. The first French Revolution intervened the moment, and the cessing war completely stopped it." James Busby, Esq., made an elaborate survey of the wine-growing districts of France and Spain in 1831, for the purpose of procuring cuttings of the choicest vines of those countries, and his published report thus describes the character of the cuttings obtained by him from the vineyards of Messrs. Calvet and Co., Caigan.—Caviness says of the grape, 'that it is rich in saccharine matter (although harsh in the taste), and very indulgences.' Grenache.—Cavilons adds of this grape, 'that it is rich in saccharine matter, and strongly impregnated with tannin.' Maser.—Cavelles observes, 'that this is the only vine of the province that yields annual and almost equal vintages.' Hermitage.—Hermitage was brought to Roussillon some years ago, by M. Durand, from the celebrated vineyards of Hermitage, on the banks of the Rhone. It yields little, but the flavour of its produce is excellent." "The best growths of a district were always on mountain lands, and to this day they retain their size."—Redding on Wines, p. 80. "I never remember having a fuller or more delicious wine."—Dr. Lardner on Chymistry, pp. 373-3. "Wine is surpassed by no product of nature or art."—Liebig's Letters on Chymistry, p. 454. Roussillon wine as a restorative, a means of refreshment when the powers of life are exhausted, and as a preventive of disease, is unrivalled. Brodie's Gazetteer, 1815, refers to its excellent qualities of Roussillon Wines—Article, Eastern Pyrenees. "The celebrated growths of Burgundy, Orleans, and Roussillon, which supply the canal consumption of Paris, were their immediate vicinity."—"Excellent."—Busby's Journal, p. 158. Roussillon Wines.—"Leur qualité augmente jusqu à l'âge de trente ans, et se conserve presque sans aucune diminution."—Topographie de tous les Vignobles connus; par A. Julien à Paris, 1816, p. 83. Inglis, in his "Travels in Norway," alludes to the Roussillon Wine imported there, and says, "I fancy wine growers would have saved me the disease to which I seated myself at Christiansand. The whole of the trade of the Metropolis of London could not have surmounted its equal in the London Tavern; and I believe I considerably increased my character in the eyes of the landlord by calling for a bottle of Port wine, of course a rarity there. When it was brought, he proved to be Roussillon, which, by-the-by, seemed the Port, and is far more wholesome." At public sale, 1835 6, by Samuel Lancaster, wine and spirit broker to the trade, Roussillon, old in bottle, was bought at 78s. per dozen, by one of the first wine merchants of the city, and the English representative of a Port wine grower, who will produce stands pre-eminent in our market; no price would induce the present possessor to part with it. In 1835 the wine committee at one of the largest west-end clubs purchased Roussillon wine, and in a few years, when it had partly developed its qualities, it was declared the finest red wine in their stock and is conformity with that opinion, and in accordance with the privileges of the members it was removed to several of their private cellars. 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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE WAR DEBATES.

THE Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament, and the debates that ensued upon it in both Houses, will ring trumpet-toned throughout Europe. They are pitched in the right key, to invigorate our troops, to inspire our friends in every country with fresh courage, to strengthen the Governments that may still be wavering and to strike terror in the councils of the Czar. It has been long evident that the heart of the nation was in the great war which it has undertaken. The debates of Tuesday night will demonstrate to all the world that in this respect the British people and its Parliament are in unison. The same sympathy animates us all. The people and the Legislature, the Sovereign and the Government, are inspired by the same feeling of reliance upon the justice of our cause, and of confidence in the heroism of our fleets and armies.

The subject is twofold, and includes in the first place the policy;—in the second the conduct, of the war. On the first point there can scarcely be said to be a difference of opinion in the British Isles, unless we seek it among a clique of bigots and theorists, who consider war in a righteous cause to be a greater evil than the sacrifice of honour and the loss of independence. But, happily, such men are but units among millions—drops of dirty water in the great ocean of popular enthusiasm. As yet they have found no voice in the British Parliament, and will, it is to be hoped, exercise the smaller virtue of discreet silence, if they cannot raise themselves to the height of their countrymen, and participate in their patriotism. In Tuesday night's debate, men of all parties were unanimous in their support of the principle for which the nation is contending. The Earl of Derby and his political friends, from whom some opposition might not unreasonably have been expected, considering their antecedents, had not a syllable to say against the policy of the war. On the contrary, they were loud and even generous in its support. "In this war," said Lord Derby, "the whole nation, as one man, sympathises with the Crown and the Government. In the prosecution of this war the nation is pressing forward with a unanimity of feeling, and an abnegation of every selfish consideration, which is almost unparalleled in the history of our country." His Lordship was equally eloquent and emphatic in the tribute which he rendered to the bravery of the British and French armies:—"When, he exclaimed, "we read the history of this campaign—when we read it, not as politicians, but as men and as Englishmen, I say there cannot be a heart which does not throb with honest and generous pride that these much-enduring, all-daring, and all-achieving men, are our countrymen." "It is impossible," he added, "to conceive a more pleasing state of things than that France and England two nations which have, for many years, been accustomed to regard each other with feelings of enmity should now be rivals in glory and brothers in arms; having one common object, recognising the merit and bravery of each other, and cheerfully striving together in the teeth of victory." In the Lower House, Sir John Pakington and Mr. Disraeli were severally as emphatic, if not as eloquent, as the leader of their party. The hope expressed by the former, "that amongst every party in the House there would prevail a degree of cordiality and unanimity never exceeded in any popular assembly," was realised by the passing of the Address to her Majesty without a dissentient voice. "There was," said Mr. Disraeli, "no number of men, there was no amount of treasure, which the Government might not command. The money would be given freely by a free people, and the men would be animated by that immortal spirit which had already rendered their achievements a part of the classic recollection of human nature." "We had," he continued, "a prosperous people, a unanimous Parliament, a popular war, and the most powerful ally in the world." Such sentiments, even if they had been confined to the Ministerial side of the House, or been ratified by a mere majority of the Legislature, would have had a powerful influence in every country of Europe. But, coming as they did from the lips of men who are the party opponents of the Government, from men who would do it a mischief if they could, or dared, they have more than ordinary significance and value. British parties may be rancorous and strong upon all minor questions, but British patriotism becomes stronger than party when the honour or the safety of the nation is at stake. Despots like the Czar may enjoy the advantage of unity of will, but what is their unity of will compared with that which animates a great and a free people in a righteous cause? The will of a despot depends, in the last extremity, upon the acquiescence of his people. They may fail him in the hour of need, and though a people of slaves, they may sport with the life and the throne of a despot after the same rude fashion as the storms of the Euxine sported with the helpless fleets of Great Britain on the 14th of November last. Wrecks and misery mark the track of the tempest, and show the fury of the waves; and the heads of kings are sometimes thrown bleeding and lifeless upon the beach. But the will of a free people, convinced of the righteousness of its purpose, has no such mighty forces to subdue it. It stands immoveable when crowns and dynasties are shattered to the dust. Such, at this moment, is the will of the British nation; and wherever the records of this week's debates in its Parliament shall find their way, the fact will be patent to all who have understanding enough to measure it.

The same unanimity which approves the policy of the war is not to be expected to endorse all the measures by which it has been conducted. Neither do we think it is desirable that no ex-

OMER PACHA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ception should be taken to the acts of the Ministry in this respect. Ministers are liable to error like other people. It is wholesome that in every detail, and in every department of business, their conduct should be carefully and even jealously watched. Omissions apparently the most trivial may produce incalculable mischief; and errors which look slight when they are perpetrated may produce fatal results if they be not remedied in time. No one can go the length of saying that the Ministry is immaculate in this respect. It would do them no service to allege that they did all that ought to have been done, at the proper moment for doing it—or that they neglected nothing, forgot nothing, and mismanaged nothing. But enough has been said on all these points, both in and out of Parliament, to serve any useful purpose. The country is convinced that the Ministry, if it have failed at all, has not failed in good intention, in honesty of purpose, or in any great and essential object of the war; and the principal members of the Administration have fairly taken the sting out of party, as well as out of friendly reproach, by the frank admission of their errors and oversights.

Some of their errors were not peculiar to them, but were shared by the whole nation, and by all those portions of Europe which do not yet own the allegiance of Russia. They did not know the strength of Sebastopol, nor the resources of the Czar. Their ignorance was not very marvellous, when we think with what jealous care the Autocrat has prevented travellers from approaching his favourite fortress, or making themselves acquainted with its capabilities for aggression or for resistance. In such a case, to confess ignorance is to disarm criticism; and this is the course which the Government has adopted. As regards the delays with which they have been charged during the earlier stages of the conflict—especially by club and tap-room critics, and by factious grumblers, who think they prove their own capacity by denying all capacity to other people the Government have done wisely to remind their opponents of the magnitude of their task, of the unparalleled nature of the expedition against the Crimea, and of the necessity of a combination of movement with the forces of France. If France—essentially a military nation—could not despatch a greater number of men to the Crimea than those which were landed in the Bay of Kalamita on the 14th of September, it is surely not so wonderful, or so blameworthy, that Great Britain—which is not so thoroughly a military nation as its ally should not have sent as many regiments as paper generals—wise after the event—considered to be requisite. As to the minor charges, such as deficient hospital and medical arrangements, by which medicines were at Varna when they were required at Scutari, and by which lint at the moment of need was stowed away hundreds of miles from the hands of those who could have made it instrumental in the relief of human suffering, the Ministers could do no more than throw themselves upon the considerate forbearance of the country, and justify the appeal by showing that mistakes were no sooner pointed out than they were rectified; and that—whatever may have been the case in the past—all proper arrangements have been made for the present and the future. Political enmity is disarmed when present efficiency is proved in the same breath that admits past error. The country knows that the war has always been honestly, and that—at the present moment—it is zealously and ably, conducted. It will forgive faults of detail, for the sake of the great aggregate results which have been attained. France and England have been cordially united; Austria has been slowly, but surely, compelled to enter into the alliance; the moral no less than the physical supremacy of Great Britain has been asserted and vindicated; Russia has been humbled; her fleets have been reduced to inaction, or sunk by her own hands; her soil has been invaded, her prestige has been annihilated, her trade has been impeded and ruined; and the civilised world is banded in firm union against her power and her pretences. These are great results; and, with the blessing of Heaven, they will lead to yet greater. At all events, no domestic disunion will imperil such advantages, or make this country less effective in future war, or less skilful in future negotiations than she has already proved herself to be. Such, when party animosities shall have ceased to obscure contemporary vision, will be the meed of praise with which History will hereafter record the deeds of the present Administration in a crisis of unexampled peril and difficulty.

OMER PACHA IN THE CRIMEA.

After several months of unwilling inactivity, the Turkish Commander is likely to have an opportunity of showing what he can do once more. A telegraphic despatch from Bucharest, of the 8th inst., announces that the Turkish army will retrace its steps, and reoccupy the Dobrudja, while a force of 35,000 is to embark at Varna for the Crimea. Omer Pacha is said to have ordered this movement in consequence of a request from Lord Raglan and General Canrobert. Sadyk Pacha's corps, however, will be ordered to occupy the Dobrudja, and Turkish garrisons are to remain at Kalarasch and Giurgevo. Omer Pacha, who will personally command his troops in the Crimea, left Bucharest for Varna on the 11th, according to a despatch of that date, which adds that preparations were actively making at Varna for the embarkation of the remainder of the Turkish troops, a large number of them having already sailed. The remaining portion of the Turkish army will be disposed of in the Dobrudja and the fortified places on the Danube, the two most important points, Kalarasch and Giurgevo, being garrisoned by a full complement of men.

The sending the flower of the Turkish army to the Crimea, with the renowned Omer Pacha at its head, to reinforce our armies there, will make the Czar rather nervous. To make a rough calculation, the strength of the Allied armies by the end of this month will probably exceed 120,000 men, which force may be sufficient to accomplish the desired object. The whole of the French reinforcements will have been landed in the Crimea by the middle of next month, at the latest. The first step taken by the Allies, when they are in full force and well prepared, will no doubt be to detach a sufficient number of troops to drive the enemy from Bagtchesarai and cut off his communication with Sebastopol. This having been done, the storming will in all probability take place. It is said that the Russian army is very much distressed for want of provisions; and there must be some truth in this, for the precarious supplies upon which the Russian army depends can scarcely arrive in sufficient quantity, or regularly enough, to meet the demand.

The Portrait of Omer Pacha, engraved upon the preceding page, is from a Photograph taken by Mr Robertson, at Constantinople, and presented to her Grace the Duchess of Inverness—through whose courtesy we are enabled to present the accompanying Illustration to our readers. The portrait realises the most striking characteristics of the physiognomy of Omer Pacha described by our contemporaries. He wears a fez cap, which shows to advantage the clear, well-marked lines of his calm and resolute face, embrowned by exposure to wind and weather for many a year of a soldier's life, and the hue of which is well contrasted with his snow-white whiskers and beard. In the rude mouth, with compressed thick lips, is traceable enormous firmness and resolution. The chin, full and square, evinces the same qualities, which may also be discerned in the general form of the head. All the rougher features, the coarse nose, and the slight prominence of the cheek bones, are more than redeemed by the quick, penetrating, and expressive eye, full of quiet courage and genius, and by the calm though rather stubborn brow, marked by lines of thought, rising above the thick shaggy eyebrow.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

A significant symptom of the effect produced here by the adhesion of Austria, and the results expected therefrom, appears in the fact that the Court is emerging from its seclusion, and beginning to resume its usual routine of existence. A report went the rounds that their Majesties were to appear at the Opera last week; they did not do so, but a special representation was officially commanded at that theatre for yesterday—the piece chosen was the "Muette de Portici." On Sunday took place the first grand dinner at the Tuileries, to which were invited the members of the *corps diplomatique*. It is said that a regular series of evening receptions will take place on Sundays, through the rest of the season, for the Senate and Legislative Body.

The health of the Prince Napoleon is improved, and he expects shortly to resume the command of his division. He has sent to the troops a large supply of wine and tobacco.

We are happy to announce to-day an improvement in the health of M. Bineau that it is hoped he may ere long be able to return to the duties of his office.

The celebrated surgeon M. Jules Cloquet has offered to the Emperor his country house, situated on the borders of the sea, at Toulon, to receive the wounded sailors and soldiers of the Eastern service. The offer has been accepted by his Majesty, with many gratifying expressions for M. Cloquet.

A singular trait of modern manners is exemplified in the following fact. The son of the late M. Louis Perrée, formerly member of the Constituante, director of the *Siècle*, and a man of large fortune, and, that of M. Charles Lafitte, banker, and *député* under Louis Philippe have the same day been entered as apprentices in a mechanic's workshop, without any privileges or distinctions beyond those of their companions of the usual class.

On Monday began a sale of pictures which attracted an unusual number of amateurs; and, considering the times, many purchasers. This sale consisted of the collection of the Meklembourg—one well-known to connoisseurs, as containing a number of admirable specimens of the genius of Rembrandt, Ostade, Rubens, Wouvermans, Hobbema, &c.; besides some of the best productions of Decamps, Diaz, Troyon, Meissonier, Th. Rousseau, Jules Dupré, &c.

Public attention has been for some time on the stretch respecting a trial anno unced to begin on Monday. The accused, Mdlle. Doudat, being charged with the care and education of the five daughters of an English physician, one of the pupils die, it is alleged, by violence received at her hands. The father brought the affair to a trial, which, as we stated, was to commence on Monday; but, to the disappointment of an immense audience, English and French, it has been deferred, owing to the illness of the prisoner, till Friday (to-morrow).

Among the works in preparation for the Great Industrial Exhibition are 100 copies of the "Imitation de Jésus Christ," got up with a magnificence hitherto unexampled. The 100 copies will not, it is computed, cost less in the execution than 150,000 francs (£6000).

A report has been going the round of the theatrical world that M. Crosnier, whose appointment as director of the Grand Opera we but a short time since announced, was about to resign his functions. This rumour is, we believe we may confidently state, without foundation. M. Crosnier continues to give and receive the utmost satisfaction in his office, which he is likely long to fill. The principal theatrical success of the day is the "Ennemis de la Maison," at the Théâtre Français, by M. Camille Doucet. The piece itself possesses qualities which render the critics nearly unanimous in applause, and, even were it less meritorious, the fact of its being rendered by Regnier, Mdme. Allan, and Mdlle. Emilie Dubois, the first *ingénue* of the day, would cover a multitude of defects. A grand *féerie* at the Gaité, "Les Cinq Cents Diables," attracts a good many spectators; the decorations are very effective, the piece of about the usual force of this sort of representations. The Opéra Comique is preparing a work by MM. Lockray and Grisar, entitled "Le Chien du Jardinier." The same piece—of course, without the music—is, it is said, to be played at one of the principal theatres. The new play of Mdme. Emile de Girardin, "Le Chapeau de l'Horloger," at the Gymnase, is, however, the one which excites the greatest curiosity and interest, and for which the most brilliant success is anticipated.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 28th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. Political affairs in the United States appear to be very quiet. Some anxiety was felt about the Message, which will probably arrive by next steamer. It is said that the President will strongly urge the necessity of enrolling three extra regiments of regular cavalry, and the building of six additional steam-frigates of the first class; not with hostile intent, but in order to meet the growing expansion of the settled frontiers of the Republic.

The war news from Europe is received with extraordinary avidity, and is made the subject of editorial remark in journals of every shade of party. Generally speaking, the leading papers express feelings friendly towards the Allies, but repudiate the idea that the war, *per se*, has any claim on the sympathies of the American people. An opinion—whether well or ill-founded time will show—has gained an extensive hold on the public mind, that the Anglo-French alliance will eventually interfere in the affairs of the western continent, and to this opinion much of the lukewarmness of feeling must be attributed. Mr. Bright's letter is reprinted in several papers, with favourable comments.

The Legislature of the State of South Carolina had assembled, and had received the Governor's annual Message. The Governor thinks that the laws relative to free persons of colour arriving at a southern seaport might be modified so as not to give offence.

In the Canadian Legislature, on the 25th November, the Feudal Tenure Abolition Bill was read for the third time in the Legislative Assembly.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been summoned to meet on the 2nd December for the despatch of business. The session has been convened at this early day to take into consideration the Reciprocity Treaty, which must be acted upon before the 8th, if the province wishes to participate in the benefits to be derived from the treaty.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Calcutta* arrived at five a.m., in 108 hours from Alexandria, at Trieste, on Wednesday. The India and China mails left Alexandria on the 8th December, with advices from Calcutta 8th November, Madras 13th November, Shanghai 11th October, Amoy 22nd October, Hongkong 28th October, Canton 27th October, Bombay 14th November. Lord F. Fitzclarence, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, is dead. An envoy from Bokan, and another from Dost Mohamed, had arrived in Peshawur to ask for assistance from the British Government against the Russians, the Afghan chiefs having decided on an English in preference to a Russo Persian alliance. Lord Elphinstone is at Bombay, suffering from the effect of a sun-stroke. The Governor-General was at Calcutta, but would leave for the Nilgherries in March. The insurgent cause was gaining ground in North China.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The telegraphic accounts from the Crimea come as far down as the 7th inst., at which time there was said to be a great movement between the town and the north of the bay. The investment of the place by the French and English was nearly complete. The united strength of the Allies in the Crimea will soon be about 120,000 men, including the Turkish contingent. The most precise information relating to the condition of the Allies, up to the sailing of the *Thabor* steamer, which left Constantinople on the 30th, is contained in the following despatch from General Canrobert to the French Minister of War:—

Monsieur le Maréchal,—The weather is improving—a fact bearing closely upon our operations. A continual rain, and the bad state of the roads on the table lands where we are established, had considerably increased our difficulties in the conveyance of provisions and *matériel*. A little sunshine will soon remedy that evil, and we shall resume our labours with redoubled activity. The enemy on his side takes advantage of all these forced interruptions in order to increase his means of defence, as we are able to perceive. Hitherto he has done his best to intimidate us; and never before was there seen such a consumption of powder and ball. Our artillery officers calculate that they have fired off for the purposes, since our arrival before the walls of Sebastopol, 400,000 cannon-shots, and 1,200,000 kilogrammes of powder. From this some conception may be formed of the stores that have long been accumulating in the place. We nevertheless observe that their artillery has become more economical, and that the hollow projectiles in particular has much diminished. The number of our killed or wounded does not exceed 15 per day.

The army of Prince Menschikoff keeps on the defensive. It covers its positions with works defended by ship guns, and it seems a settled thing that, until fresh orders, it has given up all intentions of undertaking anything against us. In the meantime, our situation is improving in every respect. The reinforcements arrive, and the condition of our regiments of Zouaves, like that of all those originally from Africa, is especially satisfactory. Our commissariat supplies have assumed large proportions, and I find myself this very day enabled to distribute among the troops a daily ration of wine or brandy. This is a very important point, which will prevent much illness, and keep up our effective strength.

Winter garments are also arriving, and already the hood and the sheepskin paletot are common in our camps. The soldier will nobly and courageously support the trial of the bad season when he thus sees himself the object of special care, evidencing so much anxiety for his situation on the part of the Emperor and his Ministers.

The Turkish Government has promised me 6000 conical tents, which are in great request here, on account of their resisting better than our own the very violent winds of these countries.

I can assure you, Marshal, that the army is getting to be singularly inured, and you cannot imagine how our young folks, rapidly ripened by the greatness of the contest, are fast becoming old soldiers. It would have delighted you to see deployed lines remaining calm and immovable under a fire of artillery, which Lord Raglan declared to me was superior to what he had heard at Waterloo.

I give you these details because they cannot fail sensibly to interest you, and at the same time reassure you.

The new Division will find here elder ones that will set them a good example. I beg to accept, &c.

Admiral Hamelin writes, under the same date, that he was landing, for the use of General Canrobert, fifty-five heavy guns, chiefly taken from the *Henri IV.* They will be manned by the 500 marines who were disembarked with the seamen gunners, aided by thirty captains of guns. The naval brigade will then be serving no less than seventy guns directed against Sebastopol. The practice made by the seamen has gained them much respect throughout the Camp. A thousand French soldiers arrived in the Bay of Kamiesch on the 27th, and 2000 were every hour expected on the 28th.

The despatch of Vice-Admiral Dundas reports a service of much skill and gallantry which was executed in the Strait of Kertch by the *Tribune*, *Highflyer* and *Lynx*, under the orders of Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, of the first-named ship. A large martello tower, commanding the road from Anapa to Kertch, was de-troyed on the 12th Nov. by the fire of the squadron and by a party which was landed to complete the work. It may be inferred from this fact that the Strait of Kertch is closely watched, and that every exertion is used to prevent reinforcements and supplies arriving in the Russian camp from Asia.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN POST.

The capture of a Russian fort, as it was called in the telegraphic despatches, is described in recent letters from the Crimea. It appears that the Russian advanced posts in front of our left attack had taken up a position which incommoded our troops in the trenches, and which occasioned losses, whilst it also enabled the enemy to take in reverse the French troops working in their lines. On the night of the 20th ult., a detachment of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Lieut. Tryon, was directed to dislodge the Russians. This service "was performed most gallantly and effectively," but at the cost of the life of the commanding officer, and of twenty-four men killed and wounded. The Russians attempted several times to re-establish themselves on the ground before daylight on the 21st, but they were repulsed. "This little exploit," adds Lord Raglan, "was so highly prized by General Canrobert, that he instantly published an "Ordre Général" announcing it to the French army; and combining, with a just tribute to the gallantry of the troops, the expression of his deep sympathy in the regret felt for the loss of every officer of so much distinction." Lord Raglan states, in his second despatch, that on the night of the 22nd and the following morning the Russians renewed their efforts to get possession of the ground from which they had been driven; but were repulsed in the most spirited manner by detachments of the 4th and 57th Regts.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The *St. Jean d'Acre*, the *Princess Royal*, the *Cæsar*, and the *James Watt*, have arrived from the Baltic. Admiral Napier has sailed for England with the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Royal George*, *Nile*, *Hogue*, and *Exmouth*. They will be in Portsmouth in a few days. The only vessels now left in the Baltic are the *Edenburgh*, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Chads; the *Euryalus*, and the *Vulture*. These are at Elsinore, from whence they will probably soon depart for Leith.

The fears of a hostile visit from the ships of England and France entertained by the Governor of Riga were so great as to induce him to have large quantities of stones sunk in the channel to the harbour, so as to prevent the entrance of at least the ships-of-the-line. This has been executed with such success as entirely to impede the navigation. Several loaded merchant-vessels have endeavoured to leave the port, but they have been obliged to return.

A NEW DANISH MINISTRY.

Many of the electoral districts of the provinces which, since the establishment of the Constitution, have been accustomed to return the same members to the Second Chamber, have now elected members the most hostile to the Ministry. The feeling against the latter was such that in many districts the newly-elected deputies were carried in triumph through the streets and public places. M. Tutein, the deputy who proposed the impeachment of the Ministry a short time back, was made the object of a popular and general ovation. All the houses in the vicinity were illuminated in his honour. In consequence of these facts the Ministers tendered their resignation, which the King accepted.

A new Cabinet has been formed, which consists of the following members:—M. Von Scheel, from Pinneberger, Holstein, and *ad interim* for Foreign Affairs, in the absence of Count Plessen, Envoy at Stockholm; M. P. G. Bang, former Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* for Ecclesiastical Affairs; Professor Hall, Minister for Public Worship; Colonel Andræ, Minister of Finance; Colonel Luttichau, War Department; Commander Michelsen, Marine; and M. Simony, formerly Minister of Public Instruction.

WHOLESOME RATIONS.—I can safely assert, from a good deal of actual knowledge on the subject, that a man can live on the rations of a private soldier day after day; and can, with the blessing of Heaven, maintain good condition and strong health upon them alone. Let any one who likes it get up at six o'clock every morning—earlier if need be; take his breakfast of soaked and tried biscuit, tea, and a slice of the fat ration pork; let him, after some hours of honest exercise, eat his dinner, composed of a good ration beef and soup, or of boiled pork and rice; then let him wash it down with his gill of ration rum; follow the meal (should he be a smoker) by a sound pipe of ration tobacco; eat a bit of ration biscuit, and drink a cup of ration tea or coffee, or he goes to bed at dark; and I am quite certain he will feel at the end of a week that he has lived, if not "mawt wely and too well," at least lealy and wholesomely as a gentleman should, and that he has consumed enough of nutritious food to develop his strength and fit him for any exertion of which his bodily frame may be capable. The Commissariat department of this army, in spite of miserable calamities, in spite of deficient transport, of bad roads, of sea delays, of winds and waves, have continued to feed the men wonderfully well; and I maintain, and ever will do so, that no body of troops ever took the field with such an abundance of supplies derived from distant countries, and that no army was ever so well fed when away from their own house, as the present British Expedition. That it may be so to the end is all a soldier can ask.—*Letter from Balaclava.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 615.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND, having presented a petition from Wakefield in favour of the vigorous prosecution of the war, paid a high compliment to the conduct of the officers and soldiers engaged, and to the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief. He recommended that medals should be struck immediately, in token of the high approbation with which the exertions of the army are regarded.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the Bill for the Enlistment of Foreigners. He quoted the years of 1794, of 1804, and 1806 as precedents in support of the motion. It was highly desirable in the beginning of a war to have such a resource available, because of the limited number of our standing army. He assured the House that no communications on this subject had been made to any foreign Court, nor would her Majesty's Ministers do so until the bill on the table had received the sanction of both Houses of Parliament. It was proposed to limit the number of foreigners enlisted to 15,000, and they were to be placed in separate depôts in this country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH rose to oppose the motion. He felt particular repugnance to that part of the bill which would sanction the admission of foreigners as a garrison into this country; and when he considered the nature of the bill lying at this moment on the table of the other House for the purpose of removing the Militia force lately embodied to the Mediterranean, that repugnance was still more increased. He believed that it was intended to substitute those 15,000 foreigners for our 15,000 Militiamen—a proceeding that would create great discontent in the country. There was nothing to justify any one in supposing that the people of this country were unable or unwilling to maintain their national interests by their own right arms. The cases quoted as precedents were altogether different to the situation of the country at the present time; inasmuch as during the last war the foreigners enlisted were, generally speaking, fighting for their own countries, which had been subjugated by France. He recommended the establishment of a uniform system of police throughout the country as the best foundation of our military system. He believed that the proposed bill was wholly unnecessary; that it would be most injurious and offensive to the people, who had shown a disposition to make every sacrifice to carry on the war; that the enlistment of such a force would lead to the most serious consequences in the general administration of the country; and that it was contrary to all constitutional principle.

The Duke of RICHMOND bore testimony to the gallantry and the valuable services rendered by the German Legion during the last war, and especially at Waterloo

The Earl of DERBY said that he could not oppose the second reading of the bill, inasmuch as he had given a pledge to that effect before he had ascertained the nature of the measure to be proposed. Having now ascertained the full character of the bill, he gave notice that he would oppose every clause of it in Committee.

The Earl of ABERDEEN urged the necessity of the measure, and vindicated the provisions of the bill.

The Earl of MALMESBURY opposed the bill.

After some further discussion, in which the Duke of Argyll, Earl Grey, and the Duke of Newcastle took part, the bill was read a third time without a division.

Her Majesty's most gracious reply to the Address of their Lordships on the Speech from the Throne was brought up, and ordered to be inserted on the journals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Major REID took the oaths and his seat for Abingdon, in the room of Lord Norreys, now the Earl of Abingdon.

Mr. HADFIELD asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any bill this session for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts?

Lord J. RUSSELL declined to answer the question, inasmuch as he thought it most inconvenient to put such questions at the present time. At the meeting of the House after the Christmas recess, the Government would be prepared to state the nature of the measures they intended to introduce in the present session of Parliament.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

In reply to Mr. M. Milnes, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that a few days ago the necessary documents in connection with the treaty of Austria were sent off to Vienna for ratification by Austria. As soon as her Majesty's Government received information that those documents were ratified, they would at once lay a copy of the treaty upon the table of the House, without waiting for the return of those papers.

THE LOSS OF "THE PRINCE."

In reply to Mr. Hildyard, Sir J. GRAHAM said that he had received no official intelligence of the loss of the *Prince* at Balaclava; but he had reason to believe that the troops she carried were disembarked on the evening of the 8th November. They were, he believed, disembarked outside the harbour, by means of a small steamer. The right hon. Baronet made a statement in vindication of the efficiency of her commander, and of the security of her cables, which he supported by reading letters from the parties who had secured the cables, as well as from those by whom their strength had been tested.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked with whom the responsibility rested of directing the transports to anchor on such an exposed coast as that outside Balaclava?

Sir J. GRAHAM said that the responsibility rested with the senior naval officer commanding at Balaclava.

In reply to Mr. WILKINSON, Mr. CARDWELL said that the Government had a measure prepared on the subject of limited partnerships, which would be introduced after the recess.

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Sir J. YOUNG obtained leave to introduce a Bill to Consolidate and Simplify the Laws relating to Jurors and Juries in Ireland. At a subsequent part of the evening the right hon. Baronet brought in the bill, which was read a first time.

In reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government intended to bring in only two bills before the House; and the Foreign Enlistment Bill, which was a measure to enable her Majesty to employ foreign troops. The noble Lord said he hoped they would be enabled to adjourn on Thursday next.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked whether the war journals, which deal in one subject only, were still to be exempt from the newspaper stamp? The journals who paid the stamp complained of this unfair competition to which they were exposed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the anomalous state of the law upon the subject, and said that the Government would redeem the pledge they gave last session, by preparing a measure to settle this very difficult question. In the meantime they felt it their duty to enforce the existing law. The measure could not be conveniently discussed until after the recess, when he hoped that the Government would be able to introduce a measure that would satisfy even the right hon. gentleman that they had given every attention to the subject.

THE MILITIA BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the Militia Bill; which, after a few observations from Colonel Sibthorp and Lord Lovaine, was agreed to.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. DISRAELI, the Committee upon the Bill was fixed for Monday.

In reply to a question from Mr. Adderley, Sir G. GREY said that since the declaration of war with Russia the Government had received the most loyal and gratifying assurances from all our most important colonies. They made no distinct offer of men to serve in the war; but said that, if requisite, they would be ready to risk their lives in her Majesty's service.

After some desultory conversation the subject dropped.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES FAT CATTLE AND POULTRY EXHIBITION.

THE Birmingham Annual Exhibition was, by a judicious arrangement of the managing committee, fixed to take place on Tuesday last, the week following the Smithfield Club Cattle-show. For several years previously, either from want of concert, or some other cause, these two important exhibitions had been made to take place simultaneously, to the injury of both, and the great inconvenience of those who were desirous of seeing each.

It would, however, be an additional improvement if the Midland Counties Exhibition could be arranged so as to precede the Smithfield one; possibly the Smithfield Cattle Club will not concede this point. There can, however, be no doubt that the alteration suggested would greatly ben fit both exhibitions, and add to the convenience of the public and exhibitors generally.

The gross entries of stock were not quite so numerous as last year; but the lack of numbers was amply made up in quality; in fact, a more even and horned cattle had rarely been shown. By way of general remark, however, it may be observed that, notwithstanding the animals which obtained the gold medal in Class 1 possessed most of the points deliberated, and always looked for amongst Hereford cattle, we had to remark any decided pre-eminence in either of the animals over others shown at prior exhibitions; confining this remark, however, to Class 1 and 2.

In Class 8 (Hereford Cows) and Class 4 (Hereford Heifers) it was gratifying to remark the decided advance made in the symmetry and size of the animals exhibited. This is a very important and favourable circumstance; and it is pleasing to see so much attention paid to the development of the female animals—a point that, up to a recent period, has been much neglected amongst Hereford breeders. The first prize was awarded to a four years and ten months cow belonging to Mr. Stedman, near Ludlow; but we conceive that the one which obtained the second premium must, in her prime, have been the superior animal: the latter, taking her age (thirteen years and nine months) into consideration, was the finest specimen of female fat stock we ever saw, and must have proved to the owner a most valuable animal, as she is entered as having had two calves born alive. The Hereford Heifers (Class 4) were very superior animals. Amongst the Short-horns, that exhibited by Mr. Richard Stratton deservedly attracted much attention, being one of the finest animals of this kind ever exhibited. The other class of Short-horns, who had shown a disposition to make every sacrifice to carry on the war; that the enlistment of such a force would lead to the most serious consequences in the general administration of the country; and that it was contrary to all constitutional principle.

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"TRIAL OF THE PYX," AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER, WHITEHALL-YARD.

was called "a remedy," the derivation of which he (the Lord Chancellor) did not comprehend; and, therefore, could not explain. The difference allowed to the Master, however, was very minute. To one carat in the pound of gold the Master was restricted; if he kept within that it was held that he had performed his duty. He was not quite sure that he was right in this, but if he had made a mistake the Jury would be put right upon the point. He believed that, for the last century, upon the suggestion of a very eminent predecessor of his, Lord Talbot, it was agreed that the Jury should find, not only that the amount was within "the remedy," but that they should ascertain and declare how much. The Jury would now proceed, according to the terms of their oath, to examine the gold according to the standard; and he had no doubt they would discharge their duties conscientiously and with ability. He might add that he should be happy to receive their verdict in the Court of Chancery on the next morning, at a quarter-past ten o'clock.

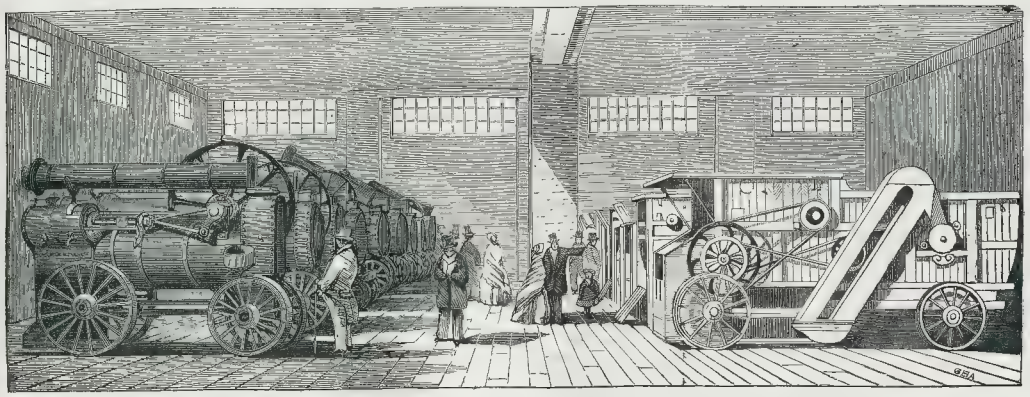
A piece of the standard was then clipped off, for the purpose of guiding the Jury; and the boxes were conveyed to Goldsmiths'-hall, whither the Jury proceeded; and the remainder of the day was occupied in the necessary examination.

The trial takes place in the principal apartment of the Exchequer Office, in Whitehall-yard. It is a handsome room, ornamented in the somewhat heavy style of the last century. The Lord Chancellor is seated in a carved chair, with the Privy Councillors at the board, or table; and the stage of the proceeding represented by our Artist is the Remembrancer administering the oath to the Jury.

THE STEAM-SHIP "EUROPA."

The large ocean paddle-wheel steamer *Europa*, one of the Cunard Company's British and North American mail-steamers, was taken up by Government, about the middle of last month, for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea. On Saturday morning, the 18th ult., a company of the Royal Artillery (150 rank and file, with five officers) embarked in the *Europa*, then lying in the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool; and in the afternoon a detachment of infantry from London arrived, and went on board the steamer, which sailed that evening for Dublin, where she arrived next morning before daybreak. At twelve o'clock the whole of the 90th Light Infantry left the Royal Barracks, Dublin, for the railway to Kingstown, preceded by two bands and followed by a dense mass of people, whose frequent cheers drowned the music of the bands. On the arrival of the troops at Kingstown Harbour, the *Europa* was hauled alongside the *Wolf* hulk, in waiting to receive them. A large assemblage of spectators was collected to witness their embarkation, and in a short time the whole of the 860 soldiers of the 90th Regiment were on board the transport, which sailed for the Crimea next morning. The Sketch represents the *Europa* steaming round the harbour after leaving the hulk.

"THE EUROPA" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING KINGSTOWN, WITH THE 90TH REGIMENT ON BOARD, FOR THE SEAT OF WAR



STEAM-ENGINES AND THRASHING-MACHINES, AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

STEAM-ENGINES AND THRASHING-MACHINES, AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

In our Journal of last week we referred to this department as the most attractive novelty in the Exhibition of Agricultural Implements and Machinery at King-street Bazaar. This new display proved more forcibly than anything else the great progress that is making in the application of steam to agricultural purposes, and also the improved class of machinery that is being brought into use. The steam-engines (portable) and thrashing-machines were arranged in two rows—the thrashing-machine and engine of each manufacturer placed opposite to each other, as they would stand when at work, all of beautiful design and first-class workmanship. The effect produced on the spectator, as he walked between, was singularly striking. Thrashing-machines are being made larger, more elaborate in their details, and necessarily more expensive, at every succeeding exhibition of them that takes place; they are no longer the noisy, rudely-constructed contrivances of times past, but are now truly fine machines, capable of executing an immense amount of work in a short time. They are mostly capable of thrashing a bushel of wheat per minute—shaking the straw, separating the chaff, and so effectually cleaning the wheat, that, after being afterwards once run through a dressing machine, it is ready for market. Some improvements have recently been introduced, such as the side-blast, that have much improved the machine; yet it is remarkable that, with all the improvements that have been made in this machine, and the great amount of skill brought to bear upon it, the original principles of Andrew Meikle are still adhered to, and constitute its leading feature.

Another novelty in this department was the *Patent Spring-shaft Safety Car*, which, from its lightness, commodiousness, and strength, and, as we hear, its cheapness, bids fair to supersede the whole tribe of dog-carts, chaise-carts, bread-carts, &c. Nor is it likely to be the substitute of the two-wheeled vehicle only. It will prove a valuable substitute to families in the country whose incomes or desires are limited to the one-horsed chaise or the four wheeled phaeton; seeing that this carriage, seated for carrying five or seven persons, takes them, without inconvenience to themselves, and with greater ease to the horse than he would drag four persons on two axles with smaller wheels. While lighter of draught, and more commodious than any car-wheeled chaise, it is even nearer to the ground than the lowest of these; a circumstance which will doubtless commend its use to ladies, who can enter it without even the ordinary auxiliary of a step. The carriage can be got up in various shapes, of greater or less elegance of form; as a very elegant park chair, or country-road, or sea-side carriage, for ladies and children; in the latter, in the form of a comfortable headed sociable, under whose canopy the servants are, as well as the family, protected from the weather.

Our Illustration is a portrait of one of these useful carriages, which was, not long since, at the desire of his Grace the Minister of War, inspected by a committee of officers at Woolwich, and of which, we believe, some specimens are in course of construction, at present, at the Arsenal.

It is in its supposed military capacity that our draughtsman has made a soldier its driver. But though, doubtless, of great service in any country, the seat of war, where carts are seldom to be had, and none that can be relied on to carry great weights—rendering it necessary for Government to provide ample cart conveyance for its armies, still it is rather in being a cart for general use, that its great value consists; seeing that, besides meeting the wants of the gentleman, the sportsman, and the farmer it has already commended itself to the emigrant and the colonist as well as to the tradesmen of London for their uses. The Patentees state that the peculiar construction of this Car enables the horse in working to develop his powers to the fullest extent; whilst that of the springs (which admit of regulation) enables them to sustain almost any weight that can be placed upon them. This construction causes them, when duly adjusted, to spring equally with the greatest weight that the carriage can be expected to bear, and that of one person. The power of regulating the springs also enables the driver to adapt the power of either spring to the due sustaining of the weight to be carried; so that although the load on one side of the Car may be, for example, a full cask, and on the other an empty one, the proper horizontality of the floor will be preserved.

PATENT MILITARY FORAGING-CART.

REIGATE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

This institution has recently been added to the many educational establishments which attest alike the charity of the opulent and well-to-do classes of the county of Surrey, and their anxiety to improve the intellectual condition of their poorer neighbours.

These Schools were dedicated to the great purposes for which they were erected, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on the 17th ult., when nearly 300 children were admitted. The buildings consist of two residences for teachers; three school-rooms for boys, girls, and infants—which will accommodate, in all, 446 children; there are also two class-rooms, hat and cloak-rooms, &c. The school-houses are in the Late English Domestic style; the walls are built of Nutfield stone; and the school-rooms are lined internally with unplastered

REIGATE NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

bricks, coloured; and the roofs are open-timbered. The several buildings are covered with ornamental tiles, the tint of which harmonises with that of the stone. The fittings of the schools are in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee of Council for Education, by whom a considerable grant in aid of the building fund was promised. Mr. Henry Clutton, architect, of Whitehall-place, furnished the designs; and Mr. Carruthers, of Reigate, has executed the building in the most satisfactory manner.

The School's are situated at a short distance from the Police-station, upon an elevated site; and have a very picturesque effect in combination with the neighbouring buildings and the charming landscape for which Reigate is so much admired. The cost is stated at £2750.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 17.—3rd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 18.—Oxford Term ends. Bolivar died, 1830.
TUESDAY, 19.—Dr. Darwin died, 1723 Tycho Brahe born, 1586.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week. Gray born, 1716.
THURSDAY, 21.—Shortest Day. St. Thomas.
FRIDAY, 22.—Holcroft born, 1744.
SATURDAY, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688. Antwerp surrend., 1832.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 23 1854

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday
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GRAND ANNUAL NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
FOR CHRISTMAS, 1854.

Our usual Anniversary Extra Number for Christmas will be published on SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 23, 1854, containing the following

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS:

"How the Christmas Pudding was made." In Ten Pictures. (Whole page Engraving).
Bring Home the Yule Log. The Christmas Dole. Drawn by DODGSON.
Cutting the Ashen Faggot in Devonshire. Christmas Trees in Covent-garden Market. The Mistletoe Sellers. Drawn by FOSTER.
Christmas Eve in Brittany. The Star in the East.
The Christmas Guest—Jacob's Dream. By REMBRANDT.
Charles the Second Knighting the Sir-Loin of Beef (whole page) Drawn by GILBERT.
"Very Fond of it." Drawn by JOHN LEECH.
The Christmas-Tree in the Cry-tal Palace (whole page).
A Child's Dream of Twelfth-Night. Drawn by CHARLES KEENE.
The Weetminst r Play.
And other characteristic Engravings.
With Tales and Sketches by Shirley Brooks, Angus Reach, Cuthbert Bede, J. Stirling Coyne, &c.
Acting Charades, Private Theatricals, &c.

Also, the Number of
Illustrations of the News of the Week, Foreign and Domestic.
Price of the Double Number, One Shilling. With Supplement gratis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A QUAKER.—We are glad to learn, from a somewhat pugnacious letter which we have received under this signature; that the Quakers as a body do not recognise the *Herald of Peace* as their organ; that they do not collectively refuse their subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund; that they for the most part "look on the Czar as a monster of wickedness, duplicity, and blasphemy;" that Mr. Sturge's Quixotic mission to St. Petersburg was not authorised by the Society of Friends, who almost unanimously condemned it; and that "many Quakers have already contributed largely to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the slain." So far we are happy to render justice to the Quakers, even upon the anonymous authority of our correspondent. But we must decline to publish his letter, or to enter into a theological controversy with him, or any other person, upon the alleged sinfulness of defensive war, or the moral duty of "peace-at-all-price." Upon these points the Quakers are fortunately in a minority—where we are quite content to leave them.

As regards the *Herald of Peace* and the Patriotic Fund, another Correspondent, who signs himself "A Quaker Fairlie," says:—"Allow me to enter my protest against the uncalled-for 'deci-sion' of the *Herald of Peace* quoted in your Journal. God forbid that I should leave anything undone to lessen the horrors of war! We do not oppose war because it is *horrid*, but because it is *wrong*. Do we sanction the system by alleviating the suffering it occasions? Do we sanction slavery by promoting the education of the slave? Did Howard sanction crime by lessening the horrors of the prison? And shall the Friends of Peace absent themselves from the meetings in aid of the Patriotic Fund because the spirit of these meetings is martial? Let them rather embrace the opportunity thus afforded of testifying at once their benevolence and their Peace principles. Let them *head* the subscription list in aid of the widow and fatherless, and they will then be in a position to denounce the system by which such suffering is caused."

THE STORM AT BALACLAVA. We have specially to thank several Correspondents in the Crimea for Sketches of the Wrecks at Balaclava, received subsequently to the Views which we this day engrave.

*** In consequence of the Sale of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS now reaching One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies per Week, the Price of Advertisements will be advanced to 2s. per line, on and after January 6, 1855.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

IT there had been no business to be transacted by Parliament in the few days between its assembling and its adjournment, its meeting would not have been without value. The expression of its unanimous approval of the policy of the war is a service more than sufficient to justify and to adorn the short preliminary Session. Yet Parliament has business before it of high importance, which happily can be performed with a unanimity as gratifying to the country, and as suggestive of the power of a free people, as that which marked the debate on the Address. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not in immediate want of money, and meditates no loan, the only business that our legislators will be called upon to undertake, before returning to their homes for the Christmas holidays, will be to pass an Act for legalising the service of militia regiments out of the kingdom; and to record a hearty vote of thanks to the Army in the Crimea. The first measure was introduced to the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon by Lord Palmerston; and the second was announced to be brought before both Houses on Friday. The Militia Bill will excite no opposition in Parliament, and, when its provisions are thoroughly known throughout the country, it will be received by those most interested, with as much satisfaction as by its friends in the House

The Militia regiments are not to be sent to reinforce our heroes in the Crimea. Lord Raglan and General Canrobert are in want of tried and trained soldiers, and not of recruits, however valiant and spirited they may be; and the Militia will be employed in garrison duty in Gibraltar, Corfu, and Malta. By this means all the regiments now serving in those stations will be rendered available in the Crimea. Powers will also be taken to employ the Militia in our North American Colonies, should it be found desirable to do so—a contingency, however, which is not likely to arise. In the present temper of the nation, the Government has, we think, acted wisely in relying upon the voluntary services and the enthusiasm of the Militia, instead of rendering it compulsory for them to serve abroad. No Militia soldier will be forced to expatriate himself against his will; and, if he goes to the Mediterranean in the service of his country, he will go as a free agent. There is no fear of any backwardness or hesitation. All the men that are required will be forthcoming; and neither candidates for the Regular Army, nor for the Militia, will be deterred from offering their services to their country by the arduous nature of the struggle in which it is engaged, nor by the privations and hardships which it may be their lot to encounter. On the contrary, the greater the need and the greater the peril of the service, the greater becomes the readiness—or, we might say, the eagerness—of the people to offer their strong right arms and their gallant hearts for the defence of the national cause. Unlike the conscript soldiers of the Czar—driven to the battle-field or to the parade by the knout, maddened to the encounter by copious doses of raki, and by the incentives of fanaticism and superstition—the soldiers of Great Britain, whether in the Line or in the Militia, need no incentives but those of duty and the love of distinction, to arm them in the service of their country. A fact stated by the Duke of Newcastle in the debate on Tuesday night shows of what "stuff" our countrymen are made, and how immeasurably superior they are, and must necessarily be, to those knout-driven legions of the Czar, who murder the wounded, fire upon men engaged in the pious duty of burying the dead, and barbarously mutilate and insult the bodies of the slain. "It has been practically found," said the War Minister, "and is now most especially evident, that men in this country are more anxious to enlist when success has been somewhat retarded, and when increased energy appears to be necessary, than when everything is proceeding with the prospect of an early and successful issue. At the first declaration of war recruits came forward freely. They soon relaxed, and during the summer months they were so much fewer in number as to cause considerable anxiety to the Government. But as soon as it became evident that the siege of Sebastopol was likely to be protracted—that the undertaking was one of greater magnitude and difficulty than had been believed—from that moment, when the zeal and energy of the people were aroused, the young men of the country came forward in greater numbers, and week by week the number has been progressing. In the last week we have considerably doubled the number offering in any one week at the commencement of the war, and increased six or seven-fold the power of recruiting which was manifested five or six weeks ago."

The Czar will find his advantage in pondering upon this fact—and will have another instance, in addition to those afforded at Alma and at Inkerman, of the indomitable energy and noble spirit which animate the men of this kingdom. We have no unwilling soldiers in our Army; and even Ireland—which for many a long and unhappy year was a source of weakness on which our enemies were sure to taunt us—has proved in the hour of need, as it often proved in previous wars, a source of pride and of strength. We have no disaffected Poland or Hungary in our dominions; and the heart of Ireland is as sound as that of any other portion of our empire, and throbs with the same generous emotion, and the same determination to conquer the Russians, as the great heart of England and Scotland. In connection with the state of the Army, and far better than a vote of thanks—highly prized as that may be, both by the officers and the men—we are glad to see that the Government has recognised the merit and the services of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Crimea in a manner the most appropriate, and, to brave men, the most welcome. By a notification in the *London Gazette* dated on the day of the opening of Parliament, one sergeant of each regiment of Cavalry, of the Guards, and of the Line, serving in the Crimea, is to be promoted to a Cornetcy or Ensigncy—their commissions to bear date from the day of Inkerman. In addition to this promotion—a departure from old routine which will be hailed with satisfaction in every town, village, and hamlet in the land—a warrant of the 4th of June, 1853, set aside a sum of £2000 per annum, to be increased by annual progression, at the rate of £250, to £4000 per annum, to be appropriated to good-service pensions to sergeants of the Army. This sum is to be at once raised to £4000—not more than which is to be granted in any one year. Furthermore—and to mark still more emphatically the gratitude of the nation—one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates of each cavalry regiment, of each battalion of the Foot Guards, and of the Rifle Brigade, are to receive a medal and a gratuity; that of the sergeants being £15, that of the corporals £10, and that of the private soldiers £5. But the great thing is the promotion. Every common soldier has long been taught that he may aspire to be a sergeant; but hitherto the sergeants could not aspire to be anything more. That system has been broken into; and, while the war lasts, every sergeant may aspire to be a general. This is the right course to make brave men still braver—to elevate each man in his own estimation, and in that of his fellows, and to raise for England's need a limitless supply of unconquerable soldiers.

We understand that the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea has deemed it necessary to remonstrate with the Correspondents of two of our daily contemporaries in Sebastopol, for sending information to London of a nature to be of service to the Russians. The Duke of Wellington felt similarly annoyed when in the Peninsula; and as will be seen from the following extract of a letter to the Earl of Liverpool:—

BADAJOZ, NOV. 21, 1809.

My Lord,—I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the frequent paragraphs in the English newspapers describing the position, the numbers, the object, and the means of attaining them possessed by the armies in Spain and Portugal. In some instances the English newspapers have accurately stated, not only the regiments occupying a position, but the number of men fit for duty of which each regiment was composed; and this intelligence must have reached the enemy at the same time that it did me, at a moment at which it was most important that he should not receive it. The newspapers have recently published an account of the defensive positions occupied by the different English and Portuguese corps, which certainly conveyed to the enemy the first knowledge he had of them, and I enclose a paragraph recently published describing the line of operation I should follow in case of the occurrence of a certain event, the preparations I had made for that operation, and where I had formed my magazines. It is not necessary to inquire in what manner the newspapers acquire this species of information; but, if the editors really feel an anxiety for the success of the military operations in the Peninsula, they will refrain from giving the information to the public, as they must know that their papers are read by the enemy, and that the information which they are desirous of conveying to their English readers is misunderstood by the public, exactly in proportion as it is well-founded and correct. Your Lordship will be the best judge whether any other measures ought to be adopted to prevent the publication of this description of intelligence. I can only assure you that it will increase materially the difficulty of all operations in this country.

Every rational person must sympathise with men in such positions. The honour of England and the safety of the army are at this moment entrusted to Lord Raglan. If he finds information in the newspapers of which he believes the publication to be prejudicial, it is scarcely to be wondered at if he deems newspapers to be nuisances. On the other hand, the people at home, whose hearts are in the war, and whose best and bravest sons are serving in the Crimea, are naturally anxious for more copious information than Lord Raglan's despatches can afford them. In short, the newspaper and its ample details are absolutely necessary. The publication of letters from the Camp not only keeps up enthusiasm, and helps to create the valour which it extols, but administers in countless modes to the strength of the army and to the confidence and courage of the nation. It may be asked if there is no medium by which the duties performed by newspaper correspondents might be made in every respect compatible with the duties of the Generals in command? In other words, might not the Generals treat the newspaper correspondents as friends, and, by communicating to them what was desirable to be known, inform them at the same time of such facts as they thought it for the interest of the service should not be published? We are certain that if confidence to this extent were placed in those gentlemen it would not be abused; and that they have no desire but to aid the common cause, and to share the patriotism as they already do the dangers of the campaign. If they have erred at any time, it has been in ignorance; and it is competent to the military authorities, by conference with them, to set them right. and to prevent the publication of a syllable that might in the least degree endanger the success of our arms. But, while we are upon the subject, we must express our conviction that the persons who are to blame, if any, are not newspaper correspondents in the Crimea, but newspaper editors in London, who not only exercise no supervision over the necessarily hasty letters which they receive, but who go out of their way to publish falsehoods of their own invention, and who serve the cause of the enemy by discouraging the people. When an influential journal tells the world that this great empire is "tottering on the pinnacle of its greatness"—that it has undertaken a task "beyond the limit of its power"—that the Russian Commander in the Crimea is receiving reinforcements "at the rate of 30,000 a day"—that Austria has forbidden the march of Omer Pacha, and has virtually joined the cause of the Czar—when it exaggerates every loss and every calamity that befalls our army, whether it arises from the sword of the enemy or the conflict of the elements—when it asserts that the war will make bread dear, and press with fearful severity upon the lower classes, who fancy themselves almost exempt from its infliction because they do not pay an Income or a Property tax towards it—more mischief is done to England, more encouragement afforded to Russia, and more discredit thrown upon the newspaper press, than ever arose from the publication of any *bonâ fide* letters from the seat of war. When it is considered that the Emperor of Russia has agents in this country, who can transmit to him by Electric Telegraph in a few hours all the statements of the daily press of London, or any other information which they may conceive to be useful to him, the enormity of the mischief that may be occasioned must be clear to the slowest-minded reader. And this leads us to suggest a remedy which the Government has it in its power to adopt. If it cannot interfere with unpatriotic or traitorous newspapers, it can prevent the Electric Telegraph from disseminating their poison. It can forbid the transmission of such news, either openly or under cipher, and can prevent all electrical communication with foreign countries, by means of cipher, unless it be directed to our own Ambassadors, or the Ministers of our Allies. Such a course as this would diminish the evil; and the public in due time would learn to do justice to the craven-hearted or false newspapers which wilfully or ignorantly played into the hands of the enemy.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and suite, left Windsor Castle at a quarter before twelve o'clock on Monday, for Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at a quarter before one o'clock. At three o'clock her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council, at which the Queen's Speech on opening the Session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. The Hon. Sir William Temple, K.C.B., was presented to the Queen at an audience, by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir William took leave of the Queen, on returning to his post at the Court of Naples, as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

On Tuesday the Queen went in state to the House of Lords to open the session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne. The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before two o'clock, returned to the Palace at three o'clock, and at half-past five o'clock left town on their return to Windsor.

On Wednesday Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of the Household, arrived at the Castle, and had an audience of her Majesty, to present the Address from the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The Earl Granville and Lord Churchill arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish have succeeded the Hon. Lucy M. Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester was honoured with a visit at Gloucester House on Monday, by her Majesty. The Prince Consort visited her Royal Highness on Tuesday.

His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen has left Windsor Castle for Germany.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham to St. Marylebone; Rev. F. R. Trail to Stanway, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire; Hon. and Rev. W. W. E. Talbot to Bishop's Hatfield, with Totteridge Chapelry annexed; Rev. H. Harding to Stapleton, near Shrewsbury; Rev. G. A. S. Powell to Sutton Veney, near Warminster. *Vicarages:* The Rev. B. Edmunds to St. Edmund's, Southampton; Rev. G. S. Drew to Pullox hill, Bedfordshire; Rev. J. Mould to Tamworth, Staffordshire; Rev. J. Baverstock to Bream, in the Forest of Dean; Rev. W. J. Fardinon to Irchester, Northamptonshire. *Incumbency:* The Rev. E. H. Poole to St. Thomas's, Leeds.

THE REV. Charles Augustus Thurlow, M.A., Prebendary of York, and Rector of Malpas, Cheshire, Honorary Canon of Chester, and Rural Dean, has been appointed to the Chancellorship of the diocese of Chester.

THE REV. Theodore Preston, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, has been appointed Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° and 1 p.m.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature obtained by the Day.	Departure from Mean Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Dec. 8	29.855	40·5	28·5	39·7	— 1·1	93	S.W.	0.08
„ 9	29 427	45 0	36·3	40 9	+ 0·1	79	N.W.	0.05
„ 10	29 788	40 0	30·0	34 5	— 6·1	83	N.N.W.	0.00
„ 11	30.038	44 9	24 5	31 2	— 9 2	87	S.W.	0 00
„ 12	30.102	45 6	27 6	36 8	— 3 8	89	S.W.	0.01
„ 13	29 901	52 0	34·7	44·1	+ 3·9	94	S.S.W.	0.04
„ 14	29 965	54·8	45 6	51·0	+ 11 0	91	W.	0.01

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.85 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.42 inches by the 9th; increased to 30.03 inches by the 11th, and decreased to 29.94 inches by the afternoon of the 12th; increased to 30.10 inches by the 13th, and decreased to 29 inches by the afternoon; increased to 30.20 inches by the 13th, and decreased to 29.93 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.853 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 39·7°; being 1·5° *below* the average of the same week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 30·3°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer 24·0° on the 11th, and the highest, 54·3° on the 14th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16·1°. The greatest was 21° on the 8th, and the least was 9·3° on the 14th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of two-tenths of an inch.

The weather from the 10th to the 13th inclusive was fine, and the sky almost cloudless; during the rest of the week the sky was cloudy and the weather dull and showery. There was a great range of temperature from the 11th to the 14th.

Lewisham, December 1, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1646 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these 777 were boys, and 769 were girls, exceeding their averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 30 and 32 respectively. The number of deaths there was 1324, showing still a high rate of mortality. The average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years, omitting 1847, when influenza was prevalent, corrected for increase of population, is 1272. Nearly half the number of deaths, 656, have occurred to children under fifteen years of age—scarlatina having carried off 98; measles, 40; hooping-cough, 52; convulsions, 30; bronchitis, 46; and pneumonia, 102, all more or less affected by the recent low temperature. Smallpox is making progress, and was fatal in the week to 19 children and 11 adults. To diseases of the heart, &c., 60 deaths are referred. To diseases of the lungs, &c., 303: and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 35 deaths are attributed.

THE BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to represent the borough of Marylebone, in the place of the late Lord Dudley C. Stuart, is appointed to take place on Monday, at twelve o'clock. The only candidates now in the field are Viscount Edrington and Mr. Jacob Bell: and both appear confident of success.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE WAR.—The Bishop of London has prepared the following prayer for the use of families and individuals in his diocese:—"O Almighty God, we humbly call to mind the protection of all that trust in Thee, accept, we beseech Thee, our humble intercessions for our brethren, Thy servants, now fighting the battles of our country by land or by sea. Protect and defend them with Thy mighty power. Grant them true courage in the danger, and mercifulness in victory. Be pleased, O Lord, to succour and relieve the sick and wounded, and to bless the means used for their recovery. Grant that all they who fall in battle may depart this life in the true faith of Christ. Minister abundantly the consolations of Thy Holy Spirit to the fatherless children and widows, and to all those who mourn. Defend, O Lord, in this our generation, the cause of all the nations of the world the blessings of peace. Grant this, O Heavenly Father, for the sake of thy dear son, the Prince of Peace, our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

WIDENING OF LONDON-BRIDGE.—It has been resolved by the competent authorities to give up the entire present width of London-bridge, both road and footway, to roll ng traffic, and to provide for passengers by making footpaths on projections to be constructed along each side of the bridge. The resolution was taken at a meeting of the London-bridge Committee on Friday. As a considerable time will be occupied in carrying out the change, the committee came to a determination to try in the meantime the experiment of confining the heavy traffic each way to one line, and leaving the whole of the centre open for quick traffic. Notice-boards will be placed at each end of the bridge, stating that after a given day all heavy, slow-going carriages will be required to keep close to the kerb, and only such carriages as go at a trotting pace will be allowed to occupy the centre of the bridge. Application will be made to the Lord Mayor for his sanction, and to the Commissioner of City Police for the assistance of two officers, to enab.e the committee to test the efficacy of the project.

MURDERS IN WARREN-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.—A double murder was committed on Friday night week, just before nine o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-square. A man named Emmanuel Barthelemy, accompanied by a young woman, called upon Mr. Moore, a sods-water manufacturer in Warren-street. After he had been there some time, Moore's servant heard a scuffle, and the cry of "Murder!" and, running into the passage, arrived in time to see Barthelemy shoot Moore dead. The assassin at once made for the front door; but here he found that a neighbour, one Collard, formerly a policeman, but latterly a greengrocer, had entered the house. Looking the door, Barthelemy sought to fly by the back garden in the New-road. Collard, anticipating this, ran round, and seized Barthelemy as he alighted from the wall. The ruffian, however, drew another pistol, fired, and Collard fell. Fortunately, another person was near, who secured the assassin. Collard was carried to the University College Hospital, where he was found that the wound was mortal, the ball having passed through the body. He was able, however, to make a dying deposition of the facts, and to identify Barthelemy as the murderer. There were indications of a severe struggle in Moore's back parlour—blood spattered about, furniture smashed, and on the floor a broken cane loaded with lead, which had been used by Barthelemy. Collard died on Saturday night, after suffering extreme agony for several hours. Barthelemy, the assassin, it appears, had made his arrangements to leave England directly; and but for his apprehension, the Hamburg boat of the following morning would probably have borne both himself and his companion away from England. The following articles were found upon Barthelemy:—A pair of pistols, the barrels about six inches long; 24 cartridges; some percussion caps; a dagger, having a blade nine inches in length; 8d. in money; and a corkscrew. The mystery which prevailed as to the motive for the deed is not yet explained. One circumstance has transpired to which some importance may be attached. The key of Mr. Moore's iron safe, where his money and valuables were deposited, in his front parlour (which was used as his private office), was discovered, after the murder, upon the floor of the back parlour, the other keys belonging to the deceased being found upon his person. Mr. Moore was about sixty years of age, and is understood to have been a married man, though living separately from his wife. The prisoner, who was brought up for examination at Marlborough-street on Saturday, was remanded till Thursday, by which time it was thought that the person who accompanied Barthelemy, and who is said to have been a man in woman's clothes, would be in custody. The police had not been successful, however, and the prisoner was again remanded till next Thursday. A Coroner's inquest has been held on the bodies of Mr. Moore and Mr. Collard, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against Barthelemy. A third death has resulted, although indirectly, from this barbarous murder. The death of her husband preyed so intensely upon Mrs. Collard that she died on Thursday morning.

The mortal remains of the deceased Lord Dudley Stuart reached town on Monday afternoon, preparatory to interment in Hereford. They were brought to Lulbeck by steamer from Stockholm, and thence via Hamburg to London.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given for immediately striking medals for the troops serving in the Crimea, and which are to have clasps with the words "Alma and Inkerman." The regimental colours are also to have those actions inscribed upon them.

ONE of the 24-pounder brass guns captured at Alma has been awarded, in division orders, to the 95th Regiment, having been claimed and taken possession of by that corps, being the first to enter the batteries out of which they had driven the Russians.

THE naval department has bought up, for shipment to the Crimea, all the deals, planks, and stanch ons in Malta—amounting, in all, to 10,000 dollars-worth (or £2000); these are intended to be converted into temporary barracks for the troops.

A MAIL for the British army in Greece, Turkey, the Crimea, and fleet in the Black Sea will now be made up every Tuesday and Friday evening, instead of six times a month, as heretofore. The postage remains the same—letters, 8d. the quarter ounce; newspapers, 2d. each.

M. GOUIN, the Postmaster of Marseilles, has just published a notice announcing that, from the 11th inst., the mails from Constantinople, by way of Messina, will be dispatched every Monday, at three p.m., and will arrive at Marseilles from Constantinople every Tuesday, at five a.m. The mails for Constantinople, *viâ* Malta, will be dispatched every Thursday at ten a.m., and will arrive at Marseilles from Constantinople every Saturday, at three p.m.

IMMEDIATELY on the disasters to her Majesty's transports in the Black Sea becoming known at Malta, the *Pyrenelia* and *Surinam* were ordered to Balaclava, laden with 1000 tons of shot, shell, and ammunition, and several other vessels freighted to convey provisions. The shipment of coals and stores from Malta to Balaclava continues unremittingly.

THE officers of the *Tiger*, lost on the coast of Odessa, have obtained one month's leave of absence, at the expiration of which they will proceed to Portsmouth, where they will be tried by court-martial, at the necessary witnesses will by that time have arrived in this country from the Black Sea.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S THANKS TO HIS DIVISION.—The Duke of Cambridge, writing from on board the *Retribution*, in Balaclava harbour, to Colonel Reynardson, in command of the Brigade of Guards, says:—"I am personally most grateful to both officers and men for their noble conduct in the battle of the Inkerman, and I feel confident their services will be duly appreciated by the country and the army. Where all distinguished themselves so much, it would be both impossible and wrong to name any one in particular. Most deeply do I deplore the heavy loss the brigade sustained; but the victory gained has been most important, and the enemy himself sustained a loss he will not easily forget. I wish you all health and happiness during my period of absence from you. (Signed) GEORGE." The above was read to the brigade by order of his Royal Highness.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DECEMBER has done fair lately to produce only one steeplechase meeting; but, after one postponement, the Committee of the Waltham Abbey Steeplechase have fixed to have two days' sport, frost permitting, on Wednesday and Thursday next. There will be £225 of added money, and the list on Wednesday will consist of three steeplechases and a flat race, while that on Thursday is confined to three hurdle races and a flat race. Mr. McDonough's match ended in nothing, as the Knight of Glynn preferred his £50 to the chance of defeat, and left his fair competitor to "walk over the ground," which she did with only one slight mistake at a hedge and ditch, her husband hearing the way no doubt favourable to hunter. This lighter gentleman is considered the crack rider of Ireland; and Earl Berkeley, as fine a judge of the art as we possess, stated, at a Cheltenham Steeplechase some years back, that the style in which he "recovered" his horse, Sir William, at a gate, and then "handed" him out of the adjoining lane, was the strongest and coolest piece of horsemanship he had ever witnessed.

Coursing is only on a small scale during next week, unless some of the meetings which were fixed to take place on account of frost, which quite checked hunting in some of the midland counties early last week. At present, however, Limerick stands for Tuesday and Wednesday, and Cardington (open), the great meeting of Bedfordshire, for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Salop is as faithful as ever to its favourite "longtails," and its coursers have a day at Eyton on Tuesday, and another at Market Drayton on Wednesday; while the Cambrians hold a little meeting on the Vaynol estate, Anglesea, the seat of the last Lord Uxbridge, on Thursday.

The only subject of interest to a certain class of racing men during the ensuing week will be the prosecution at the Old Bailey of the two indictments under the new Gaming Act which were found by the Grand Jury during its last session. There is little general news connected with this sport. We hear, however, that Gracchus Receives is very much liked by those who have seen him at Malton lately, and that Voucher, Salop is as thriving as ever, and is reported to have brought him on to the turf in earnest again, has bought both Marchioness and Midsummer from the Hon. Stanhope Hawke. Although next year's prospects are not of a very high order (except, perhaps, as regards the two-year-old, which are said to be very fine), the returns of the past season show a great increase over those of 1853. In fact, a racing paper states the amount run for in the former at £269,012, and in the latter at only £205,189. Of this, the "added money" is about £60,000. Orlando's stock have won 70¼ races, in 1854, Touchstone's 60, Melbourne's 56, and Birdcatcher's, 39. Chanticleer has, however, done as well as any, as his eight winners have gained 94 races. Lord Derby is again "head" this season on the list of Scott's masters, but he is beaten for the "premiership" by "Mr. Howard," whose nine winners' winnings, thanks to the £10 075 gained by Virago, reach £17,797. This sum was, however, exceeded by Lord Eglinton in 1849, when his Lordship won £18,426. This year the winnings of "the tartan" were only £3155, while those of its "red spots" rival were £2215. Mr. Gully stands third on the list with £10,795, and the Duke of Bedford fourth with £6810. Lord Glasgow is as unlucky as ever, with only £775. The returns of blood foals so far during the present year are 511 colts, and 462 fillies—out of which number only 49 are dead. Birdcatcher, The Flying Dutchman, Chanticleer, Surplice, Melbourne, Touchstone, The Cure, Pyrrhus, Sweetmeat, and Orlando have each a goodly number credited to them, and the Duke of Cleveland's Cadock Company a one town 43, and the venerable Baronet of Sledmere 37. The Royal Stud foals comprise a score, principally sons of Iago and Alarm, but they can hardly be expected to average the treasured sum (441 guineas) at which they fetched at their recent sale.

Crucifix, Fhryne, and Canezou, do not seem to have had foals this year. Blue Bonnet has lost hers; and Beeswing died just before foaling, thus causing Lord Eglinton the loss of two very fine Flying Dutch colts. Her Lordship's favourite mare Isabella has also, after four seasons, produced a colt foal, Zuyder Zee, to Orlando; and there is also an Anton, own brother to Andover, on the list. As might have been expected, Inkerman, Omer Pasha, and Bashi-bozouk, are popular names for the young hopefuls of this period.

Arthur Wellesley, Cobnut (500 gs.), and Black Doctor (400 gs.), as beautiful a little specimen of the celebrated Dr. Syntax blood as ever wore a bridle, are for sale, along with old Peter Simple and Half-and-Half.

At Carlisle the races are henceforth to be reduced to two six-event days. The meetings at Newton will probably be given up, as they have not answered Mr. Topham's expectations; and it is most likely that the one at Cheltenham will follow suit. Thirsk has a new one, however, to replace them, on the same week as Doncaster Spring. The Doncaster people, who gave £2120 to be run for last year, have altered the time of closing their St. Leger from Jan. 1 to July, when its entries will be made along with the Derby and Oaks. Under the late system, the risk of those who entered yearlings in the St. Leger extended over upwards of thirty two months; while the risk for the two Epsom races was only sixteen months—a very great consideration in the eyes of breeders and owners.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

DERBY.—18 to 1 agst Ec Clare (t), 13 to 1 agst St. Hubert (t), 1000 to 15 agst c by Surplice out of Clementina (t).

SANATORIUM BAZAAR.—Colonel and Mrs. Waugh, of Branksea Castle, Hampshire, have liberally offered the use of their splendid domain, and in the grounds of the ancient Castle they lie a undertaken to hold a bazaar in aid of the Sanatorium of the Brompton Consumption Hospital. The Sanatorium is beautifully situated at Bournemouth, Hampshire, and when it is in full operation will no doubt prove a valuable auxiliary to the London institution. The committee are making energetic exertions to throw it open with the least possible delay. Towards the necessary funds "a friend" has offered to subscribe the princely sum of £5 0 if ten other sums of £50 each are given or collected by the 1st May next. Three or four names have already been received.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

BOOKSELLERS are complaining of the dulness of the season. There is little doing we are told; the Row is inactive, and the only book that sells with anything like activity is Lord Carlisle's "Diary in Greek Waters." And yet we are so sured that the demand for his Lordship's very pleasant volume has not exceeded 5000 copies. This seems, and is, a very small number of a work that everybody conversant with current English literature is talking g about. How few copies are apparently required to command notoriety! If his Lordship's volume is not in everybody's hands, the book itself is at least the subject of very general conversation.

In spite of this complaint, Mr. Murray, we are told, has just had an excellent trade sale of books forthcoming, and already publ shed. The demand, however, took chiefly an east ern turn, and a whole edition of a book not yet out, and of which the trade could only have a taste, was greedily bought up on the faith of the publisher's name, and the attractive title of the book itself. The volume we allude to is a narrative by an English lady of her twelve years' residence in Russia.

The memoir of Mr. Lockhart in the *Times* is deservedly admired. It is evidently by a friend of old standing, and is attributed (we believe correctly) to Lord Robertson—better known in Northern circles as Peter Robertson. The memoir in the *Daily News* gives the other s de of the question. If the two were taken toge her like bread-and-cheese, as Gray tells us he read poetry and prose, a truthful portraiture might be obtained.

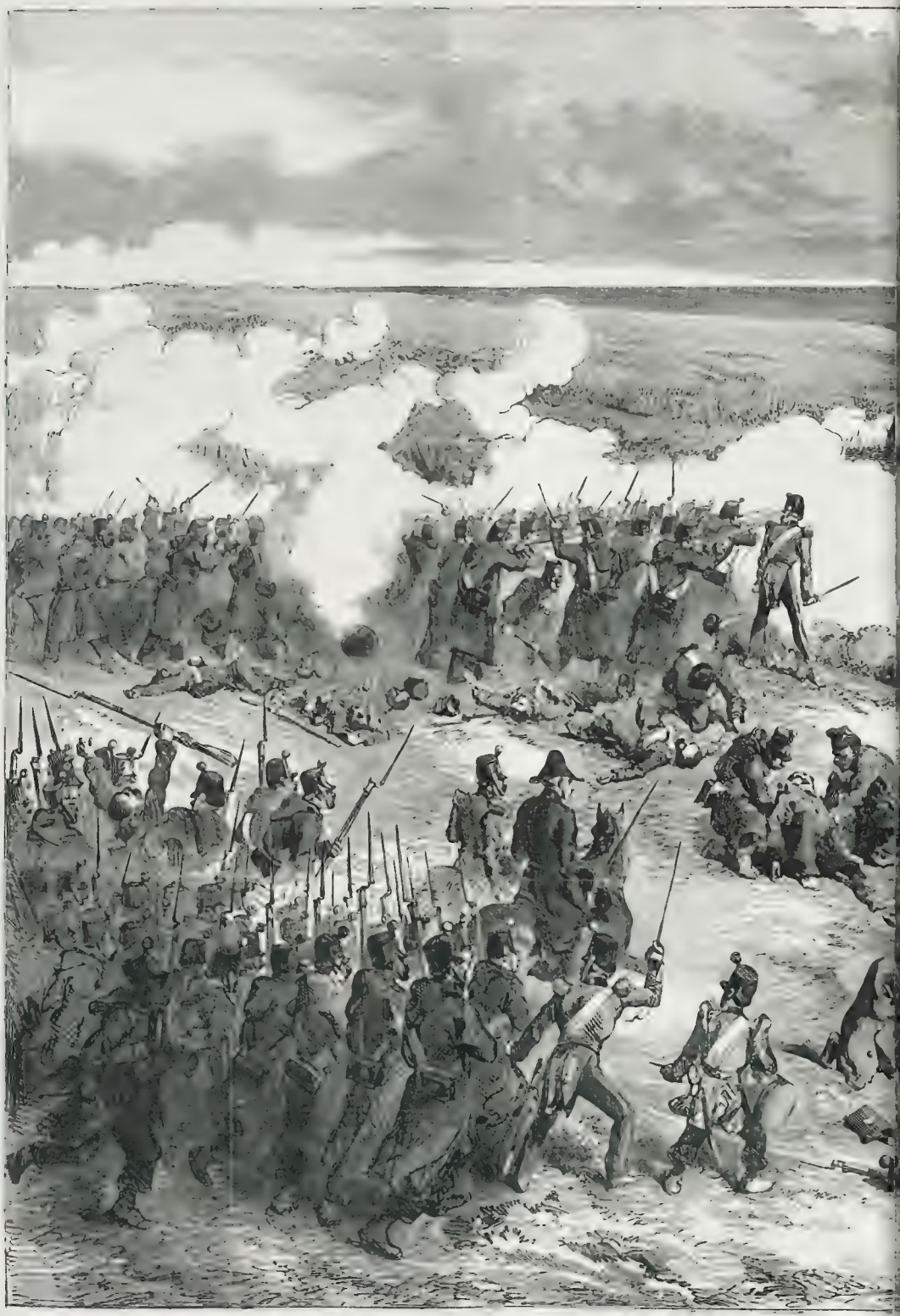
The hold which Burns has made upon mankind was strikingly exhibited on Wednesday last, when Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson dispersed a large and important collection of letters and poems in the well-known handwriting of the poet. The collection was made originally by Cromek, who published the "Reliques" of Burns; from Cromek the collection descended to Stothard, the painter; and from Stothard's hands was transferred, some thirty years ago, to those of the late Mr. Pickering, the bookseller. Mr. Pickering delighted in the genius of Burns, and no kind of temptation could ever induce him to part with a single autograph of his favourite Scottish poet. In his latter days, when difficulties beset him, he offered the entire collection for two hundred pounds. The sum was thought too high, and no one was found to take them at that price; but Mr. Pickering had not put too high a figure upon them, for they were sold on Wednesday last for considerably more than that sum. The highest price obtained for any one specimen was thirty pounds. This was given for that Scottish anthem—"Scots wha has wi' Wallace bled;" a noble example of the poet's genius—and, we will add, of his autograph—for each letter seems to have been written with the point of a bayonet converted into a pen. The next highest price obtained was for a copy of "Auld Lang Syne," viz., ten guineas. A second copy of the same favourite song brought £9 2s. 6d. The copy which the poet sent to "Clarinda," of his exquisite poem, "To Mary in Heaven," was thought to go cheap at £7 10s.; and the poet's appointment as an exciseman was carried off in triumph at £6 12s. 6d. The biddings throughout were quick and animated, and the sale itself as pleasant a gathering as we remember to have met even in such well-frequented rooms as those of Sotheby and Wilkinson. Some of the best things have gone to America: "Scots wha hae" (it has the redundant word in each stanza) was bought, it is said, for an American *dignitary*.

The sale of so many interesting autographs reminds us of the possessors of some of the best memorials of Burns. Mr. Archibald Haistie, M.P., has his punch-bowl, and the whole of the songs he sent to Johnson's "Musical Museum." The songs form two folio volumes. His sons at Cheltenham have the poet's snuff-box, the gold seal, with the crown motto, "Better a wee bush than nae bield," and he last letter which the poet wrote. In the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh are deposited (if we mistake not) the recently-sold correspondence of the poet with George Thomson. Mr. Peter Cunningham has the pistols which the poet carried in his Excise expeditions against the smugglers on the coast of Solway, together with "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "The Daisy," and "The Autobiography"—all in the poet's handwriting. The representatives of the Misses Stewart of Afton have "Tam o' Shanter" in Burns's autograph; and the rough draft of "The Whistle" has followed a soldier in the service of the East India Company from Calne to Jellalabad, and from Jellalabad to Bangalore, where, we believe, it still s.

Two epitaphs in English verse are attracting much attention in literary circles. They are privately printed, and are understood to be by the late Mr. Lockhart. One is called "Fulham Churchyard, August, 1841;" the other, "Walton-on-Thames Churchyard, August, 1842." The former is on Theodore Hook, the latter on Dr. Maginn. They are highly characteristic, and, we will add, clever, and, of course, caustic. That on Hook should be the wind-up hereafter of Lockhart's masterly article on his friend Theodore, and that on Maginn should be appended to the "Life of the Doctor" which has been so long promised by more than one friend to whom he was well known.

Our readers will thank us, we are sure, for calling their at'ention to the three days' sale, commencing on Thursday next, of the antiquities and "and nick-nackets" of the late Mr T. Crof.on Croker. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Piccadilly, scatter the collection; and the catalogue which they have set forth contains a tempting list of rare things for antiquaries to covet and acquire. Mr Crofton Croker had been a curious collector for the last five-and-thirty years, and was the means of preserving many memorials of medieval workmanship, which every day is invested with additional interest. Some of the rarer articles in the collection which Horace Walpole and Sir Walter Scott would have sent commissions for, with a view to the enrichment of Strawberry Hill and Abbotsford.

"FIRING FROM THE REAR."—Sir Charles Shaw proposes a comparatively untried plan for repelling the advance of an attacking column:—On the 16th of September, 1854, a picket of 120 men for three hours kept a column of 1500 men at bay, and with a loss of only two men wounded. The was witnessed by many. Among those now alive I recollect the Duke of Teroeira and Colonel Hodges, now her Br tan c Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg. The only road to the p sition of the picket which was not exposed to the fire of artillery from our batteries was about 300 yards in length, and about seven or eight in bread h, between two high garden walls. 72 men of the picket were formed in a close column of six sections of a front of six men, and placed in such a position as to command this road. The men had for some days before been instructed in the manœuvre. The moment the enemy's column was seen to enter the road, the order, in a loud, cle r voice was given, "The column of sections will commence firing from the rear." On this the five front sections drop on their knees, holding do n their heads, and the officer gave—"No. 6, Prepare! Fire! Load!" Then—"No. 5 (they spring up), Prepare! Fire! Load!" Then—"No. 4 (they spring up), Prepare! Fire! Load!" These three volleys were fired over the heads of sections 5, 3, and 1, and made the enemy scamper back, and to let them know what they might expect if they again attempted to advance, one or two more volleys were fired, which raised a cloud of dust from the road. From time to time this column attemp ed a forward movement; but, being received in the same manner, they had no better success. While in 1826 we were storming the heights of the Carlists near the Lazaretto, the Anglesea battery had formed themselves something after the same fashion in front of a road by which we wished to advance. Twice columns of attack were formed behind a house, and headed by that gallant officer Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Varna, but they were obliged to retire; and when I wished to make a third attempt, the men called out to me, "You may as well take us to a slaugh er-house as against such a fire." This "firing from the rear" is a most formidable defence, and far superior to the regulation drill of street firing; but the front of the section, subdivision, or company should be of a force so that the word of command might be heard distinctly by every man. If a bridge is long, or if the road leading to it be seen for some distance, few troops will be found to advance exposed to such a crushing fire.



THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.—FINAL EFFORT OF THE RUSSIANS.

JOINT CHARGE OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH TROOPS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BATTLE OF INKERMAN—THE FINAL EFFORT OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE battle of Inkerman lasted without a moment's pause, from daybreak on Sunday, the 5th of November, till about half-past two in the afternoon—eight hours and a half of the hardest fighting ever witnessed on any battle field.

The period of the battle represented in the Engraving is about one or two o'clock, when the half-drunk Russians made a final fruitless effort to gain possession of the heights of Inkerman. On the right hand may be seen the Algerine Rifles, who played so prominent a part in that day's affair, and along with them a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry is busily engaged in driving the Russians before them. The English infantry are making equal progress on the left; and as for the Russian forces, they are seen through the smoke to be extended to an immense distance, in the direction of the village of Inkerman. In spite of their numbers, however, they were soon forced to retire. By three in the afternoon the crests of the hills in front of Sebastopol were clear of the enemy, who soon after crossed the Tchernaya, and entered the hills on the other side, leaving a larger number of killed and wounded than the whole Allied forces engaged in the battle.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORM IN THE CRIMEA.

WHEN the first fit of dismay was over the Camp got filled with ludicrous stories of the sad plight of each and such a one whom the gale caught in such and such a way. Thanks to the Russians, every one sleeps in his clothes, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. But, as ill-luck would have it, and as no Russian attack was apprehended during that particular night, a good many officers treated themselves to a night's rest in the only night gown known in the Camp—a red flannel shirt of very scanty dimensions. The hurricane turned them out, and left them no less time to dress than the Russians would have done. With their tents twirling high in the air, or running a mad race across country, these men were seen stancing, while all their household goods lay shivered around them, gazing at the scene and at themselves with intense horror and astonishment. Some were actively employed in keeping their shirts in a position somewhat compatible with decency, while others stood on one leg, the tails of their shirts flapping about their ears, while the other leg was inserted into the corresponding half of a pair of refractory trousers that would swell out with the wind, and betrayed a strong inclination for an early trip to the Russian lines. In the camp of the Light Division a big drum rolled before the gale, making an awful noise, which astonished every one. A Colonel of Marines, stationed on the heights, on the extreme right of our Balaclava position, was taken up with his tent, in which he sat, with pillows and bolsters, clothes and weapons, cooking utensils, pots, pans, and kettles, and deposited at the bottom of a deep ravine. He knew not how he got in, and much less did he know how he should get out. When the first confusion in the Camp was got over, the gallant Colonel was among the missing. The wind howled and the sea thundered against the cliff, and drowned his voice. But at length he made himself heard, and some of his men, descending by means of ropes, assisted him in removing to other quarters. The accident which befel a Major of the 42nd Highlanders is more serious. A heavy barrel, driven down hill and running on with great velocity, struck him in the back, and hurt, if it did not break, his spine. Statements vary as to the extent of the injury. An officer of the Light Division, who had left the Camp the moment he was blown out, took horses to ride into Balaclava, so he must have proceeded at the rate of two miles per hour; and both man and beast were dead beat when they came in.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE TENTS.

The air was filled with blankets, hats, great coats, little coats, and even tables and chairs! Mackintoshes, quilts, indiarubber tubs, bedclothes sheets of tent-canvas went whirling like leaves in the gale towards Sebastopol. The shingle roofs of the outhouses were torn away and scattered over the Camp, and a portion of the roof of Lord Raglan's house was carried off to join them. The barns and Commissariat-sheds were laid bare at once. Carts, horses, or waggons, which stood loose to us, were overturned; men and horses were knocked down and rolled over and over; the ambulance waggons were turned topsy-turvy; and a large and heavy table in Captain Chetwode's tent was lifted off the ground, whirled round and round till the few effects left on it, and then came to mother earth, deprived of a leg and seriously injured. The Marines and Rifles on the cliffs over Balaclava lost tents, clothes—everything: the storm tore them away over the face of the rock and hurled them across the bay, and the men had to cling to the earth with all their might to avoid the same fate.

Along the hill occupied by the Second Division the blast had been of equal violence. The ridges, the plain, and undulating tracts between the ravines, so lately smiling in the autumn sun, with row after row of neat white tents, now lay bare and desolate, the surface turned into sticky mud as black as ink, and the discoloured canvas rolled up in heaps all over it. The camp of the Chasseurs d'Afrique presented an appearance of equal desolation and misery. Their little *tentes d'abri* stood for a few minutes, but at last the poles snapped, and they were involved in the common ruin. The face of the country was covered with horses which had torn away from their pickets. Nearly one-half of our cavalry horses broke loose. The French, flying for shelter, swarmed across the plains in all directions, seeking for the lee of old walls or banks for protection from the blast. Our men, more sullen and resolute, stood in front of their levelled tents while wind and rain tore over them, or collected in groups before their late camps. Woe betide the Russians had they come on that day, for, fiercer than the storm, and stronger than all its rage, the British soldier would have met and beaten their tremendous battalions. The cry was all through out this dreadful day, "Let us get at the town; better far that we should have a rush at the batteries and be done with it than stand here to be beaten by the storm."

THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

Let the reader imagine the bleakest common in all England, the wettest bog in all Ireland, or the dreariest moor in all Scotland, overhung by leaden skies, black as ink, and lashed by a tornado, sleet, snow, pelting drizzle, and rain—a few broken stone walls and roofless huts dotting it here and there—roads turned into torrents of mud or water across it, and then let him think of the condition in which men and horses must have been placed in such a spot on a November morning, suddenly deprived of their frail covering, and exposed to bitter cold and wet, with empty stomachs, and no fire or remotest prospect of obtaining food or shelter till the storm ceased. Think of the men in the trenches, the covering parties, the patrols, and outlying pickets and sentries, who had passed the night in storm and darkness, and who returned to their camp only to find fires out and tents destroyed. These were men who dared not turn their backs for a moment, who could not blink their eyes, on whose vigilance the safety of our position depended, and many of whom had been for eight or ten hours in the rain and cold. These are trials which demand the exercise of the noblest fighting qualities. A benighted sportsman caught in a Highland storm thinks no misery can exceed his own, as—fagged, and drenched, and hungry—he plods along the hill-side, and stumbles about in the dark towards some unseen light; but he has a companion in misfortune than the wind and rain to face, and, in the first hut he reaches, repose and food sit await him. Our officers and soldiers, after a day like this, had to descend to the trenches again at night to look out for a crafty foe, to labour in the mire and ditches of the works! What fortitude and high courage to do all this without a murmur, and to bear such privations and hardships with unflinching resolution!

SUCH HURRICANES ARE UNCOMMON.

Hurricanes similar to that of the 14th are not common to this country—at least not to this part of it. Of the few native inhabitants of Balaclava that are allowed to remain, the oldest cannot remember a storm like the one which has done us such serious injury. Besides, if such storms were frequent, the houses of Balaclava would be more firmly jointed, and their roofs more substantial. The hurricane blew down whole rows of poplars of twenty-five years' growth. They could never have attained that size if winter in the Crimea was usually ushered in by such convulsions of nature.

THE DAMAGE TO SEBASTOPOL.

One good effect of the gale is the damage it did to our enemies. Deserters tell us that the destruction of Sebastopol is terrible. A great many public buildings were unroofed; houses that had been fired by our shells fell in and buried hundred among the ruins.

During the hurricane a whole flock of sheep actually deserted from Sebastopol and came over to our side, the men chasing them in all directions; and on the following day all the tent-tables groaned with legs of mutton. Savoury odours arose from the slaughtered hecatombs of sheep.

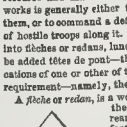
NOTES ON SIEGE OPERATIONS AND FIELD FORTIFICATION.

(*Continued from page 548.*)

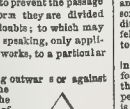
FIELD FORTIFICATION.

THE works used in field fortification are more simple in their outline and mode of construction than works of permanent fortification; but in strengthening and defending them, an almost endless variety of resource and material may be called into play. The object of field works is generally either to defend an intrenched camp, lying behind them, or to command a defile, road, or bridge, so as to prevent the passage of hostile troops along it. According to their form they are divided into flèches or redans, lunettes or bastions, and redoubts; to which may be added têtes de pont—though these are, strictly speaking, only applications of one or other of the above descriptions of works, to a particular requirement—namely, the defence of a bridge.

A flèche or redan, is a work of two faces, pointing outwards or against the enemy, and open in the rear. When planted at the foot of a glacis, or in front of another work, it is called a *flèche*; when standing by itself, to command a pass, or to defend the avenues to a village, dike, bridge, &c—in which case it is more considerable in size—it is called a *redan*. Redans, connected by means of a curtain, form lines of intrenchment, of which this is the most common form. Two redans joined, so as to form a mutual defence, are called by French engineers a *Bonnet de Prêtre*. A *lunette, or tenaille*, is a more considerable work than the redan, being composed of two faces and two flanks.

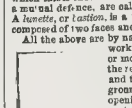


LUNETTE.

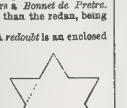


REDAN.

All the above are by nature open in the rear. A *redoubt* is an enclosed work, circular, or of four or more sides, according to the requirements of the case, and the configuration of the ground; and having an opening in the least exposed part of it—across which, in the inside, runs a traverse. A *star redoubt* is one whose sides alternately recede from and approach the centre.



SQUARE REDOUBT.



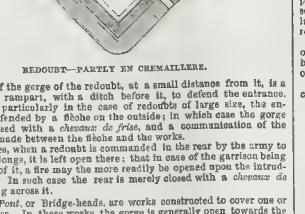
STAR REDOUBT.

The size of field-works is regulated by a consideration of the number of men intended to defend them; the latter being ranged two deep, and a space of two feet, or two feet and a half, being allowed for each file. When, in addition to infantry, cannon are to be placed in a field-work, six paces are allowed for a field-piece, and eight for a 18-pounder. When field-works are larger than required for the number of men allotted to them, they are weakened in consequence, being partially undefended.

In general—from the natural habit of soldiers to fire at right angles from the wall at which they are placed—the angles of a field-work are its weakest parts, and should therefore be placed towards the points least open to attack.

With the exception of star and circular redoubts, there is no necessity for studying regularity of shape. Indeed, on the contrary, it is the spot they are to be constructed on, as well as the lying of the ground near them which should determine their figure. In the case of a height being occupied by a redoubt, it is essential that every line of work should be so disposed that the slopes of the hill all round, to the very bottom, should be commanded. In attaining this, it is very immaterial how many sides the redoubt has, or what form they are placed in.

One very important variety in the structure of redoubts, and field-works generally, is that called *en cremaillère*. Here the inside line of the parapet is broken into angles resembling the teeth of a saw, or *pot-hooks* (whence the name). Part of the redoubt shown in our Engraving is in this form. The advantage gained by this method of construction is, that it gives the garrison of the redoubt a threefold command of a fire; namely, either direct, at right angles to the side of the redoubt, from the extreme angle of the indentation; or, laterally, in either direction from the sides of the indentation. Across

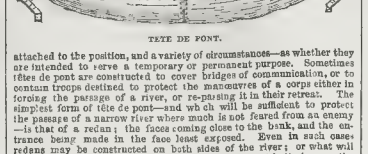


REDOUBT—PARTLY EN CREMAILLERE.

the inside of the gorge of the redoubt, at a small distance from it, is a *traverse* or rampart, with a ditch before it, to defend the entrance. Sometimes, particularly in the case of redoubts of large size, the entrance is defended by a flèche on the outside; in which case the gorge itself is closed with a *chevaux de frise*, and a communication of the same kind made between the flèche and the works.

Sometimes, when a redoubt is commanded in the rear by the army to which it belongs, it is left open there: that in case of the garrison being driven out of it, a fire may the more readily be opened upon the intruding enemy. In such case the rear is merely closed with a *chevaux de frise* running across it.

Têtes de Pont, or Bridge-heads, are works constructed to cover one or more bridges. In these works the gorge is generally open towards the bridge, the faces, or flanks, resting upon the banks of the river. Têtes de pont are usually constructed for the specific object of aiding a retiring army to pass a river in order, and check an enemy pressing on its rear. The magnitude and tracing of these works depend upon the importance



TETE DE PONT.

attached to the position, and a variety of circumstances—as whether they are intended to serve a temporary or permanent purpose. Sometimes têtes de pont are constructed to cover bridges of communication, or to contain troops destined to protect the manœuvres of a corps either in forcing the passage of a river, or re-passing it in their retreat. The simplest form of tête de pont—and which will be sufficient to protect the passage of a narrow river where much is not feared from an enemy—is that of a redan; the faces coming close to the bank, and the entrance being made in the face least exposed. Even in such cases redans may be constructed on both sides of the river; or what will answer the purpose much the same, is to construct batteries on the opposite side of the river covering the faces of the redan, as shown in our Engraving.

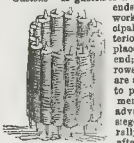
CONSTRUCTION OF FIELD WORKS.

Field-works, whether continuous line of intrenchment, or separate works, as redoubts, redans, &c., are constructed and strengthened in the following manner:—Commencing from the inside of the work, we have first a rampart, for the defence of the troops, with a raised platform, called the *banquette*, upon which the latter stand in working the guns. The height of the *epaulement*, or high wall of the rampart, is generally six feet, that of the banquette a foot and a half, leaving four-and-a-half clear feet for the protection of the men. The body of the rampart is formed out of the earth dug out of the ditch which lies in front; and beyond the ditch is a *glacis*, or sloping ground, intended to conceal the front of the works from the enemy. Between the outer face of the rampart and the ditch is a narrow path, called the *berme*, and here, as shown in our Engraving, a *palisade*, formed of trees, is sometimes laid to give additional strength. The ground beyond the ditch is sometimes further strengthened by an *abattis*, constructed of felled trees, with the addition of small mines, or *fougasses*, underneath, to be exploded under the feet of the enemy.

In proceeding to the construction of such a work, the workmen stand in line upon the inner edge of what is to be the ditch—a space about a foot wide, and which itself is afterwards to become the berme. They then place a row of fascines along the inside line of the intended parapet, fixing them to the ground with small pickets of wood. The earth is then dug out in front of the berme, to make the ditch, and thrown behind the fascines to form the parapet. When the earth is filled in up to the height of the first row of fascines, another row is fixed over it, only a little back-wards, so as to form the slope or *talus* requisite for solidity in works of this kind. Where fascines cannot be had for thus forming the revetment of a parapet, sods of earth may be used instead.

The principal materials used in the construction of batteries and field-works are—

Gabions.—A gabion is a species of cylindrical basket, open at both ends. Gabions vary in size, according to the work for which they are intended. One principal use of them is to line or face the interior slopes of batteries; in which case they are placed in two rows, standing upright, and on end; and should be of such size, that the two rows make the height of the parapet. There are also some gabions about one foot high, used to put at the top of a rampart, to protect men firing over it. *Sap* gabions are used, in advancing upon a place, to cover the besiegers in their approach; and these are generally from three to six feet high. The gabions, after being placed, are filled with earth, and so present a solid resistance to shot.



GABIONS.

Fascines are long faggots, or bundles of wood, intended to be used in the construction of field-works; when they are generally about ten feet in length and one foot in diameter. *Saucissons* are a larger description

FASCINE, AS CONSTRUCTED.

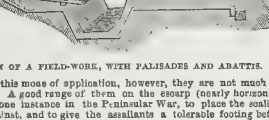
of fascine—being from 16 to 20 feet in length, and from 10 to 12 inches in diameter. They are used in batteries, to cover the interior of an *épaulement*. Our Engraving shows the method of making gabions on a bed of crossed sticks, like a *chevaux de frise*.

Sandbags are used in the construction of batteries in rocky situations, where earth is difficult to be procured. Sometimes they are employed to form the revetment itself, and sometimes are thrown into gabions for the purpose.

Stockade Revetments.—When the earth will not stand at a slope of one-third, the scarps of important works should be made difficult to escalade. For this purpose, trunks of trees, planted vertically and touching each other, their ends sunk three or four feet, are very useful. When pierced for musketry, the structure so formed is called a *stockade*.

The obstacles, or contrivances, usually added to render the approaches to field-works, and the retension of them more difficult to the enemy, are as follows:—

Palisades.—These are formed of the rough stems of young trees, or the halves of larger ones, firmly fixed to a beam four or five feet under ground. They form an excellent resisting medium when covered from cannon. They are often fixed in ditches, and, when inclined, as on the front slope of the ditch, as shown, in our Engraving, they are called



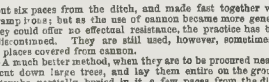
SECTION OF A FIELD-WORK, WITH PALISADES AND ABATTIS.

frotses. In this mode of application, however, they are not much approved of. A good range of them on the escarp (nearly horizontal) served, in one instance in the Peninsular War, to place the scaling-ladders against, and to give the assailants a tolerable footing before reaching over the parapet.

Stockades are strong timber walls, or palisades touching each other, and loopholed for musketry. In India these defences have been much used, and their formidable character are well known to our troops.

Barrier Gates are used to close the entrances of field-works, and of course should be very massive, so as to resist any sudden attack.

Chevaux de Frise were formerly used to surround a work on the plain



CHEVAUX DE FRISE.

ground, about six paces from the ditch, and made fast together with chains or cramp irons; but as the use of cannon became more general, to which they could offer no effectual resistance, the practice has been generally discontinued. They are still used, however, sometimes in ditches and places covered from cannon.

Abattis.—A much better method, when they are to be procured near at hand, is to cut down large trees, and lay them entire on the ground, and their trunks partially buried in it, a few paces from the ditch. This is called an *abattis*. The branches of the trees must be well tangled, and presented towards the enemy, the trunk being next the work. Our Engraving represents an abattis so placed as to be covered from view and fire of the enemy by an advanced glacis. In forcing this abattis the assailant is exposed to the full fire of the parapet in the rear. Well-disposed abattis make formidable obstacles; and can only be effectually destroyed by fire.

Trous de Loup, or trapholes, are rows of pits, broad at the top, and going to a point at the bottom, like inverted hollow cones, made before a work, and with a strong palisade or stake fixed upright in the centre of each. They used to be made about six feet deep and eight or ten feet diameter at top; but upon some occasions during the Peninsular War, bold and active riflemen crept into them, and from them poured a destructive fire upon the defenders. To prevent this, they should be made either too deep, as eight feet; or too shallow, as two feet and a half. Trapholes are usually laid down in two or three rows; they should be arranged chequerwise, so as to prevent an enemy passing over them easily.

Fougasses, or small mines, are also very formidable obstacles; sunk in the proper situations, to be blown up on the approach of the assailant, if outside, or on the garrison leaving it, if within.

In a recent exploration of the ruins of Pompeii, a bath-room of vast dimensions has been discovered, exhibiting numerous ornaments and basso reliefs in a state of admirable preservation. The architecture of the edifice is of the same beautiful order as that of the thermæ discovered at Pompeii nine years ago.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A MESSENGER from Omer Pacha disturbed our dreams of rest at Turtukai. He asked for beer or porter; on which we gave him a lump of rancid bread and a tin mug of water, observing that this was our only diet beneath the wing of the great Padishah. We said nothing about nine sheep we had that morning taken from the soldiers. It is pleasant to have such keen but careless plunderers as neighbours. The soldiers of the regular army, while out cutting wood, had come across some sheep, which they appropriated to themselves, and drove in triumph through Turtukai to their camp. Two of my servants, indignant at such an insult (for we had had no meat for days), followed them, and, riding among the flock, dispersed them about the town. Many the soldiers drove to collect their spoil: they rushed about, and, somehow right found their way into an outhouse near; the soldiers giving no heed to my fellows for the assistance they gave them for having shut these up. They helped them to collect the rest, and loudly sympathised with them at their loss. The messenger, an aide-de camp of the great Omer, and a Pole, was the bearer of orders to our Pacha, for us to proceed by Silistria and Rassova, to Kara-su; thence patrol the country to Kustendjeh; and report on the force and position of the enemy, and on the general state of the country. The orders were immediately issued to prepare to march on the following morning, and the native officers warned of the duty. At daybreak—or rather hours before—we were up, and our baggage ready. It would have rather astonished the English allies to have seen the whole baggage of 3000 men carried by twenty horses: yet so it was. At last we were off, in the following order:—Shemahie Pacha, accompanied by his staff, preceded by ten or twelve guides, and two chaoushes (or regular cavalry troopers), with carbines unslung and ready. Immediately behind rode a host of grooms, leading chargers; servants, mounted horsemen, pipe-bearers, coffee makers, cooks, waiters, all mounted and armed—in fact, Bashi-bozouks, tamed, and taught to perform these offices. These constituted a body of perhaps seventy or eighty men attached to the staff. Among them rode the Turkish medical assistant, or bleeder (a barber), and suite, as our medical department requires six horses. After this came a Bim-Bashi (or commander of 1000 men), followed by his men and colours; he himself preceded by two men with minutely small drums—our music, and each in trumpets. The men rode in a mass round the colours, no particular order being observed. Next came the small jumpkeasha, or parties, each under a separate chief, varying in numbers from five to 100 men—some with, some without colours: there were here men of all the Moslem nations. Another Bim-Bashi succeeded; and last of all came the Pacha, a Turk, and second in command—Hadjie-Aik-Pacha. He dawdled along as he liked for, in this land, nobility is incompatible with mobility—now stopped to smoke; anon, to take coffee; then, to rest, or pray, or else abuse all motion, and vow he would resign his Pachalic.

We rode through the vineyards east of Turtukai, and picked up the road along the Danube, which here rolls its dirty breadth through banks of black mud. As we left we saw a cloud of smoke—our men had fired our huts as they left them. On the north of the Danube, a flat plain stretched away far as the eye could reach, fat with plenty, and interspersed with villages, conspicuous in which was the church tower: pleasant church tower to us amidst Moslems and minarets; very like (odd) scenes that river as to a promised land. On the south, hills close in the view—rounded hills covered with forest. On the northern side, the bank is low; on the southern, some twelve to twenty feet high, and steep. The river seems to have approached the foot of the hills as near as it may. The day was intensely hot, so we welcomed the shade of the huge oil willows, when our road lay beneath them. At noon we halted at a spring and our cavalcade was soon scattered—the horses feeding, and our men lounging under a hundred trees were soon fast asleep, and each cooked what he had, and then smoking the pipe of contentment, fell asleep. After two hours' rest, the march was resumed; and at last, after eight weary hours of toil (we were not worth the whips, for more forward, causes an angle of the Danube, we caught sight of Silistria, the amphitheatre of hills around it. How much of modern history was begot on the spot before us! Who can yet forsee the effect of that shameful defeat—of that heroic defence? The sky is serene—the air ether; yet it rings with shrieks, with cries of triumph, or groans of agony. We could see the mighty Danube meandering away, floating round green islands, growing into a lake. The trees bloomed, the grape hung ripe on the vine, the minaret shone, the bee hummed, the insects hummed. Can this be Silistria, whose din of war yet echoes through the world? That small, low town—was that the place so disputed? That ragged, shoeless soldier—was he one who defied the whole might and skill of Russia, and her martial hordes? "Know ye not Silistria?" With all that pomp and pride, this half starved Moslem kicks you aside would a street cur. We rode to the gate, and there received orders to leave our men outside, while quarters were assigned us within the town. Our poor fellows! some camp, trees, if there be, in the fosse, is their palace; if not, their abal on the ground, and the sky overhead for all the home they ask. They drive the pickets they carry into the earth, put their saddle bags at their heads, and there they are. We were put in possession of two houses, from whence the poor Christian owners were cleared out. I have one; and am immensely popular, because I have allowed the owners to remain, and allowed them one of the two rooms. My house bears many traces of the siege, though the industrious owner has already patched up the breaches; but he retains a heap of shot in the courtyard, as relics of the fight. In fact, already you may see the difference of races: the Moslems have not repaired one of their houses; the Christians (much less able to afford it) have universally repaired theirs, and both suffered equally. I have said we were billeted in Christian houses: of course we were. When was ever anybody, under any circumstances, allowed to put a Moslem out of his way?

We found Ismail Pacha in command, having about 12,000 troops under him; of whom, perhaps, 4000 were Bashi-bozouks, Arnauts, Zebees from the plains of Troy and adjacent districts, and Turkomans from the Amanus and Western Taurus; also, three regiments of regular cavalry. Ibrahim Pacha is Civil Governor; and a quiet old man he is. Our own Pacha (second in command) did not enter the town, but remained outside, with our Bashi-bozouks, grumbling, drinking, and smoking. Of the infantry, 5000 were Egyptians, and numbered among them the hero of defenders of Arab Tabia.

By a reference to the map, it will be seen that the Danube takes a northerly turn for half a mile, leaving the feet of the southern hills, and then resumes its course. On the plain formed by this bend stands Silistria, a middle-sized town, of a polygon figure, surrounded by bastions, curtains, and a ditch. It has ten small bastions on its enceinte, connected by long, undefended curtains. The lower part is built with stone, or rather faced with stone-work; the upper, loose, crumbling earth. The embrasures are strengthened by gabions filled with earth, or else wattles to keep up the mould. From the uprightness of the wall, and too great steepness of the earthern ramparts, and their being seldom found together nor revetted with turf, as well as the loose nature of the mould, a breach could be immediately effected; and, in fact, in the town itself there is nothing very defensible: three gates, defended by cannonières, gave access; these are closed at sunset. The town, on the river face, is about 400 yards from the bank; and a quiet old man is

HAWKSTONE HOUSE, THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT HILL.

FESTIVITIES AT HAWKSTONE.

The fine ancestral domain of Hawkstone, in Shropshire, has just been the scene of great festivity, in commemoration of the Hon. Rowland Clegg Hill, eldest son of the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, and heir to the family title and estates, attaining his majority. This noble scion of an ancient race was born December 5th, 1833.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells in the churches of the various villages in the neighbourhood, and the firing of cannon from various quarters. A large flag floated gaily from the top of the column in Hawkstone Park; and the Hall was also decked with a number of streamers, &c. From the latter place the noble Viscount and the Hon. R. C. Hill, with a select circle of friends, started to visit the various places on the estate where the festive gatherings were held, to receive congratulations. At each of the entrances to Hawkstone Park were large designs in variegated lamps, with the coronet at the top; and immediately under, the word "Welcome," in large letters. On passing under the natural archway near the grotto, other designs in variegated lamps met the eye. In front of the Hall, the band of the North Shropshire Yeomanry were stationed in a tent, and received the visitors with favourite airs.

The Hill family have well deserved this cordial demonstration. Descended from a long and honourable line of ancestry, they have shown the utmost interest in many a good cause. Sir Richard Hill, and the Rev. Rowland Hill, were long known as amongst the most zealous of their day; and the military services of the generation which succeeded those two remarkable men will never be forgotten. The first Lord Hill was the right hand of the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular War, and at the decisive victory of Waterloo where his Lordship and four of his brothers were engaged. His father, the late Sir John Hill, received the congratulations of George IV., at a crowded levee, on having five sons in the war. Lord Hill filled the distinguished post of Commander of the Forces for fourteen years, with honour to himself and satisfaction to the Army. The only one of the five brothers before mentioned now surviving, is Sir Robert Chambre Hill, who was Colonel of the Oxford Blues, in several great victories during the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. The present Viscount Hill is the nephew of the first Lord Hill, and has two sons, the Honourable Rowland Clegg Hill, whose majority was the object of the above festivities; and the Honourable Geoffry Hill, who is just about to enter the regiment of the Blues, in which the name of his family is so well known and honoured.

THE HON. ROWLAND CLEGG HILL.

The present Viscount is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Salop, and enjoys the unbounded esteem of all classes. This was most unequivocally manifested on the natal day of his son, when the heir and his family and friends made the tour of the Hawkstone domain to receive addresses and congratulations. It was a complete ovation for thirty miles; and the whole population came out to give them a hearty welcome. The whole family were welcomed by triumphal arches; oxen and sheep, prepared for roasting, were exhibited on the route. bands of music preceded the cortège, and the clergy presented congratulatory addresses. The young heir of Hawkstone acquitted himself extremely well in his replies, and spoke with much fluency and self-possession. Lord Hill also returned thanks with much feeling. Hawkstone House was the scene of great festivity on this occasion. Its romantic park is well known as one of the most striking in the kingdom. The company in the mansion, who were entertained on the 5th with a very handsome dinner, previously to a grand ball in the evening, included the following guests:—Lady Powis and two Ladies Herbert, the Earl of Powis, Earl and Countess Vane, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Cosmo Russell, Lord Forester, Lord Teignmouth, Colonel Forester, E. Loyd, Esq., jun., the Rev. Edwin Sidney, the Rev. W. Bisckley, the Hon. Hugh and Lady Sarah Cholmondeley, Mr. Gould, &c. More than a thousand persons, including all the rank of the neighbourhood,

ENTRANCE TO HAWKSTONE PARK.

and many from long distances, attended in the evening, and the supper was magnificently served by the celebrated Gunter; and Tinney's band was engaged for the ball. The Earl of Powis, in an able speech, proposed the health of the Hon. Rowland Hill, and Lord and Lady Hill; both of which toasts were received with enthusiasm.

THE BALL.

The pavilion arranged for the *salon de danse* was erected on the terrace adjoining the Hall. The temporary apartment, 116 feet in length by 36 wide, was draped, tent-like, in scarlet and white. It was lighted by a profusion of chaste chandeliers and brackets, and the ball-room was decorated with flags and banners, the *ensemble* having a most picturesque and imposing effect. Messrs. Coote and Tinney's band, assisted by Mr. Walter C. Hay, of Shrewsbury, and a small staff, occupied a raised platform in the centre.

On supper being announced, the drapery at one end of the apartment was drawn aside, and the party proceeded to an adjoining tent, 116 feet by 36. This apartment was also decorated with flags, and lit by 200 wax lights, besides several central chandeliers. Three rows of tables were spread down the entire length of the place, to accommodate 350 guests. The tables were crowded with gold and silver candelabra, épergnes, vases, statuettes, &c.; some of which contained fruits and flowers of the choicest description. In the centre stood a fountain, the basin being also filled with finely-grown camellias, chrysanthemums, &c.

Next evening the tenants and tradesmen and their friends were entertained in the same splendid way, and all passed off without a misadventure. The hounds of Sir Watkin W. Wynn added to the gay scene in the morning, and those who followed them through the unrivalled scenery of the park had a good opportunity of seeing it. The view of the Red Castle, from the summit of the Grotto Rock, is extremely striking. The remains of this ancient Castle, built of red sandstone, form a ruin of great interest. There are many curious legends respecting this castle; but it was destroyed in the Civil Wars, when one of the Hill family was seized by the rebels. The dungeon still remains, and was well designated by Dr. Johnson as "horrible profundity." This is probably the only part in England which contains such a splendid ruin of an ancient baronial castle, and also of a fine Roman encampment.

THE RED CASTLE

Is one of the most attractive ruins in England. The decayed walls

THE [illegible] IN HAWKSTONE PARK.

BALL AT HAWKSTONE, TO COMMEMORATE THE MAJORITY OF THE HON. ROWLAND [illegible] HILL.

and the lawn rocky sides are of great extent. You can reach the interior only through a winding passage blasted in the rock. Out of this tunnel you emerge into a picturesque alley of rock, with smooth high walls over-arched with mountain-ashes. On the side you perceive a cavern. Climbing the rock, you reach the upper part of the ruin—a high roofless tower, in whose walls, fifteen feet thick, many trees have struck their roots, and in the interior of which is a well. The tower, and the rock on which it stands, look down from a giddy height, in a perfectly perpendicular line, upon the valley, in which the huge trees appear like copsewood.

THE GROTTO.

Out of a hanging wood of venerable beech-trees, crowned by a thicket of black firs, rises the celebrated "Grotto Rock," on whose caverns Sir Richard Hill expended much of his ingenuity. Its summit is reached by a long winding path in the steep wood, which conducts to the door of a dark passage in the rock, opening into a vaulted chamber incrusted with shells and minerals.

On Thursday four hundred labourers, and the same number of school children, with some seven or eight hundred women, were entertained with dinner and tea at the Hall; and the day was concluded with a grand display of fireworks. The servants at Hawkstone had a ball and supper on Friday, to which they were permitted to invite their friends.

In the midst of these distinguished entertainments the poor were amply cared for, and the children of the schools were also invited, and each one presented with a Bible by the excellent Viscountess. In short, this has been one of the most remarkable celebrations of a majority, perhaps, ever known and has most unequivocally shown that when a nobleman perpetually consults the welfare of all around him he is sure to reap his high reward. The manifestations of regard on this occasion were unmistakeable, and the cheers which issue from the heart fall far differently on the ear from the mere complimentary sounds of common festive occasions. We sincerely wish this benevolent and distinguished family the happiness they so well deserve and endeavour to extend to all within reach of their influence.

A titled foreigner, according some years ago his impression of Hawkstone, says—"Though I felt yesterday perfectly *blasé* of parks, and thought I could never take any interest in them again I am quite of another mind to day and must in some respects give Hawkstone the preference over all I have seen. It is not art, nor magnificence, nor aristocratic splendour, but nature alone, to which it is indebted for this pre-eminence; and in such a degree that, were I gifted with the power of adding to its beauties, I should ask, What can I add?" From the lofty column erected to the memory of a distinguished ancestor of the Hills, the eye can wander at pleasure over fifteen counties, or rest upon the rocks and woods, mingled with the richest pasturage imme-

THE GROTTO, IN HAWKSTONE PARK.

diately beneath it. Three sides of this wide panorama rise and fall in a constant change of hill and dale, and are bounded at the horizon by the strangely-formed jagged outline of the Welsh mountains, which at either end descend to fertile plain, shaded by thousands of lofty trees, till, in the obscure distance, its blends with a white misty line—the ocean.—*Shrewsbury Journal.*

MUSIC.

HANDEL'S "Deborah," with which the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday last week, commenced their performances of this season, is comparatively little known to the public; having never, at any period, obtained much popularity. It was produced by the society some ten or eleven years ago, and was also, about the same period, performed under the direction of Mr. Hullah; but, it would seem, its sadness was not such as to encourage its repetition, for it has been laid aside from that time to the present.

"Deborah" does not properly belong to the series of sublime works which have rendered their author's name immortal. That series was not begun till Handel, abandoning the Italian Opera, devoted his powers to a more exalted branch of his art. This did not take place till the year 1739; "Saul" being his first and "Israel in Egypt" his second step in his new and lofty career. "Deborah" was produced in 1733, when Handel was immersed in the cares and labours of the Italian Opera-house, and involved in that desperate and calamitous struggle which ruined his circumstances, and for a time threw him into a state of depression approaching insanity. This oratorio, then, was not only written under the most unfavourable circumstances, but belonged to a class of music to which Handel's attention, as yet, had been but slightly drawn. He began by getting an obscure hackney writer named Humphreys to furnish him with a libretto. Handel was unfortunate to the last in his choice of literary assistants. The poem of all his oratorios (except ng those which are made up of passages from Holy Writ) are below mediocrity; but that of "Deborah" is pre-eminently bad. Its dramatic cons ruction is meagre in the extreme, and the flat and prosaic "poetry" is often little better than doggerel. At that time Handel had not the eminent English singers with whom he was afterwards possessed. He wrote the oratorio for performance at his own theatre, the Italian Opera in the Haymarket (there were then, as now, two rival houses, which ruined each other), as an effort to support the failing fortunes of his house. His had no performers but the Italian actors and actresses, and the chorus-singers, belonging to the theatre. In those days there were no Italian tenors, the warriors and heroes of the opera-stage being enacted by *contralti*—men with women's voices. In this oratorio Handel had nothing for it but to adapt the music to the singers. Hence there is no tenor part in the score of "Deborah," the two principal male parts having been written for Signor Senesino and Signor Bertolli, male *contralti*. Such things passed current in those days—at least among the frequenters of the Italian Opera; but the result is ruinous to the modern performance of this oratorio. As the music cannot be altered, the parts written for male *contralti* must now be sung by women; and we have the absurdity of seeing and hearing *Barak* and *Sisera*, the hostile warrior, giving vent to their martial fervour and exchanging amorous defiance, in the gentle persons and sweet voices of Miss Dolby and Miss Haddard—an outrage on all dramatic propriety; for, be it observed, an oratorio, though not acted on the stage, is essentially a musical drama, in which the individuality of every personage must be carefully preserved.

There is, moreover, less sustained strength in the music of "Deborah" than in that of any of Handel's subsequent oratorios. The airs are in the stiff, formal, antiquated style which then prevailed, when it was usual to drag a single syllable into a long string of dry and unmeaning divisions; while the long and numerous recitatives are somewhat heavy and monotonous, showing that Handel was as yet imperfectly acquainted with the accent and emphasis of the English language. At the same time there are many beauties both in the recitatives and airs; in the one phrases of great energy, and in the other passages of graceful and expressive melody. The air, "Tears such as tender fathers shed," has always been a favourite with the lovers of Handel; but no other air in the oratorio approaches it in simplicity and beauty. The strength of "Deborah" lies in the choruses. Handel's genius seems to have imagined the grandeur of which the harmonious union of many voices is capable, before he had the means of giving his conceptions form; some of the choruses in this oratorio—particularly the double chorus with which it opens, "Immortal Lord of earth and skies;" the chorus, "See the proud chief advancing," which opens the second part; and the chorus of the priests and worshippers of Baal—have scarcely been surpassed in any of his later works

However much "Debrah" must suffer from a comparison with "The Messiah," or "Israel in Egypt," or "Samson," still it is an emanation from the same mighty mind, and, as such, must ever be regarded with interest. We are glad, therefore, that it has been revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society, who have done themselves honour by the manner in which they have now performed it. Power and effect in the airs and choruses are always heightened by the additions to the orchestral score which have been made by Mr. Costa, who had already shown his competency to this delicate task by his additional accompaniments to "Samson." In both cases he has followed his model Mozart's treatment of "the Messiah," having most felicitously strengthened and enriched the instrumental effects, without interfering with the original designs of the composer. Under his able direction the whole of the music has evidently been carefully studied and prepared; and the solo parts have been entrusted to performers—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Huddart, and Herr Formès—who have done them all possible justice. Though "Deborah," as a whole, is a very defective work, and probably does not possess the elements of general popularity, yet it contains many things which are worthy of its immortal author, and which, thus performed, will always inspire the lovers of Handel with admiration and delight.

On Wednesday Miss Dolby gave a second *soirée musicale*, at her residence in Hinde-street. Like the preceding, it was attended by a crowed and fashionable assemblage. A remarkable feature of this performance was a selection (consisting of an air and two duets) from the celebrated "Stabat Mater" of Pergolesi—a divine specimen of the old Italian school, rarely, unhappily, almost altogether. The exquisite music was admirably sung by Miss Dolby and her sister Miss Amy. Miss Dolby is entitled to the highest praise for the taste and judgment with which she has succeeded in rescuing from oblivion many beautiful compositions of the great old masters.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, MILE END.—The first concert this season of the Beaumont Institution took place on last Monday, the 11th inst., under the direction of Mr. D. Francis. The vocalists engaged were Madame Anna Thillon, Miss C. Henderson, Mr. A. Wallworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Weiss. Madame Anna Thillon was much admired in Amour's air, "Une rose bien fleurie:" she also sang with great success Charles Mackay's Tamborine song, "I love my little native isle," set to music by Frank Mori. Mrs. Sims Reeves was much applauded for her artistic interpretation of Weber's beautiful scena from *Freischütz*, "Softly sighs;" and a very pretty ballad, "I cannot mind my wheel, mother," by Linley. Miss Clara Henderson was encored in Nathan's song, "Why are you wandering?" She also sang, with Mr. Wallworth, Barnett's comic duet, "The Singing Lesson." The greatest sensation of the evening, however, was produced by the admirable manner in which Mr. Sims Reeves declaimed Frank Mori's patriotic song, "England and Victory." The audience rose greeting the termination of each verse with a burst of applause rarely heard. He likewise sang a new ballad by Hatton, called "True to love and thee," and a duet with Mrs. Reeves, by Cagnoni; both of which pleased immensely. Mr. C. Hirst gave Döhler's "Carnival di Venise" and Schulhoff's "Carnival de Venise" on the piano most efficiently. The concert commenced with the National Anthem, and terminated most satisfactorily with "Partant pour la Syrie," arranged as a trio by Frank Mori, with Sir Walter Scott's words, "Dundee the bonnie." The room was crowded to suffocation; Mr. Frank Mori presided at the pianoforte.

A new tragedy, called "The Gladiator of Ravenna," not long ago anonymously produced at Vienna, and wh ch was received there with the utmost enthusiasm, proves to owe its parentage to Herr Von Weber, a son of the composer of "Der Freischütz."

The Duke de Richelieu has arrived in town from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are entertaining a succession of visitors at Woburn Abbey, Beds.

Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard are passing the season at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. The noble Lord and her Ladyship intend to pass the Christmas holidays with the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle.

A company of negroes at Havana, who clubbed together and purchased a lottery ticket, were fortunate enough to draw a 40,000 dollar prize.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—A new piece, of very simple construction, but exceedingly whimsical in conception, entitled "Two Heads are Better than One," produced at this theatre, is likely to have great success. It is dependent on a mere mechanical contrivance—an aperture made in a lady's work-table, through which her lover, *Charles Conquest* (Mr. Roxby), thrusts his head, thus setting up dummy for the trimming of cap: while securing a clandestine interview. Ultimately, an accidental pinch of snuff sets it sneezing, and the secret, after causing some alarm, is disclosed: but the lover is, nevertheless, made happy, for he is found to be wealthy, and thus admissible as a husband. To Mr. Roxby's grimaces the farce is indebted for its prosperity. This little drama is by Mr. William Brough.

ADELPHI.—This theatre, on Monday, ventured on a new rustic piece; but this time the subject was not English, but French, taken from one of the stories by Madame George Sand, and adapted from her drama performed at the Odéon under the title of "François le Champi." The version is in two acts and entitled "Pierre the Foundling." Six years ago the husband of *Madeline Blanche* (Madame Celeste) had driven the orphan out of doors, who now returns to the widow room with the earnings of his honest labour. A *Madame Carnot* (Miss Cuthbert) pretends a lien on the farm; and poor *Madeline* is in despair. Things, however, become more hopeful under the management of *Pierre*, who, by the aid of *Madame Carnot*'s nephew, *Julius Bonnet* (Mr. Rouby), gets a reposession of the quittance for the debts for which his aunt still unjustly demands a payment. In return for this service, *Pierre* advances *Gribon*'s love suit to the heroine's sister, *Marie Blanchet* (Miss Woolgar), and, in so doing, finds that the lady prefers *Julius*, and that *Madeline* also prefers him as her brother. Ultimately, *Marie* is content to perform her contract with *Gribon*, and *Pierre* is about to take again his departure, when the long-suppressed declaration of attachment be ween him and the widow is promulgated, and the parties are made happy, after the approved fashion of French romances and melodrames. The interest of the characterisation is divided between Miss Woolgar, Mr. Keeley, and Mr. Webster—with whom the strife of the affections, in all its various forms of coquetry, distraction, and fidelity, progresses through its divers phases of passion, despondency, hope, and triumph. These were all admirably interpreted; and, though serious objections lie to the theme of the piece, by the aid of so much good acting the drama was success ul

ST. JAMES'S.—The performance of "Macbeth," in aid of the Patriotic Fund, on Monday, was attended by a crowded and brilliant audience. *Lady Macbeth* was played by Miss Glyn with her accustomed power. The sublimity of her invocations, and the solemnity of the sleep-walking scene, were finely contrasted, with the part she made happy, after the approved fashion of French romances and melodrames. The interest of the characterisation is divided between Miss Woolgar, Mr. Keeley, and Mr. Webster—with whom the strife of the affections, in all its various forms of coquetry, distraction, and fidelity, progresses through its divers phases of passion, despondency, hope, and triumph. These were all admirably interpreted; and, though serious objections lie to the theme of the piece, by the aid of so much good acting the drama was success ul

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The Earl of Aberdeen entertained a distinguished circle of Peers—supporters of the present Administration—at dinner, at Argyll-house, on Monday last.

The Earl of Derby had a meeting of Peers—supporters of his Lordship's policy—at his residence in St. James's-square, on Monday.

The Earl of Strathmore arrived in town on Saturday from Florence, from attending the obsequies of his deceased Countess.

Lord Dunkellin arrived at the Marquis of Clanricarde's residence, on Carlton House-terrace, yesterday, from Russia, *viâ* Berlin.

THE Abingdon election terminated on Tuesday, after a very close contest, in the return of Mr. Reed. The numbers were—for Mr. Reed, 125; for Mr. Norris, 117.

A public examination of the gentleman cadets at Addisco mbe took place on Saturday last, in presence of the chairman of the East India Company (Major Oliphant), the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and a large circle of officers. Prizes were afterwards distributed to the more distinguished of the students.

ACCIDENT AT A RAILWAY STATION IN PARIS.—About half-past six on Friday evening a goods train arrived at the Paris terminus of the Lyons Railway, and was followed in about half an hour by the express train from Lyons, which, from the neglect of the guard, came in with great violence into the former. One of the goods waggons contained several casks of spirits, which burst by the shock, and the fire from the engine coming in contact with the spirits, the whole was immediately in a blaze, and the flames communicating to the carriages near, several large quantities of combustible property were destroyed. A large body of firemen was very promptly on the spot, and got the flames under before they had time to extend to any of the buildings.

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg states that Mr. Baird's iron-foundry in that city is in full work again. He has contracted for five screw engines, four of 300 and one of 400 horse power, and has received from the Russian Government 250,000 roubles depositing any guarantee, an unusual thing with Government contracts. Americans (the same who have had so much to do with the Moscow Railway) are building a locomotive factory for the Czar's use. Colt has been, or is still, there, with his machinery to make revolvers.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During nearly the whole of the week there has been a comparatively inactive market for Consols, and a fall, equal to about one-half per cent, has taken place in the quotations. This decline is chiefly attributable to the intelligence made by Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords, that it not likely to take part with the Allies in the Crimea, unless future events show a determine that course of policy. Although we have to report a drooping and an inactive market, we must own that the surprise expressed in most quarters that Consols maintain their present high position, and that there is no want of abundant means on the part of the Government for the war, is very natural. The supply now in the hands of the jobbers is certainly small, and we have the public buying steadily. These are most important features at this period, and another strikes us as especially worthy of notice, the steady premium of gold in the Bank of England. Whether it will continue to increase is now a doubtful matter, unless, indeed, the demand for the Continent should wholly decline. At present there is very little new on passage to this country, and the imports of the present week have been only £57,300 from New York, and £7,500 from Africa. The shipments have been only £64,000, chiefly to the interior of Germany.

There was rather an improved feeling in the English Stock Market on Monday, and prices generally were firm:—Bank Stock was done at 209; the Three per Cents Reduced marked 91¾ ⅞; Consols for Account, 92¾ to 92; the New Three per Cents, 91¾ 92 to 91⅝; Long Annuities, 4 3-16; India Bonds were done at 2s. to 1s.; Exchequer-bills, 3s. to 6s. premium. Exchequer Bonds were sold on Tuesday at the Three per Cents were 92¾ ⅞ to 92¾ ex div., for the 10th of January. The Three per Cents Reduced realised 91¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅝. Bank Stock, 209. At the Long Annuities, 4 3-16. Exchequer Bills were quoted at 3s. to 6s.; and India Bonds, 2s. to 1s. prem. Considerable business prevailed on Wednesday. The Three per Cents Reduced sold at 92¾ ⅞ 91; Consols for Account, 92¾ ⅞

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, and During the Week. Festivals the Last Engagement in England of Signora Piccolomini. Boxes and her Spanish Dancers, as they depart for Madrid on the 24th instead "Present at Court," with Mr Buckstone. "The Irish Lion," with Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Webster. "The Palace of Crystal," with Miss Reynolds Every Evening. Seniors Nena's Benefit on Thursday next, the 21st instant, and her Last Night but Two

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—LAST TWO NIGHTS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.—Monday, the Queen of Lyons, and the Honeymoon. Tuesday, Faust and Marguerite, Charles the Second, and Deaf as a Post. Wednesday, the German Brothers, A Riland for an Oliver, and Away with Melancholy.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WILD and Mr. FANNY WILLIAMS, supported by the Entire Company. Monday and Tuesday, Pizarro. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Richard III. Saturday, Hamlet. Doors open at Six o'clock. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr WILLIAM WALLACK.—On TUESDAY next, Dec. 19, will be presented for the BENEFIT of Mr. WILLIAMS Watson, Wm. James Watson's highly successful Play of LOVE and LOYALTY, during the last Three Weeks will be performed previous to Lord Imaum Mirsion, Mr W. Wallack; Julia, Mrs. W. Wallack. Early applications are requested at the Box-office. Mr. Reynolds Conductor. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—Dioramas, illustrating Events of the War by Lecture by Mr. Stephenson Kent. Description and Diagrams of Sebastopol, Balaclava, Varna, Malta, Gibraltar, Athens, Scutari, Constantinople, Marmora, Famous, Mixed Scenes, &c. DAILY at Three and Eight.—Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Morning Representations every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls can be taken at the Box-office every day from Ten till Four.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

ONE SHILLING.—The SULTAN and his COURT, in addition to all the highly-interesting groups, giving a splendid representation of Turkish life and manners, is re-opened daily, from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m. at the TURK'S HEAD EXHIBITION, 24, Haymarket.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s., 3s., and 5s. Children, half-price, family tickets, for five, 10s.

THE HERO of ALMA and of INKERMANN. A MODEL of that chivalric Soldier, Sir J. Marshal Lord RAGLAN, in the full costume of his high rank, is now added to Madame TUSSAUD and SONS' GALLERY, BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman-square, in Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Conductor, Mr COSTA. FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 22, at Eight, Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes, with Orchestra & Chorus, on the most double scale, nearly 700 Performers. Tickets at Exeter Hall; Cramer, Beale & Co., 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, & Co., 48, Cheapside; and at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall. Subscribers now entering, will be entitled to Double Transferable Tickets for Performance.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On the THURSDAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS-DAY (Sunday's MESSIAH). The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly 700 Performers. Leader, Mr. H. BLAGROVE. Conductor, Mr. SURMAN. Founder of the Tower Hall Orchestral Union. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 2s. 6d. each. The subscription to the Society is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum. Tickets office, No. 9, Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MESSIAH NEXT WEDNESDAY. Vocalists: Mrs Sims Reeves Miss Rudduck, Mr. Sims Reeves Mr. Thomas.—Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d. Sacred Music.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, &c.—The GALLERY of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in REGENT'S PARK, will be open to visit on and during the Holidays, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day, except Sunday, from Christmas-day to the 8th of January. The collection of living animals contains a magnificent series of Lions, Lion-whelps, Camels, Tigers, Hunting-Dogs, Antelopes, Deer, Bears, Seals, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami, together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Animal Wonders.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART.—NOW re-open.—LECTURES for the Week: Mr. Pepper on Electricity, with Demonstrations on his Large Electrical Machine, Monday, 8 p.m. Dr. Lankester Lang, ago, Wednesday, 3 p.m. Dr. F. Crace Calvert on Chemistry, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 3 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Mr. Buckingham on the Overland Route, illustrated by Dioramic Views, from Sketches by Lieut. S. Gurney Cresswell. Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, 3 p.m. Principal Attractions: Lime rose Fountain, Diving Bell, and the Model Steam Ship, Great Britain, Floating Dock, Working Model of Electric Telegraph, Diving Apparatus and Submarine Armour, Model of Locomotive Engine, Dioramic Views of Venice, Rome, Naples, Canada, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami, together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Animal Wonders.

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE OFFICE, 147, Cheapside, London.—From the establishment of the society the business has rapidly progressed.

During the year ending 31st October, 1854, the Directors received proposals for assurance on lives amounting to the large sum of upwards of £300,000.

The following statement exhibits the number and particulars of the new policies paid up most completed upon five-class lives during the two periods of the existence of the Office, and shows also the satisfactory increase of business as compared with the average of the three previous years:—

Two Months ending.	Number of Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Income thereupon
November, 1854	154	£30,507	£1,367 11 7
Average (of three years) of corresponding period	203	33,233	1,004 7 7
Excess of 1854 over average of three previous years	..	4,277	293 4 0

Notwithstanding the high rate of mortality which has recently prevailed, the average mortality among the members of this Society has been less than one-half of the Government Tables.

Forms of proposal for assurance may be obtained on application to any of the agents throughout the country; or to

December 1, 1854. EDMUND CLENCH, Manager.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FIRE OFFICE 187, Cheapside, London. Capital, Quarter of a Million Sterling, fully subscribed.

The liberal terms and principles adopted by this Company are daily gaining for it a large amount of patronage and support.

The following statement exhibits the increase in the Company's business during the past two months, as compared with the two corresponding months of the previous year:

New Business.			
Two Months ending	Number of Policies.	Sums Insured.	Premium and Duty
November 1, 1854	474	£112,076	£ 313 13 7
November 1, 1853	324	£123,494	£345 8 8
Excess of 1854 over 1853 in months over corresponding period of the previous year	150	£111,511	£31 5 0

Active Agents Wanted. Apply to

December 1, 1854 EDMUND CLENCH, Sec.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. Under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Members of the Royal Family.

The Committee of this Institution beg to announce that the Widow of the Soldier killed in the Russian War, and is supported wholly by Voluntary Contributions.

General Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B., Chairman of Committee.
Colonel Sir Augustus Lilpédi, Deputy-Chairman.
Subscriptions (duly advertised) received by the Committee; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Charles Turner, Collector, 3, Chapel-street South, South Audley-street; and

EDWARD FREDERIC LEES Hon. Sec.
Offices, Palace Chambers, St. James's-street; and
2, Charlotte-row, Mansion house.

THE SOCIETY for IMPROVING the CONDITION of the LABOURING CLASSES No 21 Exeter Hall. The Council have much pleasure in announcing the arrangement and Construction with a Description, Plans, &c., of the Model Houses belonging to the Society. Knowing Designs for Dwellings suited to Towns as well as to Agricultural and Manufacturing Districts, and to particulars as to the plan may be had of Robert Hesketh, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department at Southampton. Price, including postage, 1s.

10, Moorgate-street, London. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

THE SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Offices, 2, MOORGATE-STREET (Provisionally declared).

To be incorporated by Act of Parliament, limiting the liability of Shareholders to the Amount of their Shares.

Capital, £750,000, in 37,500 Shares of £20 each, £150,000 of which is reserved for India.

The Directors have every assurance of obtaining from the Honourable East India Company a guarantee of Five per Cent per Annum, as a minimum interest on the Capital of the Company, for 99 years

Deposit, Two shillings per Share.

CHAIRMAN—W. P. ANDERSON, Esq.

(Honourable East India Company's service)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—ALEXANDER HOSKET ROBINSON, Esq. (Late Resident Member, Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces).

DIRECTORS

Sir Herbert Maddock, M.P. (Late Legal Governor of Bengal)
J. Bax Ironside, Esq. (Late Governor of Bombay)
Bhagvan Nowrungee, Esq. (Bombay)
Harry Barnewall, Esq. (Bengal)
Robert Hamilton, Esq. (Madras)
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. (Director of the Madras Railway and of the Colonial Bank Corporation).
John P. Cuthman, Esq., (of Jabalpore, Calcutta).
J. Neville Warren, Esq. (So. King William-street)
Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. (Grave Road-road, Regent's-park).

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Thomas Alfred Yarrow, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths. | Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollams. | Messrs. Goodwin, Williams, and Goodwin.

BANK OF REMITTANCE.—Oriental Bank Corporation.

SECRETARY.—Thomas Russell, Esq.

PERMANENT OFFICE IN INDIA.—Hajee Hasiz Wolli Esq.

AGENTS IN SCINDE AND BOMBAY.—Messrs. Leckie and Co.

The line will be about 1.0 miles in length, and will place Kurrachee (the engineering of Scinde) in communication with the Indus, the great commercial artery of the countries on our north-west frontier—at a point where the navigation free from the intricacies, dangers, and delays of the navigation of the D ta.

The Line has been pronounced by eminently by that late distinguished officer, Lieutenant Chapman, of the Bombay Engineers, who reports it to be the most favourable for the facilities for the construction of a Railway, we h the very best gradients (in fact nearly level), and at a low rate of cost. Sir Cotton, the Superintending Engineer in Scinde, Mr. Frere, the Commissioner of the Province, and Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, all concur in recommending the immediate construction of the line.

Details of Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had at the offices of the Company, No. 7, Moorgate-street.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—No further APPLICATIONS for Shares in the above Company can be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

THOMAS SCRIVENER, Secretary.

No. 2, Moorgate-street, 14th Dec., 1854.

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December 1, 1854. EDMUND CLENCH, Manager.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS FOR THE MILLION.

MEAD and POWELL'S LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S POCKET-BOOKS for 1855, with Six Illustrations. The thinnest and most elegant Pocket-Book ever published, that can be desired in a Pocket-Book. Bound rosa, tuck, gilt edges, and Pencil, 1s. Ditto, ditto, with Pencil and Ivory Leaves, 2s. Ditto, ditto, and 10s., Whitecapel; and all Booksellers.

A CHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.—At 5, 10, 15, 18, 16, and 20 Guineas, with all the recent improvements by ROSS and OSLER. Its price is variety. 12 and 24 Plates, Balsam, and the materials required by the microscopist. The cheap Microscope at 5 guineas is unrivalled for powerful flat field purposes required by the Student of Botany, Chemistry, or Medicine.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, 16, Finsbury-square, London.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS of every Description for the Illustration of Lectures, or of School Lessons. The Private Laboratory fitted up for the Analytical Researches, of the best quality, and at moderate prices, supplied by JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., No. 10, Finsbury-square, London.

POPULAR MINERALOGY. A Collection of Specimens illustrative of Mineralogy and Geology, price £1 1s. CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, accurately named. Each in a neat tray, and the whole in a handsome Cabinet, with Glass Doors, price £1 1s. and £2 2s.

A similar Collection of GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS at the same price. A so many Collections of greater extent, both with and without Cabinets.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., Chemist, Mineralogist, and Optician, 10, Finsbury-square, London.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Just published, an entirely NEW CATALOGUE of APPARATUS and CHEMICALS, suitable for the various processes in PHOTOGRAPHY. It includes Iodized Collodion, Sensitive Paper, Glass, Baths, Cameras, Portrait and Stereoscopic Lenses, Tripod Stands, Printing Frames, Gold Toning Solutions, Fixing Salts, Gilding and Mercurial Solutions, Vignetting Glasses, Porcelain Slides, Varnishes, Engraving Points, Glass Measures, Focussing Glasses, Pneumatic Holders, Glass Funnels, Porcelain Dishes, Glass Rods, Blotting Paper, Gutta Percha Trays, Printing Frames, Glass Baths, Camera Stands

THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "PRINCE," WRECKED OFF BALACLAVA HARBOUR.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP "PRINCE."

THE following statement of the loss of this vessel, on the 14th ult., at 9h. 3m. a.m., about three cables' length eastward of the entrance to Balaclava Harbour, has just been received:—

While lying at anchor in 26 fathoms water, with two anchors down, about half a mile from the shore, the wind blowing a terrific hurricane from the southward and westward, No. 16 Transport fouled us, doing us some damage; and we were obliged to cut away all masts. About 9h. a.m. the port cable parted (all hands being on deck at the time); endeavoured to steam ahead; but, on account of some of the wreck being foul of the screw, were unable to do so. About five minutes afterwards the starboard cable parted, and the ship drifted in rapidly towards the rocks.

Captain Goodall, who had been on deck from the commencement of the gale, called all hands aft, and, with Capt-in Baynton R.N., Transport Agent, pulled off their coats, Captain Goodall, at the same time, saying, "Now, my lads, I've done the best I can for you; every man must try and save himself."

About 9 15 a.m., the ship touched the rocks, and, owing to the great force of wind and severe sea setting in at that time, in fifteen minutes after not a vestige of her was to be seen. After thumping about five or six times the ship broke in halves about amidships, and I jumped out of the mizen chains on part of the wreck, and, being about ten minutes in the water, was washed ashore.

I did not see Captain Baynton or Captain Goodall after the ship struck. Every person seemed very cool and collected under such awful circumstances.

After remaining on the rocks about five hours, with six of the crew of the *Prince* we were hauled up by parties from the *Medway Trent*, *Downy*, and *Harbinger* (who had been engaged all day with life-buoys and lines, endeavouring to save lives) over an almost perpendicular cliff, of about 250 feet in height.

Out of upwards of thirty vessels anchored in this place, only three rode the gale out with masts standing, and I believe about ten were lost entirely.

I have omitted to mention the praiseworthy conduct of some men in a life-boat (which I have since learned to be the *Arrow's*, under the charge of Mr. Hammond, second officer of that vessel), who went out in the severe part of the gale to render assistance.

H. G. F. COTGRAVE,
Late midshipman G. S. S. S. Company's steamer, *Prince*.

A letter from Captain T. S. Beal, of the screw steam-ship *Harbinger*, dated November 17th, says:—

I have Mr. Cotgrave and four of the men from the *Prince* now on board; their names are Parker, Pilcher, Hall, and McDonald. The *Harbinger* was fortunately in the harbour, but has suffered very much. Nearly every ship broke adrift, and all are injured more or less. I have lost figure-head, cat-heads, forecastle rails, poop ditto, side ladders, and, indeed, all outside work is much chafed and broken. Our hull and machinery are, however, perfect, as also our masts and yards.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "NILE."

THE *Nile*, iron screw-steamer, of 700 tons and 200-horse power, one of the British and Irish Steam Company's vessels, was lost on the night of Thursday, the 30th ult., in the neighbourhood of Godrevy Point, a head land which forms the eastern boundary of St. Ive's Bay. On her last voyage to London the *Nile* had the misfortune to run down a vessel laden with stone, just off the Breakwater at Plymouth, and the late severe weather had made her trips rather irregular. She left Penzance last on Saturday the 26th, and arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 29th ult., whence she departed on her return voyage on Tuesday evening, at six o'clock. Fortunately, as it has transpired, several of her passengers for Penzance and neighbourhood were left behind at the Nelson Docks. On Tuesday night she must have encountered severe weather; but as she was seen on Thursday morning by the *Sylph*, Cork and London steamer, in the North Channel, and in a right course for the Land's End, there is no reason to apprehend that the gale which then blew damaged either her hull or machinery. It is now beyond all doubt, however, that, from causes which as yet are purely conjectural, she was some eighteen or twenty miles out of her reckoning, and that, in a tempestuous sea and thick weather, she ran on a dangerous reef of rocks, called "The Stones," stretching out from Godrevy Point, and soon afterwards sank with all hands. Early on Friday morning some empty porter-barrels and a wine-cask were picked up on the adjacent coast. This caused the Coast-guard force and the inhabitants to be on the look-out, and soon all surmises as to the name of the unfortunate vessel were set at rest by the discovery of a small box at the back of Portreath-quay, containing papers.

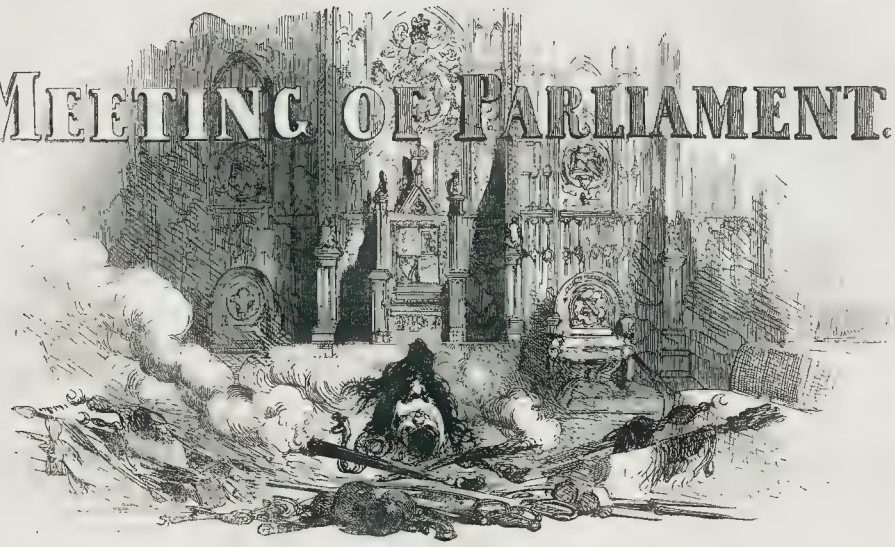
From the direction in which the wreck was drifting on Friday and Saturday, it was thought that the steamer struck on the ridge of rocks at the distance of a mile or more from Godrevy Island, going at the time at her usual speed, and, having been backed off into 12 or 14 fathoms of water, foundered. Even on Saturday, by which time the wind had considerably moderated, no boat durst venture off to the scene of the wreck; so that, had the crew succeeded in taking to their boats, they only prolonged their existence for a brief period.

The *Nile* was built about five years since at Greenock; and Captain Mopkett had the reputation of being a careful and skilful navigator, indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and most attentive to his passengers. The steamer had on board a heavy and very valuable cargo—the value of this and the boat itself has been roughly estimated at from £40,000 to £50,000.

Among many narrow chances which have been the topic of conversation is that of a young man named Strick, of Newlyn. His luggage was on board the *Nile*, but he quitted her for a few minutes to have "a pint" with a friend. The conversation was prolonged, and on returning to the docks the steamer had sailed. Doubtless the belated voyager imprecated his unlucky stars. He took steamer to Bristol, and thence to Hayle, on arriving at which place the news awaited him that he had lost his luggage, but saved his life.

"THE NILE" SCREW STEAM-SHIP, WRECKED OFF GODREVY POINT.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.



No. 718.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854. [VOL. XXV.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ON Tuesday last her Majesty the Queen opened Parliament in person, and has inaugurated the Session under circumstances more critical and more momentous than any that have occurred since 1815. Those circumstances, however, appear to have given an impetus to the zeal and loyalty of the people, who received the Queen with a degree of enthusiasm which it would be impossible for any language to exaggerate.

The day was extremely fine, and the number of persons who showed themselves eager to catch a glimpse of the Royal procession was quite equal to that of any former occasion. All the places which afforded accommodation for that purpose were occupied at an early hour in the morning.

At a few minutes before two o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Wellington, and Lady Churchill, left Buckingham Palace in the State carriage, drawn by eight splendid cream-coloured horses. There were also in the procession (which was led by the Yeomen of the Guard, and escorted by a body of Life Guards) the carriages of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl Spencer, Viscount Sydney, Lord Malgrave, Lord Drumlanrig, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Ernest A. C. Bruce, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Wemyss.

On leaving the Palace her Majesty was greeted with a true English

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—ENTRANCE TO THE STAR-CHAMBER COURT, NEW PALACE-YARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

cheer, which she courteously acknowledged. From the Palace to the Horse Guards there was a continuous line of people, who vehemently cheered. Indeed, the crowd in the Park was so great that some danger was apprehended lest, in their eagerness to follow her Majesty, the people should break through the Horse Guards into Whitehall and Parliament-street, where thousands had already assembled. By means of barriers, which had been erected at convenient distances from each other, the police were enabled to keep the people back; and no accidents, as far as we could learn, occurred. Her Majesty's Ministers drove rapidly along the line of route, and those of them who were recognised were loudly cheered. In short, every person of distinction who passed received applause, so boundless was the enthusiasm of the people.

At ten minutes past two the Queen reached the House, and her arrival was immediately announced by a discharge of cannon. At the Victoria Tower her Majesty was received by the Lord Chamberlain and other high officers of State, a guard of honour consisting of the Grenadier Guards being with the band of the regiment, drawn up in front of the tower. The National Anthem was then struck up.

At a very early hour the seats in the House of Lords reserved for Peeresses and their friends were partially occupied; some ladies, received on "being in time," came in in parties, and were duly ushered to their seats. Before a single Peer made his appearance, the seats for Peeresses were nearly filled, and the effect was singular and attractive—the back of the House, in its plain carpeting, standing out in dark relief from the masses of colour which ladies' cloaks, scarfs, and dresses gave to the benches at either side. The assembled company was both brilliant and numerous; but, owing to the fact that mourning dresses were more frequent and multitudinous than usual, the general effect was sombre. In the interior of the chamber was scarcely so dazzling or so variegated as usual. There was a large attendance of Peers—rather larger, indeed, than is customary—but some old familiar faces were absent, and the eye sought in vain for the stately and martial figures of the Duke of Cambridge and the Earl of Cardigan. The diplomatic corps, with their usual varieties of costume and uniform, mustered in great strength. It was not a little remarked that the first arrival was the envoy of our new ally, the Austrian Ambassador. The white Austrian military uniform, as worn by one of his Excellency's suite, excited some curiosity and attention. The Turkish Ambassador was the next; he entered into conversation with his brother diplomatist, and the respective costumes of the two sat in strange mingled in a proximity that could not but suggest a more active alliance.

The Queen entered about half past two, led by Prince Albert, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington; the Earl of Aberdeen bearing the Sword of State, the Marquis of Winchester the Cap of Maintenance, and the Marquis of Lansdowne the Crown. On taking her seat on the throne, her Majesty gave directions that the Commons should be summoned. A little delay took place in consequence; but in a few minutes the rushing tramp of "her Majesty's faithful" Commons was heard along the corridors, and the Speaker made his appearance at the bar, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and followed by a disorderly throng of the Members; the Ministers present being Lord J. Russell and Sir William Molesworth. Order having in a few seconds restored, Her Majesty, in a clear voice, which was distinctly heard all over the house, read the following Speech, which was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor:—

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have called you together at this unusual period of the year in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigour and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

I have also concluded a Treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

These Treaties will be laid before you.

Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

THE DEBATE.

The Address, in answer to the Royal Speech, was moved by the Duke of Leeds, and seconded by Lord Ashburton, in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Abingdon. Both noble Lords expressed approval of the sentiments expressed in the Speech, and eulogised the bravery of the Allied troops.

The Earl of DERBY spoke at great length in condemnation of the inefficient manner in which the war has been carried on:—

Throughout the whole of our transactions with regard to Russia, from the very first to the last, there has been in the course pursued by Government a want of previous preparation—a total want of prescience. They appeared to live from day to day providing for each successive exigency after it arose, and not before it arose. "Too late" has been the fatal words applicable to the whole conduct of Government in the course of the war (Hear, hear). We were "too late" in our declaration of war. We were "too late" in deciding that the passage of the Pruth was a *casus belli* in the first instance. We were "too late" in sending our troops to the Black Sea, and we were too complaisant to the Emperor of Russia, who thanked us for refusing to act in concert with our French allies, and send a fleet into the Black Sea at a time when the French thought it desirable. Our co-operation then would have been of immense importance, and our non-compliance, which extorted thanks from the Emperor of Russia, controlled to a great extent the action of our allies. We were "too late" in declaring the war, we were "too late "in entering the Black Sea, and we were too complaisant to the Emperor of Russia to take place (Hear, hear). At that time the Turks were under the pledge of protection from this country, but, in the teeth of a powerful armament, Sinope was taken and destroyed; the Turkish fleet was destroyed in its own waters, and we were standing idly by, not at Sinope, but in the Black Sea; and, for the purpose of co-operation, were either powerless or unwilling to interfere in time, they were "too late" in sending an army to Turkey; and although Ministers had taken credit to themselves for the energy displayed in sending out an army of 30,000 men in three months, which boast was almost a reflection on a great country like this, yet even in this matter they were "too late," for their preparations should have been made three months earlier. But even after this great exertion they neglected to make any provision for reinforcements, and it was admitted that their army of 30,000 men had no reserve whatever. To crown all, they were "too late" in arriving at Sebastopol. That expedition appeared to be a step in the dark, without any knowledge of the strength of the place, except from the warnings which were given against attacking it at all. With regard to the treaty with Austria, their Lordships could express no opinion upon it, as they were wholly ignorant of its provisions. The noble Earl concluded by urging upon the Government the necessity of energetic measures for the prosecution of the war, a course in which he was convinced they would be sustained by the public feeling of the country.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said he would not attempt to make an "out and out" defence of all that had been done, nor would he deny but that mistakes had been made at the commencement, which would be remedied if they had now to begin again. But he reminded their Lordships that the first object in view was the protection of Constantinople. This being secured, other objects were desired, and an endeavour made to accomplish them. With respect to the Baltic, the noble Duke remarked that, although Cronstadt had not been taken, and although the Russian fleet was intact, yet a great moral effect had been produced by the expedition. The trade of Russia had been destroyed, and the fleet could not proceed to sea—a circumstance which could not fail to be humiliating to the pride of a country like Russia. The best defence of the Government would be the publication of the despatches which had passed between Lord Raglan and himself, were the present a time in which they could be produced without detriment to the public service. The expedition to Sebastopol was not rashly undertaken. Lord Raglan had been instructed to make all necessary inquiries as to the strength of the place and the force necessary for its capture. He then entered into minute details as to the military measures. The original force of the expedition was between 26,000 and 30,000 men (including officers), and of that number 10,000 were sent to Malta to expedite the transport of the whole to Turkey—the whole force having left this country before April. On the 22nd of April Lord Raglan was ordered by the Government at home to move from Gallipoli to Varna, in order to support Silistria. *"From the first the invasion of the Crimea was contemplated."* From the first Lord Raglan was instructed to inquire as to the strength of Sebastopol, and the means of taking it. The order for attacking Sebastopol was given from home, but not against the opinion of the Generals. That order was issued on the 29th of June, seven days after the raising of the siege of Silistria. At the same time the reserve division, under Sir George Cathcart, was ordered out, and to it were added three companies of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and a second battering train of forty-two guns—one of equal amount with an abundant supply of ammunition, being already out. Never before were two battering trains sent out in so great a state of efficiency, and with so large a supply of ammunition; and directions were issued for doubling the amount. In carrying out the expedition a slight delay arose from the late Marshal St. Arnaud having thought it necessary to order off a portion of the French troops in the direction of the Danube, to co-operate with the Turks. Then great difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of flat-bottomed boats and other things required for the embarkation and disembarkation. The third and most serious cause of delay was the breaking out of the cholera. The expeditionary army consisted, on its first landing in the Crimea, of 60,000 men, namely—27,000 English, 24,000 French, and 9,000 Turks. These were all landed at once—an unparalleled undertaking. Then followed the battle of Alma. But, before the news of that battle reached England, a force of between 6000 and 7000 men was under orders to proceed to the Crimea. The *Prince* took out part of this force; and the delay in the transport of the rest arose from want of steam-vessels. Upon the first declaration of war, orders were sent to all our Colonies to withdraw as many regiments as possible, with the view of strengthening the home force, and ten regiments were at that time ordered home, besides several troops of artillery, and at this moment some of the regiments which were a few months ago in the Colonies have been recruited since their arrival here, and are now on their way to reinforce the Army of the Crimea. It was impossible to send at the beginning the reinforcements now forwarded. No Power, not even France or Austria, could command in the commencement of a war the forces that they can wield in time. We, too, made war under novel circumstances—our system of recruitment for both Army and Navy being entirely voluntary. It should be borne in mind that nothing was less successful in the beginning of a war, but that the zeal and energy of the people were aroused when military success was retarded; and in a military point of view this was an inconvenience. The siege of Sebastopol commenced on the 17th of October. In common with eminent men in this country and in France, the Government did, certainly, hope that the fortress would have fallen sooner that it has done; but when they saw that the siege was to be long they sent out reinforcements—even using newly-recruited regiments for the purpose, in comformity with the pressing requests of Lord Raglan. Also, the Government miscalculated, it is admitted, as to the rapidity of the Russian reinforcements; they did not anticipate that an army could be moved so quickly from Odessa to Simpheropol (Forty-two miles travel was on that occasion accomplished by the Russian troops in one day). But we also have sent out reinforcements. Since June we have sent out 20,000 men—12,300 of these within the last two months. This makes the whole army sent to the Crimea up to 53,000 men—a force raised, be it remembered, on a peace establishment. With regard to the provision of ordnance, sixty-two guns were sent out at the commencement of the war. There were also sent out two complete battery-trains of forty-two guns, with an enormous supply of shot and shell, seven nine-pounder batteries, and two troops of Royal Horse Artillery. On no former occasion was such a quantity of ordnance supplied to a British army within so short a period. The whole amount of small ammunition sent to the army was 22,938,000 rounds, of which 18,000,000 rounds were Minie ammunition. And the Government were continually sending more, as ships could be obtained for the purpose. But this by no means represented the force at the disposal of Lord Raglan, even as regarded guns and ammunition; for from Malta there had been sent 42 large guns and mortars, 9000 shells, and 27,000 round-shot, principally of very large size. On the 17th October the first supply of warm clothing arrived in the Crimea; and, if the supply sent out in the *Prince* had reached its destination, there would not have been much reason to complain of the privations of the army, considering the character of the climate and the period of the year when warm clothing becomes necessary in the Crimea. Supplies of warm clothing were sent out in time; and, but for the great calamity which befel the *Prince*, the whole army would have been supplied before any suffering from cold could have arisen. The orders for the supply of the warm clothing were given in the months of July and August, and they were sent out as soon as the orders could be executed and steamers could be provided. Amongst the articles sent out in the *Prince* were 35,700 pairs of woollen socks, 53,000 woollen shirts, 2500 watch-coats to go over the ordinary great-coats, 16,000 blankets, and 3750 rugs. Looking at the total number of articles sent out, the number of pairs of socks amounted to 150,000; of woollen shirts, 4100,000; of pairs of flannel drawers, 90,000; of woollen gloves, 80,000 pairs; besides about 40,000 railway wrappers; 40,000 waterproof capes; 40,000 fur coats; and 12 000 pairs of sealskin boots. And, on hearing of the loss of the *Prince* by telegraphic message, the Government sent off messengers to Glasgow, Nottingham, Leicester, and to the woollen manufacturing districts, to purchase up all the stores which they could lay their hands on, for the purpose of supplying the loss arising from the wreck of the *Prince*, and before authentic intelligence arrived of that disaster a great portion of the goods were on their way to their destination. The vessels with all these stores had not actually sailed, but the greater part of them had done so, and the remainder of them will sail in the course of a very few days. This, however, is not all that the Government has done with the view of securing the health and comfort of the troops by supplies of warm clothing. As soon as it became apparent that the troops would probably winter in the Crimea, orders were issued for the supply of sheepskin coats for the whole army. Only 5000 such coats could be supplied in England, but 10,000 were ordered in France, and 20 000 in the Austrian provinces, and orders were sent to Sir Stratford Canning, at Constantinople, to order 25 000 sheepskin coats in various districts in Turkey. Huts have been ordered for the accommodation of the troops, and independently of those to be sent from Turkey, Malta, and France, 11,500 have already been sent from this country.

After describing what had been done by the Commissariat to maintain the health of the troops in the Crimea, the noble Duke referred, in spirit-stirring terms, to the army and to the heroes who had fallen:—

These men, one and all, fell gloriously in the service of their country (Cheers). It must have given the greatest possible satisfaction to those noble Lords and Sirs in this House, and who devoted their attention to the amelioration of the British soldier, to find the absence of all irreligion, cruelty, and coarseness, so conspicuous in the army of the Crimea. This proves the wisdom of the course recommended and adopted. We now see that the theory that the man who was unfit for any other occasion, that the man without religion made the best soldier, has been confuted. We find that the men who fought as never men fought before have also shown, by their letters and conduct, that they are actuated by the highest feelings, and that they are free from the commission of crimes (Hear, hear). We are told that it is the privilege of the Englishman to grumble; but it is we who indulge in luxury at home who grumble. What has been the conduct of those who have been exposed to the severities of climate and to the ravages of disease? They have borne all with the most enduring patience. Nothing could be more touching than the incident of that stalwart soldier in the hospital who, when Her Majesty's name was mentioned, with tears in his eyes, exclaimed, "This is, indeed, like England now; she is a country which cares for her poor wounded creatures" (Hear, hear). Our army has endured provocations such as no other army ever endured in civilised war. They had not only to contend with a legitimate enemy with weapons in their hands, but they had to bear with brutality, with atrocious villany; they had to see the murder in cold blood of their wounded comrades, who lay helpless (hear) and these atrocities were not committed merely by ignorant Asiatics, but by men who bore the commission of officers (Hear). Our men have had to fight savage and uncivilised Kaffirs, but in no instance have they experienced such barbarism as with the Russian soldiery; and I believe that in no instance have they shown that they are unenlightened by the spirit of Christianity. They have shown themselves as superior as Christians to those whom they were fighting against as they are superior as soldiers. The army has nobly done its duty, and the country is prepared to do its duty (Cheers). I am not afraid that we shall suffer any harsh judgment for our acts. The people are generous and just; and they will only say that I, for one, will rejoice at any amount of pressure which may be applied to me by every party in the country, and by the noble Lord opposite, for I see proofs that there is every disposition and determination to carry on the war with vigour, and all the efforts made on our part will be seconded by the Parliament and the people.

In reply to questions from the Earl of Derby, the Duke stated that about a fortnight or three weeks ago he received her Majesty's command to convey to Lord Raglan her intention to confer the Order of the Bath on General Canrobert; and to convey that determination either to the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, or to the Emperor himself; and that had been delayed because it was not felt that the compliment would be complete to him if not offered at the same time as to our own gallant soldier. In conclusion, he said:—

I assure your Lordships that we look to prosecute this war—if we continue to possess the confidence of Parliament with firm resolve and unflinching perseverance. I do not understand what is meant by moderate counsels" (Cheers). I say we are prepared to prosecute the war with resolve and unflinching firmness. We will not reject overtures of peace; but we will not consent to any but an honourable peace. We have the fullest confidence in our army and in our noble people, and in the firmness and friendship of our powerful and generous ally, and we do not fear the least for the result. We have full confidence in the Ruler of the destinies of nations, and we have the highest hope of bringing the contest to a satisfactory issue. It is not for us to determine the time when it will be possible to bring such a war to a close; but we will bring it to that close in a way to secure the permanent peace and security to those nations of Europe which have been thrown into confusion by the act of one aggressive Sovereign (Cheers).

Earl GREY cordially supported the Address, but objected to the delays that had taken place. There was a want of a general scheme of the war. Why were not the "navvies" sent out at the first to make the railway?

The Duke of ARGYLL pointed out that the railway could not be foreseen until the march on Balaclava had taken place. In reply to a comment on Austria, the Duke called attention to the fact that Austria had undertaken to occupy the Principalities before the Russian attack on Silistria had failed.

The Earl of CARLISLE said a few words against "the swaggering" tone adopted by some public men; and suggested that, if peace could be procured, "extreme terms" should not be demanded. He felt sure that the war (though perhaps not exactly "necessary" in the beginning) would be pushed with vigour.

The Earl of ABERDEEN then rose and said:—

My Lords, I should be sorry to detain your Lordships at this late hour for any length of time, but I feel bound to make a few observations in reply to the complaint of the noble Earl opposite. He said that this war was undertaken in defence of the liberty of the Turkish Empire; but, he added, you have changed the whole character of the war, and this expedition to Sebastopol has removed you from the possibility of obtaining what you desire. Now, I humbly beg to remind the noble Earl that, if there be one point more than another more vital to the safety and independence of the Turkish Empire, and more clearly injurious to the power of Russia, it is the destruction of the fort of Sebastopol (Hear, hear). Having driven the Russians out of the Principalities, the next direct object of the war, which everybody must have had in view from its very commencement, and which we could only have been restrained in by a doubt of its practicability, was the attack and destruction of Sebastopol (Hear, hear). Notwithstanding the eager desire and expectation with which the country viewed the first landing in the Crimea, and its immediate consequences—mistaken as they have been—a mistake in which all Europe shared at the time—still I think that there are good grounds to hope that success will attend our efforts (Hear, hear); and I totally disagree with the noble Earl in thinking that the prospect of peace will be diminished by that success. Quite the contrary. I feel satisfied that nothing could contribute so much to the probability of obtaining those terms of peace which are the friend near me has alluded to as the signal of the success which I should hope we may achieve in this undertaking. The noble Earl also referred to the mention of the treaty with Austria in the Speech, and said that he was unwilling to express satisfaction at a treaty of the contents of which he was ignorant, and which might bind us to terms of a high y objectionable nature, such as would not be sanctioned by the people of this country; and he talked of our supporting Austria in Italy, Poland, and Hungary, and denounced any such object as a part of that engagement. The noble Earl may make himself perfectly easy upon that score, as no engagement of such a description either exists or ever entered into our minds. It is unnecessary, however, to say this, as I presume that your Lordships do not think it possible that we should have made such an engagement: but the noble Earl who spoke early in the evening (the Earl of Derby) did not. I think, correctly understand the import of the sentence in the Address. We do not propose that the House should express any satisfaction at the treaty. We propose, only, that the House should learn with satisfaction that her Majesty has made a treaty from which she anticipates important advantages. That is all the satisfaction. It is not that we are satisfied until we know what it is, but that we learn with satisfaction that the Queen has entered into a treaty from which she anticipates advantage. Now, my Lords, I think that you may safely express as much satisfaction as that, without committing yourselves to a particle of satisfaction with the treaty itself (Hear, hear).

The Earl of DERBY—The phrase, as interpreted, then is, that we are exceedingly glad that her Majesty and her Majesty's advisers approve the treaty which they have made (A laugh).

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker and a few of the members assembled between one and two o'clock, and after proceeding to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's Speech, adjourned until a quarter to four, when the House again met.

NEW MEMBERS.

Sir B. Hall, Lord Duncan, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Watson, Q.C., Mr. Peacocke, and other honourable members, elected during the recess, were sworn in.

NEW WRITS.

Mr. HAYTER moved for new writs for Marylebone, vice Lord Dudley Stuart, deceased; for Limerick, vice W. Gould, Esq., deceased; for Ayrshire, vice Col. Blair, deceased. New writs were also moved for Antrim, vice Lieut.-Colonel Pakenham, deceased; for Fermanagh, vice Sir Arthur Brooke, deceased; and for East Gloucestershire, vice Sir Michael Hicks Beach, deceased.

THE MILITIA ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

MR. HAYTER said that, on the part of the Home Secretary, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to accept the services of militia regiments who might offer for service in places out of the United Kingdom.

OUR TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

MR. COLLIER gave notice that on Thursday next he would call attention to the state of our trade with Russia.

THANKS OF PARLIAMENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

LORD J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday he would propose a vote of thanks from that House to her Majesty's army and navy for their operations in the Black Sea, and also a vote of thanks from the House to the forces of our ally the Emperor of the French.

THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER having read her Majesty's Speech.

MR H. A. HERBERT proposed a humble Address to her Majesty, and took a glance at some of the more prominent events of the war. He thought the country, while it did not underrate the great merit of the army, had reason to congratulate itself on the important results of the war, and especially upon the splendid successes in the Crimea (Hear, hear) He lamented the great loss families had sustained by the deaths of so many who were dear and dear to them; but there was every reason to hope that those sacrifices would not be in vain (Loud cheers) Notwithstanding the victories gained, much had yet to be accomplished; and he (the hon. Member) hoped that, however they might in that House differ as to matters of detail, they would render themselves worthy of the British people; and that, putting aside party feeling, they would support the Government in this great and important struggle. The hon. gentleman concluded by reading the Address, which was, as usual, merely an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

MR. F. L. GOWER, in seconding the Address, said he did not pretend to lay down the law on military matters, but he believed that in the main features of it the policy of the Government had been energetic and bold. If an accusation of any kind could be brought against the Government, it was not that of rashness (Laughter from the Opposition) He urged upon hon. gentlemen not to indulge in petty criticism, for every word of the debate would be read with avidity, not only in St. Petersburg, but throughout Europe; and that any appearance of dissent would have a very damaging influence upon wavering and neutral States (Cheers).

SIR J. FARNINGTON, in the name of the great Conservative party, both in that House and in the country, would say that they would not yield to the gentlemen who had framed that Address in the spirit to resolve to extend to her Majesty that support she required to carry on the war. Nor did he object to that part of the Address which asked for an augmentation of the Army. On the contrary, he blamed the Government for their delay in augmenting the Army (Loud cheers from the Opposition) He maintained that the crippled state of our armaments was to be traced to the financial arrangements of her Majesty's Government during the last session, and to that attempt of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—against which the Opposition had repeatedly warned him—to pay the war expenses entirely from the revenue of the country. The Right Hon. Baronet proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Colonel Blair, and expressed a hope that they might soon again see amongst them in that House, in renewed health and vigour, the hon. and gallant member for Westminster (Loud cheers). In the same terms he felt bound to speak of our gallant allies the FRENCH. Another part of the Speech in which he fully concurred was the importance of the treaty with Austria, and he trusted that the Government would very soon lay it on the table before the House. This country had viewed with suspicion the conduct of the Austrian Government; and, under those circumstances, the Austrian treaty was a matter of no common interest and importance. He had no intention of resisting the Address which had been moved, but he thought that any differences which might exist would only be as to the best manner of supporting her Majesty in the great struggle in which the country was at present engaged. At the same time he felt himself at perfect liberty freely to criticise the proceedings of the Government, who had not shown the prudence, foresight, and wisdom which would have conduced to the attainment of the great object they all had in view. The army had been sent forth inadequate in number, without reinforcements, and without the means of transport. Much other points explanation was due, and upon the validity of the explanation would depend the question whether the future conduct of affairs should continue to rest in the hands of the existing Administration or not.

SIR R. PEEL defended the conduct of his late colleagues.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT replied to Sir John Pakington in a speech entirely a general defence of our war policy. Everything had been done in concert with our ally of France. It was not true to say that there was no military plan. There was a plan, and it comprised three parts—first to defend Constantinople; second, to defend the lines of the Balkan; and third, to strike a blow at the power of Russia in the Black Sea. In the carrying out of these intentions, it might be a question how far it was judicious to attach so much importance to the siege of Silistria. It certainly was attended with a considerable loss of time. The siege having been raised, the third portion of the plan namely, to strike a blow at the power of Russia in the Black Sea—came into play. A few days after the siege had been raised, directions were given to Lord Raglan to inform himself as to the state of Sebastopol, and the force that might be necessary to reduce it. Every confidence was placed in the officers to whom these points were referred. Such confidence was absolutely necessary, for time did not allow of correspondence with the home authorities. After information had been obtained a council of war was held, and it was resolved, and he believed correctly, to strike a blow at Sebastopol. Infinite credit was due to those who had the preparation of the expedition. Unfortunately the cholera continued its ravages, and that necessarily retarded the sailing of the force. Russia made great use of the time so afforded in completing her measures of defence. It had been asserted that the Government had undervalued the power of Russia. No such thing. It was the public opinion of England which committed that mistake. A lesson upon that point, however, had been given, and it must not be thrown away. It was not true that reinforcements had not been sent to the Crimea. But why, it may be asked, were they not sent more numerous? The answer was, that for many years past the policy of Parliament had been to keep down at the lowest possible point the military resources of the country. When the hour of need came, it was found to be impossible to raise an army, and to use it on the spot for work. With regard to the army actually available for the purposes of the Crimea, he could state that after the troops now on their way, and those ready to sail, had arrived, no fewer than 54,736 effective men would, from first to last, have passed under the command of Lord Raglan. Mr. Herbert proceeded to show that every pains had been taken, and with success, to organise the commissariat and medical departments. With regard to the hospitals, the statements were so conflicting that it was impossible to form an opinion as to the justice or injustice of the complaints which had been made. Every effort would be made to remove just grounds of complaint. The nurses despatched had proved eminently successful. The devoted person had shown wonderful energy, tact, and tenderness. It had been asked why did you go to Sebastopol? His answer was, that the Allies went there because it was the great fortress of Russian power in the South. Next year it would be impossible to hope for success. If not taken and destroyed now, it would never be taken or destroyed. There was great risk, but that was a necessary accompaniment of every great enterprise. Mr. Herbert thus concluded his speech:—

In previous wars we had alliances with countries who took our money, but the Government of which sometimes arrested us. We are now in alliance with two of the greatest nations in Europe, and we see the opinion of Europe day by day coming nearer and nearer to us, while Russia is placed in a state of isolation. Her hostile army is intrenched in her own chief arsenal, and her fleet has been sunk by her own act, while her forts on the Caucasus have also been destroyed by her own hand. These are the effects of the first campaign. I ask, where can you find, in the history of England, a campaign of not more than a few months' duration attended with such results? But still I hope our army considerably increased; and if you, the House of Commons, think it ought to be, tell us so (Hear, hear). I tell you that the country is determined, at all hazard and at all cost, that the army of Lord Raglan shall be supported (Loud cheers). If the House does not answer to that feeling of the country, then the House of Commons must take the consequence (Hear, hear); for, depend upon it, there is but one feeling upon this subject. We are engaged in a war which was entered upon with reluctance; we must carry it on vigorously to obtain that which is the object of all war, namely—peace, for peace, to be obtained, must be conquered (Cheers). Let no exertions be spared which will enable us by vigorous operations to gain that end (Cheers) I say further, if you think the Government worthy to be trusted with the superintendence of that struggle; but I would sooner a thousand times risk even Governments of other than any other policy should be adopted (Hear, hear) I care not in whose hands the war is placed, provided it be carried out; and provided the people and representatives of the people honestly and truly carry out the determined will of the nation, that the noblest of armies shall be assured of the means—so far as human means can avail—to obtain a perfect triumph (Loud and long-continued cheering).

MR. LAYARD condemned the conduct of Government in the management of the war. Granting that Sebastopol was taken, one step only would be gained. This country may be called upon to choose between an inglorious peace, or to persevere in a struggle never equalled in the history of the world. After what had passed in relation to this matter, he could not feel that confidence which he wished he could feel in the Government. All the evil had arisen from the want of a definite policy as regarded the prosecution of the war. This, indeed, was inevitable in a Cabinet composed of men who entertained opposing principles. He blamed the Government for placing themselves in the hands of Austria. He believed that that treaty would prove to be worse than useless. It was wrong to spare Odessa; and as to the operations in the Baltic, there had been no sufficient demonstration made There was only one means of overcoming Russia, and that was to meet her in Europe, and to erect Poland into a kingdom

Colonel DUNNE contended that the war had not been conducted with skill and energy.

MR. DISRAELI expressed his surprise that no members of the Government had attempted to reply to the charges of incapacity brought forward. He found fault with all that Ministers had done from first to last. Everything was a blunder or a mishap of some description or other:—

You have attacked Sebastopol. It might have been a questionable proceeding at any period of the year; but you have chosen the very worst period—a winter campaign in a country in which all others a winter campaign ought to be avoided. You have commenced this, the greatest of blunders, without having provided for the next blunder. Your bulls will arrive in the middle of January, and they will find, you will agree with me—hon. gentlemen, I am sure, will agree with me—that such a position should not have been arrived at, such a decision should not have been come to without deep thought. But in the possession of the most ample knowledge (Hear, hear), these statesmen, who arrogate to themselves all the experience and all the ability of this House, could hardly have been expected to so play their cards, when they decided on trying this great issue, that they should enter on a campaign under the most unfavourable circumstances, and incur so great a risk under the most fearful odds (Hear, hear).

It was the same with the way in which they had carried on the negotiations before war was declared:—

It is now two years since you have dallied with Russia. In your diplomatic overtures you may possibly have supposed that your negotiations would terminate in peace. I believe you did; and that a majority of you conceived that your negotiations would end in peace because I know that when a body of men consult together—a body of different opinions—whatever those opinions may be, and however various, they always take refuge in the conciliatory conviction that they will not be called on to act (Hear, hear). I believe that this Cabinet of coalition flattered themselves, and were credulous in their flattery that the tremendous issue which they have had to encounter, and which must make their days and nights anxious, which have been part of their lives, would not have occurred (Hear, hear). They could never dream, for instance, that it would be the real influence of the career of a noble Lord to carry on war with Russia, of whom the noble Lord had been the cherished and almost the spoiled child (Hear, hear) that noble Lord full of the most generous emotions on the subject, and inclined, in the abstraction of his intellect, to dream of what is called Liberalism; and he may have felt that it was not homogeneous, especially in the company he is keeping, that the latter days of his eminent career should have been employed by him with Russia (Hear, hear). That this is the truth was acknowledged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this House and by his budgets in the House. It has been clearly shown that two of you are never of the same opinion. You were candid enough to declare this, and it is probable that no three of you ever supposed the result would be what it has been found to be. I said that two years ago you ought to have formed your policy on this question. You do not appear to have embraced any definite object, or to have been ready to pursue any definite policy. If you had, you would not have told us that you are obliged to enter into a winter campaign in the Crimea, for another month would have rendered it impregnable.

The strange sudden way in which Parliament had been called together was another evidence of the disunion of Ministers, of their want of any definite common principle of action. Nothing was done according to any system. The only thing which sustained the country under such a deplorable state of affairs was the unparalleled heroism of our troops. With regard to the Austrian alliance, he maintained that the duty of the Government was to give a frank explanation of what it was intended to secure:—

If they will not be frank with their opponents, whether they sit on this side the House or the other, I should venture to say this was the very time to be frank with the people of this country. The people of the country are not so blind to questions of this character as they were a few years ago. They are now beginning to comprehend the enormous issue that is at stake, and if they find that Parliament is called together, with our affairs in no satisfactory state, and this old ghost of the Austrian alliance haunting the chambers of their representatives, then I think that it is not at all unlikely that they will feel considerable disrelish for the operation. I think it would be wise in the Government if they told us the drift of the Austrian alliance. Does Austria mean to join us? Is she merely to watch the game, and profit by it at the right opportunity? Is it an offensive and defensive alliance? Will she engage her troops? Is she to be an ally in spirit and in blood, as our ally of France? England has a right to demand that from the Government that has had the management of this treaty. Perhaps we shall hear on that point to-night. If we do not hear it to-night, I am convinced that this meeting of Parliament, and this commission from her Majesty, will not have that effect upon the mind of the country which I for one earnestly desire. I earnestly desire that the country generally may accept it as the House of Commons has accepted it, subject to the conditions I have mentioned, as an unequivocal appeal by their Sovereign, engaged in a great war, and, therefore, have a right to assume, a war for great objects; and that we are determined, with our whole means and power, to support her Majesty in this great and difficult position. But if we are to have allies who only interfere to hinder, to mystify, to endanger, when they ought to act, to stop in the course of national conduct when the country is slow to enlist in a great question of this kind, I say, "No Austrian alliance; no foreign auxiliaries," but let France and England together solve this great question, and establish and secure the civilisation of Europe (Hear, hear).

Lord J. RUSSELL contra ted the very great difference between the tone in which Mr. Disraeli had addressed the House, and that which characterised Sir John Pakington's criticism. The speech of the latter was one of remarkable ability, and, at the same time, great fairness. That of the honourable member for Buckinghamshire was spoken in a totally different spirit. Its object was to destroy public confidence in Ministers, and weaken the Anglo-French alliance; indeed, from beginning to end, it was impossible to discover one gleam of patriotism in anything which that gentleman had said. The noble Lord then replied at some length to the criticisms of Mr. Layard on the conduct of the war, and justified the course which Government had taken since the commencement of the campaign With regard to the treaty with Austria, to which reference had been made, he went on to say:—

I do not pretend to give the House an accurate statement of the terms of that treaty, but I am quite ready to say what I think has been the position, and what the position of Austria in regard to this country I was never satisfied that Russia had pursued that course which her duty to Europe should have [illegible] (Hear, hear). I think that in this case, which concerns all Europe, and with which the independence of Europe was intimately concerned, Austria, as a great European Power, ought to have earlier joined the Maritime Powers (Hear, hear). I think, besides, that Austria was more nearly affected, and that her danger was greater than that of England and France; but, on the other hand, a cautious Power like Austria saw that the danger to her of a war with Russia was greater than it could be to England and France. The military establishment of Austria was low, and had been reduced very lately, and her first step was to increase her military force. It was only at the end of July last that her preparations were nearly completed, and I remember perfectly well at the end of the session that I stated, in answer to a question from the hon. member for Montrose (whose absence this evening I lament)—that I said, that though Austria was pledged not to make any arrangement with Russia, except on certain bases that had been laid down, she was by no means pledged to undertake a war in connection with the Maritime Powers (Hear, hear). She has now gone a step further, but has not gone as far as she is expected to go, if peace is not restored at the end of the year (Hear, hear). She has agreed with us that, if she should be at war with Russia, a treaty offensive and defensive should *ipso facto* exist between Austria, England, and France (Hear, hear). She has likewise agreed that, before the end of the year, she will take into further consideration what steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia (Hear). Now, I understand the meaning of that article, certainly, as not containing anything very precise ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition). I understand, however, the meaning of that article to be, that if England and France shall propose conditions of peace which are in conformity with the four bases, and which seem to Austria to come within the terms of those bases, and if Russia shall refuse her assent to such treaty of peace, then Austria will no longer hesitate, but take part in the alliance, and that an offensive and defensive alliance will take place (Hear, hear). I do not wish to overstate the engagement in any way; and I admit that Austria might still, at the last moment, say that the terms would reduce Russia too much, and diminish too greatly her weight in Europe, and that she could never be expected to agree to them. Such might be her language. She leaves herself at liberty to say this without any breach of faith; and one of the last things I should wish to do would be to impute to Austria a breach of faith, if ultimately she did not form part of the Alliance; but my explanation is that she does concur with us in respect to the bases that are absolutely necessary for the security of Turkey; and that, if Russia does not consent to a treaty of peace on those bases, then that in the next campaign the forces of Austria will be joined with those of England and France (Hear). It may be said that we should have got far better terms; but we could not enforce terms on an independent Power; and it is better to have such a treaty with Austria rather than leave Austria unconnected with us, and without any interest to bind her to us (Hear) That was the belief of her Majesty's Government, and still more strongly the persuasion of the Government of the Emperor of the French (Hear, hear).

According to some critics, the four points proposed were not sufficient to secure an honourable peace, but he thought differently. After such bravery as had been displayed on the heights of Inkerman, he felt persuaded that the nation of Europe would pay rather more respect to the military prowess of the country than they had been in the habit of doing for some time past.—

While this country has such deeds of heroism to boast of, you may depend upon it that the nations of Europe will dread our enmity, and be anxious to secure our friendship (Cheers). With this persuasion, I shall ask the House to vote its thanks to those gallant men, and to our gallant Allies, the French army, who fought by the side of our troops at Alma and Inkerman, and assisted them to defeat the enemy (Cheers). With such an all ance, with such prudent conduct in regard to other Powers, and with the determination in this country, which I believe is strong, that the war in which her Majesty is at present engaged must be brought to a just and honourable and glorious termination, I feel full of hope for the result of the contest (Loud cheers).

The Address was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SIR B. HALL gave notice that, on an early day, he would bring in two bills with regard to the suppression of nuisances.

THE REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

On the report on the Address being brought up by MR. Herbert and MR. I. Gower, the mover and seconder, Admiral WALCOT recommended that a generous confidence should be reposed in our naval chiefs

MR. A. PELLATT congratulated the House on the cordial alliance now established with France, which was first begun, he said, by the Peace Conference, and he recommended the Government to cement that alliance by a reduction of the wine duties.

SIR H. WILLOUGHBY criticised the policy of the attack on Sebastopol, which he considered that the treaty with Austria should be laid on the table

MR ALCOCK considered that the expeditions both to the Baltic and to the Black Sea were characterised by an accession of blunders.

Colonel SIBTHORP had no sympathy with German alliances. He would trust to the army alone, for he believed it would take ninety-nine foreigners to make a thorough Englishman.

MR. HUME totally differed from the views expressed by MR Alcock.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped this discussion would not be further prolonged; but there were one or two questions which he thought it respectful to the House to answer. He would not go into the questions of military criticism; he did not lay claim to impeccability on the part of the Government, but he altogether denied the statements of some hon. gentlemen, that nothing whatever had been done. As regarded the invasion of the Crimea, it had been said that it was absurd to think of making any impression on Russia with an army of 50,000 men. But who ever supposed that Russia could be invaded by an army of that strength? That 50,000 men only represented the number which could be carried at once from Varna to the Crimea, and a very great operation it was, and one that reflected the highest credit both upon the military authorities and the fleet. The British force which had been sent to the East was now close upon 56,000 men; and he was fully justified, from the official information in his possession, in stating that the French force which had been dispatched to the seat of war up to this moment was very little short of 100,000 men—certainly it was not less than from 90,000 to 95,000. With respect to the production of the Austrian treaty, he regretted that it was not in the power of the Government at the present moment to lay the treaty before the House. It would be produced as soon as the ratifications had been exchanged, and in the meantime the House was not committed by the Address to an approbation of it

MR. WHITESIDE applauded the reticence of the Government with regard to their military operations. He wished that course had been followed last year, when every intention of Ministers was known and talked of for months beforehand. He condemned the policy of relying upon Austria, which, he believed would, as in the partition of Poland, get all she wanted in the war without losing a man or spending a florin.

MR. H. SEYMOUR reviewed the debate of the previous night, and complained of Ministers for not giving more information.

SIR J. TROLLOPE, having no confidence in Austria, thought all reference to the treaty should be omitted from the Address.

The report was then agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

LORD PALMERSTON, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to accept offers of service by militia regiments in places out of the United Kingdom, said the Government had been accused of entering into war without having a reserve; but he begged to say the reserve they counted on was the British nation. The object the Government had in view by this bill was, not to send the militia to the Crimea, but to send them to do garrison duty in Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu, and thereby to set free the regiments now serving there. Circumstances might also occur in which her Majesty would send them to the North American colonies; but at present that was not contemplated. He entertained no doubt that the militia regiments would volunteer, and he was satisfied from the reports of competent military authorities that the militia regiments would be as efficient for garrison duty as the regiments in the line. He would not detain the House further, as he did not anticipate any opposition to the motion.

MR. NEWDEGATE asked whether this measure was subsidiary to the formation of an army of reserve to be within the Lord Raglan's reach, or was the army in the Crimea to be still without an available reserve? Nothing had occurred to induce confidence in Austria, as against Russia.

MR. S. HERBERT said, the Government had felt strongly the necessity of forming with as much rapidity as possible, an efficient reserve for Lord Raglan's army. The principal difficulty was the great distance of this country from the seat of war. The intention, therefore, was to form additional companies to every regiment commanded by Lord Raglan, and to place those companies, as soon as they had passed through their preliminary drill, in that position which would render them most convenient for him to send for. The intention was to place those additional companies in reserve at Malta, which, it was thought, would offer the most convenient access to Lord Raglan.

After some further discussion the bill was introduced and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

(*Continued in Number, page 590.*)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

FRANCIS-GODOLPHIN-D'ARCY D'ARCY-OSBORNE, Duke of Leeds, &c., &c., the proposer of the Address in the House of Lords, was born on the 21st May, 1798, and succeeded to his titles in 1838. His Grace curiously represents several noble families; amongst the earliest being the Osbornes of Ashford, Kent, there being accounts of them as far back as the early part of the reign of Henry VI. After various noble alliances we come to Sir Thomas Osborne, Lord High Treasurer (in the "Cabal"), who was elevated to the peerage in 1673, as Baron Osborne of Kiveton, Yorkshire, and Viscount Latimer of Danby—the latter honour being in right of his mother, who was grand-daughter of Baron Latimer. The Earldom of Danby was conferred during the following year, and the Marquisate of Carmarthen in April, 1689. In May, 1694, he was further honoured by being created Duke of Leeds. The second Duke obtained the additional title of Viscount Dumblane, in the peerage of Scotland.

The present Duke is eldest representative of the celebrated Duke of Marlborough; and, consequently, inherits the Princedom of the Empire, being the sole heir of Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, the eldest daughter of the Great Duke; whilst the present Duke of Marlborough represents the second daughter, Anne, Countess of Sunderland. His Grace, who also represents the celebrated Minister, Sidney, Lord Godolphin, is Colonel of the North York Militia. He is a thorough specimen of the English gentleman, devoted to hunting, and to all manly exercises. He is celebrated in the north as a "deer-stalker."

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS, MOVER OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
FROM A FAMILY PAINTING.

LORD ASHBURTON.

WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING, Lord Ashburton, who seconded the Address in the House of Lords, is the son and representative of the first and celebrated Lord Ashburton, who gained so great a reputation for having effected the Oregon treaty. The first Baron married the daughter of William Bingham, a distinguished Senator of the United States. His son, the present Lord, was born in 1799, and married, in 1833, the daughter of the Earl of Sandwich. He has held a prominent position, having been for some time Paymaster of the Forces, and subsequently Secretary to the Board of Control. He is also Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Hants. He is, of course, head of the great Baring family.

It is understood that Lord Ashburton was unexpectedly called upon on Tuesday. The Address was to have been seconded by the Earl of Abingdon, who has been recently called to the House, but who "was unfortunately prevented by indisposition."

MR. H. A. HERBERT, M.P.

MR. HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, M.P. for Kerry, mover of the Address to her Majesty in the House of Commons, was, from birth and position, eminently entitled to perform so gratifying an office. The honourable gentleman represents a line of ancestors whose loyalty was recognised as early as the time of Henry V.; Sir William Herbert, the representative of the family at that period, having been knighted by that monarch, who, though thoughtless and indiscreet in his youthful attachments, when delegated with his high functions rewarded only real merit and friendship. Mr. Herbert was born in the early part of the present century at Muckross, Killarney, Ireland, the family estate; but, the "mater" of the customary Trinity College, Dublin, being apparently not sufficiently "alma," he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, in 1837, the daughter of James Balfour, Esq., of Whittingham, county Berwick. Mr. Herbert was elected member for Kerry without opposition in 1847, since which time he has represented that county. In addition to serving his country in Parliament, he has been for some time actively and honourably engaged in the various duties which devolve on the owners of large properties. He is a magistrate of Kerry, and, in 1853, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of that county. Recently, when the war so forcibly called for the development of the military resources of the country, Mr. Herbert devoted himself greatly to the raising of the Militia, more particularly to that of his native county, Kerry; and on the formation of the regiment for Kerry he was appointed Colonel. Without having taken much part in debate, Mr. Herbert has earned considerable respect for his attention to duty and devotion to his principles. In politics he might be described as a moderate Conservative; but his opinions have always resulted from the circumstances of the time being, rather than from the consistency of party alliance. Thus he is eminently qualified to represent and give voice to the sentiments of the supporters of a coalition Government.

In his early political life Mr. Herbert was an adherent to Free-trade; but in 1850 his opinions underwent a change, and he was in favour of agricultural protection. He has since attached himself to the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel; but is desirous of relieving the land from any undue pressure of taxation.

The Muckross estate is situated in the most beautiful part of Ireland, Killarney.

Kerry is becoming most constitutional and loyal; for it will be remembered that, on the last occasion of the opening of Parliament, the Address was moved by Viscount Castlerosse, joint member with Mr. Herbert. The present step may be looked upon as a movement towards higher honours, to which Mr. Herbert is well entitled, as much from his position and splendid fortune, as from the manner in which the one is supported and the other is employed.

THE HON. E. F. LEVESON-GOWER, M.P.

THE Address to her Majesty in the House of Commons, proposed by Mr. Herbert, was seconded by the Hon. Edward Frederic Leveson-Gower, M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent. This gentleman, is the second surviving son of the first Earl Granville, consequently brother to the present Earl, and a member of the Sutherland and Stafford families, names which have ever been distinguished—suggesting chivalry, and commanding consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Gower was born May 3rd, 1819, the year in which so many distinguished personages first saw the light—the list including her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the King of Hanover. His mother, the first Countess, being the daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Gower was consequently nearly related to that celebrated Duchess of Devonshire whose virtues occasioned the composition of the noblest ode of Coleridge, and the description of whose beauty forms an admirable climax to one of the most brilliant passages in Macaulay. Mr. Gower was sent, we believe, at an earlier age than is customary to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1840, and that of Master of Arts in 1844. He became a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar by that Society in 1845. His attention was next turned to political life; and, in 1847, on the occasion of Lord Duncannon (member for Derby) succeeding to the Earldom of Bessborough, he was returned for that borough without opposition. He was again returned for the same place in the general election of the same year, but was subsequently unseated. At the general election of 1852 he successfully contested Stoke-upon-Trent, which seat he still retains.

Mr. Gower married, in June, 1853, Lady Margaret Compton, sister to the Marquis of Northampton.

Mr. Gower is of decidedly Liberal principles, a friend of reform, a consistent supporter of progress, and an uncompromising Free-trader.

It is believed that on Tuesday he made his maiden speech, though he has been so long a member of the House; and he was somewhat rewarded for his patient study of the arena by his success on this occasion. He spoke exceedingly well; and the compliment paid to him by Mr. Disraeli was universally regarded as well deserved.

FRENCH MILITARY HOSPITALS IN TURKEY.—At the Great Military Hospital at the Grand Champ (from the 12th of July to the 22nd November) there were 4232 sick and wounded entered, and only 382 deaths; at Dolmabaghdshé (since the opening), 213 entries, and 37 deaths; at Gulhané (which had been only open eight days on the 27th November) out of more than 600 received, there were only 5 deaths; at Rami-Tchiflick, 3869 entries, and 28 deaths; at Cauldge (since the opening of that hospital at the end of September), about 400 entries and 40 deaths.

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE VIENNA RUSSIANS.—A private letter from Vienna says that it was at a dinner-party given by M. de Bourqueney, on the evening of the 2nd, the day the treaty was signed, that the secret was disclosed. During coffee, and in presence of a large society, among whom were most, if not all, of the diplomatic body, the French Minister, in the politest manner possible, informed his guests of what had been done a few hours previously. The letter adds that the effect produced upon the company was most ludicrous. Nothing could give an idea of the stupefaction depicted on the countenances of many of those present—some horrified at the probability of the war continuing, others in the most melancholy condition of mind at the terrible blow aimed at Russia, while the fewer part of the company endeavoured in vain to stifle their laughter at the pitiful and woe-begone aspect of disappointed statesmen and baffled partisans of Russia.

FRENCH SAPPERS IN ENGLAND.—A small detachment of French Sappers and Miners (seven men and one sergeant, under charge of Lieutenant Latrette, officer of the Legion of Honour) traversed the streets of London on Friday in heavy marching order. They landed at London Wharf at half-past twelve from Calais, and marched through Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford street, Edgware-road, to the Great Western Railway terminus, *en route* for Gloucester, to take charge of a number of wooden huts constructed there for the French army in the Crimea. The Lieutenant and his men were sumptuously entertained in the Great Western Hotel, free of charge; and, by the kindness of Captain Buckley, were forwarded to their destination by the express-train at ordinary fares

MR. H. A. HERBERT, M.P., MOVER OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FROM A PORTRAIT BY SIR W. C. ROSS, R.A.

THE HON. F. LEVESON-GOWER, M.P., SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FROM A DRAWING BY BAUGNIET.

SPAHI (ALGERIAN TROOPS), FRENCH BATTERY ON THE HEIGHTS OF BALACLAVA.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT MONTAGU O'REILLY.

SPAHIS AT THE FRENCH BATTERY.

The Spahis of whom we read in Turkish history were a body of cavalry organised by Amurath I., who was also the founder of the Janissaries. At one time they were the most formidable body of soldiers in the service of the Sultan; but their want of discipline (which seems to have been quite as bad as that of the Bashi-bozouks) gave rise to many complaints against them, and they were ultimately disbanded by the last Sultan Mahmoud.

The Spahis represented in the Engraving are Algerian troops in the French service, by whom they have been found most valuable auxiliaries. They wear their native costume; and their vigilance, and power of enduring fatigue, as well as their training to warfare in a hill country, render them peculiarly well fitted for the Crimean campaign.

The accompanying spirited Sketch, by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, shows the French Battery on the heights of Balaclava; and the Russian encampment in the distance.

BALACLAVA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying View of our late Encampment, looking towards the small harbour of Balaclava; it is sketched from the spot where the successful cavalry charge took place at the recent battle. Our Correspondent writes:—

On the 25th October the Russians attacked the right of our position at break of day; the Turks, to whom the security of that portion of our lines was entrusted, ran away like a pack of cowards. The Russians took possession of the batteries held by them; and, thinking that none but Turks were opposed to them, made a dash across the plain intervening, with the 2nd Regiment of cavalry (2000 men), expecting to obtain possession of the town and harbour of Balaclava; but were astonished to find that, instead of Turks, they had the 93rd Highlanders to contend with; upon which they retired, and were charged by our Heavy Cavalry, in a splendid manner, and totally routed; leaving about forty men dead on the field, besides many wounded: our own loss at this charge being only some five or six killed, and about twenty wounded. Thus far, although the Russians had carried and held possession of some strong points of our position (previously garrisoned by the Turks), still the advantage as regards loss of life was much on our side. After this, however, an unfortunate charge of the Light Cavalry took place, up a valley at the rear of the position, on the range of the hills abandoned by the Turks; up this the whole strength of the Russian army was stationed; and our Light Cavalry was exposed to a most deadly cross-fire from three heavy field batteries; and although they certainly succeeded in capturing thirteen guns, and killing all the gunners, &c., they were unable to retain them (either from want of support, or in consequence of the terrific fire to which they were exposed), and had to retire, after having suffered enormous loss—11 officers killed, 2 (badly wounded) taken prisoners, and 22 others wounded; many of them severely. Our loss amounted to something about 600 placed *hors de combat*.

BALACLAVA, THE SCENE OF THE SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY CHARGE.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, NOV. 24, 1854.

THE siege of the town continues to offer the same kind of incidents as before; and were it not for a spirited action of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, on the 21st, there would be no novelty to record in this letter. The enemy had discovered a position in front of our advanced *place d'armes*, from which they could fire into the English covering parties without fear of a return. So securely had they ensconced themselves in holes, surrounded by heavy stones drawn from a quarry, that they were entirely hidden from sight at no greater distance than 200 yards, and were enabled to keep up a murderous fire at that range. Not a soldier could show himself without being instantly shot. The position was the more painful for our men as the shelter of the parapet was of little use from the enemy's fire, which partially enfiladed our work. It was determined to make the assault on the 21st; and on the evening of that day 200 men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade were told off under the command of Lieut. Tryon, and marched in the darkness to the attack. Dividing his men judiciously, Lieut. Tryon advanced slowly with 50 of them from the body of our work, and crept stealthily along the broken ground, which first led down a slight inclination and up again towards the enemy. The Russians were completely surprised by the rapidity of the attack, and ran from their hiding-places as fast as their fear could urge them. Our men stumbled over many of them, half-awake, and still covered with their blankets. Having gained possession of this small stronghold, the Rifles rushed forward in pursuit, and, encountering the supports of the Russians, attacked them with the bayonet under a sharp fire, and drove them away. They then took up their position in the place from which the enemy had been startled, and commenced turning the breastwork of the shotholes to face the Russians. They were not long left unmolested. The Russians advanced in two columns to retake the place, but they were kept at bay for a considerable time. The ammunition of our men fell short at last, and they charged with fixed bayonets, driving the enemy before them. A third time the Russians came up to the charge, but they were again driven back, the supports of the Rifles having come up with ammunition. Lieut. Tryon, after leading his men gallantly for a few hours, was shot through the temple, and carried off the field. The Rifles held the position during the night; and the Russians, up to this time, have not had the courage again to attack it. In Lieut. Tryon, the Rifle Brigade has lost one of its ablest officers, and a man who was loved and admired by all above and under him. The loss of the night was 8 killed and 15 wounded.

The total loss of ships by the late gale is given at thirty-four. The Cossacks brutally fired at the wrecked crews at the Katcha, and knocked many of them into the water. No attempts were made to save any of our men. Captain Franklin and four men, who were taken prisoners, made their escape, by taking to the water, and swimming to a man-of-war's boat in the offing, near Sebastopol. The cruelty of the Cossacks shows the real nature of the Russian. The politic kindness of the Czar in liberating Lord Dunkellin does not cover the brutality of the national character.

THE STORM IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BALACLAVA, NOV. 18, 1854.

A HURRICANE of a violence which must be rare even in these seas burst upon the coast at Balaclava, Katcha, and Eupatoria on the 14th instant. Its violence was such that, in the sheltered inlet of Balaclava, the houses were unroofed; whole rows of poplar-trees were thrown down; and the elements appeared to sport with the most solid work of men's hands.

I have sought, on more than one occasion, to describe the grand and precipitous character of the scenery round Balaclava. I have endeavoured to depict the beauties of the bay; the vivid colours of its wooded cliffs; the depth of the sea at the base of the frowning rocks which dip their sides in it; and the deep blue tinge of the waters which gently balance on their bosom the brightly burnished man-of-war, the fast steamer, and the graceful ships whose sails are lazily reflected in the ripples. Grand as is the sight of Balaclava Bay in pure weather, there are other and more terrible phases in which it assumes an awful aspect: and nothing can be conceived more terrific or more awful than it was in the gale of the 14th. The barometer, which had been falling on the previous evening, dropped so rapidly towards daybreak, that the hurricane was, as it were, foretold in all its suddenness and weight. Unfortunately for many a brave and hearty man who rose on that eventful morning there were upwards of thirty ships outside the harbour of Balaclava at the moment that the gale burst out in all its fury. Sad experience showed that the Admiralty agents here had been sadly lacking in knowledge or discretion to permit so many valuable vessels to remain exposed to the chances of the weather in so unsafe an anchorage. Admiral Lyons, whose ship (the *Agamemnon*) had been lying at anchor outside of Balaclava, sailed out at dusk on the evening of the 13th, foreseeing the fearful nature of the coming gale. The *Retribution*, the *Vulcan*, the *Niger*, and the *Vesuvius*—having perhaps the discretion, but not the order, to move—remained at anchor outside, in company of the *Melbourne*, *Avon*, *City of London*, *Prince*, and the *Hope*, steamers; the *Wild Wave*, the *Mercia*, the *Rip Van Winkle*, the *Resolute*, the *Progress*, the *Panola*, the *Wanderer*, the *Coduccus*, *Lady Sale*, and other transports. At daybreak, the weather being extremely dark, the wind began to rise in heavy squalls from the south-west, and in about three hours blew a perfect hurricane. The sea, which seemed to gather in a dark mass under the heavy clouds which covered the sky at dawn, was gradually lashed into the whiteness of a boiling cauldron. As each sea was heaved high into the air by the violence of the gale, its crests were swept away in thick foam over the space, and obscured the atmosphere.

Ship *Coduccis*. Ship *Progress*. Maltese Brig. Steamer *Melbourne*. H.M.S. *Avon*. H.M.S. *Vesuvius*. *Wild Wave*. Ship *Mercia*.

STORM IN BALACLAVA BAY.

All idea of level, all regularity of wave appeared to be lost in the seething and boiling mass which broke with a noise of thunder on the rocks which confined and defied it. The surf, which rose to an awful height, burst every instant with a terrific roar upon the rocks, and rolled its heavy crests of spray right over into the land hundreds of feet above the surface of the ocean. In the midst of this awful cauldron lay about thirty ships. The *Progress*, an American, was the first that parted from her anchors. She drifted almost instantly on to the rocks, where she disappeared after two or three bumps. A few miserable objects, much mangled and bruised, were thrown up alive by the waves: they were six in number, and part of the crew. The *Resolute*, which had lain at anchor at no great distance from the *Progress*, was the next to perish; and she did so almost on the very spot where the *Progress* had struck. This ship, which had a valuable Government cargo, was commanded by Captain Lewis, an excellent seaman. For a long time his ship had been lying safely inside of Balaclava harbour; but, in consequence, probably, of some hostile Russian movements in front, it was thought fit by the Admiralty Agent, Captain Christie, to order her and several other transports out of harbour in order that the *Diamond*, *Sanspareil*, and other vessels of war might use their guns with greater facility. Knowing the treacherous nature of the ground in the bay, the enormous depth of the anchorage and the violence of ordinary south-west gales in the Black Sea, Captain Lewis had no sooner taken up his berth outside in forty fathoms, than he repaired to the shore, and there exposed to the principal agent for transports the danger of his ship, lying in her present exposed position. His protest was not listened to, and he was reprimanded for making it. Notwithstanding this repulse, Captain Lewis renewed his protest both verbally and in writing. At the first symptoms of the coming gale indicated by the barometer on the evening of the 13th, all the light spars in the ship were struck; and, early on the morning of the 14th, the port anchor was let go, and cable veered to the utmost possible length. There were hopes that the two anchors and chains would suffice to keep the ship in her place. The weather thickened, however, so fast, the wind came on with such terrific squalls, and the sea rose with such rapidity, that it was thought advisable to lighten the ship. The mainmast was cut away. The waves, however, threw her bodily out of the water, and buried her again as she fell. The remedy was ineffectual, and almost immediately afterwards the mast fell the starboard anchor was lost by the breaking of the chain. There was still hope left. The port anchor held; but even this might not remain long if the ship were not further lightened. So the mizen and foremast were cut away; but the mainmast and the mizen had fallen on deck, and were rolling to and fro over the wreck, maiming the sailors and breaking the bones of all they came in contact with. Numbers were disabled in this manner before the final moment, when every one was to trust to himself for a last effort to save life. That moment, unhappily, was not far distant. The port-chain parted in one of the heaviest seas, and all hope of saving the ship was gone. The crew—at least as many of them as were not disabled—assembled together on the poop, where they waited till the ship should strike. But such was the violence of the wind, two poor fellows were blown away when they came aft. The first bump which the *Resolute* gave on the rocks pitched off four men, who never reappeared, the united force of the water and the wind smashing them on the rocks. The second bump broke the unfortunate ship to pieces, and precipitated the miserable crew upon the roaring water. Poor Captain Lewis was crushed between the ship and the shore as he hung down from a line fast to the poop. The only men who were saved were those who fell into the sea and were washed up, some of them in good condition, others bruised and injured. The third officer of the ship—a young fellow, named Owen—was amongst the first who succeeded in creeping out of the breakers.

The *Resolute* was followed on shore by the *Wanderer*, an American vessel, which went to pieces immediately: not a soul on board was saved. Then came the *Kenilworth*. She also had lost her masts, and was holding on with her anchor, when she was fouled by the West India Mail steamer, *Avon*, and immediately drove on shore. The crew all perished, with the exception of seven hands, on the very spot where the *Resolute* and *Wanderer* went down. The breakers were beginning to have other dangers added to those naturally incident to them, and large pieces of mast and wreck were to be seen floating about, with biscuit and rum casks, and bales of hay, chests of goods, all knocking together, and rendering the chances of life in the midst worthless.

The *Prince*, a splendid new screw steamer, on her first voyage, shared the fate of her consorts, and was drifting on shore as the *Kenilworth* broke to pieces. She had been lying in twenty-five fathoms, with her anchors down, when the fury of the gale burst upon her. Captain Goodall, and Captain Baynton, the Admiralty agent, took the most energetic measures at once, and the masts were all cut away. Unfortunately, this was done in such a way that the rigging of the mizen-mast was entangled in the screw. Steam was turned on, and in an instant the machinery was inextricably involved; and the ship's steam power was gone. The port chain, in the meanwhile, had broken; and the starboard anchor not holding, the ship began drifting on shore. It was evident from that moment that the fate of the unfortunate vessel was sealed. Captain Goodall and Captain Baynton called all hands together, and having stripped off their heavier clothing, told the crew that they had done all they could to save the ship, and now every one must try and save himself. It was a quarter-past nine o'clock in the morning when the ship struck; and so tremendous was the sea at that moment, that, a quarter of an hour later, not a vestige of the ship was to be seen. She thumped five or six times, then broke across the middle, and was torn to fragments; six men and a midshipman, named Cotgrave, escaping out of 150 souls who were on board. The *Rip Van Winkle* and the *Panola* soon followed the fate of the rest, and were lost with all hands. In the meantime several other ships were lying dismasted, and in very critical positions. The *Retribution*, which was furthest in the bay, had lost all power over her steam by the loss of her rudder. The *Vesuvius* had cut away her mainmast, and was holding on with her anchors. The *Niger* was steaming at her anchors, and so held her ground with all masts standing; and the *Vulcan*, which was full of Russian prisoners, was holding on in the same way. The *Melbourne* lay dismasted, with the

exception of a stump of her main still standing; and, like the *Prince*, had her screw disabled by her rigging. The *City of London* had slipped from her anchor and made a good offing, after incredible escapes. The *Avon*, which followed the same course as the *City of London*, was not so fortunate—she slipped her cable early in the morning, and steamed out to sea. She made good way for a time, but before she had got any considerable distance her head fell off before the wind, and although every means was resorted to, to check her, by putting tarpaulin in the mizen rigging, the ship wore round in spite of everything. The engines were now stopped, and the ship began drifting at tremendous speed. She came, in this way, athwart the unfortunate *Kenilworth*, and the two vessels did each other material damage. The starboard bower had been let go, and the *Avon* slowly came up before the wind, after receiving the *Kenilworth's* buffet on her starboard bow. This was a favourable moment, the wind was steady, and the *Avon* slipped her cable and steamed again to sea. Some distance was gained in this way, when the ship's head again fell off, and the same means as those used before to keep her straight proved ineffectual. The engines at that moment were driving at full speed, with four pounds added to the steam valve. The ship falling off, therefore, placed her and the crew in imminent peril, as it was feared that neither points of the bay could be weathered with success. The ship would not answer her helm, and was otherwise unmanageable. It was determined to ease her then by cutting away the mainmast, and this was done, involving the loss of the mail boat and dingy. An attempt to hoist the fore-staysail comple tely failed, and the canvas split to shivers. The *Avon* continued drifting on those fearful seas, which washed over her fore and aft, and blinded all on board with its crests of foam. In this awful dilemma, knowing that the ship must be lost on the rocks, yet doubtful whether it would be possible to wear, the Captain resolved to make for Balaclava harbour, the mouth of which, almost invisible from the spray which dashed into it, might be dimly seen receiving the whole fury of the seas. Reversing its engines, at full speed the *Avon's* stern was brought to the wind. Moving, then, ahead as hard as the steam power would allow, she darted in the direction of the opening, which loomed in the fog in front. The drift of the ship had meanwhile taken the *Avon* close to the *Vesuvius* and *Melbourne*, which were at anchor at no great distance from each other. It was impossible to pass both without doing some damage. The *Melbourne* was cleared by a few feet, and the *Vesuvius* lost her jib-boom. The *Avon* then dashed at the entrance, and a providential puf of wind shifting her about three points, enabled her to clear the rocks, and steer safely through the narrow opening into the harbour.

The aspect of the port was hardly less remarkable than that of the shore outside. The ships being either made fast to each other, or with warps to the rocks, began drifting up the harbour from the first moment of the tempest breaking out; and although anchor after anchor was let go, and warp after warp paid out and fastened, the latter might be seen in all directions cracking like packthread, and the former visibly drove over the bad holding ground at the bottom. The result was, that most of the ships which were lying nearest the wharfs, or which, from their size, were overlapped by larger vessels, suffered extremely from the external pressure exerted against them, and were mauled to a considerable extent. The *Sanspareil*, which was anchored stern on to the wharf, drove broadside on the shore; and, in doing so, pushed and crushed together a number of smaller craft. The *Bride* was driven on to the *Wild Irish Girl*, which she stove in at the stern, whilst the mainmast parted with a crack. The *Trent*, which had commenced overnight to haul into a new berth for coaling, was caught by the full fury of the wind, rushing, as down a funnel, into the port. The *South-Western* engulfed itself in the paddle-wheel, and carried the paddle-box boat away on to the bridge; the warps flew about in all directions; and, the ship drifting, the cat-head and figure-head struck against the *Gertrude*, and made her look very ragged about the bows. The *Gertrude*, at the same time, crashed against the *Tonning* whose stern made a deep impression in the side of the *Minna*. The *Medway* also suffered from coming in contact with the *Edendale* and the *Star of the South*; and the *Harbinger* drifted down to her without doing much damage. The *Brenda* broke adrift from her moorings, and was observed almost flying across the harbour, with her port paddle-box blown off, and sponson broken. H.M.S. *Ardent*, which, in the morning, lay near the mouth of the harbour, lost her rudder in the early part of the gale, and drove in, followed by the *John Masterman*, which had been started from her moorings by an Austrian brig. This brig, having lost her anchors outside, had driven on to the rocks to the left of the harbour, canted round and sunk, her masts just appearing above water. The *Avon* coming into harbour, drifted against the *Victoria*; and half an hour afterwards the latter broke from her anchors, and, heeling on shore, broke her rudder and damaged her screw. The *John Masterman*, before driving out, fell foul of the *Sovereign*, and seriously injured her. Such is a slight history of the action of the gale on the shipping in the harbour, during the 14th.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the wind moderated slightly, but the disasters of the day were not over. The *Wild Wave*, which had been holding her ground outside for a long time, began to drift at two, and her crew left her in a life-boat; the Captain, mate, and a boy, alone refusing to go. The anchors slowly dragged until nearly three o'clock, when the ship struck. It was a melancholy and fearful sight to witness. The vessel was perfectly preserved until that moment, notwithstanding the seas which dashed her high into the air, and then buried her. She was so strong, yet so light, that her masts remained firm in her, and one boom only was swinging in the wind. The three unfortunate hands might be seen on the poop holding life-buoys in their hands, and watching the opportunity for escape as the ship struck, whilst, all around them, the sea was lashed into a grey foam, and covered with the fragments of the previous wrecks. The *Wild Wave* did not, however, break, like her predecessors. Her anchor chains not having parted, she was dragged back to sea by their pressure after she had struck, and it was not till she had bumped about a dozen times, that she seemed to come so close on, that the crew could jump on the face of the rocks. One man was

Capt. Frain saving the sole survivor from the *Wild Wave*. *Pride of Ocean*. H.M.S. *Retribution*. *Medora*. *Lady Valiant*. H.M.S. *Vulcan*. *Mercia*.

STORM IN BALACLAVA BAY.

now observed to jump clear; he scrambled away like a wild cat. The second followed almost instantly, but with less agility, and the surf caught him, literally crushing him on the rocks. The third poor fellow fell between the ship and the shore, and was killed almost instantly. The waves then made a clear sweep over the deck of the wretched vessel. Masses of barrels were seen rushing from under the sides, and in a few moments there was not a trace left of the *Wild Wave*. In the distance it was gratifying to see the *City of London* holding well out to sea, the *Vulcan* rolling safely in the trough of the seas, whilst the *Vesuvius* having slipped from her chain, was entering in safety the harbour of Balaclava. The *Retribution* continued to ride at her anchor, as well as the *Melbourne*, the *Caduceus*, the *Murcia*, the *Sir Robert Sale*, the *Lady Valiant*, the *Pride of the Ocean*. The unfortunate survivors of the wrecks were hauled up by ropes from their dangerous position at the foot of the precipices, by crews from the *Trent*, *Tonning*, *Avon*, and other ships; and well attended to.

The number of lives lost has been immense, and at present cannot be calculated. It is difficult to say, likewise, what has been the destruction of property. I hear that thirteen ships have gone ashore at Eupatoria, and that a Turkish man-of-war, and eleven vessels have been wrecked at the Katcha. This is a fearful catalogue of disasters. In the Camps the gales was severely felt. There were few of the tents that were not blown down; and much sickness has been caused by the exposure of the troops to the fury of the elements. How the Russians have fared without cover of any kind, I cannot pretend to say. Hostilities, of course, have been very slackly carried on from both sides, but the positions which we must now hold through the winter, are strongly secured, and there is no doubt that, with the reinforcements, we shall be able to take the offensive early. There are rumours of the Emperor's arrival at Sebastopol, but I need not say they are not believed.

General Sir de Lacy Evans, has gone on board H.M.S. *Britannia*, and resigns his command, in consequence of continued ill-health. His loss will be severely felt. The Duke of Cambridge also returns to England, in bad health.

THE SANDBAG BATTERY.

The view which we have given of the Sandbag Battery represents that celebrated spot the morning after the Battle of Inkerman. The Battery—a very small affair, as will be seen from the Cut—had been established a short time previous in consequence of the Russians having begun the erection of some threatening works in the direction of Inkerman. When the Russians discontinued their works the two 18-pounders which we had placed in the redoubt were taken away, and the Battery left without guns. As the position was a commanding one, the Russians made a determined effort to gain possession of it on the 5th of November, and they would have succeeded but for the brave resistance maintained by the Guards. Although the Russians were about six to one they were unable to overcome the stubborn resistance of the Guards. Four times were the latter driven from the Battery, and four times they repulsed the enemy and regained their position. More than one-half of the Guards who entered the action fell dead or wounded in the vicinity of the Sandbag Battery, but not without committing the most frightful slaughter among the enemy. Without speaking of the number wounded, in the neighbourhood of this redoubt no less than 1500 Russian corpses were counted—a larger number than has fallen in many a celebrated battle The brave Guards were, at last, fairly surrounded by the Russian troops, and were about to force their way through the dense mass of infuriated drunken serfs, at the point of the bayonet, when a party of the Fourth Division came to their assistance. They were now about 1600 Englishmen to 9000 Russians; and the latter were bringing up fresh battalions every instant, with the evident intention of forcing their way by dint of numbers. Before that happened, however, the arrival of a party of Zouaves, followed by a column of French infantry, turned the tide of battle so decidedly against the Russians that they were forced to give way.

Russian Deserters.—In the last few days we have had ten deserters—nine privates and one officer. The officer has given detailed and very satisfactory information; and if he is a *bond fide* deserter, and not a spy sent over to mislead us, we have reason to hope that the Crimean campaign will much sooner be ended than we had a right to expect. He states that the Russian army suffers dreadfully; that from 200 to 300 die every night; that cold and hunger kills them; that the battle of the 5th demoralised them, and caused them utterly to despond; that the generals have in vain tried to pursuade the men and officers to fight another battle; that they frequently march them out in the plain, but that the temper of the troops is not of the kind to justify the commanders in bringing them "up to the scratch." This last part of the officer's story is certainly correct. The Russians are continually turning us out, by showing large columns in the plain, and they do as regularly withdraw those columns after an hour or two. The officer says, further, that a grand combined attack upon three points of our position—the extreme right of Sebastopol, the extreme left and the extreme right of Balaclava—has been resolved upon in the Russian camp; and that the fortunes of the campaign are to be staked on this attack. If it succeed, there is hope for Sebastopol; if not, the fortress must surrender, and the Russian army retire. The same officer showed us a draft of a despatch which Prince Menschikoff had sent to the Czar. This despatch informs the Czar of the commencement of the siege. The Prince further states that 300 men were killed on the first day. Our own loss on that day amounted to ten; so that we killed thirty Russians for every man they killed of ours. The officer states further that the attack on our lines is to come off on the 17th of November (old style), by which time it is hoped the Russian troops will be in a condition to face our batteries. The Russian 17th of November answers, I believe, to our 29th of November; so that the twelfth day from this would decide the fate of the Crimea. Perhaps all this is a snare for the unwary—the appointing a distant day for a near attack. We have to deal with a cunning and crafty enemy; but we all trust General Canrobert, who has fought the Algerines, is a match for the craftiest Russian; and, as the fresh troops are so handy, and General Canrobert is a man of ready action, it is just possible that he will take the matter in hand, and season the new-comers in battle before they have time to get seedy.—*Letter from Balaclava*, Nov. 17.

The Queen's New Steam-Yacht.—The middle of January has now been definitively fixed as the period of launching her Majesty's new steam-yacht, the *Windsor Castle*, now building at Pembroke. The 16th is the probable day, the tides then suiting. A report is current that her Majesty will honour Pembroke with a Royal visit, and that the vessel will be named by her Majesty, or some member of the Royal family.

The French Troops in Rome.—Several foreign journals have announced that the French Government had decided to recall the Corps of Occupation which it maintains in the States of the Holy See. The *Moniteur* gives the following explanation:—"The Pontifical Government proceeds successfully with the reorganization of its army, and, in order to give place to Roman troops, a gradual diminution of our force may possibly take place. At the same time, our soldiers will not abandon the garrisons of Rome and Civita Vecchia until the Government of the Emperor, and that of the Holy See, agree in thinking that their withdrawal may take place without risk to public tranquillity.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The re-assembling of the Legislature suggests the return to our Illustration of the artistic progress of the New Houses of Parliament. The details we now present to the public are principally in sculptural decoration. We commence, however, with

THE VENTILATING SHAFT.

Our Illustration represents the New Louvre, or Ventilating Shaft, just completed for the exit of the vitiated air and smoke from the Libraries, and the whole of the Committee-rooms situated on the river front of the New Palace. The lantern is quadrangular in form, divided into three stages—the two lower ones surmounted by a brattishing ornament, in unison with the cresting, along the whole line of roofing. At each angle, and in the centre of the flat side, is a light buttress, surmounted by crocketed finials. This buttress projects about a foot from the main body of the turret, and produces a light and pleasing effect. The top is carried into the air by a slight shaft, finished by a ball-cross. At the base of this shaft is a cluster of four smaller flying buttresses. The total height is about 68 feet.

The lower set of louvres is used for the passage of the vitiated air; the square space within being divided from the air exit by an inner fannel, if it may be so termed, for the ascent of the smoke, which, rising above the first set of louvres, makes its way out through the second set, or stage. The louvres are ingeniously contrived to open or shut, as the wind may play against—that is, when the wind is beating against one side, or at the angle—for though quadrangular at the base, it assumes the form of an octagon, just at the commencement of the louvres, thus presenting eight sides or fronts to the wind, so that should the wind be fanning any one side, or angle, the opposite apertures remain open; thus the foul air readily finds egress. It might be expected that a contrivance of this kind would be an unsightly object—particularly in iron—of which material so little is done to please the taste; but, in this case, this turret, with its light crocketed buttresses, form a pleasing addition to the river front. Much has been said of the ventilation of this vast pile of building—much has been done, and much left undone; but, from a recent visit, we cannot but lament the alterations which have been introduced in that magnificent room, the House of Lords. The alterations we complain of are the opening of some of the beautiful stained glass windows, which are made to turn upon hinges, allowing, when opened, a gush of cold light into the room; ill contrasting with the rich warmth of colour the decoration affords, and making it look more like a commonplace building than is due to its regal character.

We now proceed to detail a portion of the artistic decoration of the Prince's Chamber with a series of historic bas-reliefs, the able work of Mr. Theed, the sculptor:—

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, LEAVING LOCHLEVEN.—SEBASTIAN CABOT.—QUEEN CATHERINE BEFORE HENRY VIII.

These very interesting subjects are executed in bronze, and are part of the series of historic pictures designed to fill up the panels, of which there are twelve, in the Prince's Chamber, formerly called the Victoria Lobby. The handling of each of the groups is very masterly, and the conception good. When the entire set is completed and placed in the panels destined for it, this chamber will, indeed, be rich in decoration.

VENTILATING SHAFT, RIVER FRONT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' STAIRCASE.

The Staircase for the use of the Members of the House of Commons, and which may be called "the Members' Private Staircase," as the public are not admitted to it, is on the north side of the fine old cloisters of St. Stephen's Chapel: it is entered from the lower cloister, and also from the Star-chamber Court. This staircase rises from the lower to the upper cloister, and in design and embellishment is truly beautiful. Clustered columns in the centre, and on each side, support a stone roof, most elaborately groined; the intersections of the groining having bosses of infinite variety of character and detail. The windows, three in number on the north side, are filled with gorgeous stained glass; and, at night, the Staircase is lighted by lanterns pendent from the centres of the intersecting arches of the roof. On the east and west sides, arches, filled with tracery, enrich the walls; the entrance to the upper cloister is on the south side. Panelling and quatrefoils fill the walls on the sides of the stairs; and, in every part, the details are full of variety and elaborate beauty. The landings are laid with encaustic tiles of different designs, surrounded by alleys of black marble. Though not of large dimensions, we think there are few portions of the New Palace of Westminster more beautiful than this Staircase.

ENTRANCE-DOOR TO THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS' RESIDENCE.

This doorway is seen on the north side of the Speaker's Court, and forms a pleasing object, whether seen directly on entering the Court, or viewed from the further courts, through whose arched openings it is shown as a rich finish to the vista. The Residence, to which this is the Entrance, will shortly be completed. The fittings-up, both in the master's and servants' hall, are being studied with scrupulous care, so as to carry out the character of the architecture of the building.

STATUES OF SELDEN AND WALPOLE.

We have also engraved two of the series of portrait statues which have been prepared for St. Stephen's Hall. That of John Selden, by Foley, is full of dignified simplicity; the head is finely expressive; the costume is that of Selden's time. The statue of Walpole is a finely characteristic figure of the statesman; the drapery (the costume of the period) is well managed, the hanging in bold ample folds; and the work maintains the fame of the sculptor, Mr. Bell.

We add a few other details of the artistic embellishments.

The series of eight fresco paintings in the Upper Waiting hall is now completed. As experimental works, they will show what are the external qualities generally essential in fresco painting, and especially so under given local circumstances. It will be for artists to consider, in witnessing the effect of these works, to what extent the great requisite of distinctness, as resulting, in its perfection, from intelligible forms, perspicuous arrangement, and the judicious distribution of light and dark masses, has or has not been kept in view; subject to the local conditions of light, the size of the apartment, and the dimensions of the paintings; and subject to the general technical conditions of fresco painting—a method requiring from its comparatively limited resources, an especial attention to simplicity and significance in representation.

In the House of Lords, eleven of the eighteen metal statues of Barons

ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM LOCHLEVEN.—BRONZE BAS-RELIEF, BY THEED, IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER.

SEBASTIAN CABOT BEFORE HENRY VII.

QUEEN CATHERINE BEFORE HENRY VIII.

BRONZE BAS-RELIEFS, BY THEED, IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

and Prelates are now in the niches intended to receive them. The seven remaining statues are the only works now to be completed for this chamber.

In St. Stephen's-hall, without as yet contemplating the execution of the frescoes intended for that locality, it is proposed that the series of twelve marble statues of eminent Statesmen should be gradually completed, and the commissions have been given to five artists to execute each a statue of one of such personages.

The Prince's Chamber will be decorated with statues, bas-reliefs, and other works. Mr. John Gibson, R.A., has been commissioned to execute a statue of her Majesty, with figures of Justice and Clemency, and with bas-reliefs on the pedestal.

Of the frescoes intended for her Majesty's Robing Room—undertaken by Mr. Dyce, R.A., and illustrative of the legend of King Arthur—four have been completed, and altogether satisfactorily, whether regarded in their general treatment, or as examples of the method of fresco painting.

Mr J.R. Herbert, R.A., is preparing a series of designs for frescoes to be executed in the Peers' Robing Room.

The decoration of principal corridors connecting the Central Hall with the two Houses of Parliament has been entrusted to Mr. E. M. Ward, A.R.A., who will execute the various pictures in oil.

Mr. Maclise, R.A., is painting in fresco, for the Painted Chamber, or Conference Hall, the subject of "The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva."

Upon the front page of the present sheet we have engraved

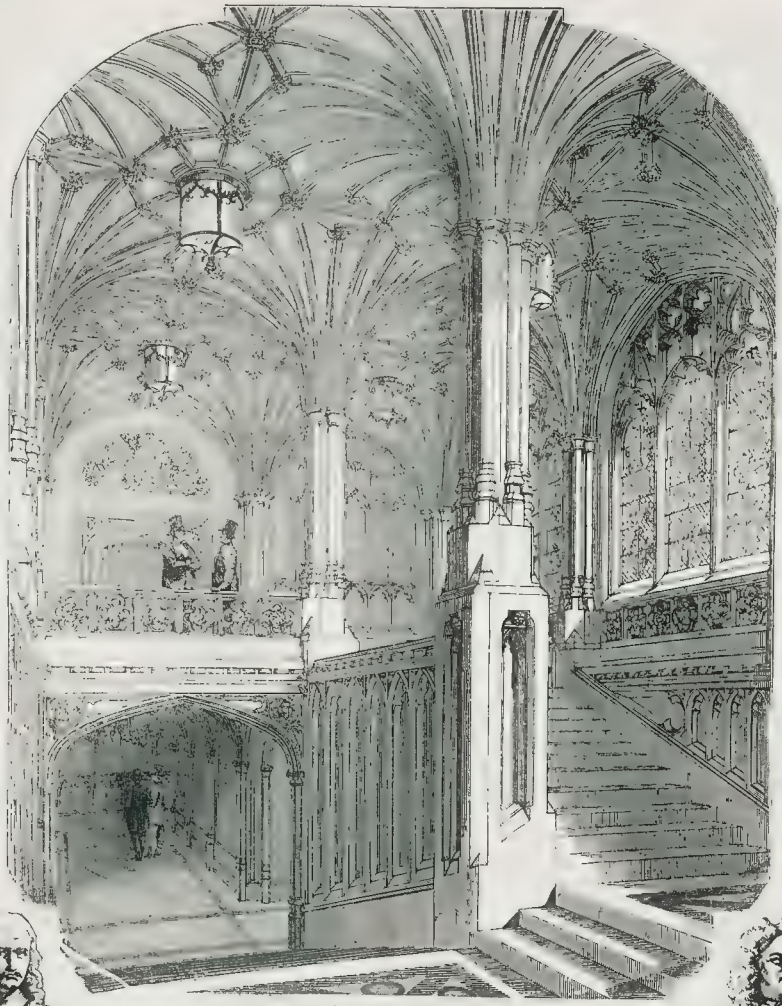
THE NORTH-WEST ANGLE, NEW PALACE-YARD.

This beautiful front is a portion of that between Westminster Hall and the magnificent clock-tower, which is nearing completion.

In our View are seen the carriage-ways for entrance and exit: on the right is the entrance for Members on foot, leading to a colonnade, by which, when the entrance is completed, the Staircase, here represented, is reached. At present the Members enter by a door in the centre of the Star-chamber Court, and which stands on the precise spot of the old Star-chamber. The angle is filled up by a handsome tower, under which is the gate of the reporters' entrance to the House of Commons and the Strangers' Gallery. Between this and the Clock Tower are situated the rooms appropriated to the Librarian of the House. The buttresses are all enriched with canopies, under which are placed figures of kings and queens and distinguished historical persons. Twenty-one of these statues are placed—namely, from William I. to Edward VI. These statues are of stone, and are from the chisel of Mr. John Thomas, the able sculptor of all the stone statues, both of the interior and exterior of the New Palace. This part of the building is very charming; and, when the tower shall be finished, and the old Hall newly fronted, this angle will only be surpassed by the front facing Abingdon-street, now fast approaching to a finish.

THE EARL OF ELDON'S WILL.—We understand that the executors and trustees of the will of the late Earl of Eldon are his brothers, Mr. James Farrer, M.P. for South Durham, and Mr. Oliver W Farrer, with Mr. Alfred Bell. The personal estate subject to probate duty is under £130,000 in the province of Canterbury; and we believe there is about £8000 of personalty in the province of York. Guardians are appointed, and legacies are given to members of his family by the noble Lord's will. The real estates are chiefly situated in Dorsetshire, Durham, and Gloucestershire; and such parts of them as Lord Eldon had in his own power are settled upon his infant son for life, and his sons in tail.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have presented to Captain M'Clure a handsome gold watch, with a suitable inscription, as a token of their entire approbation of his conduct during his absence on the perilous enterprise which he has been so fortunate as to carry out successfully.



MEMBERS' STAIRCASE, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATUE OF SELDEN.

DOORWAY OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS' RESIDENCE.

STATUE OF WALPOLE.

THE ATTACK ON PETROPAULOVSKI.

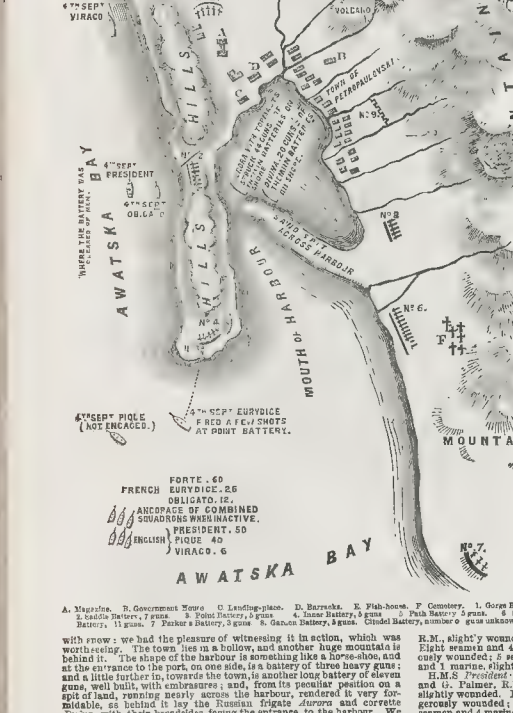
[Extract from a Letter received from an Officer of one of her Majesty's Ships engaged in the late Attack on the Russian Settlement of Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka.]

September 9th, 1854.

We arrived off Petropaulovski Kamschatka, on the 28th August, after a very tedious passage from Honoluiu. We were becalmed very frequently, and the rain poured down without ceasing for eight or ten days. Our squadron comprised her Majesty's ships *President*, *Pique*, and *Virago*; the French flag-ship *La Forte*, *Eurydice*, and *Obligado*; the whole forming a very imposing force. All the ships were painted entirely black, to render their strength more exhibit on the Russians.

On making the high land of Kamschatka, our excitement was very great, having little or no idea of the position and strength of the batteries we were about to attack. About two p.m. on the 29th the Admiral Price and the Secretary went on board the *Virago*, and proceeded to Awatska Bay to reconnoitre. We were kept in suspense till about midnight, when the Admiral returned: and we then got but a faint notion of the strength of our enemy. On the following morning all the squadron made their way to Awatska Bay, the approach to which is very grand—high mountains (volcanoes) appearing on either side, covered with snow, and looking magnificent amongst the clouds. On one side of the bay, on a hill about 700 or 800 feet high, we perceived a lighthouse; in front of which, and commanding the entrance, is a large gun, which, as we neared the land, was fired, to give the alarm to the batteries and town, situated out of sight of the entrance and about eight miles up the bay. We passed this point in great style, the *President* with the Admiral's flag flying) leading the way. We anchored out of gun-shot of the batteries, which were all manned and ready to receive us.

The Admiral then ordered the *Virago* to proceed towards a battery of five guns, and have some long-range fire (about 3000 yards) at it. The battery opened fire at once, and I think the *Virago*'s guns did not do much execution on this day. After opening the ball, she took up her position amongst the squadron. I am afraid I can convey but a very vague idea of the strength and admirable position of Petropaulovski. The Russians have certainly done their best to render it impregnable, and they have, in our operations against them, proved good soldiers and brave men. Awatska Bay, in which this hornet's nest is situated, is of great magnitude, large enough to enable fifty sail to manœuvre in it with ease and safety. The place is situated at the base of a mountain, about 12,000 or 14,000 feet high—a volcano covered entirely


PLAN of PETROPAULOVSKI.
4TH SEPT. FORTE
4TH SEPT. VIRAGO
4TH SEPT. PRESIDENT
4TH SEPT. OBLIGADO
4TH SEPT. PIQUE (NOT ENGAGED.)
5TH SEPT. EURYDICE FIRED A FEW SHOTS AT POINT BATTERY.
VOLCANO
TOWN OF PETROPAULOVSKI
HILLS
AWATSKA BAY
MOUTH OF HARBOUR
MOUNTAINS
FORTE. 60
FRENCH EURYDICE. 26
OBLIGATO. 12.
ANCHORAGE OF COMBINED SQUADRONS WHEN INACTIVE.
PRESIDENT. 50
ENGLISH PIQUE 40
VIRAGO. 6
A. Magazine. B. Government House. C. Landing-place. D. Barracks. E. Fish-house. F. Cemetery. 1. Gorge Battery, 5 guns. 2. Saddle Battery, 7 guns. 3. Point Battery, 5 guns. 4. Inner Battery, 5 guns. 5. Path Battery 5 guns. 6. Snake-in-Grass Battery, 11 guns. 7. Parker's Battery, 3 guns. 8. Garden Battery, 8 guns. Citadel Battery, number of guns unknown.

with snow: we had the pleasure of witnessing it in action, which was worth seeing. The town lies in a hollow, and another huge mountain is behind it. The shape of the harbour is something like a horse-shoe, and at the entrance to the port, on one side, is a battery of three heavy guns; and a little further in, towards the town, is another long battery of eleven guns, well built, with embrasures; and, from its peculiar position on a spit of land, running nearly across the harbour, rendered it very formidable, as behind it lay the Russian frigate *Aurora* and corvette *Dvina*, with their broadsides facing the entrance to the harbour. We called this lot "The Snake in the Grass."

There appeared to be an anchor when we arrived, in addition to the two ships above named, two merchant vessels—one bearing the Hamburg, and the other American colours. Opposite these two batteries, and on the other side, is a circular battery of five guns (heavy ones too), which commands the entrance entirely. Around the hill on which this battery is placed, and in a hollow, is a battery of seven guns, commanding the bay, and a little further in, on the same side of the hill, is a low battery of five brass guns, which also commands the bay. In addition to these there are three other batteries in and about the town, making a total of eight batteries and the citadel—the whole mounting probably fifty guns. On the 29th, the day after our arrival, an unfortunate and awful calamity occurred, which for a time clouded every one in the squadron: our beloved old Admiral Price fell mortally wounded, and to relate, from a pistol bullet fired by his own hand. As early as six a.m., he was on deck, and even ascended the rigging of the *President* as high as the main-top, to obtain a better view of the enemy's position—during the forenoon he visited the French Admiral and returned to his own ship quite cheerful. We were all getting under way to commence operations, when the Admiral went below and passed in to the quarter gallery. At that minute the report of a pistol was heard by all on board the *President*, and it was soon known that the poor old Admiral had shot himself. This was about half-past ten a.m. The medical officers were immediately with him, and as soon as the poor old gentleman recovered from the shock of his wound he became quite calm and composed—much more so than all who were with him; he appeared to know all who approached him, and spoke in the most kindly terms of his officers and men. The *Pique* was moving in to open fire when the distressing event took place; she was signalled to anchor, and her captain (Sir F. Nicolson) went on board the *President*; soon afterwards the French Admiral (who is a very aged and infirm officer) arrived on board the ship; he was greatly overcome, and, I am told, was so agitated as to be obliged to leave the cabin to compose himself. Admiral Price desired Sir F. Nicolson to take charge of her Majesty's ships, and to follow out the previously-arranged measures for taking the place, expressing himself confident of our success. The chaplain of the *President* was with the Admiral in his last moments. On this and day of course nothing was done: but on the next operations commenced in real earnest, the battery called the "Snake in the Grass" fell to all of us, as also the Little Battery and the Circular one—all of these facing the harbour. The ships engaged on this day were—*President*, *La Forte*, *Pique*, and *Virago*. The Little Battery was soon silenced, and a party of our marines and seamen landed and spiked the guns. The ships' guns effectually silenced those of the Circular Battery for that day, and we all turned our attention to the "Snake," which proved a very troublesome and ugly customer: a rapid shower of shell and shot soon cleared it, and we then piped to dinner. After dinner we had another go at our friend, who opened fire on *La Forte* with great precision, and several shot-holes in her hull attest the accuracy of their aim. *La Forte* had one man killed this day. *President* soon came within range, and betwen her and *La Forte* the battery was soon completely done up. To show the perseverance of the Russians, there was a sentinel whom all our shots could not drive away: he appeared to walk his post quite unconcerned, and there he stuck throughout: luckily for him, I believe, he received no injury. The *Virago*, on steaming out, received a shot in her "counter," which damaged the ship, but wounded no one. We all hauled out of range towards evening, satisfied with our first attempt.

On 2nd September the body of our lamented Admiral (Price) was put on board the *Virago* and conveyed to an unfrequented part of the bay, and there consigned to the earth. The officers of the *President* only attended the funeral. The place of burial is marked at present with the letters D.P. cut on a tree by the Admiral's servant.

After some debate between Sir F. Nicolson and the French Admiral, it was resolved to attempt the place again on 4th September, by landing a party of seamen and marines from the French and English ships. They were to be guided by two Americans acquainted with the place, who had been fallen in with by the party. The command of the party was to be given to the captain of the *President*, to afford information about the place. On Sunday, 3rd September, all arrangements were made for the landing: the men all properly equipped, and instructed as to what was before them the next day. All were confident of the success of their hazardous expedition. At half-past one on Monday morning the hands were called—the intention being to make the attack at day-break. After breakfast, preparations were made to go on board the *Virago*. The landing-party sent to her amounted nearly to 700: of whom half were French. They were all well armed, and ready for anything. A vast number of officers also paraded to the party. By six o'clock all were on board the *Virago*. Taking in tow *La Forte* and the *President*, she steamed in towards the batteries. The plan of attack was, that the French should engage a battery of seven guns, called the "Saddle Battery;" and *La Forte* to do the same with a battery of five guns, called the "Gorge;" the *Virago* to effect the disembarkation of the party. The *President* was first dropped by the steamer, about 600 yards from the Saddle Battery. At first her firing was not very good; but, after a little practice, she got the correct range, and her guns soon cleared the battery, doing great injury to the guns therein. Again one Russian alone could be seen by the battery, and he kept up on the alert, as we thought he might point one of the guns and fire when an opportunity offered. It was amusing to see him dodge behind the earthworks when a gun was fired, and then stand up and observe our movements with a telescope. In the early part of this engagement serious damage was done to the *President*; a shot entering a port on the main deck, killed two of a gun's crew, and wounded all the rest. The ship was in close quarters with the battery, and had a benefit: several shots entered her side on the lower deck, and one passed through a chest belonging to a junior officer of the ship, leaving, strange to say, his clothes uninjured, which remains in the same state, and affords a source of amusement to him and his mess-mates. *La Forte* silenced her battery without sustaining any loss of life; and, as soon as this was done, the landing party was disembarked.

Sad to relate, their subsequent proceedings led to the most fatal consequences. It had been arranged that the party was to form in military array, on the beach, before proceeding into the bush. Instead of this, immediately on landing, each division took their own course, and, instead of entering the town together in a body, found themselves ascending a hill at the back of the town, amongst tangled and thick brushwood, in which it was impossible to distinguish an enemy from a friend. In the severe and random firing which was kept up, there is little doubt but that many French and English met their deaths with out Russian interference. Our loss was most serious, and I believe the French lost quite as many men as we did, and more officers. Captain Parker, of the Marines, under whose management the party landed, but whose commands were not attended to, was shot dead soon after landing. Two Lieutenants of the *President* received severe wounds. After an ineffectual struggle against their unseen enemy, a retreat was sounded. All the party had to descend a high hill. From the ships our men appeared to be falling down the sides of the hill, as if shot—over headlong, some rolling, and all in the greatest confusion. When the landing-party returned on board, which they did by 10.45 a.m., the ships hauled out of the range of the batteries to attend to the wounded, and repair damages. The melancholy result of this attempt is as follows, as regards the English ships:—

H.M.S. *Pique*: Lieut. A. Bland, Mate G. Robinson, Midshipman L. Chichester, Lieutenant McCallum, and Captain Clements, R.M., severely wounded. Eight seamen and 4 marines, killed; 7 seamen and 2 marines, dangerously wounded; 5 seamen and 5 marines, severely wounded; 4 seamen and 1 marine, slightly wounded. Total killed and wounded, 36.

H.M.S. *President*: Captain Parker, R.M., killed; Lieutenants Howard and G. Palmer, R.N, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. G. Morgan, slightly wounded. Five seamen and 11 marines, killed; 3 seamen and 1 marine, severely wounded; 15 seamen and 11 marines, severely wounded; 4 seamen and 4 marines, slightly wounded. Total killed and wounded, 60.

H.M.S. *Virago*: Mr. Whitelock's boats—1 seaman, 2 marines, killed; 3 marines, dangerously wounded; 1 seaman and 3 marines, severely wounded; 7 seamen and 1 marine, slightly wounded. Total killed and wounded, 18. Total English killed and wounded, 107.

Since this day we have made no further attempt on the town. It is doubtless a very strong place, and will at any time afford hot work for our ships. Our disappointment has been great, as we have come upwards of 5000 miles from Valparaiso to obtain what may almost be termed a repulse. We left Petropaulovski on the morning of the 6th, and, about two hours after getting outside, had the good fortune to discover two strange sail in sight—one a schooner, and the other a large ship; the last we took for the *Pallas* or *Diana* Russian frigates. The *Virago* was dispatched after the smaller craft. She turned out to be a Russian merchant-vessel, bound to Petropaulovski with provisions, &c. The *President*, being the fastest sailor of the squadron, went in chase of the larger vessel. The weather was thick, and the Russian tried to escape; but, after a few hours, and owing to the skilful manœuvring of Captain Burridge, the *President* was close alongside. The stranger proved to be the *Sitka*, of 700 tons, carrying ten guns, one of the ships of the Russian American company, last from a place called Agan, in the sea Ochotsh, bound to Petropaulovski, with the winter store of provisions, ammunitions, &c., for the garrison. She had on board a Colonel and Russian officers, with twenty-three Russians, passengers to Petropaulovski; also her crew, twenty-eight in number, who are with us now. They appear good-tempered fellows; their conduct is intelligent enough. Some of the crew are Russians, but Germans, Swedes, and Dutch. We have also a little fellow of fourteen, a midshipman, as prisoner. They are all well treated, and allowed to do just as they please. We are now running 10 knots in a gale of wind, with the *Virago* in tow. A prize crew is on board the *Sitka*. I fear the prize money will be but small: we junior officers might get about 30s. each.

Until another Admiral's flag is hoisted on the station, we shall be under the orders of Captain Frederick, of the *Amphitrite*, who becomes a Commodore of the first class *pro tem*. We find it hard times in the messing line—nothing to drink and less to eat—no fresh meat since the middle of July. The French squadron are going to San Francisco, while our ships go to Vancouver's Island to complete our water, which is running so short that six pints have to suffice each of us for breakfast, dinner, tea, and washing.

P.S. I send you a Sketch of the position of the Fleet and Batteries.

WAR OBITUARY.

(*Continued from page 567.*)

AINSLIE (Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic George), of the 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, died on the 14th ult., when on his passage between the Crimea and Scutari, on board the steam-ship *Andes*, of a wound received at the head of his regiment in action at Inkerman. Colonel Ainslie was younger son of the late Lieutenant-General George Robert Ainslie, by Sophia Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Christopher Neville, Esq., of Wellingore, and grandson of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, county Edinburgh, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of John, Lord Gray. The Ainslies are an ancient Scottish family, of which the late Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, was the sixteenth chief of the name in a direct male line. His youngest brother (grand-uncle, consequently, of the gallant soldier whose death we record) was Sir Robert Ainslie, Bart., who filled for several years the important station of Ambassador to Turkey. Lieut.-Col. Ainslie's father, Lieut.-General Ainslie, served in all the campaigns where the British troops were engaged under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Flanders, Holland, and the Expedition to the Helder, from 1794 to the Peace of Amiens. He was afterwards Governor of Grenada and Dominica. The son whose death we here record, Lieut.-Colonel F. Ainslie, entered the Army at the early age of seventeen, as Lieutenant in the 21st N. B. Fusiliers, and served in Van Diemen's Land and India during eleven years. Having passed through the regular gradations of rank, he became, in 1852, Lieut.-Colonel, and in command of the 21st Regiment, which, under his system, was in the highest state of efficiency, as appears from a letter written by the orders of the Duke of Wellington to Colonel Ainslie, expressing his Grace's special approbation of the order, discipline, and efficiency of the 21st Regiment under his command.

ARMSTRONG (Arthur Savory), Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 49th Regiment, was killed in the early morning of the memorable 5th November, at Inkerman. He had only just completed his 23rd year. His father, the late James Armstrong, Esq., was of the Bengal Civil Service.

BLAND (Captain James Franklin), of the 57th Regiment, died in the Camp, on the 8th ult., from wounds received at the battle of Inkerman, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Perhaps in no part of that desperate and glorious struggle was more execution done than by the gallant 57th of the 57th Regiment, out of which only 60 escaped unhurt. Captain Bland was seen dealing death around him, supported by his determined band, when he was felled by a wound in the head. Captain Bland was the second son of James F. Bland, Esq., Derrygulin Castle, Kerry, a Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P. of his county, descended from the ancient and respectable family of Blands of Yorkshire. His ancestors settled in Kerry in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where ever since the family has maintained a very influential position, and are highly connected both in England and Ireland.

CARPENTER (Lieutenant-Colonel George). This lamented officer, who fell while gallantly commanding the 41st Regiment at the battle of Inkerman, on the 5th of November, was the only son of General Carpenter, of Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park. He was in his fifty-fourth year, and had seen considerable service, especially in India, and was twice shipwrecked while in command of troops. Colonel Carpenter met with so severe an accident by a fall from his horse, previous to the starting of the expedition to the Crimea, as might have fairly invalided a less determined soldier. He was able, however, to be the first of his division to cross the Alma, and gallantly to lead his regiment up the heights. At this battle he escaped without a wound, although his horse was shot in two places. He, however, found at the close that his only son, Lieutenant Carpenter, of the 7th Fusiliers, had fallen severely wounded, and had only time to see him taken on board one of the steamers, when the forced march on Balaclava began. Colonel Carpenter subsequently distinguished himself against the first sortie from Sebastopol, and finally, in the energetic and bold defence of the position at Inkerman (the brunt of which fell on the Second Division, to which Colonel Carpenter was attached, and the Guards), closed his services by a soldier's death: "an honour"—as the correspondent of one of our contemporaries says—to his country and his family, "but a deep disgrace to the Russians;" for we fear it is but too true that this brave man, when put *hors de combat*, was remorselessly assailed again and again by an enemy who pretend to civilisation. The Carpenter family was ennobled in one of its branches, and in the person of a successful soldier, by the revived title of Tyrconnel—of the branch from which the subject of this brief memoir descends. It is remarkable that, for several generations, it has consisted of individuals who have all been only sons, all George Carpenters, and all, more or less, have suffered and distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

CARTWRIGHT (Captain Aubrey Agar), 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, fell at Inkerman, pierced with balls, whilst bravely encouraging the young soldiers of his company to stand firm under a murderous fire. He had not completed his 29th year. His first commission bears date 15th October, 1841; his last, 22nd December, 1848. He served with his gallant corps under Sir Harry Smith at the Cape of Good Hope, and took part in the action at Boem Plaats, 29th August, 1845, when the rebel Boers were defeated. His father, Colonel William Cartwright, of Ayno, Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Northamptonshire, served in the 61st Foot, in the Peninsula, having the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and as Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars at Waterloo. The Cartwrights of Northamptonshire hold a prominent place amongst the landed gentry of England, and have constantly represented their native county in Parliament. The late William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., of Aynho (the grandfather of the young officer whose death we record), was Knight of that shire for upwards of fifty years.

CHILDERS (Captain Spencer Philip John), R.A., was born at Edinburgh, on 2nd December, 1823, the eldest son of William Childers, Esq., then a Captain in the 42nd Highlanders; and grandson of Colonel Childers, of the 11th Light Dragoons, who was Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York in Holland. Spencer Childers entered the Royal Artillery in 1846; and, after a short stay at home, accompanied his company to Canada in March, 1849, where he remained until August, 1854, when, owing to the Brevet, he became a Second Captain in the Royal Artillery, and on arrival at home found that his company had just left for the seat of war. After a very short stay in London, he proceeded to Constantinople, viâ Marseilles, arriving there on the 26th September, whence he immediately proceeded to Balaclava in the *Polson* steamer. He arrived there at the siege train was on its way to the front, and was employed putting the guns in position; his company, under the command of Major Fresse, being in the left attack in the trenches, under Lieut.-Colonel Gambier. On the afternoon of the 1st October he was killed by a shell whilst striking him on the head, whilst viewing the effect of his guns on the enemy's forts and works at Sebastopol. He was in his twenty-sixth year, and, as stated in Lord Raglan's despatch, "a very promising officer." Mr. Wildman Childers, the late Member for Hastings, was his uncle, and resides at the family estate, Cartley Hall, near Doncaster.

CLEVELAND (Cornet Archibald), of the 17th Lancers, died on the 6th November, from a wound received at Inkerman. He was only twenty-one years of age, and had just come into possession of his family estate, Tapley-park, in Devonshire. He had participated in the glorious charge of the Light Cavalry at Balaclava, and, though attacked by three Cossacks, had escaped the carnage of that memorable day. At Inkerman he was wounded by a piece of a shell, and survived only till the morning after the battle. He was an only son, and leaves a widowed mother to mourn his early death.

COWELL (Lieut.-Colonel James Charles Murray), of the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, entered the Army as Ensign 25th September, 1840, and became Lieutenant and Captain June 11, 1847. He was son of Lieut.-Colonel Stepney Cowell, K.H., and grandson of the late General Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards. His own career began at the early age of twelve, as Page of Honour to his Sovereign. He had returned to England from the camp at Varna, on his promotion, and on being ordered again to the East, and finding no means of passage immediately ready, he had gone out at his own charge, eager to rejoin his brothers in arms. On the day of the battle of the 5th of November his duties placed him on picket in the trenches, but, finding his regiment hard pressed, and that his services might be available, he unhesitatingly joined his gallant comrades, and led that portion of the Coldstreams he commanded repeatedly against the enemy, and was mortally wounded while conducting the assault upon a redoubt, which the Russians had taken. Immediately on receiving the fatal wound he was supported to the Camp; and, making light of his hurt, he asked a wounded brother officer to go on board ship with him. The injury, however, proved much more serious than he was aware of, or would admit, and he was taken to the hospital, where he expired a few hours after the extraction of the ball. Nearly his last words were—"I hope I have done my duty; at least, I die a soldier's death."

CURTOIS (Lieutenant George Charles Widdrington), of the 63rd Regiment, was one of the three officers of his gallant regiment who fell in the heroic struggle at Inkerman, wherein Sir George Cathcart was slain. Lieutenant Curtois, a most promising officer, and most amiable man, is deeply deplored. He had only reached his 25th year. He was the elder son of the late Rev. Rowland Curtois, D.D., who was formerly Chaplain at Gibraltar, and subsequently Chaplain to the Forces and Garrison at Chatham; his mother was daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Latimer Dinling Widdrington, and a near relative of Lady Thesiger, wife of Sir Frederick Thesiger, Q.C. Just before his death, Lieut. Curtois's promotion to a company was gazetted; but the news had not reached the Crimea.

DARCIE (Lieutenant-Colonel Richard James), Royal Artillery, was the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Darcie, G.C.H. He entered the Artillery in the year 1817; and was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Crimea on the decease of Brigadier-General FOX Drangwaya.

DALTON (Major Thomas Norcliffe), of the 49th Regiment, was killed at Inkerman, whilst gallantly leading his men into action, aged thirty-five. His loss is deeply deplored. The gallant officer was son of John Dalton, Esq., of Sprinsfford Park, co. York, late a Captain in the Army; and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel John Dalton, of Sprinsfford, whose father, John Dalton, Esq., acquired a very high reputation in the East India Company's service. The immediate ancestor of the family, John Dalton, of Hawkeswell, who served as Lieutenant-Colonel to his brother-in-law, the Lord Darcy, in the great Civil War, was mortally wounded on passing the bridge of Burton-on-Trent, while conducting the Queen from Burlington to Oxford. Major Dalton served in the 61st Regiment in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9; and was present at the passage of the Chenab, and in the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goozerat; and with the field force in pursuit of the enemy to the Khyber Pass—for which he obtained a medal and two clasps. From the 61st he exchanged into the 49th, at the Dépôt in Cork, in 1853, and served with that gallant regiment ever since its arrival in the East. At the conflict of the Alma, Major Dalton, whilst leading his men up the hill, had his horse shot under him; and in the hard-fought affair of Balaclava also took a prominent part.

DASHWOOD (Lieutenant Walpole George), of the 50th Regiment, was killed by the bursting of a shell, in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the 8th November. He was in his twenty-fifth year, and had been four years in the Army.

DAVIES (Lieutenant Francis Byam), of the Grenadier Guards, died on the 10th ult., on board H.M.S. *Simoon*, off Sebastopol, of a wound received in the trenches, 19th October. He was nineteen years of age—the eldest son of Major-General Davies, of Danehurst, Sussex; grandson of Thomas Davies, Esq., Advocate-General to the East India Company; and nephew of the late Colonel Thomas H. Hastings Davies, of Elmley Park, M.P. for Worcester.

GIBSON (Lieutenant Alured), of the 30th Regiment, was second son of Wood Gibson, Esq., of Bodlondeb, near Conway, North Wales, and Cross-street, Manchester. In a letter written by one of the Majors of his regiment to a relative of this young officer, speaking of him, he says, "I was not near him when he fell (at Inkerman), but I hear that, though previously wounded, he was still gallantly leading on his men when he received his death-wound. He joined us, poor fellow, before he was quite recovered from a fever, so great was his anxiety to do his duty with his regiment. On the 26th, when we repulsed the enemy, almost unaided, with great loss, he behaved most gallantly; and on the 5th his conduct was equally conspicuous. The regiment has lost in him a most valuable officer, and his brother officers a sterling friend." Lieutenant Gibson, although engaged in the thickest of the struggle, escaped through the battle of the Alma without a wound. He was in his twenty-fourth year.

GOLDIE (Brigadier-General Thomas Leigh), who fell at the head of his brigade at the battle of Inkerman, was second son of the late General Alexander John Goldie, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man; grandson of Lieutenant-General Thomas Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, county Dumfries; and nephew of the present Lieutenant-General George Leigh Goldie. By his mother he was descended from the family of Taubman, one of great antiquity in the Isle of Man. Brigadier-General Goldie, when Major of the 66th, acted as Military and Private Secretary to Sir John Colborne (now Lord Seaton), and for the ability and zeal he displayed during the disturbances in Canada received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He was just forty-seven years of age, twenty-nine of which he had passed in the Army.

GREVILLE (Lieutenant Cavendish Hubert), of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, was killed in the heroic struggle at Inkerman of his regiment with the overwhelming force of the enemy. When the brigade was impelled back from their redoubts, Mr. Greville was wounded and unable to retire; and in the recovery of the position his dead body was found, pierced with innumerable wounds.

HAGUE (lieutenant George Udny), of the 57th Regiment, wounded at Inkerman, survived until the 12th November, when he died on board the steam-ship *Andes*. He was youngest son of Barnard Hague, Esq., of York. His first commission bears date 23rd March, 1849.

HALKETT (Major Douglas), of the 42d Royal Highlanders, killed in the cavalry action at Balaclava, was eldest son of John Halkett, Esq., some time Governor of the Bahamas, by the Lady Katherine Douglas, his wife, daughter of Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk; and grandson of Sir John (Wedderburne) Halkett, Bart., of Pitfirrane, county Fife, by Mary, his second wife, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton. It will thus be seen that the deceased officer was sprung, by female descent, from the illustrious families of Hamilton and Douglas—

> The Douglases were heroes every age;

and was, by paternal ancestry, a descendant of the Halketts of Pitfirrane. Sir Peter Halkett, second Baronet, was taken prisoner by the Chevalier's troops at Sir John Cope's defeat at Gladsmuir, and dismissed on parole; subsequently, in February, 1746, true to his engagement, he refused to rejoin his regiment on the Duke of Cumberland's command and left off defending his estate. His reply, "that his Royal Highness was master of his commission, but not of his honour," was approved by Government. In 1754 Sir Peter embarked for America, in command of the 44th, and was slain, together with his son, James, in General Braddock's defeat. The following anecdote of the last thoughts of Major Douglas Halkett is well worth recording. The gallant and true-hearted soldier was seen to fall wounded in the retreat after the heroic charge under Lord Cardigan; and, as the shattered remnant of his regiment passed, he was heard to call to one of his men—"Come here and take my money; it is for the married women at home." It was, alas! impossible to comply with the request, the fire was at the moment hotter than at Alma; the pursuing Russians soon swept over the spot; and no more is known.

HURT (Lieutenant Henry Francis Eden), of the 21st, was the only officer of that regiment killed at Inkerman. He was second son of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, county Derby, by Cecilia Norman, his wife, niece of the Duke of Rutland. The young officer had only reached his 21st year.

MADAN (Charles), Midshipman, R.N., whose death we have already referred to, was great-grandson of Dr. Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, by his first wife, Lady Charlotte Cornwallis, sister of the first Marquis Cornwallis.

MAULE (Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Dillon), of the 88th Connaught Rangers, died 14th ult., at Scutari, of wounds received on the 25th Oct., before Sebastopol. He was son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Maule; was only twenty-three; and had served in the Army six years.

MONTGOMERY (Corsat Hugh), of the 13th Light Dragoons, who fell at Balaclava, was eldest son of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Ballydrain, county Antrim.

NEVILLE (the Hon. Grey), of the 4th Dragoon Guards, severely wounded at Balaclava, has since died. He was youngest son of the present Lord Braybrooke; grandson, maternally, of the second Marquis Cornwallis; and brother of the Hon. Captain Henry Aldworth Neville, who fell at Inkerman. These two gallant brothers, who have thus sacrificed their lives in their country's cause, were direct descendants of Sir Edward Neville, Lord Bergavenny, uncle of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, "The King Maker."

NICHOLSON (Captain), of the 77th Regiment, was killed, whilst leading his company in a gallant charge. He was son of the late John Nicholson, Esq., of Brigg, county Lincoln, and had completed his twenty-seventh year.

ROOPER (Major Edward), late of the Rifle Brigade, who died on the 10th ult., on board the *Golden Fleece* steamer, of a gun-shot wound received at the battle of Inkerman, was youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Rooper, of Wick Hill, Brighton, and formerly Rector of Abbots Ripton, Huntingdonshire, where the family have a seat. Major Rooper was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade at the early age of sixteen. He served with the 1st Battalion in both the Kaffir wars. In the interval between them he held the office of Civil Magistrate of the district of East London, and ably discharged its duties, as shown by a very flattering testimonial from the principal inhabitants. At the conclusion of the second Kaffir war, the Governor, Sir George Cathcart, appointed Major Rooper one of the Commissioners for investigating the claims of settlers for losses sustained during the war. Major Rooper subsequently returned to England with his regiment, and accompanied it to the Crimea. He was present, but not engaged, at the Battle of Alma; and was continually employed in the trenches and skirmishing before Sebastopol, until the 5th of November, when he received his death-wound, together with his former Commander and kind friend Sir George Cathcart and so many others, whose services their country can ill spare. Major Rooper was an accomplished artist. His portfolio contains numerous finished drawings of the most characteristic scenery of South Africa, to which our own Journal has been indebted. He was also a diligent and successful collector of plants and flowers; several new and rare specimens of which are now in cultivation at the Royal Gardens at Kew, and in private collections

ROSS-LEWIN (Lieut. John Dillon), of the 30th Regiment, who died on 7th Nov., at Balaclava, of a wound received at the close of the battle of Inkerman, was youngest son of the late Major Ross-Lewin, of Ross Hill, county Clare—a Peninsular and Waterloo officer, who was in seven general actions and sieges, and was severely wounded at Salamanca. Lieut. Ross-Lewin commanded a company of the 30th Regiment at the battle of the Alma; and on the 26th October, when the Russians attacked the right of the position of the Allies. On the latter occasion his company formed one of the advanced pickets, whose conduct was so highly eulogised by Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans, in his report dated "Heights of the Tchernaya, 27th Oct., 1854." The Ross-Lewin family has given many officers to the British service. Lieut. Ross-Lewin's grandfather was an officer in the 14th Dragoons. His uncle, Thomas Ross-Lewin, Esq., of the 32nd Regiment, now on half-pay, was with the Duke of Wellington's army, for which he has received the medal with eight clasps. He was promoted for his services at Pampeluna and Waterloo. And his cousin, Lieut. Edward Ross-Lewin, 9th Regiment, was killed at the storming of St. Sebastian.

RUTHVEN (Lieutenant Cavendish Bradstreet), R.N., who fell in the Naval Brigade, was the youngest son of the Baroness Ruthven, the representative of a name long distinguished in Scottish history. Lieutenant Ruthven was not the first of his family who had freely shed his blood in the service of his country. His brother Walter had previously perished at Ferozshah, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. The present inheritors of the name thus prove themselves well entitled to their ancient motto, "Deeds show."

SEYMOUR (Lieut.-Col. Charles Francis), Scots Fusilier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division (whose services and heroic death we recounted last week), was a direct descendant of the celebrated Lord Protector Somerset, of the reign of Edward VI; being elder son of the late Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., M.P.; nephew of Vice-Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.H.; and grandson of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, fifth son of the first Marquis of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1765. Colonel Seymour was cousin of Sir George Hamilton Seymour, lately the able British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and great-grand-nephew of the famous General Seymour Conway, who commanded with high reputation the British forces in Germany, in 1761, during the absence of the Marquis of Granby.

STANLEY (Edward), Senior Captain of the 57th Regiment, is deeply lamented. His death on the field of Inkerman, nobly sustaining the high reputation of his country, was a fit termination of a life devoted to military enterprise. Captain Stanley, who claimed descent from the illustrious House of Derby, was son of John Bacon Stanley, Esq., of Dublin; and nephew of Sir Edward Stanley, High Sheriff of that city, who was knighted at Dublin Castle, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the 50th year of the reign of George III. When very young, being fond of a military life, he entered the service of the Queen of Portugal, and distinguished himself in action at Oporto, in July, 1833, where he received a severe wound in the arm. He continued to serve in Portugal and Spain until 1838, when the order of the Tower and Sword (of Portugal) was conferred on him as a reward for his gallantry. The following anecdote connected with his appointment to the British Army is authentic:—Prince William Henry, when a midshipman, was present at a ball at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and, being struck with the charms of a young lady present, selected her for his partner in a country dance, at the conclusion of which he laughingly told her that if he should ever attain power, she need only send him a copy of the music of that dance, accompanied by a request, and that he would, if possible, attend to any demand so singularly founded. Years rolled on. The lady married, became a widow, and a grandmother. Prince William Henry became King William IV. And on the return of Mr. Stanley from Spain, in 1838, he expressed a wish to enter the British Army, on which his grandmother forwarded a copy of the music to his Majesty, accompanied by a letter reminding him of his promise, and concluding by asking for an Ensigncy, without purchase, for her grandson. In a very few days she received from an autograph letter from the King, stating his perfect remembrance of the dance and its circumstances referred to, and his intention to accede to her wish with respect to the nomination of her grandson to an Ensigncy, which accordingly took place in May, 1838. Captain Stanley joined the 57th Regiment, at Madras, the same year, and served with it ever since. Had he survived the battle of Inkerman, he would have succeeded to a Majority without purchase. He married, 22nd April, 1851, Jeannette-Edmeston, fifth daughter of William Balfour, Esq., Capt. R.N., of Trenaby, Orkney.

STIRLING (Lieutenant John), of the 41st Regiment—who had only attained his eighteenth year, when he found a soldier's grave at Inkerman—was youngest son of the late John Stirling, Esq., of St. Andrew's.

SWABY (Lieutenant John William), of the 41st Regiment, fell at Inkerman. "His body (we quote the narrative of Captain Goodwin) was brought into the Camp three hours after the engagement, pierced with nine wounds. The men of his company who last saw him called to him, saying that they were surrounded, and begged him to retire; when he answered, 'No, I will not; I'll fight to the last.' He was then seen to discharge his revolver several times, and use his sword. A Russian officer was afterwards found close to him, with a sword-cut on the head." Lieutenant Swaby was interred the next morning—the whole of his regiment attending, and the Chaplain of Division reading the burial service. He leaves a brother in the Army—Lieutenant George Swaby, of the 38th.

SWINY (Lieutenant-Colonel Exham-Schomberg-Turner), 63rd Regiment, fell at Inkerman, whilst gallantly charging at the head of his regiment—deeply and deservedly lamented. This distinguished officer entered the Army as Ensign, 1st October, 1829; obtained his company 8th August, 1838; and became Major 22nd October, 1847.

TOWNSEND (Major Samuel-Philip), of the Royal Artillery, killed at Inkerman, was eldest son of the Rev. William Robinson Townsend, Rector of Aghnadi, and grandson, maternally, of Major-General Brooke Young, R.A. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Horatio Townsend, Rector of Donoughmore, county Cork, was ninth son of Bryan Townsend, Esq., of Castle Townsend, whose father was the famous Parliamentary Officer, Colonel Richard Townsend.

TRYON (Lieutenant Henry), of the Rifle Brigade, was killed on the night of the 20th of November, near Sebastopol, on a special service, in which he highly distinguished himself. He was the second son of Thomas Tryon, Esq., of Bulwick-park.

WEBB (Captain Augustus Frederick Cavendish), of the 17th Lancers, aged twenty-two, the youngest son of the late Frederick Webb, Esq., of Westwick, Durham, and Hamptworth, Hants, died at Scutari, two days after the amputation of his leg, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Balaclava.

WYNNE (Major Heneage Griffith), of the 68th Light Infantry, was second son of Charles W. G. Wynne (formerly Finch), Esq., of Voelas, county Denbigh; and grandson of the Hon. Charles Finch, whose father was Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford, and whose mother was daughter of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset. Major Wynne was born 13th September, 1816, and entered the Army 10th July, 1835. He fell at Inkerman, in the desperate struggle in the ravine where Sir George Cathcart, Colonel Swyny, and Lieutenant Dowling, were also slain.

*** In addition to the information already given respecting the late valiant brothers, the Butlers, it may be mentioned that Captain H. T. BUTLER, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Tomas, Chaplain to the Forces in the Madras Presidency; and niece to the Ven. J. W. Forster, Archdeacon of Aghadoe, Killarney. The defender of Silistria, Captain JAMES BUTLER, of the Ceylon Rifles, was unmarried. Captain CHARLES BUTLER is the second son of General Butler, and was married to Miss Prosser. He is in the Army; and is the only one of that family remaining in the service: his sole surviving brother is in holy orders.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALMA.—Where the combatants are of a high class of players, to give the Pawn and two moves is a task of infinitely more difficulty than giving the odds of the "Exchange." We doubt, indeed, if the latter odds are at all equal even to those of the Pawn and two moves. To give the Pawn and two moves to a really skilful opponent, demands, independent of a profound theory in the game, a combination of patience, nerve, and resource which very few players possess.

W. B. C., St. John's Wood.—You have evidently too little knowledge of Chess at present to undertake the solution of difficult Problems. Procure some easy rudimentary book on the game, and study the moves and openings for a few months.

C. W., Sudbury.—Upon re-examination, the Solutions are right and some other of our Correspondents forwarded, turns out to be false. Black can take the Rook at his second move, and defy you to mate.

ROBERSON, T. M. B., and OLIAS.—GRAND CHESS TOURNOI IN PARIS DURING THE EXPOSITION OF 1855.—We have reason to believe that some of the most distinguished amateurs of Chess in France are now engaged in organising a Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the long-projected undertaking.

E. B. C., Ilsbeham.—Your letter dated Sept. 14 was answered immediately; and we have been expecting the communications promised for some time.

G. B. F., Dundee.—Your Variations on the Evans' Gambit are at present under examination. We shall report on them ere long.

C. B., Brugge.—1. The mistakes are your own imagining. No. 561 admits of but one Solution. When you send us another Solution's simply a variation on the author's, and a palpably wrong one too. 2. Of the two Problems composed by yourself, neither is by any means up to our mark.

W. G., York.—Received with thanks

M. P., of C. I.—BLACK AND WHITE.—They shall be examined.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS by Sirlehenda, G. T., M. P., Percy, Phiz, S. T. V., St. George, G. T., Subscriber, Amateur, are correct. All others are wrong.

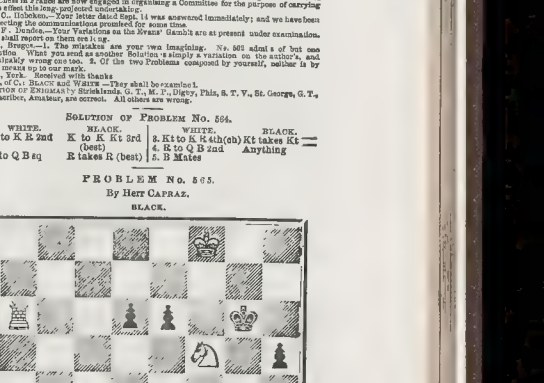
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 564.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 2nd	K to K Kt 3rd (best)	3. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
2. R to Q B sq	R takes R (best)	4. R to Q B 2nd	Anything
		5. B Mates	

PROBLEM No. 565.

By HERR CAPRAZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following very lively affair occurred in a Match now pending between Mr. BIRCH and Herr JAWSBERG.

(Q B Pawn's Game in the Kt opening.)

WHITE (Herr J.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Herr J.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q B to K 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Q takes P	P to Q B 4th (*f*)
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	15. Q to her 3rd (*g*)	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
4. Q to her R 4th (*a*)	P takes P (*b*)	16. P to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
5. K Kt takes P	Q to her 4th	17. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
6. K Kt takes Q Kt P	takes Kt	18. R R sq (*h*)	Q to her 3rd (ch)
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q to her 2nd	19. K Kt to K B sq	Q to K 7th
8. Castles	K B to Q 3rd	20. B to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 4th.
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	P takes B (*c*)	21. Q R to K Kt 3rd	Q takes K Kt P (*i*)
10. Q takes K P (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd	22. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th
11. Q takes Q R	P to Q B 3rd (*d*)	23. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt takes B
12. P to Q 3rd (*e*)	Castles	24. P takes Kt	Q takes P

And White speedily surrendered.

(a) The usual course here is to play K B to Q Kt5th, but Mr. Jaunsen's deviation as bold as it is original, seems calculated to secure the opening player, at least, as much attack as the old move, and to involve his adversary in a more arduous and dangerous line of defence. Whether it will stand the test of rigid analysis as well as K B to Q Kt 5th, has yet to be proved.

(b) Among the few players who have looked with attention at the opening as newly shaped; the second that we, for 3rd be to second play at the moment that we are playing the K Pawn

(c) It is so dangerous, that one is grieved to find it turn out badly, and to discover that the best reply is the taking of it to K sq, would have answered for us.

(d) Now comes the pinch, for which White hadevidently not provided, when he manœuvred so cleverly to win the exchange. The Queen is in peril. Here is she to be saved? And, if preserved, how can she again be brought into play, again with the rest of the forces? White is very fertile of these Problems and situations. He saves his Queen. But the second he betook himself, and she runs as isolated and helpless for as rest of the battle.

(e) If he had suggested sider wards at that it his safest course saved his Queen equally, by playing P to Q B 4th.

(f) And . . . compelling White to sacrifice his Queen for a minor piece, or to consign her to ruinous inactivity.

(g) Desperate, or Black would have won her by moving his Rook to Q R sq.

(h) Black appears to have overlooked the sure, and at the same time most expeditious, mode of winning. He should, if we mistake not, have taken the K Kt P at once. For example—

	Q B takes K Kt P
16. K takes B	
(If he does not take the Bishop his game is equally lost.)	
17. K to K sq	Q to K 8th (ch)
18. K to B sq	Q to K 7th (ch)
And White has no resource	

(i) Very prettily played. The youngster must observe that, if White take this Bishop, he subjects himself to immediate Mate.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

An interesting specimen of the "Great Gambit," usually called Allgaier's, recently occurred between the respective champions of Liverpool and Manchester, Messrs. SPRECKLEY and KUPPING.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to Q 4th (*c*)	Q to Q 5th
2. P to K 4th	P takes P	18. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 6th (ch)
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. Q R to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
4. P to K 4th	P to K Kt 5th	20. Q to Q Kt 4th	P takes P (*d*)
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	21. Q to Q 5th (*e*)	Kt to K R 3rd
6. P to Q 4th (*a*)	P to Q 3rd	22. Q to Q B 7th	Kt to K 3rd
7. K Kt to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. R to K sq	Q takes P
8. Q takes P	B takes P (ch)	24. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
9. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 4th	25. Q takes K P	Q to K 3rd
10. K to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	26. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q K Kt to Q 2nd	27. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
12. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd (*b*)	28. Kt takes R	Kt takes R (ch)
13. Castles on Q side	Q Kt to Q B 2nd	29. Q R takes Kt	R takes Kt
14. P to K 5th	Q P takes P	30. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
15. P takes P	B takes B	31. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
16. P takes B	Q Kt to K 3rd	And Black gave in.	

(a) The move generally played at this moment is K B to Q 6th, which certainly maintains the attack more vigorously than advancing the Q Pawn does.

(b) If Mr. Spreckley exhibits in the present game less of that energy and spirit which distinguished his play in old times, the deficiency is excusable. Five years' absence in a country where there are no Chess-players, is not calculated to keep up one's knowledge of openings, or improve one's sight of the board.

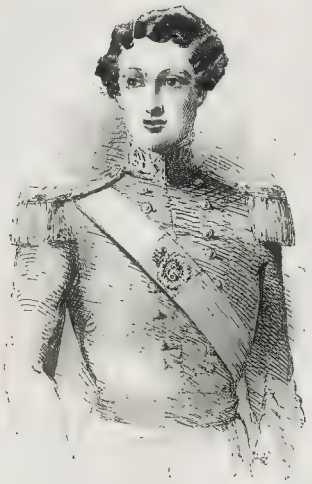
(c) Q to K 4th looks much stronger. The move in the text is merely defensive and loses precious time.

(d) Better, perhaps, to have played P to K B 4th. In any case, however, Black must have an uncomfortable up-hill game. His attack is premature, for the Queen and Knights alone are powerless for mischief, and the rest of his forces are too distant to support them.

(e) We believe he might safely have taken the K Kt Pawn with his Bishop. The variations consequent on this bold stroke are too lengthy for our columns; but, so far as we can see, White must afterwards have gained a piece in return for that sacrificed, and have secured an irresistible position.

ENSIGN JAMES HULTON CLUTTERBUCK.

THIS gallant young officer, who fell at Inkerman, was the second (eldest surviving) son of Robert Clutterbuck, Esq., of Watford House, Herts (the eldest son of the historian of Hertfordshire), by Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hulton, Esq., of Bevis Mount,



THE LATE ENSIGN CLUTTERBUCK.

Southampton. He was born on the 28th April, 1835, and was consequently only in his twentieth year. He received his education at Harrow, and was gazetted 15th July, 1853, to an Ensigncy in the 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment, then in garrison in Dublin. He landed in the Crimea with his regiment, which was in the Fourth Division of the Army of the East, and formed part of the Reserve at the battle of the Alma. He was present with his regiment at the battle of Balaclava, and at the battle of Inkerman carried the Queen's colour of the 63rd Regiment. During the murderous melée of the Fourth Division, under Sir George Cathcart, with the Russian column, he fell mortally wounded, almost at the same moment that the Colonel of his regiment (Swyny) was killed.* Ensign Clutterbuck was a young man of more than ordinary promise; and, by his engaging manners and intelligence, had won for himself, during his short career, a large amount of affectionate interest and regard.

* The letter of G. Evans, a private of the 63rd Regiment, and a native of Watford, published in the *Times* of the 29th of November, contains this passage:—"In the thick of it fell poor Mr. Clutterbuck, who was carrying the Queen's colour and cheering the men on. I think that the last words he said were, 'Come on, 63rd!' when he received a shot right through the neck, and died instantly. I never saw a braver man than him in the field that day. He fought and died bravely, with the Queen's colour of the 63rd Regiment in his hand."

SEWING BY STEAM.

SOME time ago we called the attention of our readers to the invention of Sewing-machines, and gave an illustration of them. Since then a very general impression has sprung up that the invention is a failure—many of the large clothes manufacturers having tried them and thrown them aside again as useless and impracticable. It seems, however, that, like most scientific inventions, it required a somewhat scientific management to bring it to practical use—this it found in Mr George Holloway, of the firm of "Holloway, Crowe, and Holloway," wholesale clothes manufacturers, Stroud, Gloucestershire, who, by dint of close application and study, has brought machine-sewing to great perfection, and patented several important alterations and improvements in sewing-machines.

The view we now give is a portion of the machine-room in Messrs. Holloway and Co.'s factory. Here are twenty machines in work, "the whole driven by steam power," affording an agreeable and extremely interesting sight. Each machine is attended by a young woman, who has both hands to guide the cloth, whilst the foot starts or stops the machine with the simplest exercise, by means of a lever connected with the crank that runs underneath. The occupation of these young women is not laborious, as in hand-sewing, but is at once healthful, amusing, and performed with the greatest ease. It is marvellous with what rapidity garments are thus produced. The machines, which are the invention of Mr. C. T. Judkins, of Manchester, and bear his patent, display first-rate engineering talent and a high class of workmanship. They work at the rate of 800 stitches per minute—each machine, with its attendant basters and finishers, will produce about 150 pairs of men's trousers per week.

We believe Messrs. Holloway and Co. were the first in the world to "sew by steam," and they have established a system of manufacturing clothes that bids fair to revolutionise the entire trade—the main feature, apart from machine-sewing, being the factory principle of division of labour; thus, a pair of trousers gives sixteen departments in making, each class of hands being totally distinct and of various talent, according to the nature of the work. This system of dividing labour has the happiest effect, inasmuch as it not only secures to skilled hands the best work, but it opens an occupation for the plainest sewer, and enables all to earn good wages. This has been brought to perfection mainly by Messrs. Holloway and Co.'s foreman to the works, who is a first-class practical tailor; and to illustrate it's effects, it is necessary to draw a comparison between it and the old system of making clothes by the wholesale sloppers. The general public are but little aware of the evils of the ready-made clothes trade. Those, however, who may have read the details by Mr. Mayhew, in his "London Labour and London Poor," may recollect the miseries of the poor needlewoman, "Stitch, stitch, stitch, in poverty, hunger, and dirt," telling on from early morning to late night, in loathsome hovels, garrets, and cellars, to earn a half-sufficiency of the coarsest food. The sufferings of this class it is impossible to overrate. Death from starvation has been the lot of many poor creatures, whose sixteen, eighteen, and twenty hours of incessant work has earned but sixpence for the day's requirement of food, lodging, and fire. These horrors cannot, however, be laid at the doors of the wholesale clothes manufacturers, but are the result of a vicious system, that gives office to "the sweater," who lives in laziness and luxury from the very life's blood of the poor sempstresses.

The change introduced by Messrs. Holloway and Company, from its success, bids fair to bring about a happier state of things. Here the factory principle is fully carried out. The hands work but ten hours a day in comfortable, warm, healthy buildings: they earn first-rate wages, and form a happy contrast to the poor wretches who toil under the old slop system.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM BURTON TYLDEN,

COMMANDING ENGINEER.

THIS distinguished officer, whose first commission bore date November 19th, 1806, took part in the military exploits of his country from that year to the time of his death—a period of nearly fifty years. From 1807 to 1814 he served at Gibraltar and in Sicily, and was Commanding Engineer at the siege and capture of Port Santa Maria, and in the action before Genoa, under Lord William Bentinck, for which eminent services he received Brevet promotion. During the campaign of 1815, in Belgium and France, he commanded the Pontoon Train; was present at the taking of Paris, and was with the Army of Occupation. Brigadier-General Tylden was brother of the present Major-General Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Milsted Manor, Kent; and second son of the late Richard Tylden, Esq., of Milsted, by Jane, his second wife, sister of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B. He married Lecilina, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Steed Hall, Kent; and leaves issue. The family of Tylden, one of great antiquity, has been seated in Kent for several centuries. Of the three distinct branches into which it separated, the eldest became possessed of Milsted; the second removed to Sussex; one of its members emigrating, founded the numerous Tildens of America; and the youngest settled at Ifield. So far back as the reign of Edward III., William Tylden paid aid for lands in Kent, when the Black Prince was Knighted. Brigadier-General Tylden, who was Commanding Engineer at the battle of the Alma, and was much commended in Lord Raglan's despatch, died a few days after that

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYLDEN.

brilliant victory from an attack of cholera. So highly did Sir John Burgoyne estimate the energy and ability of General Tylden, that, though his superior officer, he would not take the command out of his hands. "No better man than Tylden," said Sir John, "could possibly occupy the post.

THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.

UNDER the management of Miss Nightingale, the Government nurses at Scutari appear to be doing an immense deal of good; although there are still great complains of the want of wine, and other restoratives for the convalescent. The following letter, dated Nov. 11, from one of the nurses who went out with Miss Nightingale, will show what is wanted:—"I have come out here as one of the Government nurses, and the position in which we are placed induces me to write and ask you at once to send us out a few dozens of wine, or, in short, anything which may be useful for the wounded or dying, hundreds of whom are now around us, under this roof, filling up even the passages to the very rooms we occupy. Government is liberal, and for one moment I would not complain of their desire to meet all our wants; but, with such a number of wounded coming in from Sebastopol, it does appear absolutely impossible to meet the wants of those who are dying of dysentery and exhaustion: out of four wards committed to my care, eleven men have died in the night, simply from exhaustion, which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped could I have laid my hands at once on such nourishment as I know they ought to have had. There are fifty nurses, most of them exceedingly skilful, and we find our efforts so appreciated by the soldiers as well as by the medical officers, that there is every

STEAM SEWING-MACHINES.

THE NEW BARRACK-HOSPITAL, AT SCUTARI.

hope that the experiment on the part of the English of sending women out to do the part which God so evidently assigned to them will be blessed. It is necessary to be as near the scene of war as we are to know the horrors which we have seen and heard of, and I know not which sight is most heart-rending—to witness fine strong men and youths worn down by exhaustion, and sinking under it; or others coming in, as many hundreds did yesterday, fearfully wounded. The whole of yesterday one could only forget one's own existence, for it was spent, first, in sewing the men's mattresses together, and then in washing them, and assisting the surgeons, when we could, in dressing their ghastly wounds, and seeing the poor fellows made as easy as their circumstances would admit of, after their five days' confinement on board ship, during which space their wounds were not dressed. The best plan I can think of is to write this letter, requesting you to send us a box of things for the use of the sick. This work may be for one year—it may be for ten People on the spot are exceedingly kind, and make every exertion to help us. Miss Nightingale, under whom we work, is well fitted in every way to fill her arduous post, the whole object of her life having hitherto been the superintendence of hospitals abroad. Wine and bottles of chicken broth, preserved meat for soup, &c., will be most acceptable. You must be told again, that we do not complain of remissness of the authorities to do what they can; but even the necessary delay is fatal to the men, reduced as they are to the last stage of exhaustion. I expect to find two more dead on going round this morning; that will be a proportion of 11 to 80 in two days. Wine would be of immense service to some of the nurses just before going into the wards. We have not seen a drop of milk, and the bread is extremely sour, the butter most filthy It is Irish butter in a state of decomposition; and the meat is more like moist leather than food. Potatoes we are waiting for till they arrive from France. Flannel and anything that would serve as pocket-handkerchiefs for the men (so many of them having lost their bags), chocolate in cakes, gelatine, and brandy, would be most desirable. Warm clothing too of all descriptions, for the convalescents, now the winter is so fast advancing, would be thankfully received."

FRENCH AMBULANCES.

Whether it arises from the natural disposition of John Bull to grumble at everything, or from whatever cause, nearly all English accounts from the Crimea represent the French medical arrangements as much superior to those of our army. In the *Service des Ambulances Françaises*, for example, we are told that the plan adopted by the French is much simpler and more commodious than that of the English army; and certainly, as regards simplicity, the French Ambulances could not easily be surpassed. They are of two sorts, as will be seen from the accompanying Engraving Those for invalids who are seriously ill, or severely wounded, are in the form of a cradle, covered with a white canopy. Two of these are slung across the mule's back, one on each side, with the patients stretched at full length in them. The other sort have two chairs placed so that two invalids can sit comfortably in them. The soldiers who accompany the mules belong to a particular corps called the *Service des Ambulances Françaises*. They are dressed and armed the same as the infantry.

FRENCH AMBULANCES, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

THE BANE AND THE ANTIDOTE.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE WAR; AND MR. ABSOLOM WATKIN ON MR. BRIGHT.

We have not hitherto been able to make room for Mr. Bright's mischievous letter, on behalf of his friend the Czar; but we now produce it, with Mr. Watkin's reply, so that our readers may have the bane and antidote both before them.

JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P., TO ABSOLOM WATKIN, ESQ.

IN REPLY TO AN INVITATION TO ATTEND THE MANCHESTER MEETING, TO AID THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

RHYL, NORTH WALES, Oct. 29.

My dear Sir,—I think, on further consideration, you will perceive that the meeting on Thursday next would be a most improper occasion for a discussion as to the justice of the war. Just or unjust, the war is a fact, and the men whose lives are miserably thrown away in it have clearly a claim upon the country, and especially upon those who, by the suppression of opinions favourable to the war have made themselves responsible for it. I cannot, therefore, for a moment appear to discourage the liberality of those who believe the war to be just, and whose utmost generosity, in my opinion, will make but a wretched return for the ruin they have brought upon hundreds of families.

With regard to the war itself, I am not surprised at the difference between your opinion and mine, if you decide a question of this nature by an appeal to Vattel. The "law of nations" is not my law, and at best it is a code full of inhuman barbarisms, having its foundation on custom, and not on a higher morality; and on custom which has always been determined by the will of the strongest. It may be a question of some interest whether the writers on international law who have attempted to show that private assassinat on and the poisoning of wells were justifiable in war; and perhaps it would be a difficult task to demonstrate wherein these horrors differ from some of the practices which are now in vogue. I will no ask you to mould your opinion on these points by such writers, nor shall I submit my judgment to that of Vattel.

The question of this present war is in two parts—first, was it necessary for us to interfere by arms in a dispute between the Russians and the Turks; and, secondly, having determined on that interference, under certain circumstances, was not the whole question terminated when Russia accepted the Vienna Note? The seat of war is 3000 miles away from us. We had not been attacked, nor even insulted in any way. Two independent Governments had a dispute, and we thrust ourselves into the quarrel. That there was some ground for the dispute is admitted by the Four Powers in the preamble of the Vienna Note. But, for the English Minister at Constantinople and the Cabinet at home, the dispute would have settled itself, and the last note of Prince Mensch koff would have been accepted; and the human being now pouring material difference between that note and the Vienna note, afterwards agreed upon and recommended by the Governments of England, France, Austria, and Prussia. Either our ground was not for the dispute to be settled by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe held private interviews with the Sultan, and his utmost to alarm him, insisted on his rejection of all terms of accommodation with Russia, and promised him the armed assistance of England if war should arise.

The Turks rejected the Russian note, and the Russians crossed the Pruth, couching the first "aggression as a "material guarantee" to not defend this act of Russia; it has always appeared to me to me be impolitic and immoral; but I think it likely it could be well defended out of Vattel, and it is by Vattel's latitude as the conduct of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston in 1850, when they sent ten or twelve ships of war to the Piræus, menacing the town with a bombardment if the dishonest pecuniary claim made by Don Pacifico were not at once satisfied.

But the passage of the Pruth was declared by England, and France, and Turkey, not to be a casus belli. Negotiations were commenced at Vienna, and the celebrated Vienna note was drawn up. This note had its origin in Paris, was agreed to by the Conference of Vienna, ratified and approved by the Cabinet of London, and announced by all these authorities to be such as would satisfy the honour of Russia, and at the same time be compatible with the "independence and integrity of the Sultan and the honor of the Sultan." Russia accepted this note at once—accepted it, I believe, by telegraph, even before the precise words of it had been received in St. Petersburg. Everybody supposed the question now settled. A Cabinet Minister assured me we should never hear another word about it; "the whole thing is at an end," he said, and so it appeared for a moment. But the Turk received the note when it had been drawn up by his own arbitrators, and which Russia had accepted. And what did the Ministers say then, and what did their organ, the *Times* say? They said it was merely a difference about words, and that the Turk was in the right to stand by it; but it would soon be settled. But it was not settled, and why not? It is said that the Russian Government put an improper construction on the note. But it is impossible for those who say this, that the Turks placed precisely the same construction upon it; and further, it is upon record that the French Government advised the Turkish Government to accept it on the ground that "its general sense differed in nothing from the sense of the proposition of Prince Menschikoff." It is, however, easy to see why the Russian Government doubted, before the Turks refused the award of their own arbitrators, re-state its original claim, that it might not be damaged by whatever concession it had made in accepting the award, and this is evidently the explanation of the document issued by Count Nesselrode, and about which so much has been said. But, after this, the Emperor of Russia, in communication with Lord Westmoreland on the subject at Olmutz, expressed his readiness to accept the Vienna note, with any clause which the Conference might add to it, explaining and restricting its meaning; and it has been said that he urged that this should be done at once, as he was anxious that his revenue should receive the Pruth before winter. It was in this very week that the Turks summoned a grand council, and, contrary to the advice of their own colleagues, resolved to go to war.

Now, observe the course taken by our Government. They agreed to the Vienna note; more than five members of this Cabinet have filled the office of Foreign Secretary, and, therefore, may be supposed capable of comprehending its meaning; it was a note drawn up by the friends of Turkey, and by them accepted on behalf of Turkey; they urged its acceptance on the Russian Government, and the Russian Government accepted it. There was then a dispute about its precise meaning, which Russia gave, even proposed, that the arbitrators at Vienna should amend it by explaining it, and limiting its meaning, so that no question of its intention should henceforth exist. But the Turks have rejected it, our Government turned round, and declared the Vienna note, their own note, entirely inadmissible, and defended the conduct of the Turks in having rejected it. The Turks declared war against the advice of the English and French Governments—so, at least, it appears from the Blue Books: but, the moment war was declared by Turkey, our Government openly applauded it. Ground, then, was promoted to the war. She had promised armed assistance to Turkey in country without government, and whose administration was at the mercy of contending factions; and, instead of fixing a time for herself, she allowed herself to be dragged on by the current of events at Constantinople. She "drifted," as Lord Clarendon said exactly describing his own [illegible] into the war sought deceive herself into war. They warned the Turk not for armed assistance on conditions, or without conditions. They, in concert with France, Austria, and Prussia, took the original dispute out of the hands of Russia and Turkey, and pronounced many solemn decisions that war was the object of at least a section of the Cabinet. A distinguished member of the House of Commons said to a friend of mine, immediately after the accession of the present Government, "Now, you have a war Ministry, and you will have a war." But I leave this question to point out the disgraceful feebleness of the Cabinet, if I am to absolve them from the guilt of having sought deceive to

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It appears that the intended visit to England of the Emperor of the French (of whom we publish a characteristic equestrian portrait on the preceding page) has been postponed. We do not believe that the idea has been altogether abandoned; but, that early in the ensuing spring, and before the opening of the Great Parisian Exhibition in the Palais de l'Industrie in May next, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, will visit her Majesty at Windsor Castle. We are certain, from the whole tone of public feeling, that his reception in this country will be worthy of, and tend to strengthen, the firm alliance which already subsists between France and Great Britain—an alliance that may well repay the whole cost of the war, in the blessings for both nations which may be expected to flow from it. While France and England remain united, the guilty ambition of such men as the Emperor of Russia will always be held in check. The two nations have always respected, they will now love, each other. The names of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, inscribed on the banners of each proving their community of danger and of glory—will be talismans to all future time, to maintain their friendship unimpaired, and to dare all future aggressors to disturb the peace of Europe. Napoleon III. was not only born great, not only inherited an illustrious name, but he achieved greatness for himself, and realised the object for which Napoleon I. sighed in vain, and in vain attempted to accomplish—a true and lasting alliance with this nation. To have done this, would be, alone, a passport to immortal fame; and, leaving out of view the domestic government of the Emperor—which has pleased the French, if, at one time, it did not please the English—it cannot be denied that, if for this, and this only, Napoleon III. won'd be entitled, not only to the gratitude of his own people but of every man of every country who prefers the Right to the Wrong—Independence to Serfdom, and Civilisation to Barbarism. Should the Emperor, as we hope and believe he will, show himself once more amongst us in London—he may be assured of a hearty reception—a hearty from the Queen and Court, and, if possible, still more hearty and enthusiastic from the people. The English nation respects rank and title, but it respects personal merit still more. The Duke of Wellington was worth to them all the other Dukes in the realm, because he won his rank by his personal qualities, and wore it worthily. The same feeling will inspire their plaudits of Louis Napoleon. The homage they will render will be to the far-seeing and sagacious statesman, as well as to the powerful Sovereign of a great people; and will be elevated by the wish that the auspicious friendship, which is due to his courage, his zeal, and his sound judgment, may serve to perpetuate his dynasty, to increase the happiness of both nations, and consolidate the peace of the world.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL, of Polloc, Baronet, has, in addition to the liberal subscription to the Patriotic Fund, both in Glasgow and Paisley, intimated his intention to send out from four to five hundred tons of coals to the Crimea, to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers from cold.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CRIMEA.—Lord Blantyre has chartered the barque *Anne Maclean*, of 540 tons, now at Glasgow, for immediate dispatch to Balaclava, with supplies to our brave countrymen wintering in the Crimea. Besides commissioning Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, to obtain a valuable box of useful medicines and appliances, Lord Blantyre says he cannot think of anything more acceptable to Scotch and Irish soldiers than oatmeal, porridge-pots, with table-beer to use with it in place of milk and he has ordered fifty tons of oatmeal, twenty tons of mixed barley and wheatmeal, for scones, or bread; fifty tons of potatoes and carrots, and a large quantity of salt butter, cheese, fish of various kinds, hams, groceries, wines, spirits, ales, coke, coal, and stoves, wood for bui ding, &c. He is anxious that hair mattresses and pillows—the latter to be filled by 2 Sepoys—might be sent, which would be a great re'ief to the wounded. He says—"Perhaps some of the upholsterers would take this up, and send them for sale or gift to the Crimea. If so, I shall be delighted." He adds that the goods will be all sold there—the purser charges attending to the owners' wishes.

AN EASTERN PRINCE.—"Prince Maharajah Murrender-Sing-Mahinder Bahadur, of Puttiala, in India, whose expected arrival at London was recently announced, and who was preceded by a letter opening a credit of 12,000,000l. at different banks in England, has marked his entrance himself by throwing, from the window of coach No. 1 of the morning train for Boulogne, a handful of sovereigns, which, as had been expected, he has commenced his peregrinations in the west by the city of Bordeaux, where he disembarked three days ago from a steamer, which had brought him from Malta. The opulent Nabob, instead of going to a hotel, purchased a house in the Rue Tombe l'Oly, to which a garden is attached, and he has, at considerable expense, caused it to be furnished in his own peculiar taste. Yesterday he went to the shop of a noted cap-maker, Rue de Palement Ste. Catherine, and bought a whole carriage-full of caps. He then drove about the town, and amused himself by throwing, from the window of the vehicle, caps to everybody who wore hats. It was raining hard at the time. The caps, which are waterproof, were received by the public with hurrahs of satisfaction."—*Memorial de Bordeaux.*

HOSPITAL CARRIAGES.—The Messrs. Holmes, of Derby, have just completed, for the use of the army in the East, two light four-wheeled hospital carriages for the comfort and convenience of the sick and wounded, and which are to be used between the beach and the hospitals. They are called "the one-horse four-wheel ambulance." Their low, long, wagon-like bodies are divided to hold two invalids each, receiving on flat elastic stretchers with pillows, the sides being furnished with sliding ventilators, and the top covered with broad solid boarding. The hind part of this boarding is fitted with rollers and partitions to receive three more persons lying on stretchers, with enclosed sides and ends, and in the front part arrangements are made for three others to sit whose wounds do not require that they should be moved in a recumbent posture. Turpentine iron hoops protect them from the rain and cold, and long easy steel springs, controlled by leather braces and indiarubber buffers, support the whole. The weight of each vehicle is under 10 cwt., and the shafts are arranged sailor-fashion

Lucas, Daghewood, T Kellett, S Booker, W Farnham, J Calcott, R Parker, E Lewis, H Pendelton, J Casey, T Purrington, Chandler, J Rawlings, D Scott, J Rowland, J Reid, W Hatch, Slightly, A Jamison, missing

INNISKILLING DRAGOONS—*Private* Hughes severely, (*Corporals* Thompson, C Cooper, Gordon, J Harris, Sharp, R Scott, slightly; (*Privates* Ivey, Bowes, Johnson severely, E Brook, J Bullock, Hall, Hughes, Ivey, Lee, Lewis, Mahoney, Pendelton, Pemberton, Pugsley, severely, J Lidsey slightly. *Privates* Bamford, Bamford, Barratt, J Sharp, W Thomson, P Tralor, W Wright, J Wyatt, G Marchant, J Munro, E Munro, H Munro, W McNeil, J Morgan, J Emery, J Jarrod, D Butterworth, W Harris, J Humerous, W Hankes, J Packham, F Noble, E Richardson, G Cooke, W Dunham, J Allen, J Casey, J Gardyner, J Ridger, J McGeorge, severely. *Privates* T Sutton, P Courne, J Sergeant, J Motherdale, dangerously; J King, severely (second death); J Hurst, H Lomas, W Priestley, W Smith, W Barrack, W Cronin, G Reynolds, W Cunningham, J J Reary, B Byrne, W Taylor, T Sexton, J Parke, S Sharpe, G Tuckfield, R Bullen, J Beck, P Donegan, S Brown (2nd), J Bulder, S Dowling, F Kelly, J Wyatt, J Wilson, severely; J Senior, W French, R Griffiths, W Chilton, J Jerry, J Diamond, A E Brabham, S Mitchell, J Finley, J Parsons, T Brown (1st), J Atkinson, J Cooper, slightly

12TH FOOT—*Sergeant-Major* H Madden, slightly. *Privates* R Abbott, J. Seal, slightly.

20TH FOOT—*Colour-Sergeants* J Mathieson J Whybrow. *Sergeants* S Gibson, G W Gubbins, A Lawrie, J Parker, J Ralph, A Reis, J Sutherland, *Corporals* Bent, W Cockburn, J Gray, J S Langwald, M Magrane, V O Nell, I Osborne, G Thirn. *Drummer* J W Diggins. *Privates* J M Adams, W Adams, J Allen, A Amos, J Archer (since dead), J A Ash, Baker, S Baker, G Ashe, J Argraves, J Broadhurst, S Beard, D Bilton J Bear, T Barnum, A Banker, G Barnes, G Bruton, W B salford (since dead), K Burgess, E Case, J Clarke, G Cummerford, P Clancy, W Childs, D Connelly, S Cole, J Cumberlow, J Champion, J Cain, H Cox, M Carroll, J Casey, W Cawston, J Coulder, J Dalany, James Dunne, J Dunbeau, B Bowen, J Dugdale, R Eaton, J Fulmer, T Flack, E Fennell, J Greenhalgh, Harris, H Hunter, G Holland, T Halpen, H Huntley, P Hair, J Ingram, G Jakes, E Jackson, H Jones, M Jonnings, W J Jones, J Knabbs, W Kearns, W Kennedy, W Lowrance, J Mahon, J Mc Donough, J Sullivan, W Mann, J Markmann, J M Carthy (since dead) W May, P Meehan, E Mc Donnell, James Murphy, John Murphy, F Newman, J Nolan, W Nunn, P O Brien, B Osborne, D Page, R Pentiger, J Pemberton, J Philpin, J Petto, J Pal, (since dead), J Reilly, J Rodgers, J Rowand, J Reede, J Reardal, J Smith, S Sligg, W Sweet (since dead), S Shannon, B Showler, J Stokes, J Sullivan E Sattell E Thomas, J Thorp, W Tedd, J Tevis, J Vale (since dead), J Wells, J Warstall (since dead), J Weatherton, W Wilding, W Wiseman F Wright, J Wright, W Wyatt.

31ST FOOT—*Sergeant-Major* T Venables *Colour-Sergeants* R Ellis, G Yeates W Williams. *Sergeants* F Flynn, J Denham T Powell, J Poe, J Fraser, J Mc Donough, J Mc Donough, J Jord n (since dead). *Corporals* J Butler, T Bone. *Privates* W G Barnes, S Campbell, W Carter, T A Cooper, M Shiniel, N Hughes, R Ivey, P M'Kagen, J Smith, D Byrne, H Hackney, C Crisp, S Hargreaves, J Macoun, H Purdue, T Hoey, J H Eaely, J Campbell (dead) Hicks, T Cavanagh, J Frech, C Bridge, J Lewis, J Mc Enney, A M Durnal, M Harvey, Hicks, J Ward, C Blackeve I A Hewitt J M'Mahon, J Madison (dead), Mahoney, T Dwyer, T Hessin, T Colpton, J Smith (2), J Newton (dead), Mahoney, J Drane, P Cropley (since dead), S Mace (since dead), A Wise, J Wise, Percy, M Halloran (2nd) J Noonan, J M'Kee, J M'Brien, J Wood, J Mc Nally, Cahill, Gowler, G Gowler, G Ford, P M'Donald, J Johnson M Mand, J Mc Donald, J Hoey, P Shea, J Weeden, J Sabbings, J Ros, G Thomas, J M'Ver, G Brien, Clark, J Casey, J Kite, A Jackson, J Martin, W Leat.

33RD FOOT. *Sergeants* R Darsley, J Gumble, (since dead) *Corporal* D Bonnett, (since dead) *Privates* Gallagher, Cummerford, Hughes, Hall, Hughes, Hall, Hughes, Hall, Hughes, Gosling, F Farnham, T Hayward, T Hawke, J Mack, A Williams severely, D Lacey, J Bonner, M Clarke, R Cook, P Dinan, J Hickey, J Leonard, J Kelly (since dead).

39TH FOOT. *Colour-Sergeants* J Thompson, W Gallagher, *Sergeants* Sergeants D Ross, W Jamieson, P Lorimore, slightly *Corporals* A Mc Kenzie, G Young *Privates* [illegible] Mc Neil, S Wallis severely, H Stephens slightly Drummer M Wade severely, *Privates* [illegible] Mc Mahon, J Mc Kellarche, W Hart, J Mc Gregor, [illegible] Mc Kenzie, A Mc Donald, J Mc Kenzie, A Mc Kenzie, W Mc Kenzie, H Mc Kenzie, J

THE HEROES OF THE CRIMEA.

The Poetry by Charles Mackay. The Music by Frank Mori.

JOYOUSLY AND WITH ENERGY.

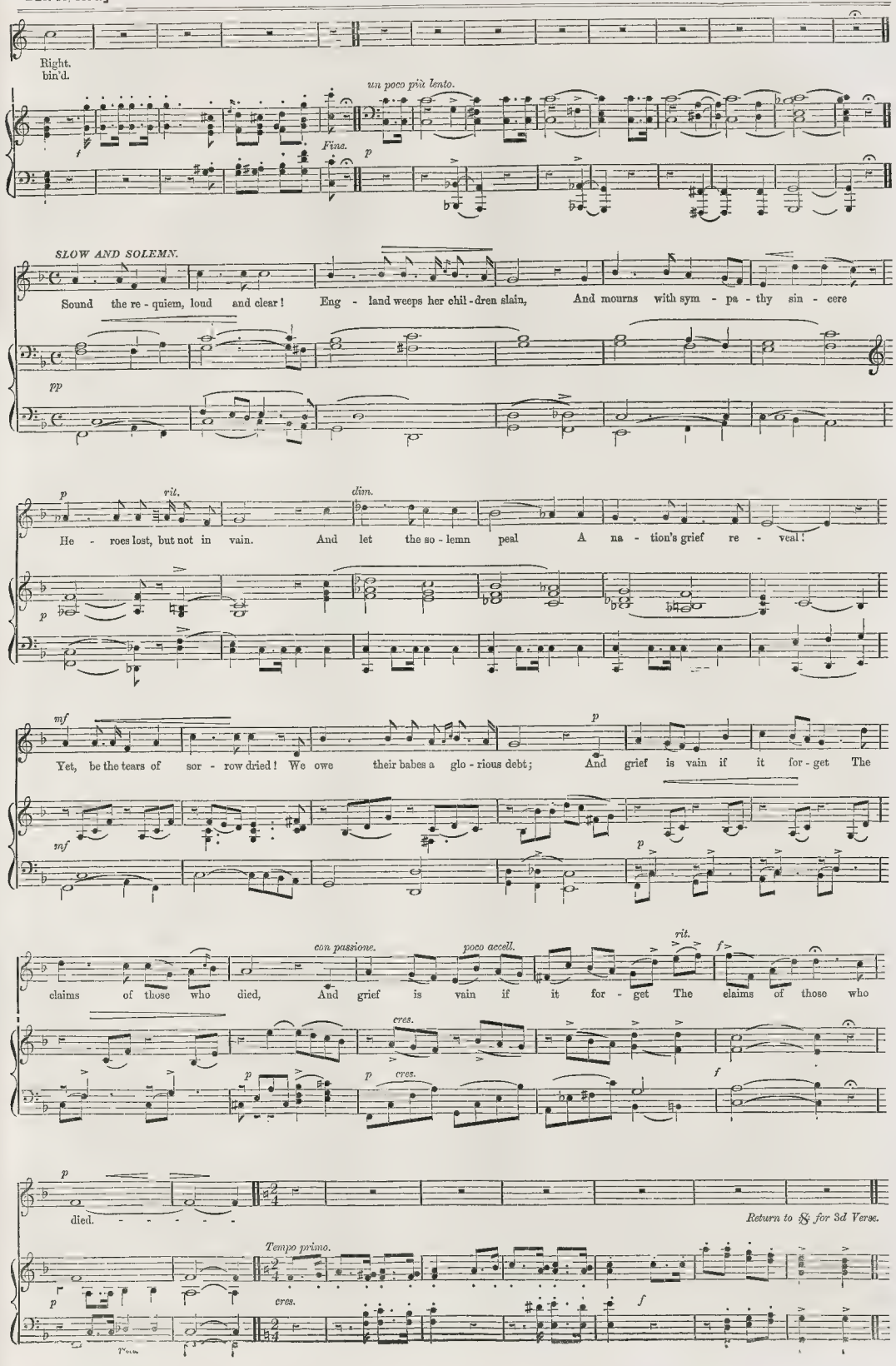
1st *Verse.* Ring the joy-bells, chime on chime!
3d *Verse.* Ring the joy-bells, light the blaze! And

Sound the peal from shore to shore! Stead-fast, daunt-less, and sub-lime, Eng-land
let the deep-voiced can-non roar! Join all hands in prayer and praise, Eng-land

con-quers as of yore; And let the peo-ple's voice O'er all the land re-joice, And let the
con-quers as of yore; Our Eng-land and our France In free-dom's cause ad-vance, Our Eng-land

peo-ple's voice O'er all the land re-joice, That in-the great im-mor-tal fight, The glo-rious
and our France In Free-dom's cause ad-vance, And fight-for truth and hu-man-kind! Their an-cient

liv-ing and the dead, For Free-dom arm'd, For Jus-tice bled, And con-quer'd, and con-quer'd in the
glo-ries are sur-pass'd; Long may, Long may their gen-'rous friend-ship last, To brave a world com-


Right.
bin'd.
un poco più lento.
Fine.
SLOW AND SOLEMN.
Sound the re - quiem, loud and clear! Eng - land weeps her chil - dren slain, And mourns with sym - pa - thy sin - cere
He - roes lost, but not in vain. And let the so - lemn peal A na - tion's grief re - veal!
Yet, be the tears of sor - row dried! We owe their babes a glo - rious debt; And grief is vain if it for - get The
con passione.
poco accell.
rit.
claims of those who died, And grief is vain if it for - get The claims of those who
cres.
died.
Return to 𝄋 for 3d Verse.
Tempo primo.

INVALID NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—
The Lancet says:—"We have received from Messrs. Savory and Moore, of New Bond-street, for examination, a new feeding bottle, for the use of the Invalid, which appears to us very simple and efficient." Sold by them, also by Exam of 196, Oxford-street, London; and by chemists generally. Post free, 5s 6d, each. Two bottle and mouthpiece forwarded on receipt of the name and address.

Established in 1778.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, 70, 71, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, and DRESSMAKERS to the Nobility.

INFANTS' BASSINETTES,
Baby Linen, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Under Clothing, for Home, India, and the Colonies.
All parcels sent carriage-free within the range of the London Parcels Delivery Company.
Paris a of 53 value free on railway carriage throughout the Kingdom.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent, POST-PAID,
By application, as above, or at 76, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
(nearly opposite New Burlington-street.)

BABIES' CASHMERE CLOAKS, handsomely Trimmed, 18s. 6d., Hoods, 8s 6d.; Vaccinnes and Embroidered Robes and Frocks, suitable for presents, in Patterns of Baby Linen, from 21s. The JUVENILE DEPOT, 74a Regent-street, adjoining the Queen, Oxford street.

A SINGLE STAY,
Carriage Free
To any part of the Country,
On receipt of a Post office Order.
Waist measure only required.
Drawings sent on receipt of a Postage Stamp.
The Patent Wove Stay (white or grey) ... ... 10s. 6d. per pair.
The Elastic Bodice ... ... 16s. 6d.
C. and H.'s ELASTIC BODICE, which keeps a beautiful form in front (strongly recommended by the Faculty), has met with a largely increasing sale, and has elicited flattering testimonials of approval from all parts of the kingdom.
CARTER and HOUSTON, Stay Manufacturers and Importers, 90, Regent-street; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and at South Gallery, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Established 1812

MARION'S RESILIENT BODICE and CORSAIRITE DI MEDICI. By Royal Patents.
Is infallibly accurate to anything of the kind yet introduced, and in point of style and workmanship it is alike unsurpassable.—Illustrations of these in "Le Follet," the best Journal of Fashion.
They combine fineness with elasticity, fit closely, fasten easily in front, and are adapted for every figure, and sanctioned by leading professors, illustrations, details of prices, explicit directions and reports for self measurement, &c., &c., forwarded by Two Stamps for postage. All orders punctually sent carriage paid, or post free.
Modistes MARION and HILLARD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 34, Cornhill-street, Hyde-park Corner, London.

GLENNY'S BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS and SOCKS, the most comfortable that can be worn.—Sold at BALBRIGGAN HOUSE, 53, Lombard-street; and 153, Strand

TO LADIES ONLY.—Mrs. HINE'S Establishment for LADIES UNDER-CLOTHING, Flannel Dresses, and every article of every description, is the cheapest, best, and most genteel in London. 34, Piccadilly, direct, opposite the Egyptian Hall. Price List sent on application.

LADIES are invited to inspect SPARKES HALL'S STOCK of BATH and other SUPERFINE CLOTHS, which he feels well assured are in good taste. He begs to announce a very great reduction in price, which he has recently effected by improvements in the cutting out and manufacture of Boots and Shoes, which now enable him to offer those pairs of shoes for the price of two. The quality of his boots and shoes has always been the best, and he pledges himself that it shall continue to be so. In future, his French calf, kid, bronze, and cloth shoes will be of one uniform price—viz. 6s 6d. per pair, of any size or colour. Elastic Boots in black and colours, for the present season. Last Boots, of improved shape, with kid facings, 5s. 6d. per pair. Enamel and Camel Over-shoes, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.—2, Sydney Mall, Elastic Boots taken to the Queen and the Royal Family, 398, Regent street opposite the Polytechnic Institution. N.B.—An Illustrated Price List sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of Two Postage Stamps.

DO YOU KEEP LIVERY SERVANTS?—
DOUDNEY'S LIVERIES is to all makers and servants. Footmen a suit, best quality, 27s. 6d. Manufacturer to the Queen and Prince Albert. Doudney's, 17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; and 40, Lombard-street.—Established 1784

NOTICE—OVER-COATS, CAPES, &c.—
One of the largest stocks in London, first class garments, also of Youths Size. All thoroughly impervious to rain, printed cloth by any other charge. WEBBOE, 66, New Bond-street, and 49, Cornhill (only)

HOLYLAND'S renowned BERKELEY WINTER OVER COATS and novel PROMENADE CAPES are the most desirable variety, and most economical garments ever SALE Holyland's reduced scale of prices for fashionable articles from the Original Manufactory, 7, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, as above. Address, 150, Strand two doors west of Somerset House

WAR in the CRIMEA.—CLOTHING LINED with FUR, and other wise adapted to meet the rigours of a winter campaign, may now be seen at H. and J. NICOLL'S, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

THE ARMY in the CRIMEA.—The Agents and Friends of Gentlemen in the Army are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has a large supply of CLOTHING suitable for wintering in the Crimea. Large heavy Pilot, Wrapper, and Paletot Coats, the famous Highland Cloak, warm Coloured Flannel Shirts, Tippoonis, most Stockings, Socks, &c.
Parcels having Inverness twice a week by Rail to London, and those carefully forwarded by the Subscriber.—H. and J. NICOLL'S, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.
N.B.—Only address as above.
The Tartan and Tweed Warehouse, Inverness.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
The best and Cheapest, in every way ready-made, and of superior class, for Youth and Adult, or made to measure. One establishment is devoted to the above sole fact (the attached house) to Tailors' Clothier Clothing, Men's Mercery, &c. Best and Cheapest Suits, 30s. to 3l.s.; Over-coats, Tweeds, &c., 16s. to 2l.s. Men's Great Coats, Tweeds, &c., 12s. to 3l.s.; Barbours Coats, in all sizes, 14s. to 35s.; Trousers, 10 6d. to 18s.; Vests, 3s. 6d. to 8s 9d. Directions forwarded for self-measurement, with a detailed List of Prices and Particulars, on receipt of Two Postage Stamps.—T. MILLS and CO., Manufacturing Clothiers, Hosiers, Tailors' Trimming Outfitters, &c., 1 and 3 Aldgate, corner of Duke-street, City, London

CLOTHING.—To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Juvenile Clothing, in the most Fashionable Style, at the lowest prices. All sizes kept ready. Saxon, Scotch, and Petonian, in all the new materials, dresses 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Superfine Cloth Dress, 12s. 6d. to 2 s.; fashionable Melton and Cloth Talma, or Walking Cape, 12s. 6d. to 25s.; Pilot Over-coat, 3s. 6d. to 15s.; Superfine Cloth Dress, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; Dresser suit of Superfine Cloth, 25s.; Polka or Petonian suit, 27s. 6d.; Fancy Dress suit, 25s.; Superfine Cloth Dress, 18s. 6d. to 25s.; fashionable Trousers, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Flannel Shirts, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Gentlemen's Clothing, an immense Stock always ready, ever at unprecedented low prices.—T. MILLS and CO., Tailors' Clothiers' Woollen Drapers, and Outfitters, Nos. 1 and 3, Aldgate, (Corner of Duke-street), City, London.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.—
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill, Inventors and sole manufacturers of the Sydenham Trousers, at 17s. 6d., unequalled for superior style, fit, quality, fashion, and greatdurability, so equal as to for gentlemanly appearance and are rarely obtained. The advantages of the Sydenham Trousers are, that the system is the systematical self adjusting principle on which they are constructed
Patterns and rules to self-measurement sent free
Samuel Brothers Stock of Trousers, in their present season is ... inspection combining the three requisites—qual.) ... ty, fashion, and economy.
Samuel Brothers, 29, Ludgate-hill

PERFECT FITTING TROUSERS for 16s.—
The most extensive and varied Stock in London, consisting of upwards of 1000 Patterns in West of England Cloths, Angolas, &c., all good and warranted thoroughly shrunk, are unequalled for elegance of texture, and durability of wear, to be obtained only at ISRAEL and CO.'s, Registered Trousers Makers, 38 and 40, Lombard-street, corner of Piccadilly. A single Trouser Lasting and Waistband Measure, throughout, at 16s., augmenting by the best and most economical garment in the season. An immense ... on hand, or to order. The price of every article made, or ... marked in plain figures.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE
WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street.

ARROWSMITH'S CURTAIN NOVELTIES, Having extra expense of Trimming at 25s. Green in spring-... Easy Chairs, 25. Revolving Writing Stools, of most approved ... to raise separate Lounges; Paper-hangings; Dove stones, &c. 80, New Bond street.

NICHOLAY and SON, Court and Army ... Manufacturers, ... and Chamber Upholsterers ... Bed and Couch Bedding ... Bed and Table Linen ... Carpets, Curtains, and Furniture Stuffs ... Lists and Estimates free. ... Nicholay and Son, 59, Regent-street, W.

GLOVES.—Best Paris Kid, Two Shillings per pair, at the TOWER OF BABYLON, 44, REGENT-CIRCUS; and 45, EAST-STREET, BRIGHTON

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—Just Imported, 1400 dozen real French KID GLOVES in every colour, manufactured by the eminent Maker, DE LA FOSSE, of Paris, all at One Shilling per Pair, usual price, 2s. 6d. Sample Pair sent for 14 stamps. Address BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London.
N.B. French Merinos, unusually fine, 12s. 6d. Full-dress Patterns sent free.

BLACK SILKS of Superior Manufacture.
Superior Black Silks, at 2l 2s., 2l 10s., 2l 15s., and Two Guineas the Full Dress
Superb Quality in Gros Royal, Barathea, and Widows' Silks, at 2l 15s. to Two Guineas.
The R shest Mode Antiques at 3l 13s. to Five Guineas.
Half Mourning Silks, from 2l 10s. to Three Guineas
Rich Lyons Velvet, 2l 15s., 3l., and 3l 15s. the Full Dress
Patterns sent free.—Address PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

MOURNING ATTIRE.—At PETER ROBINSON'S, MOURNING ATTIRE, WIDOWS' and FAMILY MOURNING is always kept made up, and can be supplied for immediate wear.
Great novelty, and highly recommended, the New DELHI CASHMERE, and the CRAPE CASHMERE CLOTH, remarkable alike for the peculiar beauty of their texture, excellent wear, and moderate price.
Superior Dresses, trimmed handsomely, best Imperial Crape, One Guinea to Two Guineas and a Half
Rich Silk Mantles and Cloaks (lined throughout with silk),
2l 10s. to Three Guineas
Beautiful Bonnets at 15s. 6d. to One Guinea and One Guinea and a Half
Widows' best Caps, 3s. 6d.
Superior French Merinos, at 2s. 6d., 10s., 17s., and One Guinea the Dress
Superior Parramattas, 15s., 17s. 6d., 21, and 2l 5s. the Dress
Bazinetta Cloth (of superior manufacture), 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 6d. to 9s. per yard.
The Patent Imperial Crape, from 2s. to 3s. per yard
Patterns sent free.—Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.
(All Goods warranted of the best Manufacture.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WIDOWS' MOURNING, FAMILY MOURNING, COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.—Purchasers of the above will find at JAY'S the most complete assortment of Dresses, Mantles, Bonnets, &c., always ready made, and for immediate wear, at the City of London Mourning Warehouse, 18 and 17, Ludgate-hill.
Fine Parramatta Dresses, trimmed with Patent Crape, from One Guinea the Full Dress
Mantles to match Dress, lined through with Silk, One Guinea
Fine Sylvadella Silks, from One Guinea the Full Dress
Good French Merinos, warranted all Wool, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Fine Black Saxony Cloths, from 12s. 9d. per yard.
Observe the address, 16 and 17, Ludgate-hill. ROBERT TURNER, Proprietor.
N.B. Patterns and Estimates sent free to any part of England. All Black Goods warranted proof against any acid

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S VISIT to QUEEN VICTORIA.—The Proprietors of the PANTHEON HALL of COMMERCE have re-furnished upon receiving her Imperial Majesty fragrance, upon the occasion of her visit to England, with specimens of the

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,
Which, for perfection of Quality, Cut, Ease, Purity, and Softness, no other Glove can possibly compete with. A Registered Novelty in Fastening is now introduced—viz., the Reptile Latchet Clasps, and are still obtainable at the original price of ONE SHILLING per pair, of which often stitched
First delivery of the Real Alpine Kid Gloves, with the Eugenie Latchet-Clasp stitched. Price One Shilling per pair, in the undermentioned Colours for Autumn:—

Garnet	White	Cuba	
Pearle	Black	Violet	
Napoli a	Emerald	Myrtle	
Granella	Green	Brown	
Franco	Coffee	Tracord	
Rubis	Marone	Slate	
Olive	Mazzagram	Slate	

N.B. The Real Alpine Kid Gloves cannot be procured elsewhere than at the Pantheon Hall of Commerce, No. 77, and 78, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon Bazaar
Sample pairs sent by post upon the receipt of 14 Stamps—weight of Gloves exceeding the half-ounce

SLMLIGHT BY NIGHT
The brilliancy of effect produced by the newly-invented Sunlight is now seen in the splendid pavement at the
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
opposite the Pantheon Bazaar
The Grand Illumination takes place every evening, at 6 o'clock
In the DEPARTMENT of the DRESS MATERIALS
Will be found
Several Thousand Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs patterned, both sides alike in grounds, worth 3s. Twelve Yards to the Dress
Every Shade of Colour in the richest wide French Glacés, at 1s. 9d. the Full Dress of Twelve Yards
Rich Black Satins One Guinea the Full Dress of Twelve Yards.
The richest Foule de Soies, 2l 2s.
Rich Brocaded Royals, Baratheas, and Widows' Silks, both sides alike, 2l 15s. the Full Dress of Twelve Yards
Silk Robes in every Lamplighable variety
Rich Coloured Brocaded Glacé Silks, in every shade or colour, trimmed with Fancy Lyons Velvet and Plush, 3l 3s
The full complement for Robes included in the Price quoted
N.B.—Silks made to Order for Evening Parties, Weddings, &c., in a few hours.
MANTLE DEPARTMENT
The Grimea Cloak, made of Imperial Cloth. Trimmed Foulard Ombre, at the most elegant Mant e to be procured for the cold season, and only at the Pantheon Hall of Commerce
The most entirely New Shapes in Velvet Mantles, confined exclusively to Mr. Harrison Meadows trimming, of Cent Strand Silk Fringe from two Guineas
Opera Mantles in every variety of colour, Lined throughout, 21s.
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
Nos 77 and 78, Oxford street.
Exactly opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Every Lady's CHRISTIAN NAME beautifully EMBROIDERED on fine French CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 9s. 6d. per dozen; post-free, worth 4s. 6d. each Simple Handkerchiefs sent for a stamps These Goods being worked by the Nuns in the Continental Convents, are consigned direct, to BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London, and their Establishments, 211 and 226, Regent-street, London, and Wood Green, Crouch End, Hornsey.
N.B. Names, Arms, Crests, Initials, and Ciphers Embroidered to order.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS and EMBROIDERIES, just cleared the Customs.
1st Case of fine French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 8s 9d. the dozen
849 Cases of fine Hemmed Stitched Muslins, at 5d. per yard—full-dress post-free, wide and narrow hems
A splendid Assortment of Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 3s 6d to Three Guineas each
BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London.
N.B. Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, and Flounces, cheaper than any house in the kingdom.

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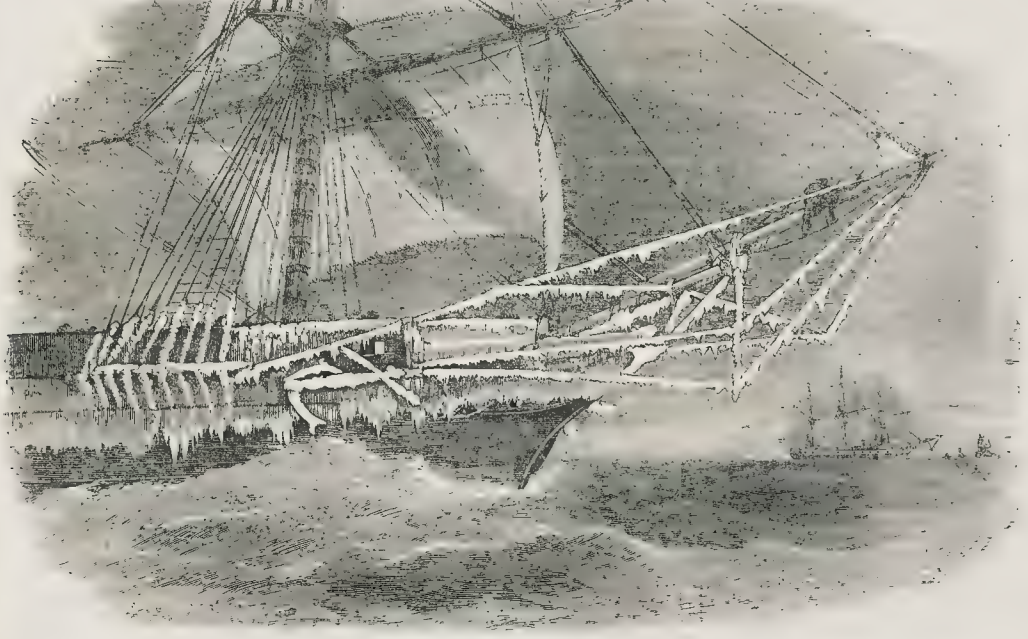
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 719.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854. [WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.

THE FOREIGN SOLDIERS BILL.

THE Ministerial bill for the levy of foreign soldiers took the country by surprise. A bombshell suddenly falling in Palace-yard would scarcely have excited more astonishment. So well had the secret been kept, that no one, except the Ministers themselves, had the least idea of the measure until it was actually propounded to Parliament. It cannot be denied that the effect was unfavourable. It aroused not only prejudice, but antipathy. It excited distrust and alarm. It impaired confidence in the Ministry, and cooled the popular enthusiasm. Not the least embarrassing part of the measure was its apparent inutility. If, as the Secretary at War and other members of the Ministry asserted, the number of recruits which offered was daily augmenting, why Foreign Soldiers? If, again, British troops could achieve such prodigies of heroism as were wrought at Alma and at Inkerman, and which had, on the very same evening that this suspicious-looking bill had been brought forward, received the unanimous and cordial thanks of both Houses, why Foreign Soldiers? If the national spirit were fairly roused, if men could be had for the asking—or even without the asking—why Foreign Soldiers? If our great and true-hearted allies, the French, had an unlimited supply of first-rate soldiers at command, and only required transports to convey them to the Crimea, what need could there be for Great Britain to send to neutral States to buy up the services of "free lances" and mercenaries? If Austria—as the treaty recently signed led all the world to believe—would, in a very few days, and in a contingency almost certain to occur, be ready to give Great Britain and France the aid of half a million of men, why should a British Ministry run the risk of offending the British people, by raising a Foreign Legion? And, again, if Prussia and the German Confederation would, in all probability, be compelled by the policy of Austria to follow, in a few weeks, or even days, in the same track, and complete the European alliance against the Czar, why should great Britain go to Switzerland, to Brunswick, to Hanover, or to Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to beat up for scanty battalions? The question was surrounded with difficulties. It was impossible to look at it from any side without a misgiving that the Government had made a mistake; or that there was some danger ahead, upon which it did not choose to be communicative. Its friends and its foes were alike puzzled, and a storm of opposition arose, which, for the first time since the existence of the Administration, threatened the country with the calamity of a change in its councils, aggravated by the too possible substitution of a Derby and a Disraeli or an Aberdeen and a Russell. But the Ministry were firm to their purpose. Seeing the opposition by which they were met, instead of withdrawing the obnoxious measure, they staked their existence upon it, made it a question of confidence, and in this manner carried by storm the support of many adherents who would much rather have voted against them. No doubt they acted from a high sense of duty; but, although by their firmness they have saved the country from the very serious evils that would have been occasioned by a change of Ministers, they have, to a considerable extent, impaired their popularity.

For, now that the bill has become law, and safely passed through the ordeal of Parliament, and the searching scrutiny to which friends and foes subjected it, few people can discover the necessity for it. Not that there is any particular damage or danger to be feared, or that it can possibly work any such mischief as its foes allege. The constitutional objection raised by Lord Ellenborough dwindles away to nothing when examined. The danger to the popular liberties which some apprehend is evidently null, for the troops when raised would be too few to coerce the British people, i. such useless and stupid treason were meditated; and are not to replace the militia or do any military service whatsoever in this country. The alleged inferiority of foreign to British soldiers is a part of the matter on which it is needless to dwell. Englishmen and Germans have each their peculiar merits. If we trust Englishmen more, it is natural that we should do so but that is no reason why we should distrust Germans, or deny them the soldier's virtues. The possible treachery of mercenaries as we suppose they must be called must be treated as a baseless libel against men of an honourable profession. To a certain extent all men are mercenaries; and the old proverb o. "*point d'argent—point de Suisse*," is of as much application to our own as to any other army. The Swiss soldiers of Charles X. remained true to his cause when his own army deserted him; and the point of honour is quite as strong with the soldier of fortune as with any other, or Omer Pacha and General Guyon would not be safe leaders for the armies of the Sultan. On the other side, the justification of the measure by the precedents of history was as baseless and unsubstantial as the dangers to be apprehended from it to the liberties of the country. If we once, or twice, or fifty times before, when we were sorely pressed, and in urgent need of soldiers and of allies, employed foreign troops, the fact is no justification in itself. The necessity and not the precedent is the lever by which a wise Government would operate in such a case. The having done a certain thing once before is not unfrequently the best of all reasons for not doing it again. The arguments derived from the wars o. William III., Queen Anne, and George III. are therefore irrelevant, unless the necessity and the urgency be proved. Consequently, the only argument that seemed at all conclusive was that employed by Mr. Sidney Herbert in the debate on the second reading. At the present moment Lord Raglan stood in need of trained



WEATHER IN THE BALTIC.—BOWS OF H.M. CORVETTE "CRUISER."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

men; and England, with all her enthusiasm and all her resources, was not, and would not for many months be able to send him other than untrained boys. Such was the manner in which the right honourable gentleman put the case; and there is no denying that it was forcible and conclusive. These "boys" are no doubt the stuff of which the most admirable soldiers can in due time be made; but as they are not yet admirable soldiers, not yet the soldiers whom Lord Raglan is anxious to obtain, there is no alternative but to give him the material he wants; and, as we cannot procure it at home, we must purchase it abroad in the small States of Germany, for instance, where men trained to the use of arms, and of the ripe and vigorous age of thirty, are to be had in the quantity we require. Yet even this does not exactly cut away the ground of opposition; for, it may be asked, if England can only send Lord Raglan boys, whether France cannot send him men to any amount, if Great Britain will only supply ships to send them in? And, further than this, it may be asked whether Great Britain could not supply both boys and men, if Government, contrary to its present expectation, should be unable to procure soldiers from Switzerland or Saxe-Coburg-Gotha? Were the career of the soldier thrown open to merit—were sergeants of the mature age of thirty-five and forty promotable not merely to Ensigncies and Cornetcies among boys, but by a succession of rapid strides to Captaincies among men; were the highest possible inducements held out to the gallant spirit, to the ambition, and to the patriotism of men of all ranks and classes in the community—is it not possible and probable—nay, is it not certain that this country could procure as many first-rate soldiers as she desires? It is the fashion to allege that Great Britain is not a military nation; but the statement is only partially true. We are not a military nation, if it be meant by the phrase that we love to play at soldiers in time of peace, and to keep up a large standing army, to the detriment of our business, and to the draining of our resources. But we are a military nation in every essential respect whenever we find it necessary to become so. In point of fact, we are pre-eminently a military nation. Our soldiers are as fine as any in the world; and the spirit of our people is such that, whenever war becomes our business, we do it, like any other business, in first-rate style—with our whole hearts, and minds, and energies; with indomitable "pluck," and with a courage and determination never surpassed, if ever they have been equalled, by any nation in the world.

But the Government has got its bill, and will forthwith proceed to carry its provisions into effect. The country will submit to the measure; but we much doubt whether it will ever be cordially reconciled to it. Let us hope, now that the present need has been supplied, that a similar necessity will not again arise, and that Great Britain will be able to fight her own battles, with the aid of her own allies. It is enthusiasm and patriotism that make heroes; and we cannot expect nurses of either quality from auxiliaries whose only bond of alliance is their daily pay; who have not that sympathy for the flag which inspires to gallant actions, and that love of England which is first in the Englishman's breast, but which we may presume will be second to the love of Germany in the bosom of a German.

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER arrived in his flag-ship, *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw, at Spithead, on Sunday night, and next morning landed at Portsmouth from the *Fire Queen* steam-yacht, which had been sent out to Spithead to bring him on shore. He landed at ten minutes past nine, when he was met by several of his naval friends. Victoria Pier was decorated with a large number of flags and banners in honour of the occasion; and a number of people had assembled to see Sir Charles on his return to England. He appeared in very good health and spirits, the only alteration in him since he left that port in the spring being a weakness in his legs. This in a great measure, however, may be attributed to confinement on board ship and consequent want of exercise. Sir Charles at once proceeded to the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir L. Coel rane, in the Dockyard, and breakfasted with that officer. He afterwards took a walk over the Dockyard, inspecting the new wooden huts for the troops in the Crimea, and subsequently proceeded to the George Hotel, where he met Lady Napier, who had arrived in the course of the morning to meet him. Sir C. Napier left the George Hotel in the afternoon, and proceeded to London by the 4.20 train.

The squadron, consisting of the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw; *Nile*, 91, screw; *Royal George*, 120, screw; *Hogue*, 60, screw; *Blenheim*, 60, screw; *Bulldog*, 6, paddle, *Arrow*, 6, paddle; and *Locust*, 3, paddle, left Kiel Bay on the 7th inst. The *Rosamond*, 6, paddle, was fallen in with shortly after getting through the Belt. She was sent back with the pilots that had brought the ships down. On the 10th the Admiral made signals for parting company, each ship to make its best way to the port for which it had orders. Sir Charles accompanied the signal by another—"I wish you all a pleasant passage, and hope you will soon be with your wives and friends." These and the vessels answered this signal with another, expressing their thanks for the wish. The *Blenheim* and *Hogue* were ordered to Portsmouth, the *Nile* to Plymouth, *Royal George* to Sheerness; *Bulldog* to Sheerness, and *Arrow* and *Locust* to Portsmouth. Rear-Admiral Chads in the *Edinburgh*, 60, remained at Kiel, with the *Euryalus*, 50, screw. She had suffered some damage in a collision. The *Cruiser* and other ships forming the flying squadron were daily expected down from the Baltic (some of them, by more recent information, had arrived).

The Correspondent to whom we are indebted for the Sketch engraved upon the preceding page writes from Elsinore:—"On the approaching arrival of the fleet from the Baltic, it may be interesting to your readers to see an illustration of the kind of weather the twelve ships constituting the detached squadron had to contend with whilst blockading the Gulf of Finland during the past month. I, therefore, send you a Sketch of the boats of the *Cruiser*, with the *Amphion* in the distance. The whole ship's sides were one sheet of ice from bow to stern, with the exception of about six or eight feet from the water-line, where the wash of the sea prevented it from forming. From the constant sprays, the anchors and projecting parts assumed shapeless masses; solid ice encircled the ropes to three or four times in extent of their original size, so that, before performing any evolution, they were, of necessity, beaten with hammers, to break off the ice, before they could be rendered through the blocks."

ST. PETERSBURG GOSSIP.—There is much talk in the aristocratic circles here of a circumstance which occurred recently. The Grand Duke Constantine, who has never liked Count Nesselrode, met him the other day in the drawing-room of the Princess P——. M. de Nesselrode bowed, but the Grand Duke passed on as if he had not seen him. The Czar, who was present, noticed this, and called M. de Nesselrode to him, and at the same time desired the Grand Duke join them. The Czar then opened a confidential conversation on the topics of the day, in which he was very gracious in his manner towards the Count, and in which the Grand Duke was compelled to take part. All those who know the Grand Duke will comprehend that his feelings towards the Count will not be improved by his circumstance. The influence of Count de Nesselrode has much increased of late; and a proof of this is that the Czar has just made him a present of a fine estate in Finland. It is generally thought that, now this landing (the great preparations which are still being made, feelings are not so warlike as formerly. Much confidence is placed in the experience of Count Nesselrode; and it is hoped that the old Chancellor will find some means of extricating Russia honourably from the present crisis.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Court is decidedly quitting a retirement, the effect of which was beginning to produce an effect on commerce which the Emperor and Empress could not allow to extend. On the 17th a grand dinner took place at the Tuileries, at which the Queen Maria Christina was present. On New year's-day the Emperor is to receive in the morning the *corps diplomatique* and the *corps constitués*; on the 2nd, their Majesties are to receive in the evening the wives of the diplomatic Ministers, and the ladies who have already been presented, in full Court costume. The gentlemen present are to be in uniform and Court dress.

The visit of the band of the Horse Guards is anxiously expected here, and every disposition to receive them with the most cordial demonstrations is manifested.

M. de Morny is having the apartments of the President of the Legislative Body newly arranged and decorated, in anticipation of the magnificent fêtes which it is the intention of the Government shall be given in the course of the winter.

Last week took place at the Invalides, in the Church of St. Louis, a grand mass, commemorative of the arrival of the ashes of the Emperor from St. Helena. The Prince Jerome, the Staff of the Invalides, a crowd of the chief dignitaries of the officers of the Army and Navy and Garde Nationale, and a large number of the survivors of the campaigns of the Empire, with many of the *invalides*, attended this imposing ceremony; after which the assembly visited the tomb of the Emperor.

Preparations are being made in all the churches for the celebration of the fête of the Immaculate Conception, which is to take place shortly, and to be conducted with the utmost magnificence. At Notre Dame and the Madeleine it will probably be peculiarly effective; though, from the totally different style of architecture, taste, and decoration of the two churches, the character of the coup-d'œil will be totally different.

The discovery of such considerable quantities of gold in the sands of the rivers in the department of Ariège has been made, that M. Pradier has demanded, and obtained, from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce an authorization to pursue his researches, which he expects will produce a valuable result.

The death of M. Léon Faucher has produced a marked sensation M. Faucher, whose health has long been in a highly precarious state, was on his way to the Ile d'Hyères, to pass the winter there, when he was attacked, at Marseilles, with typhus fever, which in a few days terminated fatally. This malady is one of those at present most prevalent in Paris, as well as in the provinces, and many deaths have resulted from its attacks.

The Emperor has accorded a pension of two thousand francs from his private purse to the mother of Armand Marrast—left, since the death of her son, in a most precarious situation: he at the same time signified to her in flattering terms that this offering was presented as a souvenir of regard for the memory of a man he had held in high esteem.

The Emperor has, also from his private purse, doubled the national pension of 20,000 f. accorded to Mdme. St. Armand.

M. Achille Marrast, brother of the late President of the Assemblée Constituante, has obtained an important post in an insurance company against railway accidents, entitled La Consolation.

The concession accorded to M. de Lesseps by the Viceroy of Egypt for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez has excited much interest in Paris. It is, considered as only the first step towards a revolution in that country, the effects of which are to produce events of incalculable importance, by the introduction of our customs, ideas, and judicial and financial systems.

A report—which has not yet, however, been confirmed—states that a portion of the Imperial Guard is to be dispatched from France to take service with the Russians.

A national subscription of thirty million of francs, projected for the widows and the wounded of the troops engaged in the war, has been deferred, by order of the Emperor.

Much regret has been excited in literary and artistic circles, by the premature death of the young wife of M. Arsène Houssaye, manager of the Théâtre Français, and author of some of the most popular specimens of the literature of the day. Mdme. Houssaye—whose youth, personal and mental advantages, and amiability of character and manners, rendered her universally beloved—fell a victim to disease of the heart, from which she had long been a sufferer.

A large clock is about to be placed on the terrace of the Galerie d'Orléans, opposite the garden of the Palais Royal. This improvement has long been required.

Madame Stoltz, whose late return to the Opera was such a subject of general congratulation, manifests so strongly an intention of again retiring, that there seems but little likelihood of retaining her. The Grand Opera will then remain without a prima donna worthy to hold such a position, Madame Ugalde remaining at the Opéra Comique. On Saturday appeared at the Gymnase the new piece by Madame Emile de Girardin, "Le Chapeau de l'Horloger." That the authoress of "La Joie fait Peur," "Cleopatra," and the tragedies, romances, and poems so well known to the public, should have produced a piece like the present, where, from the moment that Lescuer, the valet *à la main malheureuse*, makes his appearance, till that in which the actors and actresses bestow their final salute, the audience made the house resound with peals of genuine laughter, is, indeed, a marvellous instance of versatility of talent. "Le Chapeau de l'Horloger" is considered by the best judges to be the most sparkling comic piece of the day.

THE COURT.

The Queen has received company at Windsor Castle during the week. On Saturday the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Major General Barnard arrived on a visit.

On Monday morning the Duke of Somerset left Windsor by a special train on the South-Western Railway, for the purpose of presiding at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Patriotic Fund, at the New Palace at Westminster. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle at three o'clock.

On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor by a special train on the South-Western Railway, at three o'clock, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; returning to Windsor at half-past five o'clock. In the evening the Queen and the Prince dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort went to London to preside at a meeting of the Committee of Governors of the Wellington College, held at the New Palace of Westminster, returning to the Castle at three o'clock. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Major-General Bentinck and Mrs. Bentinck arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

Viscountess Canning has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting. Lord Camoys and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded the Earl Somers and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Duke of Somerset has had a relapse, and has not been so well since Monday last.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley left town yesterday (Friday) for Knowsley Park, where the noble Earl and Countess will welcome a large party of distinguished friends during the holidays.

Major-Gen. Lord Rokeby will leave town, to take the command of the division to which he has been appointed in the Crimea, on Wednesday next.

The Lady Louisa Monciieffe gave birth to a son and heir at Moncrieffe House, N.B., on Tuesday last.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The news from Sebastopol this week is very meagre. The letters from the Camp are filled with complaints of the wretched condition of the English troops, who had, up to that time, made very insufficient provision against the inclemency of the weather. The French were said to be much more comfortable; and our troops will, no doubt, be in a much better condition by this time, as the wood for huts and no small portion of the winter stores must have arrived. According to the French papers their army is now supplied with four months' provisions, and is in every other respect prepared to spend the winter with some degree of comfort. Independently of the provisions and articles of equipment of every description provided for the troops, three transports had arrived with forty or fifty tons of tobacco, and as many more of flannel waistcoats and drawers, which the Emperor has sent as presents to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers. The remainder of the cargoes of these vessels, consisting of wine and eatables, was placed at the disposal of the officers.

The sufferings endured by the Russians are much greater than those to which the Allies were exposed during several days after the hurricane of the 14th ult. The greater part of the unfortunate Muscovites sleep in caves or in the open air, are decimated by illness, and cannot procure provisions. In confirmation of this last fact, it is stated that along the coast of the Sea of Azof there are enormous quantities of flour and other provisions lying exposed to wind and rain, which they have no means of conveying to the Crimea, the roads being rendered impassable by the mud, which forms extensive lakes. A letter in the *Post Ampé Canette* says:—

The Russian army of Sebastopol is threatened by a danger which becomes every day more and more formidable—scarcity of provisions. It is positively stated that a complete famine prevails in Southern Russia; and that the victualling of the Russian armies is so badly managed, that only the corps which are stationed the nearest to the depôts receive any provisions, while those at a greater distance are left to their fate. The garrison of Sebastopol already feels the effect of this serious state of things; and the strength of the soldiers becomes exhausted in the works, without being renewed by sufficient food. The want of meat is replaced by a profuse allowance of spirituous liquors, which, however, cannot last long; and the use, instead of causing enthusiasm, only causes a kind of lethargy. The measures adopted by the Allies to procure supplies are well carried out. Large quantities are sent from Austria, on account of the French and English Commissariat, the result of which will be to secure the army of the Crimea against any scarcity of provisions.

As regards the siege, active operations had been almost suspended in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Several sorties had been made by the garrison, which had always been gallantly repulsed; but up to the 12th inst. nothing important had taken place. As the weather had improved, however, it was expected that something would be done. Large reinforcements had been received by the Allies. Letters from Odessa state, that from the 12th to the 30th of November two Russian divisions had arrived at Sebastopol, consisting of from 26,000 to 30 000 men. Since then it is reported that 20,000 Russians, utterly exhausted by privation, had marched to Simferopol to escape extinction by the sickness which was decimating the army in the trenches they occupied in their first position.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following, dated "Before Sebastopol, the 1st," and guarantees its authenticity:—

On the 28th ult. the French had 140 new pieces of cannon or mortars ready to open fire on Sebastopol. In this number seventy were of large calibre from the navy. The English had nearly as many, and were disembarking others. The order to reopen the fire was expected every moment, and it was supposed that it would soon be followed by an assault. But the assault must be simultaneous; that is to say, that, in order to avoid being taken in the rear, the English must penetrate to the right of the Admiralty port, whilst the French, carrying the Flagstaff fortress, shall possess themselves of the left. The communications with the town by the bridge of the Tchernaya are completely cut off by two redoubts which command the bridge at a short distance, and which do not allow the bank to be reached. One of these redoubts was armed by the French by the 28th. The other, a little further from the Tchernaya, was constructed in common, and by the 30th the English had armed it. In advance of these redoubts are two batteries destined to attack the vessels and the town; they were constructed some days ago, and armed by the 30th. Opposite the telegraph, at the bottom of the port, the Russians have a battery of five pieces, placed at 1500 metres from the French redoubt. This point being very abrupt, the Russians have not been able to place on it a larger number of cannon; but they were constructing behind it another battery of nearly the same force. The prolongation of the lines of the Allies obliges the Russians to make long and difficult detours, in order to go by the valley of Balaclava, and to send assistance into the place. All the reports agree in representing the Russian soldiers as greatly discouraged. They have sustained enormous losses. To form an idea of them, it may be stated that out of 16,000 sailors, who were disembarked to reinforce the garrison of Sebastopol, only 6000 remained, and that the effective of the regiment of Saldeski is only 200 men. The number of wounded is considerable, and the cholera makes great ravages in the enemy's ranks. The town is, besides, rendered uninhabitable by the fire of shells and bals. As for the Allies, placed out of the range of cannon, they sustain no other losses than those of the trenches, which are almost insignificant, since they do not amount to 15 killed and wounded per day.

The liberty of action left to Omer Pacha in consequence of the treaty of the 2nd is considered to be of the greatest advantage to us. The Ottoman General will, it is expected, land his troops at Eupatoria, and occupy the country between the coast and the main road from Perekop to Simferopol, by which the Russian contingents, munitions of war, and provisions arrive. Sebastopol, which supplies food for the Russian army, must be pretty well exhausted by this. Almost all recent accounts concur in describing the situation of the Russians as deplorable. The difficulty of the communications has already reduced them to very great straits; and, if Omer Pacha's soldiers prove themselves not to have degenerated since Oltenitza and Silistria, we may judge of the effect of an army of 36,000 men interrupting the convoys from the north and menacing the reinforcements of Prince Menschikoff.

Letters from Odessa state that the Russians feel great uneasiness at the operations which may be directed from Eupatoria. It is said that Prince Menschikoff has pointed out to the Government of St. Petersburg the dangers which threaten his army and the fortress from that point, and he has declared that he is not in a state to resist any considerable offensive operation directed from Eupatoria against Simferopol. General Osten-Sacken has been in consequence charged to fix his head-quarters at Perekop, and to defend the isthmus with the troops under his command.

HOSTILE SYMPTOMS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of alliance with England and France, an order was issued from Vienna increasing the Austrian army in the Principalities by two brigades, in order to replace the Ottoman troops sent to the Crimea. The state of things on the Russian frontier is said to be far from ominous. A despatch dated Galatz, December 15, states that the following occurrence had created a great sensation:—"A Cossack detachment crossed the Pruth, and, in presence of the Austrian troops, destroyed the supplies of straw and hay which had been prepared for the Austrian army in Moldavia." This occurrence is possibly exaggerated, but it is well known that there have been outrages by the Cossack troops on the frontier, which take more the character of brigandage than military movements; and these outrages have fallen severely on the poor Moldavian villagers. Redress is at hand, however. A letter from Vienna, of Saturday, says:—"The Austrian troops quartered at Jassey, and in other parts of Moldavia, are proceeding towards the Pruth, to put an end to the brigandage of the Cossacks, who cross the river by night, and burn and pillage the Moldavian villages. It is not impossible, consequently, that the first musket-shots between the Austrians and the Russians will be exchanged on the Pruth."

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By the *Canada* steam-ship (which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday) the President's Message has been received. On the 4th inst., both Houses of Congress assembled at noon—37 Senators and 197 Representatives being present in their respective chambers. His annual Address begins by noticing the character of the past year—a period marked, in portions of the country, by great loss to husbandmen, pestilence, and unparalleled casualties by land and sea; yet America has experienced a year of peace, of regained celebrity, and the harvest for the most part bountiful. He then passes to the international relations and foreign policy of the United States. With reference to the war in Europe, he says it has been his earnest endeavour to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations. The theory of the American Government, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications in which it would otherwise have become involved. Still, however, he remarks, that any attempt on the part of

any European Government to interfere with the independent action of the United States must be carefully guarded against:—

Leaving the Transatlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent Powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within and subjected to their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The Government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other States.

With reference to the war, President Pierce announces that the partial recognition at the commencement of the present Russian war by the British and French Governments of the principle that "free bottoms make free goods" induced his Government to make application to the various Governments of Europe for a full and final recognition of that doctrine; which appeal, however, has (at least as yet) been fully responded to by Russia alone. In the case of Prussia, the only stumbling-block to a convention on this point was that Power insisting on an additional clause against privateering. The right of chartering privateers, the United States, as represented by President Pierce and his Cabinet, consider too valuable to be renounced by a Power not professedly a great naval Power, except in the event of a general international recognition of immunity to private property on the ocean.

The relations of the United States with Spain are unchanged, but the President expresses the hope that the new Ministers at Madrid and Madrid will be more favourably inclined than their predecessors to do justice to American claims

Negotiations are pending with Denmark for the discontinuance of the Sound dues. The Washington Cabinet believes it can claim exemption as a right, and gives notice to that of Copenhagen to terminate the treaty of 1826.

Respecting the destruction of Greytown, the President makes an elaborate statement. He alleges that the common canal across its isthmus, and the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, were in danger from the inhabitants.

As to the domestic position, little can be said but that they refer to the almost unchecked prosperity and development of the great Republic. The revenue still exceeds the expenditure by several millions of dollars, and, to bring the public accounts more nearly to a balance, the President recommends a further reduction of import duties. Various suggestions for the improvement of administrative affairs, the Message winds up with a general opinion on the position and prospects of the United States as a nation in the world.

MR. BRIGHT AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Monday a meeting—which for uproar and determined boisterousness has seldom been equalled in Manchester—took place at the Town-hall, King-street. Every thing indicated a storm; and when the doors were thrown open, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to keep some order, the rush was fearful. In a few minutes the hall was densely filled by partisans of the Bright party, and what others who were favourable to the object of the requisition. Outside the room no immense crowd collected, decidedly hostile to Mr. Bright. For more than an hour the Mayor endeavoured to get order, but every and gave way to that of "Outside!" The friends of Mr. Bright seem strongly opposed to any outside; and, ultimately, proceedings were opened by Mr. W. R. Wood, who moved the following resolution

That this meeting, having learned that the letter of Mr. Bright, M.P., on the war, has been translated and circulated in Russia, desires publicly to declare that the citizens of Manchester do not concur in the views expressed by Mr. Bright; but, on the contrary, being convinced that the war is just and necessary, do earnestly desire it may be carried on with energy until the war be terminated by secure and honourable peace.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Absolom Watkin, who was loudly cheered; but the noise made by the friends of Mr. Bright prevented his being well heard. Mr. Alderman Watkins moved an amendment declaring that Mr. Bright had exercised an undubbed right in expressing his opinion on the war; and that, although that opinion might differ from that of his constituents, it would not be right, would be unfair, tyrannical, and unjust to censure him for the honest and manly avowal of his sentiments." The amendment was seconded by Mr. Henry, late M.P. for South Lancashire; but the meeting was not disposed to listen to any speeches. Even Mr. Bright, who was present, vainly attempted to obtain a hearing. After standing nearly a quarter of an hour, he succeeded in uttering two or three sentences, which were heard only by those near to him. The motion and amendment having been put to the vote, the Mayor, who was in the chair, said it was impossible to say which had been carried, and the meeting broke up in confusion. Mr. Bright and his friends afterwards addressed the Council-room, Newall's buildings, accompanied by a large crowd, by whom he was groaned at and hooted in rather an unpleasant manner. Mr. George Wilson having taken the chair, Mr. Bright addressed the small assembly of his followers who had rallied round him, in condemnation of the war. Among other things, he told them that the Ministry would soon get tired of the war. "They have been driven into it," said Mr. Bright, "partly by the English press, and that press which is prolific by the war more than anything in the country, is still sounding the Government on to conduct the war to the last extremity." A vote of thanks having been given to the hon. member for his attendance on the occasion, the meeting broke up.

NORWICH ELECTION.—Mr. Peto, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Peto and Brassey, the eminent contractors, has just issued an address to the electors of Norwich, resigning his seat for that city, in consequence of having accepted the contract for the construction of the railway from Balaclava to the trenches in front of Sebastopol. After stating that the firm, in devoting to the contract their best energies, are acting simply as agents on behalf of the Government, and without the slightest pecuniary profit or benefit to themselves, the address proceeds thus:—"In carrying out this arrangement, and during its continuance, I find that, by a strict interpretation of the Act which disqualifies a Parliament from being concerned in any contract or commission on behalf of the Government, I may have brought myself within the operation of its clauses, although I have not in any way infringed upon the true spirit or meaning of that law. If I absented myself from the House I should avoid any legal inconvenience, but I feel that while such important questions are under consideration I should be wanting in duty to you were I to continue, and therefore feel constrained in returning to you the trust you have reposed in me, and this becomes the more imperative from the indefinite time in which I shall be engaged in carrying out those duties I have voluntarily undertaken."

WICK-HALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, HACKNEY.—On Wednesday last, at the public distribution of prizes of this institution, the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Crosby, of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, obtained the Silver Medal for English Composition.

THE NEW BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE.—At the ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, held on Wednesday evening a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Smee upon the Bank of England Note. Mr. S. nee stated that the authorities of the Bank had determined to modify and improve the bank note; and that, under the direction of the late Governor, Mr. Hankey, a new form of Bank of England note had been designed.—(Next week we shall illustrate Mr. Smee's very interesting paper.)

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—Mr. Arthur Smith's appeal has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. In ten days from its first issue upwards of 12,000 volumes (exclusive of newspapers, periodicals, and reviews) were sent to the Egyptian Hall. Of these, thirteen large cases have been shipped to the hospitals at Scutari; and ten cases to the Crimea, through the kind co-operation of the Crimean Army Fund. A large number of books, still lying at the Egyptian Hall, will be forwarded by the earliest available opportunities. Several kind contributors, enlarging on the original intention of the circular, have forwarded various parcels of linen, woollen clothing, stationery, tea, coffee, arrowroot, with other comforts and hospital accessories—all which have also been dispatched. A list of articles most likely to be practically useful to the troops under the present circumstances may be obtained at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. No more books or old linen can be received. No parcel specially addressed to any parties at individual will be forwarded.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(*Continued from page* 607.)

OUR quiet at Silistria did not long continue uninterrupted. The bridge at Rustchuk had been completed, and the troops had crossed the Danube; the Russians had struck their tents and retired; and reports said they had left Bucharest behind them, and were in full retreat on the Sereth. The Turks waited some days at Slobodzie, which they had encompassed by their fortified camp, and then a reconnaissance was sent out; of course, numerous Englishmen were among the number. This, however, only advanced a short distance; but Iskander Bey pushed on with about a dozen troopers, and entered the town, which he found deserted, save by about one hundred Russians, a Cossack picket, and deserters. The Cossacks, fancying the Turks were on them, galloped off and left Iskander master of the town and some prisoners, more numerous than his whole force. The Turks then advanced, and marched through Bucharest with flying colours, encamped on the western side of the town. The centre of the Principalities being the clear of the enemy, and spies having reported that they had also retired from the neighbourhood of Kalarasch, Ismail Pacha Ferik, in command at Silistria, probably acting under the orders of Omer Pacha, resolved to throw troops across. This was done in large boats sent down from Rustchuk; and seven thousand men of all arms were passed over. A Polish Aide-de-Camp of Ismail's was sent on a reconnoissance towards Ibraila, with two regiments of regular cavalry; the rest encamped on the flat plain before Silistria in front of Kalarasch. At this moment some money arrived, and each Bashi-bozouk was paid about one hundred and thirty piasters, half in money, half in paper—then at a discount of about forty-five per cent on receiving this they mounted, and, of course, went. The Czar Constantine-General went on before, and selected a range of heights east of the large village of Altona about six hours and a half from Silistria, as the site of the camp. Though the spot was chosen at night, and in haste, a better one could not have been selected. Altona is a large and flourishing Christian village, on the border of a fresh-water lake. These lakes abound near the lower waters of the Danube, and fish, what, but for their level, would be large valleys. They are formed by the land being higher nearer the river than in the distance, so the streams and mountain drains collect and form lakes They abound in fish, and in that most unhealthy country produce great miasma. Around the lake were bold hills, surrounding it on all but the river side, where a long strip of grass ground separated the water. Many of the hills were covered with brushwood. Those selected for the camp were of a short clean grass. The glens around abounded in fodder The camp was pitched, and there, for a time, the head quarters were established; while strong parties were extended as far as Hassova. In a few days I received orders to push on, and visit Hadje Ali Pasha, the second in command. Very, Omer Pacha (Serdare Ackrem, or Grand Marshal) is a great hero, and the further one gets from him the better one knows it. While near him our rations had been regularly received; and were pretty ample; as we got further off they became scantifully less, until at Altona, we bade fair to be starved: for ourselves we had wherewith to eat, but our men had literally nothing, as their entrance failed, and they left us, going on to Hadjee Ali. There, however, they found the rations on the same scale—so fairly left, and were reported to have gone to Schumla No words can do justice to the patient endurance of these fellows. There were villages near—ay, and Christian, or, as they would have called them, gaours, villages—where the people ate and had plenty. Yet, save a few beads of Indian corn, our men neither plundered nor robbed. Thus, of all our army, only about fifteen or so finished cases remained. It was at this juncture I started one day for Hadjee Ali's camp, accompanied only by two mounted servants. Our road was bad, over bold hills and through deep dales. We passed several lakes and villages, here and there meeting parties of Bashi-bozouks grazing their horses on the abounding grass. They stood one of their affairs, which I could only sympathise with, not redress. At last I came on a range of hills all on fire—grass, brush, and trees were blazing and crackling, and I had some difficulty in forcing my horse through the blackened mass. It was the Bashis' camp, which, according to custom, they had fired on leaving, and I heard from a horseman the Pacha had gone on a few hours' ride further. I put spurs to the flanks of my pretty Arabian, of white fleece, horse, and pressed on. We found Hadjee Ali at a village called Yenikoi, very pretty situated in a gorge that led down to the river. Of course, as I knew he would be in the best house, so rode to it, and called for his servants. Not one came, but a shrill voice from above bade me come up; and, mounting a staircase, I found the Pacha squatted on two bare boards, where a divan ought to have been. There was no furniture in the room, but on the floor was spread his one carpet, a pillow, and a coat. Hadjee Ali, as I appeared, burst out with "Don't come here. I have nothing; I do not want you. I have nothing to give you; you have come in peace, go in peace. Tell Osmun Pacha (the Aide-de-Camp under whose orders I was) I have nothing—neither clothes, money, nor forage." And he continued shouting in the strain, till he had exhausted himself. As he had been utterly wanting in all courtesy to me, I resolved to give him a small short lesson in manners, so, without saluting, or noticing him, strode up to the divan, stepping deliberately on his pillow on my way, and sat down with my huge sword across my knees. This settled him. I then said, "Are England and Turkey at war, or what?" I came from your commanding officer with messages of courtesy and welcome, and will not fail to acquaint him with my reception." Here he cooled and looked foolish, offering me his pipe, and ordering coffee. I now read him a small lecture, smoked his pipe, and drank his coffee. He said he had but two hundred men left, and if he gave them an order they would desert too. I complimented him on the efficient state of his troops. He said he had but one servant, no money, his clothes were worn out, and that his two orderlies were the only men he could depend upon. Of Russians, Gaours, Feyaouks, he knew nothing; so, having praised his discipline, and the evident *esprit* he had infused among his men, and their personal attachment to himself, I left. His tone greeted by him, for he had learnt to be civil, and I dare say thought of his pillow and my boots. With him was a Lieutenant-Colonel, whom we had seen before in our camp, and whom we had all agreed was a Russian spy. He was apparently on the best terms with the Pasha. The man was far too intelligent in appearance for a Turk, and was unlike any other Mussulman. Whether our suspicions were correct or not we shall see. I rode along back to our camp, galloping and trotting, except when some Bashi-bozouks joined company to converse with me. At one large village I halted to make coffee and refresh my horses. Here I found about sixty of our men, and their leader, a Kourdish Aga. He received me most civilly; and we talked of his country and home, which I happened to know, having visited them in former wanderings. From this topic we soon turned to one of more immediate interest to him and his men—their privations. "They have literally," he said, "had nothing but berries and some heads of Indian corn to eat for many days." This I partly knew to be true. Their Aga had money, but could not, or could not more probably, buy food; yet food there must have been, for we were sitting in a village full of inhabitants. I admitted the hardship they were undergoing; and explained how little we could remedy them, and told him that farther on there seemed no more to eat than he had here. The men, who had clustered round us, inveighed strongly against the Government of the Porte, which had so deceived them. "It remains," they said, "for us but to eat pork—this unclean beast, sank the country, or go over to the Russians. *Ek Wallah!* we must: we will not starve. The Porte brought us here: they must provide for us, or we must for ourselves. If we are thus left during the summer, what shall we do when the winter comes on?" I felt the justice of all this, but dared not admit it; and so rode on, and reached the camp at sunset, where I found my comrades deep in letters and newspapers, a large bag of which had just been received. Dear friends! did you but know the value your letters have, how often would you write. If you knew the more than pleasure with which your pages are received, you would hardly begrudge a few moments devoted to the task. Best physic, best antidote—letters, letters! I felt not fatigue, I felt not hunger, nor thirst, nor disease, as I threw myself on a mat in my tent, and, surveying my packet: seals broken, to open—they were devoured in a moment. Then I gloated over the treasure as I inhaled my pipe—I revelled in ecstasy as I sipped my coffee. Now calmly and coolly I commence anew to read them, weighed each sentence, and feeling each separate thought, the whole meaning engraved in my heart, I resigned myself to *kief*.

I was jogging along back to Silistria early on the following afternoon, and sunset saw my one little tent pitched in the old ground above the town. My baggage was of the lightest, and, as my stomach testified, my commissariat of the worst. At three we were off, and a small black spot alone marked our resting-place. I this time took the upper road to Jurtukai, as shorter and as it was new. We passed over Vesh-plains, varied occasionally with forest or cornland; several villages lay in our route, where men and women, chiefly Ryahs, were busy with their harvest. In one place I saw them thrashing corn, or rather, treading it out with loose horses, exactly as it is done in South America. All the people were hard at work, but I noticed few young men; they were away, employed in driving their arabas or carts, which had been imp essed for the transport of the stores and provisions for the army. Women and boys supplied their places, and were garnering in their stores of grain. The villages seem wealthy, and there was a great air of comfort about the farmer, but the war has doubtless pressed heavily upon the people Of one village my impression is most pleasing, for my servant effected the purchase of a cabbage and a fowl, not, however, without difficulty, for the people would sell nothing. At last, as eve drew on, we reached Jurtukai, our old residence: here all was, indeed, changed. No longer deserted, the whole place was teeming with population. Cocks crowed; children played. Christians bustled, repaired, and restored; old Turks sat idly smoking their pipes, as if they had never moved. I rode to my former house, but was peremptorily refused admittance, so camped down on a flat piece of ground in the centre of the place. I found a great activity amongst the soldiers, who swarmed about, and was told that there were seven thousand here, or on the other side, and that they were crossing over as fast as they could. Hadjee Redsch d Pacha, who was in command, had already crossed, and was at Osnitza. The cholera was also alive, and carrying off numbers daily. On my doubting the mortality, a soldier led me to a new burying-ground, and said, "There, look at those heaps; beneath each is a martyr."

At earliest dawn we were off for Rustchuk. I did as I had done the day before—took the upper inland road, to vary it from my former route—plains, villages, forest-scrub, corn-land, hill, and dell. We halted seven to rest the animals: and glad to leave poor Nawab, my faithful follower. His illness far transcended my skill, so I left him money, coverd, horse, and water, and sincere sympathy pressing on, for my journey admitted of no delay. Poor Nawab! laughing, merry, faithful Nawab! I have never had to find fault with thee, but ever to be pleased with thee, since the day thou kissed my hand, and said thou were my slave; and now I have to mourn for the shadow that has fallen on thy pathway. But, brave lad, I shall see thee again, so may lament over thee in Eastern strain,* and say, "Lean grew the kabobs, the lance, and the pushkawa (different dishes) that were set before thee; down sank the pilauf, terrified at thee; became small the water-melon; disappeared the pilaw, sugar and coffee melted before thy fire were thou, or would ie, if victuals had their rights." But no, though I shall see thee, I will not joke till I do, for I regret thee much, my brave and faithful follower —"Meshallah."

The ride appeared sadly long, for the horses were suffering from the keen night air, and had none of their usual spirit. The days were still exceedingly hot; but the nights so chill, that the camp fire proved most attractive; and no covering had been provided for the poor beasts. We reached Rustchuk at sunset, and settled down in the same khan I had lodged in before. Colonel Graugh, the Prussian officer, had died that same day of the cholera. Poor man! He had escaped the fire of the Russians at Silistria, to fall by that abominable, all-pervading pest. Many have scoured the poor Colonel for not having taken a leading part in the defence. This he could not do on principle. His consenting to the surrender of Arab Tabia was le s pallable

At daylight, with no regret, I abandoned the stench of the khan, and descended to the banks of the Danube, at the new bridge of boats. I was riding a fine old German charger, whom a long course of drill and discipline has rendered steady and imperturbable to a fault. As I rode on to the bridge the sentry, without a word of warning or apology, kicked my heels. I turned the animal with my knee, the sentry fell, and we walked on, the horse treading on his arm as we passed. The officer of the guard rushed out, followed by his men, and was very voluble, till a few truths stopped his mouth, and we made him caution his men against such summary acts for the future.

The bridge stretched over to the island of Ramadan, and was composed of planks and beams, resting on some sixty large country boats. Eight pontoons, sent up from the fleet, had made it; but already two lazy Turks had allowed the cables to break, or the anchors to come home, and the strain now is principally on the beams. The island was the scene of the fight in July. It was terrible as I rode over it, to see the fatal preparations about, and to think on their errand. We crossed, also, horrors of every sort: there a skull grinning foul; there a dead horse, cut, torn, and putrid; there a half-closed trench—arms, legs, horses, men, in one foul mingled mass. A short ride from Ramadan connects the island with the farther main. Past this we found ourselves in the *tête de pont*, now only feebly guarded. Two intrenched camp that covers the bridge-head, and which is of vast size, is admirably placed. It enclosed the small village of Slobozzie, and its lines run along the crest of low hills, stretching over the space of some miles behind, and consequently within, the ground falls away, thus affording most admirable cover for the men, scores, &c., inside. What with admiring the works, and talking to the Commandant, it was nearly night before we were clear off, and on the high road to Bucharest. We left Giurgevo on the right, and followed a broad, dusty track, which led on into the vast level, unenclosed, uncultivated plain. This had been the theatre of war too much to be under plough or crop—village deserted, post-houses gone, khans burnt, churches in similetery cleared out. At noon I reached a village, with a fine church, and whose imposing appearance had led me to speculate on hotel or hotels, and attendant luxuries. I neared it, so hungry. We entered, we passed through, we left it—not a soul to be seen. Oh, or very! though we were. We now saw on the far plain a large hamlet, clustering round a perfect gem of a country house; Hampstead might have owned it, and not been ashamed. As we came up to it, I fancied I knew it, and, while admiring, kept turning over how or where. I passed the gate. Visions of breakfast on the table, the family fresh down, girls in fresh morning-gowns—so pure, so nice—rose before me. Ye powers, if he should ask me! but I passed on. A servant, meanwhile, had ridden round, and, seeing nobody, had entered the house—it was deserted, gutted, destroyed. I strolled over it. Mirrors were broken in ten thousand pieces; chairs smashed; books half burnt, and letters all scattered and destroyed. Some large official envelopes said who had last occupied it; and then I recollected that we owned our English ideas of Prince Gortschakoff's head-quarters to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. I pushed on again, for flies swarmed and nearly devoured my horses. It was also remarked by us, that, wherever the Russians had encamped, a peculiar fly swarmed; these I had sorted up, and my next two hours' ride was rendered watched for us and our poor fidgetty horses At sunset we reached a magnificent monastery, where we halted for the night—not for war's sweet or sour—but of sheer unadulterated laziness, we had it all to ourselves. From this the country improved: villages, people, industry. Our road, a broad track, ran through plains of Indian corn, or cereal crops—peace around, industry on every side. None could have believed that 500,000 men were encamping and retreating, had passed along this road within the last month. The appearance, also, of the houses improved—windows, curtains, paint, gardens, pigs. The inhabitants did not seem alarmed at the approach of my armed party; but, apparently, were resolved to remain neutral; for they would neither answer nor speak, neither sell nor give. The men, on our meeting them, stood, and doffed their hats, in a fine manly manner. I found, too, that the first union of the fez and hat of the East and West produces the wide-awake. There does seem a far cap first brought forth, but that is the transition state; the first fair result is the genuine wide-awake, universally worn in Wallachia. I began to despair of getting anything to eat, and half believed I should, like King Charles' fool starve in the midst of plenty, when Abdallah accidentally knocked over a young turkey with his stick. I was vexed at the act as unjust, so told him to pay for it. The owner accepted the money, and we halted; finding he had abundance, we took freely, and, save toughness and want of cooking, the turkey was not bad. Our host—if I can call such a thing a host, who neither welcomed nor spoke, moved, nor signed—accepted our reward, and evidently felt he had not done badly. My men and servants, talking him a Russian. "Ah, well, the Russians," he answered, "called me a Turk, the Turk calls me a Russian—I am as my Lord is." The road was varied by passing through forests of dwarf oaks. At last I was delighted to hear we were close to Bucharest, and pushed on to arrive early, for I was tired of road, heat, dust, fatigue, bad food, and mother earth to rest upon.

* This is much the style of lament used by Eastern women over a departed relation; in fact, these are the expressions they make use of on such occasions.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual exhibition of the elementary works of students of the provincial and metropolitan schools of art was opened on Thursday at Gore House. The specimens exhibited consist, as heretofore, of drawings of the human figure, fruit, flowers, and architectural decoration from approved models; and though the collection is less numerous than that of last year, it affords upon the whole, gratifying evidence of the progress made by the pupils.

THE LATE LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, G.C.H.

The Overland Mail brings the announcement of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence's death. His Lordship, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and Colonel of the 86th Regiment, was brother of the late Earl of Munster, and second son of King William IV., by Mrs. Jordan. He was born 9th Dec., 1792; and entered the Army in 1814. The rank of Lieutenant-General, and the Colonelcy of the 86th Regiment, he obtained in 1851; and was appointed in the following year to the command at Bombay. Although he had never seen active service, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence always took a warm interest in his profession; and by his military administration largely benefited the Portsmouth district and the Bombay Presidency. He married, in 1821, Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of George, Earl of Glasgow; and leaves one daughter, Augusta Georgiana Frederica.

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was distinguished through life for his frank and generous disposition. In his youth he was remarkable for his tender and affectionate attention to his mother. Some of his letters, written to her when she was ill and in difficulties at Boulogne, are still extant, and display the acutest and kindest feelings, expressed with much elegance of style. His Lordship, when Commander of the Garrison at Portsmouth, was considered one of the most intelligent, smart, and active officers in the service. There he devoted himself with much earnestness to the moral and intellectual improvement of the troops, he himself delivering lectures for their instruction as an example to the officers under him—a system he wished but was unable to carry out in India.

THE LATE LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

DEPARTURE OF THE EX-GOVERNOR FROM FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

The following order was issued by the Indian Government on the melancholy occasion of his Lordship's death:—

With sentiments of the deepest regret, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces to the army the demise of his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency; which event took place at the Hill Fort of Poorundhur, at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 30th instant. On this melancholy occasion the flag of the Castle will be hoisted half-mast high, and continue so until sunset; and seventeen minute-guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the principal military stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs that the officers of her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's army will wear mourning for a fortnight from this date

Lord Fitzclarence was attended in his last hours by the Rev W. K. Fletcher, of Poonah. His body was taken into Poonah on Monday afternoon, the 30th October, without any pomp or ceremony; and is to be forwarded to England, to be there interred in the family vault.

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the accompanying Sketch of the departure of the ex-Governor of the colony, which took place on the 13th of October, from the public wharf at Freetown, in the *Forerunner* steamer.

Mr. Kennedy assumed the government of the colony on the 12th October, 1852, so that, at the period of his departure, he had just completed a period of two years of his administration. The firmness and vigour with which his Excellency was wont to suppress crime raised up for him some enemies; but the great gathering which assembled on the public wharf, and thronged all approaches, in order to bid adieu to his Excellency, testifies to the high respect in which he was held by the community at large.

WRECKS OF THE "MELBOURNE" (STEAMER) AND THE "CADUCEUS."

On the 21st ult. the steam-propeller *Melbourne* towed the sailing-vesse *Caduceus* (both wrecked in the late tremendous storm at the Crimea) down the Bosphorus and up the Golden Horn, to the Arsenal, where they both lie at anchor now. The *Melbourne* had two masts carried away, and the *Caduceus* lost her three; but their hulls seem not much injured. On the same day that these two vessels came in, the *Friedland* (French line-of-battle ship) was towed down the Bosphorus, minus her helm, which she lost in the same storm which has caused so much damage to the vessels of the Allies. Not having a rudder, it was very difficult for the steamer to tow her, and she swayed now towards one shore, and then towards the other, like a drunken man.

WRECKS OF THE "CADUCEUS" AND THE STEAMER "MELBOURNE."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HUTCHESON HALL, R.N.

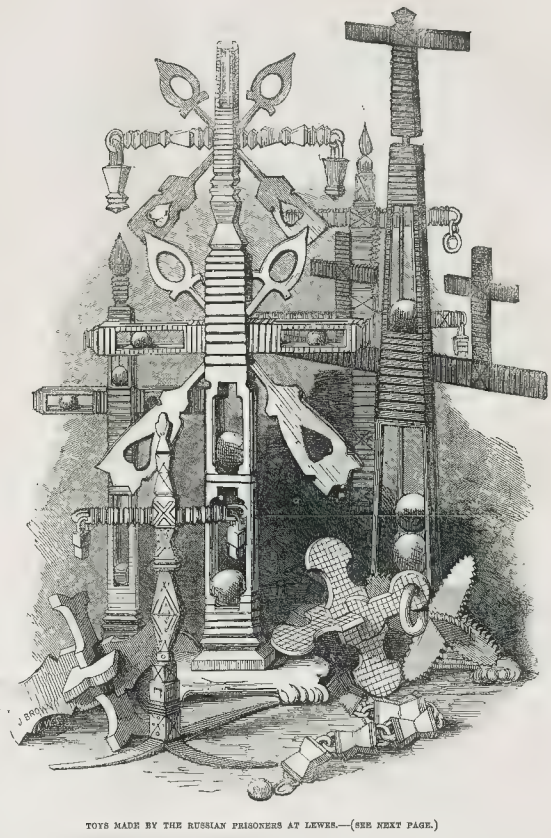
Captain William Hutcheson Hall, who so recently distinguished himself by his bravery in the expedition to the Baltic, entered the Royal Navy in 1811, on board the *Warrior*, Captains Byng and Hodel. He afterwards successively joined the *Lyra*, *Dwarf*, *Iphigenia*, and *Morgiana*, where his services were varied and successful. He was next, in 1825, appointed to the *Parthian*, from which vessel, in 1824, he nearly lost his life, in his efforts to save a drowning shipmate, who had unfortunately fallen overboard. The *Parthian* being paid off, he served under Lord Byron in the *Blonde*; then in the *Briton*, *Herald*, *Alfred*, and *St. Vincent*—in which latter vessel he remained upwards of two years. Having thus served as Master (warrant bearing date 1829), Mr. Hall began diligently to study steam navigation; and was appointed to the command of the H.E.I.C.'s war-steamer *Nemesis*. The services rendered by Captain Hall on board this vessel in the China seas are matter of notoriety, and not only obtained for him in the Navy the name of "*Nemesis* Hall," but the more solid honours and benefits of promotion. An Order in Council enabled him to take the rank of Lieutenant, which was at once conferred upon him; and, as some of his time in the *Nemesis* counted as though serving on board a Queen's ship, he was promoted in 1841 to the rank of Commander; and, as a further mark of favour,

CAPTAIN HALL, R.N., F.R.S.

in 1844 was posted. At the commencement of the present war, Capt. Hall commissioned the *Hecla* steam-sloop, and joined the Baltic Fleet. This little vessel was soon called into active service, when her commander and her crew gave proof—as others doubtless would have done, had opportunity been afforded them—that, from the Captain to the cabin-boy, British sailors may still be depended upon when called to face the enemy. The *Hecla* has returned to Portsmouth, bearing many unmistakable marks of the severe fire to which she was exposed from some of the Russian forts in the Baltic. Capt. Hall is now appointed to the *Blenheim*; and in the meantime is Second Captain to the flag ship *Victory*. The iron bilge-tanks, now in use in the Royal Navy, and the patent anchor bearing his name, are of his invention.

In 1847 Captain Hall was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was married on the 30th April, 1846, to the Hon. Hilare Caroline, daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Torrington.

As chairman and managing director of the Sailors' Homes Institu-



TOYS MADE BY THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT LEWES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

RUSSIAN PONY AND SHEEP FROM ROMARSUND, BROUGHT BY CAPTAIN HALL, H.M.S. "HECLA."

tions, the active exertions of Capt. Hall for the formation of Sailors' Homes, prove that endeavours to aid to the comforts and to ameliorate the condition of Jack ashore, is perfectly consistent with the best discipline and the bravest actions of Jack afloat.

The accompanying Portrait is a correct likeness of Captain W. Hall, from a portrait presented to the Dover Sailors' Home, in the prosperity of which Captain Hall was much interested.

PONY AND SHEEP BROUGHT FROM BOMARSUND.

Captain Hall has brought from Finland the two animals which our Artist has illustrated upon the preceding pages. The pony and sheep are both remarkably quiet, and will allow themselves to be fondled like dogs. The sheep is very small, with a coat, like a negro's head, of very short, curly wool. It generally resembles a Welsh sheep; is broad across the eyes, and has small black horns; has no tail apparent to be naturally short, for it does not feel as if it had been cut. The animal has round its neck a brass collar, with the words, "Little Hecla, Bomarsund." The pony is also black, with a star in the forehead, a white stripe on the bridge of the nose, and a white mark between the nostrils. It is two years old (off), and stands thirteen hands, has good points; a very good head, and neck, and mane; good shoulders; very nice, clean legs, but rather long pastern; good loins, and full body put on. The tail looks as if it had been cut, and the mane has the same appearance. The feet are in good order, of course they have not yet been shod. The foals are English, bred on the premises.

In the illustration, behind the sheep is a piece of granite taken from the fortress of Bomarsund; and on the top of it is a shell also from that place. There are two pieces of granite, both of the same size. Captain Hall has also a Russian rifle and two swords, and a Russian sledge.

TOYS MADE BY RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, EXHIBITED IN THE GERMAN FAIR.

These ingenious little puppets attract the attention of many curious observers, who are generally struck with wonder at the skill of hand and patience bestowed upon them—qualities which few have given our fair Teutonic opponents credit for. These Toys—which are so contrived that they can be taken to pieces and put together again—are of varied forms, and are peculiar in artistic design: the greater portion are made of common wood. The little chain in the foreground of the engraving, with all the rings and blocks, is carved out of the solid; in many of the shafts, &c., of the steamer, round balls of wood have been cunningly left. So great is the demand for these curiosities that it is difficult to supply it.

Few persons, we think, old or young, could fail to derive both pleasure and amusement (particularly at this season of the year) from a visit to the varied collection which has been gathered together in this place. Many of the objects are entirely new in this country. Amongst the novelties are a number of toys well called "Surprises:" these are imitations of various objects, such as grotesque figures, ash (very natural), fruit, balls of twine, cannon balls, pieces of rusty iron, bootjacks, a dozen black-lead pencils, bits of burnt stick, and a hundred other things. The "surprise" in these ash are filled with sweets and other toothsome materials, which will, no doubt, both please and astonish the small boys this Christmas.

The department containing children's arms—guns, cannons, drums, banners, &c.—is very complete. These are manufactured at Sonneburg, a town near the birthplace of Prince Albert.

Another portion of the Fair is also well worthy of examination. This is a complete set of small models of every object of use in Germany, in both domestic and agricultural affairs—tables, chairs, paste-boards, rolling-pins, fences, in fact everything as in use at the present day. These models (seventeen hundred in all) are to be lectured on at the Polytechnic Institution during the Christmas holidays. Our manufacturers will get many a hint from a careful inspection of these so-called toys. They will also be valuable in after years in showing by the contrast the amount of improvement which has taken place in taste and science.

The transparent lanterns, marked each with different letters, which, in the large hall, are formed into various devices, have a pleasant effect. These can be packed into a small space, and have already been called into use in many distant parts of the country at times of rejoicing.

Europe, however, obliges us at present to pass over the shops, with real diamonds, scissors, counters &c., houses filled with suitable furniture for the cottage, printing-presses and tool-boxes for boys; spinning-wheel; games from all parts of the world; mechanical toys, and other things too numerous to mention. We think that a British visitor to the German Fair will notice the skilful arrangement of colour and the picturesque effect of many of these foreign toys; some, of much beauty, have been made amongst the mountains of the Tyrol.

The Russian toys are of a very considerable amount of amusement in consequence of the difficulty of finding out their construction, they, in fact, being bolted together in combinated and various ways. It is necessary to discover the last insertion of the woodwork, then the next, and so on, in order that these toys may be gradually dissected without resort to violence, which would break some part—the toy being separated into a dozen or more parts, and these being shapen together, it is equally difficult to get them again into the original form. These toys are particularly useful in learning children dexterity of hand and quickness of invention.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 24.—4th Sunday in Advent. Christmas-eve.
Monday, 25.—Christmas-day. Nativity of our Saviour.
Tuesday, 26. St. Stephen. John Wilkes died, 1797.
Wednesday, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
Thursday, 28. Innocents' Day. Mallius died, 1834.
Friday, 29.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1680.
Saturday, 30.—Royal society established, 1660. Coleridge born, 1772

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 10	5 35	6 0	6 30	7 0	7 30	8 0
8 39	9 5	9 30	10 0	10 25	11 5	11 40

Next week,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Price 6d.,
WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS,
containing the Titlepage and Contents of the present Volume.

The New Bank of England Note.—Next week we shall illustrate the Printing of the Bank of England Notes, the Manufacture of the Paper, &c.

REVISED SCALE FOR INSERTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In consequence of the sale of this Journal now reaching 150,000 per week, the Scale will be Two Shillings per Line on and after January 6th, 1855.

*** Advertisements received at the Office, 198, Strand; and also by Messrs. Maxwell and Co., 31, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, City.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854.

The treaty of the 2nd of December, by which Austria binds herself to the policy of Great Britain and France against Russia, has been differently interpreted by different persons. Lord John Russell sees little in it—the Emperor of the French sees a great deal. Judging from the antecedents of Austria, and from her obvious interest, we are inclined to think that Napoleon III. is more accurate than Lord John Russell in his anticipation of the advantages to be gained by the treaty. The document is not a vague one, and expresses a meaning which we think the Emperor of Russia must have already discovered, or he lacks perspicacity. Austria has not yet declared war against Russia—has not yet entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the Czar; but, if she have not, the negative result is certainly more due to the forbearance of Russia than to the non-hostility of the attitude assumed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. If the Czar were not in a very serious dilemma, and if it were possible for him to carry things with as high a hand towards Austria as he did towards Turkey, when he sent Prince Menschikoff to bully the Sultan, there can be little doubt that the Austrian Treaty of the 2nd of December would have been immediately followed by a declaration of war on the part of Russia.

But the Czar cannot afford to declare war, and he will either yield to the dictation of Vienna or allow that Court to take the initiative in hostilities. The treaty of the 2nd of December has at least one great advantage, even should it in other respects be as ambiguous as those who perticaciously deny the good faith of Austria still assert it to be. It fixes a short term for the deliberations of Russia. In eight days from the present time it provides for its own supersession, either by peace or by war. On the 1st of January, 1855, if Russia have by that date refused the bases of peace which Austria has put forward as the minimum that she and the Allies will accept, or if the Czar have neglected to notify his acquiescence, Austria has bound herself to enter into a new treaty with Great Britain, France, and Turkey, and to declare war against Russia. There is a limit to all things, even to German diplomacy. Austria has herself fixed the limit of her future forbearance, and has thereby rendered good service to the cause of Europe.

No hopes are entertained either at Berlin or at Vienna that the Czar will yield; so that the perplexities of Prussia have been largely increased by the bold movement of his rival for the supremacy in Germany. There is something painful yet ludicrous in the position in which the King has placed himself. Afraid of Russia—jealous, and still more afraid, of Austria—anxious to stand well with France and Great Britain—and insecure with regard to the allegiance of his own subjects—he is unable to make up his mind amid so many perplexities and bewilderments. He has, in fact, no mind to make up; and is a wretched trimmer, who cannot see that to be honest is to be bold, and that to be bold is to be honest. He is not of the number of those who say, "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*" He fears the crumbling of the heavens, and he dreads justice; lest justice, peradventure, should involve his own downfall in the inevitable crash of falsehood and wrong. As a last resource, to stave off, if even for a few weeks, or a few days, the painful necessity of taking a part, he has, it appears, resolved to dispatch special Ambassadors to London and Paris, to argue a few points that appear to be debateable. His emissaries will no doubt be courteously received. What they have to say will be listened to; but in the meantime events will march. The year 1854 will expire, and Austria will make a new movement; the reinforcements of Great Britain and France will continue to pour into the Crimea; and the siege of Sebastopol will be prosecuted with all possible vigour and determination; while Prussia, self-isolated, will remain in a state of neutrality, disgraceful to her character, and fatal to her claim to rank as a leading Power in Europe—or will by that very neutrality, and its obvious advantage to Russia, bring herself into collision with those who have both the will and the power to fight out the war to the last extremity. Yet it may be anticipated that, if the wickedness of the Czar's cause do not produce its effect, its hopelessness will not be unavailing in bringing the King of Prussia to the rightful and the stronger side. But, whatever happens, it is only Prussia herself that can suffer, by the duplicity or irresolution of the Prussian Cabinet. The cause of the Allies, though it might be aided by a Prussian alliance, cannot be weakened by Prussian defection.

The Baltic Fleet has reached Portsmouth, and Sir Charles Napier is once again on his native shore—his great battle unfought, his immortal laurels unwon, and much of the work expected at his hands remaining undone. But his countrymen will not be unjust to the gallant Admiral; and will inquire whether he has not done all that could reasonably have been anticipated; and much that required the union of great talents, true courage, and sound discretion, to accomplish. Though the Baltic fleet was the most magnificent armament that ever left our shores; and though nothing less than the capture of Sveaborg, Helsingfors, Revel, Cronstadt, if not St. Petersburg itself, were among the achievements which the nation expected to result from its presence in the Baltic;—and though not one of these things has been done, or even attempted, there is no disposition to cast blame upon the Commander of the Expedition for these or any other failures. The nation knows that it expected too much, and that it underrated the resources of Russia, and was alike ignorant of the Baltic, and of the kind of ships of war that could successfully be employed in it. In addition to this, it is now acknowledged that the fleet was never fully manned, and that it never was in any respect so powerful as it seemed to the enthusiastic eyes of those who witnessed its departure, and predicted its future triumphs. What Sir Charles Napier and the Baltic fleet have not done is so well known, that it is needless to run over the list of uncaptured towns and undemolished fortresses. But the country, we yet, is not to the same extent aware of the feats which have been done, and of the objects which the armament has in reality accomplished. A little impartial consideration of the subject will show that the fleet was neither idle nor uselessly employed; and that the nation has to thank Sir Charles Napier for the delicate handling of a business that, otherwise conducted, might have entailed upon us not only loss, but humiliation. The capture and destruction of Bomarsund, which many have treated as a matter of small importance, was in the opinion of every inhabitant of the countries on both sides of the Baltic, and doubtless in that of the Emperor of Russia also, an achievement of high political significancy. It destroyed the prestige of Russia in those seas, and adjourned to the Greek kalends the reconstruction of a fortress which, had it not been for Sir Charles Napier, might by this time have been as strong or stronger than Sebastopol. This of itself is a result by no means to be depreciated in England, and which we may be quite certain has caused no little annoyance and derangement of plans, as well as pecuniary loss, to the Czar. Neither can the blockade of the Russian ports, the annihilation of Russian trade, and the ignominious imprisonment of the Russian fleets behind the walls of Cronstadt and Sveaborg, be considered as valueless to the cause of the Allies, or as matters of gratulation or triumph for which the Czar can sing *Te Deums*. He may order his priests to offer thanksgivings for the storm of the 14th of November, which wrecked the British transports in the Black Sea; but he cannot, for shame's sake, compel the lamentations of his people for the departure of Sir Charles Napier from the Baltic. Whether Sir Charles will ever revisit that sea, to complete the work which he has begun, neither we nor any one else can tell; but the public can, at all events, recognise the value of the services he has already performed; although those services may not in every respect have been as brilliant as were expected. An able defender—whom his pen betrays to be himself a Napier—sums up the services of the veteran commander by stating that "he has caused the thirty sail composing the powerful Russian fleet to shrink like rats into their holes; that he has taken Bomarsund, caused Hango to be blown up, interrupted the Russian commerce; and for six months has kept in a state of inaction certainly 80,000 or 90,000 good troops—viz., 20,000 at Helsingfors, 15,000 at Abo, and 40,000 at Cronstadt, besides smaller corps protecting Revel and other places. He has restored and enlarged the knowledge of the Finland Gulf to navigation; has ascertained what large vessels can do there, and what they cannot do; when they can act alone, when with troops, and when gun-boats can be used with effect. He carried out an ill manned, undisciplined fleet; and he brought back, unharmed, a well organised, well disciplined one, with crews exercised in gunnery and seamanship—in fine, a fleet now really what it was falsely called when it started, that is to say, one of the most irresistible that ever floated on the ocean for all legitimate purposes of naval warfare." To have done all this, even without having captured Cronstadt, is to have deserved well of his country, and of Europe. To this praise Sir Charles Napier is justly entitled; and the country will not be slow to acknowledge its obligations.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The following despatch from Admiral Hamelin to the French Minister of Marine, was received yesterday:—

"Bay of Kamiesch, Dec. 12.

"Four thousand three hundred men arrived on the 10th, with ammunition. A brisk cannonade has been kept up for the last two days. The enemy has made some vigorous sorties on our own and on the English lines. They were driven back by our musketry, and in some instances at the point of the bayonet, after a feeble resistance."

The report lately circulated in some journals that 60,000 men had passed Perecop to join the Russian army in the Crimea is entirely untrue. From 15,000 to 16,000 men is said to be the greatest number that the Russians can receive for some weeks.

THE PRUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

It is said in Berlin that the Prussian Government has addressed communications to the Cabinets of London and Paris, representing that the Russian declarations of the 28th ultimo are proofs of her anxiety for peace, and show clearly that she has no neutral reserves as to the proper interpretation of the four points.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* hints that the object of a Special Mission of a Prussian diplomatist to London is to obtain in advance a mild interpretation of the Czar's notes, and a promise not to press Russia for an indemnification on account of the costs of the war; and that these points conceded, Prussia will accede to the alliance.

Baron Von Usedom, who arrived in London on Thursday, is the bearer of an autograph letter from King Frederick William to the Queen.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, the intention of the British Government to raise a foreign legion has produced a great sensation among the public, and has set all the Russian sympathisers to work in order to counteract the project by every means in their power. Their fears are not so much awakened by the amount of men to be enrolled as by apprehensions of the effect of the moral link and example. It is on this side also, perhaps, that the project will be most beneficial. Meantime not a doubt can exist that the authorities of this country, and, indeed, of the greater part of the German Governments, will strain every nerve to hinder their subjects of all classes from enrolment. It is even said that orders have already been issued to this effect; and that, in case individuals known or supposed to be employed on the recruiting service should take up their residence in any given place, they are to be objected (*augestossen*), unless entitled by law to domicile in such places. Notwithstanding this, there is little doubt that, if the British Government be strict in its selection, and forbid the enrolment of deserters and bad subjects, there will be no lack of good and trustworthy men who will flock to our standard.

TREATY BETWEEN SARDINIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

A telegraphic despatch from Turin, of the 20th inst. says:—"The rumour of a treaty of alliance between Sardinia and the Western Powers assumes the form of a certainty. Though the precise terms are not agreed on, it is said that negotiations are opened with this view."

London Institution.—On Wednesday evening the first conversazione of the season 1854-55 was held at the London Institution. The attendance was very numerous, and included many of the scientific and other celebrities of the day. Various works of art, optical and other novelties, were distributed about the rooms. Among the more interesting were a series of exquisite stereoscopic portraits, showing the relief and remarkable accuracy attained by the adaption of the daguerreotype to the invention of Professor Wheatstone. Much interest was also excited by some other pictures exhibited by Mr. Mayall. These were photographic portraits by the collodian process. Some were full life size, and exhibited a facility of style that bespeaks a new era in the art. The collodion pictures attracted special interest from the fact of a struggle having only just terminated in the Court of Common Pleas, which had resulted in a decision entirely freeing the process from the restrictions of the law of patents.

Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster-road.—This institution, founded in 1758, has long enjoyed the munificent patronage of the Royal Family, and for more than fifty years, that of the illustrious House of Cambridge in particular. Through the liberality of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, a quantity of worsted is being supplied to the 160 orphan girls connected with the establishment, who are competing, free of charge, and with the sanction of the committee, at the rate of twelve dozen pairs of warm socks per month for the Guards in the Crimea. At the recent election, although the vacancies were but three in number, the guardians selected ten candidates from a list of 41, and authorised the committee to place at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge five free nominations for orphans of soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the Russian war.

"Knighting the Sir-Loin."—We have received two communications from Correspondents anxious to remind us that it was King Charles II. who knighted the Sir-Loin at Hoghton Tower, near Preston, in 1617; and not Charles II., as inferred from our announcement of last week. We are aware of the version of the Knighting, or rather Baronetcy, as narrated in Roby's "Traditions of Lancashire," 1st Series, Vol. II.; but the more generally-received tradition is, that the honour was conferred by Charles II., in Essex. It is certainly more characteristic of the "Merry Monarch" than of James. And at Friday-hill House, near Chingford, was long shown the table upon which the Sir-Loin received the honour from Charles, whom our Artist has accordingly, portrayed in the Christmas Supplement published with the present number.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c

ENGLISH artists have been busy during the past week, no: with palettes on their thumbs, or with pencil, or with chalk, but busy canvassing for no less a personage than Mr. Jacob Bell, now the rejected candidate for the Parliamentary borough of Marylebone. For Mr. Jacob Bell artists quitted their studios to attend vestry and other parochial meetings; for Mr. Jacob Bell artists (always indifferent speakers) have attended tavern meetings to move and second propositions in his favour. For Mr. Jacob Bell artists became wild political enthusiasts—forsceing the revival of the Italian Lorenzo, and the English Charles, in the admission to Parliament of Mr. Bell, and the triumph of Russia in the rejection of the respectable chemist and druggist of Oxford-street. Why all this fervour and ferment in favour of Mr. Bell? In the infancy of painting in Colours our great painters were glad to associate with chemists. They would have run after Doctor Dee, as Dee ran after the philosopher's stone. Chemists had then something to tell that was really of use to an artist. Why, then, all this eager enthusiasm about Mr. Bell? In what way (we have been asked) has he been of use to artists? Has his chemical knowledge added five hundred years' additional endurance to the triumphs of Landseer's pencil? Have the frescoes in our new Houses of Parliament acquired additional beauty of colour from the discoveries in his laboratory? We believe not. But much is to be said in favour of Mr. Bell, and in favour of the artists who have been so eager in his behalf. He has been of modest and useful service to many artists, has a taste for art himself, buys pictures from a liberal purse, and is a knowing hand at making a good bargain for an artist with a publisher. Such has been the secret of Mr. Jacob Bell's influence over the minds of artists who are rate-payers in Marylebone. Though Mr Bell has been unsuccessful, Art will not be thrown fifty years behind because the Marylebone vestry is not to be painted in fresco.

A Correspondent (wholly unknown to us), who appears to take an interest in our weekly column of Talk, has sent us one of the two epitaphs in verse by Mr. Lockhart to which we have already alluded. "I would gladly send you both," our Correspondent writes, "for Lockhart evidently wished that they should have an extended circulation, and was only prevented from publishing what he had printed privately by an unwillingness to wound the feelings of a surviving relative; but, unfortunately, there is one slight allusion in the one I omit to send that renders it, I fear, somewhat unfit for your paper." "Here, however," he continues, "is the epitaph on Maginn:—

WALTON-ON-THAMES, Aug., 1842.

Here, early to bed, lies kind William Maginn,
Who, with genius, wit, learning, Life's trophies to win,
Has neither great Lord nor rich cit of his kin,
For discretion to set himself up as to in,
No, his portion soon spent (like the poor heir of Lynn),
He turn'd author, ere yet there was board on his chin—
And, whoever was out, or whoever was in,
For your Tories his fine Irish brains he would spin,
Who receiving prose and rhyme with a promising grin -
"Go ahead, you queer fish, and more power to your fin!"
But to save from starvation surred never a pin.
Light for long was his heart, though his breeches were thin,
Else his acting, for certain, was equal to Dun;
But at last he was beat, and sought help of the bin
(All the same to the Doctor from claret to gin),
Which led swiftly to peel, with consumption therein.
It was much, when the bones rattled loose in the skin,
He got leave to die here—out of Babylon's din.
Barring drink and the cards, I never heard of a sin -
Many worse, better few, than bright, broken Maginn.

"The epitaph on Hook," our Correspondent observes—and we agree with him—" is not so kind."

Considerable amusement has been excited during the week, at the expense of Lord Derby; who, albeit he was once Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, has fallen into the error of calling Demerara "an island." Of all men, an ex-Colonial Secretary ought to have known better. But though Lord Derby admits that he was born in a pre-scientific age, that fact is no excuse for his ignorance of geography.

Mr. Leslie, the celebrated painter, was the eye of public thing. "The Handbook for Young Painters"—announced as in preparation (in this paper) now some six months ago. We have seen a copy of the work, and can express the sincere pleasure we have received from a cursory perusal of the whole, and a very attentive perusal of parts. Mr. Leslie is thoroughly an English painter; and, we are now glad to find, a thoroughly English writer as well. Five-and-twenty years ago and he would have been heartily ridiculed by his thirty-nine brethren for daring to speak of Hogarth as an artist; but now, in 1854, he will have the hearty sympathy of the larger and better portion of the thirty-nine for the manly way in which he speaks of Hogarth and Raphael in the same breath. Indeed, throughout his work there is a lively and acute appreciation of almost every style of excellence in art.

"The fault of Mr. Leslie, in his Handbook," said an artist by whom the volume was placed in our hands, "is a most undue appreciation of Constable as a landscape-painter, and a most unbounded admiration of the Royal Academy as a body. Then, sir, he appeals so frequently to Wes and Fuseli as authori ies in art—much the same thing, I take it, as appealing to Blackmore or Ned Howard as authorities in poetry. Then, sir, only turn to page 164, and see what he says in one of the few notes in his work. Here it is:—'It should be known to the public that all the charges in the Autobiography of Mr. Haydon unfavourable to the Royal Academy are unfounded.' This is sweeping enough, and, I will add, unfounded enough. But the same note contains an anecdote that sufficiently atones for the par-graph I have quoted. It relates to Wilkie and to the election of Sir Martin Shee as President:—'It is curious that the election of Shee to the presidential chair was hurried through without the usual forms, in the fear that a command might be received from the King to elect Wilkie. It is perfectly well known that George IV. would have bestowed the honour upon Wilkie, and equally known that the King would never interfere with any election of that body unless he thought it right to exercise the privilege of a veto.' To this we will add what should be as well known (though we believe we are the first to mention it in print), that the feeling of the Academy was with Wilkie until they found him hesitating on a point of Academical discipline when many of his friends thought no hesitation was needed. This indecision turned the election against him.

Some of his anecdotes are admirably suited to our column. Here is one also. Hogarth's mahl-stick:—

Sir George Beaumont, who had possessed himself of Hogarth's mahl stick, determined to keep it till a painter should appear worthy to receive it; and he kept it till he saw "The Village Politicians" of Wilkie.

Here is a bright bit about Etty:—

Before Etty was an Academician he was asked if, in the event of his election, he would discontinue his habits of study in the life school; and he answered to the effect that he would not, and that, if the members of the Academy considered such habits improper in an Academician, he would rather remain a student than become one.

Mr. Leslie renders full justice to Haydon. Here is a passage that should be read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the trustees of the National Gallery:—

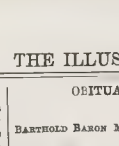
Had Haydon's "Judgment of Solomon" been produced in France, it would have been placed in the Louvre immediately on the death of the painter. But the trustees of our National Gallery missed the opportunity of securing it for a nominal sum, while they were spending the public money on doubtful, or damaged, or second-rate pictures by the old masters.

One more anecdote, and we have done:—

"I was a rule with Sir George Beaumont that in every landscape there should be at least one brown tree; and that every picture should have a first, second, and third light. "I see," he said, looking at a picture by Constable,—"I see your first and your second lights, but I cannot make out which is your third." Constable told this to Turner, who said, "You should have asked him how many lights Rubens introduced."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BARON MACKAY.

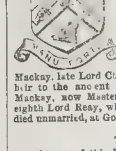


BARTHOLD BARON MACKAY died on the 26th ult., at his Château of Oosbeemt, in Guelderland, Holland, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The Baron was the descendant of General Hugh Mackay, of Scourey, who commanded the Williamites at Killiecrankie, and fell at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692, second Lord Reay's second son, the Hon. Æneas Mackay, was Colonel of the Mackay Dutch Regiment, and his family have since resided at the Hague, where they have obtained considerable possessions, and formed alliances with several noble families. Their representative, Baron Mackay, the subject of this notice, married the Baroness Van Renesse Van Wilp, and died at a patriarchal age, surrounded by his family, after a life of great piety and usefulness.

By his death, his eldest son, the Baron Æneas Mackay, late Lord Chamberlain to the King of Holland, becomes next heir to the ancient Scottish Peerage of Reay, after the Hon. Eric Mackay, now Master of Reay, only son of Alexander, present and eighth Lord Reay, who succeeded his brother Eric, late Lord Reay, who died unmarried, at Goldings, in Herts, in June, 1847.

THOMAS WINDUS, F.S.A.

THE decease of this highly-respected gentleman took place at his residence, Gothic Hall, Stamford-hill, on the 13th inst.



He was one of the oldest Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, and had been for many years a collector of rare and valuable antiques and works of art, that have rendered his museum a curious and interesting private collection.

He furnished many papers, chiefly on archæological subjects, to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals. One favourite subject of his was the Shakspearian Poet's Head, Leathersop, and the anecdotes connected with it: he had in his possession the relic itself—the sign of the Boar's Head. In 1844 he published his elucidation of the Portland Vase, which was fully noticed in our pages.

In 1845 Mr. Windus presented a cast of the sarcophagus in which the Portland Vase was discovered to the British Museum. This sarcophagus was cast at Rome from the original, in the museum of the Capitol, in the Vatican, and brought to England at considerable expense. Mr. Windus was the eldest son of an old family in the county of Hertford. He was nephew of Peter Moore, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury, lord of the manor of Radley, and a lineal descendant of the great Chancellor, Sir Thomas More.

In early life Mr. Windus was in business, and was well and creditably known in the city of London and in the Common Council. He, however, retired into private life about twenty years since.

LORD RUTHERFURD.

THE death of this able lawyer and judge has deprived the Scottish College of Justice of one of its best senators. Lord Rutherfurd's demise occurred at his residence, 9, St. Colme street, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst. The Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd, P.C., and a Lord of Session as Lord Rutherfurd, was born in 1791; he passed Advocate in 1812; he succeeded the late Lord Cunninghame as Solicitor-General in 1837, and Lord Murray as Lord Advocate in 1839, and remained so till the fall of the Melbourne Ministry in 1841; he resumed the office on the dissolution of the Peel Administration in 1846. He was presented to the bench of the Court of Session in 1851; he then ceased to represent the Leith burghs in Parliament; and in the same year was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Lord Rutherfurd married Sophia, third and youngest daughter of the late Sir James Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, in the county of Donegal, M.P., and by her leaves issue. The death of this lady, in 1852, had a fatal effect on her husband's health and spirits. The monument which, in his grief, he raised to her memory was meant also to serve for himself, and he was not long in sharing her tomb. By the Scottish Reform Act, the Extent Act, and other measures of forensic reform, have received, and will doubtless long retain, his name. In these Lord Rutherfurd has left some public memorials, however inadequate, of his vigorous and comprehensive mind, and of his profound attainments in the science of legislation. His many and varied personal accomplishments survive in the affectionate regard of his friends.

On the day of the announcement of Lord Rutherfurd's death the Lord Justice-General thus addressed the bar in the Court of Session:—

The Court will not advise the cases before us to-day. Our deliberations have been disturbed last night and this morning by a calamity which has befallen the Court, whereby it has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. I allude to an event of which barristers are usually aware—the death of a distinguished member of the Court, one of the greatest advocates that ever practised at the bar, and one of the most learned and able judges that ever adorned the bench. I am certain that every member of the bar will join with us in deploring this calamity. By us, in this division, who have had the immediate aid of his high judicial qualities, the deprivation will be felt more than we can describe.

The Court then rose.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES O'NEILL PRENDERGAST.

THIS distinguished General, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and an old Peninsular officer, died at Dublin on the 4th inst. Few of the Anglo-Norman families in Ireland have held a more honourable and enduring position than that of Prendergast, seated for centuries at Newcastle, in the county of Tipperary. One of the descendants (Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart.) was an eminent soldier, of the reign of Queen Anne, and a participator in the victories of Marlborough. The mysterious warning that foretold his death forms a most singular and well authenticated anecdote in family romance. The late General Charles O'Neill Prendergast was the male heir of the time-honoured race; and proved, at Salamanca and Victoria, that he was no unworthy scion of the martial race from which he sprang.

AMBROSE GODDARD, ESQ., OF THE LAWN, SWINDON, WILTS.

THIS gentleman, formerly M.P. for Cricklade, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Wilts, in early life a Captain in the 10th Hussars, died (after a short illness) in Bath, on the 8th inst. He was the son of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., who represented the county of Wilts in Parliament from the year 1773 to 1806. He was born 12th October, 1779, and married, 1st August, 1818, Jesse Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., by his first wife; of this marriage, the second son, John Hesketh Goddard, Major, 14th Light Dragoons, died 1854 (in India), and the eldest son, Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard, Esq., M.P. for the borough and hundreds of Cricklade, succeeds to the Swindon estates.

Mr. Goddard the subject of this notice, and the scion of a most ancient family, which for many centuries has represented in Parliament the county of Wilts, or some of its boroughs, constituted the position of a country gentleman with singular popularity and respect, and has now quitted it with universal regret.

DOUGLAS BAIRD, ESQ., OF CLOSEBURN, CO. DUMFRIES.

MR. DOUGLAS BAIRD died on the 7th inst., at his seat, Closeburn-hall. It is remarkable that within the last two years three of the most important family estates in North Britain should have been purchased by the brothers Baird, partners of the same wealthy firm—viz., Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire; Elie, in Fifeshire; and Urie, in Kincardineshire. The brothers Baird have risen within the last thirty years from an humble position, near the town of Airdrie, in Lanarkshire, to that of the richest commoners in Scotland. Their success has been owing to a rare combination of good fortune, with judgment and frugality. The father and mother of these prosperous men were the late Alexander Baird of Lockwood, and Jane Moffat, his wife. At present, James Baird, Esq., of Cambusdoon, co. Ayr, one of the brothers, sits in Parliament for the county of Dumfries; and three several grandnephews of them, William Baird, Esq., was member for the same constituency.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Mr. John Mitchell, of Birmingham, the well-known steel pen manufacturer, died possessed of personalty amounting to £20,000.—Henry Shephard, of Clifton, Bristol, effects £30,000, has bequeathed £200 to the Frome Selwood Charity, £100 to the British and Foreign Bible, and £100 to the Church Missionary Society. —Mr. Mignese da Costa, of Feltham-crescent, Brompton, effects £20,000, has left small bequests to the following institutions of his persuasion:—the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogues, in Bevis Marks, and in Paris; the Orphan school, and the Spanish and Jews' Hospital, Mile-end.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

NEW PICTURES.

WE this week produce Engravings after two of the newest additions to the National Collection, belonging respect vely to the Spanish and the German schools—schools very dissimilar in th emselves, and presenting much of indisputable merit and decided interest; but which, nevertheless, up to a comparatively recent peri d, have been almost unknown in this country, and in Europe generally—so feeble have hitherto been the sympathies of art, so powerless against the boundaries and prejudices of nationalities, and the force of accidental circumstances.

Beginning with the Spanard Velasquez—one of the most original and comprehensive geniuses art ever produced, and yet so little appreciated by those who probably only knew him by name, and only knew art by that which came from Rome, that Fuseli, in his lecture on "Art of the Moderns," dismisses him and the whole school to which he belonged in two brief paragraphs, in one of which he laments "the absence of national pride," which, perhaps more than the neglect of Government, or the force of superstition, confined the labours of the Spanish school, from its obscure origin at Seville to its brightest period, within the narrow limits of individual imitation," and then goes on with the very faint concession—" but the degree of perfection attained by Diego Velasquez, Joseph Ribera, and Murillo, in pursuing the same object by means as different as successful, impresses us with deep respect for the variety of their powers." This is a sample of the old prejudice against Murillo and Velasquez, in common with Rembrandt, also; for that they preferred working out their own gifts in their own way, guided only by the lights and example of nature, to submitting themselves to the drudgery of the schools of Italy, as a time, be it remembered—the beginning of the seventeenth century—when art in Italy, after a rapid decline, had sunk into the grave, and only its ghost, re-animated by the Eclectics, remained to speak of its departed glories, and to warn others by its fate.

So true is it that although Murillo is supposed to have been partly influenced at second-hand by the works of Vandyke (great man himself, but not one to form or improve a school), and Velasquez visited Italy for a year and a half when thirty years of age, and after his manner had been completely formed, and his fame firmly established, yet that in all that these art sts did they were strictly original in their style, as they were wonderfully creative in the conception and motives of their works. So keenly prized were the latter, however, by the Kings and nobles of their proud nation, that but few, until lately—after the Peninsular war—found their way into the other states of Europe; and Murillo was known chiefly in this country by his vulgar beggar-boys (Mr. Hawke's immense contribution to the Dulwich Gallery), and some engravings of similar works; and Velasquez not at all. In 1847, in the height of the season, at Christie's rooms, in the presence of all the connoisseurship and artistical metropolis, a fine historical portrait by this "strange" artist, that of the "Infanta Margarita Mariana of Austria," one of the most interesting portraits historically, and one of the most masterly in point of arttreatment, was knocked down for the sum of thirteen guineas. Two years afterwards it was exhibited at the British Institution, where, at entire having been drawn to it by the anonymous critics in the public journals, it attracted a full share of fashionable homage.

The sale of Louis Philippe's collection of Spanish pictures in 1853, themselves obtained by him, through agents, at the time of the confiscation of conventual property in Spain some years previous, was the means of introducing a considerable number of valuable pictures of this school into England, some of which were purchased for the National Gallery, and amongst them the work now engraved by us.

"The Adoration of the Shepherds" is one of Velasquez's earlier works, painted before his brie visit to Italy. "Naturalism" was his principle, and Caravaggio and Ribera his only models in point of style. This picture is remarkable for its bold and vigorous (but still harsh) treatment; for the wonderful individuality of character; the variety and life of all the motives; the intense speaking truth in the expression of each particular face contained in it; and, above all, for the genuine, harmonious, but admirably broken colour. The Virgin Mary is represented as a simple, innocent country woman, proud of her high destiny, but conquering thought of self with devotional feeling towards the divine infant before whom she kneels. She partakes in the act of homage with the rude peasant and rude-featured group who surround her, not pretending to express to herself any share of their attention By this means the whole interest is centred in the Infant Christ, who, though painted in a purely naturalesque and undeveloped manner, is an admirable study, free from vulgarity, and almost suggestive by his expression of childish sense of a future important mission. Velasquez was celebrated for his accurate painting of animals, fruit, &c; and in this picture we have the talent in this respect displayed to great advantage, and with propriety. This picture was formerly in the possession of Count de Aquila, of Seville; it afterwards came into the hands of the late King of the French, by whom it was exhibited as part of the Spanish Gallery at the Louvre. The British nation can boast of possessing it as one of the most remarkable works of a most admirable artist.

German any disputes with Italy the merit of first lending to religion the help of art, and adorning churches and monasteries with images of the Madonna and saints. But the history of art in the two countries (of Germany can be called a nation, being rather an assemblage of heterogeneous races) has been very different, and widely different have been the results. Italian art, instructed and inspired by the examples of classic art coming from Greece, began, in the early part of the fourteenth century, to reject the hard, lifeless types and figures of Byzantine art, and to adopt nature herself as a model. In the many, for centuries (the "dark ages," lasted much longer in Central Europe than in the South and West), the same weak and feeble models, modified by a rude Gothicism of character and detail, continued to be followed for many ages after that period; and, when the reflected light of the "revival" fell over the "Fatherland," the revival itself among the more politic nations of the South and West had fulfilled its mission and had become extinct.

Nevertheless, there is much to interest and instruct in the works of the genuine German school, and the Government have done well in procuring some examples of it for exhibition in the National Gallery. The artists whose works are thus represented are (we take the inscription on the frames for voucher) Meister Von Liesborn (so is described an unknown artist, who painted in the once existing convent of that name), and some followers of his "school," working somewhere in the fifteenth century; Lambert Lombard (middle of the sixteenth century); Vander Meeren, Ludger zum Ring, Master Van Werden, and "an artist of the middle of the sixteenth century" (name unknown); to the last of whom the picture of the "Coronation of the Virgin," which we engrave, is attributed. All these pictures, forming part of a large collection, lately belonged to Herr Krüger, of Minden, from whom they have been purchased for this country, on the recommendation of Mr. Dyce. The style of this picture, as we have already suggested, is eminently Byzantine, with an admixture of Gothic naturalism. The artist has endeavoured to give a grace, which might be almost described as coquettish, to the Virgin; and the features of the two persons of the Trinity, though true, perhaps, to the physique exhibited in a German monastery, are utterly void of Divine character The various details of the picture are highly curious and minutely executed, and enriched with gilding in various parts.

What strikes us most, however, after all, is the contrast which German art in this example presents to the contemporaneous art of other parts of Europe. Would it be believed, except upon such positive assurance of the fact, that this quaint performance was produced in Germany nearly half a century after the magnificent days of Raphael, and at the very moment of the decline of art in Italy—at the rise and progress of which, as of the mighty spirit of its genius, Germany had all the time remained profoundly ignorant?

THE ART-UNION OF GLASGOW.—This society has, it appears, increased the number of its subscribers more rapidly than any of a similar nature. In the years 1847-8 it had only 818 subscribers, while for the year just passed the number exceeded 10,000; the increase last year came being nearly 2000. This rapidly-advancing prosperity affords a proof both of the ability with which the business of the society is conducted and of its claims to public patronage. Last year, in addition to 1000 prints of a chromo-lithograph, after a fine picture of Cattermole's drawing, "Columbus at the Convent of La Rabrida," and 100 groups and statuettes in bronze and parian, there were distributed 119 paintings—one rising of the value of £200, three £150 each, one £120, one £100, and eight £100 each, nine from £85 to £60, fifteen from £57 15s. to £40, twenty-three from £35 to £25, twenty-six from £22 to £15, and fifteen a. £10 and under; making altogether 818 prizes, costing £5000. It is anticipated that year, from the merits of the engraving and the popularity of its subject, that the subscription list will again be largely augmented.

The proposal made by the Russian Minister of Finance to raise the price of salt from 28 to 44 copecs has been accepted by the Czar as a profitable financial measure.

There are at present in Spain 73 Dukes, 597 Marquises, 493 Counts, 53 Viscounts, and 83 Barons.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—NEW PICTURES

"THE CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN"
BY A GERMAN ARTIST OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

"THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS."
BY VELASQUES. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE CHRISTMAS-TREE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The superintendents of the succession of attractions at the Crystal Palace have ingeniously turned this ungenial season of the year to account by adding a Christmas-Tree of gigantic proportions, to correspond with the stupendous Palace of Glass. A Christmas-Tree upon friend Tomkins's loo-table may be sufficient to delight the small circle who may fill his parlour; but it is a very bouquet-like affair in comparison with the gigantic Tree in the vast area of the Crystal Palace, where it forms a nucleus for a gay assemblage of decorations for a Christmas fête. The holy season breathes love and peace; but the Tree is made to bear "the very age and body of the time," by combining it with a group of glittering emblems of war.

The stupendous festive trophy occupies the centre of the Great Transept. The general design has been very cleverly carried out by Mr. Hurwitz. The central platform has three stages, and the upper one is occupied by the great Christmas-Tree—the father, evidently, of the numerous family of little beauties clustered around him. "May his shadow never be less." This monster Tree is loaded with a variety of brilliant ornaments and nicknacks, a profusion of large and small elegant Chinese lamps, and a number of flags and banners of all nations—the Turkish, supported by the French and English flag, occupying the top of the Tree. The square platform on which the great Tree rests is formed of large mirrors, and these reflect the decorations and multiply the trees and other ornaments, giving much lightness and brilliancy to the arrangement. On the terraces are the smaller Christmas-Trees, forming two complete circles round the great Tree, one above the other. They all vary in their form and decorations. Between the trees are baskets filled with fruit, and surrounded by moss; and pots and bouquets of flowers fill up the intervals and give the whole a rich variety of colouring and ornamentation. Massive yule-logs are placed at the four corners, and are covered with holly and ivy. From the top of the great Tree four wreaths of laurel and evergreen extend to the four corners of the intersecting Nave and Transept, where they terminate at the first-floor galleries. But during the progress of the works the idea was started of wreathing the whole of the front of the galleries and pillars in the Central Transept by suspending festoons of a similar character; and Mr. Bulshaw, having obtained a whole cargo, by special train, from various points on the Brighton line, of holly, ivy, and laurel, set a number of hands at work, and the whole of this part of the building was soon clothed in a livery of green, the effect being much improved by the suspension of banners at intervals all round the Transept at the point where the festoons are united.

At the four corners of the Central Trophy are emblematic groups of the four Seasons, prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlett, the taxidermist, who has charge of the Natural History Department of the Palace.

One of these groups contains two hares, two wood-pigeons, a brace of snipe, a pair of black grouse, a bittern, a sheldrake, and a pair of teal. Another has a turkey, two wild ducks, two golden plovers, two white hares, three red grouse, and two larks; a third displays a goose, three pheasants, a pair of red-legged partridges, a capercailzie, and a pewit; and the fourth, a swan, a pair of partridges, a pair of woodcocks, a pair of curlews, a guinea-fowl, two rabbits, and a pheasant of a new breed, known to naturalists as the *Phasianus torquatus*, a native of Japan. It was introduced into this country by Mr. D. W. Mitchell, secretary to the Zoological Society. The first specimens were shot a few days ago, and forwarded to her Majesty; and the one now at the Crystal Palace is the only other specimen of this rare bird which has ever been seen in this country. The effect of these groups, with the arms, &c., accompanying them, is very good, and in perfect keeping with the other details of the trophy. On the upper terrace has been introduced a novel system of illumination, by which trees and shrubs, animals, and other objects, can be so constructed as to throw out a soft and subdued light. In the present case we have the stems of trees, from which fruit depends, coloured artificially, and, by means of gas introduced into the interior of the fruit, the light is thrown out in a variety of beautiful colours. The fruit and flowers are made of opal glass, which is found best adapted for the purpose. Bunches of grapes, roses, and lilies of this material, are here shown as fine illustrations of the effect produced; and it can be applied to statuary and other is for out-of-door purposes. Mr. F Bartlett has patented the invention in England and abroad. Among other curiosities which collect large crowds are a whole regiment of Cossacks, in chocolate, a regiment of Zouaves, and a regiment of our gallant and picturesque Highlanders.

GIGANTIC CHRISTMAS-TREE, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

In the Christmas Supplement published with the present Number we have illustrated the great metropolitan display of Christmas-Trees in Covent-garden market at this season; and, as the erection of a Christmas-Tree has now become a general fashion in England, a few words on its origin and significance may be acceptable.

The birthplace of the Christmas-Tree is Egypt, and its origin dates from a period long antecedent to the Christian era. The palm-tree is known to put forth a shoot every month; and a spray of this tree, with twelve shoots on it, was used in Egypt at the time of the winter solstice as a symbol of the year completed. The palm-tree spray of Egypt, on reaching Italy became a branch of any other tree (the tip of the fir was found most suitable, from its pyramidal or conical shape), and was decorated with burning tapers lit in honour of Saturn, whose *saturnalia* were celebrated from the 17th to the 21st of December, the period of the winter solstice; the lighted tapers, the presents given (*saturnalitia*), and the entertainment of the domestics on a footing of equality, date from this age. After the *saturnalia* came the days called the *sigillaria*, when presents were made of impressions stamped on wax, which still form part of the furniture of a Christmas-Tree. To the *sigillaria* succeeded one day called the *juvenalia*, on which everybody, even adults, indulged in childish sports, and hence the romping close of our Christmas festivities.

With the Germans the greatest Christmas festival is our Christmas-eve, the *heilige abend*, which has the more propriety, as, whatever doubt attaches to the date of His birth it is certain that our Lord was born in the night-time. The festival itself is called *weihnacht*, or night dedicated to the commemoration. As Christmas eve always falls on the evening of Adam and Eve's day, an orthodox Christmas-Tree will have the figures of our first parents at its foot, and the serpent twining himself round its stem. By a bold stretch of theological fancy, the Tree, with its branches and tapers, is, with the above-mentioned accessories, understood to typify the genealogy of our Lord, closing in the most luminous apex the sun of light and life, "the seed of the woman that should crush the serpent's head." The Romans had already affixed as the summit of their Trees a representation of a radiant sun in honour of Phœbus Apollo, to whom the three last days of December were dedicated. In connection with this god, sheep were sometimes exhibited prostrate under the Tree, or Apollo himself took charge of the herd, or tongue the shepherds the use of the pipe This was skilfully construed by the Christian clergy to be emblematic of the good shepherd, &c.; the *sigillaria* of the Romans were impressed with the images of saints and holy persons; the lighted tapers, also borrowed from the *saturnalia*, were retained here, as elsewhere, as portion of the religious ceremony. The giving of presents, another portion of the *saturnalia*, was understood to be expressive of Christian brotherly love; while the apples, nuts, and gingerbread—equally unmistakeable remnants of the Northern heathen mythology—have been kept in the service of the Christian festival, as accessories that sufficiently recommended themselves without typifying anything particularly holy.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 671.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In Committee on the Consolidated Fund Acts, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, upon which he intended to found a bill, for the purpose of placing the deposits in savings banks on better footing. The resolution was agreed to.

ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

On the question that the House go into Committee on the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill,

Mr. LIDDELL (Liverpool) expressed his disapproval of the bill, and anticipated its utter failure as regarded the object in view

Mr RICH had a great objection to the employment of mere mercenaries. Looking, however, at the question as one of confidence in the Ministry, he would vote for the bill

Mr. FRUMMOND thought it would be an act of charity for some one to protect Ministers from their friends. Too concealment and mystery connected with the bill had excited the greatest jealousy in the country. To make use of a sporting phrase, the people deemed it a "dark horse."

Sir W VERNER and Mr OTWAY opposed the bill.

Mr. WHITESIDE contended that the proposed measure was unconstitutional. The employment of foreign mercenaries was demoralising to those who employed them, and rarely useful except to quell the liberties of the nation the Government of which employed them. The principle involved in the measure was dangerous, immoral, unjust, and degrading.

Mr SIDNEY HERBERT controverted Mr. Whiteside's constitutional doctrines, and gave a general answer to his arguments and assertions against the bill. It was not true to say that the present was the only occasion on which Ministers had for carrying on the war. It was only one of several He was quite willing to abide by the fiat of public opinion on the question under discussion.

Mr NAPIER opposed the bill

Mr COBDEN thought the expedition to the Crimea about the most ill-advised, and that was saying a good deal Still it was the duty of the nation to succour the men who were now suffering on the heights of Balaclava; but, if these suffering men were asked what kind of aid they would prefer, he was convinced they would say, let it be by our own countrymen, and not by mendicant Germans. By the press at this England was, in the face of the world, holding out a flag of distress. There was no scarcity even that foreign soldiers would be procured On merely grounds the measure could not be maintained. He would not then enter into the question of the war, or the DESPATCH which it was conducted, but on the bringing up of the report he would advert to those points, with the view of eliciting the opinion of the House on the subject of certain negotiations going on.

Lord J RUSSELL intimated that, when Mr Cobden made his promised statement, Ministers would be quite ready to meet him.

Lord C. HAMILTON opposed the bill.

Mr DANBY SEYMOUR voted for the second reading, but he declared that he never gave a vote with greater reluctance. He was told by Ministers that the measure was necessary for the relief of the troops at Sebastopol, and he did not think it was his duty to refuse the slightest chance of relief being so given. Matters were in a critical state at that fortress, all owing, as he believed, to the mismanagement of Ministers. Mr. Seymour assured the House that, in spite of our large fleet, Russian provisions found the means of transport in the Black Sea, and in this way Russia was supplied with monetary aid in carrying on the war.

Mr PHILIPPS could not see how he could consistently refuse to support the bill, seeing that he had given his sanction to the declaration of war.

Mr ALCOCK complained that the standard of height had not been sufficiently reduced, or the bounty sufficiently increased.

Admiral WALCOTT and Mr. CONOLLY both opposed the bill.

The debate was adjourned till the following day.

In the course of the sitting Lord EBRINGTON took the oaths and his seat for Marylebone.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord DERBY took the oaths and his seat.

Lord WENSLEYDALE put a question to the Secretary at War with respect to the occupation of the barracks at Dorchester by convicts, to the prejudice of the militia.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that it was in consequence of cholera having broken out among the convicts at Millbank prison that the Home Secretary had given directions to have them removed to the barracks at Dorchester; but the necessity for their continuance there having now passed away, all, with the exception of a few invalids, would be sent back, and the barracks would be immediately evacuated.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the above bill, and, subsequently, the suspension of Standing Orders, with a view to its being passed through all stages.

After considerable discussion the bill was read a second time, and afterwards passed through Committee. It was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Earl of CLARENDON (in reply to the Earl of Hardwicke) repeated the answer given by Sir J. Graham on a previous evening in the House of Commons, in regard to the exchange of the *Theiis* brigade for two Prussian gun-boats.

The Earl of HARDWICKE, in reference to the recent hurricane in the Black Sea and the disastrous results to a great number of our ships, complained of the utter absence of all precautionary measures by which such a catastrophe might have been averted.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE admitted the want of proper management in not placing the ships in a position where they might have been saved from the casualties that occurred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. F. PEEL said that some correspondence had taken place between the Government of Washington and her Majesty's Ministers, with the object of ascertaining in what state mail-steamers generally arrived at the United States. It was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill founded upon the recommendation of the Committee which had sat upon the subject.

ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

The adjourned debate upon the order of the day for going into Committee was then opened by Mr. CONOLLY, who proceeded to a review of the arguments urged by the members of the Government in support of the measure; and contended that it was unworthy of the Government and the country, and well calculated to degrade the British nation in the eyes of the world.

Mr. COLLIER, in supporting the bill, said that he had heard no fact to show that the assistance asked was unnecessary.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Murrough severally opposed the measure.

Mr. I. BUSSELL disclaimed any intention on the part of the Opposition to protract unnecessarily the debate. He was prepared to go into Committee, and to take the third reading on Friday.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his concurrence in this course.

After some remarks from Mr. PEACOCK as to the propriety of fixing a definite limit to the duration of the measure,

The Speaker left the chair, and the House went into Committee upon the bill.

On clause 1 being proposed, Mr. L. KING urged the propriety of introducing a proviso declaring that there shall be no half-pay or pension given to those foreign soldiers (except to officers disabled by wounds) after the expiration of one year from the ratification of a treaty of peace.

Mr. S. HERBERT concurred in the spirit of such a proviso, and would take it into consideration.

Mr. HUME urged the necessity of arrangements being made for the support of the wives and children of the foreign soldiers, without the burden being placed upon the existing poor rates.

After some further discussion, clause 1, as well as the remaining clauses, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE MILITIA BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) for the Royal Commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in the Savings-banks Bill, which was read a first time.

TEA-DUTIES.

The right hon gentleman then gave notice of the intention of the Government, in the event of the continuance of the war, to propose, when the time arrived for making the Financial Statement for 1855, that the duty of tea, instead of falling progressively, as originally proposed, shall continue at the present rate of is 6d in the pound

Sir W. CLAY gave notice of his intention, on an early day, to ask leave to introduce a Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice of his intention, soon after the Christmas recess to ask leave to introduce a bill for the introduction of a better system of education in England and Wales.

Mr S HERBERT, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said that the new pattern uniform for the Army will do away with the distinction between officers and privates.

Mr. S HERBERT, in answer to Mr. Whiteside, stated that the last returns he had received from the hospitals in the East were dated the 25th November and the 5th December. The last accounts from Balaclava gave the numbers in the field and general hospitals 2895, and in the hospitals at Scutari 3459; making a total of 6354 He was, however, afraid that the next accounts received would give a considerable addition to those numbers.

The same right hon. gentleman (in reply to Major Reed) stated that it was the intention of the Government to arm the whole of the army in the Crimea with Minie rifles.

Mr. DISRAELI asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the Government had received any official account of the blockade of Memel by Russian gun-boats?

Sir J GRAHAM said that, so far as his information went, he believed that no such blockade had been established.

Lord J RUSSELL gave notice that, in the event of the Hon e meeting re-meeting, it would move that the House at its rising do adjourn to Monday, January 22nd.

ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill.

Sir E. DERING moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time upon that day (to-morrow). He disclaimed all factious motives, and was not desirous of impeding the efforts of the Government to whom on many occasions he had given an independent support.

Mr. COBDEN took a review of the several points in connection, and contended that it was most unwise and unjustifiable to take up arms on behalf of a Power like Turkey, that was failing into decay by its own vices. He then drew a pathetic picture of the number of lives that had been sacrificed, and of the large sum that the amount of our army that still survived in the Crimea; and submitted that, as the object for which we had gone to war had been attained, by the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia, whether it would not be more favourable to enter into a treaty of peace than to continue a slaughter which was not necessarily lead to still more fearful sacrifices, and which would prolong the war for probably many years to come?

After a long debate, it was decided, when the numbers were—For the third reading, 171; against it, 135; making a majority in favour of the Government, 36. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21

Month and Day.	Corrected Readings of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Dec. 15	29·324	54·0	44·5	50·2	+ 10·5	83	W.S.W.	0.00
" 16	29·624	53·0	39·0	45·8	+ 6·2	80	W.	0.00
" 17	29·751	44·0	31·0	38·0	— 1·6	93	W. S. W.	0.00
" 18	28·…2	43·8	32·8	39·1	— 0·1	91	S.W., & N.	0·23
" 19	29·731	45·0	31·8	39·4	— 4·0	89	N. & W.	0.06
" 20	29·5…4	43·0	34·1	40·0	+ 1·1	92	N.W. & N.	0·15
" 21	30·188	42·5	28·0	35·5	— 2·2	96	S.W.	0.20

Note. -The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29·38 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30·02 inches by the 15th; decreased to 29·69 inches by the 16th; increased to 30·09 inches by the 17th; and by the morning of the 18th had decreased to 28·93 inches; increased to 29·73 inches by the 19th, decreased to 29·39 inches by the 20th; increased to 30·09 inches by the 21st; and decreased to 29·81 by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29·714 inches

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 10½° above to 4° below their average values.

The mean temperature of the week was 40·7°, being 1·4° above the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 36°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 11·9°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of eight-tenths of an inch

The weather during the week has been changeable, and rain has fallen frequently. The wind blew strongly from the West quarter on the 15th and 16th, and during the afternoon of the 18th it blew a gale from the North; the greatest pressure on the square foot being 12 pounds

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, Dec. 24, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1289 children were registered within the metropolitan districts, exceeding the averages of the same corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 177; of these 659 were boys and 817 were girls, exceeding their averages by 56 and 121 respectively. The number of deaths during the week were 1306, being a small decrease on the mortality of the previous weeks.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday. Mr. Bretingham proposed, and Dr. Garrod Dilon seconded, Mr Jacob Bell as a fit and proper person. Lord Ebrington was proposed by Mr. Collier, M.P., and seconded by Dr. Key. The show of hands was so nearly equal that the returning officer said he could not undertake to decide. It was, after some consideration, arranged, with the consent of Lord Ebrington, that the show of hands should be taken in favour of Mr. Bell, and then a poll should be demanded. On Tuesday the polling began at eight o'clock. From the first hour the majority was in favour of Lord Ebrington. At the close the numbers were—Lord Ebrington, 6919, Mr. Bell, 4166.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND THE WAR.—A private letter from St. Petersburg states that, from the moment when the news of the battle of Inkerman arrived, the Empress's health became worse. It is said that Prince Menschikoff's despatch was brought to the Czar in his wife's bed-room. On reading it an angry exclamation escaped him, which frightened the Czarine. She fancied that some misfortune had happened to her sons, and fainted away. It was very long before she recovered her senses, and ever since that time she has suffered from constantly-increasing fever. Even in Court circles her death was spoken of as an event to be expected from one moment to another. The fêtes usually given to celebrate the anniversary of the Emperor's accession were reduced this year to a religious service. The Court is furious against Austria since the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch. A lady of high rank declared aloud in a drawing-room the other day—"We will never forget Austria's perfidy. I will furnish a hundred serfs to the new regiment of Chasseurs." Three days afterwards this lady's daughter was appointed Maid of Honour to the Empress. But the Emperor, at the same time, caused it to be notified to her mother that he did not approve of talking politics in the presence of Austrian *attachés*.

FOOD CONTRACTS.—During the past week the food contracts for many of the unions in Devonshire have been taken (from Christmas to Lady-day) at prices by no means so exorbitantly high as many persons recently would be glad to get during war time. The contract for bread at the Tiverton Union has been accepted at 7½d. to 7¾d. per 4lb. loaf; flour, 57s. per sack; mutton, 5d. per lb. For the Totnes Union contracts for bread have been taken at 7½d. to 8¼d. per 4lb. loaf; seconds flour, 55s. 6d. per 280lbs.; beef, 5d. to 6¼d.; mutton, 5¼d.; and pork, 6¼d. per lb.; fresh butter, 1s. 4d. ditto.

ANECDOTE OF VIVIER.—This gifted *artiste* was engaged to play one *morceau* at the palace, on the occasion of the late *fêtes* given in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Prussia. He performed his solo, accompanied by Meyerbeer on the piano, and was rewarded with the nearest approach to applause permitted by Court etiquette, and a request was made him, in the name of the Queen and Princesses, to play Schubert's "Sérénade." Vivier readily assented, but he had no music with him, and so arduous a task as accompanying Schubert from memory demayed Meyerbeer himself. The Court would thus have been doomed to disappointment, had not Prince George of Prussia stepped forward and volunteered his services which were accepted, and the performance went off à merveille.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord John Russell has purchased Bare Homage, the seat of Sir John Lister, near Christchurch, in Hampshire.

The Viennese Court gossips state that, since the beginning of last week, the Emperor Francis Joseph has ceased to wear any Russian decoration.

The King of Prussia attended the full-dress gala opera last week; but, as Baron von Manteuffel was directed to state his Majesty, who retired after the second act, was presented by command to foreigners from holding a circle for the diplomatic corps between the acts.

Lord and Lady Tsdolm, lately Prussian Minister at Rome, who left Berlin on Tuesday, on a special mission, to sound the English Cabinet with reference to Prussia joining the treaty of December 2, arrived in London on Saturday.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to their residence in Piccadilly on Tuesday, from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Prince Alexander Schoenberg has left Vienna, the bearer of the grand cordon of the Order of St Stephen, and an autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, which Baron Hobder is instructed to present to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Sultan has sent the decoration of the Medjidie of the first class to Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Forey. The Minister of War, it is added, in transmitting the decorations wrote a most flattering letter to the General-in-Chief

The Queen has appointed the Marquis of Normanby to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The Queen of Spain is about to present the Pope with a magnificent new tiara, ornamented with three crowns of brilliants, and with a great many pearls, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires. The estimated value of the tiara is about 2,000,000 reals (£20,000), and the Royal present is to be placed in a box of sculptured silver.

The Chevalier Bunsen continues to reside in retirement at Heidelberg, and has just sent to a publisher at Berlin an historical work, the fruit of his leisure

The Hon. C. A. Murray, formerly Consul-General in Egypt, and now appointed Minister in Persia, arrived at Alexandria by the last English steamer, on his way to his post.

The children of Schiller are endeavouring to obtain from the Prussian Chamber an extension of the copyright which they at present enjoy in the works of their illustrious parent. According to the present law the last of the heirs to whom the property in Schiller's works is secured will, in 1858, and they pray that the term may be extended twenty years.

M. Sainte Beuve, of the French Academy, has been appointed Professor of Latin Poetry at the College of France in the room of M. Tissot, deceased; and M. Havet to be Professor of Latin Eloquence at the same college, in the room of M Rem, appointed to other functions

The Earl of Elgin gave at Quebec, on the 1st instant, a farewell ball, at which 700 persons were present He delivered an address which is described as having been deeply affecting

The King of Prussia has received and been pleased to accept a gold medal, ordered some time ago by the Emperor, to be prepared by the Warsaw engraver Mimchelmer, in honour of Prince Paskiewitsch having completed his fiftieth year (October, 1851). Specimens of this medal in silver have been struck at the Prussian mint, for distribution at Berlin.

The Prussian Minister of War has ordered telegraphic wires to be laid down to connect all the principal fortresses with Berlin; also the military stations placed on the coast.

The Austrian authorities have ordered that in future the German language shall be used in all proceedings before the tribunals of Hungary.

Vast quantities of herrings have recently been taken on the Devonshire coast In three days the fishermen of Torquay, in Torbay, succeeded in securing no less than 900,000. Of this number about 400,000 were taken at one haul.

The Belgian Chamber has voted the sum of 270,000f. for the extension of the electric telegraph

A young gentleman of Louisville has been tendered a colonel's commission in the Russian army, and it is said that he will leave about the 1st of February, in company with several other Kentuckians, for St. Petersburg.

In curing for a well at Pencott lately, a stratum of excellent coal, and also one of iron-tone, were discovered. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are the fortunate owners of the property.

The returns of the Bank of France for the past month show that the specie drain of the last two preceding returns has continued with increased intensity, the falling off on this occasion being £1,700,000.

According to Mr. Sidney Herbert, the British Army in the East consists of about two-thirds Protestants and one-third Roman Catholics.

Disturbances have taken place at Carrara, and it is asserted that several political assassinations have been committed. A military cordon had been established on the frontiers of the duchy of Massa, and a state of siege proclaimed.

South Wales coal is selling at 49s. per ton at Constantinople. There are eighty-two ships in port with cargoes of coal for sale on private account, independent of the supplies at Government depôts formed by the Allies.

From a return published by the municipality of Madrid it appears that the number of persons killed in the revolution of July, and buried at its expense, was 72, and of wounded in the same affair, who were attended at its expense, 376. In addition to these numbers, there were a great many persons killed or wounded who cost nothing to the municipality.

Mr. George Mansfield, of Lyme Regis, has had £5000 awarded to him, as salvage, for recovering 60,000 sovereigns from the ship *Sourabaya*, wrecked at Port Phillip on the 28th of April last. He had a crew, six in number, who were also awarded—one £2000, and the others £1500 each; making a total of £14,000.

The coal produce of the world, in the year 1853, is estimated at 75,000,000 tons; of which amount 40,000,000 were produced by Great Britain, and 9,000,000 by the United States.

Professor Zahn, who has passed not fewer than fifteen years in investigating the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, is preparing for publication the results of his researches and last part of his great work on the monuments discovered in those towns. This work is one of the most expensive ever published in Germany, each copy costing 300 thalers, about £45.

An experiment has shown that six sappers can erect one of the wooden huts for the Crimea in two hours.

A *Te Deum* was celebrated on Saturday at Brussels, in the Church of Sainte Marie aux Galets, in honour of the anniversary of King Leopold. In the evening the grand diplomatic dinner was given in honour of the day, at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Emperor Napoleon has just granted an annual pension of 600 francs, on his privy purse, to an old man, aged seventy-three, named Noel Payan, who was formerly private gamekeeper at the château of Navarre, the residence of the Empress Josephine. He is now the only survivor of all those who formed the household of the Empress and has frequently seen Louis Napoleon playing in the gardens of that château.

The Rev. Theodore Parker has been arraigned in the Circuit Court of Roxbury, on a charge of feloniously aiding and abetting the attempt to rescue the fugitive Burns in that city. The case will come on for trial in March next.

Madame Tedesco is said to have met with immense success at the Italian Opera at St. Petersburg. On leaving the theatre he was cheered by a vast crowd outside who had awaited her exit, notwithstanding the excessive cold—ten degrees centigrade below freezing point.

An institution of inquiry has been formed for the purpose of examining the grounds upon which Dr. Jacob attacked the management of Christ's Hospital.

The Vicar-General, by commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, has formally prorogued Convocation until Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

An order has been received by a commission-house in Berlin for making up 20,000 woollen jackets for our Crimean army. They are to be got up and delivered with the utmost dispatch.

Military law is in such full force and severity in Finland that it passes almost into military lawlessness. A labouring man who interfered to screen a young country woman from the too urgent addresses of a Russian soldier, was adjudged by a Court of Law to pay a fine of ten thalers, to which the Military Governor added ten couple of blows with the stick.

The amount of capital invested in French railways is three thousand million of francs; of which, two thousand millions have been paid by companies, and one thousand by the State.

The screw steam-ship *Malta* recently made the run from Liverpool to Malta in eight days and a half, the shortest run from that port on record.

Mr. John L. Norton, a resident of New York, reported to be worth half a million of dollars, was knocked down and killed by a car a few days ago. The body, not being recognised, received a pauper's burial. The mistake was not discovered for some time, when the remains were disinterred and received a more appropriate funeral.

NOTES ON SIEGE OPERATIONS AND FIELD FORTIFICATIONS.

(*Continued from page 606.*)

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SIEGE OPERATIONS.

In pursuing our remarks upon this interesting subject, we will remind the reader of an article which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, November 25, 1854, entitled "The Past and the Future of the Siege," in which we extracted passages of some length from Mr. Ottley's recently-published *brochure* of "Remarkable Sieges," enforcing the importance of complete investment, and the superiority of the scientific mode of attack by regular approaches, over that of breaching from distant batteries, followed by assault. We showed also, how, in the brilliant achievements of Wellington in the Peninsula, the latter system was adopted, with what signal success, but with what terrible loss of life, at the same time that there was no saving, but rather a waste, in point of time; we showed how the weight of scientific authority condemned those operations in the abstract, and how, in the opinion of those who have defended the Duke of Wellington in this matter, his excuse rests upon the plea of force of circumstance, which left him no other alternative but to take the places in this way or not at all. We cannot omit adding that, in the case of Sebastopol, a similarly erroneous plan of attack has been adopted without the same excuse—the place being as far from being taken as on the first day of opening trenches, and without probability of being taken until the besieging army is strengthened to a number at least double that which it mustered when the expedition first set out.

Innumerable instances might be cited, showing the superiority of the regular mode of attack. One is recorded as very striking. At the siege of Candia, by the Venetians, contrary to the advice of Vauban, stormed a ravelin, and failed, with a loss of forty officers, and four hundred men; two days afterwards Vauban took it by sap, and lost only three men. Again, as certainty is the great object in siege operations—which may be made matter of certainty with proper provision—how much cannot be said in deprecation of the fatal error of commencing an attack with less than the force adequate to the occasion, both as regards investing, crippling, and reducing the place besieged, and as ensuring the position of the besieging army, and its constant and ready command of supplies.

General Monk has left several papers upon this and other subjects, from which we cannot do better than cite a few passages. The following is but too applicable to the present occasion:—"In the besieging of an town, a Commander must be careful that his enemy be not able to cut off his provisions or his retreat, and that he besiege no town but such as he is able to outlast relief from the besieged. A Commander in-Chief ought likewise to be careful how he ventures upon winter sieges and long services, or long sieges at any time, unless the consequence of the place require it, and that he be sure to take it in the end. Long sieges ruin armies, empty the purse, and most commonly it falls out so, that it hinders armies from better employments; and, after a long siege, though things fall out according to a Commander's desire, he will have little reason to brag of his victory, when he views his experience, time, and his army. The malice of a great army is broken, and the force of it spent in a great siege." Again, in another place, he writes:—"Every Commander knows that man's flesh is the best foundation that belongs to a town; and where a town is well manned, the best way of taking it is by starving: and when a town is weakly manned, the best way of taking it is by battery and assaults, or by approaches, mining, battery, and assaults. One thing more I would advise a Commander-in-Chief to be careful of, and that is, not to gainsay town or place without great probability of obtaining that which he desires; and never to assault a town but when he may assault it at divers places at once. There is nothing so suddenly ruins armies as assaults without they miscarry. For a general is certain to have his best men killed and spoiled upon such designs, and the rest so much discouraged that it would prove very dangerous unto an army if they should suddenly after fight."

THE NUMBER OF MEN REQUIRED TO CARRY ON A SIEGE WITH VIGOUR.

The number of men required to carry on a siege with vigour is quite a matter of calculation, based upon certain principles, varied only by contingencies. The following, according to Sir John Jones, seems to be "the minimum of the calculation."

Guard of the trenches, three-fourths of the strength of the garrison. This duty may be taken for a short service with three reliefs. The workmen, however, cannot do with less than four reliefs. Their numbers depend upon the time of the work to be attacked; but, for the purpose of calculation, let the opera tion against a common front of 120 toises, with a ravelin, be assumed; then the length of the first parallel, and one line of approach to it—which should always be opened on the second night—will measure 8800 yards; which, at four feet apart, require 2640 men to line them; and that number will, consequently, be the strength of the first night's working party. The second night and the same number of workmen will be required; and what with the service of the artillery and the transport of materials, a small deduction can be made from their strength till the completion of the second parallel, when the remainder of the siege much fewer will suffice therefore, by arrangement and a little fatigue on the first days of the attack, the working parties may be averaged at one-third less than the party of the first night, or in round numbers 2000 men.

For engineers and camp duties, pockets, escorts with stores, and provisions, &c., the proportion of the army required will vary according to the hostility of the people in whose country the siege is carried on; and it is one of the contingencies to be regulated by a vigorous commanding; but being fixed, their reliefs must be equally regular with the others. For the sake of calculation, it shall here be stated at one-tenth of the whole army.

On these data, the amount of an army required for the vigorous siege of a place with a garrison of 8000 men would be—

Guard of the trenches 3750, at three reliefs	1,250
Working parties 2000, as four reliefs	8,000
Duties of the army one tenth, at four reliefs	19,250
	7,750
Total, independent of sick, and casualties	2,9,0

From this calculation, it is evident, *ceteris paribus*, that the more numerous the garrison, the smaller will the besieging army be, in proportion to it: for the attack on a similar front or fronts of fortification is little different, if the place contain a garrison of 8000 or a garrison of 10,000 men; the guard of the trenches, and the other duties increase proportionately, but the work does not.

The calculation for the attack of a garrison of 10,000 men would be—

Guard of the trenches, 7500, at three reliefs	22,500
Working parties, 2,00 men, at four reliefs	8,000
Duties of the army, one-tenth, at four reliefs	30,500
	12,2 0
Total (independent of sick, and casualties)	42,700

The former being nearly in the proportion of 3 to 1; and the latter, of 4 to 1. Hence it is that the most celebrated commanders and engineers are agreed, as a general principle, that the besieging army should carry on its operations in the proportion to the strength of the garrison according to the numbers of the garrison: and, as an approximation, have fixed that proportion at 3 to 1 when the garrison consists of 15 000 men, 4 to 1 when of 10,000 men, 7 to 2 when of 8000 men, 3 to 1 when of 5000 men, and in still greater proportion when it consists of a less number.

As the writer observes in the course of the above passage, the calculation of the strength of the besieging army required, varies according to special circumstances, as the greater or less extent over which the lines go, which depend upon local conditions, and the hostility of the people in whose country the siege is carried on. In the case of Sebastopol, both these conditions are in the extreme against the besiegers; the extent of lines, even in the half-investment now formed, is no less than fourteen miles, and the besieging army has been constantly subject to attacks from without by hostile armies in the field. At the rate of five to one, and taking the strength of the garrison at only 70,000 men, the besieging army in this case ought to be 350,000 strong, but, taking into consideration the feasible facilities for the place to blockade and in such case the amount of force necessary merely to keep the ground—the sea-front being guarded by the fleet—it would perhaps be a fair estimate to set down 200,000 men as the force requisite for efficiently carrying on the siege of this place.

No special calculation is made, in the above, of the cavalry required for supporting the guards of the trenches; upon which Sir John Jones observes, that if there is any of this arm in the place besieged, that of the besiegers ought to be in such numbers, that the cavalry guard on each flank ought to be sufficient to oppose all the cavalry in the garrison. In the case of Sebastopol, however, the besiegers, being on height, are comparatively free from danger of attack from cavalry.

THE INTRENCHMENT OF A BESIEGING ARMY.

Upon this important subject General Monk writes:—"When you come to besiege a town before which you intend to intrench your army, you ought to place your line of circumvallation so near the town, that you may be able to quarter your army with safety, and out of the reach of your enemy's shot; allowing 150 feet for an alarm-place between the breastwork and the front of the quarters. The trench without your breastwork must be 12 feet in breadth, 6 feet in depth, and 3 feet in breadth at the bottom. And as the earth that is dug out of the trench will raise you a breastwork or rampart of 12 feet in breadth at the bottom, 6 feet in height, and 3 feet in breadth at the top, with one foot bank. Upon your line of circumvallation, at the distance of every 200 paces, you ought to have a sjuare upon your line of bank it. And before the quarters of every regiment upon your line of circumvallation you must leave a small avenue, that one single man, and no more, may be able to pass through at a time. You must likewise have in your line of circumvallation four great avenues for carriages to pass through; and upon the great avenues you must set up turnpikes, and without every turnpike there must be a half-moon (lunette). More note, your army must be divided into as many quarters as you intend to have approaches against the town. And you must raise some batteries close with a the line of circumvallation, there where you think the most advantageous places may be for the same, for the annoying of any enemy that may come to trouble you."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. A.—We do not undertake to decide wagers upon Chess or any other subject, and in such cases we strongly recommend our selection of the umpire you propose. With regard to the Problem in question we gave he no answer to warded by the author and his friends, preserved as then were by a Chariton we can a safely depend on. The Solutions were received, and the moment they were found to be so, their deficiencies were noted without.

BETA.—1. Black delivers the mate by playing at most three moves Q to Q 3rd. A Year Since, in Problem No 564 is strongest.

N. S. J. F., DERBY, and others.—Upon re-examination of Problem No. 564 you will find, we believe that the key to which is that given in our last Number; and that mate cannot possibly be effected in five moves, as you propose. White play for he first move it takes K to P

CHESSICUS, RUSH.—If Black for his 3rd move play Kt to Q B 3rd, your stratagem is again in, racticable. Independently of this fact, it is very ins gnant and ill-considered, and of a rather undeserving of any further notice.

R. B. C., Melbourne, U. P.—We are still without a reply and fear your packet has miscarried.

B. W. LOVELY, Dublin, and others. THE PARIS MEETS TOURNAMENT in 1855.—By a communication for just received from the Secretary of the Paris *Cercle des Echecs*, we are glad to learn that the first and most important step towards the realisation of this project has been made, by the appointment of a provisional Committee of Management. The following is the List of the COMITE DE DIRECTION:—President, M. le Baron de Carnall Vice-Presidents, MM. Dufaure and St. Amand, Le Roche, de la Chanoudie, Jaccard, Donnay, Brooke Greville, Segan, Saburan, De Rotschonoff. Secretaries, MM. De Kergorlay and Lavalard.

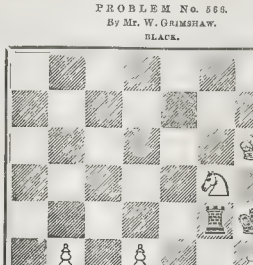
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 563 by P. F., Greenock, W. Dennys, J. C. G., C. F., Newcastle; Beta, Hastings, and others.

*** The greater part of our Chess Notices are unavoidably deferred until next week.

PROBLEM No. 566.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of his Q Kt to a promising Amateur.

(*Remove White's Q Knight from the board.*)

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q takes K P	R to Q 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q 5 4th	27. R to K B 3rd	R to Q 3 sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	K B take Q K P	28. R to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to K sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q 3 4th	29. Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch)	P to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	30. P to Q R 4th	B takes P
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	31. Q takes Q Kt P	R to Q B 8th (ch)
8. P takes P	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	32. K to B 2nd	R to Q Kt 4th (*f*)
9. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K 3 3rd	33. R to K R 3rd	R to K B 8th (ch)
10. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	34. K to K 3rd	Q to K Kt sq
11. B takes K Kt	P takes B	35. R to K Kt 3rd (g)	Q to K B sq
12. Kt to Q 4th	B takes Kt	36. K to Q 4th	R to Q B 3rd
13. Q takes B	Kt to K Kt 3rd	37. K to Q B 5th	R to Q B 8 h (ch)
14. P to K R 4th	Castles	38. K to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q B sq (h)
15. Q to Q K sq	P to Q R 3rd (c)	39. R to K R 6th	Q to K Kt sq
16. Q K to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd (*b*)	40. P to K Kt 5th (*i*)	R to K B 8th
17. Q R to K Kt 3rd	K to K sq	41. R to K B 8 h	R to Q Kt sq
18. P to K B 5th	Kt to K 4th	42. R to K B 7th	R to Q Kt 3rd
19. Q to Q 2nd (*c*)	K R to K Kt sq (*d*)	43. Q takes R (ch)	Q to K Kt sq
20. R takes R (ch)	K takes R	44. Q takes Q P	Q takes P
21. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B sq	45. Q takes B P (ch)	Q to K Kt 2nd
22. Q takes K B P	Q to K 2nd (*e*)	46. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
23. Q to Q 8 h (ch)	Q to K B sq	47. P to K 5th	
24. Q takes Q B P	Kt takes B		

And, after a long struggle, the Pawns won the battle.

(*a*) The was played apparently with the intention of advancing he Q Kt P next move; but as that would only have driven the adverse Bishop to take up a better position, play ng forward to Q B P was a loss of time.

(*b*) He should have done this on the previous move

(*c*) This was not pla, ed without discretion, and we believe it will be found to be preferable to pursuing the Queen to her square. At the same time, with the White raked too much in leaving the Bishop.

(*d*) Had he taken the Bishop. White would certainly have got a fine attack. Whether sufficient to justify him for his next we will not venture to decide.

(*e*) To have taken the Bishop now would have been a mistake.

(*f*) Threatening to win off hand, by R to K B 5th (ch), Q to K R 3rd. (ch) &c.

(*g*) Better, perhaps, to have gone with the King to Q Kt 3rd or 2nd.

(*h*) Black's manœuvres and counterattacks with his back pieces are to have advanced his own game much, but never, indeed, to have promised a subversary's

(*i*) This was evidently indispos able, or R 5th might have taken the Pawn, checking, and have won the game easily.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

[MR. SAMUEL LOVER, whose songs are so well known in every circle where tenderness and humour are appreciated, has just published a new song under this title, to the old English air of the same name, with which every one is familiar.]

THE hour was sad I left the maid,
A lingering farewell taking;
Her sighs and tears my steps delay'd.
I thought her heart was breaking.
In hurried words her pa-s on I bless'd—
I breath'd the vows that bind me;
And to my heart in anguish press'd
The girl I left behind me.

Then to the East we bore away,
To win a name in story;
And there, where dawns the sun of day,
There dawned our sun of glory:
Both blazed in noon on Alma's height;
Where, in the post assign'd me,
I shar'd the glory of that fight,—
Sweet girl I left behi.d me.

Full many a name our banners bore
Of former deeds of daring;
But they were of the days of yore,
In which we had no sharing.
But now, our laurels, freshly won,
With the old ones shall entwin'd be;
Still worthy of our sires each son,—
Sweet girl I left behind me.

The hope of final victory,
Within my bosom burning,
Is mingling with sweet thoughts of thee,
And of my fond returning:
But should we never meet again,
Still wor.h thy love thou'lt find me—
Dishonour's be'ach shall never stain
The name I'll leave behind me!

MUSIC.

DURING the last and this week there have been in London no less than four great performances of "The Messiah:" two by the Sacred Harmonic Society, one by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, and one at Mr. Hullah. Performances which have been so often repeated do not call for criticism; but the fact of so many having been given within so short a space is remarkable and interest ng, as showing how deeply-rooted this oratorio—the most sublime emanation that ever proceeded from the mind of a mortal—is in the affections of the people of England. Its freshness is perennial—growing instead of withering, with age. Every year it attracts greater and greater multitudes, and is listened to with deeper veneration and more exalted enthusiasm. In regard to these Christmas performances, as they may be called, which have now taken place, they have all been worthy of the work and the occasion; but we may observe that Mr. Hullah's is entitled to especial notice, as being the result of his own zeal and unaided labours—the magnificent band of choristers consisting wholly of the pupils of his own school, educated and trained entirely by himself, and brought to a degree of excellence which (in this country at least) has never been surpassed.

At Mr. Hullah's next Sacred Performance in St. Martin's-hall a new oratorio is to be produced, entitled "The Nativity," by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew. This is the first oratorio that we have ever heard of from a female pen; for, though music is an art peculiarly adapted to the fair sex, they have not hitherto cultivated its more severe and lofty branches. This effort, therefore, of Mrs. Bartholomew, whose musical attainments are known to be of a very high order, will excite both curiosity and interest.

A SERIES of Grand Military Concerts, on a large scale, has been got up at the Crystal Palace. Three have already taken place, and have proved attractive, as they have been entirely of that character. Besides the fine band belonging to the Crystal Palace, there have been also the bands of three regiments of Guards, and of the Royal Artillery. The first part of each concert has consisted of performances by the bands separately, under the direction of their own masters; in the second part all the bands have been united, under the direction of Herr Sol allen. The programmes have been composed of very good selections of pieces adapted for military instruments—overtures, fantas as, and airs from favourite operas; choruses arranged for instruments; marches, quadrilles, and waltzes. These concerts have considerably increased the influx of visitors to the Crystal Palace, and we hope they will continue to do so. Others are announced for the Christmas week. At the first, the music is to be entirely from Handel; at the second, from Beethoven; and at the third, from Mendelssohn. Of Mendelssohn, by the way, Mr. Charles Bacon has just completed a bronze statue, at the foundry in Lower Belgrave place, Pimlico.

THE Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., has received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Oxford. Sir Frederick has been distinguished, almost from his infancy, for his precocious and singular musical attainments, and is now one of the most deeply-learned musicians in England. His academical exercise on this occasion, a short oratorio on the subject of the martyrdom of St. Polycarp, was performed in the theatre by a large vocal and instrumental orchestra, composed of the most eminent London performers, and excited the admiration of a crowded audience, as a masterly and effective work.

THE new Catholic Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Charles, was opened at Tegbeanth on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The chancel has not yet been built; but the chapel, as it at present stands, relieats the greatest credit on Mr. Hansom, of Bristol, the architect; the west front is especially meritorious for its richness of detail.

RAGGED-SCHOOL TREAT.—We are informed that Mr. Worth, the respected treasurer of Sermon-lane Ragged-school, Paddington, will be enabled, on Tuesday next, to give every poor child attending that valuable institution a good Christmas dinner, by means of a penny subscription, set on foot by himself. It is astonishing what may be done by such efforts. It may be remembered by some of our readers that, last year, the same individual gave a treat entirely at his own cost; and on this occasion he wishes it to be done by a penny subscription, and no larger amount would be received.

A ROBBERS' CAVE.—The Court of Assize at Munich was lately occupied with the trial of a band of robbers, who had for some time back been committing a great number of robberies and several murders. What distinguished these men was, that they lived altogether in the air in a style. They inhabited a vast cavern in the Schulbinger Forest, the entrance to which was concealed by old roots of trees. Two-and-twenty steep steps led to the chambers below, five in number, two of which were twenty feet long by nine wide. In the kitchen was placed a vast fireplace, the chimney of which was in the midst of a thick clump of trees, and, through precaution, fire was only lighted there by night. The robbers had also their stables and storehouses under ground, and at the end of a long corridor there was seen found a sort of sandy storehouse, where they killed the animals which they required for food. The Court examined not only the accused to death, and the others either to imprisonment with hard labour, or to simple imprisonment.

CLOUDED TIGERS,

AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE graceful species which we have taken as the subject of our Illustration, is not only one of the most beautiful objects in the menageries of the Zoological Society, but one of the rarest: the present specimens being the first which have ever reached Europe alive. They were captured in Assam in the autumn of 1853, and are now about fifteen months old. The original discovery of the species did not, however, occur in that country, but in Sumatra, and it is consequently possible that it may also be found in some of the other great islands of the Indian Archipelago. The sumatra name for the animal is *Rimau Dahan* (*Felis macrocelis Temm.*), and Sir Stamford Raffles, we believe, gave it that of the Clouded Tiger. With the Tiger, however, it has no immediate relation; but really belongs to an interesting little group of Leopards, distinguished from the ordinary type by an immensely-developed tail, large shaded blotches of colouring (instead of clearly-defined spots), and generally lower stature, resulting from shortened and thicker legs. The Grey Leopard of Thibet—the true Ounce (*Felis uncia*)—is another example of this form, and would doubtless prove an equally acceptable addition to the Society's fine series of the Cat family, if the attention of Himalayan sportsmen was properly directed to the subject. The extraordinary collection of Carnivora now in the possession of the Society merits an enumeration here; for we believe it to be unequalled in extent as it is at present unsurpassed in point of comfort on.

The Asiatic Lion is represented—the pair of magnificent animals, from the coasts of Goojerat, which were presented to the Society at the beginning of last year, by Sir Erskine Perry, M.P., and then engraved in this paper. Of the African Lion there are seven admirable specimens, varying in age, from an adult six-year-old Nubian male to yearling whelps bred in the establishment. The Tiger, Puma, Jaguar, Cheetah or Hunting Leopard, the ordinary Leopard, the Roman Dahan, the Ocelots, or Tiger-cats, of South America; the Javanese Kuwuk, a type of the Tiger-cats of the Old World; the Lynxes of India, Africa, and North America; all the known species of Hyæna, the Hyæna-dog, the Aard-wolf, or Maraouf Wolf, of Van Diemen's Land—are all admirably represented here, and would by themselves form a larger collection than the whole array of the *menageries ambulantes* which are so devedly welcome in the provinces—spreading as they do the first germs of zoological lore into the nooks and corners of England; and training up hosts of visitors to the huge accumulation of the most interesting objects in animated nature —from the Hippopotamus to the Zoophyte—which the liberality and enterprise of the Zoological Society have gathered together for the gratification and instruction of all who desire it. It is not, perhaps, so generally known as it deserves to be that, for some years past, the whole of the Society's Menagerie is thrown open to the public during the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun holidays, for the very low price of 6d., as well as on Mondays throughout the year.

To return to the Carnivora, the Cat family being thus copiously represented as above mentioned, the Hyænas, Hyena Dog, Foxes, Wolves, Martens, Otters, Civets, and a host of *Viverrine*, or weasel-like animals, may be added to the list before we give our last attention to the Bears and the Seal. The only notable species of Bear which is not here is the great Grisly Bear of the Rocky Mountains; but his place can scarce y be said to be empty, as we have in his stead the most enormous Russian Bear on record, well known to the readers of *Punch* by his portrait in the "Bear who was to have eaten the Turkey." We have, then, Russian Bears, Syrian Bears, Thibetan Bears, Indian Bears, and American Black Bears. The most recent arrival among the latter

being the much-celebrated "Jenny," which for upwards of five years has been the faithful companion and much-cherished pet of the gallant Tiger; who, wisely thinking that Crimean life might be rather embarrassing to her, have placed her here while they are giving stalwart aid to the immortal Highland band, who, as a French contemporary says, are the soldiers "*qui ne reculent jamais*."

In no imperfect a notice of a single branch of this truly wondrous zoological collection, as we have hastily indulged in *apropos* to the particular animals before us (which are as docile as they are beautiful, playing affectionately with their keeper whenever he enters their den), it is impossible to do justice even to this division of it; but it may, perhaps, serve to give some measure of the gross value and interest of the whole, when we state, as we believe we fairly can, that most of the other great divisions of vertebrate animals are as instructively illustrated as are the carnivora; and that, according to our information, the animals we have mentioned as composing that group consume upwards of 100,000 lbs. of flesh in the course of twelve months; and the annual cost of their provision alone is little, if at all, short of £1500.

CLOUDED TIGERS, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

THE representation of one of Terence's plays by the Queen's College has not this year been met by any "hindrance," such as a few years since threatened the abolition of this classic custom. It will be remembered that in 1847, the question of its suspension being under consideration, a body of "Old Westminsters" signed a petition to the Dean for the retention of the performances; the petition being presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne. To the eminent Dean Newell, Westminster owes this custom, which Queen Elizabeth rendered obligatory by an express statute, "Quo juvenes . . . . . tum actioni tum pronunciationi decenti melius se assuescat," as the Queen herself expressed it, when she enforced its observance every Christmas by a penalty on those who should cause its neglect.—(*Liber Westmonasteriensis*)

The Play, represented for the second time on Monday evening, was patronised by the usual audience, and supported by the usual acting. The old Old Westminsters" still sat on the left, and the *young* "Old Westminsters, on the right, in the same old dormitory; the ladies were still in the same secluded position which has hitherto belonged to them; the "gods," perched on high at the back of the audience, still applauded by word of command; and "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," still announced the approach of the Head-Master. The same old proscenium still existed before the same old scene, and the opposite domiciles of the "Pamphilus" and the courtesan are still entered by a smart little rap, with a smart little knocker. Nothing is so pre-eminently conservative as the Westminster Play. Once, indeed, a revolution took place, which converted the fathers and sons of Athens from old-fashioned Britons, in bobwigs and opera hats, into veritable Greeks, clad in tunic and chlamys. But that revolution has been followed by no other, and the tunic and chlamys have in their turn become matters of ancient tradition, the contrary whereof no one is bound to recollect.

The play this year is the "Eunuchus," which Terence, according to his own confession, compounded of two separate plays of Menander—the "Eunuchus" and the "Colax"—and thus secured a double amount of success; for, while the former piece supplied him with that notable exploit of Chærea's which used to elicit indignant letters from British "fathers of families," till the scene with *Antipho* was omitted, the latter gave him the *Bobadil* and the *Parasite*, who are perhaps the most diverting personages in the play. The "Eunuchus" was always a favourite work with both the audience and the actors at St. Peter's College. It was last represented here in 1851.

It is rich in the *vis comica*. The attack upon the courtesan's house by *Thraso* and his strange band is a good piece of burlesque "fun," that produces an effect like that caused by the army of "Bombastes Furioso;" *Gnatho* and his portentous friend are certain to be subjects for mirth; *Parmeno*, with his strong woman-hating propensities, stands out in strong relief from the ordinary accommodating slaves of the Davus and Syrus breed; and there is this especial peculiarity, that the lady who wins the love of one of the young heroes is a prominent character; whereas in the other three plays acted at Westminster the heroine of the plot is not conspicuous to the eye. The appearance of a Queen's Scholar in female attire is always greeted with roars of laughter; and, hence *Thais* has, at St. Peter's College, a popularity of a kind which the author did not exactly intend. She is evidently written as a sort of sentimental part, and is intended, with all her faults, to be an interesting, loveable creature—a Rhodian *Dame aux Camélias*; but, let her say what she will, no one is expected to hear her with gravity when she treads the stage at Westminster. Hence we do not wonder that the "Eunuchus" has been brought forward this year a little out of its turn.

The cast was as follows:—

Phædria	.. ..	E. H. Wodehouse
Parmeno	.. ..	J. F. Dickson
Thais	.. ..	C. E. Fisher
Gnatho	.. ..	R. M. Freeman
Chærea	.. ..	H. L. Harrison
Thraso	.. ..	G. F. Wells
Pythias	.. ..	H. L. Thompson
Chremes	.. ..	G. A. aBeckett
Dorias	.. ..	J. F. Ingham
Dorus	.. ..	W. B. Collis
Simo	.. ..	W. W. Follett
Sophrona	.. ..	T. E. Gaskell
Laches	.. ..	J. L. Sim

PERSONÆ MUTÆ.

Pamphilus	.. ..	A. S. Harington
Simalio	Militis	S. G. Freeman
Donax	Servi	S. A. Eden
Syriscus		F. Catt
Ancilla Æthiops		I. Waters
Ancilla	.. ..	W. Henry

The acting of the young gentlemen was of the kind which has long been familiar to the audiences of Westminster Plays—consisting rather of a careful adoption of prescribed interpretations, than of venturous attempts in new paths. If we were to select those who manifested an individuality of their own, we should particularly mention Mr. Freeman, whose *Gnatho*—endowed with some of the characteristics of a modern fop—was represented with uncommon ease and readiness; Mr. Wells, who looked burly enough as *Thraso*; Mr. J. F. Dickson, who, in a very effective though perfectly unobtrusive manner, indicated the somewhat morose temper of *Parmeno*; and Mr. H. L. Thompson, whose *Pythias* came out with great force, in excesses of mirth and indignation.

Though Thursday week was the first night of performance, the prologue and epilogue were not delivered till Monday night—such being the usage of the school immemorial. The prologue, after alluding to the death of two "Westminsters"—one, Mr. Clinton, the author of the "Fasti Hellenici" the other unnamed, but supposed to be Mr. Vaughan Williams—passed on to matters of public interest, and the mention of "Almæ præclaridies" and "Balaclavæ tristis gloria" elicited applause, which was even exceeded by the shout which arose when the Captain, Mr. Dickson, uttered a line contrasting the British soldier with the *Thraso* of the comedy:—

Non noster est ille miles mercenarius.

Whatever was the intention of the writer of the prologue, the line was evidently taken as a stroke at the Foreign Enlistment Bill. The epilogue, which has always been a short dramatic piece illustrative of a popular topic, was on this occasion a mere speech, uttered like the prologue by Mr. Dickson, and referring to the war, its glories, and its calamities in a somewhat similar style. The gravity of the times is the reason for this diminution of the ordinary mirth. The little poem, written with considerable power and beauty, and exceedingly well delivered, was enthusiastically applauded.

Among the audience were—Lord Wrottesley, Baron Alderson, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. G. C. Lewis, Mr. M. Milnes, Archdeacon Lane Freer, Dr. Haggard, and Dr. Sutherland.

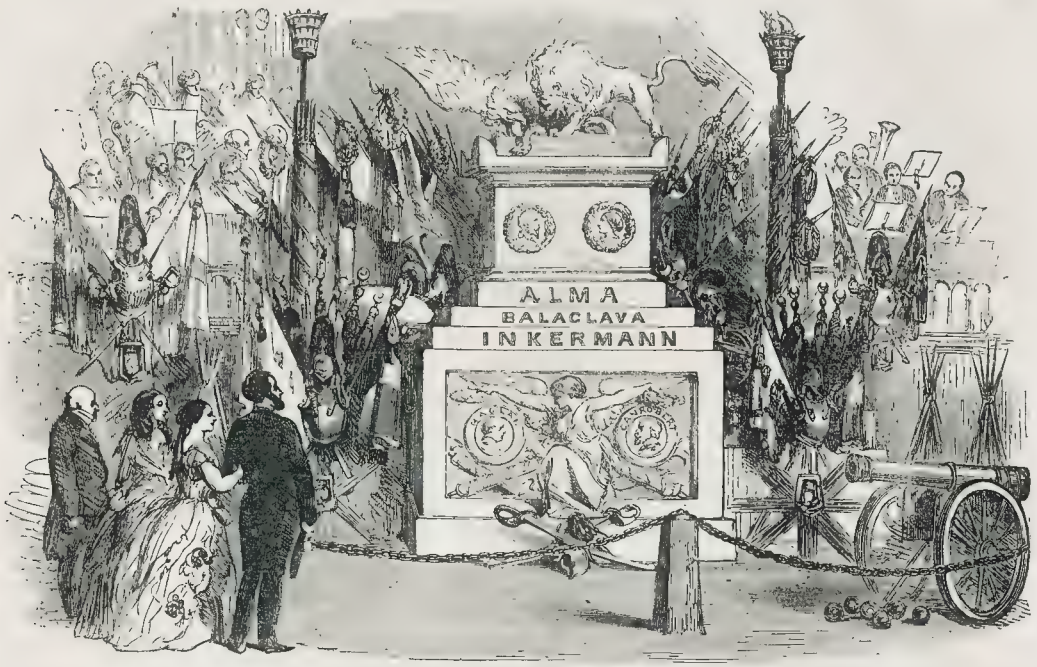
For the last twelve years the representation of the Westminster Plays has gained much in effectiveness and truth from the adoption of the proper classical costume, which was not attempted until 1841. The dresses on Monday evening were admirable for accuracy and neatness, especially those of young *Chærea* (Mr. A. à Beckett), whose white and blue were extremely tasteful and elegant; and *Thraso* (Mr. Wells), who bullied in his crimson and brass with most facetious ferocity. *Thais* (Mr. Fisher), *Chærea* (Mr. Harrison), and the *Ancilla Æthiops* (Mr. Waters), were also perfectly dressed.

The third and last performance took place on Thursday.

PHÆDRIA THAIS PARMENO.

Phædria, touched at *Thais* *Parmeno* cheers at his want of firmness

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—SCENE FROM TERENCE'S "EUNUCHUS," ACT 1, SCENE 1.



GRAND MILITARY TROPHY, AT THE CONCERTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, IN THE TOWN-HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND MILITARY TROPHY,

AND CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE Orchestral Committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival gave two Concerts of Sacred Music for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Thursday evening, 14th, and Friday evening, 15th December. The music consisted of a selection from various oratorios, so arranged by Mr. J. O. Mason, the chairman of the committee, as to render the whole applicable to the occasion. The choir, consisting of 250 performers, together with the principal singers, gave their services gratuitously. The first part of the performance was intended to describe the supplication of the people on behalf of their leaders; the second part, the lament over the fallen; and the third celebrated the victories of the conquerors, and their triumphant return. The great feature, however, of the entertainment was a grand Military Trophy, designed and arranged by Mr. Peter Hollins, the sculptor; and Mr. George Wallis, the head-master of the Government School of Art, Birmingham (See Illustration). The former contributed a spirited group for the occasion, representing the British Lion and the Imperial Eagle of France destroying Despotism; and Mr. Wallis a basso-relievo and medallions "en grisaille," for the decoration of the pedestal and plinth. The relievo represented Fame crowning Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, and formed the panel of the massive base. Medallions of her Majesty Queen Victoria and Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, decorated the pedestal; the remaining portions of the composition being composed of the flags of the Allied Powers, and suitable arms and military appointments. The lighting of the whole was effectively managed by means of bescons, which were most appropriately introduced and gave a peculiarly warlike effect to the whole. It is hoped that the proceeds will be of such a character as to reward the Orchestral Committee, and those who so generously and unsparingly assisted them on the occasion.

WINTER DRESS FOR THE TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

To protect our troops from the rigour of the Crimean winter, a variety of new provision has been made in the clothing, with almost unexampled rapidity. We have engraved specimens of these new dresses. The head-dress, or cap, is composed of sealskin, shaped after the fashion of those worn by the Arctic Region explorers, and made to be almost round the entire head. The cap to be worn by the officers is composed of fine brown fur, "helmet shape," and lined with brown silk. A large flap falls under the back of the neck and under the chin, so that very little of the face is exposed. The cap to be worn by the privates is of the same shape, less refined, though as strong in texture. The cap has been pronounced by several officers and non-commissioned officers to be an article which combines warmth with ease. The officer's coat, or cloak, is made in the military style, and is composed of richly-finished fur, brown in colour. The coat for the non-commissioned officers and men is of a somewhat different shape and texture, and will, unlike that of the officers, have a waterproof shoulder-covering.

Officers and men will alike wear very strong overalls, to be composed of cow-hide. Of these, Messrs. Almond and Co., of St. James's-street, have supplied no fewer than 44,000 suits for the men, and 10,000 suits for the officers. They also forward a proportionate quantity of under-clothing, and close upon 50,000 gauntlets or large gloves, composed of fur. We may confidently anticipate the winter clothing will be a great boon to our gallant troops.

The quantity of stores which have been sent from the Tower is astonishing. Amongst other things, a short time since, 90,000 pairs of the best lamb's-wool drawers, 200,000 pairs of gloves, 200,000 pairs of stockings of the best lamb's wool, 50,000 morning-gowns for the hospitals, lined throughout with flannel, and 30,000 great-coats, to be used over those worn on ordinary occasions, when on guard or on picket, were shipped in one day.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece, adapted from the French (*Les Mémoires de Deux Jeunes Femmes Mariées*), was produced on Monday, under the title of "My Wife's Journal." It consists of three characters only, who are on the stage at the opening of the scene —*Brown* (*Mr. Emery*), *Harcourt* (*Mr. Leslie*), *Mrs. Brown* (*Miss F. Meskel*) and *Mrs. Brown*, in conjunction with *Mrs. Harcourt* (who does not appear), keeps a journal of matrimonial experiences, and exchanges her diary from time to time with her friend. By this means *Brown* becomes acquainted with *Harcourt's* attempt on his wife's fidelity; and, subsequently, with a similar affair in *Harcourt's* own domicile. This knowledge he plays off amusingly on *Harcourt*, who is ultimately punished with a fit of jealousy—the curtain falling on the climax of his retributive agony. The piece was a trifle, and proportionately successful.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

Among the usual excitements to hilarity at this season of festivity the theatres put forward their spectacular attractions. At DRURY-LANE, which Mr. E. T. Smith elects to call "the people's theatre," an entire new grand pantomime is promised, written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard. It is entitled "Jack and Jill; or, Harlequin King Mustard, and the Four-and-Twenty Black Birds baked in a Pie." The subject is of culinary interest, and *Mrs. Glasse* is one of the characters as instructress of the heroine. The kitchen requisites and table ornaments are all animated, and the transformations take place in the gorgeous Temple of Salad. The flight of the Italian brothers from the gallery to the stage will conclude a performance which it is expected will be more than usually exciting. Harry Boleno is engaged to. *Clown*, and M. Milano for *Harlequin*. There are to be two *Columbines*—Mdlle Boleno and Miss Ellen Heavy. A new ballet-performance on Wednesday is also announced. The announcement also mentions the early production of Meyerbeer's grand opera, "L'Etoile du Nord," and of an Egyptian piece, with superb dresses. The latter is a tragedy by Mr. Fitzball. Mr. Smith has also accepted three new dramas; one by Mr. Bourcicault, and two by Mr. A. Harris.

At the OLYMPIC an extravaganza, called "The Yellow Dwarf," by Mr. Plaschke, is underlined; and at the LYCEUM a burlesque, by Mr. Brough, is promised.

At the HAYMARKET Mr. Buckstone will produce his second pantomime, which, we trust, may be as remarkable for its elegance and drawing-room attractions as that of last season. The subject is similar —that of "Little Bo-peep and the Girl who lost her Sheep." Miss Lydia Thompson, the *Silverhair* of last Christmas, is the *Little Shepherdess Bo peep*, Miss Mary Brown the *Columbine*, Mr. Charles *Harlequin*, Mr. A. Barnes *Pantaloon*, and Mr. Appleby, from the Theatre Royal Liverpool, will make his first appearance in London as *Clown*. The opening scenes are painted by Mr. W. Calle it, and are of surpassing beauty. Edward Fitzwilliam has selected and composed the overture and music; Morris and O'Connor have pa nted the scenes of the harlequinade; and, with the assistance of the well-known Edmund Bradwell, a capital pantomime may be expected.

The PANTOMIME at SADLER'S WELLS will be, as usual, by Mr. G. Conwood; and will afford peculiar opportunities for pantomime clowning on the part of *Harlequin* and *Clown*. The theme is "The Forty Thieves."

That at the MARYLEBONE (which is by Mr. Nelson Lee) will be remarkable for its magnificent scenery and decorations, and the effects produced by the grand orchestra of the house, which could, it is said, in that particular, any stage in Europe. The argument is taken from the tragedy or ballad of "Douglas." "Young Norval on the Grampian Hills, or, Harlequin and Lord Ullin's Daughter" is the title of Barnham and Chilman's pantomime for the Britannia. The characteries of the former are upset. In conclusion, *Norval* weds *Lord Ullin's* daughter.

The SURREY pantomime professes to be by the brothers Rumpelstilskin and Piffpaffcolurie, and rejoices in the mysterious title of "Harlequin and Little One Eye, Little Two Eyes, and Little Three Eyes; or, Beasts and beauties." The argument is altogether fanciful, and contrived for scene illustration on a costly scale. Mechanical effects also abound, and a ballet an result is expected.

ASTLEY'S continues to feed the patriotic sentiment by the representation of "The Battle of Alma;" but will, no doubt, introduce from the requisitions of the season by the production of one of Mr. Nelson Lee's pantomimes, which will be named "Gulliver's Travels, or, Harlequin Britannia." The Lilliputians are represented as little Turks, and Britannia enacts the part of a benevolent fairy. The islands of Horses and of Giants furnish incidents and lead to the transformation.

The CITY OF LONDON has, of course, a pantomime from the superintendent of its manager. It is entitled "Birds, Beasts, and Fishes; or, Harlequin a Natural History." The interest is scientific,—the zodiac and zoological tribe furnish matter: and the *Bear*, the villain and the victim: *King Lion* being, of course, master and conqueror in the dispute.

At the ST. JAMES'S the subject is derived from the "Arab in Nights' Entertainment," the story of "Abou Hassan; or, the Hun after Happiness." It is a burlesque, by Mr. F. Talfourd, and well spiced with puns and parodies

Of the extra-theatrical entertainments which now abound, there are a few peculiar to the season, but most are of a permanent character. Mr. Albert Smith will, every evening exhibit Mont Blanc, as usual, at the Egyptian Hall, with morning performances on Tuesday and Saturday. Mr. Love, the polyphonist, has taken the room lately occupied by Mr Woodin in Regent-street Quadrant, and will delight his audience on Boxing-night with the characters and doings of "the London Season," accompanied with those marvellous examples of vent-il-quism which have made his name, what it ought to be, a "household word." Mr. Charles Cotton will yet continue to visit Nelson's Flag-ship the *Victory* and celebrate the repeated occasion, as usual, with songs, and illustrate it with scenery and tableaux.

The ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION continues Mr. Sicquoler's Lectures on the War with Russia.

BURFORD'S BATTLE of the ALMA also will be open in Leicester square; and there the GREAT GLOBE will present to the curious in military strategy a large model of the country around Sebastopol.

The COLOSSEUM will exhibit, daily and nightly, its Panorama of London.

The Gardens of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY will be open to visitors for sixpence, from Christmas eve, until the 6th of January.

The CRYSTAL PALACE announces specific arrangements for Christmas festivities, &c., an extraordinary display of Christmas-Trees, Christmas Gifts, Fruits, and Flowers, and a full band for the season. Also, a Russian Gun and Mortar taken at Bomarsund by Cap an Gifford, R.N., of H.M.S *Leopard*. A series of grand Military Concerts will also be given in the Christmas week, and during the winter.

The ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE will gratify the intelligent with its various series of Lectures in Practical Philosophy.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.—Mr. Burford, assisted by Mr. Selous, has just produced an admirable panoramic representation of one of the most glorious achievements of modern times—the ever-memorable battle of Alma—which alone on account of the importance of the triumph, but on account of the great moral effect resul ing from it, being the first occasion, since the Crusades, on which the soldiers of England and France trod the battle field against a common foe. The position for the talent displayed in it, and the care of finish bestowed upon it, elevates this work above the ordinary level of panoramas—is taken from the sloping ground directly in front of the principal redoubt, at the moment when the three battalions of Guards, having overcome all obstacles, are victoriously driving the enemy from their posts, and when the gallant young Thistlewayte is planting the British flag upon the formidable redoubt which had been the key of the Russian position. The figures of Sir Colin Campbell, and the Duke of Cambridge, leading on their respective divisions, are very conspicuous at this part of the picture; and the animation which pervades the surrounding troops, the battle of the fray, the already-pierced and torn colours fluttering in the breeze, and the ground strewed with the dead, the wounded, and the dying, are all depicted with a fire and truthfulness which cannot be too highly praised. The distinctness and individuality of the various groups, in the midst of all this apparent confusion, is a point in which the artist has acquitted himself with remarkable success. On the right, in the face the terrible and blood-stained redoubt, we see the distant lines of the French and Turks; and, still more distant, have a view of the sea, with the vessels of war protecting with their fire the advance of these our allies. In the rear, immediately at our feet, is the little river Alma, meandering calmly, as undisturbed by the horrid din of war which shakes its very bed; and behind that the village of Burliuk, on fire. The pale green surface of the bold hills which surround the spot on all sides add much to the pictorial effect of the scene. Upon the whole, we may pronounce this to be one of the best-painted panoramas which we have for a long time seen, and one well worthy of the occasion it commemorates.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol Market, on Monday, was inactive, and prices were rather drooping:—Consols for the 10th of January were done at 91⅞ ⅜. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91⅝⅞, and the New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ⅜. Long Annuities, 1860, were 4 5-16 4⅜; Ditto, 1859, 4 1-16. Exchequer Bills sold at 4s. to 7s.; and India bonds, 3s. pm. 2s. prem. On Tuesday much heaviness prevailed in the transactions. Bank Stock was 207½ to 208½. The Three per Cents Reduced fluctuated from 91⅛⅛ the New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to 91⅜; the Consols for Account, 91⅛ to 91⅜; Long Annuities, 1860, 4⅜ 5-16; India Bonds were 9s., and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. The dealings on Wednesday were trifling, on lower terms. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 91⅜⅝⅜; the New Three per Cents, 91⅝⅝⅜; Consols for Account, 91⅜ to 91⅝⅜; Long Annuities, 1860, 4 5 16 ⅜; India Bonds, 8s. to 9s. pm. Exchequer Bills have been done at ¾ to ⅞ pm. Bank stock was 208½. On Thursday very little was done in Consols. The three per Cents realised 91⅜⅝ for the Account. The Three per Cents Reduced were 91⅜⅝; and the New Three per Cents, 91⅝ to 91⅝. Exchequer bills were 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds 99½.

There has been a steady demand for money, the supply of which has continued plentiful, and the interest in the Open Market has remained unaltered. The imports of bullion have been to fling and the total exports, including several parcels to the East, have been under £100,000.

The last return from the French Bank—of 26,000,000—has been paid this week, and several dividends have been advertised. Among them Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. The Foreign-market generally has been very flat, and the transactions have been done at 74½ to 74⅝. Brazilian Five per Cents have sold at 98½; Chilian Six per Cents 1[illegible]; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 70½; Russian Four and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Ditto, Five per Cents, 97½; Grand Surrey, 48; Ditto, 50; Loughborough, 375; Neath, 160; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 88; Regent's, 18; Rochdale, 90; Stafford and Worcester, 420; Scarbridge, 285. In Waterworks there have been transactions in New Red, 19; New Brunswick, 75; Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 80; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; New River, —; West Middlesex, 80; and Ditto Annuities. Companies have realised in the City of London, 100; Equitable, 28, Imperial Gas, 94; Phœnix, 2½; Hacking, 70; Westminster Chartered, 38½. In shares of Canal Companies have been—Alliance, 10; Ashby, 18; Ditto, Lia. Council, 42; Globe, 127½; Gosforth, 55½; Imperial Life, 3.5, D. o Life, 14½; Law Fire, 6; London, 39½; Marine, 28; Rock Life, 28; Sun Life, 57½; Victoria Life, 6½. Bridge Shares have ruled very dull: Hungerford, 12; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 4½; Ditto, Old Annuities of £5, 31; Ditto, New Annuities of £7, 28; Vauxhall, 23.

From an official report just at hand from New York we learn that, since the 1st of January last, 40,000,000 dollars in specie have been exported from America; and that the total home production of gold in the States since the first discoveries in California amounts to 350,000,000 dollars. It is further shown that there is now in circulation 140,000,000 dollars in excess of the same time in 1850.

The business done in Railway shares has been on a very moderate scale, and the quotations almost generally have shown a tendency to give way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARE AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 90½; Glasgow, Nobtnpham, and South Junction 45; Caledonian, 88½; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Eastern Counties, 11⅛; Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee, 108½; Great Northern, 103½; Ditto, A Stock, 77½; Ditto, B Stock, 104½; Great Western, 78⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78, London and Brighton, 105; London and North Western, 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 59½; Midland, 69½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 74½; Ditto, Bristol and Exeter, 74½; Ditto, Extension, —; North Staffordshire, —; Scottish Midland, 94; South Eastern, 58½; North British, —; Shrewsbury and Chester, —; Dock and Railway, 3; Yale of Neath, 17.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Bull and Sub-Half Shares, £2. London and Greenwich, 1½; Worcester, 4½.

PREFERENCE STOCKS.—Caledonian, 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 5½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5½; Great Northern, 5½; Ditto, A Stock, 5½; Great Western, 5½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5½; London and Brighton, 5½; London and North Western, 5½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5½; Midland, 5½; North British, 5½; Scottish Midland, 5½; Berwick, 7½; Ditto Extension, —; North Staffordshire, —; Scottish Midland, 5½; South Eastern, 5½; North British, —; Shrewsbury and Chester, —; Dock and Railway, 3; V

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—The People's Night and Theatre of Fashion EVERY DECAY, with a favourite Opera. On Wednesday, the 27th, the first appearance of Mr. Stanley Rouse, from Calvert's in PARIS. On Thursday, 28th, Mr. Stanley Rouse in Liverpool Hall, in PARIS. After each evening performance a Grand Comic Pantomime Rehearsal, entitled Pantomime, rehearsed by JACKS and JILL and HARLEQUINNING MUSTARD, or, Four-and-Twelve Blackbirds Baked in a Pie. The Scenery, Properties, and Effects entirely new. The Pantomime by E. L. Blanchard. Mr. Clown, Harry Boleno; Harlequin, Mlle. Celeste; Columbine, Mdlle. Rosina Wright; Pierrot, Clown, Herr Kohl; Pantaloon, the Wonderful Italian Brothers and Mr. Wilkinson. A moral instructive, and amusing tale, beautiful Opera, Ballet, Concerto spleudid scenery, the whole presents a comedy full never before witness'd on the English stage. Reduced prices as usual

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY PAPE'S LAST COURT, with Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Stirling, and the Company. THURSDAY, Pantomime rehearsal LITTLE B J P-EP, or, tuesday, and the Little who can't see sheep. Let is Bo-Peep Miss Julia Mannering; Jack Sprat, Mr. Bland; Mrs. Mary Brown; Harlequin, Mr. Chapman; Clown, Mr. Appleby; and Miss Lydia Thompson. The Pantomime by E. L. Blanchard. Saturday, The Rendezvous of the second Teale, and the Pantomime (by Pipe) Rehearsal Clown, Herr Kohl; Pantaloon the Wonderful Italian Brothers and Mr. Wilkinson. A moral instructive, and amusing tale, beautiful Opera, Ballet, Concerto spleudid scenery, the whole presents a comedy full never before witness'd on the English stage. Reduced prices as usual

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ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—TUESDAY COURIER of LYONS and (first time) PARLEQUIN RUBY-BEARD; or, the Great Bashaw. Wednesday Corsican Brothers. Thursday, Everyman. Friday, Rivals. Saturday Iron Chest. Pantomime every evening.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—TOM MATTHEWS the bon. CLOWN in the world. Every Morning and Evening in the new Comic PANTOMIME Morning, Harlequin Twelve, Evening, Half-past Six. Prices as usual.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent street.—DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING EVENTS of the WAR. The Interior of SEBASTOPOL. Daily at 12 and 8 Night. Admission Is. and 3s.

MONT BLANC—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Perfect be Christmas Week Mr. ALBERT SMITH will give his MONT BLANC and UP THE RHINE every Morning and Evening at Three and Eight (except Saturday Evening). Seats can be taken for any of the representations at the EGYPTIAN HALL every day from seven to Four.

TREAT for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. TURKISH EXHIBITION, Hyde-park corner, Piccadilly. The superb and recent Circassian of War-scenes, Kertch and Sebastopol, and other built and scenic Oriental Costumes in addition to the Fine Arts, Cafe Bar Carriage Lamps and the Cafe out of doors. Entire every day all of Turkish Its and manners The Museum is open daily, from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.—Admission, Inhabitants, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.; Inhabitants, for the day, 1s.

THE MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL ART, MAR BOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, will be open and free DAILY (except Fridays) during the Christmas Holidays, from FRIDAY the 8th of DECEMBER, to SATURDAY, the 6th of JANUARY both inclusive

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION at GORE HOUSE, KENSINGTON GORE, of the RAMSGATE WORKS of STEPHENSON and SPENCE, will be opened to the Public on Monday next with the Department of Science and Art, b th Local and Movable, pointed with the PENNY Steam Boats, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th, and FRIDAY the 22nd of DECEMBER (Christmas day excepted). Admission free. Daily from Ten to Four, and in the evening from Seven to Nine

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Open Every Morning and Evening. The telephone Concerts. New and splendid Optical Illusions, illustrating the Voyages of Sinbad the Sailor. Greatly reduced Fees for the Whole Establishment. Open Every Morning and Evening Half-price. Mornings and Evenings, with a Lecture on the Lancaster Gun, Saint Elmo, &c. Splendid Christmas Tree &c. &c.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION and Conversation of Patents, Manufactures, &c., with Architecture in GALLERY 7, Fine Arts Department of the SOCIETY of ARTS, 18A Adelphi, Buckingham Street Pall Mall. East.—Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, for Students and others desiring to come frequently, Half-a-Crown Catalogue, Sixpence

JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon Secs.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the REGENT'S PARK, will be open to visit on and after that of 8.3 PENCE each on Friday, December 15, and on Monday, December 25, and Tuesday, December 26, and Friday, December 29, 1854, and Monday, January 1, 1855, and every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in January, 1855, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on which days the admission is 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The PALACE and PARK are open to the Public on Mondays at 10 a.m. and Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m., on which days the admission is One Shilling.

On THURSDAY next, Grand Performance of the Christ MINSTRELS; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Grand MILITARY CONCERTS. a.m. and 3 p.m. Monster Performances.

Tickets at the Crystal Palace Company for railway) may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, and at the several stations of London Trains on at 9.15 a.m., at 9.45 a.m., and every half-hour from 9.45 a.m. up to 4.45 p.m., returning from the Crystal Palace Station up to 6.30 p.m.

December 15th, 1854. By Order.

QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square.—The AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS the reputed Gods of the Mexicans, and the Lilliputian Troupe of the LANCASHIRE Nymphs the barrow under ground). The first of either race ever seen in Europe the advance of which has been much disputed. Grand Fantasmable Exhibitions, commencing Tuesday, 19th Inst., continuing for a few weeks. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at Eight Precisely. Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Children Half-price. The rules in which the Aztecs and Mr. Pepper, upwards of 300 These most extraordinary little creatures, now united with the Lancashire—a record easy in Instruction, dramatic, comedy, pantomime, race, or gig, and slavery—are now spelling some words, walk unright, and are greatly improved in every way, though of the same Lilliputian stature. EXHIBITIONS for the Holidays will be by Daily in the LINWOOD GALLERY, Le master-square, commencing at No Dec. 18th. Admission Prices—Gallery, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Exhibitions by from Three to Five and Seven to Nine o'clock in the Morning and Night. The Rooms, having been built for the purpose, will accommodate 1500 persons at a time. The arrangements adopted will enable all London an opportunity of beholding two kinds of human beings never before seen on this side the Atlantic fully grown, and the length of a man's arm—every way a most interesting proportioned, black glossy hair, deep olive complexion, and with the appearance of health by the natives and moral advantages around from the dust of centuries in the trackless deserts of the old World, and the far distant forests of the New. Mr. Charles Wallwood, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. W. J. Morris, on the business department, will assist in the management of the Aztecs and Mr. Pepper's Lilliputians, and who (since the Aztecs have been in England) forming an entertainment unlike any before introduced to the London public. History of the Aztecs, by Prince Poles, Sc. in Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, York, Hull, Nottingham and Birmingham. They have presented a new era in the appearance of persons said to a the Aztecs at the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, in one day. N.B.—The REFRESHMENT will appear with the Aztecs at Hanover-square, also at Leicester-square every Evening. Admission to the Refreshment Department, 1s. Private Box Plan and Mr. Smith's Company's Polka (dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of Cambridge), 2s. 6d.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The FIRST DIVIDEND upon Shares declared for the year 1854, of Seven per Cent, will be posted to the Accounts of the Members on the transmission of their Pass books to the Secretary.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNDY.

Offices, No. 33 Norfolk-street, Strand, London, Dec. 23rd, 1854.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, Price Fifty Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike the ordinary Cottage Pianoforte) Three Rows of Keys, and the Scale is Grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is round full, and rich, and the power equal to that of a Second Grand The case is of the most elegant construction, in rosewood, the touch exacts, and the repetition very rapid. Every possible expectation has been taken to insure its steadier well in tune. Mr. Chappell especially invites the attention of the public, the profession and merchants to the Foreign Model, feeling assured that no Pianoforte, at all respects, comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.—50, New Bond-street, London.

AUSTRALIA, AMERICA, EAST and WEST INDIES, &c.—The practical experience obtained during the on years' colonial and a long residence in the city, enab e the undersigned to offer many unusual advantages to ship ers, and keepers settlers, &c., &c. Every facility afforded emigrants. Rates strictly moderate. Offices, 14 Leadenhall-street, New Inn, Strand, and 21 Newcastle.—Apply to WM. BARNETT and C., 33 Philpot-lane London.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, London. Established 1806. It is respectfully notified to parties about to purchase in the City, that the Premises in which fall due at Christmas that the same should be sold on or before the 5th of January. The Rooms are to be let at the Offices in London, and in the hands of the several Agencies.

CHARLES STEVENS, Secretary

THE SOCIETY for IMPROVING the CONDITION of the LABOURING CLASSES No. 21 Exchange, Strand.—The Exchange is now open for the Sale, Purchase and Conservation, with a Description, Plans, &c., of the Model Houses belonging to the Society. Rooms, Lodgings for inventors adapted for Workmen to exhibit their Models, Designs, &c. Apartments for Meetings, Public and Private, &c. The Model Cottages, &c., built by the Wonder Royal Society. By HENRY ROBERTS, Esq., F.S.A. Third Edition, enlarged. 1s. 6d.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1838. Capital £500,000. Accumulated Fund, upwards of £340,000.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Assurances on the participating Scale effected with the Company on or before the 25th January next (on which date the Books will be closed), will SHARE in the BONUS to be declared in 1855. The Bonus for the last eight years has been at the rate of one and a-half per cent on the sum assured or Premium Paid, and every information may be obtained on application to FREDK. P. ELDERTON, Secretary.

London Office, 12, King William-street, City.

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J. W. GILBART, General Manager

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Under the patronage of the Princess of WALES, and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., &c. Treasurer—H. R. H. the Prince ALBERT, K.G. Trustees—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Chamberlain. Special Appeal for opening the new Hospital, Victoria-park, in the Eastern suburbs. The Board of Managers having determined, in withstanding the inadequate funds, upon the completion and furnishing of the Hospital, to open the new Hospital at the Victoria-park, in the ensuing Spring, for the reception of the Chronic and the Incurable Classes of patients, it is hereby intended to add them in the accompaniment of this Notice which they hope to receive support.

The Board have come to the decision, under a deep conviction of the urgent necessity which exists for the immediate completion of the Hospital, and they trust therefore in their endeavour to open the wards at the early period of the year, to be sustained by the cordial and active co-operation of the public.

The present extreme weekly attendance of out patients amounts to the large number of 600, and very many of those require that most efficient treatment which the wards of a hospital only can afford.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce that a PUBLIC FESTIVAL is commemorate the opening of the new Hospital, will be held on the TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY next and that the Right Honorable the EARL OF CARLISLE, has kindly consented to preside, and intends his presidency on the occasion.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, H. E. Gurney, Esq., at 65, Lombard street, the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co., Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Masterman and Co., by the Honorary Secretary, Sl, Old Broad-street, and by the Secretary, at the office, 5, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

F. SEWELL, Honorary Secretary.
RICHARD F. MARTIN, Secretary.

BRANDY.—Dr. URE and Dr. LETHEBY having analysed our EAU-DE-VIE, concur in pronouncing it "a pure and delicious Cognac, possessing very fine flavour, perfectly wholesome, and decidedly preferable to do not imp imitations from Cognac." Sold by Wine Merchants generally, at 20s. per Gallon, and to the trade only of HENRY HEBERT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn

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G. FRIEND, WINE MERCHANT, Dogs Head Court, off 9, Broad-street Golden-square, begs to announce that he is SHIPPING MOST'S CHAMPAGNE direct from the Depôt at Epernay.

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The Silver Vase which surmounts the group was manufactured by Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe; the large Medal was executed by Mr. Ottley, of Birmingham.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHRISTMAS POULTRY SHOW.—PRIZES.—(SEE PAGE 650.)

No. 720.—VOL. XXV.—DEC. 23, 1854.

THE COOK'S STORY; OR, HOW THE PLUM PUDDING WAS MADE.

[EXPLANATORY OF THE ENGRAVING ON THE TITLE PAGE.]

COOK SALLY had a curious dream, the other day, whilst sitting in her chair in the kitchen: She says herself that it was not a dream, but a "vision," and that she was quite wide awake all the time. Of this you will be able to judge for yourself when you have heard her story, which is here, every thing just as she says it.

She was sitting in her chair in the kitchen awake and [illegible] every minute, [illegible] a strange noise in the pantry. She began to fancy what could cause the noise, but could not make it out, and at last she determined to go and see. She was just on the point of rising with this intention, when the door of the pantry suddenly opened, and a funny imp with a horse's head, rolled a beautiful little fire-escape over the floor—close up to her. Standing on one of the lowest bars of the fire-escape, was a handsome little fairy dressed like a guardsman: his cutlass shone splendidly in the light which the fire threw upon it, and the plumes of his helmet nodded gracefully as he gave airs to his little head. Of course Sally was [illegible] alarmed at his strange appearance; so she stared at him [illegible] "Sir," said she, [illegible] she makes a point of *never* speaking to [illegible] till [illegible] addressed her, however, knew his manners better [illegible] below her example. He kissed his little fingers at her, [illegible] sweetly upon her, and bowed till his plumes touched the top [illegible] fire-escape. Having thus saluted her, he drew himself up and addressed her, saying that he was her slave, and that *his slaves* awaited her commands to have the plum pudding made. "Sir" said Sally, hardly knowing what she was about, "I am sure I am very much obleeged to you!" though to tell you the plain truth she wished him far enough. The guardsman then assured her that her commands would be immediately executed; and turning round, stamped, in a curious little language of his own, as if he were [illegible] horse. He was scarcely [illegible] speaking, when there sallied [illegible] kitchen, from the pantry, quite an army of little imps, [illegible] no one (except Sally) ever saw. Some of them rolled in casks; some drew sacks of flour after them; some pushed fire escapes before them, and some carried ladders. One company, all black and sooty, brought sacks of coals on their backs, and erecting a little crank, hoisted them by pulleys on to the fire; another company, all neat and clean, pumped up water into the pan which [illegible] it. Several little tailors, who [illegible] were quite [illegible], being covered with patches of many colours, brought in a beautiful piece of linen, which they got upon the dresser by means of a ladder. Having got it there, they pulled hard at its ends to stretch it, and remove the creases; and while doing this, spoke a great deal about "Oirland;" and Sally overheard one of them saying proudly, that "there never was no finer bit of cloth for a plum pudding com out of the ould counthry." There were besides [illegible] imps in cotton shirts and trousers, with black crispy [illegible] white shining teeth, who had rolled in a little cask. They turned it upon its end, close to the table, struck off the two upper hoops, and removed its head-boards. Then one of them got up upon it with a shovel, and fill'd the others' hods with sugar, which they carried over their shoulders up the ladder, and on to the [illegible] they tumbled it on the cloth, that the Irishmen were stretching. The sugar no sooner fell upon the cloth, than there came funny little men cooks, with paper hats on their heads, and [illegible] hands to spread it out and break the lumps.

While this was going on at one end of the dresser, the lilliputian millers, who had brought in the flour bags, were very busy in front, hoisting the bags by means of rope tackle, up a ladder to men-cooks who received it and put it into the dish in which the pudding was to be made. All this time, Sally was "scared," as she says, by the number of odd creatures, that were hurrying about upon the floor. There were imps with cows'-heads, carrying pails of milk, others with horses'-heads, carrying eggs; some with dogs-heads licking the dishes clean! On the table, close by her, (she says she could touch them with her hand) were imps with ox-heads, chopping up the suet, while some with birds-heads were busily picking the raisins from the stalks close to her feet! and others carried them in dishes up a fire-escape which was placed against the table and tumbled them into the flour. The most amusing imp of all, however, was on the further corner of the dresser—a cook with a hen-head, busily beating up the eggs in a saucer! By the way, I was going to forget one hearty little imp, sailor Jacky, who seemed to have nothing to do but to amuse himself. It was indeed, as Sally says, some time before she herself noticed him under the dresser, where he kept dancing a horpipe, with wide white trowsers on, a full breasted striped shirt with a rolling collar, and a sky-blue handkerchief, the end of which flew about as he danced. His jacket was blue, with brass buttons; he had no waistcoat on; his hair was jet black, flying in ringlets; his eyes were glancing, fingers snapping, and his curls, his neckerchief and the ribbons of his white straw hat kept flying about in all directions as he kept about it in a merry hearty whistle.

The imps were all so busy at their work, they took not the least notice of Sally; but I fear she didn't mind that much, so agreeable did the polite little Guardsman succeed in making himself to her. When her first surprise had subsided, he drew off her attention from his workmen, the imps, and launched into poetical praises of plum-pudding. That which he had the happiness and honour of making for [illegible] would, he said, be so very nice and light that it would hurt [illegible] how much soever he took of it. Speaking further on this [illegible] he asked her whether she would like to see the places from which he had got the materials for that which his men (the imps) were now making? She had scarcely given her assent to the proposed exhibition when, as if it were in a dream, she saw a beautiful field of standing corn, and reapers hard at work with their coats off, their neckerchiefs tied round their waists, and their shirt-sleeves tucked up above their elbows. She saw the corn bound in sheaves, and set up in stacks, and the farmer's house in the distance among trees and from this field, her polite companion told her, the grain came. He next brought her to a strange scene,—an avenue leading up to a fine mansion, and flanked on either side by fields covered with the tall stalks of the sugar plant. The mansion, he told her, belonged to a very fine gentleman, whose slaves the poor negroes were who worked so hard under that hot sky to make him rich, and to get sugar for the plum pudding. She was then brought to a hill, on the top of which stood a windmill, whose pretty white sails played round and round in the sunshine as if they enjoyed it. He told her that the wind had worked for the plum-pudding, and showed her the tall stalks of the sugar plant. The mansion, he told her, belonged to a very fine gentleman, whose slaves the poor negroes were who worked so hard under that hot sky to make him rich, and to get sugar for the plum pudding. She was then brought to a hill, on the top of which stood a windmill, whose pretty white sails played round and round in the sunshine as if they enjoyed it. He told her that the wind had worked for the plum-pudding, and showed her the tall stalks of the sugar plant. But her companion would not let her attention rest on these; he pointed out to her a man standing upon a ladder, who plucked the grapes and threw them into a basket which a little girl held up to receive them: and another on the ground who carried the grapes away to be dried. This, he told her, was a vine country, and these were the people who had prepared the raisins for the plum-pudding. Once again she was led back to England, and looked on a farm yard, where many hens and cocks were picking up grain. One fine cock, with a beautiful comb, and long, sharp spurs, strutted about the yard like a prince. She saw there, as well, a little dirty pig snouting the mud, and a fine cow [illegible] looking very kind and wise; she saw the farm house and the dairy-maid at work hand and hand, and a pretty little church, with a slender spire, standing away in the distance. From this place, he told her, had come milk, and eggs, and suet for the plum-pudding.

And now her singular conductor carried her away from the land altogether, away through mists and fogs, and over surfs and surges, far, far out to sea, where she saw a ship under full sail, which he told her was the "Homeward Bound," hurrying with sugar, and lemons, and citrons, and nutmegs, and all sorts of spices for the plum-pudding. Aboard of this ship she saw one that put her in mind of sailor Jacky, dancing the hornpipe under the dresser. He was there sure enough, hauling a rope and singing a song, so she now understood why he did no work in the kitchen while the other imps were so busy. But here comes the most strange part of the story, considering that Sally denies that she was asleep: she saw *herself* at the counter in CLARKE'S, the baker's, ordering flour, and the saucy young baker's boy, who brings out the loaves, leering at her; so, she saw herself at NEAL'S, the grocer's, buying all kinds of spices which the ship had brought.

And then the spaces seemed to her to be but young and growing, and before her eyes was a jumble of everything her companion had shown her or told her about. She saw lemons, nutmegs, citrons, oranges, wheat, mistletoe, apples, and holly, all growing out of the same trees, and so funnily arranged she couldn't make them out. And among them, all in the trees and flowers, there were growing bottles, and glasses, and spoons, and eggs, and milk-pails: it was quite puzzling to her. She saw her master and mistress wakening up in curious flower-beds, on opposite sides of a plum-pudding; her mistress, remembering it was plum-pudding day, rung the bell violently for her; her master yawned, like a lazy man, and went to sleep again. In another place she saw her master pulling out his watch, wondering when dinner would be on the table, and her mistress bidding the bellows to blow the fire, lest it should not be ready in time; again she saw them in their dressing-rooms, preparing for the party. At last she saw the party itself in the parlour, all sitting happily round the table, her mistress helping the plum-pudding, and her master eating it. Presently she saw nice and light it would be, and, not saying who told her so. When it came back to the kitchen she had a large help of it herself, and she thought (how curious all this in a dream) that it was quite delicious; and then she saw her master looking very ill, and her mistress looking as ill, while a bottle to see if there was enough for him; and what was so strange, all this seemed to be going on among the mistletoe, lemons, nutmegs, wheat, holly, oranges, and citrons.

At last, Sally says, she went to bed, quite pleased with the way the day had passed. Of course she made up her curls, and put on her nightcap, and drew up the blinds to admit the gas and moonlight before she got in, all cozy; and then she put the extinguisher on her candle, which rested on the table close to her pillow. She was thinking over the curious way in which the pudding had been made, and wondering what her mistress would say if she knew of it, when she heard a strange noise on the floor, as if people were walking about on it, and rolling things on wheels upon the carpets. Sally was, as you think, a little frightened at this, and turned her eyes sideways, without moving, to try if she could see what was going on. By-and-by the wheels were rolling close by, and to her great surprise there appeared the little guardsman, of whom she had lost sight among the trees, and fruits, and spices. He came up upon his fire-escape right over the bed, with his drawn sword in his hand, the blade of which was dripping with black-draughts and covered with pill-dust. He told her not to be afraid, and behaved as politely as in the morning, only Sally thought he sneered when he told her that the pudding was so light and nice it wouldn't hurt her. Then there was such a clatter, Sally never heard the like: so she lay upon the pillow and looked on the floor, and there she saw all the imps of the morning making mischief. There appeared such an array of pill-boxes and black-draught bottles against the walls, that she felt the bed, to make sure that she had not lain down by mistake in a druggist's shop. Imps with elephant's heads were pumping water out of a fire-engine on to the pills; the little blackies were breaking the black-draught bottles with their hods and shovels; the Irishmen were whooping furiously, and a farmer with a pitchfork was digging into the pill-boxes from the top of a fire-escape, while some of the bottles were bursting their corks, and pouring themselves out upon the imps, and the pills lay about like peas on a barn-floor. The noise of these mischievous imps was kept up at night, and even if she could go asleep in spite of *that*, the polite little guardsman continued till it was broad daylight, telling her, over and over, how nice and light the pudding was, and how it could hurt no one.

CHARADE N. I.

My first is found where'er Man is found,
On earth, in air, or water—underground;
King, Lord, and Peasant should be held dear,
Unless he knows himself to be my first.
And I could tell to whose happy lot shall find
Each friend my second, which must e'er be kind.
Unite my parts, and then at once you'll see,
Without my whole nor you nor I could be.

CHARADE No. II.

My first is oft in Chancery! luckless brute!
My second also is a Chancery suit;
My whole would make Cervantes [illegible],
[illegible]

PRIVATE THEATRICALS

ARE now so generally encouraged both in Town and Country at this season of the year that we have written the following dramatic sketch, especially for [illegible] amateurs, believing that its development will not require any very extraordinary [illegible] and any good-natured friend will officiate as the musician. We have made the gentleman of the piece an Irishman, as a brogue frequently assists "a part," and very little ingenuity is required to convert him into an Englishman, should such a change be considered desirable. The songs* may be omitted, or others substituted for those in the drama.

A PLEASANT HOUR

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MADEMOISELLE MADELINE LA FLONCE, AND TERENCE DERMODY.

The Room represents the Interior of a temporary Railway Station. On the wall a large printed bill "Temporary Station of the Dooborough and London Junction,"—a fireplace, and a door at the side.

Enter MADELINE, *followed by* Porter *bearing a trunk, bonnet-box, birdcage, &c.*

Made. (*She speaks with a slight French accent.*) Two hours to London, you say, will be here in ten minutes?

Porter. Yes ma'am, up train in ten minutes. [*Exit* Porter.

Made. I need not have hurried away without my breakfast—*mais n'importe.* I shall enjoy my dinner the more when I get to London. What a time it is since I saw my cousin Clara. She was then a child, and now she is married and occupies one of the best houses in the Strand. With the money I have saved in the service of Lady Bouverie, I am about to purchase a share of Clara's business. How odd it will be to see my name in large gilt letters over a shop door—"Mesdames Crinolin," that's Clara's name; and "La Flonce," that's mine. I wonder whether I shall ever change it. I am two years older than Clara, and yet I never had a lover. Dear me, what nonsense I am thinking about.

Dermody. (*within.*) Where's the waitin' room, my friend. O, that is it (*entering*) is it? I'd have tuk it for an overgrown sentry-box, if you hadn't a told me.

(*Enter* Porter *with* DERMODY'S *bag.*)

(*Reads.*) The Trumpery Station of —

Porter. Temporary Station. Temporary!

Derm. If it's all one to you, I like my own reading best. (*Reads.*) The Trumpery Station of the London and Dooborough Junction.

Made. An Irishman. I dislike Irishmen, they are so very presuming.

Derm. Now please tell me, what time is the down train expected?

Porter. The *down* train, sir?

Derm. Yes, the down train to Liverpool.

Porter. In about ten minutes.

[*Exit.*

Derm. Ten minutes! and that fine woman could me I hadn't a second to lose! I've left the sweetest pig's cheek untasted on the breakfast table! No matter, my good brother Larry's larder will reward me for my sufferings. Only to think that we two Dermodys have been [illegible] and ten years ago, with nothing but our mother's blessin', and [illegible] what we are. Larry's an eminent market gardener and dealer in [illegible], and I am an independent gentleman with £50 a year, paid quarterly, a legacy from my dear old master, Colonel Peppercly, £50 a year for ever, provided I don't marry a (*with contempt*) French woman.

Made. (*To her bird*) *Ma petite! Ma petite!*

Derm. St. Anthony defend me, there is one! Ugly of course, or she'd never wear that blue waggon-tilt over her face. She *looks* a good figure, but we live in an artificial age, and there's no trusting to appearances.

Made. Ma petite. You shall go to London, you shall, my pretty bird.

Derm. I don't wonder at the Captain's dislike, they talk such gibberish that you can never understand what they say. Sure he hated them mightily, and so do I, as much as an Irishman can hate a petticoat; but I've fifty good reasons paid quarterly for my prejudice. (*Whistle's heard.*) Hallo, there's the train (*goes to door.*) Is that the *down* train?

Porter. No.

Made. Then it's the up. [*Gathering her luggage together.*

Derm. Why, there's only an engine. Pray, ma'am, are you going to ride with the stoker?

Made. No, sir.

Derm. (*To* Porter.) Where are the carriages? What? Here's a pretty shindy, ma'am.

Made. A shindy. What is that?

Derm. Oh, I forgot, you can't speak English. Why, the embankment, do you understand that, ma'am.

Made. O, yes.

Derm. Well, the embankment's gone to smithereens.

Made. Smithereens. *That* I do not understand.

Derm. Made'ar, Poor benighted creature. The embankment's away, and the [illegible] *down* can pass for an hour at least.

Made. That's unfortunate, but we must be patient, that's all

Derm. (*Aside.*) Patient, with a breakfast overdue, and shut up with an ugly old Frenchwoman in a blue mask.

Made. It's very cold, I wish that gentleman would shut the door.

Derm. (*Leaves the door open.*) I never could bear confinement in my life, and what I'm to do here, shut up for an hour, I don't know.

(MADELINE *closes the door.*)

I suppose like a bear in a menagerie, I must polish my nose against the bars of the window by way of amusement (*Goes to window.*) Hallo! (*Opens window.*) Is that a newspaper you have?

[illegible] No it beant. It's nothing for you.

* The music is published by JULLIEN & Co., Regent Street.

Derm. (*Leaves window open.*) That's what they call manners in these parts.

Made. What an inconsiderate personage.

[*Shuts window and removes her sun-shade.*

Derm. What will I do to amuse myself? I'll try a cigar; perhaps madam there may'nt object. I presume you don't smoke, ma'am?

Made. No, sir. I should have thought that question would have been unnecessary.

Derm. (*Not looking at her.*) No offence, I hope, ma'am, but some elderly ladies of my nation are rather partial to a dudeen.

[*Taking out his case.*

Made. Elderly ladies! (*Aside.*) Is the fellow blind as well as rude?

Derm. May be you don't object to my doing so, ma'am?

Made. O, sir, I have no right to control your enjoyments. Possibly my closing the door and the window may have been disagreeable to you, as you seemed to wish them open, therefore—

Derm. (*Aside.*) Very pretty for a Frenchwoman. (*Aloud.*) And was I the ill-mannered man to leave them open. (*Aside.*) She can't have got those eyes from the milliner's. (*Aloud.*) Will you forgive me? (*Aside.*) Those cheeks were never bought ready made.

Made. How rudely he stares.

Derm. I see you're good natured or wouldn't put my pipe out; but I'm not so fond of myself that I'll disregard the convenience of another. (*Aside. Puts up case.*) I wonder if she is French.

Made. I am much obliged for your consideration, for I really have a great objection to the odour of cigars.

Derm. And yet you wouldn't say so. (*Aside.*) She calls it "odour" too, as the Miss fancied that I'd be hurt if she called it a smell.

Made. He's not such a bear as I imagined, but I must be careful, he's an Irishman.

Derm. I'd like to talk to her, because she speaks French that a Christian can understand, but my tongue seems to fall me of a sudden. I can't tell her it's a wet day, because she knows it is already. The state of the weather's a good bit of leading information to begin a conversation with. I'll ask after the health of her canary. Pray, ma'am, is that a canary?

Made Yes, sir, a great favourite

Derm. I'm mighty fond of canaries myself.

Made. Indeed, sir.

Derm. My mother had a canary, and so had my sister; and I'd three cousins in Connaught that kept them too. In fact, ours is quite a canary family.

Made. Really, sir.

Derm. (*Aside.*) She's like the Maze at Hampton Court—she's nothing but stops. I've exhausted the canary subject. I'll have another shot. Pray are you going *down*, ma'am?

Made. No, sir, I am going up.

Derm. Oh, up!

Made. Yes, sir, up!

Derm. What, up to—

Made. Yes, sir, up to—exactly.

Derm. Exactly. I don't know that place on the line. It's clear she prefers solitude, and society has no charms for her. I'm getting mighty cowld, and that fire seems to have an airy place of it, for it goes out when it likes. Ah! She was taking a squint at the inside the caves of her bonnet. Those Frenchwomen know how to use their eyes. She's flustered. I'll ask for some more coals, and, ma'am, she'll warm up into something yet. (*Goes to the door.* Hi, Porter! We want some more coals here.

Porter. I can't get 'em. I'm busy with a signal. There's plenty at the end of the shed.

Derm. Do you hear that, ma'am? It's lucky I'm not a nobleman, or may be, I'd be above getting coals for myself; but that's a privilege I've enjoyed ever since I was foot-boy to Dr. O'Flaherty. [*Exit.*

Here, where are they?

Made. Really, he's not a bad fellow after all. Like myself, he seems disposed to make the best of his bad bargain, and I have always thought it better to have a merry heart than a sad one.

SONG.

Bright things are ever beautiful,
The stars when first they band the moon,
The flowers when each seem too bright to cull,
For then they fade so soon.
The streamlets sparkling as they run,
How bright and glad they seem,
As though they'd captive made the sun
And bound him in each stream.
Bright things &c.

Then as I love the stars of Heaven,
The flowers of the earth,
The streamlets and the streamlet given,
I pray to smile on mirth.
I would not wear a look of woe
Unless my heart's oppress'd;
Smiles are for me where'er they show
The truth within the breast.
Bright things, &c.

Enter DERMODY *with a few very small coals in a shovel.*

Derm. There, ma'am! Are you a judge of small coal?

Made. I can't say that I am, sir.

Derm. If you was, you'd admire my perseverance. You'd have fancied I'd been in California, hunting for gold dust instead of black diamonds in a coal-hole. There's the result of my labours at the Trumperary Station of the Doobcreagh Junction. [*Goes to fire.*

Made. I am sure I ought to be obliged to you for taking so much trouble.

Enter Porter, *he goes to a corner and takes down umbrella.*

Derm. Hallo! Are we going to lose the pleasure of your company?

Porter. Yes, sir. The train won't be here for some time, so I'm going home to dinner.

Derm. (*Interposing.*) Hist, a word with you. Would it materially interfere with your domestic arrangements, if you take a couple of friends home with you?

Porter. Rather. I don't keep a Refreshment Room. I'm only a porter.

[*Exit.*

Derm. And not a good fellowship porter, either. I wish he hadn't mentioned that word dinner.

Made. Indeed. Why, sir?

Derm. Because it reminds me of an absent friend. Ha, ma'am! I'm a man that has neglected his opportunities.

Made. Indeed. I am very sorry to hear that, tho' it's not a common fault, I believe, with your countrymen.

Derm. Indeed it's not; but this morning I neglected the opportunity of getting my breakfast.

Made. I'm sorry to say that I am in the same predicament. Fearing to lose the train—

Derm. You lost your breakfast, my case also.

Made. I am, however, not altogether without the means of retrieving my misfortunes. I have a small packet of sandwiches, which are equally at your service.

Derm. This generosity overpowers me. [*Seizing her hand.*

Made. O sir, you are too grateful. [*Withdrawing her hand.*

Derm. Not in the least; and to prove it, I'm ready to make a sacrifice, which none but an Irishman can appreciate.

[*Gets his bag.*

Made. Pray, sir, explain yourself.

Derm. (*Kneels and opens bag.*) That's what I'm about to do. In this Kidderminster receptacle—which some benevolent creature invented for the good of man—are two remarkable productions of nature, which I had intended as a present to my brother Larry Dermody, Market Gardener and Coal Dealer. Don't be alarmed, ma'am.

Made. I'm not. I'm only anxious to know your meaning.

Derm. They might have been the parents of a numerous progeny that would have filled everybody's mouth with the name of Dermody, for they were destined to bear that hitherto unillustrious patronymic.

Made. I can only listen, sir.

Derm. That's all I ask you to do. I am now about to sacrifice my dreams of fame on the altar of—on the altar of—I dont think there was a god or goddess of hunger; but it's that I mean, and there was a pair two (*one in each hand*) of the finest seedling potatoes that ever blessed the eyes of man.

Made. I appreciate your sacrifice; but pray do not make it on my account.

Derm. Don't try to alter my resolution; my only regret is that they can't be boiled—a pound of flour in each of them—as it is, we must roast them; and proud they'll be to be offered to such a divinity as yourself, ma'am.

Made. Divinity! What, am I to be the goddess of hunger? Rather an equivocal compliment.

Derm. (*Arranging potatoes as fire-place.*) Ah! that's my misfortune, ma'am. I'm a bad hand at compliments. I never open my mouth but I put my foot in it. I don't know why, ma'am, but I'd like to stand well in your good opinion.

Made. (*Aside.*) I hope he's not going to make love to me.

Derm. You see I didn't like you at first, because you were a Frenchwoman.

Made. And I didn't like you, because you were an Irishman.

Derm. But I've changed my opinion mightily, have you?

Made. Why, I suppose I must say, yes.

Derm. It makes the old story good. You can't tell what anybody is till you know what they are, can you?

Made. Certainly not. (*Aside.*) This is getting embarrassing.

Derm. It's like Aileen McCan and the little brown man.

[*Takes her hand.*

Made. (*Withdrawing it.*) Aileen McCan. Who was she?

Derm. Oh, it's an old song my mother used to sing to me. If you'd like to hear it whiles the dinner's getting itself ready there, I'll sing it to you.

Made. Pray do. (*Aside.*) Anything to get rid of his attentions.

Song,—DERMODY.

With snowy May-blossoms one bright summer's morning,
Young Aileen McCan was her brown hair adorning,
Her cheek was as fair as the buds she was wreathing,
The blossoms less sweet than her own balmy breathing.
Aileen's glass was the stream
Through the valley which ran,
And lo! there on the bank,
Stood a little dark man.

When she saw him she started, small blame to the maiden,
For his back with a mountain appeared to be laden,
His raven-black hair in long silk locks down flowing,
And his small jetty eyes like two fires were glowing;
"O mavourneen," he said,
But away Aileen ran,
And she heard a deep sigh
From the little dark man.

Aileen's father took ill, and to add to their sorrow,
Their cow, *Gluiss l'* was dead on the morrow;
The winter was near and their wealth all departed,
And Aileen *Machree*, was almost broken-hearted.
But the night brings the morn,
Thought poor Aileen McCan,
And lo at the door
Stood the little dark man.

O why came he there, for it was not to woo her,
He knew he was scorned, but his heart was true to her;
True love knows no anger, and although 'twas slighted,
By the kind word and deed all his coldness requited;
"Who so kind? Who so true?"
Sighed young Aileen McCan,
That thought made her the bride
Of the little dark man.

Derm. So you see there's a precedent for altering your mind if you wish to do it.

Made. Oh, yes, I dare say that. I think I'll look at the sacrifice on the hob, I mean the altar which you have dedicated to me.

Derm. Do, *darling.* (*Madeline looks round.*) (*Aside.* That's a straw to see how the wind blows.) Whilst you're busy with the hopes of the Dermodys, I'll be laying the table for dinner, (*brings down* MADELINE'S *bonnet-box,*) here's the dining-table, (*takes a clean pocket-handkerchief from his bag,*) and there's a table-cloth —now do you like that ma'am?

Made. And stay, I have a small knife and fork and spoon, the gift of my god-mother (*goes to her what-not*). I had nearly left them behind. [*Gives case.*

Derm. Well, I didn't expect to be supplied with plate in a hurry. (*Draws down trunk.*) There's one seat and there's another.

[*Places carpet-bag.*

Made. And there are the sandwiches, ready dished up in paper.

Derm. Beautiful!

Made. I think, sir, the potatoes had better form the second course.

Derm. If you please, ma'am, tho' what say you, as they are called Irish fruit, to making them the dessert?

Made. I'm quite agreeable.

Derm. That I'm sure you are. (*Feels first in one pocket, then in the other.*) O butler, what have I done with it?

Made. What's the matter, sir?

Derm. Faith, I can't find out which pocket is the wine cellar. I've a small flask—oh, here it is! (*produces a wicker flask with a cup-bottom*) a drop of the most particular East Injy Madeira, a small token of regard from my old friend the butler. If it hadn't been for that deceiver of a fly-driver it would have been a bottle, but the butler has an asthmy and he couldn't get up and down the cellar stairs in a hurry [*Places cup and flask on the bonnet-box.*

Made. Dear me, quite a banquet, I declare. (*Aside.* How foolish it is to have prejudices! I never will dislike an Irishman again.)

Derm. (*having arranged everything*). Now, madam, will you allow me the honour of conducting you to the trunk or the carpet-bag?

Made. Oh, the trunk if you please. I'll leave the ottoman to you.

Derm. Thank you, ma'am. (*Aside.* I wonder whether she could'n't be naturalised to the country and made an Englishwoman.) Will you do me the honour to carve?

Made. With pleasure. Will you take a square or a triangle?

Derm. I have no choice, ma'am, but to remove every difficulty I'll take both. (*Madeline helps him.*) 'Pon my word I don't think I ever tasted a finer sandwich.

Made. Nor I. I presume because we are disposed to be pleased that we are so.

Derm. I suppose so. Will you allow me to take wine with you, ma'am?

Made. Thank you.

DERMODY *fills the cup.*

Derm. Here's your very good health, ma'am. (*They bow—*DERMODY *drinks from the flask.*) I wish there was another dozen in the cellar.

Made. Will you oblige me by stepping to the kitchen? I think the sacrifice is burning.

Derm. Beautiful. They're done to a turn. (*Brings potatoes*) Scaldings! they're as hot as love. The knife, if you please, ma'am. (*Cuts open a potatoe.*) There's a beauty in a brown skin.

Made. Now, will you allow me to ask you a question?

Derm. Will I not?

Made Well then, how did you acquire your prejudice against Frenchwomen?

Derm. How did I acquire my prejudice? It was left me in a will.

Made. Left you in a will. A strange sort of legacy.

Derm. With fifty pounds a year to support it. My late master was Captain Pepperly, a sea-captain.

Made. Have you been a sailor?

Derm. (*shakes his head*) Don't mention it, ma'am. The ocean and I are on mighty bad terms. Whenever we meet one of us always disagrees with the other, and it's not the sea, ma'am, that has the worst of it.

Made. But I interrupt you. What was the Captain's reason?

Derm. His reason—the Captain, you must know, was one of those who don't trouble themselves much about reasons, but his own account was this. He had quitted the service on half-pay and a wooden leg, which was a very equitable arrangement, because he could stand at only half the expense of a man who had two legs to provide for.

Made. I don't see that exactly.

Derm. Neither do I, but the Captain did. Now the Captain was subject to the gout, and whenever he had it he always ordered a new wooden leg, in case the old one should catch the complaint.

Made. O, impossible!

Derm. So I thought, but the Captain didn't. Now, he'd a scapegrace of a nephew that was the plague of his life, and once when the gout had got the old gentleman fast by the foot, his nephew sent him a French dancing-master to teach him the sailor's hornpipe. You may guess that the gout's not the thing for the double shuffle, so the Captain took to hating the French; and those are the only reasons I could discover, or the Captain either.

Made. Half the prejudices in the world have no better foundation. And so for fifty pounds a year you are content to inherit your master's antipathy?

Derm. Why, you're the first Frenchwoman I could ever understand, that's the truth on't.

Made. Really the fellow's good-humour quite interests me. Heigho, I hope I'm not going to be foolish, and concern myself for one who can care nothing for me.

Derm. But you can't be French, or if you are, what's fifty pounds a year to the like of you. Only say that——

Made. Nothing now; our acquaintance is of too short a date to warrant any protestations.

Enter Porter.

Porter. The trains will be here in five minutes.

Made. So soon!

Derm. Ah, I see, you've not the heart to bid me despair. Burn the dirty legacy. I'll trust to a willing hand and a strong heart if you'll only say the word.

Made. You will?

Derm. I will.

Made. Then, sir, you'll have a marriage settlement of fifty pounds a year besides as bonest a lad as you'll find out of old Ireland. (*Trains.*) There's the train.

Porter (*Enters*) Now sir, are you going down? [*Exit.*

Derm. Wh's you to say the word.

Made. Why as we have spent (I hope) "A PLEASANT HOUR" together,

Derm. I trust no adverse fortune will ever separate us.

DUETT.

Two mountain rills which flowed apart,
Mingled at last, no more to sever,
And thus, untrue heart with heart,
Our love, our hopes, are one for ever.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS MORNING.

Not to those in soft apparel,
Was the Saviour first made known;
Not to noble, or to high-born,
Or to courtiers round a throne;
Not to kings, or mighty monarchs,
Was the King of Kings reveal'd,
But to poor and lonely shepherds
In the lonely pasture field.

It was towards the dawn of morning,
'Ere the earliest streak of light,
And those lowly men were watching
Thro' the watches of the night:
Warm and white the flocks were lying,
Guarded by the shepherd band;
And the night hung like a curtain
O'er that old Judæan land.

Blazing brightly in the darkness,
As they lay upon the sward,
A glory shone around them
Like the glory of the Lord;
And a wing'd and radiant Angel
With a halo round his head,
Stood among the startled shepherds.
Bow'd and aw'd with holy dread.

Spake the Angel: "Lo! to all men
Joyful tidings now I bring:
For to you, in David's city,
This day is born a King.
The Christ, the Lord, the Saviour '—
On this sign shall meet your eyes,
The Babe, enwrapp'd in swaddling clothes,
Within a manger lies."

On a sudden, with the Angel
Were shining spirit throngs,
And they woke the sleeping echoes
With their joyous carol-songs:
"To God on high, be glory!
Good-will and peace on earth!"
And in awe the shepherds listen'd
To the Angels' sacred mirth.

Then they rose, nor fear'd, nor trembled,
And to David's city sped;
And they found their Infant Saviour,
Lying as the Angel said.
His palace was a stable,
And a manger was his throne;
And to lowly shepherd courtiers
Was the King of Heav'n made known.

Oh! that we too, like the shepherds,
Might trust the Angel's word,
And, in that cradled Infant,
Behold our Christ and Lord;
Then should we, too, like the shepherds,
Praise God for all these things;
And, in His uncrown'd manhood,
Behold the King of Kings.

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

PAUL GERRETZ REMBRANDT,

COMMONLY CALLED REMBRANDT VAN RYN, OR RHYN,

Was the son of Herman Gerretz, a miller. He was born in 1606, in his father's mill, on the banks of the Rhine, near Leyden, whence the cognomen Van Ryn. When very young he was sent to a Latin school at Leyden, but he showed such a distaste for learning, that his father gave up the idea of making a scholar of him, and consented to his becoming a painter, as he had manifested a decided talent for it. Young Rembrandt was accordingly placed first with Jacob van Zwanenburg, and according to another account, George Schooten. He remained with his first master about three years. He then studied for a short time under Pieter Lastman, at Amsterdam, and lastly, for a short time, under Jacob Pinas. From these masters Rembrandt could have learnt nothing more than the mere mechanical part of his art, for both his taste and his style were peculiarly his own. After leaving Pinas, he returned to his father's mill, where he commenced painting, taking the immediate vicinity and the peasants of the neighbourhood as his standard of nature, and applying himself enthusiastically to his work. He had not finished many pieces before he was considered as a prodigy by his friends, and he was persuaded by them to take one of these early productions to a dealer, in the Hague, who, to his no greater joy than astonishment, gave him 100 florins (about eight guineas) for his performance. Rembrandt was so elated with his unexpected good fortune, that he posted home to his father in a chariot to convey the joyful intelligence. From this time he rapidly acquired both fame and fortune. In 1630 he settled in Amsterdam, where he resided the remainder of his life, and shortly afterwards married a handsome peasant-girl of Ransdorf, whose portrait he has often painted. His reputation became so great that he had many scholars, each of whom paid him annually 100 florins, and he so arranged their studies as to make them as profitable as possible to himself; he retouched the copies which they made from his own works, and sold them as originals.

The burgomaster Six was the only man of rank with whom Rembrandt associated, and with him he occasionally passed a few days in his house in the vicinity of Amsterdam, in which the burgomaster had fitted up a painting-room for him. The history of the celebrated print, the landscape De la Mouturde, which was etched in this house, is curious. Rembrandt could not relish his boiled beef without mustard, but it happened upon one occasion that there was none in the house; and the burgomaster desirous of pleasing his guest, immediately sent off one of his servants in haste to the city to procure some. Rembrandt, observing that he was rather a phlegmatic-looking person, offered to bet that he would make an etching before the man returned. The wager was immediately accepted, and Rembrandt forthwith, having taken a prepared plate, commenced to etch the landscape from the burgomaster's window, comprising a view of Amsterdam, which he finished in his happiest style with that vigour and lightness of touch peculiar to him, just before the servant arrived with the mustard; hence it was called the landscape De la Moutarde. Although it is little more than a mere foreground, an original impression from this plate is worth from thirty to forty guineas.

Rembrandt's best etchings realise prices, both the portraits and the historical pieces, varying from thirty to a hundred guineas. The most remarkable portraits are those of the burgomaster Six; Van Coppenol, the writing-master; Van Thol, the advocate; Uytenbogaert, the minister, and Uytenbogaert, the gold-weigher.

Rembrandt is supposed to have acquired his peculiar taste for a brilliant concentration of light from an appearance that he had been familiar with from his infancy in his father's mill, where a strong beam of light coming from a small and lofty aperture cast on the surrounding objects that peculiar tone which we see so happily illustrated in his pictures. He arranged the light in his own painting-room upon similar principles, and generally fixed a drapery behind his sitter of such colour as he intended to paint the ground.

Rembrandt's taste led him to imitate certain effects of nature, and in the truth and power which he gave these effects, both in his paintings and his etchings, he has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. The prevailing light of his portraits is that of a brilliant sunset, and a rich golden tone of colouring pervades all his works. His originality is perhaps still more conspicuous in his etchings than in his paintings; he exhibited powers of the etching needle before unknown; many of his plates are prodigies of chiaroscuro; and there is a softness and reality about them which we look for in vain in the works of other masters. It is said that he made a great secret of his mode of etching, and never allowed any one to see him at work. Most of his more important plates have evident traces of the dry point.

Rembrandt, at the beginning of his career, bestowed great labour on his pictures, and, in the manner of the generality of the Dutch painters, wrought them up to a very high finish. The Woman taken in Adultery, in the National Gallery, is probably his best picture in this style. At a later period of life his whole attention was given to the effect, and his pictures, although still greatly laboured, had the appearance of having been executed with a remarkable freedom and boldness of touch; this is particularly the case with his portraits, some of which have an astonishing body of colour in the lights. When this roughness was objected to by any one, he was in the habit of saying that he was a painter, not a dyer; and when visitors ventured to examine his pictures too closely, he used to tell them that the smell of paint was unwholesome.

From this time (1630) says Houbraken, he began to distinguish himself, for the picture he completed in 1632, and which was placed in the Anatomical Theatre of the College of Surgeons, proved what he was able to produce. This *chef d'œuvre* represents Professor Nicholas Tulp giving an anatomical lecture on a body, which is stretched upon a table, before which he is sitting; the audience is composed of seven other persons—Jacob Block, Hartman Hartmansz, Adrian Slalbran, Jacob de Wit, Matthys Kalkoen, Jacob Koolvald, and Frans Van Loenen—who are so admirably represented, that it appears as if each countenance was penetrated with the explanations he is giving. The pen cannot describe this wonder of the art; here the work of man triumphs in rivalling nature; for the expression of life and the representation of death are so strongly depicted, that the impression this picture makes strikes the spectator at first sight with a feeling of aversion; yet, contemplating the *ensemble*, one discovers not only the great painter, but also that knowledge of human feelings, which speaks so forcibly to the heart, and which corresponds perfectly with what he often said to his pupils, 'that he had made it a strict rule never to paint anything without following nature.'

The faithfulness with which he represented the subjects he took for models, was the cause of his even following certain deformities which are sometimes met with in nature, and which he might have avoided in several of his performances, particularly in his studies of female figures; nevertheless, these seeming defects often form a contrast, which shows the peculiar beauty and originality of his works to greater advantage.

In 1633 he painted the picture which represents a ship-builder and his wife, who is in the act of giving him a letter. This painting, coming from the same style as that we have already mentioned; it is on canvas; height, forty-three inches and a half by sixty-seven inches.

But the most renowned of all Rembrandt's works is his grand picture, finished in 1642, known by the name of '*La Garde de Nuit*, or *La Bourgeoisie Armée d'Amsterdam*.' This was on the occasion of the expected visit of the Prince of Orange, with Maria, daughter of Charles I., King of England, whom he had lately married. The time chosen by the artist appears to be when the officers and men are leaving the guard house, for the purpose of meeting the illustrious visitors. Height, twelve feet, by fourteen feet six inches wide—canvas. This picture adorned the small Council Chamber of the Town House of Amsterdam.

This painting is so remarkable for its excellence, that, even among all the master-pieces of great men, there are few that can rival this astonishing work, which is, without exaggeration, as a production of art, one of the wonders of the world, and which the Museum of Amsterdam may well be proud of possessing.

It is astonishing that, during the intervals of painting the great works on which the fire of his imagination was employed with all its force, he had the patience and perseverance to finish so many precious cabinet pictures such as 'Suneon in the Temple;' painted in 1631, on panel, height twenty-nine inches and a quarter, width nineteen inches, now in the Museum at the Hague; 'The Salutation' (formerly in the collection of the King of Sardinia), painted in 1640, on panel, height twenty-two inches and a half by nineteen inches, which was imported into this country about the year 1807, and purchased in 1812 by the Earl of Grosvenor, now the Marquis of Westminster, for his lordship's superb gallery; 'The Woman taken in Adultery,' on panel, height thirty-three inches by twenty-seven inches, painted in 1644 for Joan Six Heer Van Vromade, afterwards in the possession of Burgomaster William Six, and now one of the ornaments of the National Gallery in London. All the before-mentioned pictures sufficiently prove that Rembrandt knew how to appreciate that sentiment and grandeur for which the Italian school is so much admired. Although some have pretended that he ought to have studied the antique, it is not less true that he was by no means deficient on this point, for it is known that he purchased, at a high price, casts from antique marbles, paintings, drawings, and engravings, by the most excellent Italian masters, to assist him in his studies, and which are mentioned in the inventory of his goods when seized for debt. The original sketch of 'The Jacob's Dream' is one of the treasures of the Dulwich Gallery.

In 1661 he painted 'Les Syndics de la Halle aux Draps.' The whole of this picture is pourtrayed in so grand a [illegible] the force of the execution makes the figures appear as if modelled in relief.

From 1630 to 1656 he was much sought after by persons of high consideration in the ancient Dutch Republic, several of whose portraits he has represented in his principal paintings, such as the Burgomaster Nicolas Tulp, and Cornelius Witsen, Captain Frans Banning Cok, Heer van Purmerland and Ilpendam, Jean Six Heer van Vromade, and others, whose patronage enabled him to establish himself upon a respectable footing in society. He married Miss Saskia van Uylenburg, by whom he had a son, whom he named Titus van Ryn. He, however, notwithstanding the brilliant example of his father, never became more than a painter of mediocre talent.

Rembrandt's multiplied success was soon pursued by that envy which has never spared merit, for a number of equivocal stories have been related, which report has handed down to our times, by citing jokes which his pupils made about his avarice, but which, without foundation, he appears to have been quite of a different character, the liberality of his disposition even embarrassing his latter days.

About the year 1656, Rembrandt determined to become proprietor of a house situated in the *Bree-Straet, St. Antonis-Sluys*. To assist him in effecting this purpose, the Burgomaster Cornelius Witsen advanced him 4189 guilders on a mortgage of the property; not being able to meet his engagement when his bond fell due, [illegible] were seized, and on the 25th and 26th of July, 1656, sold by the Commissioner of the Court of Insolvency in Amsterdam.

His talents, however, remained unimpaired, and were a lasting treasure to him; he did not forsake his palette, but continued to produce other *chefs-d'œuvres* until a short time before his death. Whatever might, at this period, have been his difficulties, he had at all events a consolation in knowing that no claim against him would be left unsatisfied, as it appears, after all his accounts were settled, there was a surplus of 6953 guilders, 9 stivers. It seems, however, that during his life-time he never would settle his accounts, either because he was of opinion that the Commissioners of the Court of Insolvency had improperly managed his interests, or from other motives which must remain unknown.

JACOB'S DREAM. By Rembrandt.

It ought to be added to the fame of Rembrandt, that there never was in Holland a school more productive of men of talent than his; among them the following were the most celebrated, and will ever form a prominent feature in the republic of the fine arts:—

Gerhard Dow, Ferdinand Bol, Gerbrandt vanden Eeckhout, Govert Flink, Nicolas Maes, Philip de Koning, Arnut de Gelder, Roelant Roghman, Jacob Lavecq, Adriaan Verdoel, Samuel van Hoogstraten, F. Victor, and Drost.

It was after his decease, which took place in 1665 (and not, as is said by Houbraken and other writers, in 1674), that his only son, Titus van Ryn, then a minor, obtained an act of majority to inherit the property left by his father.

A complete descriptive catalogue of his works was published by D. Daulby, in Liverpool, 1798; another, by A. Bartsch, in 1797, of Vienna; and a list of the principal of them is given in Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters." The best notices of Rembrandt are those in the work by Descamps, entitled "La Vie des Peintres Flamands," &c., and Fiorillo's "Geschichte der Zeichnenden Künste in Deutschland und den vereinigten Niederlanden."

There is a fine collection of Rembrandt's etchings in the British Museum.

BRINGING HOME THE YULE LOG.

THE CHRISTMAS DOLE.

RICHARD BRADING.

A STORY OF A MAN WHO KEPT A PROMISE.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

bar on the Haxbury Road, and every body else in and near Marlford whose opinion was of any consequence in his own judgment or that of his neighbours.

Even the women had turned out in their best, and Lizzy, too. The parson's pretty, blue-eyed wife, who I often said a good deal to my husband in Richard Brading's behalf, could say no more, except that she hoped Mr Evelyn would act rather as a Christian than as the representative of Marlford with as little resentment and hardship as possible. Mrs. De Carter, at the Hall, was resolved to be double-headed and made no hesitation in stating that Squire Carter he always protected against the Do she would issue a warrant against the common enemy, and send him up to London, on the top of the coach, with handcuffs upon his wrists, to be tried for his crimes—for Mrs. De Carter's ideas of the power of a Justice were unusually liberal. The attorney, Spindles, had no wife, but made such as he had set his affections upon Miss Salvington, daughter of the doctor, his views were (for the present, in order to dance with those of his intended mother-in-law, and she would gladly have administered to Richard the most deleterious drug in the whole surgery she had. It happened that the landlady at the Cross Guns had better reasons than most of the other ladies for wishing that Richard were out of Marlford, and therefore, as will sometimes happen, she was to be found on the Parson and Dick Brading's behalf with any sort of remonstrance towards her, she would have fared but badly, both because her husband took the other side, but Richard had drunk at the bar only his own chance with the comely Mr. Hunkey. At the time of which we are speaking, had not united in opposing Dick, he might have had "Lizzy," and one which it would be for the credit of Marlford to get married as soon as it could be managed.

So here were the relations between the pleasant little country town of Marlford, and the young man, Richard Brading, as Christmas-time approached, about fifty years ago. What had Richard Brading done? What had he *not* done to make himself disagreeable to everybody in Marlford? He had established himself quietly down, like a yeoman of the better class, upon the little estate to which he had succeeded, and taking into his snug little house, in the capacity of wife, one of the plump, handy, fresh-coloured girls to be found in almost every farmhouse around (or even marrying Rosa Lincoln, the Marlford milliner, if he wanted a handsomer than he could find in a farmhouse), he had, upon coming into his uncle Sambrook's property, aforesaid, given himself over to evil ways. I am perfectly ashamed to write down what Dick had, and I am sure that my readers can take no pleasure in perusing the records of crime, and yet I must account for the feeling against him. He spent his money in the most reckless manner; bought dogs, and horses, and guns, at extravagant prices; grew tired of the articles, and sold them for next to nothing, or gave them away, and in the meantime got into the books of such of the few tradesfolk in Marlford as allowed themselves the luxury of keeping debtors, and to a far greater extent in those of the bolder traders of the county town twenty-two miles off. He gambled to—not with the Marlford people, whose quiet long whist and cribbage scarcely caused twelve shillings to change hands in twelve months, but with men in the county town aforesaid, hard headed land-agents, who could remember the thirteenth trump after the thirteenth tumbler, dashing commercial gentlemen, who brought patterns of London vices, with their other patterns, in their vehicles, and it was even said that in the back parlour of Ahasuerus Moss, who kept the jeweller's shop in the High Street of the county metropolis, Dick Brading had played unlimited-loo with some of the officers who were quartered at the barracks, and who, for reasons of their own, were tolerant of the oriental faith of Mr. Moss, and not unfrequently shared what he called the hothpitalitith of Mithreth Moth.

Dick lived a bachelor life, got into debt, and gambled. This was bad enough, but it did not make a county scandal. Undecided interference on the part of his neighbours. But Dick did more. Squire Carter was a strict game preserver. Dick Brading shot his pheasants—there was no doubt about it. The little property and the great one adjoined, and the birds, hatched and reared on the Carter estate, would go upon the Brading estate, and in the most ungrateful manner permit themselves to be killed there. Dick—for now on his own land, and his name was in his certificate, and the Squire could only scowl at him over the hedge, and wish he could catch him trespassing. Then Mrs. De Carter had a lady's maid called Zara (genteel for Sarah), and to this young person, whose bright eyes, smart figure, and ready tongue were, would it be speaking, some justification for the young man, did Richard Brading enunciate vows which might have been intended by an arrangement before the Reverend Mr. Evelyn, but Mrs. De Carter waxed furious at the idea. Several times, under pretext of taking the heir of the Hall for a ramble, had Zara managed to linger by the hedge already mentioned, until the first dulcet tones had sounded, and Mrs. De Carter, wrath in her heart and tangles in her hair, had waited, yes, worse than Louis Quatorze, had actually waited for her interior. As I when tearful and penitent Zara at last explained that Richard Brading had vowed, Mrs. De Carter spoke out loud and the result was (they do energetic things in country houses sometimes, as many a young lady can testify) that poor Zara was ordered to pack her box. If to a certain apartment until further orders, and an insulting intimation that a better match than a bankrupt junior was designed for her, was conveyed to the incensed Richard. He wrote letters; you can easily imagine what became of them. He tried to storm the Hall in person, but was repulsed by a terrific message from Mrs. De Carter and a most venomous housekeeper, which caused him to retreat, with his last hope shot away.

But other times we will pass over more rapidly. How he would go and drink much more than was necessary at the Cross Guns, and, although in debt there, would find funds (not undeserved) with the liquors, and contract them, unfavourably for Hankey, with those of his cousin at Haxbury, whom Hankey hated in correct fashion. How he would make unseemly mirth with Mrs. Hankey's giggling niece and bar-maid, and incite her to be playfully more repellent to customers; and how (this was his crowning scheme for hitting at his double) that Mrs. Hankey's lustrous black hair was let on severely Mr. Evelyn, devoutly, how to attend at Mr. Spindles's office the following morning at a certain hour.

Certainly Mr. Evelyn had not intended that all Marlford should attend the same appointment. He had made that Spindles's affair, he believed, that the affair might be settled out of the jurisdiction of compassionate little Mrs. Evelyn. But if Spindles had sent round the notice to the shops of Dick Brading's non-payments, the matter could hardly have been more complete and punctual. Before Richard appeared, the Salvingtons came in, but then the relations between the lawyer and Penelope Salvington accounted for her and her mamma being in and out of the offices half-a-dozen times a day. Mr. Jowley attended: but then he had a right to do so, as an officer of the sacred edifice Dick had outraged. Hankey of the Cross Guns came over, leaving a deputy in charge of the bar, and Mr. Brading's non-payments, the master

which Mrs. Dr. Salvington broke in. "Mr. Evelyn mayn't mind his chair being hooked to pieces, but if guests are to be fired off in the middle of the night, no matter whether people are ill or well, and death sets up" (the doctor's lady had caught a few medical phrases, and applied them with great freedom), "I should say people who fired them was murderers, and I always speak my mind."

Pen looked as if she should like to follow the maternal lead, but a glance from her *fiancé* hinted to her that she had better leave the case where it was, so she only rattled her high heels against the oak box.

"Everybody seems to think that I ought to leave Marlford," observed Richard, who not only kept silence until everybody had flung his or her stone, but for so long afterwards that the meeting became incensed at his continuanceumness. "*I will go.*"

"And a good riddance," said several voices.

"The sooner the better," added others.

"Much," said Mrs. De Carter, as closing the business.

Richard Brading looked quietly round bowed to the meeting in a composed manner, very different from that with which he had entered, and made his way to the door. There stood Rosa Lincoln and the basket-pet, and they had to retreat to let him pass. The housekeeper did so with a serious smile, but Rosa was of gentler heart and weaker eyes. The latter held certain tears, and the former told her to touch Richard's hand as he passed, and she obeyed. The touch was very slight, it could not by any perversion of language be called a hand-shake, but he noticed it, as did Pen Salvington, whose sensitive feelings rendered her acute in detecting such matters. She accordingly took a special dose, but there was but one milliner in Marlford, and Miss Lincoln had a little independence, and even the making a wedding-dress was no object to her—and when think very quickly Rosa escaped unrebuked. Richard departed, and went towards his own home. Mr. Evelyn left the lawyer's office, and hastened after his parishioner.

"Another word or two, Brading, which I had no wish to say before others. From what has evidently been passing in your mind, I do not suppose that you now give me credit for any other feelings towards you than those of your other neighbours. Hereafter you may possibly do so. I merely desired to say to you that if at any time you have occasion to communicate with a friend at Marlford, his address is at the Rectory. Mrs. Evelyn and myself unite in wishing you well."

There was tact in thus bringing Mrs. Evelyn's kind blue eyes into the picture before those of Richard Brading. It procured a softer answer than he had intended to make; though all he said was,

"I thank you, sir, and also Mrs. Evelyn. Good-day!"

He did not leave Marlford immediately; but he made two or three journeys to the county town, and on one of them the keen eyes of his landlord saw that he took away, and did not bring back, a large square parcel, like those in which solicitors make up title deeds. It was understood to have had conferences with Abasuerus Moss. A day or two before Christmas he went through Marlford, and paid all his debts—they were not much, including Hankey's claim. But he would enter into no conversation with any one beyond what was necessary, and even at the Cross Guns he refused to enter the parlour, but paid his bill over the bar. And when placable Mrs. Hankey held out her hand to wish him a happy Christmas, he merely raised his hat, gravely wished her the same, and went out without even a glance at the flirting niece. This was ungrateful, for Mrs. Hankey had intimated to Lawyer Spindles that though Dick was no better than he should be, yet, if Spindles did anything in the way of that arresting nonsense, Hankey's business should go to the attorney in the next town; and the niece had carefully and dutifully torn out of her uncle's books all the entries against Richard. But we never know our friends in this world.

On Christmas morning, a bright, clear day, with just sunshine enough to darken the stones of Marlford with moisture where the frost had lain, and as the bells were ringing, and everybody (except the Guardians of the Dining) were going to church, Richard, driving a dog-cart, passed slowly along the street, as if taking a last survey of a place he should not see again. A few saluted him—the more, let us hope, because it was Christmas morning—but he returned no salutation, and deliberately passed along, keeping his horse at a slow walk, and so he went gloomily out of the town. As he reached the toll-bar on the Hawbury road, his enemy, the pike-keeper, came out to take his money, and as he rattled his halfpence, he looked up with a spiteful knowingness.

"Off for good, Master Brading, I reckon?"

"Reckon your change, and mind your own business. You have cheated me of a penny."

"So I have—here it is—I wouldn't wrong anybody especially one who can't afford to lose it, Master Brading. Off for good, eh? Well, it will be for the first time. Well now! I never yet, ha! ha!"

"Something to help your memory,' said Dick, giving the tollman a tremendous slash with the hunting-whip, across his broad shoulders, and riding on.

The man remembered it a good while, with small complacency; but the pike and the world had lost him (in consequence of a determination of humanity to the head) many a long year before Richard Brading rode through that gate again.

Five and twenty years passed—the happy found them short ones—and the stirring, thriving, and striving wondered where the time had gone—and the poor and the luckless—but what right had they to think of anything except shame at not having erected themselves, and succeeded, and made proper provision for their families? Don't let us have *their* sentimentality, for gracious sake! The hole in the church door was plugged, the brass candlestick was set up, and much village wit was expended upon the process of mending the broken commandment. And then Richard Brading was forgotten, Waterloo, and a few trifling incidents of that kind, having given Marlford something else to talk about.

What became of Richard Brading during that period is not of much consequence. He engaged in the merchant service—and he made money.

Marlford, about the time of which we speak, namely, some five and twenty years after the expulsion of Richard Brading, suddenly experienced a discomfort and an uneasiness of a singular character. There was not much outward manifestation of this, but it was felt throughout the whole social circle. Everybody began to meet with disappointments, crosses, and general bad luck, and everybody began to suspect some one or other of his neighbours of being connected with his misfortunes. People grew distant, shy, and caustic. Inuendoes, which in provincial garb are tolerably explicit, were exchanged when meetings in vestry, or elsewhere, became necessary. A spy system was felt to be existing, and as usual, everybody shared the odium attaching to it. Neighbourly gatherings were given up, "nobody knew to what account his words would be turned;" the barber shaved his clients in silence, and in consequent torture; the Saturday club at the Cross Guns expired disgreeably amid sneering and scornful farewells by members who determined never to come there again; and market-day became a scene of skulking and avoidance, and all who were compelled to do business in the market doing it as quickly as they could, and getting home again, and those who could stay within doors making a special point to do so. On the day when all this was rife, Mr. Evelyn was meeting everybody all day long, and making the chaffering over chickens, eggs, butter, apples, gridirons, shoes, clothes poles, and the other glittering and sparkling temptations of the fair, an excuse for words of gossip and good-humour.

Specially—for people are more interested in hearing how gallantly Private Jones dashed his bayonet into a Russian, saved his comrade, and lost his arm, than in the general statement that the regiment charged splendidly, and turned the enemy's flank—specially let us mention what had happened to individuals. There was old Hankey mention what had happened to individuals. There was old Hankey mention what had happened to individuals. There was old Hankey

CHARLES THE SECOND KNIGHTING THE LOIN OF BEEF. Drawn by Gilbert.

CUTTING THE ASHEN FAGOTS IN DEVONSHIRE.

CHRISTMAS TREES IN COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

CHRISTMAS CHEER AND CHEERINESS.

By Cuthbert Bede, B.A.

CHRONICLERS tell us that Old King Cole called for his pipe, and his glass, and also for his fiddlers three, the reader of the legend is thereby left to imagine that the monarch had arrived at the very extremity of hilarity, and could go no further. Perhaps, the tastes and habits of royalty were, in that day, suited to the simplicity of the times they lived in, and were somewhat deficient in those amenities which are now-a-days usually attached to polite society, from which — more especially in its Court Circle—the pipe and the glass, yea, and even the fiddlers three, are excluded. But it is evident, from the terms of the legend, that the elderly monarch (Cole) was in that state of doubtful happiness usually designated by the phrase "right as a trivet."

Now, what the peculiar rectitude of a trivet (in itself an inoffensive implement) may be, I have no means of ascertaining: and, why the consumption of vinous liquors, in a greater quantity, than is good for a gentleman to carry, should be followed by the sensation of this peculiar rectitude, is one of those abstruse points on which commentators may be allowed to differ. But I heartily hope that the rectitude felt and shewn during this present Christmas season may be of a very different description from this. Let a man call for his pipe, and call for his glass, and even call for his fiddlers three, if no so pleases, but, while he is fiddled to, let him drink and smoke in moderation, and not make Christmas an excuse for excess.

I confess that my ideas of cheer, as connected with Christmas, are not necessarily dependent upon the making a beast of myself, and the [illegible] a rack and my neighbour, and the passing [illegible] night in a state [illegible], and being fined five shillings by the next worn in the morning. My opinions of Cheer, [illegible] applied to Christmas—are not of this kind. I [illegible] that I am sceptical on a point, which so many would dogmatize [illegible] doubt, namely this—that I cannot [illegible] and duly [illegible] Christmas dinner and [illegible] swig, and stuff, and cram [illegible] and [illegible] and then [illegible] I turn into bed thence, [illegible] I don't put them to their proper use. I confess that I am really [illegible] of on this point, and that I am altogether unable to [illegible] unequivocally dyspeptic through a full understanding of a little [illegible] word "cheer."

I have these heterodox notions, but I frankly acknowledge that I cannot see [illegible] sort of cheer that consists in the [illegible] of the interior into a [illegible] else but delirium [illegible] a mixture, the [illegible] of which, though individually [illegible] in the mass indigestible [illegible]

"Rudis, indigestaque moles."

I like to see my Roast Beef of Old England, and my plum-puddings, and my mince-pies; I like to see whatever else is common to Christmas, and usually included under the name of "Christmas cheer," whether it be geese, or game, or turkeys, or oysters, or [illegible]. I like not only to see them—for I very much enjoy the eating of them [illegible] but I not only reject the notion, that, because it is Christmas time, and because these things are Christmas cheer, I must therefore do violence to my better judgment, and (in the language of the vulgar) "peg away" at these things in an unwonted manner. Nor less that I am mentally blind to the position that, because it is the Christmas season, I must eat far more than I am accustomed to do, and much more than is good for me. The goose may be a silly bird, but I should deem myself sillier if I looked at the goose in the light that [illegible] gentleman did, as "a bird that was too much for one and not enough for two," and did eat of it accordingly, simply because it was a Christmas goose, and I was partaking of Christmas cheer. I don't look at Christmas cheer in this light.

I don't see, that, because I am not indifferent to a glass of wine after dinner, I should therefore be compelled to reduce myself to the verge of imbecility, and the condition of the trivet's rectitude, simply because it is Christmas time, and proper to indulge in Christmas cheer. I don't see, that, because [illegible] comes but once a year, and gives public-office clerks a holiday, I am therefore to accept per-force certain [illegible] notions of [illegible] observance, and lower myself to the state of the gentleman to whom they gave the

—"next m[illegible] a couple of red-
Herrings a[illegible] soda-water."

don't see this. There may be many cups, besides the tea-cup, that cheer but don't inebriate, and I don't see that I am to get into my [illegible] and turn them into inebriating ones, simply because Christmas cheer would ask me to do so. No! I detest the pomp of the Persians; I don't want any unnecessary chaos at my entertainments, no later roses, no philyrian chaplets, nothing but the simple myrtle.

I detest make the Christmas season [illegible] anything rather than gluttony; let no unwholesome excess come near my Christmas feast; let [illegible] than waste of intemperance [illegible] to the great Christian Festival. Rather let my Christmas cheer bring me "one cheer more," the gladness of heart and [illegible] of [illegible] make me cheerless. So long as there are widows' hearts to make to leap with [illegible] and orphan children who already plead by charity, and shivering outcasts who stand in need of some helping hand of pity; so long as there are hungering mouths to fill, and sick at heart to heal, and wounds of bruised spirits to bind up, and naked sons and daughters of misery to clothe; so long as there are weary and heavy-laden to be released from their burdens, and broken links of affection to be formed anew, and dying embers of love to be kindled to a glow; so long as there are ears that have never heard the whisper of the words [illegible] on earth, goodwill towards men;" so long will there be ample opportunity for us to indulge ourselves to the full—and without any [illegible]ing—in *true* Christmas Cheer and Cheeriness.

THE KNIGHTING OF THE SIRLOIN OF BEEF BY CHARLES THE SECOND.

THE Second CHARLES of England
Rode forth one Christmas tide,
To hunt a gallant stag of ten,
Of Chingford woods the pride.

The wind blew keen, the snow fell fast,
And made for earth a pall,
As tired steeds and wearied men
Returned to Friday Hall.

The blazing logs, piled on the dogs,
Were pleasant to behold!
[illegible] as the steam'd from
[illegible] men—and cold

With right good-will all took their fill,
And soon each found relief;
Whilst Charles his royal trencher piled
From one huge loin of beef.

Quoth Charles, "Odd's fish! a noble dish!
Aye, noble made by me!
By knighty rights, I dub thee knight—
Sir Loin be[illegible] to be!"

And never was a royal jest
[illegible] with such readiness;
And [illegible] from [illegible] Sir Loin
[illegible]

* The Oak table upon which this ceremony was performed was a few years ago [illegible] Hall, Chingford, Essex.

CHRISTMAS DAY AMONG THE BRICKS.

CHRISTMAS morning! Fresh, bright, frosty, and invigorating; just the morning for a drive into the country to spend the day's holiday. The *trap* was at the door of our chambers before we had breakfasted; so we had to bustle about to get ready.

It may be mentioned, *par parenthèse*, that that charming spot, men of her sex, Mrs. Mollops, our laundress, is, by way of keeping Christmas, in one of her periodical states of "them sort of [illegible]" that necessitate the copious use of spirituous liquors; and consequently we have to "do" for ourselves. I am not quite sure that "doing" for ourselves is not, on the whole, pleasanter than being "done for"—*done for* in a good many senses of the word—by Mistress Mol'. However, here we are pulling away at that confounded fire that won't burn, because we are in a hurry; and trying to coax that kettle to boil, that never was made for boiling. Puff, puff—puff, puff. Bravo, Hicksie; a blaze at last: now for the eggs;—on with the chops. Capital!

Chops, eggs, coffee, and bread-and-butter, were *hors d'œuvre* (how very military one's phrases become in these times!) as the Paletots were donned, hats brushed, our arms full of rugs and wrappers; and away we went down the dingy, dirty stairs of our chambers, and were seated on the neat dog-cart, behind the cleverest little nut-brown mare that ever trotted unheard of miles in a day.

Give her her head, Bill: that's it. Tst! Tst! And we were fairly off. Off, through the gateway, and along Holborn, cutting in and out, past cabs and omnibuses and carts and waggons and brewers' drays; along New Oxford Street, and so to Hyde Park. What a breath of freshness comes across us from the Park—the first real breath of what we are to get as we go further on and on, till we really do approach green fields and [illegible] hedgerows.

Hicksie drove, and exhibited his talent in that line to admiration.; he inherited it, in fact, for you remember his father, Sir Dicksie Hicksie, one of the first "whips" of his day. Poor man, I doubt if the gout has now left him power to hold even four Coventry ribbons, instead of the "ribbons" he once so joyously handled.

Our trip this morning is to the house of a nephew of old Sir Dicksie's, and a cousin, therefore, of Hicksie's: a genial fellow, who had been intended for the Bar, and who, I believe, took chambers with that intent: but who had suddenly forsaken the "[illegible] of law to plunge into the *dolce vita* of [illegible]. In fact, finding, after some few years' trial, that he was as bad as on the day he was "called," he wisely [illegible] to be [illegible] some land, turned brick maker and farmer,—and was [illegible]

On we trotted at least, the clever little mare did, and merrily we rolled on behind her; the bright morning, and the anticipation of a pleasant holiday, making our spirits dance. On, past Shepherd's Bush, and so off to the left, through Turnham Green, to Kew Bridge. Not over the bridge though: albeit the little mare has an inveterate idea that's the proper road, because it leadeth to Richmond, the Star and Garter *to-day*, little mare; so you must, perforce, go straight on; and so through Brentford. When shall we ever pass through this "lengthened dirtiness long drawn out," with its glimpses of the whitey-brown Thames caught through the openings of the houses, here and there? Brentford End! there is no end to this interminable swelter of mud and muck. Through, at last! and we breathe again! Here's Isleworth: and now, in Hounslow—that is [illegible] Brentford, but with the [illegible] of being a trifle cleaner. Ah! [illegible], whose day of glory was [illegible] weeks, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ng tal shot, for the bullet w... ...h the... my uncle's backbone—somewhere ... ... particulars), between the third ... ... down dropped my uncle all of a heap. In fact, when the bullet went through him, he seemed to shut up, in a second, just like one of the Pantecnni figures. The poor mare missing the encouragement of her master, or, perhaps, frightened by the shot, stood stock-still: and the highwayman, now making sure of his booty, galloped up to the ... Just as he reached it, however, a pistol was fired from the ...board, and the rascal's horse, with a start and a plunge, rolled over on the road, half burying its master under it.

"Satisfied of the success of his stratagem, my uncle now got up from under the seat of the gig, where he had been on his knees; and ...uming his cloak and the reins, drove on steadily to the town. He had, however, was gone;—that had rolled into the road when the highwayman fired: and as for his whip—that was cut slap in two by the bullet. His whip was not the only thing that had suffered: his cloak had been riddled by the ball; and my uncle, I believe, used the county for the damage. When telling his adventure, over a glass of wine, many a time afterwards, he used to say, that finding himself hard pressed by the highwayman, whom he doubted not was the notorious Bill Haines ... who had the reputation of having shot one man, and maltreated several others—my uncle slipped out of his cloak, which he propped up with the stick of his whip, on which he stuck his hat; he himself crouching down on the footboard, well sheltered by the seat, holding up the whip in one hand, and the reins in the other, having a pistol by his side ready for immediate service. He went many a journey subsequently, but I never heard that he crossed Hounslow Heath again after dark."

While Hicksie had been relating the adventure of his great-uncle, we had turned off to the right, along a road that brought us into a town long well lit, after following it for some time, led to a low cottage, at which we had scarcely passed when a joyous voice hailed us with "Hollos there: stop!"

Full as our minds were, just at the moment, of the highwayman, we might have fancied ourselves assailed in the same fashion: but the order to "stop" was in too friendly a tone for that; so we pulled up as desired.

"Ha! how are you, old fellow? Glad to see you, sir (this was to me); happy to see any friend of Tom's. Why, I say Tom, you've shot past the gate, and now you'll have to turn round: but never mind that, jump out with you, and Jennings or some of them will look after the cart. Here Jennings, Roger, Mason, where are you? That's right. Mason look sharp; come and hold the horse at the door; steady now, don't spoil the paint on the wheel against that block. Now then, come along into the house."

And we went accordingly into the house;—it wasn't a house though: it was a cottage, but a neat, tidy, pretty a cottage as a man would wish to live comfy and die easy in: it was furnished with all the appliances of ... and was "complete with every comfort," as the auctioneers say. There was a pretty little conservatory that led out from the hall, through which you got into a pretty ... flower-garden; then there was another garden behind, and an orchard, and a paddock; and vines and honeysuckle growing up the walls; and a piggery, and a cowhouse, and the barn and stables; in fact, a perfect Utopia of rural felicity, enough to turn the brain of any poor Londoner with patent leather boots on. But we did not mind these things at once, and at first; we had previously to pay our respects to the ladies of the family, whom we met on entering the ... and by whom we were as heartily, though not quite so boisterously, welcomed as we had been by the master of the house. Besides the wife, who was a very pretty, charming woman, there was a young lady on a visit, whom they called Caroline. She had a pair of eyes—pooh, nonsense! every woman has a pair of eyes.

After luncheon, Hicksie's cousin *must* carry us off to his brick-field, which was a very inhospitable proposition, as it broke off a delightful tête-à-tête between me and "Caroline." There was no help for it, however, and away we went, driven there in the cousin's mail phaeton.

Bless us, what a quantity of bricks! Enough, we thought, to have built a town; but the cousin said there were very few more at all, in fact. Stocks, grizzles, placers, shuffs, bats! We became quite excited in the management of bricks. And then there were the pug-mills, and the chalk-mills, and the backs (which were not backs, and it is impossible to say what besides;—unless, indeed, mention may be made of the great heap of ashes, all brought from the London dust-bins, and which the cousin astonished us by saying that this very insignificant looking mass of rubbish was worth—no, no I had cost him—many hundred pounds. So, after we had learnt everything touching the art and mystery of brick-making, and had gone up a ladder to stand on a sulphurous kiln, until I had put our "footing" when we came down, we got into the carriage again, bringing with us on our boots an agglomeration of stiff clay, enough to make a dozen bricks. Then we drove round by North Hyde; here there were more bricks: the whole of that part of the country was nothing but bricks, and by night the glare from the burning kilns seemed like some widespread conflagration.

And now it was time that we should be returning to the cottage; for the dinner was to be an early one in consideration of the drive to town which Hicksie and I had before us. So the cousin put the steam on a little, and we reached the house in time to set Mason and Jennings and Roger to clear some of the clay from our boots, and to get ourselves into presentable order again.

And what a dinner it was! The cousin said there was nothing; only just a huge piece of roast beef, a turkey, and a brace of partridges, and some veal; not to speak of the bit of Severn salmon that lurked with, nor the tarts, Christmas pudding, jellies, and blancmange, to end with. I am ready at any time to make a declaration before a justice of the peace, notary public, or Master in Chancery, that Caroline had a finger in the making of that jelly and that cross-barred tart: they were both so nice! But what was the jelly, and what the cross-barred tart, to the charm of sitting by the side of the pretty Caroline, whose—— Well, never mind! And yet, how beautifully she sang after we went into the drawing-room: I could have sat there all night long, and for ever; and should have done so, if that abominable Jennings, that son of a burnt father, had not interrupted us with the announcement that the "horse was to." Oh, miscreant Jennings, wretch, varlet, "brimstone pig;" there is no name too bad for thee.

On went the great-coats, however, and the comforters—mine was anything but a *comforter*, for it seemed that in putting it on I was taking off all hope of comfort. Three times I forgot that I had shaken hands with Caroline, and went and did it over again: the last time, I thought she smiled; no wonder, perhaps, I might have still lingered on, had it not been for the sharp "Now, then," of Hicksie, who had already seated himself in the trap, and was getting impatient. Thus suddenly recalled to myself, I bolted out into the darkness, stumbling over the step, and nearly knocking my head against the wheel. Of course we wished the cousin good night, and thanked him heartily for his hospitality; told him he was a perfect "brick" himself, and finally, having "mailed" him to come and dine with us at our club the following week, away we drove.

What a dreary drive it was: every mile that carried me further on sent my thoughts still further back to the pretty cottage and its prettier inmate. Neither Hicksie nor I spoke much on the road home: once, after noticing that I had been smoking a cigar for half an hour without smoking, he asked me if I had a light; and I answered "brilliant"—but I was thinking of Caroline's eyes. I fancy that Hicksie must have had serious thoughts, two or three times that evening, of the propriety of cutting across the country to Hanwell, and depositing me there, as one very much needing the sanative influence of the asylum.

At last we got to the Chambers: and then to bed. What a den after the trim little cottage; and what a contrast to be "done for" by that horrid old catamaran of a laundress. Imagine her having a finger in the making of one of those cross-barred—Faugh! don't mention it!——

"Oh, Caroline, Caroline,
In that little name of thine
There is music most divine;
Caroline, oh Caro——"

"Confound you, what a row you are kicking up;" bawled Hicksie, from the next room; "go to sleep, will you!"

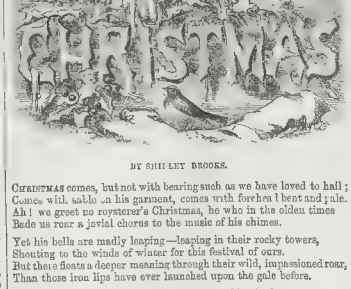
I suppose I must have gone to sleep, in obedience to Hicksie's orders; for I dreamed—dreamed that I saw Caroline throned upon a brick-kiln, with a trowel in one hand, and dressed as a bride, and looking very majestic; quite like, or infinitely better than, Britannia on the penny pieces; then presently the kiln turned into a church with a pug-mill for a pulpit, and Caroline and I were going to be married; but somebody—I think it was the Master of the Rolls—said that by a new Act of Parliament, Victoria 50 cap. 1000, it was impossible we could be married until I had built, with my own hands, a pretty, snug little cottage for us to live in: so I set to work immediately, and was getting on famously; the cottage was nearly up in a trice; but somehow, whatever I built it up on one side, a score of malignant fairies would knock it down on the other: and there they were, knock, knock, knock—what a din: and with the din, I awoke.

Knock, knock, knock! Surely I couldn't be awake. And yet the daylight was shining in at the window: but there was still the same knocking of my dream.

Knock, knock, knock! "Come, I say, old fellow; are you never going to get up? Why, it's half past nine!"

It was Hicksie's voice. And I declare it *was* half past nine! By Jove, how shall I manage about that appointment at ten!

H.B.



BY SHIRLEY BROOKS.

CHRISTMAS comes, but not with bearing such as we have loved to hail;
Comes with sable on his garment, comes with forehead bent and pale.
Ah! we greet no roysterer's Christmas, he who in the olden times
Bade us roar a jovial chorus to the music of his chimes.

Yet his bells are madly leaping—leaping in their rocky towers,
Shouting to the winds of winter for this festival of ours.
But there floats a deeper meaning through their wild, impassioned roar,
Than those iron lips have ever launched upon the gale before.

List, as in exulting clamour wave on wave of joy is thrown,
Listen to the refluent murmur, with its sad, repining moan.
Now again the lofty joy-notes thunder in tumultuous surge,
Now again the low-toned chiming of the muffled hurly dirge.

And the voices in that chiding wail the less common mood hand
That was with us in the spring-time, now is in the Spirit-land;
Wail for those whom distant regions saw delivered to their rest,
Garnered in the restless ocean—folded to earth's throbless breast.

No, we greet no roysterer's Christmas; this the dying year hath brought
Sobered, if not sickliest over, with the paler cast of thought;
Rather greet him as we welcome home a treasured friend of yore,
Coming to a board where some he loved will mark his glance no more.

Yet no mourning, no dejection. Hopes are high and hearts are strong!
Fill the wine-cup, speak the homage, pledge the health, and raise the song!
It were shame upon our mission did we pass the goblet by,
Closing such a year with sadness—silent tongue, and drooping eye.

Raise the wine-cup! Though it chanceth we have fallen on stormy days;
Strike no sunshine's golden arrows through the cloud and through the haze!
Is it nought that Freedom's banner to our honoured hand is given,
And our grasp is on the only fulchion ever blessed by Heaven?

Shout! Not now for deeds of heroes, —not for England's old renown;
Not because her lion-children rend the fiercest foeman down;
Not because her legions wildly flying, and their standards reft and torn,
Gentler thoughts befit the morning when the Prince of Peace was born.

Gentler! ay, and grander, prouder! Lightly let no word be said.
What is Peace, if not the cause why England's sword is bare and red?
What she holds her chiefest glory,—what her life-blood shall defend;
What she claims and wins, if needed, for the friends who call her friend.

Freedom!—freedom!—that is Peace. A slave alone has peace in chains.
Better wage a life-long battle while one latter link remains.
'Twere a mad blasphemer's raving, were that holy name bestowed
Where a despot's will o'er rideth the august command of God.

Right of faith, and right of utterance—laws no tyrants break or buy,
Freeman's claim to speak his boldest to his fellow's ear and eye,
Right to choose life's path and duty, right to choose the altar where
Judged alone by Him he worships, may the freeman make his prayer.

That is Peace—all else is mockery. Shall a Christian dare to say
Those are not her sworn Crusaders who—perchance this Christmas day—
Strike at yonder impious despot, self-proclaimed as God and Lord,
Trampler of each right of manhood,—ruler by a brutal sword.

Therefore let us raise the wine-cup, mindful of the day we keep:
At the health that we will challenge, every true warm heart shall leap.
Never nobler toast was proffered since at Yule the wine went round—
Be it with full cup accepted, and with ringing plaudits crowned.

"Health to those who bear our banner—to the noble and the brave—
"Honour to each Christian soldier who has found a hero's grave;
"May our champions, home among us, ere the summer-roses glow,
"Tell where Europe's Twin-Avengers dealt their last and fatal blow!"

THE MISTLETOE-SELLER.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

THERE he goes, on the foggy December night, over the crisp white snow, the old Mistletoe-seller, his locks as hoary as the evergreens. He might have been a Druid but for this, he appears so venerable—a Druid leading the procession which carried the mistletoe to the temple, and placed it upon the altar as a sacred plant. A crowd of boys and girls surround him. The two to the right have got but copiously: one of them has her apron full, and the other a whole handful. It is evident that these young ladies are admirers of the *osculum* or kiss. A boy appears to be accompanying the old man, if not leading him. Can the Mistletoe-seller be blind? A sweet glance at his shut eyes shows that this is the sad truth. A little girl to the left, with her bonnet hanging from her neck, seems a sly touch at the prevailing foolery. She carries a basket on her left arm, and there is a sort of a symptom of a goose in it. With her right hand she holds the left of a sturdy little urchin, who grasps in his right hand a small branch of the magic excrescence. But regarding intently at the large bunch which the blind old man carries; as are also behind him a pretty tall shocked bright-eyed girl, with a boy (perhaps her brother), each apparently enwrapped at the thought of coming kisses.

Well, let me turn from Mr. Reader's charming design, with the hope that the old gentleman will sell all his stock, at good prices, without being necessitated to trudge long in the snow, and turn for a minute or two to the ancient Druids, of whom, I think, Norma, Orovese, Adalgisa, give the best living representation. The latter, as well as the children, are clad in white robes, and so are Grisi and Orovese, with the addition, in the case of the prophetess, of a light blue mantle, and a wreath of oak leaves and acorns round her brow. The moon shines on the sacred groves, and the Druidical stones stand like petrified ghosts along dreary Stonehenge. There is a gong attached to one fine old fellow of an oak, the monarch of the wood, which shows that the Druids were up in the composition of bell metal. Norma, stretching forth her white left arm, sunk to three strokes, and the Druids, men and women, immediately broke in to a choral air, which does Bellini credit. It will be remarked that the beards of some of the priests are rather askew, which shows that the Druidical barbers did not understand their business, or perhaps the process of it caused the heat. The Norma, have two daggers and a reaping-hook brought to her, two of the deputy-priestesses, proceeds to cut the sacred mistletoe, which, with the hook, she deposits in the two baskets still held by the damsels, who then retire, probably to place the offering on the altar to the gods. There are learned authorities who say that the Druids were not by any means at the Druidesses, and that it was cut with a golden, but a reaping hook. Others—not less learned men than the first by a brass hatchet attached to a shaft; but I hold the reaping-hook to be far more poetic than either scythe or hatchet—Ceres is one example, and Grisi is another. Both are emblems of summer, and of the gathering in of the harvest—in one case of the wheat, in the other of the bank notes.

Grisi then comes forward and sings to the moon, addressing it as "Casta Diva," which proves that the Druids were originally Italians and that they still preserved the musical tongue of the South. Through the details of the representation I shall not wander, farther than to remark that ancient priestesses of the mistletoe had their little peccadilloes, that Roman proconsuls were not all so implacable to female charms as Cato, and that some Druid priests, not many I suspect, were severe moralists.

I now wish to say a few words in order to show my extensive learning, premising that I owe them to the excellent "Every-Day Book" of Mr. Hone. From thence I confess to have stolen the scythes and the axes and I now restore them, adding that, according to Mr. Brand, the ceremony of cutting the mistletoe was preceded by a grand procession of the people, that the bards walked first, no doubt singing and playing on their harps. A herald, which proves that the Druids used armorial bearings on their carriages, their seals and their spoons, preceded three Druids with the implements for the cutting. Then came the Prince—Mr. Brand ought to have called him the Archbishop or the Cardinal, or even the Pope—of the Druids, accompanied by all the people. He mounted the oak with a golden sickle, cut the mistletoe—which, by the way, was called "All heal"—and distributed it to the "inferior clergy," who on New Year's Day dispersed it to the people, there must have been very few people or a great deal of mistletoe if each received his or her portion on New Year's Day—as a sacred and holy plant, crying "The mistletoe for the New Year." That the Pope of the Druids climbed up the tree and used a sickle—the first operation being ignoble unless indeed he had a ladder, and the second inconvenient to a degree—I do not believe, and I am backed in my infidelity by the example of Grisi, in *Norma*, who neither climbs the tree nor uses the sickle. In fact my private opinion is that Grisi, about two thousand years ago, was a Druidess, and remembers the real ceremonies, so that she is undoubtedly the best authority.

But let us pass to modern times. Mistletoe was abolished in the Christmas decking of churches because it was found to set the young ladies and gentlemen a reading the marriage service. Holly was retained to indicate to them the dark monotony of matrimony and the numerous thorns with which it is abounded. Mr. Archdeacon Nares, who seems properly interested in the subject, states that it was removed from the churches to the kitchen or servants' hall. Since his time, however, it has been raised to the parlour and the drawing-room, without, however, reducing the quantity of kissing in the lower regions. For the truth of this *vide* Dame Durden *passim*. The amount of smacking which went on in the establishment, with or without the mistletoe, of that respectable female must have been startling.

Dame Durden kept five serving girls
To carry the milking pail,
She also kept five labouring men
To use the spade and flail.
'Twas Moll and Bet, and Doll and Kate, and Dorothy Draggletail,
And John and Dick, and Joe and Jack, and Humphry, with his flail.
'Twas John kissed Moll,
And Dick kissed Bet,
And Joe kissed Dolly,
And Jack kissed Katty,
And Humphry with a flail,
Kissed Dorothy Draggletail,
And Katty she was a charming girl to carry tea in Hearing pail!

I recommend the sharp practice of the servitors of Mrs. Durden, not only to all the servants' halls—but all the parlours and drawing-rooms within these realms and without them.

Furthermore, I give them this bit of antique lore—which, being old, must necessarily be true—that any girl who is not kissed under the mistletoe will assuredly not be married before next Christmas at the very least. Even the very act of leaving the mistletoe has been attended with fatal consequences. We read that—

"The mistletoe hung in the Castle Hall."

And that—

"The Baron looked with a father's pride
On his beautiful child, young Lovel's bride."

And that—

"'I'm wearied with dancing (or kissing) now,' she cried;
'Do tarry a moment; I'll hide, I'll hide.'"

Everybody knows the deplorable results from which I deduce the motto:

"Don't forsake the mistletoe."

I understand that it is, or was, etiquette for the gentleman who kisses the lady to pull off and present her with either a twig, a berry, a leaf, or a blossom of the branch. If this be the present practice, I recommend that the Founder of the Feast do provide about one sack full, so that he can ring the bell and say to Jeames, "Two mistletoes to follow."

I am giving all these useful hints and excellent pieces of advice to young ladies and gentlemen, and also to old ladies and gentlemen, for the latter are every bit as fond of a sounding kiss as in the bloom of their youth and the maturity of their man and womanhood. They sometimes perform the ceremony, formally, however, and in the good old fashioned style. The old gentleman, in his long waistcoat and frilled and ruffled shirt, makes a low bow, the elderly lady rises, and achieves a stately curtsey, forming a balloon of the full skirts of her antique brocade. Then the pair walk hand in hand to beneath the mistletoe, and the old gentleman delicately touches, with his not yet withered lips, the slightly rouged cheeks of the elderly lady. Then there is another bow and curtsey, and a third when the gentleman conducts the lady to her seat.

How different all this from the free and easy usages, particularly at Christmas time, of the young ladies and gentlemen of the present generation. The mistletoe time is, indeed, a licensed saturnalia, and [illegible] What romping, what screaming—what tittering—what make believe running away—and what bold standing under the mistletoe. The [illegible] other, while another class of determined *osculatores* are the rather scrimp and running-to-seed young ladies of thirty-five, who are getting desperate, and the jolly bald-headed bachelors who kiss every girl who comes in their way. Modest boys, on the contrary, withdraw into corners, and talk about their schools, and munch as many grapes and almond-cakes as they can get hold of; and their fright is excessive when the lady of the house, with a couple of pretty girls of about their own ages, by her side, advances to the timid hinds, and presents Miss [illegible], Master Frederick Mannering, and Miss Annie Morton to Master Edward Brown. The young ladies make graceful curtsies, and the two schoolboys awkward bobs of bows. However, they give the young ladies their arms, and parade them round the room, thinking what to say. If the young lady be clever and off-hand, she sees and pities the perplexity of her companion, and begins to rally him about his backwardness, and to hint that that is a beautiful mistletoe, and so forth, until Master Frederick Mannering musters up courage and, with a red face, stammers out—"Wouldn't you like to be kissed under it?"

THE MISTLETOE SELLER. Drawn by Foster.

"Oh, what a question to a lady!" titters pert Viola, with an [illegible] glance of her bright black eyes; and Fred, making a desperate effort, finds himself under the mistletoe, and kissing Miss Viola, not once, but half-a-dozen times; so that the ice thus broken, they get quite confidential, and take another sort of ice together.

And so the night wears on. Whist-playing—the Christmas [illegible] flirtation on the stair-case [illegible] about flannel and rheumatism, and young ladies and gentlemen about flower-shows, the Opera, French plays, and the [illegible] style of ladies' bonnets, until [illegible] announced, and there is great fluster about the seats, and young gentlemen and ladies manœuvre to sit by each other, and the "smallest possible piece of the wing of a chicken," or the "breast of [illegible] in demand. Also, "I'll thank you for a slice of that beef. I like it cut fat, and not too thin," and "a leg and a wing of that goose," from old practitioners at suppers, who have no notion of being starved.

So fowls tied together by ribbons, and the turkey, and the goose, and the round of beef, and the *entremets*, and the *hors d'œuvres* begin gradually to hide their diminished [illegible], and, amongst the snapping of motto-papers, and the popping of champagne corks, silence is proclaimed, and the master of the house stands up, gives three loud hems, and proposes—"Her Majesty the Queen, and God bless her!"

But why should I follow a scene through all its phases which every reader knows by heart? Suffice it to say that the clock of St. Martin's [illegible] St. Mary-le-Bone, St. Pancras, each and all have "gone" four before the last cab has rattled from the door, and the linkman extinguished his lamp and entered the hall, still piled with mountains of plates, to devour his supper by the kitchen fire, and be paid for his cold night's service.

CUTTING THE ASHEN FAGOTS.

(*See page 661.*)

Our Illustration represents "Cutting the Ashen Fagot." The Ash is said to be the only wood that will burn green, and it is the policy of the wood-cutters to lay on as many "binds" upon the fagot as possible, as it is an old established custom that every "bind" should represent a jug of cider, not that this is the limitation of quantity consumed on the occasion, only that this is part of the ceremonial.

A hot supper is usually provided, and the wives and children of the labourers and servants, together with the farmer and his family form a jocund party, and there is no end of good solid cheer and hearty enjoyment, which lasts far into the Christmas morning.

THE CHRISTMAS GUEST.

CHRISTMAS EVE IN BRITANY.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.—THE FIRST CHRISTMAS MORNING.

SPARKS FROM OUR CHRISTMAS LOG.

By Sir Roger de Coverley.

"Come, pledge me heartily in hot ale and spice,
My own merry boy;
Trim the Christmas log with a bough of the holly,
And sit down and be merry.
And drink to your heart's desiring."
H. Nicholls's "Hesperides."

Hi! Christmas was something to speak of and write about when old Herrick entertained it in the following verse. Then was the Christmas-block, or Yule-log, drawn out of the fire by the servants into the great hall or kitchen, and each member of the family sitting down in turn on the log, sang a Yule song, and drank a cup of good ale to a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Then were Yule cakes and bowls of delicious furmenty eaten, and beef and bread and good strong beer were abundant in the houses of the wealthy;—then was there no lack of pleasure provided for all comers: minstrels for the great chamber, and a Lincolnshire bagpipe for the hall: the minstrels to serve up the meats at the master's table, and amidst honest mirth and rejoicing hearts, the grotesque ox-roast Yule-log was cast on the blazing hearth, with prayers for the safety of the house and the happiness of its inmates until the next merry Christmas. Huge Christmas candles were lighted; and when tired of the dance, the games, and the sports, the revellers gathered round the blazing log in the wide chimney, and long stories or told legendary tales until the midnight chimes announced the merry morn. Charity then opened the doors of the rich to the poor and needy, and hospitality spread the feast for the welcome guest: the abundance with which Heaven blessed a man was freely shared with his fellow-creatures, and the sad heart was taught to rejoice for a season. Labour had its rights and privileges at the merry Christmas tide; further the servants enjoyed an immunity from all heavy work, and were permitted to an equality with their masters and mistresses, who mingled in the sports and pastimes of the hall and kitchen; and young folks of whatever rank might kiss and be kissed beneath the branches of the mystic mistletoe, which then played a conspicuous part in the Christmas festivities. Little gifts from tenants, servants, children, and humble neighbours, were requited by substantial benefits; the knot of urchins who stood outside the church door with a basket of red apples and a sprig of rosemary stuck in each, to be presented to all the congregation at the church door, had a return of copper or silver coin made to them according to the rank or liberality of the person who received the apple. But these times are gone. The manners and carol singers, and the roast turkey and chine, and the mighty wassail bowl, and St. George and the Dragon, and all the merry gambols of Christmas are now forgotten and despised: the good old custom of—

"At Christmas be merry and thank God of all;
And feast thy poor neighbours, the great with the small,"

is now changed to the dreary tune of—

"Down with the rosemary, and so
Down with the holly, ivy, and all,
Wherewith ye dress the Christmas Hall."

Such were the cogitations of Mr. Septimus Sandiman as he sat alone in his study on Christmas Eve, watching the last few sparks which diffused a cheering warmth through the apartment. He had placed his slippered feet on the fender, and sipped his wine: some old crusted port which had been twenty years in his cellar while communing with himself—for unfortunately Mr. Septimus Sandiman was what the world calls an old bachelor, and had no wife to assist him in keeping up the conversation, or to give an interest to it by differing with him in opinion. It not unfrequently happened, therefore, that Mr. Sandiman had the best of any argument that might happen to arise while the bottle lasted. People who took an interest in the affairs of other people, naturally ask why Mr. Sandiman, who was rich and independent, and past forty—and a bachelor—and nearly ingenious traps were laid for him by managing mothers for their daughters, and by artful widows for themselves—but without success: he was too wary to be caught by the ordinary baits employed for the capture of weak man by the other sex.

Mr. Sandiman, though a philosopher, had one hobby which he rode on all occasions; this was a prodigious veneration for what he called "the good old times of merry England." He averred that our ancestors were far braver, wiser, and happier than their descendants: that we were neither so strong, so healthy, or so long-lived as the men of the olden time; and that the disappearance of our old English sports and pastimes, and the disuse of our national festivals and merry-makings was a sign of the decay of manhood and public spirit among us. One of his favourite themes, too, was the superior condition of the "bold peasantry" of England, before the face of the country had been changed into a vast gridiron with those cursed railroads, and the people stifled with steam, and smoke, and pestilent gas.

Pursuing the reflections, Mr. Sandiman, having nothing better to look at, continued to look at the fire, in which his fancy began to trace strange and fantastic pictures. Whimsical faces peared at him from the coals, and strange animals, more grotesque than the Heads of Hogs ever created, wandered through golden forests, or couched in cavernous caves; while fairy landscapes, more beautiful than any that the pencil of Mr. Beverly ever produced—palaces of topaz, and domes of pure chrysolite, rose before his eyes. Suddenly the scene changed, and he beheld a large old fashioned apartment, in which a number of people, dressed in the costume of the Elizabethan age, were dancing and making merry. The mystic mistletoe suspended from the ceiling in the middle of the room, and the branches of holly and ivy stuck round the walls, informed him that they were celebrating Christmas in the olden time. Gazing into the picture, it appeared gradually to expand; the sounds of music and laughter came clearly upon his ear, and the objects grew larger and more distinct, while those in the own chamber seemed to recede gradually away. At the same time he was conscious of an extraordinary change going forward in his own person. His chin, usually so smooth and smug, began to sprout into hirsute honours, and casting his eyes into the mirror over his mantel-piece, he started back on perceiving that he was furnished with a peaked yellow beard and a moustache, and that his hair had grown much longer, and was combed back over his ears in a strange fashion. A doublet and a short nether-coloured cloak, had replaced the modern black coat built by a west end tailor; trunk-hose, garters, and square-toed shoes, with pearl buckles on the latter, completed his costume, which he had no difficulty in recognising as that commonly worn by gentlemen in the reign of the "good Queen Bess." A long sword hung by his side, and a pair of embroidered gauntlets adorned his hands—and now that he looked at them, they were really not such bad legs at all;—the pity was that their fair proportions had been so long disguised by the absurd trowsers of the modern mode. While contemplating his altered appearance with considerable complacency, he did not perceive that he had actually moved into the picture he had been looking at, and now formed one of the company in that Christmas festivity. But although he knew that he had undergone a strange transformation, and was, in fact, what he appeared, he possessed a sort of mental duality, by which the memory and the consciousness of his other self were preserved.

The merriment was at its full height when he found himself thus unexpectedly thrown amongst the revellers, with nearly all of whom he appeared to be on terms of intimacy.

"Come, Master Markham, what do ye here moping in a corner, when you should be in the midst of the sport?" cried the lady-mayoress, who was evidently the master of the house, giving him a tweak of his broad heavy hand on the shoulder, that made it echo the whole night after. "Remember, man, that Christmas comes but once a year, therefore, I say, pluck up a heart and be merry to-night, though it should cost thee a groat to-morrow. What game wilt thou play at, man—blind man's-buff, or hot cockles, or shoeing the wild mare, hey? or there are other recreations beseeming a gentleman's quality, which I see yonder, if it so please you."

"Perdicace," interrupted another of the company, "Master Markham would choose rather to witness the arrival of the Dey of Tripolis, who has just entered the court-yard with a gallant train of noble knights and beautiful dames, and arrayed in splendid apparel."

Sandiman,—we still speak of him by his former name, preferring a sight of the Dey of Tripolis and suite to any other amusement, unsuspectingly accompanied his new friend into the court-yard, where he was received with prodigious cheers and laughter by the domestics and a few of the guests who, like himself, had been unwittingly invested to assist at the gambol of drawing Dun, the yule-log, out of the mire. This Dun, he now recollected, was the Christmas log, which was to be drawn into the hall by the servants, and as many of the company as could be induced, by various persuasions, to go into the yard. He knew it was unbecoming to set, so laying hold of the end of a rope attached to the log, he set to work to pull it with all his strength, when suddenly the rope, which had been fastened to the log by a slipknot, was easily loosed by one of the servants, and poor Sandiman was thrown flat on his face and hands in the mire; a practical joke whose success was hailed with shouts of laughter. He felt disposed at first to resent this indignity put upon him, but recollecting the licence which custom permitted to the domestics on these festive occasions, he submitted to take it in good part, and assisted to draw the huge log into the kitchen, which was not done without much rude fun, caused by the pretended awkwardness of the clowns who contrived to drop the log on the toes of those who were not aware of their tricks, which they shouted at the full pitch of their voices a carol, to the tune of

"Old Dun, up draw out of the mire,
To burn upon our Christmas fire,
So have we sung at this time of the year,
For Christmas comes but once a year."

The whole company having joined in the noise, which was rendered more dreadful by the screaming of a bagpipe, the transformed Sandiman stole off to wash his hands and face in the horse-trough, and rub his clothes dry with a wisp of straw from the stable. During his absence the log was hung on the fire with much rejoicing, and was blazing up the broad chimney with prodigious crackling and sputtering. The hall was then cleared for dancing, an accomplishment in which the *late* Mr Sandiman had never distinguished himself; still he could not decline the invitation of a buxom matron, even when she struck him, and to it they went with might and main, flinging, curvetting, and capering, until poor Sandiman was bathed in perspiration. His doublet felt strange on him, and he felt in his puffed out trunk-hose like a man who had got his leg into a balloon. He, however, made superhuman efforts to keep pace with his vigorous partner, by whom he was whisked up and down the hall through forty couples of dancers, or carried round the room, as in a whirlwind, by the united strength of all the performers. Now, if it had been a stately pavan or a saraband, he might have had some chance; but to think of a *brawl, that* would require the agility of a harlequin and the strength of an ox to accomplish, and a figure too as complicated as that of a problem in the sixth book of Euclid: two singles on the left, two on the right, three doubles, a trassade of six round, do this twice entranced pace; a figure of eight—three times broken down, come up, meet two doubles, fall back and then honour. Bewildered by the figure, poor Sandiman suffered himself to be dragged here and there by his partner, until sick, giddy, and completely exhausted by his exertions, he was on the point of sinking on the floor, or fainting in his partner's arms, when a joyous outcry at the lower end of the hall announced the entrance of the mummers.

It was the privilege of these unearthly clowns, who represented the ancient Lord of Misrule and his attendants, and were dressed in grotesque costumes, to commit whatever ruthless and indecency they pleased, without hindrance or remonstrance. First, then, after bowing with mock ceremony to the company, a fellow with a great red pasteboard nose, a wig and long beard of flax tow, and a long staff in his hand, meant to represent Father Christmas, advanced, and with furious gesticulation and action, bellowed forth the following doggrel lines:—

"Here come I, old Father Christmas;
Welcome or welcome not,
I hope old Father Christmas
Will never be forgot.

I am not come here for to laugh or to jeer,
But for a pipe of tobacco, and a skinful of beer;
To show some sport as I used to do,
Gentlemen and ladies on this Christmas time.
If you don't believe what I say,
Come in, the Turkish Knight—and clear the way."

The Turkish Knight entered accordingly, and was, if possible, a more truculent looking knave than the other. He wore a great white cloth twisted round his head for a turban, and was accoutred with an old breast and back-plate, and a rusty sword. The King of Egypt and St. George were rather differently fitted with armour borrowed for the occasion from some of the antiquarians of the neighbourhood. The fair Sabra, the daughter of the King of Egypt, was a great hulking butcher's apprentice, who looked big enough to be her father. The Dragon, a "parlous beast," red all over, with a painted paper head, saucer eyes, and a long tail of some coarse kind of linen, stitched over with ivy leaves to resemble scales, was personated by a valiant little tailor, who, having already drunk too much strong ale, maintained a most desperate fight with Saint George, and would not be "brought to reason" until the mighty knight and the King of Egypt and "the fair Sabra, his daughter," assisted by the Turkish Knight, fell altogether upon the drunken Dragon, and by dint of pummelling and throttling, reduced him to something like submission, and finally kicked him out of the hall. Thus ended in rude disorder the Christmas play, with which, notwithstanding, the company were highly delighted; a circumstance that rather tended to lower the exalted opinion Mr. Sandiman had formed of the manners of our ancestors. After the play a folk was carried round the hall, in lieu or fool of the pieces, to receive the contributions of the audience, who liked the coarse jests of the fellow, as though they were the choicest wit. Then there was more guzzling of ale, more singing, and more shouting, with which the Mummers departed, to repeat the same riot as pranks in some other house.

It must be owned that Mr. Sandiman had as yet little cause to feel in the boisterous merriment of "Merry Christmas;" he sate apart from the company in the recess of a deep bay window, which being unprovided with shutters or curtains, was favourable to the free passage of the cold frosty air that whistled through the chinks and crevices of the sash. Then he thought of his own quiet comfortable study—so warm and cosey—with its damask window curtains, and nice soft carpet, and began to feel that with reference to rheumatism our forefathers showed they knew little about the matter.

But he kept his opinions to himself, hoping that he might assist something to make amends for his sufferings. The sports had begun again; and being called on to assist in Shoeing the Mare, he received a kick in the stomach from Dickon, the gardener, who performed the part of the Mare, which sent him sprawling on his back in the middle of the hall, amidst shouts of laughter that shook the old wall. Hot Cockles, Blind-Man's Buff, and Hunt the Slipper, followed, in which he got cuffed and thumped till his ears tingled and his bones ached—not that he was worse treated than the others, but it was the custom to give and receive those rough compliments with good-humour at Christmas-tide. But what most shocked Mr. Sandiman, —who was a man of great morality and a respecter of female decency —was the carelessness of the revelry, some of the games considered to be now tolerated in the lowest public-houses. Whipping were more daring matrons—who were, however, unconscious of committing any impropriety by these playful interchanges of wit. Mr. Sandiman was beginning to feel himself very much out of his element, and not at all at his ease, when the order was given to set the tables for supper.

"Aha!" thought he, "I shall be right here. The pastimes of our ancestors are, I find, more violent than amusing; I must say either that I approve of their dancing, and 'Sellinger's Round' is particularly disgusting to me. Neither am I satisfied with their music, it is decidedly discordant and distressing to ears that have been accustomed to the Italian Opera and the Philharmonic; their manners are coarse, and have certainly a flavour of antiquity about them—this a pity they are so much admired nowadays. As for their games, I must admit that they are rather riotous, rude, and vulgar, boisterous mirth could only be produced by swigging; but their suppers are quite different; they are truly enviable as moderns in the real hearty enjoyment of a Christmas supper."

His reflections were interrupted by the entrance of a couple of fellows with armsful of green rushes, which the maids scattered over the floor; then the heavy oak tables were dragged into the centre of the hall, and the chairs and benches placed "orderly" for the company, who began to get impatient for the appearance of the eatables. At the upper end of the table, where the master of the house, his family, and friends sat, the tables was covered with a coarse carpet-like cloth; but at the lower end where the servants and lower class of visitors were placed, there was nothing to conceal the bare boards of the table. Then the great Christmas candle was lighted and placed in the centre of the table; but the smoke and smell of the yellow flaring lamps, fed with grease, which were hung about the hall, was by no means agreeable to Sandiman, who recollected with something like a reproaching conscience the clear beautiful light of his white wax or composite candles, and the brilliancy of the gas-lights in the streets and shops of London, which he had so often abused. The supper was served with a good deal of rude ceremony. One of the scullions preceded the chief cook, who carried the head dish, armed with a wooden ladle, and cleared a passage through the crowd of idle loungers: half beggars and half hoppers—who filled the lower part of the hall, by striking them over the heads with his ladle, crying out, "Room there, masters," "Make way, knaves," "Way, my masters." The head dish was not the ancient boar's head—which was then rarely produced but at great feasts in noble houses—but there was the time-honoured goose in its stead. Sandiman looked in vain for the royal peacock, the aristocratic swan, or the much-prized crane,—there were none of them present; but there was no scarcity of substantial fare, huge pieces of roast beef, and quarters of mutton; a conger eel salted, a couple of fresh salmon baked, brawn, roast pig, turkey, capons; mustard, tureens of plum porridge, pancakes, mince pies, bowls of cream, pigeons, wild ducks, and widgeons; haunches of venison, and black jacks reaming with ale, mead, and cider, were set upon the table in abundance. Plates there were none, but wooden platters deeply scored and hacked from long service. Sandiman liked the preliminaries well enough, and his appetite having been wonderfully improved by his exercise during the evening, he was preparing to attack the wing of a capon, when he discovered that he had got no fork; and then recollected that forks had only been recently introduced into England by Tom Coryate the traveller, and were utterly unknown in the country. The large dishes were carved by the servants, and the plates of the guests were heaped with piles of roast, boiled, and fried, all together. Each person plunged his hand into his victuals and conveyed the meat to his mouth with his fingers; nobody ever thought of changing his platter, the mere suggestion would have been considered a proof of arrant coxcombry. The men ate of everything that came before them indiscriminately, and with appetites like wolves; and the ladies ate like men—aye, and drank like men, swallowing draughts of strong ale and cider, and pledging their neighbours with hearty good will. The spirit of so much eating quite took away Sandiman's relish for supper; and when he came to use his fingers for a fork, he felt so awkward that he could not eat a morsel. He wished to taste the ale, but was deterred by seeing the man who sat next him seize the black-jack and plunge his greasy lips and mustachios into the frothing liquor. This completely disgusted him, and he would have risen from table hungry and thirsty had not a mess of plum porridge and a wooden spoon been luckily set before him.

But now the cry of "Wassail! wassail! wassail!" arose from the servants at the lower end of the hall, and was caught up and repeated by the guests at the upper table. Hereupon the butler, with a white napkin round his neck, entered, bearing the huge wassail-bowl, decorated with ribbons and sprigs of rosemary, followed by servants carrying a pile of cups, and others with basins, ewers, water, and napkins for the select company to wash their hands; a ceremony that

minstrel of the state they were in, was much required. Then there was a "wyse of minstrelles," —and a confounded nice it was — still a carol, or wassail song, was sung.

After this the master of the house took the bowl, and pledging to the health of his guests, passed it to the person on his left hand, who, having drank to the master and the company, and wished them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, plunged his face in the bowl, and took a deep draught of the lamb's wool, while the roasted apples floating in the spicy beverage bobbed against the drinker's nose or lip, reminding one of the mischievous pranks of Puck,

> "—sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl
> In very likeness of a roasted crab;
> And when she drinks, against her lips I bob
> And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale."

Thus the bowl passed from hand to hand, and from lip to lip, and the coyest maiden refused not to "leave a kiss upon the cup" for her lover's behoof; until the strong ale and mead began to take effect upon the revellers. The men-servants hated the maids under the mistletoe-bough, to rifle, according to Christmas miracle, the kisses, which were by surrendered without much screaming and struggling. A crowd of lookers and mumpers who swarmed round the doors squabbled for the broken victuals thrown amongst them by the concerts, and a number of savage dogs snapped and fought underneath the tables for the scraps and bones flung there during supper or carried away by the servants when they came round with their "wyding knives" to clear the board. Carols and wassail songs were sung over and over, and dancing recommenced with greater vigour and less order than before;—contentions too sprung up amongst the wenches, and loud and angry words might have been followed by hard knocks, if the worshipful squire had not interposed his influence and authority to preserve the peace. Mr. Sandman, who was of a pacific temper, and detested brawling of every kind, resolved to make a timely retreat from the riotous scene, but on attempting to walk, found that either the ale or the plum-porridge had been too strong for his legs: the lights seemed to dance before his eyes, and the floor to slip from beneath his feet; the music, and laughter, and cries, all mingled in one loud roar; the dancers appeared to be whirling with inconceivable rapidity round him, like the Willis round their victim in the ballet of *La Gwelle*. He felt confused, bewildered, helpless, and tried to reach a seat, but in making a desperate effort to accomplish his design, a dancing table, that had stepped out to tread a measure with a stately upright backed chair, treacherously tripped him up, and left him sprawling on the floor.

The shock broke the spell:—the Squire's old hall and the Christmas revel had passed away; Mr. Sandman was lying beside his chair on the hearth-rug in his own quiet study, his candles had burnt low in their sockets, his fire was nearly out, and so was his wine. Rubbing his eyes and his elbows, he tried to collect his bewildered senses, and after a while began to comprehend what had happened; he had been asleep, had "dreamed a dream," and had kept his Christmas as it was wont to be kept two centuries and a half away, with all its glories, in the "Good Old Times of Merry England." He concluded that his feet had slipped from the fender while he slept, and that losing his balance, he had fallen from his chair.

But that night's vision caused a marked change in Mr. Sandman's opinions respecting Christmas *as it was*, and Christmas *as it is*. He ceased to talk about the pleasant gambols and rare sports of our ancestors: and he actually confessed to pretty Fanny Deaston—while pulling motto crackers with her after supper, at a pleasant Christmas party given by his friend Thomson at his villa near Norwood—that although Christmas was observed with great hospitality and boisterous mirth by our ancestors, they were far behind us in those social amenities and gentle courtesies that give a true zest to the pleasures of the intellectual mind. And he might have added, that although the spirit of Charity does not now manifest itself in riotous feasts and revelling on high festivals, it still dwells amongst us, and consecrates the Christmas season by deeds of pure benevolence that make glad the humble home of many a poor man.

ACTING CHARADES.

A CHRISTMAS Evening without a good frolicking game of Acting Charades is simply a Christmas evening lost! gone!! thrown away!!!

Well! perhaps this language is a little too severe. No Christmas evening can be utterly wasted. The mere fact of a family meeting together and breaking bread, does its good. You seem to start on the new year with a lighter and happier heart; every shake of the hand, each kindly word, is so much courage and strength to support you through the next twelve months' journey through life; it is as if your best friends had assembled to "see you off," and wish you pleasant 365 days' travelling down the railroad of time. There is no doubt of it. Christmas is and always was a very pleasant time, and should not be abused, even though the evening should be passed without Acting Charades.

But we still assert that for a Christmas evening to be perfectly jolly, this magnificent game should be introduced. It is as necessary as mince-pies or plum-puddings, or other good things. Unfortunate y you cannot—it's a sad thought—include in eating these glorious dainties; and the next best thing to them that we know of, is Acting Charades. We know many an old gentleman, who would have fallen asleep in the drawing-room, and perhaps gone home and had an indigestion, if he had not been forced to join in this fun. We know many an elderly lady, who if she had not been pressed into the amusement, would have sat still drinking tea until her health must have suffered severely from the imbibition; and we could give the names of at least fifty little boys and girls, who if they had not been acting Charades, would most certainly have been sent to bed by eleven, whereas they were indebted to this delicious sport for being allowed to sit up till one o'clock, and being very ill and cross all the next day.

We could, if we chose, mention a great many more of the benefits which we know to have resulted from this game. A young lady—a distant relation of ours—got married through it, despite a strong cast in the eye and a decided irregularity of the front teeth. A young fellow, in a government office—with whom we were excessively intimate—sprained his ankle whilst acting, and was thus enabled to stay at home for more than a month after he was perfectly recovered. Lots of little boys and girls have torn their clothes at the fun, and have had bran new suits and dresses given to them. With such evident benefits, we feel certain that every well-regulated mind will agree with us, that of all games that ought to be played on a Christmas evening, the very best one is Acting Charades.

The rules of this game are these:—the two most imaginative young ladies in the company are selected as the managereses of the troops of actors. They choose their sides, and whilst one band is enacting a charade, the other remains seated as the audience. A word is then fixed upon by the corps dramatique, which has gone out of the room, and "my first, my second, and my whole" is gone through, as puzzlingly as possible, in dumb show, each division making a separate and distinct act. When the charade is ended, then the audience commence guessing at the word that has been performed. If they are successful then they take their turn at acting, if not, they must still remain in their seats as lookers-on.

One rule, and a most important one, is, that not a word must be spoken. Everything must be played in the most relentless pantomime. The actors must be as dumb as Cerito, but then they may, if they like, be as graceful. Occasionally an exclamation is permitted, such as a sigh, a groan; the "oh" of joy, or the "ah!" of surprise, may in cases of emergency be introduced. It would be difficult to explain to, even the most enlightened, audience, that a young gentleman, in a white waistcoat and polished leather boots, was a barn-door cock, unless he was permitted to crow a little; or who would imagine that a lovely young lady, with a wreath of roses round her head and white kid gloves on her hands, was neither more nor less than a house dog, unless she be allowed to bark every now and then. But these indulgences should not be presumed upon.

Placards are legitimate. We do not object to a line or two written on a sheet of letter-paper. Yes! we allow placards.

The next great point to be observed, is the perfect good feeling that should exist between the ladies and gentlemen acting. We regret to say, that we have, on one or two mournful occasions, witnessed ebullitions of temper that have greatly pained us. One Christmas evening we distinctly beheld a very pretty girl, box the ears of a youth with light brown hair, pinky eyes, and thin legs; because it was his duty as the enamoured swain of the drama, to kiss her on the forehead. To avoid such unpleasant occurrences, perhaps it is better to omit all embracing incidents. It may lead to blows; and, even if it does not go so far as that, still it is sure to inspire jealous feelings in the pure bosoms of all the other youths who are present.

The expression of the human emotions in dumb show, has always been considered one of the sublimest efforts of human genius. Now, how would it be possible for a fellow-creature, temporarily deprived of speech, to inform an audience "that pea-soup always disagreed with him." Think for the moment, and you will at once comprehend the difficulty of pantomimic acting.

Monsieur Pirouetti, that heavenly dancer, usually expressed his speechless love for any adored female by kissing his hands, pressing it to his heart, and turning up the whites of his eyes. Monsieur Pirouetti, judging from his action, always struck us as being a man who could love sincerely, so that there must have been something in his movements suggestive of that sacred and appetite-destroying flame.

Herr Cuzoni was celebrated as the only faithful delineator of MADDENED RAGE. He had ground his teeth nearly away; and, before he was fifty-five, he had to wear wigs, from having pulled out all his hair. His stride, when overcome by the delirious emotion, was one of the grandest evidences of a dumb genius. He would not unfrequently shake his fist at the ceiling: but the clenched fist suggests fighting; and, unless in cases of jealousy, it is better not to hint at such things.

Anybody who has ever witnessed the acting of Mademoiselle Jane Sterne Stoke Pogis Theatre, Isopal, will never forget her INSPIRATION. It tore your heart to pieces. You felt inclined to ask her if a ten-pound note would be of any service to her. Her wave of the arm, as if pushing aside all consolation, the unsteady footstep, the half-childish nodding of the head, as, with wide opened eyes, she stood gazing at the footlights, all, everything, was perfect. And to think that this sublime creature married a ham and beef merchant.

Madame Sneeseby, the proprietor of the pupils, has over and over again told us, that HOPE was the most difficult of all human feelings that a pantomimist can have to express. The finger raised to the ear, as if listening; to the fond assurance that rest only in the cottage home, the breath held, as watching an infant asleep, and the quick joking of the hand as if all was indecision—everything quite satisfactory and secure; oh! how beautiful were these! But then come the fearful, the heartrending fits of despondency, the hand passed before the eyes as if a misty picture of the sad future hung like a fog before the weeping orbs. Ah! it pains us even now to think of these affecting yet wondrous actings.

But it is in the dressing-up of the different characters that the true genius of the performer is really displayed. With a wardrobe, consisting of a few shawls, sticks, umbrellas, and stair-carpets, must HARRY THE EIGHTH be clothed in royal magnificence, or ALEXANDER THE GREAT come forward decked in the warlike covering of a conqueror. These are the difficulties of the game, these are its glories. The ingenious actor must test his quick eye and hand and fix upon the properties emblematical of royalty, nobility, paganism, or any other condition that can be denoted by apparel.

What could replace the point-lace collar of Charles the Second's time better than the anti-macassar of the present day?

Could the star on the breast of the order-bearing diplomatist be more fittingly represented than by the glass pendants placed to catch the falling drops of the wax candles?

Could the epaulettes of a general be more effectively replaced than by dish-rushes resting on the shoulders? or could the ermine of a chief justice find a better substitute than an antique petticoat reversed round the head?

All these little contrivances constitute the great fun of the game. Shout after shout rewards the ingenious contrivance, and if after a couple of hours of such harmless sport, Christmas boxes are not doubled, and everybody does not feel thoroughly tired out and happy, then never pay at acting charades again, but on the next Christmas-day sit round the fire and sleep until the plum pudding is digested, and then go home and have nightmares and bad headaches.

CAPTAIN

A CHARADE IN THREE ACTS.

ACT I.

CAP—

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

WILLIAM TELL.	GESSLER (the Tyrant).	MASTER TELL
	Courtiers, Guards, Peasants.	

SCENE.—*A market-place. A bottle of Geneva placed on a side table denotes that the scene is laid in Switzerland. From the distant passage is heard the music-roll horn of the merry Swiss boy gathering his flocks from the crags and peaks of cloud-capped staircase.*

Enter SWISS PEASANTS, male and female, carrying baskets of new laid eggs (folded up), and ripe Orleans *coals*. The men wear the national dress: crossed over their shirts, and the ladies dear to the land of their birth by wearing aprons. The multitude utter a Swiss cry of "Le, la, la," and then offer each other their goods for sale. They rush to the open door and look anxiously down the prospect into the valley beneath. By their actions they intimate that somebody, for whom they have an extreme aversion is advancing towards them. The women kneel and implore the ceiling to protect them, whilst the men shake their fists at the wall to express that vengeance is at hand.

Enter a detachment of two FOOT SOLDIERS. They wear their dish cover helmets, and are armed to the teeth with carpet-broom halberds and drawing-room silk umbrellas. They drive away the crowd, forcing it to seek the friendly shelter of a neighbouring window-curtain.

The proud GESSLER now enters on the scene. He is ready awake are plumes of cut paper, and the dressing-room table cloth hangs in graceful yet picturesque folds from his shoulders. He is surrounded by his court, each Noble arrayed with the greatest magnificence—some in shawls, others in mantles and dressing-gowns. The proud GESSLER frowns disdainfully at the multitude of Peasants. Great fear of Peasants.

A sudden thought seems to strike GESSLER. He waves his hand and a lofty fishing-rod is carried into the room. The tyrant places his costly wide-awake on one end of the pole, and orders it to be raised in the centre of the public drawing-room.

The Guards drive the multitude from shelter [illegible]. As each one passes the pole, he or she [illegible]. Occasionally that he takes snuff with his courtiers.

Enter WILLIAM TELL, leading by the hand [illegible] TELL, his infant son. His shirt sleeves are [illegible] hands, and slung to his back is his half-a-crown umbrella in a case. He stands for a moment resting on his cross-bow of cane-whip, and bottom-plates with disgust the bowing crowd.

The tyrant GESSLER notices TELL and then fixing it in his coach-whip bow, retires into the passage. Breathless anxiety of Peasants. Suddenly a cheer bursts from the crowd; and MASTER TELL, gracefully stepping forward, exhibits the cricket-ball apple pierced by stair-rod arrow. Great rejoicing.

Enter TELL looking daggers at GESSLER. The tyrant alarmed, rushes from the apartment. The Peasants raising MASTER TELL on their shoulders, bear him off in triumph.

Exit TELL, blessing his native land.

ACT II.

—TAIN (TEN).

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

EDWARD III., King of England.
PHILIPPA, his Queen.
EUSTACHE DE ST. PIERRE.
NINE MARTYRS
Knights, Nobles, SCHLEPS, and Fry-ers.

SCENE.—*Wast plate before the drawing-room walls of Calais. On one side is the [illegible] of the British Monarch, over which by [illegible] Flourish of tin kettles for drums.*

Enter EDWARD in his dressing-gown robes of state. On his head he wears the jolly-mould crown of England. In his hand he carries the right-hon. sceptre. His bearing denotes a conqueror.

Nobles in suits of mail dish-covers, and armed with well tried umbrella-blades and shields of tea-trays, follow after him. Soldiers follow in regimental order, and range themselves near to the throne.

EDWARD mounts the arm-chair throne, and the troops present arms. Flourish of music-roll trumpets.

Enter EUSTACHE DE ST. PIERRE, crowned in his bubble garment of blanket and at the waist by a common hearth-rug girdle. He informs the conqueror that he is dying for hunger, and that others residing in Calais, outside the drawing-room door, are just as hungry as he is.

Enter FRENCHMEN, looking pale and emaciated. They also describe their excessive hunger in dumb show.

EUSTACHE suggests to the conqueror that he leaves an awful price. He gives the key of Calais on a trencher to EDWARD, at the same time telling the ground to denote that the town has surrendered to him.

The KING, angered at the protracted defence of the city, spurns the street-door key. He shakes his bright poker in a rage to the staircase. He takes the bell-pull garter from the waist of EUSTACHE, places it round the neck of the ALDERMAN, and, hailing up his fore finger, informs ST. PIERRE that unless ten of the inhabitants submit to be hung, he will not spare the city on the morrow. Exit EUSTACHE, weeping.

Enter QUEEN PHILIPPA, beautifully arrayed in counterpane mantle of the period. Pages follow her, holding up her train of state-apartment. EDWARD rushes to meet her, and, in energetic pantomime, expresses his admiration for her beauty. Guards again present brooms. The KING leads her to the throne, and gazes fondly on her lovely countenance.

Flourish of kettles. Enter EUSTACHE DE ST. PIERRE, followed by nine martyrs, each one clothed in flowing blanket, and having a bell-pull round his neck. They advance towards EDWARD and kneel.

The MONARCH instantly orders them to be strangled. Soldiers advance to execute the cruel deed; when the QUEEN, casting herself at the feet of her husband, implores for mercy. EDWARD weeps. The Nobles and Soldiers turn their backs aside. The Aldermen are pardoned. Exit NINE MARTYRS counting fifty.

ACT III.

CAPTAIN.

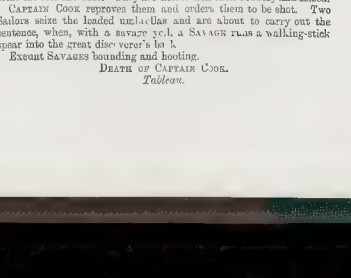
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

CAPTAIN COOK, OFFICER, SAILORS, SAVAGES.

SCENE.—*The Deck of that clipper built vessel the "Revolution," Drawing-room, A.1.*

Enter SAILORS, jumping about to show their readiness to work.

Enter CAPTAIN COOK with imposing paper cocked hat and hair brush epaulettes. He gives the necessary directions for steering the apartment. Some of the lads run to the music-stool, and begin turning the capstan to weigh imaginary anchor. Others commence pulling at the bell-rope to let go mainsail ceiling. Two of them take their places at the wheel and steer the room.



CAPTAIN COOK looks attentively through his music-roll telescope, and [illegible] examination proceeds to inform the audience that he distinctly perceives land to the nor-nor-west of the fire-place.

Scarcely has he concluded, when—

Enter several SAVAGES, dressed in fantastic costumes, who whoop and yell out for a few seconds: they are inhabitants of the Island of Owhyhee: whilst some of these unfortunate beings are conversing with CAPTAIN COOK, two of their companions attempt to steal the sofa life boat. They are detected in their robbery and seized.

CAPTAIN COOK reproves them and orders them to be shot. Two Sailors seize the loaded umbrellas and are about to carry out the sentence, when, with a savage yell, a SAVAGE runs a walking-stick spear into the great discoverer's back.

Exeunt SAVAGES bounding and hooting.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

Tableau.

A CHILD'S DREAM OF TWELFTH NIGHT. Drawn by Charles Keene.

VERY FOND OF IT. Drawn by John Leech.

PIETY
LOVE
SORROW

PIETY.

Pressing with reverend foot the hallowed sod,
Thou tread'st the earth even as the sages trod,
In the old favoured days, who walked with God!

In ways where all sweet charities do meet
Thy steps are constant as the waves' timed beat,
And airs from heaven play about thy feet.

As one for whom God's better light doth shine
The downward eyes of silent thought are thine,
Whose soul, with lifted gaze, looks straight to the Divine!

LOVE.

Holy, and wondrous beautiful spell art,
O strength of Love! Who is there that would part
With that best music of the beating heart?

Thy sweetest tones may falter on the tongue;
The chords may break that with thy strains have rung;
But memory treasures all the soul hath sung.

Ye cannot drown it where the wild winds rave,
It hath a voice which Time and Death can brave;
For Love's undying echoes find no earthly grave.

SORROW.

There is no death in all the world! O vain
And idle fiction of the maddened brain!
The buried rise,—the death-struck live again!

Why weep ye with dim eyes above the lost,
They who the wider, calmer seas have crossed?
Ye, on life's shore, alone are tempest-tost.

Yield them to Him who steered them on their way!
In faith your heart upon their grave-sod lay,
Till He shall change your Night to their immortal Day.

Polytechnic Institution.—Among the novelties recently produced at this institution, we have much pleasure in noticing Mr. Cooper's lectures, descriptive of a journey from Constantinople to Nineveh, and remarks upon the principal mounds and excavations. Mr. Cooper is the artist who accompanied Mr. Layard upon his last expedition, and the descriptions are marked throughout by that air of fidelity and vividness which can alone emanate from an intelligent eyewitness. The lectures are varied by amusing anecdotes, and illustrated by paintings of many of the remarkable localities visited by Mr. Layard's party. They will be highly esteemed by those who take an enlightened interest in the wonderful discoveries of Nineveh, which are so replete with instruction, both of a Scriptural and historical character. We sincerely recommend these lectures to all classes, and especially to those who visit the metropolis during the Christmas holidays.

The Oldest Church in the United States.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the oldest church now existing in the United States is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va. It was built in the reign of Charles I, between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick, lime, and timber, were imported from England.

Hints to Ladies.—Professor Felton, in a speech at the dedication of the new Normal School at Salem, Massachusetts, mentioned, on the evidence of a medical gentleman, that, in his practice, the number of cases of ophthalmia had increased fivefold since the introduction of the present fashion of bonnets, which affords no shade to the eyes.

Agricultural Prosperity.—During the last three years, the sale of cattle stock in Tipperary and Galway has risen from £1,540,000 to about £2,000,000 in the one case, and from £1,380,000 to about £1,930,000 in the other. Cattle of the finest descriptions are now to be seen in each of these localities. In these districts the number of cattle and sheep owned by Ireland's agriculturists stood as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1841	1,9 3,1 4 ..	2,106,190
1851	2,967,481 ..	2,121,126
1853	3,3 5,,309 ..	3,141,556

Not less satisfactory are the decrease of pauperism and the almost total absence of agrarian outrage. Ireland is no longer "the chief difficulty" of the British Minister.

New Dock at Southampton.—The large new graving dock in the Southampton Docks was opened on Monday for the first time for the reception of ships, and the General Screw Company's steamer *Orcana* was the first to enter it, which she did at high water. The dock is 800 feet in length, its extreme width 88 feet, its depth over the sill and blocks 30 feet. It has cost £62,000. It is formed chiefly of brick, and 7,000,000 bricks have been used in building it. The new dock would hold a ship 100 feet longer than the *Himalaya*.

Charges of Felony against a Bristol Merchant.—The Bristol magistrates were occupied on Monday in investigating several charges of felony against an oil-merchant of that city, Mr. John Gilbert, jun., and a man in his employ named Davey. Testimony was adduced in support of the presumption that the prisoner had committed robberies to a serious extent, from the fact that for some time past he had sold oil at a much lower rate than other persons in the trade could afford to do. The result of the investigation was, that the prisoners were both committed—Davey, on the charge of stealing; and Gilbert, for receiving the oil knowing it to have been stolen.

The New Bribery Act and Marylebone Election.—The recent Marylebone election is the first metropolitan contest since the passing of the new Bribery Act. By the provisions of that enactment the bills of cockades is forbidden. Bills for expenses are to be sent in within a month, and to be sent to the election auditor by the candidates, and no payment to be made except through the election auditor. The candidates are to pay personal expenses and the expenses of advertising. It is now illegal not to give refreshments to a voter on the day of nomination or polling. An account of the expenses of an election is to be made out and to be open to inspection. Each candidate is to pay the sum of £10 by way of remuneration to the election auditor, and two per cent. for the payment of the salaries and wages of the clerks. The reasonable expenses incurred by the election auditor in the business of the election to form part of the election expenses, and to be paid rateably and proportionably by the candidates respectively.

The Electric Telegraph in Russia.—In addition to the lines between St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and Myslowitz, on the southern Prussian frontier, by which the communication is effected with Vienna and Berlin, and the rest of Europe, it has already completed a line from St. Petersburg to the north of Prussia by Mariopol, to the use of which private persons will soon be admitted, though at present only State despatches are forwarded by it. Another line is to be laid from Moscow southwards as far as Orel; from there two lines branch off—one to Azof and the Caucasus, via Kursk and Charkow; the other to Odessa, the Crimea, and Sebastopol, via Tschernigow and Poltowa. From the St. Petersburg Warsaw line a branch is to start off to Volhynia and Podolia. From Moscow a line is to stretch eastward, via Kasan, to Orenburg. From St. Petersburg a line is to be laid northwards to Archangel. From these trunk lines various accessories are to branch off to all the important fortresses, all the considerable towns along the coast of the bay of Finland are to be joined to each other and with St. Petersburg by means of a line of coast along the northern coast of that bay, and along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, is to be taken in hand. For a still later period it is reserved to undertake a line into the Asiatic dominions, branching off from Orenburg to Tobolsk, and thence to Kamschatka, touching at all the important points of Siberia. The whole is very stupendous and admirable, but the reader involuntarily asks where Russia is to find the money for all this during a war with all Europe, and if she has the money where to find the hands, just when fresh recruits, to an undreamt of extent, are about to succeed the two years' levies of this year. By a ukase of the 27th ult., the surveys and estimates are ordered to be made for two new lines—one to form a junction between the St. Petersburg-Warsaw line (already in progress) at the Prussian frontier, with the Berlin-Königsberg line, which will be prolonged for that purpose to Stallupönen; the other from Moscow to Odessa, with a line branching off at Charkow, through Alexandrow, Bielaia and Arafat, to Theodosia or Kaffa, in the Crimea. The Russian couriers manage to get from Sebastopol to Moscow, by way of Odessa, in 36 hours, and from Moscow they reach St. Petersburg by an extra train in 12 hours; thus already 108 hours suffice, when no accidents occur, to convey Prince Menschikoff's despatches from the seat of war to the centre of government.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Lord Brougham, on presenting a petition, took the opportunity of expressing his regret that he had not been able to be present at the opening of the session, that he might have added his testimony to the general opinion in favour of the present war—a war against all constitutional civilization—into which we have been plunged unavoidably; a war, indeed, of civilization against barbarism, and against a barbarism armed with all the weapons which civilisation put into its hands, together with all the force derived from its own savage nature and its ferocity in executing acts at which humanity blushed, and which would make it shudder to have recourse to (Cheers). That such a war should be speedily and successfully terminated must be the prayer of all good men. He had no reason to lament his inability to be present on the first night, when he found that all parties were most desirous of aiding in carrying on this war, and that all were struggling how it could be most effectually supported. He wished he could have been present to join his peers in the expression of thanks to their gallant army and navy, and to congratulate the House on the completion of the treaty with Austria. The cautious course taken by Austria had been abused by those who forgot that Austria was almost surrounded by Russia; at the same time it ought to be remembered that the present war involved Austrian interests much more than the interests of the Western Powers.

EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

In answer to the Earl of Glengall, the Duke of Newcastle stated that nine regiments of Irish militia had been ordered to be embodied, and it was the intention of Government immediately to order the embodiment of about as many more, making altogether a force of from 15,000 to 18,000 men. The same course was about to be taken with regard to the Scotch and the unembodied English militia regiments.

THE ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, the Earl of Ellenborough recapitulated the alterations which had been made in this bill in its progress through the House. Her Majesty's Ministers seemed to distrust the fidelity of these foreign troops if placed in the Mediterranean garrisons, and he could not understand how they could be trusted in the Crimea. If they revolted in Corfu, might they not desert at Sebastopol? The fifth clause gave power to the Government to make supplemental articles of war for the foreign troops. He did not believe that that clause had met with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, for that noble Lord, when in India, abolished the separate Articles of War under which the Indian soldiers enlisted, and placed them under the same discipline with the British soldier. He wished to know whence these troops were to come? He adhered to his opinion that there were no troops in the world like British troops. A chain cable formed of wrought and of cast iron links might look equally good in all its parts, and might act equally well in fair weather, but when the strain of the storm came the cast-iron links would be sure to give way. He wish was that the British Army should be composed, in all its parts, of wrought iron. There was a sense of personal dignity about an Englishman which he believed did not exist elsewhere. An Englishman felt if he disgraced his colours that he would be hooted when he went home—not a woman would look at or speak to him. It was different with foreigners. If they turned their backs they but disgraced the arms they had assumed, and they would go back to the banks of the Weser, or the Oder, or the Elbe, as much respected as they were before. He wanted to know what consideration we were to give these German Princes for thus obtaining the services of their subjects? If these petty German Princes were willing to sell the blood of their subjects for money—and he could not see way else they should give their consent to this system of enlistment—then he wanted to know what difference there was between this traffic and that carried on in the kingdom of Dahomey? Could that be right on the banks of the Weser which was denounced as the last atrocity on the banks of Dahomey? He confessed that his object in thus opposing the measure was to force the Government to draw their forces entirely from English subjects. He wished to drive Ministers out of that course they seemed to have adopted, of making war without a reserve; of conducting a campaign without means of transport; a system which condemned the Army to gain bloody but fruitless victories.

The Marquis of Lansdowne ridiculed the unduly exaggerated apprehensions entertained by the opponents of this bill, which, when brought to the light, vanished into air, like all spectres of a diseased imagination. He respected the fears entertained by the public out of doors, who did not know the provisions of the bill—he honoured them for their jealousy of the constitution—but surely noble Lords ought to know better. From the Duke of Marlborough to the Duke of Wellington scarcely a battle had been gained by Englishmen in which foreign troops had not come share. We were superior to Russia by sea—we were superior to her in both arms; and we were infinitely in point of population. It was important that we should redress that inequality by every possible means. What was the objection to our employment of foreigners in order to redress that inequality? It was alleged that her Majesty, enlisting those troops for the purpose of foreign war, would suddenly launch them against the native population; and though the noble Earl said they were not equal to Englishmen, still it was to be supposed that the British yeomen and the British militia would be no match for them, but that they would at once extinguish the liberties of England. He thought there was not a peasant on a village green who would not laugh at such an apprehension. The Minister who, in former times, had most employed foreigners was Lord Chatham, who made it his boast that he conquered America in Germany; that was, by the employments of Germans. The battle of Minden, which was one of the most English victories of the last century, was fought with a British force inferior in numbers to the foreign force assembled under the same banner. The Administration were as much impressed as the noble Earl himself could be with the necessity of bringing every well-trained Englishman into the field, but, having done that, they were impressed with the expediency of employing a foreign force as well, for the purpose of supplementing their employment and for their efficiency. With regard to the alteration of the Articles of War, all that was intended was to shape them so as to suit the habits and customs of foreign soldiers.

The Earl of Derby rebuked the Marquis of Lansdowne for the levity with which he treated constitutional objections to the measure. The excuse Ministers offered for not immediately embodying the English Militia was, that there was not enough of barrack accommodation for them, and yet it was proposed to quarter in this country—he presumed in barracks, but more objectionable still, if practicable—the 15,000 or 15,000 foreigners. The necessity for this bill did not arise from the want of foreign troops, but from the design to organise them in England; and they were to be organised in England because we were about to levy foreigners—not from foreign Governments, but the refuse of every country in the world. It was said that in all former wars we had employed foreigners. He admitted it; but then those troops served under their own banners, and fought in their own quarrel. In the battle of Minden the English were auxiliaries rather than principals. So it was in the wars of the Duke of Wellington. There were two objections to this bill, and he had not heard a satisfactory answer to either of them. The first was, a constitutional objection to levying and training foreign troops in England; and the next was—that it would discourage the native Militia if we were so entirely taking in England. If the articles in the Articles of War tended to exempt those foreign levies from corporal punishment, to which the British soldier was exposed, he thought no more dangerous course could be taken with the discipline of the British regiments. If men were wanted, he thought that large bodies of trained troops might be obtained from India. He wished to ask the Government whether any supplies of men or money for the support of this war were to be received from the United States of America? The colonies were now as independent of England as Ireland was previous to the Union—the only tie in both cases being that of the Crown. Yet was there ever a war in which England was engaged that Ireland did not contribute her assistance? He believed that the North American provinces would be as ready now to contribute both men and money towards carrying on this war. At all events, he was certain that if England would find the money, the North American provinces would be gratified to raise three or four regiments to share all the dangers and honours of the British Army, the only difference being that the latter usually passed by British troops in this country should be passed by the American troops in their own country. Though he retained all his objections to this bill, yet, as their Lordships had affirmed its principle, he would content himself with saying "No" to the third reading.

Lord Hardinge approved of the measure, as an attempt to get the largest force they could at the earliest possible period; and though he had every confidence in the army now in the Crimea, and in the spirit of the British people, still he could not think that would justify him in resisting this measure.

Earl Grey supported the bill, but thought there might be great convenience in having a difference in the Articles of War as applicable to British and foreign soldiers serving under the same banner. He did not believe there was any necessity for the clause, as it appeared to have been inserted only from the precedent of former Acts, drawn at a time when the condition of the British Army was very different to what it was now. He ridiculed the "wrought-iron argument" of Lord Ellenborough, and said there never was an army composed throughout of troops of equal quality, and that even some British regiments were considered superior to others. He thought this House and the House of Commons would take upon themselves a fearful responsibility if they refused to Ministers the means they asked for to carry on this great war; and he rejoiced, therefore, to learn that it was not intended to divide the House against the bill.

Earl Granville supported, and the Earl of Malmesbury opposed the bill.

The bill was then read a third time.

On the question that the bill do pass,

The Duke of Newcastle agreed to strike out the fifth clause, relating to the Articles of War, which, he said, had been copied from former bills.

The clause was struck out accordingly, and the bill in its amended form passed.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

In answer to a question from Lord Malmesbury as to when Parliament would meet again after the recess (so we understood the question), the Earl of Aberdeen said, the 23rd of January.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Several unimportant amendments in the Militia Bill were moved and agreed to. After which, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, the Foreign Enlistment Bill was read a first time. Mr. Disraeli observed that although it was not his intention to oppose the first or second reading, he would offer the bill his most uncompromising opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

PROPOSED THANKSGIVING-DAY.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in reply to the Duke of Grafton, said that it was not the intention of the Government at present to order a special form of prayer or thanksgiving for the Divine protection during the present war. It was in the recollection of their Lordships that her Majesty graciously directed a form of prayer imploring the blessing of the Almighty upon their undertakings, and he believed there never was a form of prayer more devoutly and universally observed than that answering as it did every purpose that could be desired. From these reasons, together with a reluctance to tamper with the Liturgy, he declined to counsel her Majesty to issue any order upon the subject.

After a few remarks from the Earl of Hoden, complaining of the decision arrived at by the Government, Lord Campbell expressed his perfect approval of the course which the noble Earl had adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

On the motion of the Duke of Newcastle, the Militia Bill was read a first time.

SUBSIDISATION OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Lord J. Russell stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Muntz, that the only limit to the number of troops which the French Government was desirous of sending to the Crimea was the amount of transport conveyance which they could command; he added that there never has been any arrangement between the two Governments to send out French troops to be paid by the British Government.

Mr. Ewart obtained leave to bring in a bill for further promoting the establishment of free public libraries in towns.

The Marquis of Blandford obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better management of episcopal and capitular estates.

THE MILITIA BILL.

On the motion that the Militia Bill be read a third time, Colonel Sibthorp, in a series of questions regarding the standing of militia officers, so complicated in their construction that their reading afforded the House much amusement, as no one appeared to understand them. He then rose to oppose the third reading, when he was stopped by the Speaker, as having already spoken.

The bill was then read a third time, and the Colonel was allowed to state his objections, after which the bill passed.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the Foreign Enlistment Bill. As so much prejudice was felt with regard to this bill, he went at some length into the history of the country, so far as it bore on the question. The policy of England had uniformly been, whenever any individual Power in Europe attained a disproportionate extent, to use its influence in the first place—her force in the second, to adjust the balance, and maintain the independence of the smaller States of Europe. That had been the policy of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, of William III., and of the statesmen in the reign of Queen Anne. But we never maintained a large military force, it was always the practice of the country to levy foreign soldiers. In the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, for instance, his army was composed of 80,000 men, of whom 40,000 only were in English pay, and 18,000 only of these were British soldiers. Other wars followed, in which the same practice prevailed. He did not pretend, indeed, to justify the employment of Germans in the American war—that, he thought, was an unjustifiable employment of foreign troops. But in the late French war no one objected to the employment of the German Legion. Mr. Fox objected to their introduction into the country, but that was because they were introduced without the consent of Parliament. Why, then, should they now depart from their ancient policy and established practice and lay it down as a rule that their aid should now be excluded? Why fight with British soldiers? It was true that they were not now, as formerly fighting with Spain or France, but with Russia; and he could not see what difference that made—Russia now being a power as preponderating as France and Spain were before. Then it was said that the bill was an indication that the country was at the end of its resources. On the contrary, it was at the beginning of a war that the greatest pressure on our resources constantly occurred. They had raised their peace establishment of 120,000 men to 150,000; but how could they expect with the enormous dependencies which they had to guard, that the number could supply all the necessary reinforcements for the army without extraneous aid? If they determined to do that, they must be prepared to incur all the risks before they were properly drilled, at great risk and certain loss from disease. It was proposed, then, to raise a foreign force, and to bring them to the country for organisation, not to substitute them for British troops, but to act while British recruits were in course of training. He quoted the opinion of the Duke of Wellington when supporting the present Militia Bill:—

I find that with regard to the battle of Alburera the conduct of the German Legion was conspicuous and good in every point of view. Sir John and the Duke of Wellington spoke of the gallant charge of the German Heavy Brigade. But it was, indeed, generally admitted that the conduct of the German was deserving of the highest praise, and I am sure every one in these days would testify to their gallantry (Hear, hear). They fought in our cause—in the cause of Europe—and I do not think that, certain as the present day will maintain that we should not employ foreigners to fight our battles in such a cause. It was said by a person of great distinction and wit at that time—Madame de Staël—that we were in fact fighting the battles of Europe; and the Forces of England were the Wings of Europe. We were then engaged against a preponderating Power, and we employed foreigners in our service. I now come to the contest in which we are actually engaged, and I ask, why are we to depart from that ancient policy, from that established practice which has tended to the success of our wars, and why we are come suddenly to discover that every war which we are in failure to carry on, is to be carried on with the British army only? We are engaged now against a preponderating Power. It is not the power of Spain, or the power of France, but the preponderance of Russia that we have now to dread. Is there any reason

that we should not adopt the same means which we successfully employ I before, because Russia is the Power with which we have to deal?

It had been said that surely they were not so thoroughly exhausted at the beginning of the war as to need foreign aid. But it was at the commencement of hostilities that the pressure was greatest, especially when engaged, as we were now, with so formidable a military power as Russia. Let them remember what our military system had been: whether that system was wise or unwise, we had hitherto kept a very small army on foot:—

Till last year it did not exceed above 130,000 men; and these men have been employed on every service on the face of the globe where we required them (Hear). They have had sometimes to guard and secure 12,000 miles of frontier in India; they have had at one time to put down a formidable insurrection in Canada; at another to spread themselves over a difficult country and meet every device of savage warfare in the Cape of Good Hope (Hear, hear). Wherever they have been called on to perform that duty which the country expected, and justly expected, from them, they performed it well and satisfactorily (Hear). But when you attempt to increase suddenly those 130,000 troops—when you propose to us to raise them on paper to the amount of 170,000, but in fact to the number only of 150,000—can you expect that that number will be able to furnish regiment after regiment, army after army, without any considerable assistance and support (Hear, hear)? It was said by my right hon. friend the Secretary at War a few nights ago that we sent 55,000 men to the East, and that appeared to the House, as it well might, a considerable amount of force; but that number forms only one *corps d'armée* of the enemy with whom we are contending (Hear, hear). I have no doubt he has sixteen or eighteen such *corps d'armée* which he can oppose to us on the different points of his frontier, or wherever he may be attacked (Hear, hear). Now, what are the points which we have to guard? We have to guard Turkey on the various points where she is assailable. We have to guard the frontier of the Principalities, where Turkey is not now attacked. But where she may be at a future time. We have to guard Turkey against that force which menaced her from the Crimea—which would become more menacing in future—which would be a perpetual menace to the capital and empire of Turkey if some such was not put upon it (Hear, hear). But, thirdly, it is necessary to have a sufficient force on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey; so that while provision is made for her defence in the other parts of her empire, in the Principalities and in the Crimea, she may not be exposed on the Asiatic side. If, then, you say that you will have none but British regiments—that, for the first time in the history of this country, you will rely on British regiments alone, you will run the greatest danger that, whilst you are recruiting those regiments and furnishing your depôts, you may be called on, in order to preserve your forces abroad, to send out young men before they are properly trained, and thus expose them to destruction; while, by keeping them at home for a time, you would enable them to acquire that vigour and force with which British regiments act (Cheers). I remember hearing from the lips of a aide with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula during the war, and having seen the 10th Hussars, which had just come out. I thought them exceedingly well-appointed. I was struck with the intelligence and precision of their movements. As an ignorant civilian, I could not but be struck with the brilliancy of the spectacle. At dinner, however, the Duke of Wellington observed, "That regiment, at the end of a year, will be a very good regiment"—thus showing that even considerable training in the field is required, after training at home, to make a regiment fully efficient (Hear, hear).

It was said that the foreign troops would be fighting, not as the Germans were in the last war, in a quarrel in which they were personally interested, but that they would be fighting as mere hirelings. That argument gave up the whole cause of the war, and reduced it to a purely British quarrel. He had always maintained that this was a great European quarrel, in which there was no purely English or French interest involved. Though some of the great Sovereigns of Europe had hesitated, and left us to bear the brunt of a quarrel which more properly belonged to themselves, this was no reason why their subjects should not engage in it. Then it was said the service was so degrading that no officers of respectability would engage in it. Yet Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir Charles Napier had not hesitated to engage in the service of the ally of England, in a quarrel in which England was not engaged. He then came to the necessity for the measure. If they thought fit to offer bounties of £50 for recruits, and to send them forth without training, he had no doubt they would get a sufficient number of men. But he was looking to the prospect of a protracted war, and to the propriety of husbanding the national resources, and it was a gross fallacy to say if they had 200,000 Englishmen and 40,000 foreigners that they were equal to 240,000 swords. He thought it would be most unwise to change the policy which had been approved by Cromwell and by Chatham, by Marlborough and by Wellington. Such a course would be difficult in war it would be still more difficult in peace. The alternative, if we were to dispense with foreigners, must be—that we must at all times keep up a large standing army, and that within two years of peace would be found intolerable. The Government thought this measure necessary in the present state of the war. If it were not necessary, it would be proof that Ministers had not the confidence of this House. He was surprised that it should be imputed to Ministers that they distrusted the courage of the British Army. Their object was to support the army in the most effective manner, and thereby to bring the war to a glorious termination:—

But, relying on the British Army, we desire to carry on the war vigorously and effectively; and if this be a legitimate way by which the power of the Emperor of Russia can be crippled, by which his forces can be checked, it appears to me it is one which the House of Commons ought to adopt (Hear, hear). Many a man may say, as the great Spanish captain did, who, when asked to retreat from a post, replied, "I would not move a foot forward though it should lead to the grave, than step a foot backward though it should lead to safety." I say that every man in the British army is inspired by that sentiment (Hear, hear). But we should give them every support that we can (cheers). It is the object which her Majesty's Ministers have in view, and we seek thereby to a glorious termination of the war (Cheers). I now beg leave to move that this bill be read a second time.

The question having been put,

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton believed that the honour of England was pledged to this quarrel, and for that very reason he was not willing that now, at the outset of the war, they should convey the idea that they could not fight their battle. That which he relied upon to bear the country through this struggle was, not the population nor the wealth, so much as the enthusiasm of the people, and that very enthusiasm that still tended to damp. It was admitted by the Secretary-at-War that recruits were coming in faster than they could be drilled, and that it virtually said to those recruits, Your rude, untutored enthusiasm is not sufficient—we must rely upon hireling mercenaries to defend that standard which British valour planted on the heights of Alma, and raised from barbarian hordes on the hill of Inkermann! If we were now on the eve of a protracted war Could a greater change be brought about in the two countries? Why had they not prepared for that war sooner? All England saw it except the heads of the Government. If Ministers had but acted with ordinary energy after the battle of Alma, they might have had double the number of English soldiers sent over by this time. With regard to the precedents adduced by the noble Lord, they were unfortunate precedents. In the late war the Secretary-at-War defended the enlistment of foreigners, on the ground that they were subjects of the same Sovereign. It was true the Germans were enlisted, but still they had the closest sympathies with our quarrel. In the wars of Maria Theresa they were our allies, and offered to fight for the chivalry of their own country But the noble Lord referred to the speech of the Duke of Wellington in praise of the foreigners employed. But was it necessary to inform the House that the Duke referred not to mercenary soldiers, but to Spanish and Portuguese fighting under their own banner? But the Government had never yet told them whence these wonderful troops were to come. They heard much of their excellence nothing whatever of their parentage. It was rumoured at first that the force was intended to enlist a battalion of Poles. That idea had been so recuted by the Prime Minister, however, that it was hardly worth while to dwell upon it; but still, as the intentions of Ministers were more subject to change than those of ordinary mortals, if at some future time they should propose to enlist Poles under their standard, he would warn them, before doing so, to define the character of this war. If they intended to restore the independence of Poland, let them say so manfully, and they would not only have Irish but allies. But if they would not do that, then the enlistment of Poles and of other distressed nationalities would fix a deep stain upon the sincerity of Ministers. Other gentlemen might go into the general conduct of the war. It was not his intention to do so, for he could unfeignedly assure the Secretary-at-War that he had heard with more than pleasure, with admiration, the satisfactory manner in which the noble lord had disproved most of the charges brought against the Administration. There were other members in the Cabinet who's glory was so bound up in the history of the country as to give the largest stake in its prosperity. But he feared the Cabinet was composed of materials too discordant to allow of that unity and promptitude of movement without which war could not be successfully carried on. They had never blamed Ministers for their reluctance in going to war. What they blamed was, that Ministers had not frankly explained to the Czar the feeling of this country in opposition to his schemes, which, he believed, would have been a better security for peace than the compliments they had lavished in the memorable visit of Prince Albert. If he were to presume to give advice on this question, he would say, "Go to the market of war—the best market was at home; and buy the best article at any price; it would be the cheapest in the long run." The mere mechanical difficulties of the drill would soon be got over by our skilful officers: and for the rest, our recruits, even before they joined our ranks, had gone through a discipline far more precious than the three years' holiday service of the foreign soldier. They had been trained from their cradles to hardy habits, to patient endurance of fatigue, and, above all, in an indomitable conviction in the strength of their own right arm. These were the habits which made soldiers invincible; without them, armies might be drilled in the drill and valueless in the field. He concluded, amidst the general cheering of his party, by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. M. Milnes supported the bill, and defended the resolution of Government to stake their existence on this measure, as it resolved itself entirely into a question of confidence.

Mr. Adderley urged that recourse should be had to our Colonies, in preference to foreign countries, for soldiers.

Mr. Watson would support this and every other proposition which was calculated to carry on the war with effi ency.

Mr. E. Ball, as an opponent of the war, opposed the bill, which he thought would only add to the calamities of the war.

Mr. M. Gibson denounced the attempt of Lord J. Russell to overawe the House by threatening to resign if the bill were rejected; but he thought there were principles involved in this bill more serious than the resignation of any Government. It was proposed to enlist foreigners either with the consent of their Sovereigns or without their knowledge. If their consent was obtained, where was the treaty? If not, it was a violation of the public law of Europe, many of the States of which, our own amongst the number, had passed laws against their subjects serving under the banners of foreign States. How could they object to Russia hiring the privateers of America after they had themselves sanctioned a principle which would fully justify it? The noble Lord defended this measure on the ground that we were not a great military power; but he forgot to say that we were allied to a nation that was a great military power, and that could supply a large body of men. He had been desirous, in his reluctance to embarrass the Government, not to vote at all upon the question; but, with his convictions, he could not act otherwise than use all the means in his power to have this bill rejected.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore opposed the bill, as involving a calamity and a degradation to this country.

Mr. Sidney Herbert justified and reiterated the intimation of Lord John Russell, that if this measure were rejected the Government would resign. But he defended the bill on its own merits, and he challenged its opponents to discuss it on its own grounds. The historical precedent had been attempted to be evaded on the ground that former wars were European wars. Well, he put it to the House whether there ever was a war which could more properly be called a European—a German—war than this one. Throughout Germany there was a sympathy with them. Was that sympathy to be rendered fruitless on the question of precedent he quoted to the House an Act for forming several battalions of the 60th Rifles from foreigners, which was actually carried into effect. He denied, however, that this was a question of precedent, but one that must be determined by the exigencies of the case. In the present case the difficulty was not to turn recruits into soldiers, but boys into men. The mass of these recruits, every one knew, were boys of eighteen. In a campaign, such recruits might, as the Emperor Napoleon said, consume his rations, but they impeded his marches and encumbered his hospitals. Now, according to the consumption of the campaign, every man was bound to serve in the Army for a number of years, which would not allow him to leave his country till he was of the age of twenty-six or twenty-seven. There was a great desire among the Germans to emigrate, and from 200 to 300,000 had passed through this country every year on their way to Canada or the United States. That was the class of men the Government wished to obtain. The Government could not pretend to say how many of these men they would obtain. But every man must indeed be endowed with the powers of prophecy if they could tell beforehand how many of these men they were to obtain. The number would depend upon the willingness of the men to join, and the willingness of Parliament to pay them. It was quite true, he was happy to say, that English recruits were coming in faster than they could form them into regiments. He had no doubt that these men would fight as their comrades had fought on the Alma and at Inkerman; but if they should have them till they were capable of standing the exposure of the campaign as well as the perils of a battle, the country would receive twice the amount of service from them. He denied that the foreigners would be mere mercenaries; on the contrary, the enthusiasm on the Continent was spread as far as this measure. The employment of foreign troops was not peculiar to this country. France had a foreign legion. The Turkish troops were officered by Germans; their artillery was organised by Prussian officers. Omer Pacha himself was of Austrian extraction; and in the Russian army half the officers were many German officers. He reprobated the use of insulting language towards foreigners that had been used in the course of this debate, which could only serve to deter the German Powers from taking a share in the quarrel. He concluded by conceding to every member of the House the right of forming his own opinion on this question; all he asked was, that the Government should not be forced to retain their places without having the powers committed to them which they declared to be necessary.

Lord Stanley regretted to find that the Government persisted in pushing forward a measure which he believed the unanimous opinion of the country had pronounced discreditable and unnecessary. No time had been allowed for a proper consideration of the bill, nor any sufficient cause shown for proposing it. Our own resources were ample for all demands. It was ridiculous to argue that a population of 26 000 000 could not succeed in furnishing 200,000 men. Referring to Mr. Herbert's statement that the British recruit was too young, he declared that the Germans would be too old having passed the age of service in their own armies, and almost attained that at which the British soldier generally obtained his discharge. If the addition of 10,000 men to the force in the Crimea was of such consequence, he suggested that they should be furnished from our French ally as far preferable to the trouble of hiring unattached mercenaries. With respect to the Foreign Legion, he expressed his wonder that a Government which had reformed the Reform Bill and Education Bill without remorse could not do the like here because they were not permitted to levy a few thousand foreign auxiliaries.

[In the next House Lord's session the same excitement was caused by the entrance of Sir Charles Napier below the gallery. Several members who [illegible] and Lord Palmerston rose together [illegible]

Mr. J. Fitzgerald supported the bill.

Mr. Drummond and Lord Palmerston rose together [illegible]

Lord Palmerston addressed the House. He denounced the inconsistency of the Opposition, who first blamed the Ministers for want of energy, and then, when they proposed the measure, they were met by [illegible] constitutional objections. The measure was no novelty; it had been practised not only by this Government, but by every Government that ever was engaged in a great war. Even Napoleon, who had the conscription in the absolute disposal, had his army full of foreign soldiers. But in England such a measure was most of all necessary; for, as long as peace existed, our army was kept down to the lowest possible level. The noble Lord said we ought to have prepared for war so [illegible] ould have come to Parliament at such [illegible] for the augmentation of our [illegible] Our system of voluntary enlistment gave us the best soldiers in the world; but it cost us time, and caused the price of the recruit [illegible] country without the consent of Parliament. A very good civilian argument had been used—that, as these men were to be trained soldiers, there could be no need to bring them here for training. True, there was no need to train them as soldiers, but surely it was necessary to organise them into battalions. Ah! but then, it was said, whence were the men to be got? There seemed a great curiosity upon that subject. Why, Ministers could give the information upon that subject till they knew Parliament would allow them to enlist them. Well, now, he should like to know what these constitution-reverencers would have said if they had extracted from the Government information that, before Parliament had given the consent, Ministers had been in treaty with foreign Governments for the enlistment of their subjects. There was no mystery in the matter, except that mystery which he was unable to solve—how it was that gentlemen who professed their willingness to assist the Government in carrying on the war should object to the first measure the Government proposed for that purpose. The reinforcements of 20,000 or 30,000 foreigners would be a great assistance to the brave men in the Crimea, who had so nobly deserved all the assistance this country could give them. Having entered into this war, they could not terminate it without having achieved great results, and those results could not be achieved by small and insignificant detachments.

Mr. Layard criticised the speech of the noble Lord as distinguished by that airy self-sufficiency which he knew so well how to assume when he had a bad cause. They were all agreed on the necessity of making adequate exertions; the only question was, whether the Government measure came under that category. He declined going into the general policy of the war, and would confine himself to the merits of the question before the House. The Government seemed at last to have discovered that Russia was a great military Power, and in the spirit of the largest charity they lost no opportunity of imparting that information to the House. On this subject, at least, there was no reserve. Neither he nor any one else had any objection to English troops fighting by the side of foreigners. That was not the objection entertained to the bill. They objected to mercenaries, not to allies. The President of the Council argued throughout as if there were no French alliance, and no French army fighting by the side of our troops. He would admit that, during the late war, some rare instances occurred of the enlistment of foreigners, which could not be justified more than the enlistment of Hessians in the American war—that shameful page in English history. The example of great commanders had been quoted in favour of foreign soldiers; but he cited extracts from various despatches of the Duke of Wellington, complaining of the desertion of the foreign levies, often to the great danger of his operations. These were the "Rear Rank Leagues;" the remarks did not apply to the German Legion, or to the subjects of allied Sovereigns. He also quoted from a semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel*, stating that the surprise at Inkerman was caused by a member of the Foreign Legion deserting, and giving information to the Russian Generals of the weak points of that position. But, irrespective of all other considerations, he believed this measure would prove ineffectual. It was not just in the noble Lord to charge the Opposition with faction. They had refused nothing to the Government—they were willing to grant them any amount of men and of money; and, instead of throwing obstacles in their way, they had adhered throughout to the profession they first made, "Act with frankness and firmness, and you may count upon our support as surely as upon your own most trusted adherents." But what would be the effect of this measure abroad? Its influence upon foreign nations might be estimated from an article he read the other day in a great Continental authority, not unfriendly to the Western Alliance, which wound up its argument with the conclusion that all they could deduce from the policy of the English Government was that the recruiting power of England was exhausted. The excuse that we could only enlist boys was contradicted by the general state of the country, and the noble Lord had but to ask Parliament, and he might, to-morrow, enlist 100,000 grown men. On the subject of the general policy of the war he would not now enter. The time would come when Ministers would be expected to give full explanations of that policy. It was now known that Ministers had sent the expedition to Sebastopol. Since the invasion of Sicily by the Athenians, there never was a more unfortunate expedition, or one on which more was staked. In the beginning of the expeditions there was too much similarity. The schemers were arrogant, boastful, over-sanguine. There were too many generals. There was too little cavalry. There was no reserve. In their proud despair, the Athenians sacrificed the fleet and suspended the sailing of their own countrymen. We, in less peril, but still in a time of anxiety, proposed to enlist foreigners to fight the battles of England.

Mr. Muntz, though he supported the war, could not support this measure. If Ministers would resign on this question, let them.

Mr. Deedes, as one of those who had near relatives in the army of the Crimea, would prefer that army to be reinforced by Englishmen rather than by foreigners

Several members rose to speak, but the impatience of the House for a division was extreme; and the only member they would listen to was

Lord J. Russell, who rose to reply. He stated that Lord Raglan complained of the youth of his reinforcements, who had been sent forward for the hospitals. Besides, that was the ratio of asking the House to vote more men, when 20,000 of those already voted by the House had not yet come forward? The age had been increased, the bounty had been increased, the standard had been lowered, and it was a question whether a further persistence in these measures would materially increase the recruits. He met the quotations of Mr. Disraeli from the Duke of Wellington's despatches as to the desertion of foreigners by other extracts from the same despatches, showing that those foreigners were in general taken from prisons. He justified the conduct of the war by its results, and showed that the Emperor of Russia was now willing to accept terms to which only a few months ago he gave a haughty and indignant refusal. He rebuked the right hon. gentleman for gloating over the prospect of disaster to our arms, and expressed his hope that England and France would yet achieve the triumph of civilisation over barbarism.

After a few words from Colonel Sibthorp and the Marquis of Blandford the House divided—For the second reading, 241; against it, 202: majority for Ministers, 39.

The bill was ordered to be committed on Wednesday. Mr. Disraeli stated that he would oppose it at every stage.

(*Continued on page 646*)

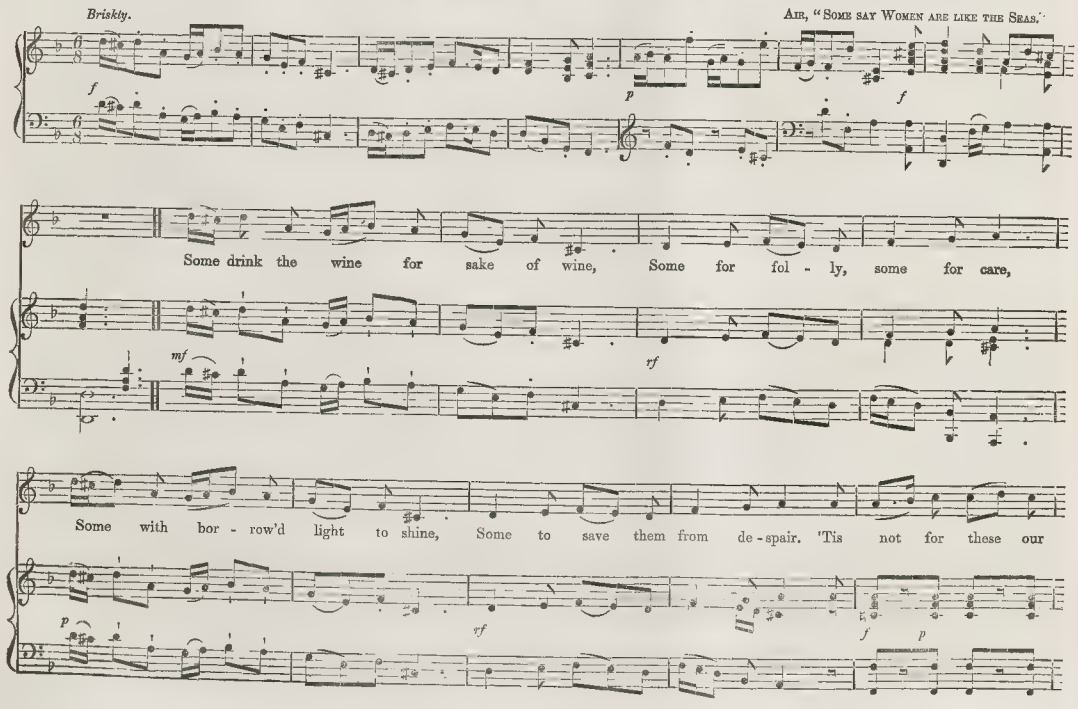
National Income and Expenditure.—The net public income of the United Kingdom, for the year ended October 10, 1854, amounted to £56,246,686 18s 7d, and the expenditure to £56,246,686 18s 7d, as shown by the following statement:—Income: Customs, £23,000,000; Excise, £20,000,000; Stamps, £8,000,000; Taxes, £3,000,000; Property Tax, £3,000,000; Post Office, £1,400,000; Crown Lands, £469,000; Miscellaneous, £377,686 18s 7d; total, £56,246,686 18s 7d. Expenditure: Interest on Debt, £26,956,548 8d, from the Exchequer; £3,154,605 7s 7d, from the Bank; Terminable Annuities, £5,972,093 2s 10d, from the Exchequer; Interest on Bank Stock, £1,200,000; Interest on Exchequer Bonds, £1,200,000; Interest on Exchequer Bills, £873,815 11s 6d; Interest on Irish Debt, £283,138 11s 6d; Interest on Irish Exchequer Bills, £57,000; Interest on Unfunded Debt (Exchequer Bills), £7,660,862 [illegible] for the Army, £4,[illegible]10d. for the Navy, £2,000,800 11s 9d. for the Ordnance. The sums paid in the last quarter, on the 10th of October last, amounted to the sum of £6,626 529 9s. 11d.

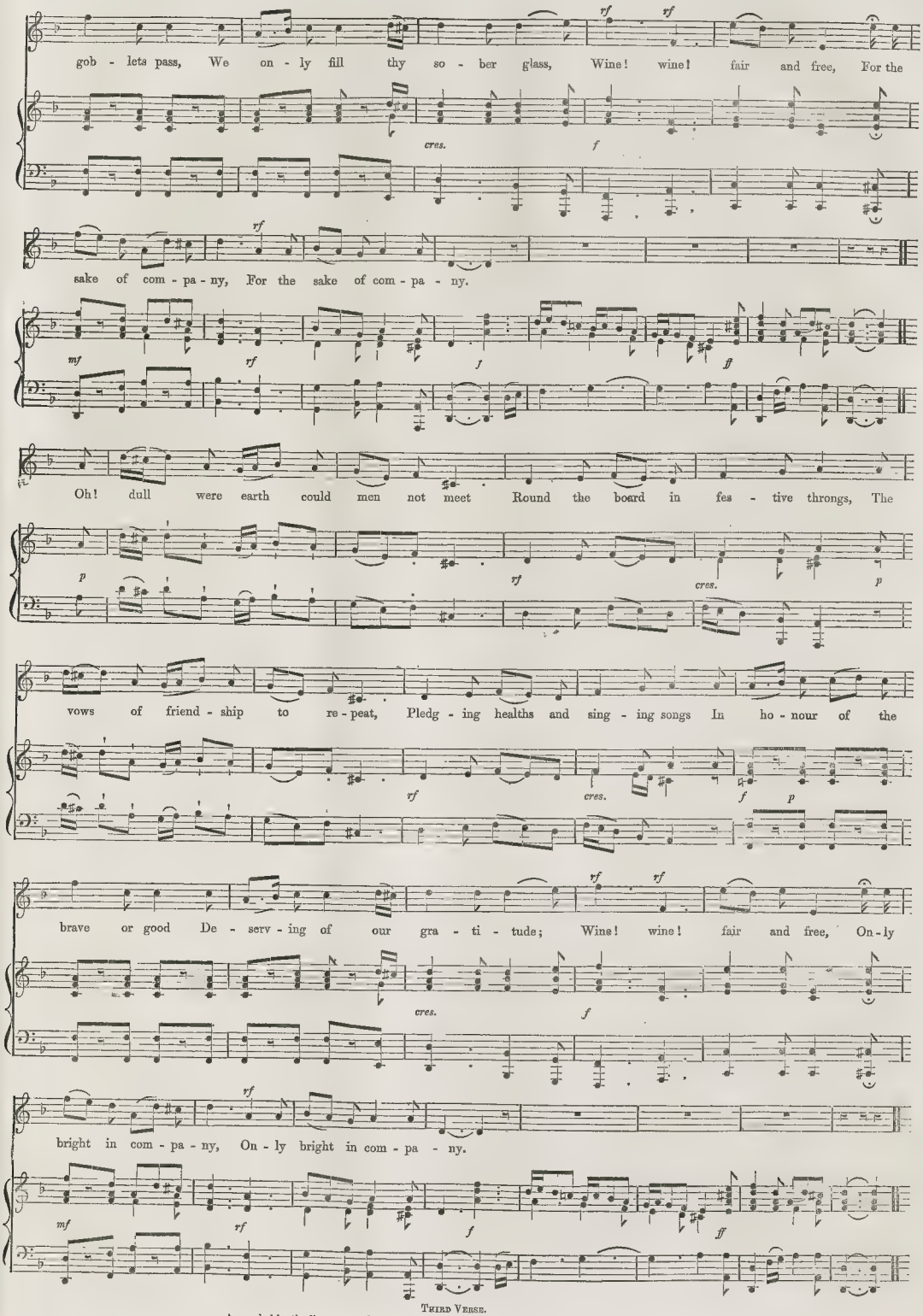
The Wreckers Wrecked.—You can well imagine with what joyful hearts the Cossacks approached such a noble prize as the wreck of the *Henri Quatre* presented. A large body came down towards a hillock, with four field-pieces, to pound the wreck. The French saw them approaching, and observed well that the spot on which the artillery would be placed was the highest of the reef was laid for that place, and all was kept silent on board until the Cossacks were well fixed and just about to fire. At this very moment the triggers were pulled on board the *Henri Quatre*—almost every Russian was shot dead—and our noble allies have now their four field-guns on board—trophies of a feat as clever as it was successful.—*Letter from Eupatoria*

Proposed Canal Across the Isthmus of Suez.—M. Lesseps, formerly French Consul in Egypt, has obtained from the present Pacha, a firman, granting to a company, of which he is director, the sole power to make a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. The canal, seventy five miles long, is to be completed in twelve years, the company having a right to levy dues on all vessels passing through for ninety-nine years. The funds are to be raised by shares, and M. Lesseps expresses himself as confident of the support of eminent bankers in France and Germany. He will not be called upon to make any advances. Viceroy will have 15 per cent of the net profits, and at the expiration of the lease the works are to be come the property of the Government.

FOR THE SAKE OF COMPANY.

Briskly. Air, "Some say Women are like the Seas."


Some drink the wine for sake of wine, Some for fol - ly, some for care,
Some with bor - row'd light to shine, Some to save them from de - spair. 'Tis not for these our


gob - lets pass, We on - ly fill thy so - ber glass, Wine! wine! fair and free, For the
sake of com - pa - ny, For the sake of com - pa - ny.
Oh! dull were earth could men not meet Round the board in fes - tive throngs, The
vows of friend - ship to re - peat, Pledg - ing healths and sing - ing songs In ho - nour of the
brave or good De - serv - ing of our gra - ti - tude; Wine! wine! fair and free, On - ly
bright in com - pa - ny, On - ly bright in com - pa - ny.

THIRD VERSE.

As symbol be the liquor pour'd,
Symbol of a gen'rous worth,
To prove around our social board
Wisdom mingling with our mirth,
That we may know it sent to bless,
And only hurtful in excess;
Wine! wine! fair and free,
Only good in company.

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY. THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KT., MUS. DOC., OXON.

FOR THE SAKE OF COMPANY.

Some drink the wine for sake of wine,
Some for folly, some for care,
Some with borrow'd light to shine,
Some to save them from despair.
'Tis not for these our goblets pass,
We only fill the sober glass,
Wine! wine! fair and free!
For the sake of company.

Pledging healths, and singing songs
In honour of the brave or good
Deserving of their gratitude;
Wine! wine! fair and free!
Only bright in company,

As symbol be the liquor pour'd,
Symbol of a generous worth,
To prove around our social board
Wisdom mingling with our mirth;—
That we may know it sent to bless,
And only hurtful in excess;
Wine! wine! fair and free!
Only good in company.

Oh! dull were earth could men not meet
Round the board in festive throngs,
The vows of friendship to repeat,

Note on the Melody, by Sir H. R. Bishop.

"SOME SAY, WOMEN ARE LIKE THE SEAS."—This quaint and clever air—then newly adapted to Mr. Mackay's poetry—is in the fourth volume of Watts's "Musical Miscellany," 1731, and is therein stated to be composed by Mr. James Graves, who was the composer of several popular pieces,—among which may be mentioned a two-part song, "Generous wine and a friend," printed in J. Simpson's "Thesaurus Musicus." The present tune possesses more variety in its construction than the generality of English tunes of that period, and seems to have long continued a favourite. It is to be found in "The Convivial Songster," 1782, in Ritson's English Songs, and in other publications. It was also introduced, to the words, "Jealousy, like a canker worm," into "The Jovial Crew, or Merry Beggars," a ballad opera, containing many excellent old English melodies, which was first produced in 1731. In an edition of the music of this piece, published by John Johnson, opposite Bow Church, Cheapside, about 1750, it is stated that "the airs are as performed at the theatre in Covent Garden," and that "the overture and accompaniments to the airs are composed by Mr. (W.) Bates." Nearly the whole of these "accompaniments," however, consist of a simple bass part added to the melodies.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.*

How many who leave this land, leave not its affect ons or its memories! They carry the mother tongue and the hereditary customs over broad oceans, and plant other Englands amid vast and fertile worlds heretofore buried in primeval seclusion from the human race. Many an immense and important region, rescued from barbarism or solitude, is now proud to recognise the English language as the first civilised sounds to which its wilds have echoed, and English books as the first literature by which its homes have been humanised, since the foundation of the earth. Not the least migratory and far-wandering species of literary production is that which is known by the name of "*Christmas book*." It has wings, and flies in all directions, even to the ends of the world, promoting in its own manner, a manner which is far from insignificant, the spread of our national connections. And how enormous are these! If Russia, for example, in the material and brute extent of its territory, occupies a sixth part of the habitable globe, the fact is as nothing, compared with the moral dimensions of Anglo-Saxon influence. Our race seems, indeed, to have inherited the virtual monopoly of the future. Beneath the Southern Cross arises a new system of humanity, as great in its destinies as was the whole ancient world. In the West—the "Imperial Republic" engrosses the prepotency; and to these spheres if we add a hundred colonies, we shall find that a "sea-beaten island of a northern sea" is truly the modern parent of races, and the latest of the universal empires. England, in fine, will yet be the generic name for the *second* "ancient world," because both her national manners and national books will live.

Among the qualities which conduce to this amazing result are two, which seem opposed to each other, yet which, in human nature (both individually and nationally), are but reciprocal compensations. The people of these islands are at once restlessly impatient of the present, and tenderly mindful of the past. No race is more full of ready venturesomeness and actual curiosity; yet none is more unconquerably tenacious of traditionary impressions. To change and to enlarge its sphere, yet never to forget "auld lang syne," this combination of passions will be found (on a broad analysis) to make three-fourths of the Anglo-Saxon character. And certainly we must number among the traditionary impressions to which we refer—the feelings of the better part of our community respecting Christmas. These feelings would strike with awe, and yet with delight, one of the wiser Pagans of antiquity, suddenly resuscitated. All that is most solemn in religion is strangely blended with all that is brightest and sweetest in domestic affection. Heaven and earth seem brought into confederacy to invest this season with whatever each possesses and may bestow, that is of most value to humanity. It is a festivity and a solemnity, all in one. There is mirth, and good sound human mirth, in families; while a recollection of the greatest of Christian mysteries hovers over the season with a dim halo of high and sublime suggestion. It is the touching point with a dim halo of high and sublime suggestion. It is the touching point between our worldly ties and our ulterior destination—the perihelion of the temporal orbit of a Christian people—"On earth peace, good will toward men." It is the time of general charity, sanctioned by many immemorial customs; and—to cut short these crowding thoughts—it is not only itself a festival of commemoration, but it is a festival which individuals wish to commemorate in its annual recurrence, on their own account; for we can—each of us, alas!—see but a fixed number of "merry Christmases."

For this reason, if for no other, Christmas Books will come, and be welcome; they are amply justified. Christmas passes; but *they* remain! By the log fire of the squatter in Australia—beneath the beams of the "Southern Cross," at night, on the desk of the trans-equatorial emigrantship—amid the snows of the Canadian plains—in the "backwoods" (if the term be still applicable) of the United States—wherever there is a "location" of our hardy colonists and adventurers, on isle or mainland, these Christmas Books will beguile the evening lamp and rushlight, and will reverse, for a fond hour, the wanderings of our migratory race, transporting them back again to the ancient parent land, to the innocent memories of the first home, to the dear scenes of the early frolic.

Yes, we may all well commemorate our various Christmases (itself, as we have said, a commemoration); for we all shall see our last of that joyous season; and in no way save in books—in remembrance—in sympathy—can we ever go back to the happiest instances of its visit

On the present occasion we have no reason to complain of any scarcity in the amount of literary keepsakes offered to the public. We have subjoined in footnotes the titles of several of these; and truly their contents bear us far and near, from home to remote and naval scenes, from repose to adventures, from simple life to wild vicissitudes, from infancy to age, from the base of society to its summit—in fine through all the immensity of human and divine conditions through earth and heaven.

Far is it from our meaning that all these contributions are of equal value; but they all, at least, appertain to a vital element of our community, and all help to constitute one of its most imperishable and most affecting monuments. Every great nation sees the day when its greatness either begins to fade without a memorial, or begins to leave memorials, and nothing but these. These, however, are immeasureably better than oblivion. The high part should not be forgotten; it should be survived by the illustrious memory, and the inspiring example. On this head there is little fear for the United Kingdom. We have seen how even all the vivid intelligence, and all the unwearied energy of the United States have failed to create, in "the far west," an indigenous literature equal to ours, or any literature worthy of the name, which was not a dim and somewhat delicate reflection of our ancient glory in that enduring department of human labour. Their poets are our poets—faded away, yet often beautiful; their historians, orators, tale-writers, moralists, feel proud of a resemblance to our moralists, orators, tale-writers, and historians;—and resemblance is much. The language, the laws, the thoughts, the fancies, the sports, the instincts,—all belong to a mighty race which, while it still sends its children to new scenes and hemispheres, sends them possessors of ancient lessons, and heirs of an ancient glory.

Let us turn to what immediately corroborate th ese general remarks, and examine the efforts of our literature (in the midst of wars, griefs, and anxieties), to perpetuate our constant usage and to honour Christmas. The season is a summary of the year—not to speak of national associations or still more solemn memories. And, truly, the books which now issue from the press, if taken all in all, are like a summary, *universal* in their character and aim.

For the convenience of those who may wish to select out of the immense mass, let us give a rapid epitome. The reader may be diverted, and will not be shocked, if the objects before him prove apparently heterogeneous when placed in juxtaposition. It is only the "contra-punto" of the time; the parts are various, yet the harmony is one.

No one would be astonished if "Illustrations of Scripture" were now issued. But for Scripture, in sooth, the end of December would be like the end of any other month. The Illustrations are in photograph; a newly-acquired art pays its humble homage to a venerable doctrine. The sketches are by an "Animal Painter" and the explanatory letterpress is by a "Naturalist." The result is a beautiful folio volume, fit ornament, in external equipment, for any table. In its way nobody can deny that it is a reminder and memento of Christmas, and that it bears also its own date in the principle of its execution. However, most of the illustrations are taken from the Old Testament; and the verses of a great but harsh and unforgiving modern poet are notually quoted by the side of Holy Writ throughout the whole production. Let us proceed. We know what a deep impression has been made by John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress. He himself appeared lately to the Rev. J. M. Neale, in that reverend gentleman's bed-room! Read the account of that vision if you deem it worth while; it is one of our present "Christmas Offerings."

But we escape from the supernatural. Christmas is a festival, we have said, as well as a solemnity. Howitt (it is Mary Howitt) offers "Pictures for the Young." They are all about Jack and Harry. You know Jack and Harry? Of course you do. If any mischief is done, Jack or Harry does it. If the cows get out of the meadow, it is either Jack or Harry who left the gate open. They are as much interested about a powerful locomotive, as about their grandfather's old clock. They are prowling about before you are out of bed in a morning. Are they not? Why, they know everything. Then there is Jack musing among the goats. Did not Mahomet muse among the camels? And we have Dick and Arthur besides, and plenty of illustrations. A worse mistake might be made than to get Howitt's "Pictures for the Young" at Christmas. But the variety, the immensity of the choice, must perplex. We have "The Discontented Children, and how they were Cured;" with illustrations by the celebrated "Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne)—the story being furnished by Mary and Elizabeth Kirby. If those children do not find contentment at Christmas, and by means of Christmas lessons, we know not how they are to be satisfied or brought to reason.

But here comes a rigid man, not knowing that he is rigid—a purist in language, almost a martinet in feeling and in morals—the Reverend William H. Rule, with "Studies from History." His evidently deems himself a powerful writer, but it pains us to say he is only "a feeble hand." If his present work be properly appreciated, he promises much for the future. Alas! we shall not be disappointed by his next production.

A degree above this amazing mistake is the work of John G. Edgar, the author of the "Boyhood of Great Men." This gentleman tells us that "one of the ancient cultivators of history aptly described it as philosophy teaching by examples." We have frequently heard references to that remark. Why does he not allude to the beautiful passage in which it is said "All history is only the precepts of moral philosophy reduced to examples." And does he know where the passage occurs? And where he says that the French, "glowing with exultation," scarcely had entered Moscow when they became aware that it was in a blaze (page 421); does he know the real facts? And has he here, where a great strategical and political truth is at stake, fulfilled the vaunt of his preface, that he has rendered historical knowledge interesting without the smallest sacrifice of accuracy?"

But Captain Mayne Reed claims our attention for his "Forest-Exiles." This gentleman writes most exciting books; and though, in general style and spirit, they are like each other, such is the abundance of his creative imagination, that in the incidents, at least, they are as dissimilar—diversified without end. His present work consists of three grand elements: a great deal of botany, a great deal of natural history, and a great deal of adventures. He signally sustains his signal yet recent reputation.

"Peter Parley" must not be neglected. He has been a wanderer over "the far west," has seen the rivers, the mountains, the valleys, the wild animals, the tribes of still wilder Indians; has crossed the Rocky Mountains, and has stood upon the shore of the broad Pacific. This author, while relating the thrilling incidents within his experience, intends to make us acquainted with some matters concerning the Geography, Natural History, Manners, Customs (human), of the scenes which he has explored. It is nearly the same claim as the last, but addressed to a more juvenile audience.

But will no room be made for Seven Tales from Ancient History? The subject are "Cyrus," "Semiramis," "Sardanapalus," "The Plains of Marathon," "Leonidas," "Xerxes," and "Alexander the Great." They are designed for a still younger class; and we doubt not will impart to many a first taste for solid reading. In short we must say that a great justness of idea, and a thoughtful adaptation of matter and style to the several capacities of the circles respectively addressed, pervade the bulk of these Christmas lucubrations.

"Dashwood Priory; or Mortimer's College life," has a Scriptural extract at the head of every chapter; but is far from being a merely sanctimonious effusion. The author, E. J. May, aims at giving a great amount of practical information, and imparting even many principles of mechanical and physical science, through the medium of a lively and natural story, the scene of which is in England, and the subject English life.

Miss Birkbeck tries a less familiar, a more difficult, and ambitious theme—"Rural and Historical Gleanings from the East of Europe." Hungary is the principal country indicated in this title; and Hungary is certainly interesting, and has, in its richness, many rural; in its antecedents, many historical, instructions to give us. But how few ladies, in their literary effusions, are entirely impartial; and impartiality is justice, and justice is the Queen of Virtues. Whether it be a people or an individual who excites their sympathies—a living object or an abstract cause—zeal beyond measure, undiscriminating dislike of the opposite influences, and a love "not wise" for the elected object, characterise and warp the composition. Ladies, moreover, are generally bad judges on a military question; and finally, ladies are apt to forget that the pretty little affectations which their graceful presence might beguile us to condone, are often immediable blemishes in a literary work. "A letter blushes not," says the immortal Pully, on one occasion; "and I can *write* this, though I should not like to *say* it." We may add that a letter, or whatever else it written, smiles not, that it takes no graceful position, that *non "incessu patet dea,"* and that it is bereft of all those helps which Demosthenes termed the *vroogwata* of action. Therefore are we by no means pleased in English, during this nervous age, in which we dread the decadence of our language—during this dubious post-Augustan time—to read of "twenty-two battalions and fourteen *escadrons*." Why not *squadrons*? Pray why not? Or else, why not *batcillons*? Is it English that we are reading, or is it French? Or is it the approach of that redoubted jargon—that predicted jumble of every tongue, in which our noble language, shivered into a corrupted and hopeless dialect, is to pass gradually but finally away, like so many other splendid repositories of human genius, from the attention and the liking of all living generations? Are our female writers to contribute to the last miserable supplication of the English language? Again, consider this authoress (what few authoresses are prudent in assuming to be as a strategist; we obtain by this method the following enlightenment:—"Great, indeed, must the Austrian's terror have been when, actually in possession of the entire land, and backed in case of need by all the armies of Europe, from mere apprehension of Klapka's military renown, they granted a capitulation to a fortress (Comorn), which at farthest must have succumbed to a two months' siege." P.p. 448, 444. Klapka is a favourite with our writer; and we appeal to military men in general, and to Hungarians in particular, whether the Hungarian fortress of Comorn, garrisoned by twenty-two battalions and fourteen "*escadrons*," ought to succumb to "a two months' siege." We, as well as Miss Birkbeck, happen to know persons, and persons well qualified to express an opinion, who have travelled through Hungary, and who have examined Comorn. These persons think very differently. Moreover, the writer of these lines happened, immediately after the last Hungarian war, to have a conversation in Russian Poland on the subject of Comorn, with a Russian veteran—a soldier who had seen Napoleon, had fought against him, and had helped to gain the battle of Leipsic—a general who had risen under his orders, not merely a division, but a whole corps d'armée of fifty-seven thousand men, horse, foot, and artillery—an old campaigner, "cunning of his calling," who had besides been at Comorn, and had assisted amongst others at Klapka's surrender. To him, by a curious fatality, the inditer of these remarks put the very question—"How long would the siege of Comorn have practically detained you? How long would that fortress, decently and moderately garrisoned, have held out by what we call in Chess "forced moves?" His reply was peremptory, given in two words, and, as it chanced, in two syllables, "Un an!" We have no scruple in mentioning his name. He was General Paniutin, one of the most distinguished names in the whole Russian service. It remains to be seen whether Hungarians estimate at a lower value than do their enemies this noble and famous stronghold of their country. Miss Birkbeck's book is interesting, and by no means ill-written.

But we must turn to another lady, full of a sort of genius which would be the better for a rebuke, such as we have not the heart to give; and that lady, Adelaide O'Keefe, expects our attention to a tale of "The Broken Sword; or A Soldier's Honour." We have paid our attention: we hope that of the reader may be added.

But, as we pass along through this forest of sweets, this wilderness of spices, we hear "Words by the Wayside" we see "Children and Flowers." Alas! how many are the flowers in December? Emily Ayton undertakes to tell us. Who will turn a deaf ear to her recital? Last *but one* comes "Esperanza"—Hope! Hope before fulfilment. It is the home of the wanderer. We send emigrants to every land; we have tens of thousands of intended emigrants among us. Here is a poem or magical mirror, in which they may learn much that is collateral; and, perchance, see also, in a dim and general likeness, their own predestined future. Again it is a lady who holds the glass and "rough-hews" the beginnings

We have reserved for the last a work of real genius, sustained throughout with unflagging spirit, and fashioned by laborious art. We have seen it before. It is Leitch Ritchie's "Wearyfoot Common." There are here a thousand touches of true literary inspiration. "Heads it is"—out of the mist at a doorstep—that arch and pathetic beginning of an episode often acted and suffered, but seldom sung—is a master-stroke. Even the style of the book (which is not always correct) is full of eloquence. It is not always correct. "As for either he or his sister thinking" (page 62) is a vile sentence. The author, too—though doubtless Mrs. Cockburn has been betrayed into an occasional Cockneyism of language—He will himself best understand us. But his is a remarkable work; not likely to be either soon in any respect forgotten or ever forgotten altogether. We can scarcely say more.

Women, young and old, married and unmarried—men of every age and profession, from the venturous captain to the grey-haired recluse—clerics and laymen—soldiers and civilians—representatives, in fine, of both sexes, and of all ranks—wish to say something to the British community at this great season, and not only to the British community, in the strict sense of the word, but to all who understand our language. That peculiarly suggestive, and, at the same time, peregrinant character to which we have alluded as belonging to our Christmas publications, renders them the best vehicle for the satisfaction of a general want. Letters from individuals to individuals suffice for their own purpose; but class wishes, at least once a year, to speak to class, in an ordinary and familiar manner; not upon questions of excited politics, or social dissension—not on that general theme of severe business which occupies the greater portion of each commercial nation during the course of a twelvemonth, but to interchange good wishes, and to express the general sentiment of neighbourhood and friendship. Let people say what they please about the selfishness supposed to be so common; it is doubtless common in a thousand aspects; but, for that very reason (so complicated and so many-grained is the great mass of human character) for that very reason, we say, men seek to express their own but occasional traces of the most solemn sort; during which, not only the members of a family more sincerely recollect that they are of one immediate blood, and the families of a nation that they are of a common race, but a still wider sympathy, for a brief instant, seems almost on the point of arising. Practically, alas, it never comes to this; but there are moments and occasions when the tendency towards such a feeling is more prevalent than at other and ordinary times. We are mistaken if this is not, in part, the meaning of our Christmas Books; in part, the secret of our Christmas feelings.

On the present occasion, the progress of a fearful struggle must darken all the natural pleasantness of such associations, which are indeed rebuked by the rage of war. However, it is a war which we tried long and sincerely to avoid. And our soldiers, who are doomed to pass a Christmas very different from ours, will be glad to revisit in thought the scenes which the publications we have noticed tend in general so vividly to recall. Our men themselves have expressed a longing for papers and books from home—the more, say they, the better. Among them, be sure, such productions will command an interest of their own.

Some men, perhaps, surpassed in the desire thus expressed by troops who are in the midst of alerts and battles. But those who know anything of real service, say, those who have even been but travellers in distant countries, under circumstances of hard-ship and privation, will not share in the astonishment. At the same time, the case of the traveller, even supposing his hardships equal in kind and degree to those which our distant soldiers have endured in the Crimea, illustrates only half the reality. There are two feelings quite distinct from each other. Which most prompts or creates the wish to which we have referred. The one is the present want of what was formerly possessed, and this would apply to the casual traveller as well as to the groups who are now bivouacking round the watch-fires or the heights above Sebastopol; but the other feeling is that the business in hand is the business of the country, and that all eyes at home are fixed upon those who are carrying out that momentous trust at the price of their generous blood, ready to be poured forth in the service, ready to the last drop. This does not apply to the traveller imagine, then, the eagerness with which our troops before the enemy turn, in their rifle and praja-

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* 1. "Illustrations of Scripture." By an Animal Painter, &c. Constable and Co., Edinburgh; Hamilton and Co., &c.
2. "Wearyfoot-Common." By Leitch Ritchie. Bogue.
3. "The Pilgrim; or, John Bunyan's Apparition in the Bed-room of Rev. J. M. Neale, Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead." James Nisbet and Co.
4. "Howitt's Pictures for the Young." Sampson, Low, and Son.
5. "The Discontented Children," &c. By Mary and Elizabeth Kirby. With Illustrations by Hablot K. Browne (Phiz). Grant and Griffith.
6. "History for Boys." By John G. Edgar. With Illustrations. Bogue.
7. "Forest Exiles." By Captain Mayne Reed. Bogue.
8. "Faggots for the Fireside." By Peter Parley. Grant and Griffith.
9. "Words by the Wayside," &c. By Emily Ayton. Grant and Griffith.
10. "Esperanza; or, the Home of the Wanderers." By Anne Bowman. Routledge.
11. "Dashwood Priory." By E. J. May. Routledge.
12. "Rural and Historical Gleanings from Eastern Europe." By Miss M. Birkbeck. Darton and Co.
13. "The Broken Sword." By Adelaide O'Keefe. Groombridge and Sons.
14. "True Stories from Ancient History." Tallant and Allen.
15. "Rules, Studies," &c. John Mason.

rious intervals of leisure, turn, we say, hearts and thoughts homeward! This is the great secret of the clamorous request. "English publications, anything to tell us what you are about, anything to help an occasional five minutes of musing upon scenes which"—ah, yes, which they may behold no more!

We trust that the works, some of which we have here briefly criticised, may, in their limited scope, contribute to beguile an evening not only by the comfortable fireside of those who have been left behind, but in the wintry encampment and on the storm-beaten cliffs, where our matchless champions are staking their lives for our interests, our safety, and our honour.

THE STORY OF THE PEASANT-BOY PHILOSOPHER. By MAYHEW. David Bogue.

The author of this volume has, for many years, delighted the public by the smartness of his wit and the raciness of his humour. In the work before us, he stands forth as a teacher of solemn in some of its lessons, and most abstruse forms. He has made no discoveries, nor has he compelled the external world to surrender to him any of its secrets; his merit lies, and it is a rare merit, in the lucidity with which he imparts the knowledge he has acquired. These in indeed no Royal road to learning; its conquest can only be achieved by industry, attention, and reflection: nevertheless, the road may be full of ruts, or smooth as a railway. There are few lads, if, indeed, any, who do not approach the study of mathematics with reluctance, not to say disgust; and for every one who perseveres till he can master the "Principia" of Newton, or the "Mecanique Celeste" of Laplace, scores abandon the task in despair, after a few unwilling efforts. Of this truth the University of Cambridge affords annually abundant proofs, in the paucity of Wranglers scored with those who take little more than a nominal degree. Why is this? Without pretending to trace the result to a single cause, we believe that the majority of students are repulsed by the character of elementary books, which, in most cases, darken the subject on which they ought to throw light. Of course an instructor should be erudite and profound; but when he is in the act of teaching, he should adapt himself to the capacity of his pupil, whose mind is recipient, but at present empty. The knowledge conveyed by what is vulgarly termed "cramming" is soon forgotten; it just serves the deceptive purpose of passing a particular examination, and then oozes out as water passes through a sieve.

After a very careful perusal of Mr. Mayhew's volume, we can most conscientiously state that he possesses the faculty of imparting knowledge in a very eminent degree. He is skilled in the art of smoothing away difficulties; his illustrations are felicitously apt; he presents his various problems, not only with vivid distinctness, but in that alluring or enmaring guise which provokes inquisitiveness, kindling and sustaining the ardour of pursuit. In a word, he makes learning a pleasure, by keeping curiosity ever on the stretch. His object, as he states in his preface, "was not so strictly to teach, as to create in youth a *taste* for learning—it was to *appetise* rather than to cram—to excite a craving that would stir the young mind to seek its own food, instead of accustoming it to be, as we were, stall-fed." No doubt this is the judicious process; but the teacher, as it appears to us, must first of all experimentalise, and ascertain, by some tentative process, the bent of his pupil's mind; for all boys will not take to the same subject. As Horace remarked long since—"In mihi invida facies dicesve Minervæ." It is not every lad who has a turn for mathematics, or classics; and, indeed, the division of labour in practical life would never have been perfected, or, perhaps, established, if the universal current of thought had been confined in one channel.

An incident in the life of Fergusson, the shepherd-boy, and, in mature life, the celebrated astronomer, furnishes the starting-point of Mr. Mayhew's book. Curiosity and wonder were excited in the young mind of Fergusson, on seeing his father raise the roof of his cottage with a lever: and such is the case with little Owen Evans, the hero of our philosophic tale. He begins to make experiments, and finds out the properties of the lever. His inquisitiveness is excited by this success, and he then receives some hints and instructions from Roger Wilkins, the proprietor of a water-mill and a manufacturer of woollens, and makes a clock. His next tutor is Parson Wynn, who explains to him the doctrine of forces. Here we will give an extract, illustrating both the reasoning and the style of the writer. The boy asks, "What is a force?" The Parson answers that he cannot tell him fully and satisfactorily:—

"All I can tell you is, that it is not matter. By that I mean it is not solid, nor heavy—nor has it length, breadth, or thickness, like the things around us. Matter is that which we can touch and feel, and yet some force is the cause of solidity, heaviness, extension, and every other property of matter besides. You cannot have a pint of a force, Owen, nor yet a yard of one, nor yet a pound. Those problems that give power to the elements in the world without are something as subtle and mysterious as that which quickens and strengthens yourself. All the wisest of us can do is to give this unknown force a name, and call it 'spirit,' so as to distinguish it from the 'stocks and stones' which would remain for ever immovable without it." "Force is spirit, then?" remarked Owen. "Spirit of all," continued the Minister: he rose from his seat, and picked up a stone from the ground: "Here is a dull, dead lump of matter. Place it where you will, there it must remain to all time, unless stirred by some force; for matter in itself cannot move itself. Now, see, Owen! I jerk my arm suddenly, and away the dull dead stone flies through the air, like a bird instinct with a determination to proceed in that course in which I propelled it. Is not that strange?" cried Owen, as he watched the missile dart over the trees. "I've thrown many a stone, and yet never thought why it moved before." "Why, it did the stone get from me, lad?" inquired Mr. Wynn. "Say that I injected into it some subtle fluid, or 'ether,' as it is termed: but this will not help you; for the subtlest fluid is but a light gas, after all; and gas is only solid matter in the form of vapour; and, therefore, dead and inactive as the stone itself. So you see, Owen, the only thing the stone could have got from me was force; and force, as I told you, is spirit." "Was your spirit in the stone, then?" asked Owen. "Part of it must assuredly was," replied the Minister. "Did I not determine it should go in the direction I flung it? And was it not quickened with the same determination immediately it left my hand?" "That it was," said the thoughtful lad. "A force, then, Owen, would appear to be simply a determination, or inclination, if you please," remarked the Clergyman, "given to a body to set in a particular manner. What force you will, it merely amounts to this. Now, determination or inclination are the terms we give to the operations of our will; so that we must conclude that force is the result of will. But matter, being dead and inactive, can have no will of its own; hence, whatever force resides in it, must have arisen from the will of *some one else* having been impressed upon it—precisely in the same manner as you saw my will just now impressed upon that stone."

Parson Wynn then tells the boy that the primary will, the source of all will, is that of Almighty God. The pupil then learns the principles of navigation from the old sailor, Captain Jones—the use of the sextant and quadrant, the use of the log, the mode of measuring the circle of the earth, and the *rationale* of latitude and longitude. A Mr. Blackwater, a studious recluse, completes his education by instructing him in the highest branches of astronomy. All these lessons are illustrated by copious and excellent diagrams, and he must indeed be dull who cannot find out of this book completely master the wondrous subjects of which it treats. Every parent should place the volume in the hands of his children, whether sons or daughters, as soon as they are sixteen years of age.

Here we might close our remarks; but a supplementary chapter, if we may give it that name, requires a parting glance, were it only because Mr. Mayhew, in common with all really wise men, is sincerely religious on conviction. This chapter is designed to prove the immortality of the soul and a future state. It is known that if a body be once put in motion, it would continue in motion for ever, unless arrested by some external forces; or, to use Mr Mayhew's language, "no force diminishes or dies of itself; that is to say, there is no principle of decay or death within it." In our mental constitution we all are aware of what is termed "the law of the succession of ideas." Thought begets thought; now, remarks our author, "I say it is a necessary result of this principle that the sequence of ideas should continue for ever (in the same manner as the motion of a sphere once projected in space would go on to all eternity) unless there be some external cause to stop it; for the mental force has, like the other, no principle of death or decay within itself, but rather contains the elements of endless progress in it." In speaking of organism, Mr. Mayhew considers that it is necessary for the *prosecution* of sensations and ideas, but not for their *reproduction*. He states the case of Beethoven, who composed in his latest music after he had lost his hearing. "If, then," continues Mr. Mayhew, "it be possible for the soul to revive the ideas derived from *one* organ, after that organ is destroyed, why cannot the soul recall the impressions of *every other* organ, when the *whole* organic arrangement of our bodies is at an end?" This query is highly suggestive, but to comment upon it would require more space than we can afford. The phenomenon of memory would appear a miracle were it not familiar to us all. We all use that mental faculty from hour to hour; but very few dwell upon its nature, or trace its operations. We shall be glad to see Mr. Mayhew again in the garb of a philosopher.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

CHAPTER VI.—INTRODUCTION OF CHESS INTO PERSIA.

THE earliest and best account of the Shatranj or medieval Chess to which we as yet attained access, is that given by the poet Firdausí, who flourished in the latter half of the tenth century. We know, however, that during the eighth and ninth centuries, the acute Arabs, under the munificent patronage of the Caliphs of Bagdad, had made rapid and distinguished progress in the theory and practice of the game. A physician named Abúl-Abbás, who died A.D. 899, wrote a treatise on Chess; and within the next half-century lived the celebrated Al Súlí, who may be considered as the Arabian Philidor, distinguished at once as the finest player of his time, and as the author of the best work till then existing on the game. We also read of Lajlaj and 'Adalí, among the early masters, each of whom wrote a treatise on the subject; but it is very doubtful whether any of these works are now extant, their merits being superseded by performances of more recent date. It is possible, however, that one or other of them may still exist in the Imperial Library of Constantinople; and, if so, we despair not of their yet seeing the light, when our gallant Ottoman friends have finished the *serious game* in which they are now engaged—by *checkmating the Czar*.

To return to Firdausí. It may be proper to premise that the great epic poem, called the "Shāhnāma," or "Book of Kings," is really a versified history of the Persian empire, from the earliest times down to our seventh century. In fact, we have similar works of our own, though on a much smaller scale—viz., "Albion's England," by the good olden poet Warner; and the "Scottish Chronicle," by Wyntoun. The authenticity of the "Shāhnāma," as a mere history, is not liable to any objection which may not equally apply to the works of Herodotus and Livy. We know, from various authorities, that the more enlightened of the Persian Kings, from time to time, caused to be compiled the annals of the monarchy down to the close of their own respective reigns. Naushirwān, in particular, attended to this duty, so worthy of a Prince; and the compilation, thus carried on at uncertain intervals, was brought to a close under the reign of Yazdijird, the last of the Sassanian race, about the middle of the seventh century. The work was called by the Persians the "Bástán-náma," or "Book of Antiquity." This is most probably the work alluded to by Agathias, as having been translated into Greek (down to that period) by the interpreter Sergius (*a*). It would seem, also, that it was known to the Arabs, under the title of "Siyar-ul-Mulúk," or "History of the Kings." Towards the close of the tenth century, the renowned Mahmúd of Ghazní commanded the poet Firdausí to versify the Bástán-náma, which was accordingly done; and this splendid work, consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand verses, the labour of thirty years, was entitled the "Shāhnāma." The Greek and Arabic versions, as well as the original "Bástán-náma," are probably now lost to us for ever; but the "Shāhnāma"—like the "Iliad," the "Æneid," and the "Paradise Lost"—is immortal.

I have been thus particular in describing the nature and character of the Shāhnāma, that the reader may perceive the exact degree of credit due to the extracts which I am about to translate from that work. He it observed that the events narrated had been registered, in plain prose, in the annals of Persia, at the time when they took place, some 450 years before Firdausí wrote. That the poet has embellished and expanded this splendid record, is certain; but that he has either falsified or forged them, we have no reason to believe. With regard to the translation, I have merely to say that my main object has been to give the author's meaning, without servilely following his exact words and endless repetitions. I may also state that no two manuscripts of the poem exactly agree in all particulars: sometimes whole couplets and passages are found in one copy, and not in another. By a careful collation, however, of several MSS. (*b*), I have, I believe, succeeded in giving something resembling what the author would have said, were he writing in plain English.

TRANSLATION.

"Once upon a time the victorious Kisra Naushírwán was seated upon his lofty throne, in the gorgeous hall of audience. Around him stood the nobles, the brave, the learned, and the virtuous, assembled from Balkh and, Bukhára, and from all the other provinces of his extensive dominions. Meanwhile entered the watchful sentinel from the gate, and said, "Sire, there approacheth an Ambassador from the Sovereign of Hind (*c*). He is accompanied by a train of elephants, with rich canopies, together with a thousand camels heavily laden; the whole escorted by a numerous and gallant array of Scindian cavalry. He seeks access into the presence of the just and the renowned Sovereign of Irán' (*d*).

"When Kisra Naushírwán heard the words of the sentinel, he forthwith dispatched a chosen body of his finest troops, both horse and foot, in order to receive with due honour the embassy from India. Thus, at length the Ambassador reached the palace-gate, and was introduced into the presence of the Persian King. To one latter he made a low obeisance, after the manner observed in Indian Courts, and then he ordered the costly presents sent by his Sovereign to be displayed in the King's assembly. First of all, in front of the gate, stood the train of elephants, each furnished with a gorgeous canopy overlaid with gold and silver, and studded with gems the most brilliant and rare. Then in the midst of the spacious hall, the camel-loads were unfastened, and numerous baskets of jewels the most precious. There were diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds; also strings of pearls of incalculable value. There were various perfumes of surpassing fragrance—of musk, and ambergris, and wood of aloes; also chests full of Indian swords of dazzling brightness and of keenest edge; together with many other valuables too numerous to describe, the peculiar productions of Kanoj (*e*) and Mál. Then the Ambassador produced a letter richly illumined, written by the hand of the Sovereign of Hind to Naushírwán. Last of all, he displayed before the King and the astonished Court, a chessboard, elaborately constructed, together with the chessmen, tastefully and curiously carved from solid pieces of ivory and ebony.

The Letter from the King of Hind "to Kisrá Naushírwán, the Just and Great."

"O King, may you live as long as the celestial spheres continue to revolve. I pray of you to examine this chessboard, and to say it before such of your people as are most distinguished for learning and wisdom. Let them carefully deliberate, one with another, and if they can, let them discover the principles of this wonderful game. Let them find out the uses of the various pieces, and how each is to be moved, and into what particular squares. Let them discover the laws which regulate the evolutions of this mimic army; and the rules applicable to the Pawns, and to the Elephants, and to the Rukhs (or warriors), and to the Horsemen, and to the Farzín, and to the King. If they shall succeed in discovering the principles, and expounding the practice of this rare game, assuredly

(*a*) Sergius was eminently skilled in the Greek and Persian languages, and held the rank of First Interpreter at the Court of Naushírwán. At the request of his friend, Agathias the historian, he asked permission of the Persian authorities to have access to their historical records, preserved in the Royal archives, that he might translate the same into Greek. This was readily granted by Naushírwán, by whom he was held in high estimation; and, accordingly, a Greek version of the Persian annals was transmitted to Byzantium. Now, I would ask—is it not very probable that the game of Chess, which created such sensation at the Court of Chosroes, may have been known to so inquisitive and distinguished a man as Sergius during that period, when there existed such a close intercourse between the two Courts, may not the game have reached Byzantium even before it found its way among the roving Arabs? I do not assert this as a fact, for I have no positive evidence to bear me out; but, nevertheless, I think it is not at all improbable. *Vide Agathias Hist., Fr.*, 30, &c.

(*b*) I have chiefly followed MS. No. 16,188, in the Bodleian, as the most beautifully written in the British Museum, transcribed A.D. 1485. It was once the property of the late Dr. Scott, of Bedford-square. Also MS. No. [illegible] formerly belonged to the celebrated collector Mr. Rich, British Resident at [illegible].

(*c*) India is so called by the Arabs and Persians to this day. The term Hindustán, "the abode of the Hindús, or dark-coloured people," is more modern.

(*d*) The name by which Persia is generally designated in the Shāhnāma [illegible]

(*e*) Kanoj, [illegible] only written Canoge—during the earlier centuries of our era was the capital of the great kingdom, extending along the Ganges, on the [illegible] of which [illegible] city was built. [illegible] Mál, [illegible] Malwa, [illegible] Province of [illegible] Peninsula of India, [illegible] the capital of the [illegible] and [illegible] Mál [illegible] Naushírwán [illegible] Indian [illegible] Mál [illegible] which he [illegible] country, called "Tambouli," [illegible] the [illegible] of the areca or betel-nut, was [illegible] [illegible] refreshing, and stomachic, and is in much use to this day among all classes of the people of India. The expression is the same as if we were to say, in order to convey an idea of the grandeur of an American city, that it contained 30,000 shops, in which the black cake of the Virginian weed (Cavendish tobacco) was sold.

they will become entitled to admission into the number of the wise; and in such case, I promise to acknowledge myself as hitherto your Majesty's tributary. On the other hand, should you and the wise men of Irán collectively, fail in discovering the nature and principles of this cunning game, it will evince a clear proof that you are not our equals in wisdom; and, consequently, you will have no right any longer to exact from us either tribute or impost. On the contrary, we shall feel ourselves justified in demanding hereafter the same tribute from you; for mark! true prudence consists in wisdom, not in territory and troops and riches, all of which are liable to decay.

"When Naushírwán had perused the letter from the Sovereign of Hind, long did he ponder over its contents. Then he carefully examined the chessboard and the pieces, and asked a few questions of the Envoy respecting their nature and use. The latter, in general terms, replied, 'Sire, what you wish to know can be learned only by playing the game; suffice it for me to say, that the board represents a battle-field, and the pieces, the different species of forces engaged in the combat.' Then the King said to the Envoy, 'Grant us the space of seven days for the purpose of deliberation; on the eighth day we engage to play with you the game, or acknowledge our inferiority.' Here the Indian Ambassador made his obeisance, and withdrew to the apartments provided for himself and his suite.

"In the meanwhile the Persian King commanded the attendance of all the learned and intelligent men of his Court. He placed before them the chessboard and the pieces, and explained to them the purport of the letter brought to him from the Sovereign of Hind. Then the sages of Irán, each according to his abilities, betook themselves to discover the mystery of this seemingly inscrutable enigma. One man suggested one thing, and another something different. They made numberless experiments with the chessmen, and moved them about in all directions on the board. Every man asked questions which no one could answer; and thus they persevered till the seven days were nearly elapsed. At length Búzurjmihr, the King's chief counsellor, who had hitherto stood aloof, stepped forward, and said, 'O King, I will undertake, in the space of a night and a day, to discover the hidden secret of this rare and wonderful game.' The King rejoicing, replied, 'Let this task be thine, for well do I know, that thou excellest all men in brightness of understanding and acuteness of judgment. The King of Kanoj boastfully hints that we have not in our dominions, one man capable of unfolding the mystery of this marvellous game. To be compelled, as it were, to acknowledge our inferiority, would leave an everlasting stain on the learned and the wise of Irán.'

"Then Búzurjmihr had the chessboard and the pieces conveyed into a private chamber; and there he sat for the space of a day and a night, applying the irresistible powers of his penetrating intellect to the investigation of the principles and practice of the game. He examined with care the probable bearing of each piece, till at length the full light burst upon him. Then he hastened from his solitary chamber to the presence of Naushírwán, and thus spoke, 'O King of victorious destiny, I have carefully examined this board, and these pieces, and at length, by your Majesty's good fortune, I have succeeded in discovering the nature of the game (*f*). It is a most shrewd and faithful representation of a battle-field, which it is proper that your Majesty should inspect in the first place. In the meantime let the Indian Ambassador be summoned into the Royal presence, together with the more distinguished among his retinue, also a few of the wise and learned of our own Court, that they may all bear witness how we acquit ourselves in accomplishing the task imposed upon us by the King of Kanoj.'

"Kisra Naushírwán was delighted to hear the words of his wise and enlightened Minister. He embraced him as his friend, the ornament of his realm, and the brightest gem of his Court. Then he sent a deputation of the wise, the virtuous, the noble, and the brave, to invite the Ambassador from the Sovereign of Hind. When the latter arrived, Búzurjmihr requested of him to declare in public the message entrusted to him by his own Sovereign. Here the Ambassador repeated in detail the purport of the letter addressed to Naushírwán. When he had done speaking, Búzurjmihr placed the chessboard and the pieces before the King and the learned of the Court then present, and thus addressed them:—'You have all heard the words of the Ambassador from the King of Kanoj, now pay attention to what I am going to explain to you.' Here the sage counsellor pointed out to them how the board of sixty-four squares represented a battle-field, and thus he proceeded to draw up in battle array the ebon and ivory forces.

Arrangement of the Pieces.

"The King occupied the centre of the line in the rear; and, by his side, stood on the intelligent counsellor, ready to guide him in the path of victory, and to defend him in the midst of the combat. Next to the King and counsellor stood the furious Elephants, impatient to rush forward into the deadly strife. Next in order stood the War Steeds, ready to charge on the right and on the left, at the word. Next stood the Rukhs, or the irresistible Rukhs (*g*), the chosen champions and guardians of the King and the army. Woe to the enemy that crossed the path of the Rukh, for he at one bound could clear the whole range of the battle-field. In front of these stood the Foot Soldiers, whose task it was to open the combat, at the command of their King.

Moves of the Pieces.

"The King moved one square in all directions. The counsellor moved one square diagonally around his sovereign. The Elephant, with head reared aloft, moved three squares diagonally, but always on the same hue of the board. The War Horse could spring three squares obliquely, clearing the square next to him. The heroic Rukh, longing for combat, rushed on in each of the four directions: he commanded the whole range of the battle-field. The Foot Soldier, from either side, advanced straight forward at his King's command, in order to attack the hostile force; and in his onward march he slew the enemy obliquely, to the right hand and to the left. When he had traversed the whole field, as far as the opposite extremity, he was rewarded with the rank of Counsellor, and thenceforth took his stand by the side of his Sovereign.

"When Búzurjmihr had thus explained the evolutions of the ebon and ivory warriors, the whole assembly stood mute in admiration and astonishment. The Indian Ambassador was filled with mingled vexation and surprise; he looked upon Búzurjmihr as a man endowed with intelligence far beyond that of mere mortals; and thus he pondered in his own mind:—'How could he have discovered the nature and principles of this profound game? Can it be possible that he has received his information from the sages of Hind? Or, is it really the result of his own penetrating research, guided by the acuteness of his unaided judgment? Assuredly Búzurjmihr has not this day his equal in the whole world.' In the meantime Naushírwán publicly acknowledged the unparalleled acuteness of his favourite counsellor. He sent for the most costly and massive goblet in his palace, and filled the same with the rarest of jewels. These, together with a war-steed richly caparisoned, and a purse full of gold pieces, he presented to Búzurjmihr."

Thus far Firdausí, on the first introduction of the game of Chess from India into Persia.

(*f*) I am afraid that all those who know something of the game of Chess, will be inclined to smile at the poet's assertion respecting the penetration and acuteness of Búzurjmihr. Yet it is not quite so absurd as Sir William Jones's idea, "that some great genius conceived in his mind, *a priori*, the construction of the board, and the various powers and powers of the pieces, and the whole conduct of the game from beginning to end, all by the first intention." One of our late Chess celebrities—undoubtedly the first of his time—M. Deschapelles, appears to have very nearly equalled the Persian sage in precocity. A very amusing account of the eminent French player [illegible] Deschapelles is given in the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 1843, p. 57, transcribed from the "Palamède." For my own part I am no main believer in the marvellous; and I would, with due submission, just hint as a probability, that some diplomatist—akin to the world by [illegible] Búzurjmihr must have been—might have come to a *satisfactory* understan ding with the Indian Envoy on this intricate affa r, while the men of wisdom were elsewhere puzzling their brains in vainly trying to solve the enigma.

(*g*) It would be out of place here to trace the various transformations of the Sanskrit "Rokā" into the Persian "Rukh," that into the Arabic "Ruhkh," thence into the "Bifrons Rochus" of the mediæval Latin writers, down to our own "Rook," *i.e.*, "cornix frugivora," as Hyde hath it. Suffice it to say, that the Sanskrit word "Rokā" is evidently that of "Champion," or "Warrior," *par excellence*, and in more places than one he uses instead of "Rukh," what he seems to consider a synonymous term, "Ashwárúha." He describes him mounted on horseback, as in the following couplet—

"Rubárú kí hap afgandad bar dará,
Ba dasti chap o rást, parkhá—[illegible]."

("A champion ready to urge on his w[illegible] host [illegible], to the right hand or to the left, longing for [illegible].")

Of course, the "Champion" would wear an armour, equipment, and appearance from the Knight. It is a curious fact that the Russians to this day on [illegible] piece by the same name that it originally had in Sanskrit, viz., "Ldda," or "Ldya" ("a "ship or boat"); a circumstance which would lead us to infer that the game reached them from India, direct through Túrán or Tartary, and not by way of Persia and Arabia, as in the case of the other European nations

(To be continued.)

CHARGE OF LIGHT CAV

Y, AT BALACLAVA.

THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.

* * * *
Each horseman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger neighed
To join the dreadful revelry.
Then shook the hills with thunder riven,
Then rushed the steed to battle driven,
And louder than the bolts of heaven
Far flashed the red artillery.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
* * * *
Few, few shall part where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

HAD Campbell stood upon the heights, watching the fearful tournament, when, in the face of an army of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, our gallant Light Brigade, knowing their doom, charged to certain death, determined to die hard, he could not better have described the fatal combat of Balaclava. There, ranking up, steady as on parade, rode beardless boys, "mothers' curled darlings," side by side with the brown bearded heroes of Indian warfare—Moodkee, Aliwal, and Sobraon; and, though the shell and shot of cross batteries tore huge gaps in their files, and a hailstorm of rifle bullets emptied many a saddle, no unwounded man—private soldier or officer—checked his rapid, steady, pace, or swerved to right or left. On straight they rode, a handful of heroes, and sabred all before them. Lord Cardigan leaped the parapets before the Russian guns as coolly as he would ride on fences in Northamptonshire. Then followed the moment of the fearful melée, which our Artist has seized—the gunners were cut down at their guns—the opposing lines "broken, beaten, driven all adrift." But there is a limit to everything—horses blown, men are tired out, squadrons scattered. Then was the moment for reserves to have fallen on the discomfited enemy; but, alas! we had no reserves. An Hussar writes—"I turned to look for reserves, my heart sunk—there was nothing but our thin second line."

Then, hot and bleeding, and covered with the blood of enemies, the remnant, keeping close to their officers, fought their way back, only saved from total annihilation by the desperate charge upon one of the Russian batteries made by the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

And so, in a purposeless attack, our Light Cavalry Brigade was destroyed, thus affording one more instance of the mistake to which English cavalry officers have always been prone—attempting too much.

To attack an enemy of superior force, in the three arms, unbroken by previous fire of artillery, is against the first rules of cavalry tactics; to attempt such a charge without sufficient reserves, in the presence of an enemy superior in cavalry—sheer folly.

But to fully appreciate the determined valour of the heroes of Balaclava, our non-military readers must understand that a charge over a distance of a mile and a quarter is not a mad gallop at full speed, in which every horseman rides as hard as he can; that would be merely running away toward the enemy.

The charge is a measured pace—trot, canter, gallop; the gallop timed by the commanding officer, so as not to outpace the slowest horse in the Brigade, and keep all in hand until the last hundred paces, and then to fall in a compact, irresistible body on the enemy's line.

The severe lesson and loss we have experienced from the want and the misusage of cavalry in the Crimea should not, however, dishearten us, but rather direct our attention to the excellent raw material we possess—material in every way superior to that of any country in the world, if we can get rid of Continental imitations, and the legacies of frippery left us by George IV., and his dandy Hussars.

Cavalry "ought to be at once the eye, the feeler, and the feeder of the army." It reaps the fruit of victory, covers a retreat, and retrieves a disaster. Cavalry consists of Heavy Cavalry, Dragoons, and Light Cavalry. Heavy Cavalry, composed of large men mounted on heavy powerful horses, are held in hand for decisive charges on the day of battle, and their horses are so overweighted that they require Light Cavalry to follow up the enemy they have beaten. They are not possible care is taken of Heavy Cavalry in the field. They do no outpost duty, no foraging, no reconnoitring: they cannot be made use of even to escort a convoy, because, if kept out long on the road, their horses fall off in condition and become incapable of carrying their riders. Dragoons were originally intended to be infantry mounted on horses. In our service they are divided into light and heavy, the heavy being brigaded with the household troops when in the field.

Light Cavalry are required to watch over the safety of the army, hovering on the flanks and in the rear, to prevent all possibility of a surprise. In open country they push on, and keep the enemy at a proper distance.

Having the command of swift and powerful horses, we destroy their speed and endurance by placing giants upon them. The effect of a charge depends more on the swiftness and freshness of the horses than on their weight. Velocity makes weight. Fashion has led us to put our Grenadiers upon horseback. The Hungarian Hussars, the Polish Lancers, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique are ten-stone men, and the two former have repeatedly ridden down heavy Cuirassiers. The efficiency of the latter is well known.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
SPEECH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On Friday (last week) Lord John Russell (after laying on the table a copy of the Treaty between the Emperor of Austria and Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French) proceeded to move a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy engaged in the Crimea and Black Sea, and in so doing spoke as follows:—

In performing the task I have undertaken, I have the satisfaction of thinking that, however feebly and incompletely the task may be executed, I am sure of the sympathy of this House (Hear, hear). I cannot doubt that all those who were concerned with, or who approved of, the expedition that has been sent to the Crimea will gladly join in acknowledging and in admiring the constancy and the fortitude with which they have seen the service performed. I am still more sure that those who thought the expedition not quite wise, and that our army was exposed to duties for which it was unequal, will be still more inclined to admire the superhuman efforts that have been made by this army. I therefore, sir, now proceed to the task I have undertaken in the confidence that the House will approve of the motion I am about to propose. In performing that task, I may, perhaps, say at the outset, that I shall endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid repeating the details of actions the narratives of which have been given by Lord Raglan in his own clear and emphatic language (Hear, hear). I shall also endeavour to avoid entering into questions of tactics and military strategy. I hold we are none of us well qualified to perform a task which can only be adequately performed by those who are not only practically familiar with the art of war, but who also know all the circumstances of the operations which have been undertaken, and the manner in which those operations have been conducted. If I may give an illustration, I would mention that in the "History of the French Empire," the historian, in recounting the operations which belong to the battle of Wagram, states that the fire of Napoleon, having carried the battle to a certain extent, and seeing victory incline in his favour, ordered certain manœuvres to be performed. He said afterwards that these were another manœuvre which would have been far more decisive, and which would have had more splendid results; but as his army was not at that time composed of the veterans he had been accustomed to, and as many of his troops were young troops, he could not rely upon their steadiness for the manœuvre, which was of a too difficult and delicate nature for them to perform. Now, sir, military critics, having discovered that such a manœuvre may be performed, may easily blame that great commander for not having undertaken it. But he, knowing all the circumstances, being aware of the position of the ground, of the character and temper of his troops, no doubt judged rightly in the conduct which he pursued. So likewise with regard to every military operation. Unless you know exactly the nature of the ground on which the general is to operate, unless you can count exactly the force of which he is in command, and likewise the state and temper of that army, it is impossible to judge rightly with regard to the operations which were then performed. I say this because it is my intention only to state what operations have been performed. I have no doubt that they were performed with very great ability. I have no doubt that they were performed according to the best judgment that could be formed under the circumstances; but I do not intend upon this occasion to meet objections which might be made to any particular course of conduct.

Now, sir, let me proceed to state the position of Lord Raglan, Lord Raglan was chosen by her Majesty to command the expedition which was sent to the Crimea. That choice was dictated by the remembrance of the services he had performed, and of the character which he had attached both in the Army and in the country. Lord Raglan, when a very young man, might have used the influence of a very powerful family in order to obtain any station to which he might have aspired. The only thing he asked of the Government of that day was to be attached to the staff of Sir Arthur Wellesley. He was attached to that staff, and from that time every step he has taken, and the command he at present holds, are due to his merit and to his merit only (Hear). I remember him perfectly well upon several occasions, when I had the honour of being at the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, performing all the duties of the military correspondence of that great captain at a time when he had not only to conduct the military operations of the army, but also the correspondence with the Government at home, with the Secretary of State, with the Secretary of State for War, and also with the Portuguese and Spanish Governments. There was business enough to employ any office in this country which has the most business to perform, and yet it was all performed, owing to the clear head and the facility of dispatch of Lord Raglan. It was all done amid the hurry of the army, and with the hindrances arising from duty in the field. Accompanying the Duke of Wellington through his long career, he was at length wounded; but he returned to this country to perform other duties. And if the character of the officers of the British Army stands high, if the selection that has been made shows how much deserving has been attended to, it is in a great degree to Lord Raglan that the country has been indebted for those officers (Hear). Such was the man, therefore, who was appointed by her Majesty to command the army in the East; and let me say further that, having been so appointed, he at once commanded the confidence and affection of the British army, and in a very short time he obtained the entire confidence and hearty co-operation of the Generals of our ally the Emperor of the French. When we have to consider that these operations were operations to be conducted in common, that they were to be conducted in common with the forces of an ally with whom we had not been, at all events, accustomed to co-operate in the field, however intimate the alliance between the two Governments had been during peace, the House will see at once it was not only valour in the field—and more valour was never displayed—but it was other and no less necessary qualities in the character of Lord Raglan that have made him of such service to his country (Cheers). And now, sir, I will proceed to that expedition and to that contest in which some of the best blood of this country has been shed; and when I say the best blood of this country, I by no means intend to exclude any rank, military or social (Hear, hear). I consider that among the best blood of this country is the blood of those sons of labourers who, having entered the military profession, have devoted their whole hearts to their duty, who have stood in the field of battle without the hope or expectation of being distinguished by those rewards which reach those over them but who have performed their duty gloriously, and at the same time with a feeling of humble loyalty to which has prevented them, while they have been contending against the enemy, from committing outrage upon the fallen (Hear, hear). And I am sure that these children of England are no less prized than the sons of the highest and noblest in the land (Hear, hear).

The embarkation of the British troops took place towards the end of August. In a despatch of the 29th of that month Lord Raglan mentions the acknowledgments that he thinks are due to the officers of the British navy for the skill and zeal they displayed on that part of the service which I shall take notice hereafter, when I come to that part of the vote of thanks for the assistance they had given in order to effect the embarkation of so large a number of troops (Hear, hear). The expedition proceeded to the Crimea. There was some question with respect to the place of disembarkation. Lord Raglan himself preceded the fleet in a sailing steamer, surveyed the coast, found that some points which had been thought of for landing the troops were guarded by new redoubts and fortifications, and at length fixed upon a place for disembarking the troops, to which he obtained the assent of Marshal St. Arnaud, the Commander of the French army (Hear, hear). This selection was so judicious, that the whole army was disembarked without opposition; and that important operation was effected safely and completely in the course of a short time (Hear, hear). That, sir, was a worthy proof of the skill of Lord Raglan, and was calculated to give great satisfaction to this country (Hear, hear). Having landed on the 14th, the army proceeded, and made a march of considerable length on the 19th. On the 20th of that month they had to march a few miles further, and found the Russian army intrenched upon the heights above the Alma. They attacked them; and, in the course of a few hours, made themselves masters of those heights—the Russian army making no further attempt to occupy or retake that position (Hear, hear). It was a position well chosen: of great natural strength; and so strong, that, to her right of the Russians, the position was quite unassailable, from the precipitous nature of the ground. It is generally believed that Prince Menschikoff, who there commanded, said it was a position at which the Allied army might be kept at bay for three weeks, and thereby prevented from proceeding to the siege of Sebastopol; yet such was the brilliant valour of the English and French troops, that they carried the heights (Cheers). The Light Division of the British army were received with volleys of musketry and grape, which for a time thinned their ranks; but the brigades at large came up, and attacked the position with such force, vigour, and determination, that the Russians yielded the heights—never again to be recovered (Cheers). Sir, I have already said that, with regard to the details of these actions, Lord Raglan himself has told them in the clearest language. I may mention, however, some circumstances relating to that noble Lord himself. Marshal St. Arnaud carried at the same time the left of the Russian position (Cheers). The charge of the French was so impetuous and so vigorous, that the Russians yielded the ground, and the French army was established on the heights that had been occupied by the Russians (Cheers). On the British side great masses of troops were collected. Lord Raglan, seeing the great force with which he had to contend, desired an officer of his staff to go to a height that he saw, and see if there was any chance of planting a cannon on that height (Hear, hear). The officer, on rejoining him, said he thought it was possible. Lord Raglan immediately directed two guns to be taken to that height. The Russian artillery was very powerful and excessive, that most of the artillerymen who accompanied those guns were killed in ascending the height, but the guns were placed where Lord Raglan had desired. Officers of his own staff fired the first shots from those guns, and at first they were not effective; but presently they got the range, and their shots were so directed against the masses of the Russian army, that they made deep chasms in that dense mass; and after a time the whole body began to move, the columns were shaken, and the Russians commenced their retreat (Cheers). Such was a proof, as I conceive, of the effect that can be produced by a General seeing the point where the enemy may be attacked, and directing the attack as he did with the coolness that belongs to him, and the decision that is likewise his characteristic (Cheers). It was a proof that he saw the mode in whom the great forces of the enemy might be successfully opposed; and when I speak of the coolness of Lord Raglan, I may perhaps be permitted to mention that his staff thinking that he exposed himself too much, that he had gone too far in advance, that the Russian fire was so hot in that point that the life of the commander ought not to be risked, one of them said to him that he thought he was exposing himself too much. Lord Raglan's answer was, "Do not speak to me, now; I am busy" (Cheers and laughter). There is nothing of epigrammatic wit—there is nothing, perhaps, of heroic sentiment in these words; but they were the words of an English gentleman attentive to his duty, and quite regardless of any danger he might incur in the discharge of it (Cheers).

After the battle of the Alma was thus gained, the army halted for a time, while both the military and the seamen of the fleet were employed in assisting the wounded, carrying them to the ships, and burying the dead (Hear, hear). After a time the English and French army proceeded on their march. It was found that they crossed the next river, the Katcha, without difficulty, the enemy having abandoned all defence of that river; but when they came to the Belbec, they found there certain works which the Russians had erected to prevent the disembarkation of military and stores by the Allied forces at that time (Hear, hear). Great consultation was necessary, and it was considered whether these works should be attacked, whether the army should proceed, as had been originally intended, to attack the north side of Sebastopol, or whether some other course should not be taken. It was decided that, instead of occupying themselves in reducing those forts, the army should at once, at all risks, march across the woods to the south of Sebastopol, and endeavour to make themselves the masters of Balaclava. That march was accomplished on the 25th of September. It was conducted with great skill; the army being exposed, of course, to the danger of a flank attack while they were performing it; but it was most successfully performed. They seem to have surprised the Russian commander; for the rear-guard of the Russian army was met on the road to Sebastopol. The English and French army proceeded without difficulty, they made themselves masters of the heights, and of the country between that port and Sebastopol. I believe that operation was one showing great skill. But immediately after the operation Lord Raglan had to lament that the officer with whom he had so co-operated, and with whom he had concurred both as to the general decision upon the undertaking of the expedition, as to the means of embarkation of the forces, and of disembarking them, and as to the fight at Alma, was so reduced by illness that he could no longer continue the command (Hear). Marshal St. Arnaud, with heroic spirit, had determined to persevere to the last in performing his duty to his Sovereign and to his country (Hear). He was determined, although in a few weeks or perhaps in a few days, nothing but his dead body should remain, that that bust should not be without its laurels (Cheers). In a day or two expired an officer who had shown so much gallantry and heroism, with whom the army had every reason to be satisfied, and who would always be considered as a man who, to the last days of his life, had performed his duty (Cheers). I cannot omit here the words in which Marshal St. Arnaud spoke of Lord Raglan at the battle of the Alma, because they are the words of the chief of the army of another nation, and while they show the generosity of the writer, they seem to bestow worthy praise on the character of Lord Raglan. He says—"The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket-shot he displayed a calmness which never left him" (Cheers). The command of the French then fell into the hands of General Canrobert; and it is with great satisfaction I say that, ever since he has had the command, Lord Raglan and General Canrobert have acted together with a rivalry only as to who should best serve the common cause—with no other rivalry, with no species of jealousy—each admiring and upholding the character and the actions of the other (Cheers).

On the 28th of September the armies occupied the heights in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol. About ten days had elapsed when, after a full examination of the ground, it was the impression of Sir John Burgoyne and other eminent officers (and I mention Sir John Burgoyne because he was the best qualified to give an opinion on the subject)—the impression of Sir John Burgoyne was, that the task would be far more difficult than had been supposed (Hear, hear). It had been imagined that the regular fortifications of Sebastopol on the land side never having been protected, the allied army might have begun operations close to the town, and destroyed those defences. They considered that with such artillery as they had ready the capture of the town might be very soon accomplished. When I look back to letters that were written at that time by various officers, and transmitted to us by our Ambassador at Constantinople, I find confident expectations expressed that Sebastopol would soon fall. But Sir John Burgoyne, upon examining the ground, found that the hills, as they extended towards Sebastopol, opened into wide ravines separated from each other, and that the troops that were placed upon one part of the hill could not co-operate with the troops that were upon another (Hear, hear). He therefore found that it would be very difficult to carry on the approaches in the way originally intended, and that it would be dangerous above all to leave any part of the English force unsupported upon such ground as I have described (Hear, hear). It was accordingly necessary to bring as much heavy artillery into the batteries as could be brought, and the work which our soldiers did, both day and night, was performed with the utmost perseverance, in order to place the heavy artillery in position to attack the defences of the place, but it was clear from the earliest that determination—that necessary determination—was taken, the project became one of a very different character, for the Russians, having a great quantity of heavy artillery to be relied upon and a little gun-boat service of their large fleet, and having a considerable garrison, and the whole of the men that formed the crews of the ships, not counting the population of Sebastopol, commanded a force that was equal, if not superior, to ours (Hear, hear). From that moment, therefore, Sebastopol became one of very great labour and difficulty; and both on the French side and on the side of the British nothing was left undone in order to hasten on this work, and to open a formidable fire on the Russian defences (Cheers). On the 17th of October that fire was opened, and produced a very considerable effect. Many of the guns in the batteries of the Russians were dismounted, and their works were, for the time, nearly destroyed. At the same time the fleets—both English and French came near to the forts on the sea side, and opened a most formidable fire for some hours

RUSSIAN RECRUITING IN SWITZERLAND.—Accounts from Berne state that a letter had been received by the master-armourer of Zurich, from M. de Colette, the Secretary of the Government at St. Petersburg inviting workmen and armourers in Switzerland to join the Russian regiments. All expenses of their destination would be paid, with a salary of about £40 per annum, and they would be placed at the head of the workmen in their regiment.

THE PIOUS CZAR.—At a recent meeting in Rochdale, Mr. Bright defended the Czar against some incidental allusions of the Rev. Canon Stowell, by observing that his Majesty was a contributor to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He stated that he had been informed before the commencement of the negotiations which had led to the present war a shipment of Bibles and Testaments had been admitted into Russia duty free, to which extent he claimed for the Emperor the title of a subscriber to the great English association for promulgation of the Holy Scriptures.

SYMPTOMATIC.—At the grand representation extraordinary that took place on Tuesday night week at the Berlin Opera, in honour of Prince Charles Fredrick's marriage, it was observed that the President of the Council, Baron Von Manteuffel took his seat, not accidentally, but intentionally in the same box with the Marquis de Moustier and Lord Bloomfield (the French and English Ambassadors). Baron Budberg, the Russian Ambassador, and Count Benkendorff (the Russian Military Plenipotentiary), were seated in a box exactly opposite, on the other side of the house.

THE RUSSIAN TRADE ON THE PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.—From Königsberg mention was lately made of various cavalcades of kibitkas, of which one consisted of 150 of these one-horse vehicles, having arrived there loaded with hemp, flax, and tallow. From Tilsit (4th instant) letters state that goods are in large quantities on the Russian side, without there being any to take the corresponding duties. Although all the peasantry for a long way round, whoever can produce a cart and horse are attracted by the high wages to be earned there, their number does not suffice, nor can the custom-house officers, with such forces as, adequate to the increased work. The streets of Memel are encumbered with Russ as sledges and other vehicles, loaded with hemp, tallow, corn, linseed, and smelted iron, while from the seaside are imported, for Russian consumption, coffee, sugar, sheet iron, twist, and cotton goods, and, above all, olive oil. The last article is used in large quantities during the present Greek fasts, in preference to butter. Although the transit of pig lead has been prohibited by the Prussian Government, as being contraband of war. Salt seems to be one of the best articles of trade there just now, a million cwt. are stated to have been already exported to Russia, where the price has risen to three times what it formerly was.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The *Queen of the West*, one of the Newcastle and Liverpool packets from Liverpool to New York was shot on Leghorn Roads, on Quarantine Day, on the 15th instant. She sailed from New York on the 30th ult., under the command of Captain Pennell, with 140 passengers, and 1600 tons of merchandise. After the vessel went on shore, the passengers all landed. It is feared she will become a total wreck, but a large portion of her cargo is likely to be saved.

against those defences: but that fire did not produce the effect of opening the place to the immediate assault of the Allies, for the Russians occupied themselves during the night in repairing the defences which had been destroyed, and in placing other guns as substitutes for those that had been dismounted.

So affairs went on until the 26th of October, when the Russians, coming round by the valley of Balaclava, made an attack upon certain redoubts in the neighbourhood. Those redoubts were occupied by the Turks, and the Russians succeeded in attacking them. A great force of cavalry advanced, but a body of the heavy cavalry of the British, not regarding the superiority of numbers, attacked the Russian cavalry and forced it to retire. Later on the same day, by the misconstruction of an order which had been given by Lord Raglan, an attack was made by the Light Cavalry upon the lines of the Russians, consisting of batteries of artillery and large bodies of infantry and cavalry (Cheers). Nothing could be more distinguished than the bravery of these men (Loud cheers). I believe at no time, in the annals of the British Army has courage been more signally displayed (Cheers). We may lament that the action was not fruitful, and that it did not produce against the force to which it was sent that effect which under different circumstances it might have caused; but that is not the least disparagement to the valour of the men (Cheers) who thus were ready at any risk, and with those immense odds against them, to charge the enemy that they saw before them, and whom they were directed to attack (Cheers).

The works of the siege, being in themselves very laborious, occupied a far more than ordinary proportion of the besieging force—those works being the more fatiguing, because a great portion of the men were taken away by sickness and cholera (Hear, hear). Those men were thus employed when an immense effort was made by the commanders of the Russian forces—perhaps I should rather say by the Emperor of Russia himself, for two of his sons were present—in order to overwhelm the force of the Allies, which was on one side besieging a great fortified place with a numerous garrison and intrenchments defended by prodigious artillery, and on the other hand confronting the Russian army (Hear, hear). That attempt was made, it is said, by more than 60,000 men: I should think it probable that the number was not less than 80,000. The Russian troops that had not been present at the battle of the Alma. They were troops who did not know the enemy they had to encounter (Cheers). Those troops—roused to the utmost pitch of fanaticism, and, it is said, with their courage animated by other means—came in vast columns to the attack of the British on the heights of Inkerman (Hear, hear). Lord Raglan has related the events of that battle. He has stated how, in the darkness of night and in the fog of the morning, the Russians were able to place very considerable artillery—no less than ninety pieces—and to advance with them close to the English position (Hear, hear). In that darkness and that thickness of the fog it was impossible to exercise the powers and the discrimination of a Commander. It was impossible to represent the circumstances to him, and to say that they felt quite convinced that such acts as that must have been committed against his orders, and trusted that he would take severe measures to prevent such barbarities in future. I do wish I could say that the answer of Prince Menschikoff expressed that readiness which every one would have expected from an officer in his position; but he states that it is not the custom of the Russian troops to give no quarter, though the troops might have been excited, because a church had been burnt by some detachments of the Allies. It is said, whether truly or not, that a church had been entered and sacked by some soldiers; but that such an act should be mentioned as any palliation (Hear, hear), I must say I think is not to the credit of the Russian Commander (Hear, hear). We all know what was the conduct of the French and English to each other when they were fighting continually on the battle-fields of the last war (Hear, hear); we all know that in the Peninsula, after the battle was over, they would meet in the same crowds with their crossbelts off, as the Duke of Richmond said—that they would help one another and converse in the most friendly manner together, showing their mutual respect for the actions of each other. We know that when a violence was seen upon the army being about to retreat, whether it were the English army going to advance against the French, or the French against the English, that, scorning to take advantage, they gave him warning of the approach of the army, and sometimes helped him with his knapsack, in order that he might gain the thanks of his comrades. Such actions, sir, are characteristic of civilised nations; and in such a spirit one would have hoped that war in this nineteenth century would have been carried on. I am afraid that it is there—and, certainly, that any Russian general would order such atrocities; not, certainly, that the great Sovereign of the Russian empire would countenance for a moment such barbarous acts; but it shows that the enemy with whom we are to deal, if he obtained the command over that fair part of Europe, instead of civilising and humanising it, would but only destroy the arts of peace, but even darken the horrors of war (Cries of "Hear, hear"). I therefore trust, sir, that the cause of England and France may be triumphant, believing that it is connected with all the best interests of civilisation, with the progress of humanity, and the spread of real religion (Cheers). Men who have been thus excited by fanaticism—as we all know they were previous to the battle of Inkerman—who were called upon in the name of the Christian religion to take up arms and go into the field, were guilty within a few hours of such acts as I have mentioned (Hear, hear). I do trust that the Government of Russia, ashamed of these acts, will take some means to prevent any repetition of them.

Sir, there is but one thing further that I have to say, and it is of a more agreeable nature in itself, and one in which I trust I shall have the concurrence of this House. It was said, in reference to one of the victories gained in the course of the last war, by Mr. Wyndham, that, for his part, he would rather have to celebrate a gallant feat of arms performed by the British army, than to record the conquest of a whole archipelago of sugar islands. I am convinced that that saying of his was as wise as it was forcible and pointed. It is in these things that the life of a nation consists; it is by actions such as we have to commemorate to-day that the spirit of a nation is maintained from age to age (Hear, hear). It is by battles such as we have the glory to record in our history—by battles such as the French likewise have to record in their history—it is by such battles and victories that each nation has its separate existence, and that it is ready to defend its independence, at whatever cost (Hear, hear). We have been for years, all of us, the Parliament and the people of every class, engaged in commerce and in practices concerning the progress of wealth concerning the arts, and the machinery, and the improvements of peace. We have shown that those studies, that a devotion to such pursuits, have not in the least abated that fire which is common to this nation; we have shown that, whether it be England, whether it be Scotland, whether it be Ireland, a similar spirit animates the whole United Kingdom, and that we are ready to peril in a just cause all that is most dear to men. I say again, sir, that by victories which have been gained in such a cause as the present, and with such a spirit as the nation has shown, can fail to redound to our honour and to our fame in future generations, and to exhibit this nation to all after-time as an object of respect and admiration to the world (Loud and continued cheering).

THE FOREIGN FRUIT TRADES OF LONDON.

Of this trade, involving great interests, and employing an immense capital, we gave some interesting details in a former Volume. We find the accompanying account of the trade in Sir Francis Head's admirable paper, the "London Commissariat," in the last published number of the *Quarterly Review*: -

The foreign-fruit trade has its head-quarters in the city. The pedestrian who walks down Fish-street hill would assuredly never surmise that at certain seasons a regular fruit exhibition is kept up within these dull brick houses, before which the tall cranes rise in the air. All the world knows that Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, whose effigies seem to stand in the public eye upon a vast pyramid of pine apples. This firm holds sales of various kinds of fruit in their auction-room, at Mincing-lane. On these occasions the long apartment makes a show, before which, for quantity at least, that of Chiswick pales. Pine-apples by thousands, melons, forbidden fruit, and mangoes, fill the room from end to end; so famous indeed is the display, that there are lithographic engravings of it, in which the salesmen are seen walking about, as people do apparently by the luscious temptations around them, as they might have been in his own happy garden of modern date. The first cargo was brought to this about twelve years ago, and since that time the trade has rapidly increased, and at the present moment 200,000 pines come yearly into the port of London, of which nine-tenths are consigned to Messrs Keeling and Hunt, the original importers. They are principally from the Bahamas, in the West Indies, where they grow almost spontaneously; but of late years they have been more carefully cultivated, and grafts of our best hot-house pines have been taken out to improve their quality. There are five clippers appropriated to the carriage across the sea of this single fruit. The melons come from Spain, Portugal, and Holland. Spain is known to abound in melons, for Murillo's beggar-boys are perpetually eating them; but we believe it will be news to most Englishmen that the land of Pekoe supplies London with fragrant cargoes of an almost tropical fruit. The largest foreign-fruit trade, however, by far, is that in oranges. We shall perhaps astonish our readers when we tell them that upwards of 60,000,000 are imported for the use of London alone, accompanied by not less than 15,000,000 lemons. Any time between December and May the orange clippers from the Azores and Lisbon may be seen unloading their cargoes in the neighbourhood of the great stores in Pudding and Botolph Lanes. There are 240 of these fast-sailing vessels engaged in the entire trade, and of this fleet seventy at least are employed in supplying the windows of the fruiterers and the apple-stalls of London. All these fruits, together with nuts and walnuts, apples, plums, pears, and some peaches, &c., are disposed of weekly at the auction sales in Monument-yard to the general dealers, the majority of whom are located in Duke's place, close at hand, and are mostly Jews. Indeed, we are informed that many of them are the identical boys grown up to manhood, that used some twenty-five years ago to sell oranges about the streets, and whose old place has gradually been taken by the Irish. They act as middlemen between the importers and the pastetties, who at certain times of the day resort hither to fill their baskets and barrows. Covent-garden also supplies retailers of oranges and nuts, apecially the Sunday mornings, when the place is sometimes crowded like a fair. The following bill of quantities, drawn up by Mr. Keeling, is derived, we believe, from the Custom House returns:—

FRUIT.		NUTS.	
Apples	39,661 bushels.	Spanish nuts ..	72,609 bushels.
Pears	19,742 "	Barcelona ..	
Cherries	264,240 lbs.	Brazil	11,700 "
Grapes	1,256,190 "	Chestnuts	36,250 "
Pine-apples ..	260,000	Walnuts	36,088 "
Oranges	61,635,146	Cocoa-nuts	1,255,000
Lemons	14,408,780		

THE FLOWERS OF THE SEA

THE land has its flowers;—

Everywhere about us are they glowing.

They spangle the meadows—they open under the leafy canopy of the forest—they brave the wind that sweeps over the bleak old mountain top—they lurk in tiny rocks and recesses—in the crevices of old ruins, and in the fissures of rocks. "Call them not weeds," they are ornaments freely showered around us by the hand of nature.

The land has its flowers, and so has the ocean: but who ranges amidst these "treasures of the deep"? Unseen by human eye, they display their glories, some on rocks, some in nooks and caves, where long fronds of algæ, and delicately arborescent zoophytes bend over them in their tranquil asylum. Strange, fantastic, and smaller monsters of the deep, of uncouth aspect, creep and crawl around; shells pave their resting-place, and golden-tinted fishes sail over and among them. But these Flowers of the Sea are of animal, not vegetable structure; and the expansion of their beauty, and the proclamation of its glamourous appearance are voluntary; they can retract these organs within themselves, and thus assume the appearance of a bud.

These animal flowers are generally called Sea Anemones (*Actinia*), and are amongst the most curious of the lower orders of the Animal Kingdom. Few know anything connected with their history; many, indeed, are not aware of the existence of such beings, or have only learned it by watching them in the cisterns of the Aquatic Vivarium, at the Zoological Society's Gardens. These cisterns contain many rare and beautiful species: some of great magnitude, and of varying colours.

The Sea Anemones are very extensively distributed; they inhabit all seas, and are found at different degrees of depth, and in different localities, according to the species. Many are tenants of the British seas; some residing in deep water; others are fixed to rocks close along the shore, and left exposed by the retiring tide; others bury themselves in the sand of the beach, or in the sandy bed of gullies, intersecting low reefs covered with sea-weed. These latter may be often found in clear water when the sun is brightly shining, with their richly-tinted disa fringed with multitudinous arms like arms or tentacles, spread out like a full-blown flower; but, on the least alarm, they withdraw all those delicate arms, and with extraordinary celerity, retracting their arms and closing up the disc at the same instant

Nothing is more attractive than a rock-garden teeming with Sea Anemones. There are few parts along our coasts where they are not to be met with; but in some localities they are especially abundant. At ebb-tide these rocks are left bare, and are often easy of access; among them are quiet nooks, and grottoes, and jutting shelves, "coins of vantage," with little basins of the clearest water. Over all these beds of support may be seen thousands of Sea Anemones, often in dense array, displaying their azure disc and green and purple-tinted arms to the light of the warm sun. If we quietly watch them we may see all their particular forms assuming certain attitudes which are rarely

doubtful; but, even granting it, we cannot thence deduce susceptibility to pain. We make these observations because these Sea Anemones may be divided with impunity; each part will then become a perfect and distinct individual, and thus life, as by the cuttings of a plant, is multiplied. When the Anemone is severed transversely, the basal portion is said to be about two months in gaining its disc and rows of arms. With respect to muscular fibres and glands, whence a slippery moisture exudes, these are abundant and beautifully arranged; but we are not permitted here to enter into abstruse details. Suffice it to say that the arm or tentacles are hollow.

The body or stem of the Sea Anemone, when the crowning disc and its arms are expanded, is cylindrical; often of considerable length, and circumference. It is soft and fleshy to feel, and covered with a delicate skin lubricated with a mucous secretion. In some parts of the East many species of these animals are used as articles of luxury for the table; so also, are certain fleshy marine animals, called from their shape sea cucumbers, Tripang, or Trepang, and in French *Tripe de mer* (*Holothuriæ*), for the capture of which an extensive fishery is carried on by fleets of Malay proas in the seas north of Australia, and around the coasts of Timor, New Guinea, Ceylon, Macassar, &c. Vast quantities of these, after being split, and dried in the sun, are sent to China, where the cargo of each vessel finds a ready and profitable market. Besides these sea cucumbers, the vessels also trade in sharks' fins, and the gelatinous nest of a certain species of cave-haunting swallow. But the consumption of these sea cucumbers and these Sea Anemones is not confined to China and the Eastern islands. We learn from Delle Chiaje, that the poorer inhabitants of the Neapolitan coast prepare and eat certain species of the former found in the Mediterranean; and one species (if not more) of Sea Anemone (*Actinia fordacia*), found in the same sea, and ornamented with deep crimson tentacles, is in some parts of Italy esteemed as a great delicacy for the table.

The Sea Anemones are very variable, according to the species in the character of the disc, and the arrangement of the tentacles. Most beautiful and curious species are found in the Mediterranean, and in the South Pacific, but our own seas have many species of great singularity and splendour. Of these, as most easily attainable, we may mention the large leathery Sea Anemone (*Actinia tenuis*), and the small leathery Anemone (*A. coriacea*) — both sand-burrowing species; the purple Sea Anemone (*A. equina*), of rocks and reefs; and the white Anemone (*A. plumosa*). This species is white; the margin of the disc is developed into lobes, each lobe being furnished with numerous tentacles—short, and closely set. It often measures four inches in breadth.

Let us now turn to our Illustration, taken from a group in one of the cisterns in the Gardens of the Zoological Society. How picturesque—how beautiful—how strange—how fantastic, how luxuriant! Calm and undisturbed, they display themselves to the admirer's gaze in all their prodigality of form. Corals and sea-weeds are around them; shells glisten on their bed; and groups of small fishes leisurely swim about them. It was a happy idea, and admirably carried out, which led to the design and construction of these crystal prisons, wherein the rare and the strange things of the waters are presented to our contemplation—amidst submarine scenery, grottoes, and rude arches, cliffs, and rocks, where the tangled seaweed flouri-hes, and on which wave the most slender and delicate zoophytes. In the foreground a noble Sea Anemone attracts our immediate gaze. It reminds us of the head of Medusa, with its tresses of convoluted snakes; they are wreathing and twisting in all directions; ever in motion, till, from some cause which alarms, they are retracted internally and closed up; the animal then appearing like a little rounded hillock, as seen in the background figure to the left. To the right of this, another expanded Anemone presents itself, with shorter arms than the first, thus rendering the disc and central mouth more distinctly apparent. Its stem dilates broadly at the base, as does that of the opposite species the White Sea Anemone, with its broad marginal lobes around the disc, each plumose with myriads of minute slender tentacles. It is an exquisite flower! who can behold it without admiration? From the centre of the background rises up a tall, massive, furrowed stem—from four to six inches high, and of proportionate circumference, crowned, palm-like, with a tuft of multitudinous tentacles, reminding us of some grotesque vegetable production of the river-banks of Australia. This Anemone is sometimes orange-coloured, with crimson markings, sometimes paler, sometimes white, and sometimes of a dusky olive. When contracted, it assumes the form of a large semi globular mass, and might then, amidst the rest, pass unnoticed; but, when fully developed and expanded, it overtops them all—one of the Anakim in the group under contemplation. And, while contemplating such a group, may we not exclaim, "How wonderful are Thy works! In wisdom hast Thou made them all!"

W. C. L. M.

SPANISH VESSEL ARRIVING WITH CHRISTMAS FRUIT. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

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No. 721.—VOL. XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

To those who review the past, and endeavour to calculate the chances and probabilities of the future, the last day of an expiring year is a natural standing point. It is a bridge over the stream of Time, from which the observer looks upwards and downwards, and draws what warning or encouragement he may, either to guide him in his own individual course, or, if he be a teacher of the people, to point the moral of contemporary history. This task has often been performed by journalists, by statesmen, and by divines; but seldom within the memory of living men has there been an occasion so momentous or remarkable as the close of the year 1854 for the lessons which it may inculcate. It stands boldly out from the peaceful winters which preceded it, and marks an epoch in the fortunes of mankind.

This memorable year began amid perils and perplexities of no ordinary kind. The rumblings of the distant thunder were heard, and the first faint tremors of the approaching earthquake were plainly perceptible. Like all great political and historical events, those which have signalised the year now verging to its last moments, had their origin in remote antiquity. Every event is the child of Eternity; and the greedy ambition of the Emperor Nicholas, which has thrown the world into turmoil and exasperation, dates from causes long anterior to his existence, and of which he is but the instrument, and not the master. Without going too far back to search for the origin of the great European war of 1854, we may find it in events which at first sight may appear to have had little to do with it. This struggle, long foreseen and ardently deprecated—a struggle of which no man can foretell the issue, but of which all have felt, or will feel, the inevitable pressure partakes of the religious, as well as of the political, element. Though religion may be no more than the cloak with which the Czar attempts to conceal one of the vilest acts of political wickedness that was ever attempted, religious feelings in parts of Europe, where he has neither sympathy nor control, acted upon the minds of men, and induced a state of excitement which stirred the loose-lying embers of political convulsion, and fanned them into a blaze. Nicholas, the great chief and firebrand of the Greek Church, was preceded in revolutionary acts by Pius IX., the great firebrand and chief of the Church of Rome. To the present Pope—the most mischievous, though doubtless well-meaning enthusiast who ever wore the tiara or the crown—Europe owes the period of revolutions which commenced in 1848, from which have been gradually, and of necessity evolved, all the great events of succeeding years—reaching their climax in the attempt of the Czar to dismember and appropriate the Turkish empire. The Papacy was becoming obsolete, and losing its hold on the affections of Roman Catholics, when, in an evil hour for the peace of the world, Pio Nono, then newly-elected to the Papal throne, announced himself as a reforming Pope—the friend of Liberty, of Progress, and of Civilisation. Every one knows what followed. The fierce democracy of Continental Europe—caring little for the Roman Catholic faith, and still less for the Papacy or the Pope—welcomed the new and unexpected ally. The French were the first to take fire; and Hungary, Italy, and Germany were speedily involved in the conflagration. The Pope himself was not spared by the demon of insurrection which he had so recklessly evoked; and thrones tottered and crowns and sceptres were dragged through the dirt in almost every part of Europe, except in free England and enslaved Russia—the two opposite poles of the European system. The head of the Romish Church had no sooner done the mischief, than the head of the Greek Church stepped in to profit by it. He announced himself as the great conservator, and friend of law and order; and threw over Austria and Germany the fatal ægis of his protection. As early in the story as September, 1849, when, after the defeat of Kossuth by Russian aid, that chief fled, with some of his compatriots and coadjutors, and took refuge in the Turkish territory, the Czar—scenting the quarry afar off—declared that he would immediately consider it a *casus belli* if the Sultan did not instantly and unconditionally surrender the fugitives. The Sultan, in this dilemma, threw himself upon the advice and assistance of Great Britain and France. Both Powers were firm in their determination to support the Turks. They nipped the evil in the bud by their unhesitating boldness and decision. Thanks to Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick, in Constantinople, to Louis Napoleon in Paris, and to Lord Palmerston in London, the Czar found it wise to recede; and war, otherwise inevitable, was adjourned to a future period. But the unfortunate religious element was still at the bottom of impending mischief. Louis Napoleon, wishing to strengthen himself by the support of the Roman Catholic clergy of France, urged inopportunely a dormant and valueless claim of the ancient Sovereigns of France for the protection of the Roman Catholic Christians in the Sultan's dominions; and once more the Czar came forward as the chief of a Religion as a Pope as well as an Emperor—and urged, with scarcely-concealed ambition for secular dominion and authority, his claims to the religious protectorate of more than one-half of the European subjects of the Sultan. Had as much vigour been displayed in 1853 as was shown by France and England in 1849, the Czar might once again have been baffled and driven back. But this was not done, and when the year 1854 first dawned upon the world, it was easy to foresee that war was inevitable.

For nine months it has now raged with more or less intensity; and 1855 will not have numbered many weeks, or even days, before Powers who are not yet parties to it will be drawn into its vortex. It has already inflicted incalculable damage, and has cost Great Britain and France the blood of some of their bravest and noblest sons, and filled thousands of households with mourning and lamentation. But manifold as are the miseries of war, its results are not all evil. Vulgar and common-place orators, who find it easy to declaim upon the horrors of the battle-field, are often unable to render justice to its glories, its self-devotion, its manly virtues, and its disinterested heroism. The war has already exalted the national character both of France and Great Britain. It has elevated the popular mind into the higher atmosphere of Justice and Truth. It has excited generosity of sentiment, and cemented, by community of peril and exertion, the friendship of two nations who, united, can set the hostility of the world at defiance, and be the guardians and preservers of Liberty and Civilisation.

Thus the year 1855 opens more auspiciously than its predecessor. If it have faults and errors to look back upon, there are no defeats to cast a shadow over its promise. The victories of the past are incentives to greater victories in the future. Every day the disturber of the peace of Europe finds himself in a state of greater isolation. His friends drop off; his allies shun the danger of his countenance; and monarchs, slowly coming to the wise conclusions which the instinct of the people discovered at a far earlier period, are ranking themselves, with their subjects, among the number of those who not only approve, but will fight for, the

HEAD-QUARTERS OF LORD RAGLAN, NEAR BALACLAVA [illegible] (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

objects avowed by France, England, and—we may now add—Austria.

It may seem over-sanguine to predict that the year 1855 will witness the conclusion of so long prepared and obstinate a struggle as that which commenced in 1854. But, at all events, it is not unreasonable to hope so. Should the wish be realised, a mighty good will have sprung from a formidable evil. But, whether the war ends in 1855, or is continued through many dark and troublous years, the Allied Governments and the Allied Nations will not "abate one jot of heart or hope." They will spare no effort to conquer Peace. Peace negotiated, and not conquered, would be unstable. To endure, it must be founded upon the coercion of an offender who scorns treaties and breaks them when he pleases. Such a peace, with the blessing of Heaven, the Allied Powers will yet secure to Europe.

LORD RAGLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved, from a Sketch by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, a near view of the Head-quarters of Lord Raglan, not far from Balaclava. The house is a long building, of the villa and farm-house description, partly covered with vines, which are very luxuriant in the Crimea. Tents are pitched in the adjoining grounds; and on the right of the picture is stationed the British flag.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Jour de l'An*—that fête of all the fêtes of the year, most dear to Parisian hearts and Parisian stomachs—and we must add, by way of counterbalance, to Parisian pockets—once more comes round, with its *étrennes* and its *bonbons*, and its visits, and its gaieties of all sorts and kinds; for, even though the state of affairs renders gaiety in general but little the order of the day, still, to greet the New Year warmly, everybody feels more or less disposed; or, if they don't, *il faut faire semblant*, for that reason which has paramount importance in French society—*Il faut faire comme tout le monde!* What chapters we could write on the exercise of this axiom; but, all things in their place. It appears as if, in the lull that Eastern affairs have caused in commerce here, all the *fabricants* had been employing their ingenuity in the invention and execution of those thousand creations of art and fancy that constitute one of the great features of the manufactures of this capital. Giroux, in his new shop on the Boulevard—whose walls are not yet dry, and whose windows are hardly glazed Susse, Tahan, and a hundred other, more or less, important caterers for the taste of the *Jour de l'An* public, display a variety and brilliancy in their stocks that have seldom been equalled. The *bonbon* manufacturers have been no less active. Marquis, the celebrated *chocolatier*, has a choice of these delicacies hardly to be imagined; Boisnier, Bertrand, and Masson, stand up in rivalry; and all the shops of these celebrities of comestibles are crammed from morning to night with crowds of buyers and gazers: those who can afford it come to possess; those who can't, to desire the possession of these tempting butterfly things that look so brilliant and beautiful now, and that if, by chance, they live to see the light, or, more properly, the fog of next New-year's-day, will bear such a dusty, dingy, tawdry, slippery aspect. One of the new and characteristic features of this year's *étrennes* is the appearance of the children's toys, which all bear a warlike and an oriental type. Every nursery is becoming a miniature Constantinople, Sebastopol, or Balaclava; as if the instincts of children were not already despotic and destructive enough!

As we have already stated, it is the intention of their Majesties to give the utmost impulsion to the fêtes of the winter. *Apropos* of this fact, we may cite a trait of the first Emperor, not a little characteristic of himself and his time:—Walking alone in the Faubourg St. Antoine (the chief manufacturing quarter of Paris), and conversing as was his wont with some of the *fabricants*, he learned from them the paralyzing effect of the war on the different branches of their commerce. On returning to the palace, he demanded a list of the senators and chief public functionaries; and forthwith caused a divis on to be made of all the articles of luxury that remained on the hands of the manufacturers, and the different portions to be sent, with the bills, to the residences of the different public officers, enriched by the places and honours he had accorded them.

The Emperor and Empress were among the earliest visitors to the Gymnase after the appearance of the piece of Madame Emilie de Girardin. Certain allusions in the play (perfectly inoffensive *du reste*) to the Spanish character seemed to amuse both, and they displayed throughout the utmost appreciation of the merits of this clever performance.

The reading public are anxiously hoping to obtain possession of literary curiosity of the highest interest. It appears that two years before his death, M. de Châteaubriand, carefully reviewing the manuscript of his "Memoires d'Outre Tombe," cut out a large number of incidents, opinions, traits, and anecdotes, which, for the very reason that they were judged too delicate, or too questionable for publicity, acquire a double interest. These pages a former secretary of the author had announced the existence of; and it is believed that, if the objections of the family of M. de Chateaubriand are not found to be an invincible barrier, they will, ere long, appear. It seems that the signature of the writer being attached sets aside all question of their genuineness.

The *Fresh-Juge*, the ultra-Catholic journal, to be directed by MM. Granier de Cassagnac, Louis Veuillot, Sainte-Beuve, and Barby d'Aurevilly, has, it seems, fallen to the ground a significant symptom against the progress of the Ultramontanes.

The Obituary of last week announces the death of M. Victor Hennequin, formerly chief editor of the *Démocratie Pacifique*, and member of the *Constituante*. In the late years of his life, M. Hennequin gave himself up entirely to the study of the so-called spiritual phenomena of table-turning, rapping, &c. He composed a work, supposed to be dictated by the "Soul of the Earth," entitled "Sauvons le Genre Humain," a most singular combination of genius and absurdity. His wife, who was his sole companion and aid in the prosecution of these studies, has been for some time the inmate of a lunatic asylum. *Apropos* of the supernatural, a cart, laden with bottles, was a few days since stopped at the barrier for examination. The conductor declared that the bottles contained only water, a fact which the examination verified; the water in question was drawn from the miraculous spring of *la Salette*, lately the subject of fierce controversy in certain clerical circles; the marvellous liquid having had a no less marvellous sale in the department of Isère, commerce—with an eye to everything—*s'en mêlait*, and a dépôt was formed at Paris for the distribution, *moyennant* a certain sum of filthy lucre, of the blessed beverage; the *douaniers*, however, whose faith, it seems, is weak in miracles, seized the sainted cargo as mineral water, and we believe it yet remains in limbo at the *douane*.

The *affiches* of the Opera balls sign alise the introduction, or rather revival, of an old custom—that of all the ladies (?) appearing in masks—no mindless costumes, either, are to be admitted. These regulations are *de rigueur*.

A third *fauteuil* in the Academy becomes vacant by the death of the oldest member of the Institution, M. Baour-Lormian, who died at the age of eighty-eight. M. Baour-Lormian was known, during the Empire and the Restoration, as a poet, tragic author, and translator of Tasso. During the last years of his life he was blind, and so infirm, as to remain in total obscurity and retirement. MM. Poussard de Broglie, E. Legouvé, and De Falloux, are the candidates for the vacant seat.

The principal theatrical novelties are these:—"Le Maletier de Tolède, at the Théâtre Lyrique—the words by MM. Dennery and Cairville, the music by M. Adolphe Adam. The work is not *de la première force*, though there are pretty bits in it. Mdme. Marie Cabel is, as ever charming; and the *mise en scène* is effective. "Monsieur mon Fils," at the Variétés—a sufficiently-amusing novelty; "Les Guerres d'Afrique," at the Cirque; and "Bon-soir, M. le Vicomte," at the Vaudeville—where great preparations are being made for the appearance of the "Parisiens de la Décadence," which, it is expected, will have as great a success as that of the "Filles de Marbre."

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday at one o'clock the Emperor met the members of the Senate and of the Legislative Corps at the Tuileries, in the Salle des Maréchaux, and opened the Session of 1855 with the following Speech:—

"MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES

"Since your last meeting great facts have been accomplished. The appeal which I made to the country to defray the expense of the war was so well understood that the results have even surpassed my hopes. Our arms have been victorious alike in the Baltic and in the Black Sea. Two great battles have conferred honour on our flag. A remarkable proof of the intimacy of our relations with England has been shown by the fact that the Parliament of that country has passed a vote of thanks to our generals and our soldiers. A great empire, renovated by the chivalrous statements of its Sovereign, has detached itself from the Power which, for forty years, has been menacing the independence of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has concluded a treaty, defensive at present, but soon, perhaps, to become offensive, which unites his cause to that of France and England.

"Thus, gentlemen, the more the war is prolonged, the greater becomes the number of our allies, and the more closely are drawn the ties already existing; and, in fact, what more solid ties can there be than the names of victories belonging to the two armies, and calling to mind their common glory; than the same disquietudes and the same hope agitating the two countries; than the same views and the same intentions animating the two Governments, on every point of the globe? And, accordingly, the alliance with England is not the effect of a temporary interest and of a policy of the moment; it is the union of two powerful nations, associated together for the triumph of the cause in which, for upwards of a century, have been engaged the interests of civilisation, their own grandeur, and the liberty of Europe. Unite, therefore, with me, on this solemn occasion, in here returning thanks, in the name of France, to the English Parliament for its cordial and warm-hearted demonstration, and to the English army and its noble leader for their valiant co-operation.

"Next year, should peace be not then re-established, I hope to have similar thanks to return to Austria, and to that Germany whose union and prosperity we so much desire.

"I am happy to have to pay a just tribute of eulogium to the Army and to the Fleet, which, by their devotedness and their discipline, have in France as in Algeria, in the north as in the south, nobly responded to my expectations.

"The Army of the East has, up to the present time, suffered everything and surmounted everything. Sickness, conflagration, tempests, privations, a fortified place unceasingly provisioned, defended by a formidable artillery by sea and by land, and two hostile armies, superior in number,—nothing has been able to weaken their courage, or diminish their intrepidity. Every man has nobly done his duty, from the Marshal, who seemed to forces death to wait until he had conquered, to the soldier and the sailor, whose last cry, in expiring, was a prayer for France, an acclamation for the elected Sovereign of his country. Let us therefore declare in unison, that the Army and the Fleet have merited well of their country.

"The war, it is true, necessitates cruel sacrifice; however, everything commands me to carry it on with vigour, and for that purpose I rely on your co-operation.

"Our land army is at present composed of 581,000 men and 113,000 horses; the navy has 62,000 sailors embarked. To keep up that force is indispensable; and in order to fill up the chasms occasioned by the annual liberations of men, and by the casualties of the war, I will ask you, as I did last year, for a levy of 140,000 men. A Bill will be presented to you, having for its object to ameliorate, without augmenting the charges of the Treasury, the position of such soldiers as re-enlist. This will procure the immense advantage of increasing the number of old soldiers in the Army; and of allowing, at a later period, the weight of the conscription to be diminished. This Bill, I trust, will soon have your approbation.

"I shall ask you for authorisation to conclude a new national loan. Doubtless, this measure will increase the public debt; but let us not forget that by the conversion of 5 per Cents, the interest of that debt has been reduced by 21½ millions. My efforts have had for object to bring the expenses to a level with the receipts, and the ordinary Budget will be presented to you *in equilibrio*; the resource of the loan will of itself suffice to meet the exigencies of the war.

"You will see with pleasure that our revenues have not diminished. Industrial activity does not decline, all the great works of public utility still go on, and Providence has given us a harvest which is sufficient for all our wants. The Government, nevertheless, does not close its eyes to the anxiety occasioned by the dearness of food; it has taken every measure in its power to put an end to that difficulty; and, in order to alleviate it still further, has created in many localities new elements of labour.

"The struggle which is going on, circumscribed as it is by moderation and justice, though it causes every heart to thrill, so little alarms material interests, that the various countries of the world will soon assemble here all the products of peace. Foreigners will not fail to be struck by the extraordinary spectacle of a country which, relying on Divine protection, energetically maintains a war at 600 leagues from its frontiers, and develops with the same ardour its riches at home; a country where war does not prevent agriculture and manufactures from prospering, or the arts from flourishing; and where the genius of the nation displays itself in all that can contribute to the glory of France."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN LEVY.—The Imperial ukase for a new levy of recruits throughout the eastern recruiting circumscription of the empire was issued on the 13th, and dated Gatschina. The proportion of the levy is to be in the *pro rata* of 10 men for each 1000 souls of population; or, allowing deductions of one-half for females, and one-fourth for those under and over age, 10 per 250 males fit for service, or four per cent. The Jews will furnish recruits in the same ratio. The levy is to commence upon the 15th of February, and end on the 15th of March next. Those furnishing recruits—that is, owners of serfs, municipalities, &c.—are required to pay 19 roubles 20 kopecks silver towards the equipment of each recruit. It may not be irrelevant to state that the Russian empire is divided into two grand recruiting circuits (eastern and western), each containing about 23,000,000 of population liable to furnish recruits; so that the levy, at the *pro rata* of 10 per 1000 souls gives a total of 230,000 for the forthcoming levy; and the sum to be furnished by masters, and so forth, will amount to about £420,000.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The latest telegraphic despatches from the seat of war come no further down than the 18th, at which date the condition of the Allies was described as much more comfortable than it had been. The letters and statements recently published regarding the want of clothing which prevailed in the English camp, appear to have been greatly exaggerated. Instead of the soldiers having had no winter clothing up to the middle of December as was affirmed, it is now said that by the end of this month most of the soldiers had received one portion of the new supplies, and the remainder must have arrived before this time.

On the 10th the *Caradoc* arrived at Constantinople with news that the new French and English batteries were all but completed, as also the works around the Bay of Kamiesch. Some few huts had been erected, and it was expected that a regular wooden town would soon be formed. The corps of observation under General Bosquet was directly between the English lines and the Russians. The chief portion of the Russian army was at Baghcheral, but there were powerful bodies of troops *en echelon* between that place and Inkerman. According to all accounts they were suffering much from want of provisions. Owing to the heavy rains the flat country from Perekop to Simpheropol has been reduced to a sea of mud so that the passage of troops or supplies to the enemy will be impossible until the frost sets in. At the date of the latest accounts, however, a change was speedily expected. Severe cold would, it was thought, soon harden the deep mire, and the first fall of snow would give the signal for sledge travelling, and enable the Russian army to display as much activity as it did in preparing for the battle of the 5th ult. There is reason to believe that the third Russian *corps d'armée*, which was formerly stationed in the Principalities, and afterwards in Bessarabia, has reached the neighborhood of Nicholaieff and Cherson, on its way to the Crimea. The wet and stormy weather, which so long inflicted severe hardships on our own troops, was an effectual barrier to the further advance of this force; but, whenever a decided change takes place, we may not improbably see a considerable addition made to the Czar's army in the field, as well as to its supplies.

Meantime the French and English armies continued to receive large reinforcements. The French expected soon to muster about 100,000 men; and the general belief was, that an assault would soon take place, if the weather was favourable.

Scientific officers who have recently returned from the Crimea to Constantinople express their firm conviction that, very shortly after the attack on Sebastopol is renewed, a part, if not the whole, must fall into the hands of the Allies. It is thought that, after a tremendous bombardment, some of the forts will be taken by storm; but this last operation would not be attempted until all the reinforcements had arrived. When the assault takes place, 410 guns (of which 130 are English) will open fire.

Nothing is yet known as to the Turkish expedition. "The landing place of Omer Pacha's army is kept profoundly secret, but it is considered certain that it will be on the north side of the fortress. A despatch, dated "Odessa, Dec. 16," says:—"Forty thousand Turks, with a division of French and English artillery, are about to strike upon Perekop, and forthy the lines there. The Russian force is weak in numbers, and by no means well furnished." Another despatch says:—"Eight steamers have been taking soundings off Eupatkoff, and it is thought the Allies will make a descent on Kimburn preparatory to an attack on Perekop."

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS FROM TCHERNAYA.

On the night of December 6, at twelve o'clock, there was a great stir down in the valley of Balaclava. The hoarse hum of great crowds of men was heard by the pickets, and they reported the circumstance to the officers of the French regiments on the heights. Lights were seen moving about in the redoubts occupied by the Russians since the affair of the 26th October. It was supposed that the enemy had received reinforcements or were about to make a dash at our position before Balaclava. The Hospital Guards and the invalid battalion were at once turned out, and the French shrouded in their capotes grimly awaited in the lines the first decisive movement of the enemy. The night was cold, but not clear, and after a time the noise of wheels and the tramp of men ceased, and the alarm was over. Ere morning, however, the cause of it became visible. About five o'clock a.m., an outburst of flames from the redoubts in which the Russians had buttoned themselves illuminated the sky, and at the same time the fire broke out in the cottages on the slope of the hill before Komara. When morning came the smoke was seen ascending to heaven, and the Russians were visible in much-diminished numbers on the higher plateaux of the hills, near Schargom and Komara. The faint rays of the morning sun played on the bayonets of another portion of the forces as they wound up the road towards Mackenzie's Farm, and passed through the wood over the right bank of the Tchernaya. The reason of this retreat was not understood at first, but it has since been ascertained that the severity of the weather and want of shelter forced the Russians to abandon the position in the valley. The French pushed down their cavalry and seized the plain. They found dummies (mock guns) in the embrasures, the Russians having carried off all their artillery, to the number of 85 pieces.

GLOOMY ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg represent the state of feeling there as having become very gloomy within the last few weeks. The news of the treaty of the 2nd of December being signed had caused a great sensation in the higher circles. The Court is despirited as far from being in humour to enjoy the festivities of the approaching Christmas, the aristocracy did not venture to give their usually brilliant balls and entertainments, the merchants found their commerce nearly ruined, the shopkeepers had no sale for their fancy goods and articles of luxury, and the prevailing fear of coming misfortunes extended down to the very lowest classes.

The only person who seems to keep his spirits from sinking is the Emperor Nicholas. He is represented as applying himself to business more vigorously than ever, working daily for sixteen hours, sending despatches off hourly to each quarter or other of his sixteen dominions; in fact, doing all that any single mortal can do to make up for the continual failures that occur from the systematic rottenness of Russian bureaucracy. Count Nesselrode is said to be in St. Petersburg, still in favour, and is closeted with his Royal master for several hours every day. The general opinion is that a war with America is inevitable, although a part of the nobles affect to believe that Austria will never be brought to draw her sword against Russia; and doubts are beginning to be seriously entertained whether it will be possible even for Prussia and the States of Germany to maintain any longer their one-sided neutrality.

The Russian accounts from the Crimea are anything but encouraging. The army is decimated by disease, provisions are getting short, and in the present state of the roads, there is no mode of sending supplies. Great fears were entertained that Sebastopol would not be able to hold out much longer; and Menschikoff's flaming despatches, with his poetical description of brilliant attacks and successful sorties, failed to inspire general belief any longer.

It was said that the Emperor had sent for the venerable Field-Marshal Paskiewitsch from Warsaw to consult with him on the best means of defending the frontiers on the Austrian line, and to concert measures for certain contingencies that may be shortly expected in that quarter.

That the nobility and mercantile classes devoutly wish for peace cannot be doubted for a moment, however unwilling they may be to clothe in words such an unpatriotic sentiment. It is only the peasants who still entertain any enthusiasm for the Czar. The new levy to be raised in March of ten men in every 1000 inhabitants will drain the population of nearly a million of men—on paper, for nobody seriously believes the possibility of raising such an army by an Imperial ukase, it being well known that the Czar must first raise the means of equipping them.

Letters from Odessa state that the recall of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, has been decided on, but that they will probably return to the theatre of war next spring with the Czar himself. According to one account the Emperor has earnestly demanded the return of her two youngest sons from the Crimea, where, if they perform their duties with anything like the self-abnegation and recklessness of danger exhibited by the British Royal soldier opposed to them, they will mean hourly peril and hardships of the severest kind, without other probable laurels than those which their Imperial Highnesses reaped at Inkerman. Prince Menschikoff, notwithstanding his adulatory powers and courtier reverence, calls himself "géné" by their presence. Independent of the responsibility of looking to their safety, and yet of not too much circumscribing their bellicose ardour, the Russian General does not feel his hand quite free, and would fain rid himself of two Princes who can report truths to the Emperor. It is said that Prince Menschikoff has received an autograph letter from the Emperor, in which the latter thanks the army for the fidelity and

devotedness which it has hitherto shown, and expresses a convic ion that Russia, protected by so brave an army, need not fear the whole world. By the side of these congratulations, which have been made public in an order of the day, the autograph letter contained remonstrances of a nature to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of the 5th. The tone of the letter is so severe that it is very clear that the result of that day has produced a very deep impression on the Czar.

RUSSIA AND OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

The reports from India relating to Russian intervention in Central Asia, which have been generally discredited in this country, have been placed beyond all doubt by the letters and papers received by the last Overland Mail. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* gives the following remarks on the subject, from the *Delhi Gazette*:—

As to Russophobia, there is still a rational one, and the question may be thus summed up. The fear of being laughed at for suspecting Russia of any design on the British possessions in India is the form which Russophobia takes among us at the present day. This reaction against the wild, because timid, policy which led us into the Affghan war, is natural enough. But, like every other violent reaction, it is liable to run into extremes.

Napoleon wrote to his brother Joseph (as appears from his lately-published correspondence) that Russia was too far off ever to give him any concern; and yet we all know how the history of a few subsequent years forced on him the conviction that there were but two alternatives for Europe, to become either Republican or Cossack. So here in India have we been accustomed to believe that Russia was "too far off" ever to disturb our peace. And yet there is evidence, hardly now to be gainsayed, that Russia is rapidly becoming possessed of the whole Doab of the Jaxartes and the Oxus—a country which for ten centuries of history and twenty centuries of tradition has supplied India with invaders. Whether a quarter of a Russian horde—how large or small that force is of little moment are now established within 500 miles of our North-West Frontier.

The *Friend of India* says it is "enabled to confirm absolutely the chief statements of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, and, by implication, to authenticate the remainder." The former journal says it has no wish to revive the "Russophobia" panic. "So long as the States of Central Asia remain native States, their affairs are as much a matter to the Empire as the quarrel of Feejeans." But the question becomes a much more serious one if the whole of these states are to be united under one, and especially if it should prove to be the case "that the courage of the mountaineers is to be organised by the science of the West." The Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, after quoting the above passage from the Delhi paper, says:—

The object of the Czar is evidently to compel Persia to join him, and then to effect a junction with the Russian force in Khokan and the Persian army at Merve (or Merve). The junction would place the resources of Bookara, Persia, and Affghanistan at his disposa, and thereby render him paramount in all the countries between the Caspian and the Indus. The immediate advantages that Russia would obtain would be the co-operation of a Persian army against the Turks in Armenia, and the power of harassing our Indian army by hurling up and uniting against us the tribes of the Indus frontier, who are said in the Punjaub report to be able to bring at least 100,000 fighting men into the field. It is true that these are assertions unable to meet with our regular troops in the plains; but, by a well organised system of incessant inroads into our territories, they would compel us to keep up a very much larger force on the frontier than is necessary at present.

The most formidable result of the success of the present Russian policy in Central Asia would be the complete alienation of the two Mussulman Powers now interested in repelling Russian aggression, and the entire abandonment of a base of operations at Herat and Cabul for a future attack on British India whenever an opportunity should offer.

With their magazines of provisions on the south of the Hindoo Koosh, a Russian invasion of India would be easier, geographically speaking, than a French invasion of Italy. We might be able to crush them in their debouchement from the passes, but I believe that few who have seen Sepoys in the presence of the enemy, or held familiar intercourse with those who have, would wish to see the fate of British India staked on a battle between Indian Sepoys and European or Russian troops, even were the be, oys as two to one.

It would, of course, be many years before Russia could be sufficiently established in Affghanistan to cause any immediate apprehension of an invasion; but when her projects of aggression in the direction of Turkey are closed, she may be expected to pay more attention to the increase of her power to the eastward. Whenever an opportunity occurs for a rupture, it will be probably one of her own creating. A Russian force on the frontier of India will be an encouragement to revolt held out to all the native Princes of India, most of whom would be glad to free themselves from a British control if they dared. It must be remembered that these native Princes are very rich, and their armies exceed our own in number about a third.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION.

The German papers are much at a loss to know what the object of Herr Von Usedom's mission to London means. According to one account, the object of the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary is to induce the English, and of course the French Governments to consent to a separate treaty with Prussia, instead of insisting on her adhesion to the treaty concluded with Austria on the 2nd December. Prussia hopes in this way to be allowed to place herself in a sort of *neutre armée*, by which she will satisfy the Western Powers, and satisfy public opinion in her own States, without compromising herself so completely with Russia as she would do by giving in her adhesion to the treaty of the 2nd December.

Spener's Gazette of Berlin states that on the 16th the Austrian, French, and English Ambassadors waited on M. de Manteuffel to demand the adhesion of Prussia to the Treaty of Vienna. M. de Manteuffel inquired whether they were authorised to communicate the interpretation of the four points, and on their replying in the negative, he said that under such circumstances they could not expect an immediate adhesion. On the 17th the Prussian Minister formally repeated his application to receive information as to the four points, and this being refused, the Ambassadors were told that Prussia could not give an immediate adhesion.

A letter from Berlin, of the 23rd says:—

As negotiations are to take place before long at Constantinople, to regulate the future relations of the Principalities and the Porte, the Prussian Ambassador at Constantinople, M. de Wildenbruch, has received orders to insist on his right to take part in these deliberations, and to act in concert with the Ambassador of Austria. It is false that Prince Gortschakoff has been authorised by his Government to accept unreservedly the four points, in case he cannot do better. It is said that the petty States of Germany are preparing a collective representation, to be addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna, against their expulsion from the deliberations which are to take place in consequence of the treaty of the 2nd inst. The Prussian Cabinet is disposed to second this representation. In consequence of a notice issued by the Russian Embassy, that medical men were wanted for the Russian army, twenty-three have presented themselves at the Russian embassy.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 13th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The papers are filled with the proceedings in Congress, and speculations about what is to be done; but the general impression at Washington was that no business of importance would be transacted until after the holidays.

In the Senate, on the 11th, a bill to establish a uniform rate of naturalisation throughout the United States, to act prospectively upon those foreigners only who entered the United States after the passing of the Act, was introduced, read, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill extended the term of naturalisation to twenty-one years. In introducing the bill, Mr. Adams denied he had any connexion with the Know Nothings, or with any other political secret association, and disclaimed any hostility to foreigners; but he thought emigration dangerous, inasmuch as foreigners ranged themselves with the worst class. He introduced the bill because he had learned that a band of Germans had burned an American Senator in effigy. Mr. Brodhead moved that the Appropriation Bill of last session, for the support of the ocean mail steamers, be referred to the Committee on Post Roads. He thought the allowance was too high, and that the steamers were utterly useless for war vessels. He would give the notice, and take the vessels at their appraised value. The bill was ultimately laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th, leave to offer a resolution, requesting the President to tender his mediation in the pending war in Europe, was refused.

According to Washington advices the President was extremely anxious to accomplish a modification of the present tariff, the raising of four new regiments, and the increase of the Navy.

In the municipal elections in the United States, the Know-Nothings have been almost entirely successful. It is stated that there is not a single applicant for the office of Governor for the territory of Utah, soon to become vacant by the expiration of Brigham Young's term.

A run had been made upon the Savings-banks in New York, by the working-classes

The *New York Journal of Commerce* says—"The present war, if it humbles the power of Russia, as we believe in the end it must, will put a new commercial aspect upon this whole part of the world. The Porte has, indeed, been anxious to develop the resources of this region by attracting hither foreign trade and capital, but the condition in which it was bound by treaties to keep the Black Sea, has vastly impeded its enlightened plans. All nations besides Russia may find satisfaction in the prospect that this state of things will soon cease for ever."

The Canadian Parliament was to be adjourned on the 15th instant. Lord Elgin was to give his assent to the Clergy Reserves Bill, and the Abolition of Feudal Reserve Bill, and then to resign in favour of Sir Edmund Head. His Lordship was expected to leave New York by steamer about the 23rd. The Reciprocity Bill for Nova Scotia passed the Legislature on the 11th by a majority of twenty-two.

Despatches from the Sandwich Islands report that the treaty with the United States had been assented to by the Royal Family. The arrival of a portion of the Japan squadron at Honolulu had created a great sensation.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Letters and advices from India and China have been received of the following dates—Calcutta, 19th; Madras, 24th; and Bombay, 28th Nov.; Amoy, 20th Oct.; Shanghai, 4th Nov.; Canton, same date; Hong Kong, 10th; and Singapore, 20th Nov.

Dost Mahomed had opened a friendly correspondence with the Governor-General. A treaty had been made with the Khan of Kelat for the protection of our frontier from Kurrachee to Candahar.

Nepaul is increasing her military forces.

The Burman Envoy from Ava was still expected at Calcutta. The price of opium at Calcutta had begun to rise. Capital abounds, and is almost redundant. At Bombay trade was dull.

In the north of China the Imperialists had gained some advantages over the insurgents, and expected shortly to recover Shanghai.

The piratical fores in the river and in the waters near Hong-Kong was still alarming that Sir James Stirling had represented the matter, through the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Caine, to the Viceroy of Canton, and requested his co-operation in the destruction of these fleets. A ready assent was given, and the means at the disposal of the Imperial Government were to be placed in readiness to proceed with any expedition that Sir James Stirling might undertake. Two boat expeditions had already destroyed a number of junks at a village close to Hong-Kong, when the United States steamer the *Queen* had been fired upon while reconnoitring

On the morning of the 1st of November, the Arctic Expedition ship *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, arrived at Hong-Kong, and all on board well. The *Enterprise* was to leave shortly for England.

THE COURT

The Christmas holidays have not been marked this year by the customary Court hospitality. This deviation from ordinary custom is to be attributed to the deference gracefully paid by the highest lady in the land to the political situation in which the Great Western Powers are at present involved with Russia.

Her Majesty has the week received a formal visit from his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the ambassador on Wednesday), specially appointed by the King of Prussia on an extraordinary mission to this country; but beyond this with the exception of occasional visits from members of the Ministry—there have been no additions to the ordinary domestic circle of the Sovereign.

On Christmas-day the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the services, and administered the Holy Communion. The Duchess of Kent was also at the service. In the evening the Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Newcastle, the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, Viscount Canning, Major-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Colonel and Lady Emily Seymour, and Mr. Glover.

Her Majesty's annual bounties, in food and clothing, to the poor of Windsor and the vicinity, will be distributed on Monday next, in the Royal Riding-house at Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert and the youthful Royal family.

The Duke of Rutland is surrounded by a distinguished circle of friends at Belvoir Castle. His Grace's birthday will be celebrated with the usual revelries and festivities.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have arrived at Stafford-house from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham. The Marchioness is expecting her confinement early in the ensuing month.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, accompanied by Lord Dunkellin, left Carlton-house-terrace on Friday evening for Portumna Castle, county Galway, to meet the Marchioness and her Ladies De Burgh.

The Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., are enjoying a large party at Nuneham Abbey during the holidays.

Viscount Ennismore, who was wounded at the battle of the Alma while serving with his regiment (the Scots Fusilier Guards), has been promoted to a Captaincy in the same regiment, without purchase.

We understand that the marriage of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., of Trafford Hall, Lancashire, and the Lady Annette Talbot, daughter of Mrs. Washington Hibbert, and sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury, is expected to take place about the middle of next month, at Bilton Grange, Warwickshire.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° F.	Thermometer. Mean Temperature of the Day.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature from Average.	Degrees of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Dec. 22	29.861	54·2	61·0	49·8	+ 11·3	84	W.	0.10
„ 23	29.899	46·4	57·0	41·5	+ 3·1	85	W.	0.05
„ 24	29.511	49·6	56·0	43·0	+ 6·8	93	W.	0.00
„ 25	29.626	54·5	60·0	50·4	+ 12·4	90	W.S.W.	0.10
„ 26	29.757	45·2	57·2	40·8	+ 3·0	83	S.W.	0.01
„ 27	29.511	44·2	54·0	37·7	+ 0·1	72	S.W.	0.00
„ 28	30.328	37·5	39·5	34·0	− 3·4	87	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.85 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.68 inches by the afternoon of the 22nd, increased to 29.90 inches by the 23rd, decreased to 29.60 inches by the 26th, and increased to 30.40 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea level was 29.870 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the week was 1·6° *above* to 3·8° *below* their average values. The mean of the 22nd was 49·8°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1828, when it was 51·9°; that of the 25th was 50·4, and is the highest since 1824, when the mean daily temperature was 53·1°.

The mean temperature of the week was 42·2°, being 4·2° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 24°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer, on the 25th, and the lowest on the 28th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 10·3°.

Rain fell to the depth of rather more than two-tenths of an inch.

The weather on Christmas-day was bad; with this exception the week has been fine, with frequently a cloudless sky. Some snow fell on the 27th and 28th, in the northern parts of the country—there was only a very slight fall about the metropolis on the morning of the 28th.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, December 29, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The mortality of London is still high, and exceeds the average. In the past week 639 males and 653 females died, these numbers differ but little from those in the two preceding weeks. The mortality is still most fatal among children. Scarlatina is somewhat less prevalent. No less than 34 persons died from small-pox; of these 20 were children, and 14 were adults. There were two deaths only from cholera.

SEXAGENARIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—There are no less than seventy-two members of the House of Commons who claim to be wholly exempt on election committees on account of being more than sixty years of age. The list includes the names of Sir T. D. Acland, Sir J. Bailey, Admiral Berkeley, Sir George Berk ley, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Hume, Sir C. Burrell, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, the Duke, Right Hon. E. Ellice, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. Goulburn, Sir Greene, Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Colonel Lowther, Mr. Masterman, Mr. J. F. Maunsell, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Plumtre, Sir G. Pechell, Sir R. Price, Lord John Russell, Mr. Scholefield, Sir G. Strickland, Mr. Thorneley, Admiral Walcott, Mr. W. B. Wrightson, and General Wyndham.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 10th Hussars are under orders to proceed to the Crimea.

THE Board of Ordnance have given orders for the construction of a formidable redoubt at Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

THE Commander-in-Chief having decided on the formation of an artillery barrack at Devonport, the Ordnance are taking steps for its immediate construction.

THE Falkirk Iron Company have received from the French Government an order for 3000 stoves, for the seat of war. The same firm have also received a very large order from the British Government for shells.

THE *Nix* and *Salamander* gun-boats, sent from Prussia to Plymouth, in exchange for the British frigate *Thetis*, are to be surveyed by the officers of the Devonport Dockyard, in order to ascertain whether they are perfectly fitted, and whether their machinery is in good order, before the exchange is completed.

THE Government has entered into contracts for 50,000 Minié rifles and rifle carbines; the contracts have been taken by manufacturers at Liege, Birmingham, and London. The most extensive contracts have been taken by Belgian houses, and it is stated that the supply from all places will extend over 3000 per week.

THE Cavalry regiments in Ireland have received orders to raise each 120 men, instead of 60 already authorised, for each of the Cavalry corps in the East, and have been directed to use every means in their power to have the men drilled within the prescribed period allowed for cavalry recruits—viz., four months—in order that strong reinforcements of drafts and remnants may be ready for active service in the spring.

GREAT activity prevails at the small-arm department of the Ordnance, Enfield Lock, in the manufacture of swords, sabres, bayonets, rifles, and repeating pistols, for the armament of the reinforcements about to proceed to the Crimea; and the pressure not being sufficiently commodious, the Board of Ordnance are about to proceed with extensive enlargements and improvements.

THE *Black Prince* screw steam-vessel, having taken on board a large portion of siege guns, &c., at Woolwich, was taken up on Saturday afternoon to the dockyard to be coaled; and, relays of labourers having been engaged, continued to work all Saturday night, all Sunday and Sunday night, and until noon on Monday. When her coaling was completed, she left for Greenhithe, to have her compasses adjusted, preparatory to her proceeding to the Crimea.

ON Tuesday fatigue parties of the Royal Artillery, the detachment constituting the garrison of the Tower, with several extra labourers, were engaged in delivering from the Ordnance stores in the fortress military clothing, boots, and other military stores, for conveyance to the several head-quarters of those regiments already embodied, or about to be embodied, throughout the United Kingdom. It is intended to supply each regiment with a limited number of Minié rifles; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will be practised in the use of that formidable weapon, in case of volunteer-ing for foreign service.

THERE is every reason to hope that a large instalment of the wooden huts and other comforts have reached the army in the Crimea before this. The *Cosmopolitan*, the *Cumberland*, and the *John Bowes*, steam transports, laden with huts, left Gibraltar for the East—the first on the 15th, and the two last on the 18th instant. The *Alma*, laden with stores, also proceeded to the East on the 18th, after coaling.

ARRIVAL OF THE DISCOVERY SHIP, "ENTERPRISE," CAPTAIN COLLINSON, AT HONG-KONG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On the 1st of November, 1854, at eight o'clock in the morning, a light haze lifted from the north-east entrance, and revealed the long-missing Collinson's *Enterprise*. There she came sure enough, with a white ensign flying, her sides, trebly fortified, still showing marks of many a hard nip, struggle, and grind, in conflict with the ice. The flag-ship hoisted the demand. It was answered by the *Enterprise* showing a number, which proclaimed her to be the *Endymion*, owing to a change in the number of her Majesty's ships. The truth was, however, soon guessed. It was a relief to all around that there would be no expedition to be sent after the *Enterprise*. Admiral Sir James Stirling hoisted the signals "We are rejoiced to see you! and "How goes it?" Answer, "All well!" as the boats of the squadron towed them to their anchorage as fast furled their sails

Your readers will remember that the *Enterprise* was put in commission 14th December, 1849: Capt. Richard Collinson, C.B.; Lieuts. G. O. A. Phayne and Murray T. Parks; Additional Lieut. Charles T. Jago; Surg. Robert Anderson; Assist.-Surg. Edward Adams; Second Master Francis Skead. These officers are all alive and in excellent health. The other subordinates and men are also well. They are very fat and strong. The sick list is blank, and they have lost only three men in the five years; of whom one died from chronic disease, one fell down dead on deck in a fit, and one died from ice injuries.

Captain Collinson, after having been to the north of Cape Barrow, in August, 1850, returned through Behring Strait, wintered at Hong-Kong, 1850-1, and sailed to Fort Clarence; and then north, through the Strait, in July, 1851, in prosecution of the search.

The *Enterprise* passed the next winter (1851-2) in Walker Bay, a little to the north of Minto Inlet, in Prince Albert's Land, lat. 71 deg. 30 min.; long. 118 deg west. In the summer of 1852 she passed up through the Prince of Wales Strait, and was at the Princess Royal Islands only ten days after Captain M'Clure; having picked up two or three of his marks, and four of Dr. Rae's, in that vicinity. She proceeded well outside to the north and west of the outlet called "Investigator Sound." At this point she was a very short distance indeed from Captain M'Clure, in the Bay of Mercy. From this point Captain Collinson retraced his way south and west through Dease's Strait, and spent the winter 1852-3 in Cambridge Bay, lat. 69° N., long. 106° W. From this point (so favourable for an attempt to penetrate through the Victoria Strait and Bellot Sound, into Fames Regent's inlet), no such attempt was made. It was said to be a source of bitter disappointment to Captain Collinson's officers, as well as of frequent disputes and unpleasant scenes, that, instead of advancing northwest (which there seemed nothing to prevent his doing), he decided on returning eastward, along the Equimaux coast, passing Cape Bathurst, without making any communication (which might have reached home long since); and he spent last winter in Camden Bay, long. 149° W.

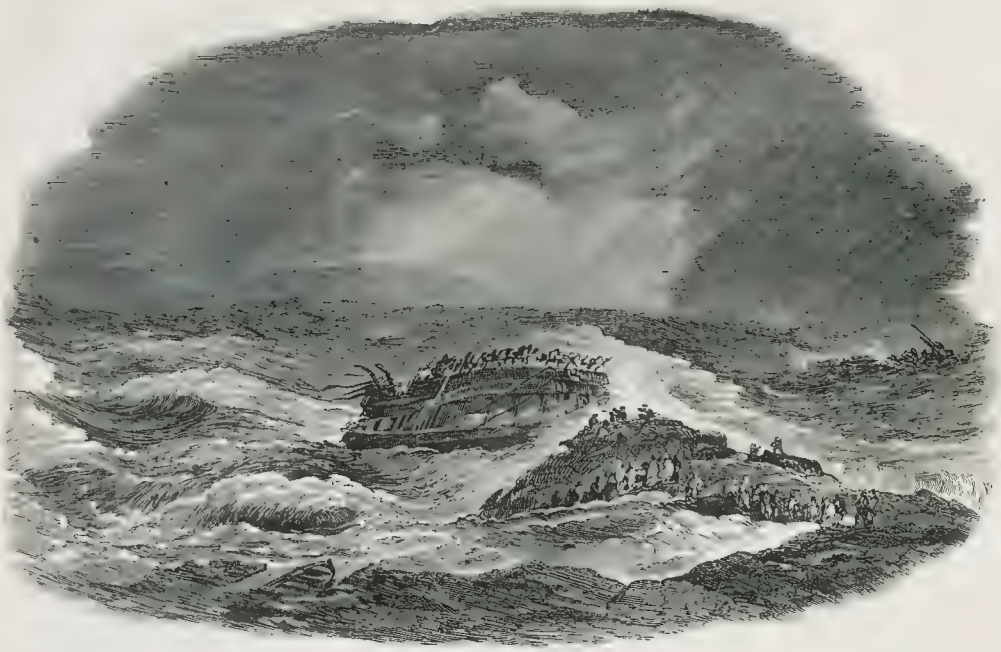
They were liberated after eleven months' weary wintering in the pack, early this summer, and ran from Port Clarence to Hong-Kong in six weeks, without seeing or hearing of any Russian ships, or any, except two American whalers. Every one of the officers was suspended from duty or under arrest. One had been confined to his cabin for nearly three years; another for nearly the same period. A very unusual and a very deplorable state of things prevailed. The officers were not even allowed to go on shore at Hong-Kong when the men went. Even after some conveyse with the Admiral, they were liberated, but without any references to the questions at issue, which are of too grave a nature to be decided here.

In some places the people of the *Enterprise* caught a great quantity of fine fish—sometimes as much as two tons at a single haul, and five or six salmon among them, weighing about 28 lbs. each. A great abundance of ptarmigan and other wild fowl were obtained, even by the inferior weapons of the ship's company; for, owing to the unhappy differences between the officers and their Captain, the former were deprived of the opportunity of trying their hands

The *Rattlesnake* was sent home from Port Clarence early in August. The *Enterprise* then went north to recall the *Plover*, and sent her home by the Sandwich Islands.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "CHARLOTTE," IN ALGOA BAY.

WE are enabled to Illustrate this appalling wreck from Sketches by two spectators of the melancholy scene. It appears that, on the 19th of September, the ship *Charlotte*, 886 tons—R. Affleck, Commander—having on board the 97th Regiment, 700 rank, for Calcutta, put into Port Elizabeth for water. On Wednesday morning a heavy sea commenced setting into the bay, with moderate southerly wind, which increased towards noon, and being more to the south-east, topgallant masts and yards were struck, and preparations made for a gale. During Wednesday night the wind freshened considerably; a very heavy sea continued to roll in, preventing any communication from the shore. About five o'clock the *Charlotte* made the signal "I have parted," and at half-past five she was observed to be drifting to the northward, having parted her second bower; an attempt was then made to beat the vessel out, and all available canvas was set, and the ship stood to the eastward, apparently making good way, but having no foresop-sail bent, and the topgallant masts struck (thus preventing the yards from being hoisted up) it was impossible to stay her, and they were obliged to wear. At eight o'clock the vessel had stood towards the shipping, and again attempted to wear; the wind had



WRECK OF THE TROOP-SHIP "CHARLOTTE," IN ALGOA BAY.

however, by this time fallen light, and not having sufficient canvas set, she drifted in towards the shore, and eventually struck on the rocks at the end of Jetty-street.

Every attempt was then made to communicate with the vessel. The life-boat had been sent to the head of the bay, hoping the ship would be beached there. Manby's apparatus was then brought down, and a rope was thrown several times over the vessel, but the communication was lost. The vessel had by this time settled considerably, and the sea was making a complete breach over her. The life-boat was then launched from the beach to the southward, and succeeded in reaching the ship three several times. But by this time the vessel had settled down on her starboard side, the men were standing up to their waists in water, and no warp or rope could be obtained. In a last attempt to communicate, the life-boat was filled and driven on the rocks, where she was knocked to pieces, and the crew narrowly escaped.

The vessel was now evidently breaking up fast, and at one o'clock the poop and mizen-mast separated from the fore-part, leaving a great number of soldiers and sailors on the forecastle. The poop drifted towards the rocks, and nearly all on that part of the ship were saved. In less than half an hour afterwards the bow of the vessel turned completely over, and every soul in that part must have perished. The unfortunate people thus saved were immediately provided for, as far as circumstances would admit, by the inhabitants, who vied with each other in their endeavours to comfort the sufferers. At daylight not a vestige of the ill-fated vessel was to be seen where she was wrecked: a mass of broken masts and timber entangled in ropes and torn sails strewed the beach.

Immediate search was made for the bodies of those who had perished; and during the morning twenty-three had been recovered, a portion of whom were buried before dark, followed by all the troops in garrison, and a great number of the inhabitants. Everything that humanity could suggest was done for the survivors; and a sum of nearly £400 has been subscribed towards their relief.

The crew consisted of seventeen British and four foreigners, the Captain and son, and first and second officer. Of these, the following are the survivors:—Captain Affleck, his son, first officer, and the butcher, steward, cook, and two others. There were also lost—62 soldiers, 11 women, and 26 children.

One of our Correspondents relates:—"Dr. Kidd, of the 27th, was washed overboard, and, thanks to a life-belt (which caused him to be the laughing-stock of his brother officers on the way) he was saved."

From the official report of the melancholy wreck, it appears that the Captain acted with great courage and coolness throughout the trying scene. It was the general opinion at Port Elizabeth that the moorings of the *Charlotte* were not of sufficient strength for a ship of her tonnage.

Our other Correspondent writes from Port Elizabeth:—"Never was there known such a melancholy occurrence here before, there being such protracted misery on board during the time the ship was breaking up; while, of the thousands who were looking on, none could help."

The Sketch shows the ship "at the time the life-boat attempted to reach her; but, at this time, all on board were clinging to her for life or death; every sea breaking over her and making her roll so frightfully that they were unable even to give a proper rope; many on board by this time were killed and others wounded attempting to swim on shore."

The foreground of this Sketch is Patrick-street, Port Elizabeth.

WRECK OF THE TROOP-SHIP, "CHARLOTTE."—ATTEMPT OF THE LIFE-BOAT.

THE CRUMLIN VIADUCT, ON THE WESTERN VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE CRUMLIN VALLEY VIADUCT.

Among the gigantic labours of this engineering age, we have already recorded the spanning of the Menai Straits, the undermining of the Thames, the crossing of Folkestone Valley, the tunneling of the Shakspeare Cliff, and the bridging of the Wye; to which colossal labours we have now to add the commencement of the construction of a Viaduct across the Crumlin Valley, of magnitude worthy to be associated with the above triumphs of engineering skill. It may bespeak the interest of the reader to state that each of the iron piers which are to support the girders of this Viaduct is, within 12 ft., the height of the London Monument; whilst each of the girders, of which there are several, is 160 ft. long.

The picturesque valley of Crumlin is about twelve miles distant from Newport, Monmouthshire, on the Western Valleys Railway. The surrounding scenery, although pleasing to the eye of the lover of nature, presents numerous obstacles to railway engineering, one of which will be overcome by the present Viaduct, in connection with the Taff Vale Extension Railway, which, when completed, will contribute materially to develop the mineral wealth of South Wales.

The following are a few of the principal dimensions of the vast design:—The total distance from abutment to abutment is 1046 ft. 8 in. The piers are equidistant from each other 150 feet; and are composed of 14 cast-iron columns, of 10 tiers in height, firmly braced together with cast-iron girders, and diagonals of wrought iron, having tightening cutters. The columns at the base of the piers are 60 ft. 1 in. centres, tapering to 28 ft. at the top. A triangular casting is properly secured to the top of these columns, on which rest the main girders for the roadway. The distance from the foundation of pier to top of rails is about 191 feet 6½ inches. In the accompanying Sketch, on the right hand, is a smaller Viaduct of two piers stretching across the Penydarn-road; and a Tramway, belonging to Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P. This Viaduct, and a portion of the larger one, are curved to a radius of twenty chains. The principle of the girder is stated to be patented by Captain Warren and the contractor of the Viaduct, Mr. T. W. Kennard.

The ceremony of fixing the first column was performed by Lady Fitz-Maurice, on the 8th inst., in presence of several scientific gentlemen and numerous spectators. Previously to lifting the first girder, it was tested with a weight of 250 tons, and gave great satisfaction to the engineer who inspected it. On the 3rd inst., about half-past three in the afternoon, it reached the position destined for it, from pier to pier on the Pontypool side of the valley. The weight of this girder was twenty-four tons, and it was raised by machinery at the rate of four inches a minute. When the girder was "planted," a loud and hearty cheer burst from the lips of the workmen, who were some of them in most perilous positions; while one, more courageous than the rest, actually walked across the girder, which was about a foot in width, and 200 feet from the ground. In the midst of the excitement, Mr. H. M. Kennard, brother of the contractor, ascended a platform and spoke to the men in glowing terms of the dangers to which our troops were exposed in the Crimea, proposing to the men the desirability of contributing something towards the fund, as a sort of commemoration of the memorable day. The proposal was received with deafening acclamations, and a day's pay was at once cheerfully offered. The workpeople were afterwards regaled by Mr. Kennard, who has built a large permanent workshop adjacent to the Viaduct.

IRON CLOCK-TOWER FOR GEELONG.

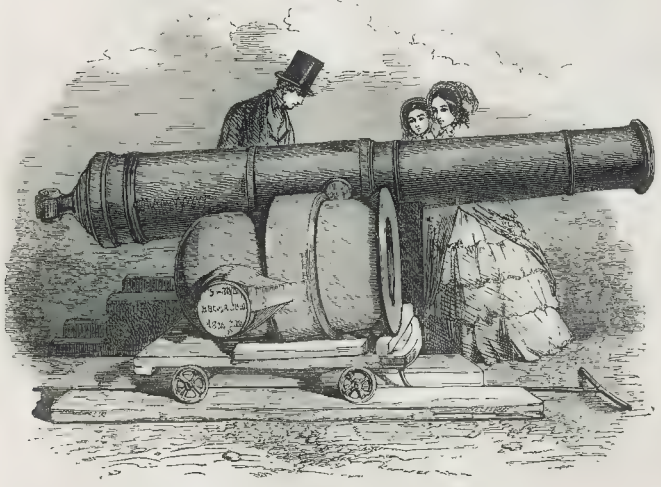
Nothing like iron would seem to be an industrial maxim of the present times, which may, indeed be designated "iron æval." Distinguished above other nations for the exuberance and cheapness of our supply of iron, we have, of late years, greatly multiplied its uses. We build leviathan ships and mansion-like houses of iron; and, in the instance before us, we have the ready adaptation of this material to the immediate wants of a rapidly-rising community, whose want of a public building is no sooner known in the mother-country, than it is provided and shipped for her golden colony. Poets have sung of "the iron tongue of midnight"—of which, by the way, we are just now forcibly reminded.

The height of the Tower, including the nave and base, is about sixty feet; and the width of the shaft about seven feet. It is formed of a frame-work of iron; between the framings are inserted stout tiles, made by Minton, of a neat drab or stone colour; each tile is about fourteen inches by eleven inches. As they approach the gallery they become ornamental, and proceed thus to the Clock face, and around it, giving a very pleasing ornamental finish. The balustrades and footway of the gallery are of iron-work, of elegant design. The doorway at the base is in the Moorish style. The Tower can only be used for the one purpose—viz., for the Clock, as a good space will be occupied by the weights, &c. From the base project four lamps.

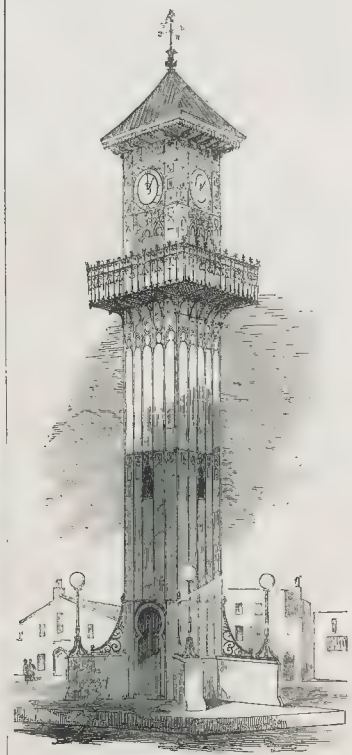
The iron-work has been executed from the design of Mr. James Edmeston, architect, by Messrs. Silvester and Co., of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. The Clock has four illuminated dials, and has been constructed by Messrs. Moore, of Clerkenwell-close. It is a gift to the town from Mr James Austin, the second Mayor of Geelong.

In this Tower, the first structure of its kind, the combination of iron framing and tiles, or slabs of burnt earth, offers infinite opportunities for variety of ornamentation. It is better fitted, even as regards strength, for a dwelling-house or church, than for such an erection as the present. A metal net, stretched on the inner rib, and then plastered on, leaving a space between it and the wall of terra-cotta, would make a comfortable room, warm in winter and cool in summer, and be infinitely superior to the houses of wood or corrugated iron. Hereafter some Clerkenwell laureate may commemorate the application of iron to the bell-tower as well as the bell.

In setting out the town of Geelong, the Liverpool of Australia, a square of eight acres was wisely reserved by the Governor, Sir George Gipps, with the humane view of promoting the health of the place; and



GUN AND MORTAR FROM BOMARSUND, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



CAST-IRON CLOCK-TOWER FOR GEELONG

we regret to learn that this sanitary measure is likely to be nullified by the cupidity and narrow-minded policy of certain members of the Town-council, who are desirous of converting this fine area into a fish and cabbage-market. Should, such, however, be the case, this is a most appropriate site for a pub lic clock; and, to bring time by the foreshore, it was resolved that the Tower should be of iron, thus avoiding the slower process of a stone erection. Th's novel structure is, throughout, entirely of cast iron; so as to avoid the injuries by oxidation to which wrought iron is liable. The whole is fitted together by means of dovetails, rangs, sockets, &c., and then run with lead, so as to form one compact mass. The castings are distinguished by their accuracy and sharpness; and all the minor details of construction have been minutely attended to.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Christmas attractions at the Crystal Palace have proved very attractive. On Tuesday the e were upwards of 10,000 visitors; and the attendance has since been propo-tionally numerous. The gigantic Chri-tmas-tree was, of course, the centre of attraction. It will remain there until the 6th of January. The Military Concerts, by the bands o' the First Life Guards, Grenadier Guards, Scots Fusilier Guards, the Royal Artillery, and the Crystal Palace Bands have also been very successful; and the programmes have included several fine pieces of classical music, interspersed with pieces of a lighter and more popular class. These performances have been altogether of a very superior class; and the attention with which they have been listened to shows there is a healthy taste for good music.

At a moment when the war with Russia is uppermost in most men's minds, any trophy of the advantage we have gained over the enemy is likely to be a great attraction. Accordingly, the gun and mortar from Bomarsund, and placed in the Crystal Palace, possessed a paramount interest in the eyes of the thousands of holiday visitors. Even amidst the more showy objects in the Exhibition these spoils of the war, and proofs of our mastery in the strife, have drawn around them thousands of inquiring visitors. We have engraved these interesting objects upon the next page.

The upper portion of the grounds of the Palace have been in excellent order; but the lower par. has been too abundant in diluvian mud for promenaders. However, not a few visitors flocked around Mr Waterhouse Hawkins's representatives of extinct animals. Altogether, the Christmas recreations at the Crystal Palace have proved a great treat to the holiday-seekers, more especially to those who prefer out-door exercise, as well as the beautiful objects of art and nature which are encased in the Palace itself. The round of amusements will be continued throughout the ensuing week.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 31. St. Sylvester.
Monday, Jan. 1, 1855. Circumcision. Union with Ireland, 1801.
Tuesday, 2. Edmund Burke born, 1730. Lavater died, 1801.
Wednesday, 3.—General Monk died, 1670.
Thursday, 4.—Roger Ascham died, 1568.
Friday, 5.—Duke of York died, 1677.
Saturday, 6.—Twelfth-day—Old Christmas-day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1855

Sunday		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
No.		0	30	0	55	1	20	1	44	2	8	2	34
Tide		10	10	10	39	10	59	11	21	11	46	12	14

Next week, Jan. 6, will be published the First Number of the Illustrated London News for the New Year, in entirely New Type, commencing, also, a New Volume.

Next week willbe ready, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 21s.,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOL. XXV.,
With upwards of 600 Engravings; including a very numerous Series of Illustrations of the Progress of the War during the past six Months.
The Covers for Volume XXV., with the New Design, price 2s. 6d. each, may also be obtained next week, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

The British Parliament, after a sitting of eleven days, in which a greater amount of important business was dispatched than was ever known within the memory of living men to have been transacted in a similarly short period, has closed its deliberations for a month. In the meantime the French Legislative Session has commenced, and is at the present moment in full activity. In our country, with its free press, the popular feeling does not require the speeches of parliamentary orators to whip it into enthusiasm; but in France—where the liberty of the press has been temporarily, and perhaps wisely restricted—the debates of the Legislature will be useful, in default of the lucubrations of public writers, in exciting the patriotic sentiment of the nation.

The Emperor has himself given the tone to the approaching deliberations of his Senators and Deputies. His Speech on the opening of the Chambers, on the 26th instant, was a masterpiece of calm and pregnant oratory. While it will satisfy the French people, and incite them to bear with [alacrity the burdens of the just war in which they are involved, it has produced in England a highly favourable impression; and will, it cannot be doubted, create in Germany and in other parts of Europe, a powerful effect on the action both of Governments and people. More is expected from an Imperial Speech in a country like France, under the present régime, where the will of the Monarch is the greatest agency in the propulsion of the State machine, than from a Royal Speech in England. In this country the Speech from the Throne is but the text which parliamentary orations are to expound and illustrate. In France the Imperial Speech is not a text, but the oration itself. But in either capacity the address of Napoleon III. has the merit of eloquence, power, and significancy.

For the first time since France was a nation, the thanks of its Sovereign—in which he will be heartily supported by his people—have been given to the Government and the Army of Great Britain. Writers in our day are accustomed to speak of "great facts;"—and this is one of them. Although the cordiality of the admiration and gratitude expressed by France and England, each towards the fleets and armies of the other, is of good augury in the present struggle, their deliberate sanction by the reason and sound policy of such a Sovereign as Louis Napoleon—shared as the sentiment is by the wisest and best men in both nations—gives additional value to the thanks, and throws a greater lustre over the admiration. It may be the first, but it cannot be the last time, in which courtesies so noble will pass between the two people. Henceforward our alliance with France will only be the stronger, the more chivalrous, and the more enduring, from remembrance of the fact that we once were enemies, but that, in the cause of right and justice—without self-seeking ambition, or views of aggrandisement, but to restrain the guilty, to protect the innocent, and to save Civilisation itself from Barbarism and Barbarity—we became friends. Such an alliance, as the Emperor says, "is not the result of a passing interest, and of a policy of circumstances." It stands on the firmer basis of Truth; and, like Truth itself, will prevail, whatever be the number and the force of the enemies that may attempt to withstand it.

The mention of Austria is significant, and will excite a sensation even in the frigid circles of St. Petersburg. Austria, "rejuvenated by the chivalrous sentiments of its Sovereign, has detached itself from a Power which, for forty years (Louis Napoleon might have said, a hundred years) has menaced the independence of Europe;" and "has concluded a treaty, defensive at present, soon perhaps to become offensive, which unites its cause to that of France and England." A few days will suffice to define the position of Austria with still greater precision. In the meantime the plot thickens against the Czar; and not even the defeat of the British and French armies before Sebastopol—a result which we hope and believe to be impossible—will save his cause from utter isolation, and prevent his ultimate humiliation and discomfiture.

Of Prussia the French Emperor says nothing; but a pithy paragraph, which all Germans will understand and appreciate—and Prussians not less thoroughly than their neighbours—expresses the hope that, if peace shall not have been re-established in 1855, the French Legislature will have to thank the armies of Germany for the same reasons which have induced it to thank the armies of England. If the King of Prussia does not discover that there is much meaning in this sentence, he will be blinder than his subjects. It is "miching mallecho;"—and means mischief.

The allusions to the internal and domestic condition of France in the Imperial Speech are numerous, and will be as gratifying to every foe of Russia as to every friend of France and England. The French Army—not like that of England, dependent entirely upon voluntary enlistment, but recruited by conscription—numbers at the present moment 381,000 men, inclusive of a cavalry of 113,000 horses. The French Navy numbers 62,000 men. To keep up the Army to this standard there is to be a new levy of 114,000 men. At the same time the French Government has resolved upon a new National Loan of twenty millions sterling. Sooner or later this country will have to resort to a similar expedient. To pay as we go is excellent policy, if we can adopt it without starving the war; but it is questionable whether our Government can much longer do without far larger sums than the taxation of any one year can place at its disposal. The French Loan will, there is every reason to believe, be speedily taken up. The English Loan, when it comes, we may be equally certain, will be quite as popular and successful.

France and England, however, will not only be allied in the glories of war, but in the triumphs of peace. Both countries—to use, with but slight variation, the language which Louis Napoleon with just pride applies to his own—not only maintain with energy a war at 600 leagues from their frontiers, but exhibit the spectacle of nations, in which War does not prevent Agriculture and Industry from prospering, and the arts from flourishing. In this country, as in France, measures of internal reform and improvement will not be utterly neglected in the prosecution of the war. We are masters of the sea. The world is open to us, and we shall be able to bear our burthen, were it ten times greater.

Poverty is said to make a man acquainted with strange company. But so does an extreme principle. It cannot have been a matter of any satisfaction to John Bright (who, notwithstanding his perversion of contemporary history in his letter to Mr. Watkin, and his significant silence upon the Sinope massacre, we believe to be as thoroughly honest as he is courageous) to find his epistle reproduced at full length in the official journal of St. Petersburg. But he and Mr. Cobden have got into even worse company than that, if such a thing be possible. There is a frantic Russian party at Berlin, as well as at St. Petersburg, which deludes itself with the notion that the alliance between France and Great Britain is not sincere, and may be easily broken. So well informed is this party of the state of British feeling, that its members confidently reckon upon Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright—the friends of peace *par excellence*—as the instruments by which the alliance of the Western Powers is to be brought to a close, and Russia enabled to reign and ride rampant. Mr. Cobden does not merit the distinction which the friends of Russia have thus thrust upon him, for he is not a friend of peace at all price. But, if anything could open the eyes of Mr. Bright to the unpractical character of his policy—to the really warlike tendency of the peace-at-all-price principle, it should be the fact that he, the Peace Apostle, is considered a fitting instrument to foment illwill, and ultimately war, between France and England. These stupid visionaries talk of a "crusade against Paris," with Russia and Great Britain in firm alliance, to restore the Bourbons, against the will of the French people! John Bright, being an honest man, should avoid such company.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c

Preferments and Appointments.—*Rectories.* The Rev. H. Alexander to Stoke Rivers, Devon; Rev. R. H. Fortescue to Stockleigh, Pomeroy, Devon; Rev. W. Gee to St. Martin, Exeter. *Vicarages:* The Hon and Rev. F. Sugden to Brignall, diocese of Ripon; Rev. H. Bacon to Baxterley, diocese of Worcester; Rev. C. W. Wood to Aswarby; Rev. E. Edmonds to St. Michael's, Southampton: Rev. H. I. Sockburne to Rostherne; Rev. J. Horden to Burton Agnes, near Hull. *Incumbency:* Rev. W. Gill, M.A., to the Church of St. John-the-Evangelist, Fitzroy-square, St. Pancras.

On Monday the vacant Professorship of Botany in Gresham College was filled up by the election of Morgan Cowie, late Fellow of St. John's College, and Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Cowie was senior wrangler in 1839, and for some years principal of the Engineers College, at Chatham.

We have authority to contradict an announcement made by two of our morning contemporaries concerning intended festivities at Hatfield House. No such intention did exist, or could exist, at a moment like the present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

St. Petersburg, Dec 28.—The last despatches from Prince Menschikoff, dated the 20th, state that nothing new had occurred up to that time. The fire of the Russian Artillery was well directed, and annoyed the Allies.

Constantinople, Dec 18.—Admiral Dundas has gone home. He is to be succeeded by Sir Edmund Lyons. Admiral Hamelin will shortly be relieved by Admiral Bruat. Since the three actions of the 5th, 10th, and 11th, which were duly reported, the garrison of Sebastopol has received large reinforcements. General Liprandi is manœuvring in the neighbourhood of Balaclava with 40,000 men. The Allies are in force, ready to give battle. The third parallel of the French is now mounted with guns. Admiral Bruat has captured a fire ship near Kamiesch.

The following is a summary of Russian news from the seat of war, given by the *Soldaten Freund*:—

The recent expedition of the Russian steamers, which was merely a reconnoissance, lasted nine hours. The Russians only discovered that they had no chance of offering anything by sea against the French, as strand batteries completely protect their transport ships, 120 iron guns of the largest calibre have been placed in the batteries, and the works in the third parallel are completed. In a letter of the 13th, from Odessa, is the following passage:—"The unfavourable weather has made the roads so bottomless that two mails from the Crimea are over-due." It is also certain that the two Grand Dukes passed Perekop on the 9th, on their way to St. Petersburg. Generals Read, and not General Osterberg, has been definitively appointed to the 3rd Corps, which was formerly under Lieut-General Sacken. Until General Read arrives, Lieut.-General Montbreor will have the command. Twenty thousand men are occupied in fortifying Kiew.

The authorities at Malta have received orders to have quarters in readiness for 12,000 men, recruits, to be sent out for their military education.

DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES.

Vienna, Dec. 28. Conferences of a positive character, at which M. Gortschakoff and Count Arnim were present, took place to-day. The Earl of Westmorland being still indisposed, the discussion took place in his apartments.

RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, FROM 27TH NOVEMBER TO 5TH DECEMBER 1854 (BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE).

KILLED.

Artillery: Bombardier Adam Lyle.
1st Rifle Brigade: Private John Randall.
4th Foot: Private Thomas Williams.
21st: Private Frederick M'Donnell, Isaac Sewell.
49th: Privates Patrick Smith Michael Fitzgerald.
50th Sergeant George Lapham
97th Privates John Cooter, Owen Doherty, Richard Nagle, Lewis M'Donald, George Rodney.

WOUNDED.

1st Foot: Private Martin Fegan, Henry Dew, John Wales, slightly.
8th: Privates Joseph Crowther, Thomas M'Cluse slightly, John Heare severely
19th Privates Thomas Cormack, Isaac Gedy, Matthew Flinn, George Hollstone, severely; Robert Wilson, William Davis, Enoch Pinder, Charles Wheeler, slightly
21st: Colour-Sergeant Thomas Rutherford, severely. Private John Bowes, severely; Daniel Ryan, slightly.
30th Privates Joseph Yates, Michael Hegarty, Samuel Mountain, Thomas Lee, severely; Pat Kelly T. G. Irwin, James Slade slightly.
33rd: Sergeants James Nutt, severely; Samuel Winston, slightly Privates John Nugent, John Hounsell, William Ibbs, slightly
44th Corporal William Courtenay and Private William Stephenson, severely.
46th: Privates John Griffiths and John Horton, severely. William Cook Nichols, Conner Peter Aldridge, Arthur Hawthorn Oliver Crowley, slightly.
47th: Private Thomas Connolly, slightly.
49th: Private Michael Fagan, severely.
57th Corporal Benjamin Inglefield, slightly Privates William Cooney, George Coombs, Peter Dineen, Thomas Harrymen, Miles Groom dangerously, John Hunter, John Macdonald, slightly.
77th: Private Robert Sewell, slightly.
88th: Private Thomas Johnson, slightly.
93rd: Sergeant John Murphy, slightly.
Sappers: Private John Gunn, slightly.
1st Rifle Brigade: Private William Barwell, Patrick Keough George Hammond, Silas Brown, slightly; John Coakley, dangerously; John Barker and Edwin Hudson, severely.
Ambulance Corps: Private James Mellavie, severely.

MISSING.

50th Foot: Privates Patrick Carney, George Ryan, James Howarth
J. B. BURNALL Brigade-Major, Adjutant-General.

Limerick Election.—Mr. Stephen de Vere was on Tuesday elected representative for the county of Limerick, in the place of the late Mr. Wyndham Goold. There was no opposition, and the whole proceeding was of mere routine character.

Norwich Election.—The nomination of candidates took place on Wednesday morning, at the Guildhall. The candidates—Sir S Bignold (Conservative) and Mr. A. Hammond (Liberal)—were each almost by large parties of their friends, and the hall was densely crowded by a noisy multitude of electors and non-electors. The show of hands was in favour of Sir S. Bignold. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Hammond, which took place on Thursday, when sir S. Bignold was returned by a majority of 270.

Ayrshire Election.—The nomination of candidates to supply the place in the House of Commons of the late Colonel Blair, took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Sir James Ferguson and Mr. Oswald, of Auchencruive. The show of hands gave a large majority to Mr. Oswald; but a poll was demanded, which was fixed for Thursday. Sir James Ferguson was returned by a majority of 129.

A Northern League against Russia.—If our Government would desire to effect a Northern league against Russia that shall strike its roots through the Cabinets down to the hearts of the people of Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, it must guarantee the speedy settlement of the Sound dues, as the price of their co-operation. This is a vital question for Denmark, for they provide more than one-sixth of her entire revenues; and their abolition, under some sort of compromise, is of the highest importance to Sweden and to Prussia, for they exert a most baneful influence. The United States of America, after a tedious course of negotiation, have decided on discontinuing the payment of Sound dues: and President Pearce, in his Message of the 4th inst., recommends Congress to give the one year's notice to Denmark, at the close of which the treaty of 1826 between the United States and Denmark on this subject lapses. All other privileged countries are entitled to the same treatment as Prussia's hands as she accords to any one, so that the abolition of the Sound dues in the case of the United States (without indemnity, as resolved by Congress) would entail on Denmark the total loss of the whole revenue of 2,500,000 thalers. England is also interested in the abolition or diminution of the Sound dues, since we are importers and buyers of grain, timber, tallow, hemp, flax, tar, &c., and exporters of salt, cotton, and colonial goods, which have all to pay this toll; on the other hand, the Sound dues are pledged to England for a certain loan. Our own treaty of 1841, expired in 1851, and requires now only a year's notice to become entirely invalid; the same with the Swedish and Prussian treaties. Russia is the only Power that is interested in upholding the Sound dues in their present form; not only because the amount is necessary to Denmark, for whom she has a kindly family feeling, as if the little kingdom were already a Russian Grand Duchy, but for two other reasons:—1. Copenhagen and Elsinore are Russia's two most advanced and useful sea-police stations; from her embassy at the one and her consulate at the other (comprising a staff of no less than seventeen intelligent men) she obtains early information on a variety of political and mercantile matters. 2. The delay and expense caused to the foreign merchantmen in the Sound harmonise with the spirit of exclusion and obstruction which characterises the fiscal system of Russia. These fiscal obstructions in the Sound, added to the difficulties of the navigation, have so far deterred our countrymen from visiting the Baltic, that, among the advantages of the campaign just closed it is mentioned that we have thereby "gained a knowledge of those waters." To protect Denmark against any evasion of the dues (it is quite possible, by bugging the Swedish coast, to keep beyond the range of the guns of Kronborg) Russia requires of every ship's master entering a Russian Baltic harbour, and coming from over seas, to produce a receipt for the payment of the Sound dues. This affectionate regard for the fiscal system of another country is exhibited under the pretence of its being a quarantine measure. Russia considers a receipt for Sound dues payment a clean bill of health. The same trick is played at Elsinore as at Sulina—on the Baltic and the Black Sea, it is all merely a sanitary measure. To get rid of the Sound dues any how would be as great an annoyance to Russia as running away with his horse-door would be to a flint-holder. *Letter from Berlin.*

New Bullet.—Mr. William Palmer, of Feltwell, Norfolk, has invented a ball suitable both for small guns and cannon, which he describes as far more deadly and destructive in its effects than any yet in use. He says, "It cuts, wounds, and lacerates in such a manner, that it is scarcely possible that any animal or man should live after having been struck by it. A ball that would fit a common gun—say five-eighths of an inch in diameter—expands on leaving the gun to four inches, and the instant it touches anything, cuts in all directions. A cannon-ball on the same principle would cut a space of at least two feet. The invention has been tried several times in small guns, and it does not appear to affect the flight of the ball in the slightest degree. It would be a very destructive shot in a regiment."

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL, PALL-MALL.

THE Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures, Sketches, and Water-Colour Drawings, of the British School, opened at the Small Gallery, 121, Pall-mall, upon the whole, an interesting and creditable display of native art. The exhibitors comprise amongst their numbers Sir C. Eastlake, Messrs. Ansdell, Frith, Elmore, Goodall, Maclise, Lee, Eckersberg, Roberts, Stanfield, Uwins. Some of the exhibits are sketches, original, of pictures already known to the public, others of pictures intended for exhibition; whilst others may be looked upon as original and finished works, intended to rest upon their own merits.

The accomplished President of the Royal Academy is seen to advantage in the "Pilgrims in Sight of Rome," in character full of intense devotional feeling, whilst in technical points, both of colour and masterly touch, it commands our admiration, to an extent which the artist has failed in doing in some of his more recent performances.

Frith's 'Study for the Picture of Renegate Sands," is almost a facsimile of that very clever work, with all the fun realised, though in diminutive proportions. It is placed just over the mantelpiece, and is well worth looking into.

Ansdell has three clever animal and shepherd pieces, which prove that he is as much at home in small as well as large canvas.

C. W. Cope treatens to a little bit of New School intensity—"Evening Prayer:" the child's dress illumined with the warm flow of fire-light on the one side of the picture: whilst on the other side all is clear—cold, starlit sky seen through a casement. This is called contrast.

Lee has a capital little piece, from an incident in the "Fortunes of Nigel,"—the prison scene, where Lord Glenvorlook discovers the shipchandler's wife in her page's disguise. The awkward attitude and conscious expression of the latter person are well conceived.

The "Religious Controversy," by Simons, is a sketch rather ambitious in subject, intended for a larger picture. It is a composition of several figures, amongst which is a Cardinal sitting as umpire between the disputants; but it has not as yet quite enough of life and purpose to make it "tell."

Glass, amongst half a dozen contributions, has one (a sketch - "Charge of Cavalry at Balaclava") which gives note of preparation for an equestrian performance, upon his usually extensive scale, for the spring exhibitions.

Goodall's two views—"Capilla del Perdon" and the "Aqueduct at Segovia"—display all his usual feeling, study, and delicate finish.

Leslie has a well-conceived and carefully-studied sketch from Henry VIII—the scene where poor *Queen Katharine* says—

"Sir, I most humbly pray you
To deliver this to my lord the King."

Maclise, who does not often come out in the small way, has a good group of two figures, *Hubert* and *Modge*. The expression of both faces is good; and to finish in all respects such as Maclise always shows; the tone also is more subdued than is his wont, with a successful attempt at *chiaroscuro*.

"The Gipsy Sisters of Seville," by J. Philip, is full of life and truth; the character of the Gitana race speaking through every feature, and the rich warm colouring admirably appropriate to their native clime.

Pickersgill paints an amusing and edifying satire in "A Lost Game." A gentleman on the eve of checkmate, at a game of chess with a fair damsel, with Cupid at her back; and Anacreon's lines appended to explain the allegory—"You are not a match for Love!"

Roberts exhibits two views—"Isaida (ancient Sidon), looking towards Mount Lebanon," and the "Ruins of Tiberias, Sea of Galilee." Mount Hermon in the distance—in which his inimitable treatment of sky and water surface is most happily displayed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH one of their representatives annually attacks the Queen's Plate vote in Parliament, the Manchester men are always thoroughly indisposed to allow a great national holiday to pass over without something in the shape of sport be it racing, trotting, or rabbit coursing, and they therefore purpose inaugurating the New Year with a couple of steeplechases on Monday next. The Trent, 11st. 8lbs., stands head of a very numerous entry in the more important of the two chases, but the acceptances for it have not as yet been published.

Coursing pursues the even tenor of its way, with very little interruption from the frost; and there are six good public fixtures for next week: Westward (Wigton) claims New Year's-day; while Longner (Salop) is arranged for Wednesday; South Lancashire (open) for Wednesday; Baldock Champion (Herts) for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Chartley (open), Staffordshire, for Thursday; and Ardrossan for Thursday, &c. Earl Sefton (whose passion for the sport is not inferior to that felt for it in olden times by the celebrated leash of coursing Earls, Derby, Craven, and Orford), has rather recovered his luck at the Altcar Club Meeting, where he ran up last week for one stake with his celebrated Sackcloth, and won another with his Sylph.

York will present no small charms for the lovers of blood stock on Monday and Tuesday, as both Messrs Johnson and Tattersall will set up their restrums in it on those days. Ten of the late Mr. Meiklam's stud are to be disposed of, including Sicily, Peggy, Inheritress, and Florence. Sires there are, also, for the foreign and home market, in abundance—to wit, Newport (one of the most gentlemanly and blood-like animals we have), Red Lion, Chief Justice, St. Andrew, Revolver, Arthur Wellesley, Burnedale, Pug-Grecok, &c.; besides several yearlings. The above list contains the clearings of Dawson's Middleham stable, at which the Revolver, whose mysterious travels and Chester Cup chances have of late caused no little speculation, is believed by some to be located. Several nominations for York and Doncaster races also close on the same day along with sundry others for Newmarket, and the chief racing towns.

The displacement of Gracculus Exerions from his pride of place in the Derby betting, by the reputed roarer De Clair—who will, no doubt, as time creeps on, have in turn to succumb before Bonnie Moran—is the only present feature of the Christmas market at Tattersall's; where, however, the capture of Sebastopol before twelve on the night of Christmas-day, is still said to be the subject of a £1000 even bet. During the past season of turf speculation, it seems that 1841 horses started; and that the weight-for-age races numbered 285, the handicap 506, the walk-over 40, the matches 30, and the match forty-17. "Mr. Howard" has an immensely strong team for next season, and it seems hardly probable that the untried St. Hubert will long keep ahead of his slashing rough-and-ready stable-mate, Oulston—the only fine foal that the renowned Alice Hawthorne has as yet produced. A return of the Royal Stud has just been published, from which it seems that eighteen out of twenty-one mares have foals; but that, as if to counteract their great recent sale luck, thirteen out of the number are fillies. Mr. Greville, who has twenty mares at the same place, has removed Alarm to Newmarket for the ensuing season; and we hear no confirmation of the report that he sold his "confederate," Mr. Payne, intend to train with Harlock, instead of Dockeray, in future. One of Herlock's late charges, Hibert, has gone to the stud, and, although no very distinguished winner, his union of Tomboy and Touchstone blood will secure his not being overlooked. Sir Tatton Sykes, who has a great partiality for Bay Middleton mares and chestnut sires, has also, we hear, purchased little Daniel O'Rourke, whose queer exercise pranks at Malton for the last two years have not much lessened the dignity of a Derby winner. One of the veteran Baronet's sporting Yorkshire contemporaries, Michael Brunton, has just passed away, at the patriarchal age of ninety. We last saw him at Doncaster in 1840, when he told us that he had not missed one meeting since 1780, the year that Earl Fitzwilliam won the St. Leger with Pewet, and the Prince of Wales, who was, with the Duke of York, a guest at Wentworth-house at the time, proved equally fortunate for the Gold Cup with Tot. We never remember to have seen him again in his wonted seat, side by side with his senior, Mr. Kirby, of York, under the grand-stand portico, chatting rather of old times than taking any very great interest in present running. Mr. Kirby still survives as the patriarch of the turf, of which Earl Jersey is, in common parlance, "The Father" and the disciple of Izaak Walton have just, we believe, lost theirs in John Vincent, "the old fisherman of Alverton," who, true to his gentle craft, till he was ninety-six, desired nothing more to the last than to

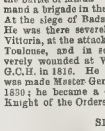
Angle on, and beg to have
A quiet passage to the grave."

The twopenny toll on carts and waggons entering the City, if not the property of freemen, will cease on Monday. This antiquated and unpopular impost produced £8600 yearly to the Corporation; but the threatenings of reform induced them to relinquish it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMES KEMPT.

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES KEMPT, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot, died on the 20th inst., at his residence in South Audley-street, after a long illness. This distinguished officer had spent more than seventy-one years in the British service, and his career has been a very active one. He was son of Gavin Kempt, Esq., of Bailey Hall, Ranis, and of Edinburgh. He entered the Army on the 31st of March, 1783, and in 1799 obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In that year he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby upon the expedition to Holland, as Aide-de-Camp; and in 1800 proceeded with the same General as Military Secretary to the Mediterranean, remaining with him until his death; after which he was attached to the Staff of Lord Hutchinson, and was present throughout the whole of the Egyptian campaign. In 1806 Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt went as commander of a battalion with the expedition to Naples, and led the Light Brigade at the battle of Maida. He proceeded in 1811 to the Peninsula, to command a brigade in the Third Division of the Duke of Wellington's army. At the siege of Badajoz, Kempt headed the attack on Fort Picurina. He was there severely wounded. Kempt was a prominent officer at Vittoria, at the attack on the heights of Vera, at Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and in several minor engagements. He was again severely wounded at Waterloo. He was created G.C.B. in 1815, and a G.C.H. in 1816. He was for some time Governor of Nova Scotia; he was made Master General of the Ordnance and a Privy Councillor in 1830; he became a General in the Army in 1841. Sir James was a Knight of the Orders of Maria Theresa, St. George, and Wilhelm III.



SIR ROGER MARTIN, BART.

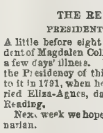
THIS venerable Baronet died at Burnham, Norfolk, on the 16th inst., aged 77. He was the only son of Sir Mordaunt Martin, 4th Bart., by Sophia Mordaunt, his wife, niece of the Earl of Peterborough, and great-great grandson of Sir Roger Martin, of Long Melford, in Suffolk (the representative of an ancient family in that county), on whom a baronetcy was conferred March 28, 1667. Sir Roger, the subject of our present notice, entered the civil service of the East India Company at Bengal in 1795, and was for some years Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal of Moorbedabad. In 1815 he succeeded to the title at the death of his father, and in 1828 retired from the duties of his Indian employment. Sir Roger has died unmarried.

DR. FAGAN.

DOCTOR STEPHEN FAGAN, of Woodhill, Cork, and Albion-street, Hyde-park-square, London, A.M., M.B., Grad. Univ. Dublin, 1826, M.D., T.C.D., 1852, was born in the town of Dingle, county Kerry, Ireland, on the 1st March, 1800, and died on the 9th November, 1854, at Woodhill, Cork.

He was chief of his name, and representative of the ancient family of Fagan, who for merly possessed extensive estates in the county Dublin, which were forfeited in 1691, by Richard Fagan, of Feltrim, for his adhesion to King James II. Richard was a zealous adherent to King James, and distinguished himself at the siege of Derry, as commemorated in the quaint lines on the subject:—

Below left Dalzell and his ancient hall
To see his monarch fleeched,
Fagan of Feltrim with Fingal
Here gave battle.
'Twas part of the plan that Lord Strahan
Should give his neighbours warning;
But they packed him off with a shot and scoff,
His hollow corner, scrubbing.



THE REV. DR. MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH,

PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

A little before eight o'clock on the 22nd inst., the venerable President of Magdalen College, the Rev. Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, died after a few days' illness. Dr Routh was in his 100th year, and had held the Presidency of this College for sixty-three years, having been elected to it in 1791, when he succeeded Dr. George Horne. In 1820 he married Eliza-Agnes, daughter of John Blagrave, Esq., of Calcot-park, Reading.

NEXT week we hope to engrave the Portrait of this venerable contemporarian.

THE REV. RICHARD WALTON WHITE, M.A., F.S.A.

THIS gentleman, the Rector of Wotton, Isle of Wight, and Upcerne, co. Dorset, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Hampshire, and many years Chairman of the Petty Sessions for the Isle of Wight, died suddenly at Wotton, on the 2nd inst., aged 71. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Popham, Esq., of Shankling and Kitehill, Major Commandant of the Isle of Wight Militia (who was great great-grandson of Alexander Popham, Esq., of Littlecott, M.P for Somersetshire, and one of Cromwell's Upper House), and leaves issue.

LEON FAUCHER.

LEON FAUCHER was in early life an "*agregé de philosophie*," and tutor in a private family. He, in 1830, became a journalist, and was connected with the *Temps*, the *Courrier Français*, and the *Constitutionnel* newspapers. In 1842 his direct connection with the public press ceased; but he wrote afterwards on questions of political economy. Amongst his most important productions were. "Etudes sur l'Angleterre." "Travaux sur la Réforme des Prisons." "Recherches sur l'Or et l'Argent;" and, more recently, a work on Russian finances. He was, in 1846, elected deputy for Rheims, in opposition to the great advocate M. Crémieux de Fonds, and voted with the Opposition. He subsequently became one of the directors of the Strasbourg Railway. After the election of the 10th December, 1848, Léon Faucher was appointed Minister of Public Works, and, subsequently Minister of the Interior. Both in the Assembly and in the Cabinet he vigorously opposed the Demagogue party: demanding the suppression of clubs; and insisting on a severe examination of the financial measures of the Provisional Government. He quitted public life with only a small fortune; and was highly and generally esteemed and respected.

HARRIET, MARCHIONESS CAMDEN.

THE death of this most estimable lady, which occurred on the 22nd inst., at Wildernesse-park, Kent, has caused the deepest sorrow. Her Ladyship was born February 8, 1813, the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. George Murray, Bishop of Rochester, by Sarah Maria, his wife, daughter of Robert, ninth Earl of Kinnoull, and married, August 27, 1835, George Charles, present Marquis Camden, K.G., by whom she leaves eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. Lady Camden's paternal grandfather, Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, was second son of John third Duke of Atholl.

WILLS.—The Rev. Henry Raikes, M.A., Chancellor of Chester, has left personalty within the province of Canterbury alone amounting to £50,000 besides that in the province of York.—Major John Ward, H.E.I.C., Madras establishment, £20,000.—Kellynge Greenway, Esq., of Botough, Warwickshire, £50,000.—Mrs. Emily Lavinia Lenon, of Cheltenham, £70,000.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday week, at a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. T. M. S one, who has been connected with the Royal College of Surgeons upwards of twenty years, was presented by the chairman, Mr. Henry Watson, F.R.C.S., with a handsome silver tea and coffee service and tray, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented, with a silver tea and coffee service, to Thomas Madden Stone, on his retirement from the office of Librarian to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, by a few members of the profession, to mark their approbation of his ready and courteous attention in fulfilling the duties of his office, and as an expression of their appreciation of his worth. 21st December, 1854."

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE death of Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, at the great age of ninety-nine, has furnished our contemporaries during the present Christmas week with many appropriate retrospective reflections. The *Times*, in a clever article—evidently written by a Magdalen man—would throw us some two centuries back, by reminding us that the aged President just removed from among us "had been told by a lady—of her aunt who had seen King Charles II. walking round the parks at Oxford during the memorable Plague year of 1665;" but this is an appeal to a *third* generation. It evidently did not occur to our contemporary that Dr. Routh might have had for his godfather—that same godfather living to see him in his third year—one who has described in print (and most ably too) his having seen King Charles II. feeding his ducks in St. James's Park; and, scarcely less remarkable, his having (to use his own expression) *met* the Revolution which confirmed one of the ablest of his predecessors in the important office of President of Magdalen College. When Colley Cibber died (in December, 1757), the late President of Magdalen College was in his third year. Colley might have stood godfather to the future President of Magdalen;—Colley might have delighted the boy Routh with some of those stage pleasantries which delighted nearly three generations of Englishmen. But, to pursue this further, the lips of the boy Routh (those very lips warm within a week of when we are writing) might have been kissed by the surviving child of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.

Mr. Warren, the author of the well-known novel of "Ten Thousand a Year," and other works deservedly popular, has just published in his collected Essays a letter from Sir Walter Scott to himself; written when Sir Walter was the Great Unknown, and Warren was a boy ambitious of double distinction at the bar and in literature. Warren, with boyish and legal impertinence (pardonable only because boyish) seems to have addressed him as the convicted author of "The Waverley Novels." Sir Walter, in his kind and thoughtful reply, observes, that he is not the author of "those novels which the world chooses to ascribe to him;" and on this it has been urged by a contemporary that Scott has written a lie. We could have wished that our contemporary had somewhat softened his language. Scott's denial is even more excusable than a "not at home" denial when the parties asked for are really at home. Sir Walter considered himself entitled, like an accused person put upon trial, to refuse giving his own evidence to his own conviction, and to deny flatly all that could not be proved against him. Is a man's silence, when an impertinent question is asked of him, to be construed into a yes? Will not his refusal to reply be treated as a tacit acknowledgment of what he is asked? What says our great moralist on this point?—"I should have believed Burke to be Junius," said Johnson, "but Burke spontaneously denied it to me. The case would have been different had I asked him if he was the author; a man so questioned as to an anonymous publication may think he has a right to deny it."

The Report to the President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India just made by Mr. Macaulay (the historian), Lord Ashburton, and others, will, when adopted, effect one of the greatest changes that has ever been made in the educational courses of this country. The Civil Service of India is to be opened to the youth of the United Kingdom. There is to be no more Cannon-row or Leadenhall-street patronage. The son of a tailor in Tooley-street may offer himself in competition with one who has all the blood of the Howards in his veins, and if he has more mind and education than the competing Howard, the tailor's son will obtain the appointment. The Report bears the mint-mark of Mr. Macaulay's mind in every part; and so obvious has this been to his fellow Commissioners—to Lord Ashburton especially—that the brilliant Commoner signs the report before the able Peer. The Messrs. [Longman should reprint the Report uniformly with the several editions of Mr. Macaulay's Essays. Let us add that it behoves every parent in the three kingdoms to make himself master of its contents. When the recommendation of the Reporters are put into practice, the memorable saying that education in England has been endangered by some of her most eminent sons will, thanks to Mr. Macaulay, be no longer applicable to the present generation. The Report has taken a comprehensive view not only of the educational wants of India, but of Great Britain at large. The studies of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin, have one and all had proper attention paid to them in this masterly scheme of education in the nineteenth century.

The lovers of English Art will hear with regret that the original and only painting of Martin's "Belshazzar's Feast" was so seriously injured in a late railway accident (it was on its way from Liverpool to Mr. Naylor's) that all chance of successful restoration is, it is said, hopeless. This great loss is, however, the less to be regretted, when we reflect what a masterly engraving of it we possess by its own designer and painter. How soon and how completely may the best existing proofs of a great artist's skill be destroyed! A fire, or the act of a madman, might reduce to nothing the single picture which sustains the reputation of an artist so well known as Paul Potter.

The nominal head of the well-known firm of Simpkin and Marshall, of Stationer's-hall-court, died during the present week. He retired from business some twenty years ago, on a handsome annuity.

The fear seems to be confirmed that the open space at the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral will be built over. Mr. Pite, the architect, is fighting for the open space with equal ability and perseverance; but Government is still against him in the matter, and the City hardly, we fear, with him. The value of the space, as we have already had occasion to record, is £60,000, which it is proposed should be paid for out of one year's additional duty upon coal

The choice things at Mr. Croker's sale sold well—the Irish antiquities especially. Two ancient Irish war trumpets of bronze were secured for the British Museum—one at £25, the other at £12. The Charter Horn sold for £17 10s. The Ormonde Papers, in six volumes folio, brought £180; and the Orrery Letters, in two volumes, £60. The first five editions of Walton's "Angler" produced £29 10s.

Whilst on the subject of sales, we may announce that the collection of the late Mr. Thomas Windus, F.S.A., will pass under the hammer of the auctioneer during the forthcoming season.

A FRIGHTFUL SPECTACLE.—An exhibition is now taking place at the Cirque Napoléon, Paris, the perilous nature of which mightily attracts there a large crowd of spectators. A young girl (Mdlle. Borelly) enters a cage in which two lions, a lioness, a bear, and a hyena, are enclosed. These animals appear to live in the greatest harmony with each other and their youthful tamer; but it is fearful to contemplate the consequences of an instant of ill-humour in the "happy family" to poor Mdlle. B. while putting its members through their exercises.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.—The Secretary of the United States Treasury has prepared an informal summary of the annual commerce and navigation reports, from which it appears that the imports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over £60,000,000. The exports of domestic produce were between 50 and 52 millions sterling. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat in excess of 10 millions sterling. The difference between the imports and exports was made up in Californian gold, stocks, and mercantile obligations. The revenue from Customs was about £13,000,000. and from all other sources £16,000,000.

The bakers of Paris have decided that, according to a resolution adopted on the 28th ult., and approved by the Prefect of Police, they will present to the Administration, for distribution amongst the necessitous classes, 278,000 kilogrammes of bread of the first quality, instead of making presents to the servants of their customers on New Year's Day.

THE "VALOROUS" CHASING RUSSIAN STEAMERS INTO SEBASTOPOL.

RUSSIAN STEAMERS SHELLING THE FRENCH CAMP.

Two Russian steamers performed a very daring exploit on the 6th inst. One was a steam-frigate and the other the *Vladimir*, which is constantly on the move in the roadstead, and had often annoyed us with a gun of long range. At half-past one on that day the Russian frigate suddenly moved from its position, not far from the entrance to Careening Bay and proceeded under full steam toward the entrance of the roadstead. As she passed along, a rapid discharge of shells was made against the new English batteries on the right, especially a square redoubt placed so as to command some of the Russian ships on the south side of the inlet—the guns of which, however, were not yet mounted. The movement of the Russian frigate became an object of general attention to all the troops on the heights from which a view of the roadstead could be obtained. To the surprise of all she went past Fort Nicholas and Cape Alexander, and pursued her course boldly out to sea, attended by the *Vladimir*. Her object was soon explained. Rounding the Quarantine Fort and Harbour, she stood off beyond that part of the coast where are said to be the ruins of ancient Chersonesus, and then commenced to throw shot and shell towards the French works, which were thus enfiladed by her guns. The *Valorous* got up her steam as quickly as possible, and also a French steam line-of-battle ship. As soon as they were able to move down upon the adventurous Russian vessel, they of course compelled her to desist from her fire against the French works, and drove her to seek for shelter again within the batteries of the roadstead. Both she and the *Vladimir*, who appeared to act as an attendant upon her, got safely back. The *Valorous* chasing them too closely in was fired upon by Fort Constantine, and also by some battery on the heights above. Some of the shots must have gone very close to her if they did not actually strike. Why the Russian vessel chose the broad daylight for such an exploit, instead of proceeding under cover of the darkness of night, is a mystery; unless it was designedly planned with a view of bringing some of our vessels within range of the guns of Sebastopol.

We have been favoured by Lieutenant Edgar G. Bredin, Royal Artillery, with the accompanying Sketch, taken from a French redoubt, the guns of which are manned by the French navy. Two large Russian steamers came out through the sunken men-of-war, and went down opposite the French lines and shelled them—there being only two small French steamers (the *Mogore* and *Dauphin*) to oppose them, which they did most manfully, and drew the fire of the Russian ships on themselves. Meanwhile an English vessel steamed up, and drove the Russians in. All the guns of Fort Constantine and the batteries above it opened upon her: she gave them a few shots in return, and "sheered off."

THE "VALOROUS," OFF SEBASTOPOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

On December 6th, at one p.m., a French steamer stationed at some distance from the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol, but in advance of the rest of the fleet, was observed to fire two guns in rapid succession; and almost immediately after, the mast-heads of a Russian steamer appeared over the low land towards the harbour mouth, and before many minutes had passed, another was seen following her. The first proved to be a heavy paddle-wheel frigate; and the second a small sloop. An alarm was immediately given, and in a few minutes our cable was slipped, and we were in full chase of our expected prizes, who had opened fire on a battery in course of erection at the entrance of the Kamiesch and Kazatch harbours, where the whole of the French transports and several men-of-war are at anchor, including both the French and English flag-ships. As we neared them, however, they turned tail and ran back under the batteries; we continued to follow them till we were within 1000 yards of the forts, firing several shots after them, but with what effect could not be seen as the forts and batteries now opened fire on us, and engaged our attention. We gave them several broadsides in return; but as we could of course make no impression on these stone walls, and were getting a pretty heavy dose of shot and shell—which cut away our rigging in several places, and completely destroyed one of our boats—we hauled off, leaving the fugitives under the shelter of their (to us) impregnable walls, while we returned to our anchorage, fortunately without the loss of a single man killed or wounded. Several other steamers fired a few shots during the time we were engaged; and the little Frenchman, who was first attacked, kept close behind us the whole time. The afternoon surprise has shown us that we must keep a bright look out on the enemy's movements. They have remained quiet so long that their sortie took us by surprise; and, had it been at night, they might have done considerable damage.

RUSSIAN STEAMERS SHELLING THE FRENCH CAMP, SEBASTOPOL.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

I.

Sebastopol lay shrouded
In thick November gloom,
And through the midnight silence
The guns had ceased to boom.
The sentinel outworn
In watching for the morn,
From Balaclava's heights
Beheld the Russian lights,
In the close beleaguered fortress far adown;
And heard a sound of bells
Wafted upwards through the dells,
And a roar of mingling voices and of anthems from the town.

II.

They prayed the God of Justice
To aid them in the wrong,
They consecrated Murder
With jubilee and song.
To the slain, the joys of Heaven,—
To the living, sin forgiven,—
Were the promises divine
That were passed along the line,
As they gathered in their myriads ere the dawn;
While their priests in full accord,
Chanted glory to the Lord,
And blessed the Russian banner and the sword for battle drawn

III.

Stealthily and darkly,
Amid the rain and sleet,—
No trumpet-call resounding,
Nor drums' tempestuous beat;
But, shadow-like, and slow,
Came the legions of the foe,
Moving dimly up the steep
Where the British Camp, asleep,
Lay unconscious of the danger lurking near;
And the soldier, breathing hard,
On the cold and sodden sward,
Dreamed of victory and glory, or of home and England dear.

IV.

Hark! Heard ye not a rumbling
On the misty morning air—
Like the rush of rising tempests
When they shake the forest bare?
The outposts on the hill
Hear it close, and closer still.
'Tis the tramp of iron heels,
'Tis the crash of cannon wheels,
And "To arms!" "to arms!" "to arms!" is the cry.
"'Tis the Russians on our flank!
Up, and arm each British rank!
And meet them, gallant Guardsmen, to conquer or to die."

V.

Then rose the loud alarum
With a hurricane of sound,
And from short uneasy slumber
Sprang each hero from the ground;
Sprang each horseman to his steed,
Ready saddled for his need;
Sprang each soldier to his place,
With a stern, determined face;
While the rousing drum and bugle echoed far,
And the crack of rifles rung,
And the cannon found a tongue,
And down upon them bursting came the avalanche of war.

VI.

Through the cold and foggy darkness
Sped the rocket's fiery breath,
And the light of rapid volleys,
In a haze of Living Death;
But each English heart that day
Throbbed impetuous for the fray,
And our hosts undaunted stood
Beating back the raging flood—
That came pouring from the valley, like a sea
Casting havoc on the shore,
With a dull and sullen roar,—
The thunder-cloud above it and the lightning flashing free.

VII.

On darkness grew the daylight,
'Mid the loud incessant peal;
On the daylight followed noontide,—
And they struggled steel to steel!
O ye gallant souls and true!
O ye great immortal few!
On your banner, bright unfurled,
Shone the freedom of the world.
In your keeping lay the safety of the lands—
Lay the splendour of our name—
Lay our glory and our fame;
And ye held and raised them all in your dauntless hearts and hands!

VIII.

For a moment, and one only,
Seemed the Russians to prevail:
O brave eight thousand heroes!
Ye shall conquer! They shall fall!
They can face you—if they must—
But they fly your bayonet thrust.
And hark! the ringing cheer
That proclaims the French are near,
And is heard above the raging battle din!
Giving courage to the brave—
Striking terror to the slave,—
A signal and an omen of the victory to win!

IX.

Break forth, thou storm of battle,
With a new and wild uproar!
Beam out, thou flag of England,
With thy sister tricolor!
For fighting side by side,
One in spirit, heart-allied—
In the cause of truth combined,
For the freedom of mankind—
France and England show the world what may be done;
And their star of glory burns
And the tide of battle turns
And the beaten Russians fly, and the victory is won.

X.

Thus fourteen thousand freemen,
Invincible in right,
Defeated seventy thousand,
In fierce unequal fight!
Thus Thermopylæ of old
And its men of Titan mould
Were surpassed, at duty's call,
By the Briton and the Gaul:—
(May the splendour of their friendship never wane!)
By the men who fighting fell
With Cathcart and Lourmel,
Or lived with placid Raglan, avengers of the slain.

XI.

And as long as France and England
Shall give birth to manlike men,
Their deeds shall be remembered
Should the battle burst again;
And to actions as sublime
Shall inspire each future time.
And when War's alarms shall cease,
And the nations live in peace,
Safe from Tyranny, its murder, and its ban,—
Let us tell with generous pride
How our heroes fought and died,
And saved a threatened world on the heights of Inkermann!

Charles Mackay.

MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE, NEAR BALACLAVA.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY.

This Monastery—chosen with the usual cleverness which monks of all countries and ages display in the choice of their dwelling-places—is situated on the precipitous side of a little bay running in from Cape Fiolente. It seems evidently an institution getting into fashion, for everywhere you see traces of new, half-finished buildings, while even those which are completed seem still quite new. There are now fifteen monks remaining; twelve others are with the Russian army, where they do business as chaplains. The Monastery is guarded by a body of Zouaves under a sergeant, and there was some intention of converting it into an hospital; but the gale of the 14th has unroofed nearly all the houses, and even torn down the iron plates from the church roof, so that the repairings would give quite as much trouble as the building of a wooden shed for the same purpose. During the gale the Zouaves, as well as all the rest of the inmates, had to retire to the "hospitium"—an out-building erected for the accommodation of pious pilgrims who come to drink the delicious waters of St. George's Well, of miraculous power, and implore the chivalrous saint's protection. For an ordinary traveller the beauty of the spot would be quite sufficient reward. Even now, although everything wears the bleak autumnal tinges, it is one of the loveliest spots imaginable, with its white terraces, huge rocks, and dark woods, overlooking the wide expanse of the Euxine. Mr. Scott, in his recent travels in the Crimea, paid a visit to this spot, which he thus describes:—

We descended by a narrow zigzag path, cut in the face of the mountain' on every nook or ledge of which the monks have planted trees and flowers' making little terraced gardens in the midst of the black charred cliffs. From the shore we looked up and perceived the monastery, some hundreds of feet above us, and fifty feet beneath the summit of the precipice. Near to us on the right hand as we faced the sea, was a great, isolated, basaltic rock, rising above its neighbours.

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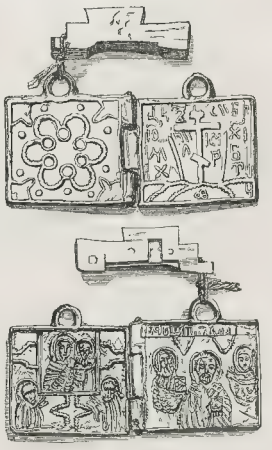
The monastery of St. George hangs, as it were, to the face of the cliff, and the only entrance to it is by a door and flight of steps cut in the rock at its summit. From a little terrace in front, a magnificent view over the Black Sea is obtained, and projecting into it on the left is the Aya Boutoun, or sacred promontory, on which also a temple of Diana is believed, by some to have stood.

Crowds of pilgrims go to this monastery on the 23rd of April, the fête day of St. George, when the plateau near it puts on the appearance of an immense fair; booths, tents, and huts are erected in great numbers, and all kinds of things are sold at the various stalls. Nearly the whole of the Greek population of the Crimea flock there. It is most especially popular with the fair sex, and report says that on these occasions, when the Greek women display their charms to the greatest advantage, there is an assemblage of beauty rarely to be met with elsewhere.



RUSSIAN AMULET.

AMBULANCE FOR THE WOUNDED.

A RUSSIAN AMULET.

In describing the dress of the Russians who fell at Alma, most of the accounts refer to the amulets worn by the Muscovite soldiers. One of these relics of the battle-field has been forwarded to us, of which we give an Illustration in this week's publication. It consists of a small pewter locket, the workmanship very rude. The most prominent figure on the outside is a cross, surrounded with Russian characters. A small piece of wood attached by a string shows the remains of a Greek Cross, in the centre of which a metallic Roman cross appears to have been inlaid. On one leaf of the inside a rude figure of the Virgin and Child has been stamped, with two devout figures praying to her. On the other side the saint appears to have represented a female, but from the ravages of time or rough usage, the ill-earned of the countenance are not very well pronounced.

AMBULANCE FOR THE WOUNDED.

FROM time to time, many alterations have been made in the "Ambulance," or Hospital-cart, for removing the wounded from the battle-field; and at Woolwich Arsenal many of these "improved" models are still to be seen. We engrave the Ambulance which is generally employed. It is a light two-wheeled vehicle, on indiarubber springs. In front is a seat capable of accommodating four persons, who are not incapacitated by their wounds from sitting upright—a broad leather strap, buckled in front, giving them increased security. On the interior of the vehicle stretchers are slung lengthwise, for a similar number, who are more seriously are of a more serious nature. Should circumstances render an additional accommodation necessary, a board is let down behind, on which two persons can be comfortably accommodated. Provisions for the comfort of the wounded, including a vessel for heating water, broth, &c., are snugly packed underneath.

This model was greatly approved of by the Emperor of the French, who for some time had a large number constructed for the French army on the same plan.

RESULT OF THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC—1854.

THE cholera in 1848-49 (15 months) was fatal to 14,593 persons, in the last epidemic, extending from August, 1853, to November, 1854 (15 months), 1,695 persons only were victims. Allowing for increase of population, the deaths in every 10,000 living give an average of 61 in the former, and 6 in the latter. By cholera and diarrhœa together the deaths were in

1848-49	..	..	69 431	..	81 in 10,000
1853-54	..	..	15,769	..	68 in ..

INSPARITY BETWEEN THE DISTRICTS.—Two (the North and Central) suffer a mortality of only 16 in 10,000 living, while the South has 9s of every 10,000 cut off by the disease. In the progress of cholera in 1849 by the Registrar-General, it is said, that the elevation of the soil in London has a more constant relation with the mortality from cholera than any other known element—the mortality being in the inverse ratio of the elevation; and so exactly has this been verified in the present epidemic, that a scale of premium might nearly have been drawn out in 1849 to rule in 1854, to the following effect:—For a person of average condition, dwelling under 20 feet of elevation, the premium to insure £1000 would be £12; while for those living at from 100 to 350 feet elevation the life office would be sure with a £2 premium.

The following facts worked out by the Registrar-General, show distinctly the inverse relation that the mortality of cholera bears to the elevation of the ground:—

182 560 of the people in London in 1851 lived upon sub-districts covering 2849 acres of the marsh ground, ranging from three feet below to one foot above the high-water mark; 2962 died there of cholera in 1849, and 272 in 1854, or 4220 in the two epidemics.

Seventy-six of the population in sub districts, on 12,146 acres of ground of eighty feet of elevation and upwards, lost 383 persons by cholera in 1849, and 272 in 1854, or 670 in the two epidemics.

12,824 persons died of cholera in the two years 1849 and 1854 on the 18,420 acres of low ground not more than five feet above the level of the tide; or 696,159, while in the same years, out of the more numerous population, 682,705 persons, living on 21,369 acres of the higher ground of sixty feet and upwards, only 2649 persons died of cholera, including all the deaths in the district of St. James.

On the lowest ground, taking the mean of the two epidemics, 13 in 1000 of the population—on the highest ground, 1 in 1000 of the population were destroyed by cholera.

At the intermediate stages of elevation was the danger of dying by cholera interm-diate? To solve this important question, as regarded the epidemic of 1849, London was first sub-divided into terraces differing 20 feet in elevation; and, if the same course is pursued now, it is found that in the two epidemic years 16,822 persons died of cholera on the first terrace, under 20 feet of elevation; 3787 on the second terrace of ground, 20 feet and under 40 feet; 1676 on the third terrace, 40 and under 60 feet; 2279 on the fourth terrace, 60 to 80 feet high; 899 on the fifth terrace, 80 to 100 feet; 878 on the higher terraces of 100 feet up to 350 feet. The population was 868,264 on the first terrace; and about equal, or 460,000, on the second, the third, and the fourth terraces; while it was 142,000 on the fifth, and 121,660 on the higher terrace or terraces.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—A bill, just prepared and brought in by Mr. Ewart, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton, proposes to repeal the Library Act of 1850; but not to invalidate by such repeal anything done in pursuance of the same act, or any branch already established libraries and museums. The object of the bill is simply to extend the benefits of the measure of 1850 to towns governed under local acts and to parishes. For this purpose it is required that the council of any municipal borough of which the population shall exceed 5000 persons may, and a public meeting, on the requisition of ten persons paying the borough rate, in order to determine whether the Act shall be adopted for the said municipal borough; and, if at such meeting two-thirds of the persons present and qualified as aforesaid shall determine that the Act ought to be adopted, the council shall thereupon take effect and come into operation in such borough. The expenses of carrying the Act into execution are to be defrayed from the borough fund; and the Council is empowered, if it think fit, to levy a separate rate for the purposes. "Improvement boards" may adopt the Act and charge the expense on the improvement rate, if the previous requisitions with regard to population and local decision of public meeting be complied with. Parishes with the same population (5000) may adopt the Act, with the consent of two-thirds of the ratepayers, and the vestry will then appoint from three to seven Commissioners from the ratepayers, to carry the act into effect, to dispose of lands, and to sue and be sued as a body corporate. One-third of this Commission will go out of office annually. The expenses are to be defrayed out of the poor-rates. The vestries of two or more neighbouring parishes, having an aggregate population, exceeding 5000 persons, may conjointly adopt the Act in the manner already described. Not more than seven nor less than three Commissioners may be appointed by each parish to manage the library or museum. No rate levied for the purposes of this Act in any borough, district, or parish, is to exceed one penny in the pound. The Council are empowered to borrow sums of money for the purposes of the Act, with the approval of her Majesty's Treasury, and the Public Works Loan Commissioners are empowered to advance the same. Sums of money, Lands, &c., may be appropriated, purchased, or rented, for the purposes of this Act. The general management and control of the libraries and museums formed under this Act is to be vested in the Municipal Councils of boroughs, in the boards of districts, and in the Commissioners of parishes; and all real or personal property purchased for any library or museum is to be vested in the same respectively. All libraries and museums established under this Act are to be open to the public free of all charge.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.—I am glad to state that there is a slight, but a positive improving Stock-market, and that upward tendency is visible in our money affairs. We are very busily paying our European debt. The steamer to-day does not take out many specie, and the two previous steamers have taken scarcely any at all. The Bank of England seems to have replenished its vaults. We have had an arrival of a million and a half of gold from California, and another still larger arrival is looked for. We have the prospect of the largest cotton crop ever raised; our crops generally have not been so short as we feared. A new kind of economy, to which we have long been unaccustomed, has become the order of the day; luxuries, gewgaws, and all sorts of bijouteries, are selling for nothing, while the necessaries of life are at a premium. This is a great and terrible commercial revulsion, but Europe will bear it, as she did in 1837 now. There will be no repudiation of our debts by States; and very few of the corporations will be allowed to go on any further than they can make their ability to pay manifest to the parties interested. In other words, we are sound all, although we are, for the moment, partially paralysed. The banking-houses, and the banks of the west and south, have gone down, and are going, day by day; but all have to do is calculating medium, and we have money enough, high as its rate may be in the market, for transaction of all necessary business. The whole nation is learning a lesson of economy which will do us good. The contraction in the Money-market has come on gradually, and gradually will it move off; but thus far it is safe to say, that few or no men or institutions have failed, except those that were rotten in the best of times.—*Letter from New York*, December 13.

On Monday last the provision with respect to dogs being used for the purpose of draught came into force. Dogs are not to be used throughout the United Kingdom to draw trucks, barrows, &c., under penalties. The Act is the 17th and 18th Vict., c. 60.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PANTOMIMES.

DRURY-LANE.—As might have been expected from the extraordinary preparations which preceded the pantomime at this theatre, has met with remarkable success: it is entitled "Jack and Jill; or, Harlequin King Mustard and the Four-and-Twenty Blackbirds Baked in a Pie," and is indebted for its highly-meritorious introduction to Mr. E. L. Blanchard. The plot is, of course, founded upon the ancient nursery legends suggested by the title; but the author has evidently employed them as the means of allegorising the art of cookery. *Jill* finding her father's last will and testament, discovers that, according to its provisions, she "must not be a husband take, till she a pie can make and bake." Accordingly, the intrusting heroine proceeds to seek instruction from Mrs. Glass of ancient culinary celebrity. The lessons she thus receives are given after a very novel fashion. All the various kitchen requisites become animated, and detail their own uses in gastronomic practice. The *Kettle*, in a song, introduces *Jill* to his companions *Saucepan* and *Gridiron*. *Jill* is also initiated into the country of condiments. She visits the Court of *King Mustard*, who lives in Crust Castle, on the Tablecloth Terrace. Here she becomes acquainted with the family of the *Peppers*, the empress *Vinegar*, and the pungent *Cayenne*. A review of the "Army of Zests" with a humourous embodiment of the well-known relishes, constitutes, indeed, a great feature of the opening. *Chutney* is the Prince of Pickles," to next visited by *Jill*; where the *Pickles*, prepared by *Vinegar*, instruct *Jill*, and take her to the "Stupendous Salt Mine," where the fairy *Preserves* come to her aid. The scene then changes to the "Gorgeous Temple of Salad," where the usual transformations take place: *Jill* becomes *Columbine*; *Jack*, *Harlequin*; and *King Mustard*, *Clown*. The pantomime cast is very strong, including the names of Milano, Bolano, Wilkie (a clever sprite), and the far-famed Italian Brothers. The models by the Brothers Brunyknm are amazingly funny; and the scenery, by Messrs. Nicholls and Cuthbert, is unusually splendid. The final tableau, with the "Gilt tering Temple," revolving columns, the Allied Army Quadrille," Julien to conquer, and the terrific flight of the Italian Brothers from the gallery to the stage, closes the pantomime with a series of triumphs. The merit of these contrivances is indisputable; and both for literary and scenic excellence, the pantomime at this house may compete with the most gorgeous at any other. It was preceded by Lillo's prose tragedy of "George Barnwell"—of which, happily, no one heard a syllable.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone has, as we predicted, depended on the drawing-room refinement and elegance of his pantomime, founded on the nursery-legend of "Little Bo-peep, who lost her sheep." According to his account, the heroine was a pretty Arcadian shepherdess, very good, yet having one fault—that of sleeping by day; which, considering it a beauty of an Arcadian sunrise, as represented in one of the scenes, was almost unfortunate. It would have been sufficient to keep her wide awake for the whole of the day. A wolf falls in love with her; but, being rejected, takes revenge on her sheep—steals them, and cuts off their tails, which he hangs on a tree to dry. Her grandmother, who is a fairy, appears to her in a dream, and shows her the consequences of her lazy habit, and the advantages of diligence. A vision visits her slumbers of a group of beautiful shepherdesses playing and dancing in a laburnum grove, beautifully painted by Mr. Calcott. On awaking, *Bo-peep* goes in search of her stray lambs; and, by a bargain with a mercenary cosherd in the pay of the wolf, gets back her sheep, tails and all. *Colin*, her lover, watches them during the night; but new difficulties ultimately require the intervention of the fairy, and the usual transformations. There is much more of joking in this pantomime than customary in these degenerate days—much more of temporary allusion and in the mock-heroic vein. The "American Baby Show" is well and one change of scene, from an interior to an exterior, with ladies seated first in a *salon* and next in a carriage, was calculated to excite especial wonder, so cleverly was it designed and adroitly managed. The piece has been also the occasion of introducing a new Clown, Mr. Appleby, who is well qualified for the courtly office of fool. In some respects the present pantomime is better than its predecessor, and that is saying no little in its favour.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. C. Kean has exhibited in his pantomime this year his usual laudable anxiety to please. It is, indeed, brilliantly appointed, and possessed of specific and extraordinary merits. The subject is one well known, as its title "may specify"—to wit, "Harlequin and Blue Beard, the Great Bashaw, or the Good Fairy Triumphant over the Demon of Discord." Little is known of the author, Mr. M. Merton, whose works of this nature are generally characterised by a classical severity which raises them in literary value. There is much semblance of passion in his demon *Rustifusti*, and the incantation-scene reminds us of "Macbeth" and "Der Freischütz"—they are, indeed, accompanied with snatches of music from Locke and Weber. The practical jokes enacted in the "Blue Beard" scenes, would serve as materials for a score of farces; and the scenic decorations are such as ought to enrich the most gorgeous of spectacles. The change of the old witches into young fair ones was not only effective, but enchanting. A scene painted by *Mr. Gordon*, of a Turkish village and a mountainous country was really magnificent. Nor must the highest credit be denied to Mr. F. Lloyds for that in which the transformations occur, representing the "Illuminated Temple of Concord," the mechanical portions of which by Mr. Bradwell, are also exceedingly effective. But, for battle and effect, nothing might be compared with the quarter-deck, by the same artist, of the *Royal Albert*, of 121 guns,"—the engagement and the victory were symbolised to the life. The final tableau presented one of those marvellous pieces that realise mechanically—such life-supposed of angelic appearances, as give so much éclat to "Faust and Marguerite." We need not state how well the whole was acted when we mention that Mr. Hulline was *Clown*, Mr. Cormack *Harlequin*, Mr. Paolo *Pantaloon*, and Miss Desborough *Columbine*, we "make sure we could sure." We are happy to perceive that Mr. Kean takes the opportunity of the Christmas week to present himself in some of his legitimate characters: the *Stranger*, and *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the first of which he has been eminently successful. We always have seen him with more than ordinary satisfaction.

LYCEUM.—Mr. W. Brough and Mr. Beverley are the twin-gen to whom the fortunes of this theatre at this important season have been entrusted by Mr. C. Mathews. Mr. Brough's Burlesques is always richly appointed; superb scenes, just sufficient jest, and numerous and overflows with allusion, parody, and fun. His merits are in excess though he lacks, therefore, the point and finish which Mr. Planché gives to his productions. There is a life-like exuberance in the and bacchic effusion of his mirth which is irresistible. There is an earnestness, so to speak, in his burlesque, which makes extravagance look like reality. "Prince Pretty and the Butterfly" is rep ete with the comic, conceit, and grave absurdity *King Coccolorum* (Mr. Frank Matthews), the father of the youth (Miss Harriet Gordon) who is enamoured of the *Butterfly*, is one of those sleepy monarchs whom impatient subjects dream of dethroning; and his wife succeeds in benefiting to her fourth consort. *Queen Porcupeppa* was appropriately supported by Mrs. F. Matthews. The *Butterfly* pursued by the *Prince* is the daughter (Miss Fanny Terman) of the fairy *Butterfly Queen* (Miss M. Oliver), but for the time is the power of the *King of the Butterflies* (Mr. Arthur Bland), from which however, the *Prince* succeeds in delivering the fair captive. The bridal of the beppy pair is celebrated in the Crystalline Haunt of the Butterflies, an exquisite scene, crowded with brilliant accessories. The rest of the drama is occupied with the machinations of the *Bottle King* to disturb the happiness of the married couple. These malignant attempts are, however, speedily defeated; and the spectacle closes with a splendid exhibition of the throne of the *Butterfly Queen*, dazzling the eye with its variously-coloured magnificence. The acting and singing were throughout excellent—the latter, by Miss Gordon and Miss Terman (*à débutante*), especially. The arrangement of the music was by Mr. Tully. Both Mr. Brough and Mr. Beverley were summoned before the curtain.

MARYLEBONE.—The amalgam which we had predicted of "Young Norval" and "Lord Ullin's daughter," appeared in the shape of a pantomime on Boxing-night, under a title, including both hero and heroine. The pantomime commences with the resolve of *Barbarians* in full Court assembled, that with the progress of *Civilisation*, *Young Norval* (Mr. Shalders) is soon after presented studying a huge book—not of martyrs, but battles; inspired by the contents of which he successfully resists the robber horde by whom his especial *locale* was infested. The "Scottish fêtes in Lord Holland's Park" were capitally burlesqued. The "Wreck of the Lovers" is also well managed, and the transformations, indeed, are most splendidly illustrated; the extraordinary depth of the stage much aiding the effect. There are two *Clowns*, Messrs. Walbourn and Tanner, both "excellent fool." as any in the forest of Arden. The pantomime was preceded by "The Lady and the Devil" The house was excessively crowded.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The pantomime at this theatre is entitled "Harlequin Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; or, Morg ana and the Arab an Nights" The subject of this piece may be said, by way of distinction, to be even æsthetic—tasteful and inappropriate as the term may seem to the treatment of something supposed to be so unphilosophic as fish sort of drama. The aim is serious one—to point a moral *apropos* of the stage. The imaginative is here successfully opposed to the melodramatic and terpsichorean, and the triumph of the spectacle is awarded to the legitimate drama. Mr. Greenwood treats all other forms of stage-art as "exhausted fountains of amusement," and leads his characters through various changes to the inexhaustible in the poetic play. The scenery of the introduction in which this truth is enforced is very cleverly painted by Mr. Fenton. The Palace of Imagination in the realm of Fancy is worthy of the theme. The comic scenes are full of bustle. The *Columbine* (Mdlle. Nathalie) is exceedingly good; Mr. C. Fenton proves graceful as *Harlequin*, and Mr. N. Denlin, as *Clown*, humorous and effluent. The performance was perfectly successful; and, if only for the idea sought to be embodied, merits more than usual attention.

ADELPHI.—It is somewhat difficult to describe the spectacle at this house, which is an elaborate allegory on some of the events of the war, strangely entitled "Zigler the Travels of Messrs. Danube and Pruth, with numerous Cuts." Miss Woolgar represents the *River King* reposing on the bed of the Danube, but soon disturbed with the noise of cannon and visited by *King Pruth* (Mrs. Keeley); whereupon both Potentates denounce the Russian Autocrat, and are joined by the *Black Sea* and the *Baltic* in their defiance. The *Spirit of Civilisation* also descends in a diving-bell, and promises to protect the Allied Monarchs on their proposed ascent to Earth, which they visit in the disguise of a monkey and a Peace Society, a Quakeress, a Magyar and his companion. Wallachian peasants serve to fill up the subsequent scenes, whose bridal festivities are interrupted by some Cossacks, headed by a tax-collector (Mr Selby), and a ukase for a levy of three children. The Cossacks are guilty of acts of plunder—lamp- and railway-grease being especially the objects of their cupidity. But the women come to the rescue; and, armed with brooms and pokers, put the marauders to flight. A more regular battle closes the first act, when the scene changes to "Odessa" and the Russian commander is shown fabricating false or exaggerated despatches. "St. Petersburg" next appears, and a procession of prisoners takes place. The "Aland Islands," and the landing of the Allies succeeds; when Paul Bedford, as an English corporal, contrives to make himself understood by the French, whom he invites to dinner, and the occasion is celebrated with toasts and songs of the right martial sort. "Eupatoria" and the Russians have next their turn; and then various freaks of fortune occur—which are triumphantly closed with a grand combat, in which the Russians are subdued. The scenery of this piece is uniformly striking, and the costumes are excellent. There is also some capital dancing, in which Mdlle. Marsquis distinguished herself. This spectacle may be cited as unique, and cannot fail to prove immensely attractive.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. Francis Talfourd, in his extravaganza at this house, on the subject of "Abou Hassan; or, the Hunt after Happiness," has evinced his usual ambition to unite with the eccentricity of pun and burlesque the merit of dramatic character. He shows, besides, his affection for and acquaintance with the bar, by providing his audience with a bevy of forensic ladies—not old, but young—who compose a fairy Court of Quarter Sessions. "Abou Hassan" has been made romantic by a delinquent sister, the fairy *Equanocta*, who is accordingly banished from fairy land, until she restores contentment to the mind of her "inspired idiot." Poor *Hassan*, as we know from the tale is placed by the Caliph and his Vizier in the positions that he emulates, and made to taste the miseries of high office when attempted to be filled by the incompetent. In the resulting incongruities there is fun enough, but it is not well brought out into full relief by the performers, Miss Marshall, Mr. Toole, and Mr. Sydney. Some of the songs were excellent: the whole, indeed, commanded the plaudits of a fashionable audience.

On Saturday the tragedy of "Macbeth" was performed for the third time by amateurs—the profits being for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital, City-road. The average rate of merit was far above the usual amateur level; indeed, the acting of *Macbeth*, by Mr. *Gye* who imitates the general style of Mr. Charles Kean admirably—was very satisfactory. He was often and deservedly applauded. Miss Glyn's *Lady Macbeth* was distinguished by a rapidity and force of elocution greater than usual, combined with a calm and well-expressed dignity which gave a sentiment of power a terrible significance. The entire performance was well-conducted; and the audience, which was select and fashionable, had reason to be, as they were, well pleased with the play and the players.

OLYMPIC.—The management have done well in securing the assistance of Mr. Planché in providing a fairy extravaganza for the season. The sterility in general, as in the present instance, to the Countess d'Aulnoy for his story, this dramatist reproduces its incidents and points of interest with the utmost precision esteeming, as it would appear, fidelity to the original author as the first condition of success. We think Shakespeare did the same service to the extent of adopting arrangements that now seem to us to impair the theatrical effect. No

If, however, the great poet was right in principle; and Mr. Planché has proved by long practice that the plan, with all its drawbacks, leads in the long run to safety and triumph. The present piece, founded on the story of "The Yellow Dwarf," has evidently been a labour of love, so carefully has it been imagined, and so happily developed. The theme, too, has a serious colouring—for the *Yellow Dwarf*, alive to his deformity, passionately enamoured, impatient of a rival, resentful, sanguine of success, and yet defeated, is more of a tragic than a comic personage. Burlesque as the language may be that he is made to utter, play as he may on words, wanton as he must with a jest, deal as he should with parody; nevertheless, the situation receives necessarily its interpretation from the state of feeling that it implies. Mr Robson was, of course, entrusted with this *rôle*; and noted it in the spirit in which it was written—not overstraining the extravagance, and letting the basis of passion on which it grew manifest itself in its natural tragic force. Mr. Planché had furnished the actor with some fine opportunities for this kind of display. A parody of the scene in which the *Duke of Gloucester* woos *Lady Anne*, some passages from "Othello," and one or two from "Shylock," told exceedingly well, and proved, what has often been asserted, that, notwithstanding his minute art, Mr. Robson's power in a legitimate tragic part would be great indeed. The object of his affections, the *Princess Mimi*, was gracefully performed by Miss Ormonde; and his rival, the *King of the Gold Mines*, found an admirable representative in Miss St. George. The *Queen Mabbendetta*, by Miss Pitsallan, had some soliloquies in the heroic vein, which she was carefully accurate, and in the latter delightfully natural. When we add, that the costume and scenery were picturesque, glittering, and appropriate; and that "the making-up" of the demon-hero was Punch-like to a thought—an identity of the real and the ideal in the spirit in which it was written—not overstraining the extravagance, and letting the basis of passion on which it grew manifest itself in its natural tragic force. Mr. Planché had furnished the actor with some fine opportunities for this kind of display. A parody of the scene in which the *Duke of Gloucester* woos *Lady Anne*, some passages from "Othello," and one or two from "Shylock," told exceedingly well, and proved, what has often been asserted, that, notwithstanding his minute art, Mr

present occasion, successfully so. The name of this extra piece of magnificence is "Harlequin and Little One-Eye, Little Two-Eyes, and Little Three-Eyes; or, Beasts and Beauties"—the subject taken from the Brother Grimm's "Household Stories." *King Uranosaggronalaloufa* is an impersonation of the Russian Czar, and "Emperor of all the Beasts," who seeks *Little Two-Eyes* for a wife. The lady in question is a Princess, the daughter of *King Unioneyerumiustinstilloo*. These long words may serve to exemplify the general character of the jest—it is broad and palpable; suitable, in fact, to a Surrey audience. A miller's son is the successful lover, and outmatches the two Emperors. The scenery painted by Mr. Dalby, is first-rate; and the *Columbine*, Miss Gunniss, is a capital dancer. A *ballet divertissement* is introduced, in which some very *complètes* of the same name were distinguished by their grace, and taste. Mr. Shepherd, when summoned by the audience to receive the united testimony of their approbation, appeared well pleased with the acknowledgment.

THE STRAND.—The pantomime at this small house is performed by children, and the adaptation to the abilities of "Paffy, the Wehrman," who, for his theft of the beef, is punished by the mayor, being, moreover, the inventor of a "bit" for his own theatre under that name, generally contriving a "bit" for his own theatre "Birds, Beasts, and Fishes; or, Harlequin Natural History," is title of the drama, which, as we have already stated, is somewhat at the theme. The caterers for the more popular audiences have properly regard to instruction as well as amusement, and apparently succeed in proportion as they blend the two. The Signs of the Zodiac and a Council of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes commence the action. *Dame Nature* calls the Council together to state their grievances, and informs them of "a surly *Bear*," who is "wandering under water, to claim the hand of *Old Cock Salmon's* daughter." *Truth* proposes to obtain help from the *Fairy Goldfinch*—whereupon the birds fly to air, the beasts go to earth, and the fishes depart into the sea. *Goldfinch*, of Feather Island, sends a despatch to *King Lion*—whom we next find in his palace, then present at a review, and lastly in full march to attack the intruding *Bear*. The transformations take place in *Old Cock Salmon's* grot. The comic scenes are broad and bustling, and, supported by two celebrated *Clowns*, Paul Herring and Richard Stutt, commanded complete success.

MUSIC.

THE EUROPEAN MUSICAL LIBRARY, for the Pianoforte. Boosey's OPERA JOURNAL, for the Pianoforte. Messrs. Boosey and Co.

We do not intend at present to enter into much discussion respecting the reason or justice of the present law of musical copyright, as applicable to the works of foreign composers published in this country. After much uncertainty and many fluctuations, the question has at length been settled by a recent memorable judgment, whereby it has been decided that a sale by a foreign author to an English publisher of the copyright of a musical work is void unless the contract is made by the vendor, personally present in England. What ever support such a doctrine may find in the subtleties of lawyers, it is unjust, irrational, and at variance with the plainest principles of commerce. It has been recognised throughout the civilised world that the produce of a man's brain the work of his genius, talents, and learning—is as much his property as the work of his hands; and why he should be prevented from disposing of the one kind of property as freely as the other, is a question to which no answer can be found save by those whose faculties have been sharpened by the subtlety of a science which (in mockery, one would suppose) has been called "the perfection of human reason." But so it is. The "glorious uncertainty of the law," on one point at least, exists no longer. The question of copyright is settled, till more enlarged and enlightened views shall reopen it at some future period.

Meanwhile the recent settlement of the law is already working injuriously to the art of music in this country. Its gross violation of the vested rights of individuals was evident from the first. Many wealthy English publishing-houses, who have purchased, at high prices, copyrights of foreign works of celebrity, have found that all their capital so expended has been thrown away. They are reduced to a looking of equality with those who may choose to avail themselves of these works, without having been at any further expense than running to Paris, or Leipsic, or Milan, for a copy of it. It is the fashion, however, now-a-days, to treat vested rights with little ceremony. They must give way, it is said, to the general good. But it must first appear that the change is for the general good. In the present instance it is already apparent that the reverse is the case. The alteration in the English publishing trade is already operating fatally to the interests of the English musician. The publisher will no longer pay even a decent price for the copyright of an English work of genius, when he can load his counter with reprints of foreign publications which have cost him nothing. For proof of this, it is sufficient to look at the works exposed for sale in every music-shop in London. At present the public seem to derive an advantage from this state of things. Music sellers are vying with each other in the *cheapness* of their publications; but these publications are all foreign reprints; and, in running this race of cheapness, our publishers will no longer give their own countrymen the remuneration one to their reputation and talents.

The publishers who have, perhaps, suffered the most from the recent Judicial interpretation of the law are those who, in the course, contested the most strenuously against it—the eminent house of Boosey and Co. They possessed many expensive copyrights which that judgment has deprived of their value. It is to this circumstance, doubtless, that we owe the publications of which the first are placed at the head of this notice; but they are not only a judicious publishing speculation, but highly interesting to the musical public.

Both publications are for the use of pianoforte-players, and will make a most valuable addition to a lady's musical library. "The European Musical Library" is a large collection of pieces for the pianoforte, by eminent composers of the present day, both foreign and English: Herz, Nordmann, Voss, Dohler, Rosellen, Goria, Cramer, Wallace, Osborne, &c. It is published in numbers, each containing one piece; and seventy-two numbers have appeared. The pieces are of the most modern school, but very varied in style and in degrees of difficulty. Some are simple and popular, and others calculated to display the most brilliant execution; but they are all of moderate length, and well fitted, from their grace and elegance, for drawing-room performance.

The Opera Journal, also published in numbers, is a collection of favourite pieces from the operas of Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, and others, arranged for the pianoforte by Nordmann, Dubelli, Calkcott, and other eminent masters. These arrangements are made in two ways, either as solos, or for two performers. In either of these forms the beautiful and expressive vocal melodies of the Italian composers are found to great advantage. They are not difficult to execute: their clear and simple style places them within the reach of every pianist possessed of taste and feeling. They call up agreeable reminiscences of the Opera-house, and heighten the elegant enjoyment of a social evening.

The publishers announce that, in consequence of the recent decision as to copyright, the price of these works is only one-half of what it would otherwise have been. This reduction, however, has had no effect on the manner in which they have been brought out; for, in respect to largeness of form, quality of paper, and beauty and accuracy of printing, they are equal to any publications which have issued from the musical press.

MISS HANSFORD is in the custom, at this season, of giving a series of musical soirées at her own residence, in Welbeck street. They are elegant entertainments, combining the character of a public performance with that of a social party. On Wednesday evening the rooms were filled with fashionable company, who enjoyed a fine selection of English music, admirably executed by English performers. The concert was chiefly vocal; comprising several of our finest glees, madrigals, airs, and duets. The singers were Miss Hansford, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Rowland, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Foster, Mr. Smith, Mr. King, and Mr. G. Tedder. Miss Hansford's principal performance was Dr. Arne's celebrated bravura, "The Soldier Tired of War's Alarms," from "Artaxerxes;" which she sang with great vocal power and the most brilliant execution. It was loudly encored. Horsley's fine glee, "By Celia's Arbour," and Festa's famous old madrigal, "Down in a Flowery Vale," were also warmly encored. Such concerts as this are especially entitled to favour; as the works of the great English composers are too much neglected by the fashionable votaries of music.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L., Edgware-road.—The most favourite of juveniles to Chess must see that Black's first move in "Chess-Player's Handbook" (Qt to K 2nd King) to K Kt 3rd. Your Solution is altogether a mistake.

T. J., Hanworth; P. T., Derby; J. B., Hull.—) Wecan find no other way to Mate, assuming the position sent in Mr. Campbell's first Problem, but we have given. 3. At the last move White forces Mate obviously, by R to K 4th, or B to Q 8th.

BLACK AND WHITE.—There is nothing whatever in White's situation to compensate for the loss of a Pawn.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Liverpool.—You must retract the moves made since Black gave check. W. C. C.—It shall be examined; but, as we have before mentioned, "first attempts" at composing Chess Problems are generally unsuccessful. To make the President proud (we must none but the best) requires great study, much patience, and considerable inventive power.

R. J. P.—Too illegible. You have evidently not the most distant notion of what is demanded in a Chess Problem.

CHRISTIAN RISK.—No. 1 shall have a niche among our Chess Enigmas. See notice to "Beta," in our last.

H. ORTON, of Burton, is thanked for his beautiful little stratagem.

ROOKWORM.—See Dr. Forbes' learned and very interesting account of the firs. introduction of Chess from India into Europe, which appeared in our last Number.

D.—St. James's Literary and Scientific Society. Wants is the list of directors and members. Is it pronounced?

F. B. C.—Your Solution of No. 561 will not do.

LEWIS REDUX.—You will probably see some intelligences of the foreign player you name by applying at Kling's Chess-rooms No. 454 New Oxford street.

G. F. Barrow.—The match between Oxford and Cambridge is not yet concluded. When over, we shall most likely print the games.

E. B. C., New Jersey.—Your long-looked-for packet has reached us safely by the last mail

F. P., of Norwich.—In your proposed solution of 564, you say, "If 1. P Queens White takes B, and mates next move." How can he do it? If Black then advances P to 6th, covering check?

TOUBLE C. A., stabled, Indus.—The packet of Problems has arrived safely, and shall be examined in a week or two.

R. B. D., Lisbon.—Your suggestion shall be communicated to the author.

JUVENIS.—In words "mate," "mated," in the old English writers from whom we quote, have no allusion to the game of Chess. "To mate" was to amaze, confound, &c. &c.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 565, by Dreever, Adriatic, W. C. C., R. H., Norwich; T. J., of Hanworth; Alpha, J. B., Hexham, Derby; P. T., Derby; F. B., Norwich; Forgues of Exeter; Gamma, J. P

THE FOUR-PADDLE-WHEEL DANUBE STEAMER, "TACHTALIA."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

lebone. Of course, if he had not been the eldest representative of an ancient family, intimately associated with the fortunes of the Whigs, he would not have found it so easy to be elected to Parliament, nor would he so soon have attracted the notice of the Ministers of the day; but, apart from these advantages, which are a part of the lottery of life, and of which he could not be deprived, he owes all his public position, and the good opinion entertained of him alike by superiors, subordinates, and contemporaries, entirely to his own capacity and excellent character; and for a certain class of public offices a more eligible man could not be found, if all the representatives of the people were put upon a trial of their claims.

His father, the second Earl Fortescue, had for some two years filled the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, when Lord Ebrington was, in July, 1841, elected member for Plymouth. In 1839, the Earl, then bearing the courtesy title of Viscount Ebrington, was called up to the House of Peers in the barony of Fortescue; and in 1841 he succeeded to the Earldom; when the subject of this Sketch assumed in his turn the courtesy title of Viscount Ebrington. He is the eldest son of the Earl, by the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Harrowby. He was born in 1818, in Upper Brook-street; and was educated at Harrow, where, and subsequently at the University, he distinguished himself. Elected, as we have said, a member of the House of Commons in July, 1841, he

VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, M.P. FOR MARYLEBONE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

gave the Whigs 'r a general support, speaking rarely, but voting steadily, during th. opposition campaign under the second Administration of Sir Robe. Peel. When the downfall of that statesman paved the way for a return of the Whigs, Lord John Russell acknowledged the parliamentary service and the family influence of Lord Ebrington by making him a Lord of the Treasury. In this office he remained from July, 1846, to December, 1847, when his abilities and a certain aptitude as a speaker pointed him out as a fit person to take the post of Secretary of the Poor-law Board. Here, by his business habits, his firm but considerate application of rules difficult of execution, the urbanity of his manners, and his general uprightness, he gave very great satisfaction; indeed, with the sole exception of the late Charles Buller, no member of the Administration of the Poor-law was more successful—commanding a respect, blended with personal liking. His demeanour in the House of Commons, too, whenever the business of his department was the subject of discussion, tended to facilitate the movement of the Board, by softening asperities which former officials had provoked. Lord Ebrington, in February, 1851, resigned the post of Secretary to the Poor-law Board, for reasons into which it is not necessary here to enter. This was during the agitations which imperilled the existence of the Russell Administration, and foreshadowed its downfall, about a year after. He continued, however, to support the general principles of his party—walking, more or less, in the footsteps of his father, who, on more than one occasion, had exhibited his devotion to the Whigs when they were from time to time in temporary straits. Shortly afterwards Lord Ebrington accepted a post of importance in connection with the newly-made Public Health Commission; but he soon afterwards resigned it, not finding his position in accordance with his ideas of responsibility. When the Tory Administration of Lord Derby appealed to the country, in July, 1852, Lord Ebrington unsuccessfully contested the borough of Barnstaple—the two members being, however, subsequently unseated for bribery; and from that date until recently he ceased to take any prominent part in political life. The death of Lord Dudley Stuart having occasioned a vacancy in the representation of Marylebone, Lord Ebrington came forward as a candidate, with a Liberal programme, and the prestige of his personal respectability and official services. As compared with his opponent (Mr. Jacob Bell), he was regarded with favour by the Conservatives, and the result of the election was scarcely doubtful to those who knew the state of the borough when there is no very strong dissention between Whigs and Tories. Lord Ebrington was returned by a majority of 2773; polling 6940 votes against Mr. Bell's 4167.

We have already recorded Lord Ebrington's value as an administrative officer. As a political man, while holding to his principles, and working generally with the Whig party, he is distinguished by a certain independence of character which suits well with the temper of the times, and renders him eligible for the public service as a man whose motives inspire confidence. As a speaker, he has of late very much improved. He has also appeared in the arena of literature, with, among other things, a pamphlet on Representative Reform (published by Ridgway), and a little work (published by Parker and Son) edited and translated from the French of the Père Girard, entitled "The Mother Tongue; or, Methodical Instruction on the Mother Tongue in Schools and Families."

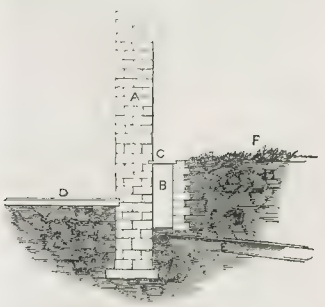
Lord Ebrington married, in 1847, the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer (her Ladyship was then twenty-one years of age), by whom he has had four daughters. His Lordship is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Devon, and a Lieut.-Colonel (1851) in the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, in which he had been appointed Major in 1842.

PONTELAND CHURCH.

FEW persons can fail to have remarked the dank and cavernous appearance of the walls of churches in rural districts; indicating dampness and other unhealthy conditions of such edifices. To remedy this defect, the most simple and efficacious means have just been adopted, with success, in the picturesque church of Ponteland, in the county of Northumberland. It was built, probably, in the early part of the thirteenth century, although its tower betokens an earlier date, in its Norman doorway entering from the west. The body of the Church is in a mixed style of architecture—Gothic, Transitional, Florid, Venetian, and bad Modern. Still, the nave, aisles, and chancel, are very striking. The interior has hitherto been, like too many of our country churches, damp, cold, unaired, with walls discoloured by the grass outside; and the woodwork decayed, and sending off offensive odours.

Externally, the soil had accumulated through ages, to the height of three feet, and bodies were buried close against the ashler work; consequently retaining all the water that fell on it. Such had long been the condition of Ponteland Church, when the parishioners and the neighbouring gentry, aided by the patrons of the living, and the Church-building Societies, set themselves in earnest to the restoration of the edifice. The earth was removed from the walls outside, and a most effectual drainage carried out. The rotten pews were entirely removed, and replaced by excellent benches of Memel wood, stained dark-brown colour, of uniform size and shape, and of an ecclesiastical character. Stoves and flues have been introduced, and 60 additional sittings have been gained; the walls have been cleansed, and thus this once-abused Church has been made fit for "man as well as Master's use."

The simple means by which this vital improvement has been effected will be explained by the accompanying sectional View. We have only to add that it would give us pleasure to have to record many similar instances of such simple means of adding to the healthiness of church congregations; more especially where the situation of the sacred edifice has rendered it liable to be affected by external damp, arising from such neglect as, until lately, characterised the Church of Ponteland.



A The Wall of the Church.
B The Area around the Wall to keep it dry.
C Flagstone covering the Area.
D The Floor of the Church.
E The Drain-pipe.
F The Level of Ground in the Churchyard.

SECTION OF WALL, ETC., OF PONTELAND CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

PONTELAND CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

NAVVIES AT THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS, EUSTON-SQUARE.

NAVVIES FOR THE CRIMEA.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 9 we introduced to our readers the novel engineering plan of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, for the construction of a railway from Balaclava to the heights above Sebastopol, for the conveyance of troops, stores, ammunition, &c. For this great object the contractors have already organised a force of Navvies, together with the requisites for carrying out the views of the Government.

Vessels have started, or are about to start from Liverpool, Hull, Sunderland, and London, having on board several hundred navvies, with material for the works. The embarkation of the first corps took place at Birkenhead Docks, on the 21st inst. On the Wednesday week previous, this corps, fifty-four in number, headed by their gangers, and superintended by Mr. Shaw, under whose management the men are placed, left the North-Western Railway Terminus at Euston-square, *en route* for Liverpool. Prior to their departure "allotment papers" were drawn up and signed in one of the waiting-rooms, by those men who were desirous of allotting some portion of their wages to their families or friends, to be paid during their absence at stated terms. Many of the men were accompanied by their wives. The train by which they were to have proceeded to Liverpool was that at nine o'clock; but the allotment papers not being all signed, the men sturdily refused to leave London till every paper had been made out; consequently, they did not leave until ten o'clock. The waiting-room presented a most earnest and animated scene. In justice to the men, we should state that the amount allotted amounted on the average to twenty shillings each man. This may be accounted for by their high character, and the liberal wages they are to receive. Eight shillings a day are the terms; besides which, they are to have all their clothes and rations gratuitously. The train started amid loud cheers, in which the Navvies themselves most heartily joined.

The *Wildfire*, Capt. Downward, was to have sailed from Liverpool on the Friday; but, owing to the heavy gales, nearly a week elapsed before the embarkation took place. The vessel was sold to Messrs. Peto Betts, and Brassey, by Tonge, Curry, and Co., of Liverpool, for £4500. She is skipper-built, 467 tons, and was lately owned by the trustees of Edward Oliver's estate. The between-decks have been fitted up as a cabin and for berths for the men. Every arrangement has been made for their accommodation, and its completeness is due to the energetic superintendence of Mr. Scott, of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company. On Tuesday evening, prior to the embarkation, a dinner was given by the firm of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey; when several gentlemen assembled at Gough's Hotel, Woodside Ferry, to take leave of Mr. Shaw, under whose superintendence the men proceed to the Crimea.

The weather having moderated sufficiently, the *Wild Fire* prepared to leave the docks at Birkenhead, and for that purpose was tugged to the dock gates. At eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, the 21st inst., the men, headed by Mr. Shaw, Mr. G. Arkle, and other gentlemen, left the Sun Inn, and proceeded down Bridge-street to the Docks. The windows

NAVVIES EMBARKING AT THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.

in the route were crowded with spectators, and the Navvies were greeted with loud cheers. Having reached the point of embarkation, renewed cheers burst from a large concourse of spectators; and everything being ready, and the order given to embark, the men proceeded to the vessel, which lay close at hand. The scene at this moment was very exciting: the men being full of high spirits, and eager to be off. On leaving the docks, the *Wildfire* was met by a Government emigrant vessel, when the united cheers might be heard far far away.

We annex the particulars of the organisation and equipment of this corps of Navvies:—

The vessels engaged as transports for "the regiment" and all its appurtenances, consist of seven steam and two sailing-ships, of the aggregate tonnage of 3491 tons and 900 horse power, as follows: *Lady Alice Lambton*, screw-steamer, 511 tons, 90-horse power; *Great Northern*, ditto, 678 tons (96-horse); Earl of Durham, ditto, 684 tons, 90 horse; *Baron Von Humboldt*, ditto, 400 tons, 60-horse; *Hesperus*, ditto, 800 tons, 150-horse; *Prince of Wales*, ditto, 621 tons, 130-horse; *Levant*, paddle-steamer, 694 tons, 400-horse; *Wildfire*, clipper sailing ship, 497 tons; *Monarch*, ditto, 880 tons. The materials consist of 1500 tons of rails and fastenings, 6000 sleepers, 600 loads of timber, and about 3000 tons of other materials and machinery, consisting of fixed engines, cranes, pile engines, trucks, waggons, barrows, blocks, chainfalls, wire rope, picks, bars, capstans, crabs, and a variety of other plant and tools, besides working machinery, forges, carpenters' and smiths' tools, &c. This material is distributed over the different vessels in such a manner that, should any one or two vessels be lost or disabled, it will not endanger the efficiency of the whole. The ships convey, in parties of 50 or 80, 500 workmen; each party under the charge of a foreman and assistant, as well as a surgeon to each vessel, and a clerk to attend to the victualling and care of the stores. The allowance of provisions will be on a liberal scale—both of the same description as usually supplied to ships' crews. Each man is supplied with clothing suitable to the voyage and the service he will have to perform on his arrival, as follows:—1 painted bag, 1 painted dull, 3 coloured cotton shirts, 3 flannel shirts (red), 1 flannel shirt (white), 1 flannel belt, 1 pair moleskin trousers, 1 monkey jacket with sleeves and serge, 1 fearnought slop, 1 linsey drawers, 1 blue cravat, 1 blue worsted cravat, 1 pair of leggings, 1 pair of boots, 1 strap and buckle, 1 bed and pillow, 1 pair of sheets, a portable store for every ten men, 1 rug and blanket, 1 pair of blankets, 1 woollen coat, 1 pair long water-proof boots, 1 pair fisherman's boots, 1 pair of grey stockings, and 2 pounds of tobacco for present use. By the above list it will be observed that each man is provided with a painted waterproof bag, capable of containing his kit, and also three days' provisions; no boxes or lumber of any kind being allowed. The fisherman's boots are knee boots, which will have to put on over all

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY EVENING JANUARY 1, and during the Week. The KING-GUITA of a SOUP-TABLE, with Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Miss Reynolds, Miss Charlton, and the New Pantomime by LITTLE BO-PEEP; with Harlequin and the Girl who Lost her Sheep. Bo-Peep, Miss Lydia Thompson

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES of the PANTOMIME next week, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, and SATURDAY 6th. Doors open at Half-past One. Commence at Two, over by Four. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY, COURIER of LYONS. Tuesday, Green Bed. Wednesday, Pam at. Thursday, Stranger. Friday, Rivals. Saturday, Iron Chest. The Pantomime every evening

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent street.—DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING EVENTS of the WAR. Five Lectures by Mr. J. NOQUELEZ. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission 1s., 8s., and 2s.

THE HERO of ALMA and of INKERMANN.—A MODEL of that chivalric Soldier, Field Marshal Lord RAGLAN, in the full costume of his high rank, is now added to Madame TUSSAUD and SONS' GALLERY, BAZAAR, Baker-street. Admittance, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (not Saturday) at Eight o'clock. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'Clock. Stalls can be taken at the Box-office, every Day from The till Four. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

LOVE'S NEW ENTERTAINMENTS.—Christmas Holydays.—Upper Hall, Leicester-square, now completely Refitted for the occasion, with Mr. VENTRILOQUE'S Magic Mirror Rooms, &c.—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday at Three. Mr. LOVE, sole proprietor and original Dramatic Ventriloquist in Europe, will present his NEW HOUSEHOLD ENTERTAINMENT, called "The London Season."

TREAT for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITION, 18, Regent-street, Piccadilly. The Largest and most Attractive Exhibition in the Metropolis. Open Daily, from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.—Admission, 1s. Saturdays, 6d.; children, 6d.; half ditto, 3d.; Stalls, 6d. Ice.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION and Collection of Patents, Manufactures, &c., with Architecture, is NOW OPEN, at the GALLERIES of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. Admission to One Shilling. Season Tickets, for Students and others desiring come frequently, Half-a-Crown. Catalogue, Sixpence.

JAMES LEMAN, } Hon Secs.
JAMES FERGUSSON, F.L.A.S. }

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. KING'S NEW LECTURE on the Principles of Art, as illustrated in the Works of Raphael, with beautiful Photographic Illustrations, and WHITE'S NEW LECTURE on the Steam Engine, and a NEW COURSE of Monday Evening Lectures on the Indus Basin, by the Chevalier WOOD, by Dr. LEEMING, and Mr. GOODEVE, on the Chemistry of Coal

(*Continued from page 698.*)

as well as our pleasure, to watch the progress of antiquarian discovery, and avail ourselves of those treasures which are sure to be found at the excavations of classical sites.

The art-excellence of ancient pottery must be looked for during the Greek and Etruscan periods. There still hangs a strange mystery about Etruria, and whether that singular people were the producers, or only the importers of the interesting vases found in their sepulchral mansions. Be this as it may, the art is Greek, and much of it singularly fine, as the Illustrations of the present Vase will, I think, sufficiently demonstrate.

Nearly all the ancient pottery which time has spared and accident has brought to light are funeral tributes, which have been found in tombs.* This is by no means remarkable, as the respect shown towards the resting-places of the dead naturally protected their contents; that is to say, so long as the inhabitants of a site professed the same religion as those who had already departed for the "happy isles," and even the early Roman Christians, who occasionally plundered Pagan tombs, generally left the pottery and glass; so that we have only lost the gold ornaments, coins, and bronzes, even of those tombs which have been rifled. The domestic pottery of the ancients, that is to say, drinking-vessels, &c., shared the fate of terra-cotta at all periods of the world; it is, therefore, remarkably scarce.

Signor Riccio, well known for his numismatic researches, had discovered at Capua, from time to time, fragments of vases remarkably light, and of a bright red colour, with bas-reliefs thereon of very high art. Eventually fortune enabled him to find all the pieces of a Cantharus, which when put together presents an example of Greek art perhaps unequalled in terra-cotta. Signor Riccio has allowed me to make a drawing from the bas-reliefs of this beautiful Vase (See Illustration), which he considers to have been a nuptial gift. The four figures of the Seasons surround the Cantharus, divided by Bacchic emblems and festal decorations. First, after the candelabrum, comes Winter (rich with the spoils of the chase), the season considered by the ancients as most suitable for marriage; then follows Spring, with a flower in her hand; succeeded by Summer and Autumn, each bearing the fruity wealth of the period. The drawings show the wonderful beauty of the composition and form with which this Vase is enriched. The Cantharus is about fifteen inches high; the relief is not very great; the detail remarkably careful, whilst the outline is sharp and distinct. The colour of the pottery is bright red, singularly light, and varnished. I have seen no example of this description of pottery in any public or private collection which can be at all compared with it for art-excellence.

The discovery of this Vase was a pure accident; it was not found in a tomb. Workmen were employed in boring for a well, when, at a considerable distance below the surface of the earth, they came upon a portion of an old building, and in a recess of the same the fragments of this Vase were found. What the building might have been it is impossible to say, since no farther excavations were made, and the earth has again sealed the dwelling of those who 2000 years ago produced such art as we now contemplate with wonder and delight.

VASE RECENTLY FOUND AT CAPUA.

* Such is the opinion of Bottinger, Minervini, Dennis, and all who have written on ancient pottery.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The Fashions for the coming year partake but little of the customary festivity of the season, owing to the gravity of the paramount subject of the day. Thus, instead of brilliant robes for balls, hardly a thought is bestowed this year on dresses either for soirées, theatres, or dinners. Instead of Court robes and mantelets, little else is seen but rich day dresses. The materials are rich and stout, but they are not of light and graceful shades. An attempt was, it is true, made a short time since to bring in "Alma sleeves," and "Inkerman bonbons;" but the public good taste quickly rendered justice to these injudicious novelties.

Nevertheless, the *demi-toilette* will not be less charming for being deprived of Court and ball-dresses. There is still the same indecision as to whether flounces will be worn or thrown aside; the shop-windows would make one believe that they are in as great favour as ever, though at the Théâtre des Italiens and some select receptions, they are comparatively rare. The excessive fullness of the petticoats, which sustain the robes, has rendered flounces almost superfluous; since the fullness of the robe is obtained from beneath the skirt, and not outside it by flounces, as formerly. Neither are they worn in the beautiful robes of *gros de Tours*, with pattern velvet and garlanded flowers woven in the material, and running around the dress. Nothing is richer or more elegant than this dress.

Moiré antique is without flounces, and is distinguished by the fullness and beauty of its folds; this is simpler, and perhaps in better taste. At first much of this material was made with large patterns of lively and varied colours; now they are almost always plain or in wide stripes. The Empress has just introduced an elegant novelty, called *Reséda Imperiale*. It is composed of golden trellis-work, beneath which is a black velvet cap, ornamented with little black feathers; and in the squares of the trellis-work are sprinkled diamonds or other precious stones. When this head-dress descends from the Court circles, for the precious stones are substituted jet.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lace Cap, *en point d'Alençon*, with groups of flowers on each side; sometimes, instead of these groups, the flowers are placed in a crown, beginning at the middle of the head, going on increasing on the cheeks, and terminating by water-flowers with long pendent sprigs. The latter flowers are more especially worn with open ball-dresses.

Robe de satin turc, with basques, ornamented with a mossy fringe, finishing in front of the corsage, and forming a *brételle*. Pichu and sleeves of lace, similar to the bonnet; the inside of the sleeve is trimmed with a double **row of fringe to match**.

Girl's Dress.—Taffetas bonnet, trimmed simply with ribbons of the same; *tour de cou* of ermine; mantelet of black or violet velvet, trimmed with simple silk braid. Robe without flounces, of *poult de soie*; pearl grey percale trousers, bordered with English embroidery, interspersed with *broderie en plumetis*.

Bonnet of rose-coloured *velours épinglé*; robe of plain Irish poplin; *mantelet à basques* of the same: the mantelet is ornamented with black velvet, and the robe with black fringe, which encircles the corsage, and descends in four rows in front.

Boy's Dress.—Sailor's cap, bound with oil-cloth; brown cloth cloak; jacket of black velvet, with rather wide sleeves; black trousers, and patent leather boots.

Cap of blue *velours épinglé*, with a white feather, and a knot of velvet ribbons of a similar shade.

Robe, a large pelerine of *drap cephir*, grey, with a silk braid of the same colour, though somewhat darker; large gaiters of grey cloth, to match the dress.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

PEMBROKE-HOUSE, WHITEHALL-GARDENS, THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER-AT-WAR.

PEMBROKE HOUSE, WHITEHALL-GARDENS.

THE concentration of Government Offices which occupy a portion of the site of the extensive Palace of Whitehall, has recently received the addition of Pembroke House, as the official residence of the new War Minister, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Pembroke House is one of the mansions which were erected upon the gardens, grounds, and site of the old palace, after the great fire of 1698. It is a stately edifice, on the south side of what are now called "Whitehall-gardens," and is almost immediately opposite Gibbons' beautiful statue of James II. The south front commands a chee' view of the Thames; the approach from Whitehall-gardens is through a large and lofty gate, across a small court. This was formerly the residence of the late Earl of Harrington, who died in 1-'1. Adjoining the above front is an ivied wall, part of a bastion, and a fragment of the palace —a blocked-up arch—facing Whitehall-yard. Here also are the offices of three minor departments of the War-Office; so that this new location of its Minister is likely to prove a convenient choice. As the official duties of the new War Minister are not generally known, it may be as well to append their outline, which we are enabled to do by the recent issue of a revised edition of Mr. Murray's *Official Handbook of Church and State*, edited by Mr. Redg ave.—

On the declaration of war in 1854, the opinions which had for some time been entertained, that the authorities entrusted with the political control of affairs connected with the military administration should be centred in the hands of one responsible Minister, led to the separation of the duties of War Minister from those of the Colonies, and the appointment of a Secretary of State for War. The patent of the Duke of Newcastle, who then, as Colonial Minister, had the charge of the war, was revoked, and he was re-appointed in general terms one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State and placed at the head of this new department, and a new appointment was at the same time made to fill the vacancy thus created at the Colonial office

The inconvenience was foreseen which would arise from making extensive changes by the consolidation of duties immediately relating to the conduct of the war, at a time when the greatest promptitude was required; and the immediate duties with which the newly-created Minister was invested were, in the first instance, those only concerning the charge and control of the war, which had belonged to the Colonial Secretary. He has, therefore, succeeded to the direction of the war, and plans the operations of the British armies abroad, conveying to the officers in command the instructions of his Government, and receiving their despatches. He also cares for all matters connected with the wants of the British armies engaged in a campaign. He recommends to the Sovereign for the Order of the Bath. He has, further, a general authority in all matters relating to the Army, and is responsible for the amount of the military establishments it being his province, after consulting the Commander-in-Chief upon the total amount of the force which the Government propose to be maintained for the year, to submit it for the Queen's pleasure. He also conveys to the Commander-in-Chief the approval of her higher military appointments which require the sanction of the Government. He prepares for the Royal signature, and countersigns (a duty heretofore belonging to the Home Secretary) all military commissions, except those prepared by the Colonial Secretary for officers serving in India, Ceylon, or the Colonial

RECEPTION, BY MESSRS. CUTHBERT, PATERNOSTER-ROW, OF LINT, ETC., FOR THE WOUNDED AT SCUTARI.— (SEE NEXT PAGE).

cepts it, and notification from the Secretary of War that Her Majesty's pleasure is taken thereon by the Commander-in-Chief. In the same manner he receives and conveys to the Master-General of the Ordnance her Majesty's commands for the supply and issue of arms.

Arrangements are in progress to transfer to the Secretary of State for War the extensive Commissariat duties now under the charge of the Treasury; and it will remain for future determination what portions of those civil functions belonging to the Ordnance, the War-Office or other departments which are connected both with the military and political duties of the State, may be advantageously transferred to his care.

HOSPITAL AIDS FOR THE WOUNDED.

No sooner had the wants of the wounded in the Hospital at Scutari been made known through the powerful medium of the public journals, than a generous band presented themselves for the supply of the requirements of suffering humanity. Foremost in the rank were Messrs. Cuthbert, of Paternoster-row, who at once offered to receive and ship any quantity of remedial provisions for the mutilations of war as might be forwarded to them. Their offer was speedily responded to by vast numbers of committees organised for the purpose; while the nobility and gentry of all grades of taste instantly sent in their contributions of hat, razor, woollen shirts, stockings, and warm clothing to a large amount, freely did the parcels pour in, that it was with difficulty hogsheads and other packages would be provided to receive them. Upwards of sixty long weighty cases since that time have been received at the list of contributors, would require long for us to print, but a few names out of the long list will show from what high sources the kindly feeling flows. Thus we find the names of—The Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Cholmondeley, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Marquis of Exeter, the Viscountess Holmesdale, &c. The Local Committees formed a list of considerable length; showing how universally and instantaneously the sympathy spread through the length and breadth of the country. The vessels in which these necessaries were shipped were the *Queen of the South* (about three tons on board) and the *Gottenburg* (about ten tons), leaving a large quantity to be shipped; but in a few days the huge piles shown in the illustration were on their way to the Hospital at Scutari.

A party of benevolent ladies feeling it to be the duty of every one, at this important crisis, to evince their sympathy with the brave men who are now fighting the battles of their country, are making articles of substantial comfort for the soldier. They have commenced with high, strong, and warm-knitted woollen socks. They have also undertaken to accept the contributions of other ladies who, animated by the like sentiments, may be disposed to make and send socks of the same kind, which will be received at the board room of the Charing-cross Hospital, near Strand, and transmitted to the seat of war.

The following are suggestions for those who wish to contribute articles of their own make:—

1st. The Wool yarn should be six-thread fleecy, and be first a rack by immersion in hot water and dried

2d. The Needles used to be of the size No. 16

3d. The Stitches should be about 8 to the inch

4th. The Ribbing at the top about 12 inch deep.

5th. Cast on double.

6th. Length of Leg part from top to the bottom of the Heel, 13 inches

7th. Length of Heel from the Toe to the commencement of the Heel, 4 inches

One hank of Wool contains 1 lb., which, being divided into two balls, will suffice for one Sock; that is, one ball for the Leg, and one for the Heel and Foot.

GUN-COTTON FOR THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

If the private enterprise and mechanical talent of this country were as slow to move, and as unwilling to learn, as some of the Government departments, we should be the last in the race of manufacture and commerce. Compare the relative progress of our civil and military engineering in the last forty years, and the question naturally arises, why the one profession is at the helm of progress in every European nation, whilst the other has recently been proved but a tardy copyist at best. We can have no more glaring illustration of this than appeared in a corner of the *Times* a few days back. It was cursorily announced that 150 guns were being, or had been, cast at Vienna, to employ Gun-cotton, instead of gunpowder. Sub-leaders on the subject with super-or effect into twelves of the description which the Russians are now employing. It is no longer surprising that we hear from the Crimea that Russian guns of the same calibre have a greater range than our own.

Gun-cotton is from four to six times as powerful as gunpowder; it is quicker in its discharge—but it is quick or slow, according to the degree of compression; it makes little smoke; it does not foul the gun; it saves the delay of priming; it seldom misses fire in the worst weather; it may even be kept in water for seven years uninjured; it heats a gun less than powder; and it will be found, in use, and even in the process of manufacture. An impression has gone abroad that Gun-cotton explode spontaneously, or by an ordinary blow, like chloride of nitrogen, or detonating-powder. This is not correct. It is a chemical substance which will only explode by some means capable of producing a temperature of 380° which we may, in practice, call nearly double the acquired temperature of boiling water.

I have never had an accident with it myself, although I have submitted it to several tests; and I believe that, whenever accidents have arisen from its use, they are in all cases attributable to its being used in such quantities, or in such a manner, that equivalent quantities of gunpowder would have produced the same result.

Common cotton (or any vegetable fibre) immersed in strong nitric and sulphuric acid for ten minutes, and washed in water for half an hour, forms this invaluable ammunition; and a besieged city, possessing a few tons of acid, need never want supplies. This is a manufacture which the Russians at Sebastopol can carry on as long as they have access to the harbour; and that they are doing so there is reason to believe, without a possibility of our being able to explode a single magazine.

The bombardment by the Allied fleets on the 17th October would have been much more effective if the discharge of cast-iron shot had been supplemented, and capable therefore, of the direct and explosive, instead of being chance shots at a grand mark. How many brave gallant Englishmen would have lived to tell of the bloody day on Inkerman, if the powder of the miners had not been rendered useless by night-work in the trenches. Sufficient ammunition for immediate use could have been recovered from the wrecks of the 14th of November, and innumerable other advantages secured if our Ordnance authorities had been but a step in advance of the Viennese. The Austrian Government has presented their intentions; and a chemical manufacturer has lately received a very large order for nitric acid from the same source.

Seven years ago Gun-cotton underwent a few experiments at Woolwich; but, by the help of the united interests of the gunpowder manufacturers, it was suppressed in the act of birth. Seven years' experience of it, and on a large scale, have satisfied me, as it has many others, that it possesses an enormous advantage over gunpowder (as great indeed as our present system of artillery will bear) and very few of its defects.

A 12-pounder gun loaded with Gun-cotton, weighing one-half the usual charge of powder produces the effect usually attributed to an 18-pounder, and the increase of range obtained by its use will room. If this war goes on, it creates a revolution in our ordnance affairs. Gun-cotton there is no difficulty in arriving at the long-talked of desideratum of dispensing with a touch-hole, and firing the charge in the very centre by galvanic agency.

I am, &c.,
COTTONENSIS.

THE LUCK OF THE FRENCH MINERS AT SEBASTOPOL.—A correspondent of the *Journal du Loiret*, at the seat of war, states that the French engineers were employed in mining certain portions of ground, over which the fortifications of one of the faubourgs of Sebastopol extend. The difficulties of the ground, says the writer of the letter, are immense, but the soldiers do not complain, and they are at times rewarded for their trouble by what they find. It appears that the inhabitants, foreseeing the fate of the place, had buried many articles of value, which they hoped to be able to dig up again at a future day, when the army should have departed. They, however, did not reckon upon the works of the miners; and every day these men find considerable heaps of value, in the shape of silver and plated articles, jewels, and costly ornaments, and, among other things, is an elegant bonnet, carefully packed in a box. The bonnet is of pink satin, of the first style of fashion, and still bears the address of the maker in the Rue de la Paix, in Paris. The bonnet, after having been tried on by all the men, has since been hung up as an ornament in one of their tents.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—The first return of candidates' expenses under the new Act which has appeared is that relating to the late Canterbury election. The aggregate expense of four out of five of the candidates was £850, which forms an extraordinary contrast with former elections, when the expenses of each candidate were invariably counted in thousands. The auditor's statement is published at length in a Kent paper. From it appears that Sir William Somerville's expenses amounted to £450; Mr. Lushington's, £217; Mr C. P. Cooper's, £738; Mr. Bowles, Butler's, £309. With reference to the fifth candidate [illegible] Glover, the auditor significantly remarks: "The sheriff's account of E. A. Glover, Esq., not having been furnished to the auditor, he is unable to publish them." The sheriff's charges were £33 8 [illegible] of each candidate ranged from £16 to £40. The election [illegible] £50, £75, £116, and £261 respectively, [illegible] the expenses some under the head of "Sundries," [illegible] and messengers.

WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 678.)

BAYNTON (Captain Benjamin), R.N., lost in the *Prince*, was an old and distinguished seaman. He entered the Navy 3rd November, 1801, and proceeded to the Mediterranean in Lord Nelson's flag-ship, the *Victory*, in which he assisted at the capture of the French frigate, *Armonde*. Subsequently, we find him gallantly engaged against the Spaniards, more especially in 1806, when he was instrumental in effecting the capture, after a severe action with three privateers, of the largest, the *Neptuno Dus de los Mares*. In 1808 he contributed to the reduction of the town of Damanta, and the seizure of a flotilla of vess ls anchored under its protection, and was present at the defence of the Island of Capri. In 1810 he received the thanks of the patriot General O'Donnell, for his conduct at the storming of a fort, near Palamos, as well as for his services on the coast of Catalonia, where he was present at the defence of Tarragona. In the retreat from Palamos, Captain Bayaton was wounded in the thigh by a musket-ball, which was never extracted. The gallant officer was born 17th Sept., 1789, the son of the late Major Benjamin Baynton, of Duncannon Port. He married 18th January, 1821, Miss Ann Ogilvie, of London, and leaves several children.

MAINE (Lieut Arthur Francis), of the 77th East Middlesex Regiment, died in the camp of the Light Division before Sebastopol on the 21st ult., of dysentery and intermittent fever, brought on by fatigue and unavoidable exposure in discharging his duties, was the second son of the Rev. J. T. Maine, of Bighton-wood, Hampshire. He was in his twenty third year. He was educated at Winchester School; gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 77th Regiment on the 18th of January, 1853, and made Lieutenant the 13th of August, 1854. He landed in the Crimea with his regiment, was actively engaged at the battle of Alma, and amongst the outlying pickets at the battle of Inkermann. He was much beloved for his modest and amiable disposition. His colonel, in announcing his death, says:—"He remains were interred by the side of the Captain of his company (Nicholson), who fell in the hard-fought battle of Inkerman. He was full owed to his grave, in front of our lines, and within view of the works of Sebastopol, by his brother officers, to whom he had endeared himself much. During the performance of the funeral service we heard little but the booming of cannon." One of his brother officers writes, "He will be a great loss to all of us; he was most amiable and good-natured, and a general favourite."

OLDHAM (Captain John Augustin), 13th Light Dragoons, was killed whilst gallantly leading on his regiment, in the disastrous cavalry engagement at Balaclava, on the 25th of October. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, who was severely wounded ascending the heights of Paliana, in California, against a strongly-posted enemy; and grandson of the late Captain Oldham, of the 62nd Regiment, who met an early death during an insurrection in one of the West Indian Islands: he was also brother of the late Captain William Joseph Oldham, of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, who fell, bravely fighting, at the Cape on the 9th September, 1851.

POWELL (Charles Thomas), Major in the 49th Regiment, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the morning of the 26th October. Joined in the Sutlej campaign, under General Sir Charles Napier, as Lieutenant in her Majesty's 22nd Regiment; was at the battles of Meeanee and Hydrabad, and at the taking of the Fort Imaumghur. Major Powell was the eighth son of the late John Follett Powell, Esq., some time of Sandy Brook, co. Derby, and afterwards of Leamington, and grandson of Richard Powell, Esq., of Standege Park, Radnorshire, who married the eldest daughter of the last Earl of Foliott, of the Irish Peerage; and, on the maternal side, was related to the Scotts, of Great Bury, Staffordshire; the Adderleys, of Hams Hall, Warwickshire; and other distinguished families. His Colonel, Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Adams, in communicating to Fort Family the intelligence of their loss, spoke of Major Powell in the following manner:—"He was an officer of the highest class, and one that had the pleasure the Almighty to have spared his life, must, by his bravery and talent, have proved a great commander." An autograph fragment of Major Powell's services, the Commander-in-Chief has appointed a nephew of the deceased to an Ensigncy, without purchase, in his late uncle's regiment (the 49th).

RICHARDS (Captain Edwin), of the 41st Regiment, killed at Inkerman, was the eldest son of Captain Edwin Richards, R.N., of Ravendon House, county Carlow, an old and distinguished naval officer of the late war.

THISTLETHWAYTE (Lieutenant Arthur Henry), Ensign and Lieutenant Scots Fusilier Guards, son of the late Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq., of Southwick-park, Hants, by Theodosia Tryphena, daughter of the late Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich. Tryphena, daughter of Charles Henry, Lord Castlecoote. Lieut. Thistlethwayte distinguished himself by his bravery at the battle of the Alma, where he carried the colours of his regiment, which were pierced by innumerable bullets. After having suffered from a severe attack of cholera, he retired for a short period on board ship, but returned to the Camp in time to share the dangers of the memorable battle of Inkerman. He had just purchased his promotion, and was home on his way home in the *Rip Van Winkle*, when the vessel was wrecked, and he was drowned. Walker were the only survivors. Lieut. Thistlethwayte died on the 26th November, in Scutari Hospital, from the effects of exhaustion, produced by dysentery and fever. He was brother-in-law to Lieut.-Colonel Pakenham, who was killed at the battle of Inkerman.

WILLIAMS (Captain Samuel Toosey), of the Scots-Greys, died on the 23rd ult., at Constantinople, where he had been conveyed from Balaclava. The origin of his illness was low fever—the result of exposure, privation, and excessive fatigue, prior and subsequently to the battle of Balaclava, at which he gallantly led the second squadron of the Scots Greys, on the memorable 25th October. A gallant soldier, a kind-hearted friend, and a popular companion, Captain Williams dies deeply lamented. He was eldest son of B. B. Williams, Esq., of Bucklebury, Berks, and of Westbourne-terrace, London. He had not completed his thirty-second year, and yet had been more than once honourably mentioned in the Army, his commission of Cornet bearing date 24th June, 1840.

*** Through an error of the press, the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Duross was placed in the War Obituary. We are very happy to correct this error, and to state that the gallant officer is living, and, we trust, will soon be able to continue his valuable services in his country's cause.

It is Captain Charles Butler, at present in India, who married Miss Prosser, and not his brother (Captain Henry T. Butler), who fell at Inkerman. The latter gallant and lamented officer was married, on the 18th July, 1839, in St. John's, Secunderabad, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Tonnoir, chaplain of a Battalion in the H.E.I.C. service. Mrs. Henry T. Butler, who survives her husband, is also niece of the Rev. Charles Forster, Rector of Stisted, Braintree, Essex.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROPELLING AND NAVIGATING STEAM-VESSELS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

THE painful account given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 16th inst of the loss of lives and steam-vessels on the coast of the Crimea, on the 14th ult., induces me to urge a motion to our improvements in propelling and navigating steam-vessels, convinced that they will be of the greatest importance to all concerned in steam navigation. Arrangements are also required for every class of vessels, for war or commerce—for yachts, for pleasure, and for navigation, canals, or rivers of light draught of water is required. The finest form of hull may be given, and vessels rigged in the best way for sailing. A greater speed is attained with the same amount of steam power, than by either paddle-wheels or screw. Sailing and steam power may be favourably combined. The steam-engine is never reversed, or are done by the seamen on the deck, without any change being made on the engine, or communicating with those attending it. The full power of the engine is always available for every movement necessary; and, in avoiding danger from collision, or other sources, the vessel may be instantly backed, or stopped within a very short distance. The engines are not affected by the rolling or plunging of the vessel in a heavy sea—there not being any reaction on them, as with paddle-wheels and screw. As the propelling power can be applied exclusively to either side of the vessel, the too near approach to a lee-shore may always be avoided. The vessel is also independent of the rudder, and may be navigated without it, if damaged or lost. These are some of the important advantages to be derived from adopting our improvements; and we are confident that both lives and property would be rendered much more safe by their use.

Edinburgh. J. and M. W. ROTHVEN, Engineers.

AMONG the contributions to the Patriotic Fund are offers by several gentlemen and ladies to educate orphans till they have attained a certain age.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The last news respecting the health of the Empress of Russia is most satisfactory, a dysentery having declared itself, which there has been no other way of stopping but by opium.

Sir De Lacy Evans had an interview with the Emperor of the French on Saturday last.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Austria is to take place in March. Orders have been received for the purpose by several jewellers.

The Vienna *Presse* is said to have been suspended, on account of an article directed against Lord John Russell.

The Emperor of Austria has authorised M. Franzini, a refugee, to return to Lombardy. The sequestration laid on his property is taken off.

Marshal Narvaez, who has been residing for some time at Orleans, is about to quit that place to fix his residence at Paris.

Miss Stanley, daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich, sailed last week with additional nurses for the East, to reinforce the corps under the direction of Miss Nightingale.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant arrived at Vienna on Christmas-day. The Emperor received them at the railway station, and accompanied them to the palace, where their Royal Highnesses had an interview with the Emperor.

It is reported in Vienna that the Emperor Napoleon has conferred on the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Brodie, of Aberdeen, has sold his statue of Corinna for £500.

The Emperor of the French has given 40,000f. to make a promenade by the sea side at Biarritz, the watering place where the Empress stayed so long last season.

There are now three vacant seats in the French Academy, caused by the deaths of MM. Ancelot, St. Aulaire, and Baour-Lormaln.

It has been determined by the Bar on the Oxford Circuit to place the bust of Mr. Justice Talfourd in the Crown Court of Stafford.

Colonel Céard, son of the celebrated engineer who directed the works of the road of the Simplon, has been named Chevalier in the Legion of Honour.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar is restoring the ancient castle of Wartzburg, an edifice c[illegible] with the House of Saxe. The restorations include the [illegible] occupied by Elizabeth of Hungary, the Hall of the Minnesingers, and the apartment where Luther worked on his translation of the Bible.

Alexander Oswald, Esq., of Auchencraive, has purchased the estate of Dronganan in the parish of Stair, for £15,600. The lands are understood to contain a large field of coal, and probably ironstone.

The "Flight into Egypt," the new oratorio by M. Berlioz, was produced the other day in Paris with so much success, that a second performance of it was announced for Christmas-eve.

Dumfries papers mention the death of Miss Kirkpatrick, in her 86th year. She was aunt to the Countess de Montijo, and grand-aunt to the Empress of the French and to the Duke de Berwick and Alba.

Switzerland has hitherto been represented at Vienna by a provisional Chargé d'Affaires; but it is now, that, at the commencement of 1855, Colonel Ochsenbein, ex-Military Director, will proceed to the Austrian capital as permanent Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., is appointed Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Prince Bishop Wolff of Laybach, who, on the 15th inst., celebrated the jubilee of his fifty years' ministry, appropriated the sum of 15,000 florins to the printing of a new large Sclavonic dictionary.

The French artists are working hard for the Exhibition of next year. M. Jerome has an "Apotheosis of Augustus" in hand; Yvon, a "Retreat from Moscow;" Couture, a "Carnival Supper Scene;" Scheffer, a "Christ Tempted by Satan."

Peter Mathieson, for nearly thirty years coachman to Sir Walter Scott, died last week at Abbotsford, at the age of eighty-four. He had been a great favourite of his master, and had shared the ups and downs of his fortune.

The Cardinal of Bordeaux has organised a collection of Roman coins for the convalescent soldiers; he has himself contributed 600 bath-s of fine old wine.

At the sale of the late Baron de Meilenburg's collection of pictures, in Paris, the crowd of amateurs was so great after the first five minutes that it was impossible to enter the room. A landscape by Hobbema fetched 30,000 francs; the "Horse Market," by Wouvermans, 72,000 francs, and a landscape by Both, 26,500 francs.

A testimonial to the late eminent antiquarian has been named to promote a testimonial to Dr. Diamond, as a just acknowledgment of public gratitude for the eminent services rendered by this photographer to the interesting art.

The Spanish Government has not accepted the proposition made by the English Ambassador, to proclaim the Slave-trade piracy, but it has given orders for the strict execution of the conventions already existing with England on that subject.

A nugget of gold, weighing three pounds and a half, was lately taken out of the Hornitas Creek, Mariposa County, California.

A prize of one hundred pounds has been offered by the Council of the Evangelical Alliance for the best essay on the sabbath, to be written with a special view to circulation among the higher classes of the community.

The cost of the American ocean mail packet service is £400,000 a year.

Five propellers were frozen in at Cleveland, on Lake Erie, when the steamer left New York on the 18th; and the propeller *Baltic*, which had been compelled to return, reported solid ice as far as could be seen.

The Cunard and Collins steamers are now so arranged to ply between this country and America, that there will be a regular weekly communication.

During the past season California has produced the astonishing yield—in one instance, at least—of 824 bushels of wheat to the acre. In England, under the most perfect system of cultivation, we seldom reach as high as 60 bushels to the acre.

In consequence of the circulation of a statement that the Emperor of France is about to decree a reduction of 50 per cent in the duties on tallow, cocoa-nut oil, and grease, an advance in cocoa-nut oil has taken place of about £1 per ton.

The *Corriere Italiano* says the Allied Generals have hit upon a plan for throwing a strong light upon the fortifications of Sebastopol, by means of electricity, while the positions of the besieging armies will be shrouded in darkness.

The Manchester Exhibition of Pictures was open seventy-two days at 1s., and there were 6086 admissions; six days at 6d., 1050 ditto; and thirty evenings at 2d., 31,249 ditto.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, states that one of the most adroit barbers of that city lately made a bet that he would shave 50 persons in an hour. He was, however, only able to get through 32.

A motion had been made in the Second Prussian Chamber, praying the Government to take measures with Denmark for the abolition of the Sound duties.

The Free cln soldiers now in Gloucester have been entertained at a public banquet, at which the *entente cordiale* was pleasantly sustained

Letters are conveyed now between New York and Port Phillip in Australia, Havana, and Nassau, and between New Orleans and Havana, for an ocean postage rate of one penny the half-ounce. Newspapers are conveyed between those places at one farthing each, and pamphlets and magazines for one half-farthing an ounce.

In Prussia the post service is suspended on Sundays. The Chambers of Commerce of Berlin, Elbing, Tilsitt, Konigsberg, and other towns, addressed a petition to the Government, praying that the post-offices may be obliged to perform their service on the sundays and fête-days.

The snow on the Appenines and the adjoining country was so deep on the 19th inst., that it took the last railway-train from Genoa, with three engines, two hours to go a distance of little more than a league, and had to stop at the Serravalle station until the snow could be cleared from the rails.

The graduates of Edinburgh University propose to form an association to include all those who have taken degrees in the College, either in medicine or in arts. By this means the distinguished *alumni* of the University would be kept in connection with it.

A trip to Honolulu is getting quite the fashion in San Francisco; going down and stopping there a fortnight, amid the bananas, oranges, and pine apples, paying a visit to the volcanoes and other natural curiosities, and then returning back to business, refreshed in health and spirits, after an agreeable sojourn in the beautiful tropical climate of the Sandwich Islands, and an absence of little over a month.

Upon a farm, the property of Mr. John Orford, near Ipswich, several foundation walls have been uncovered, which appear to have belonged to a Roman villa, and a considerable portion of tesselated pavement is remaining proves the certainty of this conjecture.

The Porte has recompensed the Jews of Moldavia for the loyalty which they have always shown. All the Jews whom the Russians had incorporated by force in the Moldavian militia have been liberated, and have had a part of their taxes remitted.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

(FROM A SERGEANT OF ARTILLERY.)

Hospital, Scutari, Nov. 25

Dear Brother, Before you receive this letter you will no doubt have heard of my having been wounded at the battle of Inkerman. As days break on the morning of the 5th of November a strong army of Russians, said to have lately arrived from Odessa, made an attack on our Division (the Second), and commenced by firing shot and shell into our camp, which proceeding rather took us by surprise. We immediately turned out, and advanced to meet them, and when we came into action we gave it to them very sharp. Our battery took up a position on a hill in front of Sebastopol, where we fired away the whole of our ammunition, the shot and shell from the enemy coming thick among us, also a heavy fire of musketry. The Russians advanced in large columns towards us, and when they were about forty yards from our guns we opened our fire with canister upon them, which mowed them down in sections. They then turned but shortly after advanced again upon us. We still continued firing canister at them until our ammunition was expended. We then got the order to limber up; but the enemy made a rush on our guns, the detachments made off (leaving the guns), with the exception of myself and one gunner belonging to my detachment. He and I tried to get the gun away, but the Russians surrounded us, and I, [illegible] were obliged to defend ourselves, but, unfortunately, our swords were too short for the long muskets of the enemy. I threw a number of them off with my sword, but was soon knocked down, and bayonetted in twelve different places. I received one in the chest, which beat me double, breaking a small bone in that locality. This wound I received before I fell. The others were in the following parts of my body, &c.:—Three in the left arm, three in the right thigh, two in the back, one in the right ribs, and two in the head. They sent me left for dead. It was God's mercy that the savages had no more time, or they would, no doubt, have settled the account with me themselves and myself in a more expeditious way. However, they did manage to the guns away with them, after all, as the French came to our assistance and compelled them to retire.

I lay on the ground for an hour before I was carried to the rear, the blood flushing out of my wounds. The doctor came and dressed them up, which stopped their bleeding. My breathing became very short, through the broken bone in my chest, which the doctor said touched my lungs. He told me to prepare for the next world, as he thought I could not possibly get over it. I [illegible] really, and I [illegible] I left to either call anything nor turn myself in a bunk, but after a while I began to recover, every day gaining strength, and by the [illegible] I was able to walk about a little. I [illegible] on an allowance of [illegible] and assist in giving the [illegible] a other good drubbing.

Our battery was greatly cut up on the 5th. It was a dreadful engagement, and lasted all day; it was much more severe than the battle of the Alma; that being my first. I thought it bad enough. We had two men killed and 15 wounded in the battery, and I believe about 30 horses. Several wheels and limber boxes were broken by the shot from the enemy's batteries. The gunner who was wounded with me at the gun has died since. This is the third battle I have been in since I arrived in the Crimea, and escaped all except the last one.

Captain Turner came to me at night, after Inkerman, and praised me for my brave conduct, and promised that I should not be forgotten; so I expect you will hear something official about me. This alone gave me great consolation, to think I had given so much satisfaction in the performance of my duty.

ANDREW HENRY, Sergeant R.A.

REDUCTION OF FRENCH POSTAGE.—A new postal treaty has been entered into with France. There will be a reduction of postage upon paid letters weighing not more than ½oz (a weight which includes this great majority) to 4d. instead of 8d., or 2s. instead of 4s. The reduced postage of 4d. will carry the letter from any part of the United Kingdom to any part of France or Algeria. If the letter be posted unpaid, the charge will be double. The new treaty comes into operation on the 1st of January.

CIRCULATION OF THE PARIS NEWSPAPERS.—The *Presse* of Tuesday publishes from authentic returns the circulation of the daily Paris journals. It is as follows:—*Presse*, 41,000; *Siècle*, 38,000; *Constitutionnel*, 26,000; *Pays*, 16,000; *Patrie*, 15,000; *Débats*, 9000; *Univers*, 6000; *Assemblée Nationale*, 5000; *Union*, 4000; *Gazette de France*, 3000 Total per day, 161,000, of which the two journals which represent the Moderate Republican party stand for 77,000. Their success, however, is not due to their being disloyal to pure Republican sentiments, but to the fact of their being considered Opposition journals.

ON THE NEW BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE,

AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF SURFACE PRINTING FROM ELECTRO-TYPE FOR COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

On the 29th inst., a very interesting paper upon the above subjects was read before the Society of Arts by Mr. Alfred Smee, F.R.S.; Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., Vice-President in the chair. The Society's large room was crowded with an attentive audience. Of Mr. Smee's paper, the most attractive contribution of the season, the following is an abstract:—

In the month of November, 1851, I had the honour of presenting a report to Mr. Hankey, the Governor of the Bank of England, on a peculiar method, that from facts and observations which had come under my notice, I believed that the time had arrived when surface-printing from electrotype could be advantageously employed for Bank of England notes, and that they could be both printed and numbered by ordinary printing-presses, with considerable saving of expense and increased identity of appearance.

Heretofore the notes and cheques of the Bank of England had invariably been printed from copper and steel plates, in which the lines were engraved or cut into the metal. In these hollows the printers rubbed the ink, which in process of printing, was transferred from the plate to the paper. In surface-printing the reverse state of things exists, and the design, instead of being cut in the plate, is left in relief, and the ink being put to the eminences by means of the rollers, is transferred in a press to the paper to form the impression.

In accordance with this report, Mr. Hankey at once directed the experiments to be commenced, and subsequently allowed me to sit with Mr. Henseman, the Engineer, and Mr. Coe, the Superintendent of Printing; and though each of us had our separate departments in which our individual labour and knowledge was most useful, we counselled together on every matter, and by our mutual exertions, acting together as one end for the benefit of the Bank, we have been enabled to overcome every difficulty, and to bring the process into practical operation for all the manifold varieties of cheques and notes which the Bank of England requires for its purposes.

The orig nal form or pattern of the various notes and cheques which have been adopted was accomplished and settled under the direction of Mr. Hankey, and the Court of Directors, before any of us commenced our labours.

The whole of the written part of the note was originally cut by Mr. Becket, the engraver to the establishment, but the Britannia was designed by Mr. Mac ee, R.A., and engraved by Robinson. The vignette was the base of our operations. After various experiments the cutting of the Britannia in a manner suitable for easy duplication was executed on a steel die, by that veteran engraver Mr. Thompson, whose artistic feeling is fully recognised by the public. The other parts of the notes and cheques were in a great measure cut by Mr. Scirving, in some cases upon pieces of brass, in others on plates of copper, about half an inch in thickness. In no case is the original ever employed for printing, but is simply used to make moulds, so that, throwing out of consideration accidental mechanical or chemical injuries, they will retain their integrity for any length of time without change, and will enable any number of duplicates to be made therefrom.

For the duplication of the original designs, we have recourse to the power afforded us by the processes of electro-metallurgy. For the purpose of the Bank of England, we have had recourse to the various forms of battery apparatus described by myself in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and in my "Elements of Electro-Metallurgy."

To ascertain the changes which are occurring in the battery we commonly employ an hydrometer; but I have specially constructed an instrument which I call a battery meter. The point constituting specific gravity 1, 1130, is called unity, and the interval between that point and 1360 is divided into 144 parts. By this division every degree represents one grain of zinc dissolved in 1000 grains of bulk of the fluid. The opposite side of the scale, between the same parts, is divided into 144 parts, each of which is, for every 1000 grains of bulk in the fluid, about one thousandth of an inch in the thickness for every superficial inch of surface, upon which the copper is reduced in the precipitating-trough.

At the Bank of England we generally find it convenient to employ parallelopiped-shaped vessels. Those made of mahogany, and lined with gut s-percha, are convenient and economical. For most of our purposes we use the vertical trough, because the sub t ce can be readily inserted and removed for inspection. For rapid d osition we employ the horizontal trough, in which the subject is placed at the bottom, and the copper pl te above. In the use of this apparatus some refin d chemical laws are involved. In the first place, sulphate of c pper possesses a low diffusive power, and is carried, by virtue of that property, so slowly through the fluid, that if we relied upon it failure would surely attend our labour. Secondly, the saturated so ution of sulphate of copper f rmed at the positive pole is so heavy that it d scends from the place of its formation like a cataract to the bottom of the vessel. Lastly, the part of the solution deprived of its copper, becomes so light that it rapidly rises to the top. For all rapid depo-ition we seek to for a new salt at the top of the apparatus, that it may descend to the place where it is required, and the li ht fluid may rise to mix with the denser portion.

Up to the present time the best standard salt for the reduction of copper by electro-metallurgy, is the sulphate; and, with the occasional exception of the nitrate, is favourably employed. We always have a neutral trough containing a simple solution, three parts saturated. For general purposes we use a saturated solution diluted with dilute sulphuric acid of battery strength, to the extent of from one-half to one-third of the bulk.

If we examine the precipitating trough we can but regard it as a very curious and wonderful chemical laboratory, in which two processes are being carried on at the same time, and in precisely equivalent proportions. In it we have the beautiful art of all others, applied for the production of sulphate of copper by the combination of the plate of copper with the acid of the salt, and in it we may perceive the most perfect of all foundries wherein the metal is cast upon the mould atom by atom, with a skill which rather shows the perfection of nature than the deficiencies of the operations of man.

As a general rule, we employ a single battery with one trough. Where we desire rapid action we employ a compound battery of two cells in series; but this entails a double cost of battery power. In a great many cases, where time is of no object, we employ a compound trough with a single battery; that is to say, we arrange two troughs in series with one battery—a contrivance whereby we use our battery power twice over, and obtain two equivalents of copper, one in each trough, and consequently at half the cost.

The deposited metal is of excellent quality, and a part of one of the Britannias when carefully weighed, was found to have a specific gravity of 8·88. To ascertain the ductility of the metal, I formed a series of scraps to Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite, and one pound of metal was found capable of being drawn into three miles and a half of wire.

For all our other originals, when we desire perfection, we rely upon electro moulds, and electro-moulds alone. For this purpose the original is placed in the precipitating trough, and a thick electro-mould deposited. The casts of the Britannia are generally deposited so thick in the compound trough that they can be backed to the required form and size. Other subjects are generally backed with solder, and turned to their proper thickness.

The electro casts, when ready for printing, are mounted on solid brass blocks; and many tools had to be constructed for this purpose. By this system of tools, if any part of a form is damaged another piece is immediately inserted.

When the paper is dried it is moderately glazed, to give a smooth surface for printing. The smoothness is given by placing the sheets of paper between plates of copper, and subjecting them to a pressure sufficient on the one hand to give a fine and true surface, and yet not sufficient on the other to damage the water-mark.

The printing-ink used for the Bank-note is also a matter which has received attention. The properties of ink, when carefully prepared, are very curious, and require considerable judgment to adjust them to particular papers. To Mr. Winstone, the printing-ink manufacturer, has been intrusted the preparation and adaptation of the ink for the note, as it required some what careful treatment for the peculiar arrangement of the blocks and lights in the note.

For the cheques it was considered that the double-platen was the best machine, which was in active operation at the time. But that reason a machine by Hopkinson and Cope was adopted, and the cheques were printed by it, as also were the two journals.

For the Bank-note a new platten has been specially constructed by Messrs. Napier and Son, with contrivances for both inks and tables and the inking apparatus to traverse, by which means an effect is produced equivalent to rolling with a single hand roller twenty different times. In the machine a plan of great value is employed, as the form of every note is made to one gauge, and every denomination has its separate tympan and overlaying. By these means, when a note-form of one note made ready for press with its overlaying, it is always ready at a moment's notice, without further preparation, for taking impressions.

Counting-machines are appended to each end of the machine, that no impression can be taken without being registered; and when 100 impressions are printed, a bell strikes, to call attention to the fact. In Cyclopedia machines 3000 notes are printed per hour, and two boys are required to feed with paper, and two to take off the notes.

After the note is printed as a part of the system, we proposed that it should be numb red and dated at the printing machines instead of the first, as is now heretofore employed. These machines are also double, requiring two boys to feed and two to take off. By this working the note is completed, and handed over to the cashier, to be examined and counted. By this part of the system the note is decidedly superior to that of the old, the printing by the new process being very much improved as a mere question of printing.

When the form is arranged in the printing-machines, the first act of the printer is to obtain a perfectly level impress on, equal in tint at every part, which is accomplished by filling the back of the blocks wherever he finds any elevation exists. This may be called a general picture, which possesses the general appearance, but without the lights and shades which give beauty and excellence to the impression. When the general picture is obtained to the printer's satisfaction, four impressions are taken upon thin paper, and according to the gradations of tint required, the impression is cut away, so that in one place no thickness exists, in others one, two, three, or all the thicknesses remain. For the darkest portion the four thicknesses are left, for the lighter none are allowed, and for the intermediate tints two or three thicknesses are left. The whole are then pasted together and placed over the electro-tes, and by the contrivance of the overlaying those parts which are desired to be darkest get the heaviest inking, those required to be of a lighter tint are the least heavily pressed, and in this way the impression is in a great measure brought to perfection.

The time has long since passed away when scientific men would think of attempting to devise an inimitable note. A note to be inimitable must be made with a skill superior to the power of imitation of all men. The doctrine of inimitability should be hurled with that of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life; nevertheless, certain properties are demanded by the mercantile community which may practically determine a good note. In this matter constancy of appearance is of paramount importance, and in this particular the new surface-note stands pre-eminent. As far as the protection of the Bank is concerned intricacy is not required, as the Bank is never a loser by forged notes. The impression, be it executed ever so skilfully; and the system pursued by the Bank is so perfect, that no forged note ever has escaped eventual detection.

The doctrine even of difficult imitation is one which must be studied by physiological principles, and must be considered in reference to the faculties of the eye and the properties of the mind. From such causes it is found by long experience that a great extraordinary complexity is not only useless, but deleterious and dangerous, often leading the mind into details which cannot be successfully appreciated.

In speaking of identity, there is also another property of the eye to be considered, for although there can hardly be any such thing as absolute identity or likeness between any two objects, yet any object which do not differ more than four seconds will appear alike to unaided vision, though with the microscope great differences may be discernible. Whenever, then, throughout this paper I speak of identity, I refer to the identity observable by the unaided sight, and after all it is a rough one. Comparative identity, a mere vision of identity when examined in a philosophical point of view. As far as the public is concerned, nothing can exceed the value of a uniform appearance; this the new note affords in the highest degree. Day after day, and year after year, the character of the paper will not vary. The same signature of "M. Marshall" which appears in the paper of one note will be repeated in the next. The same wave lines, the same rough edge of identity, and the same shadows in the water mark will be brought continually before the eye. The Britannia will have the same expression of countenance, and will be repeated line for line, and dot for dot, for millions of impressions unchanged and apparently unchangeable. The very weight of the paper does not vary above two or three grains, unless damaged by wear, and the colour of the ink will be maintained as far as possible.

Bank-notes are perhaps as little or less liable to be falsified than most other human inventions, in consequence of the certainty of the eventual detection of the fraud, and the great risk of punishment from the care and vigilance employed to trace out delinquents.

For extensive production and uniformity of expression, surface-printing stands pre-eminently as the master. Although the daily production of the *Times*, and the weekly production of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may justly be termed this typographical wonders of the world, yet the care bestowed upon the note to render its unlimited duplica ion perfect, has a tendency to materially influence the printing art in this department in a beneficial manner.

We are also apt to think that art will stop at our point, and not progress; but it is the property of invention ever to move forward. The goat as it walks we have arrived must be the step from which future improvements must spring; and, proceeding step by step, the most possible excellence will doubtless eventually be secured.

There are certain characteristics which are common to the whole class of Bank of England Notes, which should be known to all the world. In the first place, every note has three of the natural edges of the paper, and one cut edge. In the centre of each note is a water-mark, composed of words and figures; and the words "Bank of England" are inserted in the sub tance of the paper at the lower and upper portion; and a fac-simile of the autograph of Matthew Marshall, the esteemed Chief Cashier of the corporation. The Britannia is printed on notes of all denominations; and all notes have the words, "I promise to pay the bearer on demand."

The entire class of Bank-notes include twelve genera, as each of the eleven branch establishments issue notes with the town name—as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Leicester, Bristol, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Hull, Swansea and these, with London, form twelve establishments issuing notes.

Each genus comprises several species, as notes are of several denominations. Thus, in London, nine notes are issued—£5, £10, £50 £100 £3 0, £200, £300, and £1000 notes. In every branch notes are issued up to £100; and as the two important commercial towns of Liverpool and Manchester notes of £500 are issued in addition. In every genus of note the denomination up to £50 is placed in the water-mark in letters and twice in shaded figures.

Every species of note is made of innumerable individuals, each of which has an individuality as distinct and determinate for a Bank-not as the individuality which characterises every human being; and such characteristics as marked in the eyes of the Bank, to distinguish one from another, and no more likely to be mistaken than our chairman is likely to be mistaken by you for our secretary, even when you are so perfectly familiar with their likenesses. This individuality is given by a number and date being added to the denomination. The number is of no value alone, the date of no value alone, but the number, date, and denomination together conjointly mark the specific individual; and any person having these [illegible] can learn at the Bank to whom the note was issued, and when it was re-issued, the date of its return to the Bank, and the person to whom money was paid for it, with many other matters of its peculiar and family history, which are only objects of interest to its mother, the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street.

It is not generally known to the public that there are letters preceding the numbers on every note, and which with the number, tells the whole story of the note. Therefore, if the public will but take down the letters and numbers, they can learn every other particular on applying to the Bank.

To give an idea of the extent of our operations, I find, on casting them up, that there are sixty-six kinds of Bank notes, and about fifty varieties of cheques, which had to be prepared. Besides these, there are twenty-five kinds of Bank-bills, issued from eleven offices; the independently of sixty day-bills, and various matters which would not be interesting to the many, further than to show that the Bank has not merely adopted surface printing for a bank-note, but to all similar documents of a similar character which they require.

If we examine forms of notes printed by typography, we shall observe that the note of the Bank of France and the Belgian notes are so produced, but in these cases the character of the note is adapted to the style of printing; and even there the number printed is so small as to appear insignificant when compared with the number issued by the Bank of England. At the former establishment about 300 impressions are printed every day; at the latter, 2,000 are printed, and—as 8,000,000 notes are issued per annum, representing nearly £300,000,000.

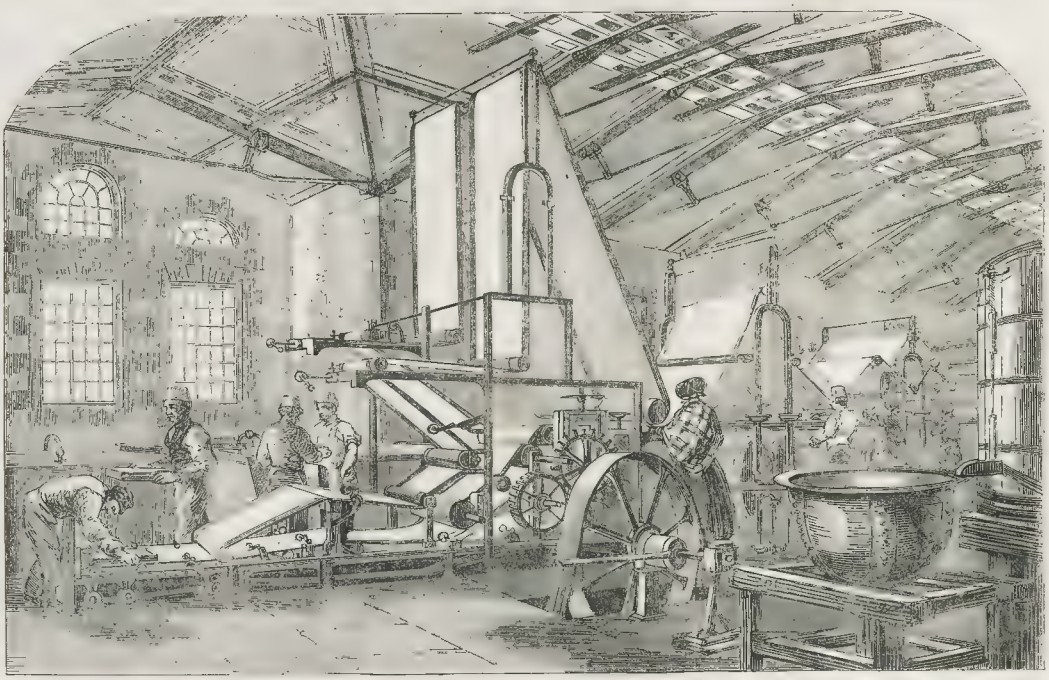
If we examine the note through its different stages, we cannot help being struck with astonishment at the care which has been taken to protect the public from impo-ition. In the manufacture of the paper every sheet must be accounted for, and the Legislature has wisely provided that no person, under the pain of transportation, may manufacture, sell, or expose for sale, paper with the words "Bank of England" in its substance, or any curve bar lines, or any denomination in words. When it is received in the Bank it is again counted and [illegible] decimal system, under the care of the [illegible] before it is [illegible] away. When issued to the printer, the same number must be handed over to the Treasurer; and when it receives its final imprint, and is converted into the representative of money, it is received by the Cashier, who again examines and counts the number. These perfect notes are deposited in a place of security till life is given to them by being carried as a debt into the Bank books. When it passes into the hands of the public, it is amenable to laws which are known to the authorities of the Bank. Each denomination has a different average duration of life, like individuals in different cities, and some are never heard of again, like people who go to foreign lands, and their fate ever remains unknown. When the note returns to the Bank, after inspection, it die, never to be re-suscitated. The signature is cut off, the denominations are punched out, and it becomes a piece of waste paper. The registry of its death is taken by a system devised by my brother Mr. William Smee. This system, which is remarkable for its simplicity and rapidity of execution, has been in use with great success for many years, and those who are partial to the details of scientific book-keeping, will discover many devices of interest, but which it is foreign to the purposes of my paper to consider in detail. After the death of the note is registered, it is then deposited in the vaults for another term of years, when it is burnt. The object of retaining the notes for so long a period is exclusively for the accommodation of the public, for although such a course entails a very considerable cost to the Bank, yet the value of the information which is daily being supplied from this source, shows the importance of it to the monetary community. It is not an easy matter to wisely destroy so large a number of notes as those which are issued by the Bank. Experiments have been tried to reduce them again to pulp, but they have never altogether succeeded, as the paper answers so well as their destruction by fire. A large iron cage is built in the middle of a yard, including a light brick furnace pierced with holes. In this cage the notes are placed and burnt by sackfuls at a time, and nothing is left but a little white ash. Formerly the paper was coloured with smelt, and this was left at the bottom of the furnace as a curious blue mass. The same care which is taken in the manufacture of the paper, and in the transition through its various stages, is maintained to its final destruction at Chat. from the linen-pulp of the cradle under, no person can become possessed of a single sheet without committing a felony, immediately liable to detection. As the final result of the changes Bank-notes undergo, I am enabled to show you a piece of the blue ash, a portion of the white ash, and a curious mass resembling peat, which arose from the conversion of a number of Bank-notes into a peculiar substance from years of exposure to wet and pressure.

A vote of thanks was then voted to Mr. Smee for his very valuable paper; and a vote was also given to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, for their kind liberality in allowing the specimens to be exhibited, and the process to be detailed.

THE MILL

The Bank-note Mills, the property of Mr. Wyndham Portal, are situated in the parish of Laverstoke, in Hampshire, in the picturesque valley of the Test. This is a limpid stream, rising about three miles above the mills, chiefly running by Stockbridge (famous for its fishing club), and flowing through Lord Palmerston's property at Broadlands, near Romsey, finally discharges itself into the Southampton River. The waters of the Test abound with the trout.

The first Bank-note paper ever issued was made in these Mills, in about the year 1719, and it has ever since been produced on the same premises. From an analysis lately made by an eminent chemist, it has been ascertained that the water of this river is well adapted for the purposes for which it is required in this establishment. The building, the machinery, and, indeed, the entire premises, have undergone very considerable alterat ons and improvements of late (in fact, they are not yet brought to completion), in order to adapt them to the perfect execution of the paper used for the new Bank-note, the issue of which is to commence on New-year's-day. The new buildings in which the unique machinery is placed, were erected under the superintendence of Mr. Hellyer, architect, of the Isle of Wight; and, while great care appears to have been taken to provide for every convenience and possible desideratum as regards light, ventilation, and comfort for the workmen, Mr. Hellyer has, at the same time, succeeded in giving to the whole an appearance of beauty and chasteness, which is but seldom to be found works of a similar character. Although Mr. Portal's engineers (Messrs.



THE BANK-NOTE PAPER-MILL, LAVERSTOKE, HANTS.

Donkin and Co., Manchester) have constructed machinery of the most improved character, and on an extensive scale, for the various departments of Bank-note paper making, upwards of eighty hands are kept in constant employment. The water-wheel (at least the principal one) just erected by Messrs. Donkin, is a turbine—a description of water-wheel but little known, as yet, in this country, though much used and highly appreciated in some parts of the Continent. It is a horizontal wheel, and to it, in this instance, is attached a beautiful contrivance, rendered necessary here by the constantly varying level of the water at the tail of the mill.

These mills are used exclusively for the making of Bank-note paper; and, at the present time, about 50,000 Notes are made daily. The artizans and workpeople live mostly in neat and picturesque cottages adjoining the premises, and are occupants of the same dwellings formerly tenanted by their great-grandfathers.

The quality and the water-mark of the Bank-note paper have in the new Note (now on the point of being issued to the public) been brought to a high degree of excellence. The moulds from which the paper is made are executed by Mr. Brewer, who, with Mr. Smith, patented a very valuable invention, which was rewarded by a medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Brewer is constantly in attendance at the mills, in order that the slightest defect in any of the moulds may be immediately rectified. It is not necessary here, nor, indeed, expedient, to attempt to explain in detail any of the processes that are carried on in the rooms of which Sketches are given. Suffice it to say that, in thus improving and endeavouring to perfect the Bank-note paper, the authorities of the Bank have had entirely in view the protection of the public from fraud and loss. "Instead of defending themselves," (said the Rev. J. Barlow, in his lecture at the Royal Institution, on 'a Bank of England Note'), "as is the practice in some other countries, by secret marks on their paper-money, the substance and printing of which are equally ill executed, the Bank of England accepts no security which may not be possessed by any one who will make himself acquainted with the following characteristics of the paper and printing." The paper is distinguished by—1. Its colour. 2. Its thinness and transparency. 3. Its characteristic feel. 4. Its watermark. 5. Its three duple (or natural) edges, and one cut (or artificial) edge. 6. Its strength. No observant person can fail to notice the great diminution of forgeries within the last few years—before which time the punishment for such crime was no less than death. May we not hope, and may not the Bank of England derive some satisfaction from the thought, that the abatement of an offence which education was once supposed to promote, may be attributed to the diffusion of useful instruction and information liberally supplied, combined as it generally is, with moral and religious influences.

THE BANK-NOTE PRINTING-ROOM, AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.